

# GRANGE VISITOR

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

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## Agricultural Department.

### The Farmer's Soliloquy.

To sell or not to sell—that is the question; Whether 'tis nobler in a man to suffer His anxious creditors to fret and wait indefinitely, Or to take arms against a sea of troubles, And by disposing of his scanty crop At eighty cents a bushel—end them. To sell! And when we've sold? Ay, there's the rub! For how the deuce can less than half a crop, At eighty cents a bushel, pay expenses! Why is the fertilizer man so downcast? As one who wrestles inwardly with unripe fruit, But that the certainty that out of all The agricultural notes he holds not ten per cent. Will at maturity be honored, Puzzles him sorely, and compels the thought That sometimes we had better bear the ills we have Than fly to others that we know not of. For who would bear the whips and scorns of duns, Complaints of creditors, the law's pursuit; The sheriff's fi. fa. and the forced sale? Who would endure his wife's reproaches and the groans Of tearful daughters over last year's gowns, When he himself might quietness secure By promptly paying his indebtedness, And sharing his profits with his better half? Thus half a crop, at less than cost of growing, Makes beggars of us all; and thus The native hue of resolution Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought, Even on the brow of a grain broker; deals In futures are restricted margins called, And enterprises of great pith and moment Are given up; and thus the tuneful songs And innocent mirth of its exuberant members Gladden no more the Corn and Flour Exchange. —Baltimore American.

### Butter Making on the Farm.

It seems to be the special province of many writers and speakers to impress on the minds of farmers that good butter can be produced only at public creameries, or as they may be properly called, butter factories. Butter making is indeed the fine art of agriculture. It consists in a series of processes and conditions, all of which must be correct that the result, the butter, may be perfect. These processes and conditions begin with the cow, and include good care generally, uniformly kind treatment, good food and enough of it, and of the right kind; care and cleanliness in milking, properly straining the milk and proper conditions for setting the milk for cream raising that all the cream may be obtained and in the best possible condition. When the last result in the above mentioned series has been attained, that is, when all the cream has been separated from the milk and in good condition, and the cans washed, the farmer has done the greater and by far the harder part of the work, and if he has been intelligent and painstaking enough in doing all properly thus far, if he has not the skill to do the balance, he or his wife can soon acquire it. There also seems to be a disposition on the part of many interested in the sale of apparatus and fixtures for public creameries or butter factories to mystify the art of butter making and to create a conviction in the minds of farmers that it is beyond their attainment. It is true public creameries produce good butter. It is also true that they sometimes produce poor butter. That the average public creamery butter is better than a great deal of farm butter no one will deny. That the highest grade of butter, selling for the best price, is produced on farm dairies one can be convinced by visiting the Philadelphia market, where butter in "prints" from the best dairies within a few miles of the Quaker City sells for fabulous prices. If every patron of a creamery would see that each and every part of the process and conditions above referred to was conducted exactly right, even then the home butter maker has one advantage over the butter maker at the factory. It is this—his cream remains at home, subjected to proper conditions while that for the creamery is trundled about for hours, some of it all day, and many times exposed to the heat of the sun. But all farmers who are patrons of factories will not take the pains that they should, or that perhaps the best ones do take, therefore the intelligent and painstaking farm butter maker who does the entire work in his own dairy-house or room has at the time of getting ready to churn the satisfaction of knowing that so far every process and condition entering as factors into the production of the butter he is about to make have been correct. Of this the butter-maker at the factory cannot be sure, nor can he scarcely expect it.

But it will be said that creamery butter sells at a much higher price than farm or private dairy butter. This need not be so, for if the farmer produces as good an article as he can produce, puts it up in acceptable packages, or forms, and seeks customers among good families or hotels, or dealers who supply such, he will obtain the highest price and always have a steady market; for good families and hotels, especially the former, prefer butter at all times from the same dairy, provided it is good. Clinton, Iowa. T. W. M.

### Is Hay Cheap Food?

Most dairymen suppose, says the National Live Stock Journal, that hay is the cheapest food for their cows and think it a misfortune to be short of hay which is, in a sense, true, for every one should try to produce all the hay required for his stock—but it is seldom true that the market price of grain is higher than hay. If we consider the relative nutritive value of hay and grain, or product of grain, we find that good meadow hay or clover is no cheaper at \$13 to \$14 per ton than good wheat bran or middlings are at \$20 or \$21 per ton, or corn meal at \$22 or \$23 per ton, or linseed cake or meal \$32 to \$38 per ton. Now this does not mean that corn meal, middlings or oil meal would be just as appropriate for the complete food of a cow as hay. We know that such concentrated food would be quite dangerous to feed a cow without some coarse fodder, but it means that the nutriment in these foods will be as cheap to make up any deficiency in the ration at those prices, as hay at the price mentioned. Therefore, when hay is dear in the dairy districts, instead of buying hay the dairyman should buy grain in some form to help him out. The grain will be cheapest, and his cows come through in much better condition for the milking season than if they had all the good hay they could eat. All that a cow requires over twelve or fifteen pounds of hay should be made up in grain food. Twelve pounds of hay and eight pounds of middlings per day will winter a thousand-pound cow much better than thirty pounds of hay per day. But the ground feed should be mixed with cut hay, moistened, so the ground feed will adhere to it, and must be eaten with hay and raised and remasticated. Fine feed, fed alone, is not raised and remasticated, but goes on to the fourth stomach without further mastication.

### Stigmatizing Farmers.

It has long been the custom for writers who imagine themselves endowed with some variety of witty genius, to embellish their literary labors with an occasional allusion to farmers as the butt of some joke, or as blundering upon some equivocal expression which is turned into derision. Farmers ordinarily are not so thin-skinned as to take offence at pleasantry which is aimed at the person, but when this railery becomes persistent and is constantly aimed at the class, then the affront ought to be recognized, and some expressions of indignation uttered. When invitations are sent out to attend a banquet in the city, and some farmers are among the honored guests, they, as well as those who stay at home, dislike to read in the city dailies the next morning about the "country members casting sheep's eyes into the galleries." Such expressions are a covert insult, they reach farther and mean more than the words imply. They insinuate that farmers are not able to comport themselves with that dignity or suavity which the occasion demands, and that their presence is only through that suavity which is born of policy. It says to city readers that there were a dozen or so country boors at the banquet, who came the nearest to being cultivated of anything that could be found in their vicinity, and that their neighbors who staid at home were Hottentots. It breeds a pharisaical feeling which culminates in the expression: "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth." Books which have the readiest sale depict country farms as very good places for city people to picnic in, where books are unknown and newspapers a rarity. The hero is some city prig, with plenty of leisure, while the buffoon is the farmer's hired man, or, perhaps the farmer himself. Country ways and country expressions are manufactured and turned into ridicule for the delectation of smart folks, who only go to the country to be amused, to listen to out-

landish expressions, to witness countrified manners, or to be the dignitaries to whom "sheep's eyes" are occasionally turned. This whole characterization is a libel upon farmers. It has constantly failed during the last twenty years to faithfully "hold the mirror up to nature." Nevertheless it has turned many a sensitive boy away from the farm, who could not endure the ridicule and stigma attaching to his father's occupation. Wisdom and dignity have been pictured to him as sitting in cushioned chairs, surrounded by evidences of luxury, while honors descend only on those who have escaped the environment of the farm. The miscellaneous reading which comes under the eye of the average boy on the farm, contains numerous inuendoes and flings at farmers, bearing the stamp of truth, which, unconsciously perhaps, beget a contempt for a profession which is subject to such sarcastic criticism.

Business men in the towns often answer that farmers must stand upon strict integrity in all their dealings, while any slight variation from it is magnified into a crime, and made to reflect on the integrity of all. Short weights and half penny stealings by the dealer, which instigate retaliatory measures, are garnished over with that popular gilding of sharpness, which passes for semi-honesty. If honesty and integrity should die out of the homes of farmers, they would be nearly lost to the world. The farms of these United States are the recruiting grounds for that business talent which guarantees success, and although their owners may be maligned and laughed at, they will still continue to furnish material to work up into something better than clowns and sycophants. —A. C. G. in Michigan Farmer.

### A Farmer, a Bushel of Corn and Two Drinks.

Do you see that man over there? Well, he's a farmer. There he goes with a friend; they're going to get a drink. The farmer will pay for it. Now, let me see. That man will sweat two mortal hours next spring to plow enough ground to raise one bushel of corn. That bushel of corn he will sell for thirty cents. He is going in there now to spend the thirty cents for two drinks. Therefore, the farmer and the corn have parted. Now, let me tell you what becomes of the corn. A bushel of corn makes seventeen quarts of whiskey—four and a quarter gallons. The distillery gets its first profit—40 cents a gallon. There you are: \$2 for a bushel of corn. Now the government comes in, 90 cents on a gallon—\$3.85 added to \$2 makes \$5.85. That brings the product of the bushel of corn down to the jobber and wholesaler and finally, by several stages, to the retailer. By the time it reaches the latter the bushel of corn or its product of four and a quarter gallons has been reduced one-half, which means eight and a half gallons—that is the average—eight and a half gallons means 510 drinks at 15 cents each—there we have \$76.50 as the consumer's price for a bushel of corn which the farmers raise and sell for thirty cents. Who says there is not industry in this country? But the farmer we saw just now spent his whole bushel of corn in the price of two drinks, and the people who do not till the soil got away with \$76.50.—Toledo Blade.

WORTH TRYING.—An Ohio farmer writes the *Country Gentleman* that he last year raised 300,000 cabbages, and kept the fleas beetles away at a cost of only a single dollar. His method is to pour a gallon of spirits of turpentine into a barrel of land plaster, and when the plaster is dampened all through, as it will be in a few days, spread it broadcast over the field. It is better than lime or ashes, and may be applied when the plants are not wet with rain or dew. It is also said that the mixture will keep for several years without losing its strength. If this simple remedy shall prove a remedy it will bring much joy to farmers and gardeners.

SORGHUM has been highly recommended by many as food for stock. Those who have tried both, however, express a preference for fodder grown from sweet corn. The butts of sorghum are so hard that most cattle refuse them, while the corn stalks are so tender that they are eaten clean with apparent relish when cut at the proper season.

### Nine-Tenths Bogus.

We asked an extensive and fashionable grocer of this city a few days since what proportion of the product sold in Chicago as butter was butterine. He replied without hesitation: *Nine-tenths!* Nine-tenths of the stuff sold for butter is not butter. We asked him if he sold it. He replied: Not intentionally, but I presume I do for it is impossible to tell it from butter unless one is an expert. Here is plenty of food for thought, without stopping to consider whether or not the grocer told the truth when he said he did not intentionally sell it. It is very clear from what he said that he believed that nine-tenths of what he sold for butter was butterine. It is very clear that he did not care if it was, and, therefore, if he knew what it was he purposely bought it to impose upon his customers; and if he did not know what it was then he was imposed upon by somebody else. In either case the stuff is being sold as butter—a rank fraud. Now what is to be said upon such a state of things? Is it not incredible that people will submit to being swindled in this way and to this extent? Is it not incredible that butter makers will submit to such an injustice when it is within their power to compel legislatures and law officers to protect them? And yet notwithstanding that nine-tenths of the butter sold in Chicago is nothing but an imitation, we are told over and over again that bogus butters do not hurt the sale of genuine butter if it is good butter. Suppose this nine-tenths of imitation butter was not made, does it require any argument to show that pure butter must be had to supply the deficiency, and that if there was not enough to supply it that the price of butter would quickly rise? According to the statement of this grocer, nine-tenths of the people of this city are eating bogus butter. Yet at the very time he was telling us this, creamery butter was worth in this city forty cents a pound, at retail, and this bogus stuff was being sold as creamery butter at that price. If the imitations had not been filling the market is it unreasonable to suppose that creamery butter would have been much higher than forty cents? A little common sense in the matter is as good as figures. —Western Rural.

THE recommendation of the Michigan State Grange that the manufacture of oleomargarine be subjected to a tax of say 10 cents a pound, has been received with favor. It is being taken up all along the line. There is a strong demand for bringing the manufacture of imitation butter within the jurisdiction of the internal revenue bureau and imposing the tax through that agency. That system ferrets out all the distilling business and it is not to be supposed the oleomargarine men could escape it, while the imposition of the tax would put business beyond the power of harming legitimate dairying. There is now a wide divergence of practice in the treatment of this species of manufacture by the several States. The national government could handle it to better advantage. How differently it is treated under the scattered legislation of the respective States may be seen by a glance at the following epitome of oleomargarine laws:

Manufacture prohibited—Maine, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, and Pennsylvania.

Manufacturers and dealers must stamp, brand, or placard—California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, New Hampshire (colored pink), New Jersey, New York, Ohio (sold as beef suet), Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Arizona, and Dakota.

Fine and imprisonment—California, \$500 to \$1,000; Colorado, \$500; Connecticut, \$7; Delaware, \$50; Florida, \$100 to \$1,000; Indiana, \$10 to \$50; Iowa, \$25 to \$50; Maine, \$100 to \$200; Maryland, \$25 to \$100; Michigan, \$200 to \$500; Minnesota, \$100 to \$200; Missouri, \$1,000.

Silent—Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas.—*Kalamazoo Telegraph.*

A BILL passed the Ohio Legislature on the 29th ult. creating the office of State Dairy and Food Commissioner with three assistants, whose duties are to protect dairymen from bogus butter-dealers and the people from all sorts of adulterated food.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Kept in the office of the Secretary of the

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.	
Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred.....	\$ 75
Blank book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members.....	1 00
Blank record books (express paid).....	1 00
Order book, containing 100 orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound.....	50
Receipt book, containing 100 receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound.....	50
Blank receipts for dues, per 100, bound.....	50
Applications for membership, per 100.....	50
Secretary's account book (new style).....	50
Withdrawal cards, per dozen.....	25
Dimits, in envelopes, per dozen.....	25
By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c, per dozen.....	75
By-Laws, bound.....	20
"Glad Echoes," with music, single copy 15c, per dozen.....	1 80
The National Grange Choir, single copy 40 cents, per dozen.....	4 00
Rituals, single copy.....	25
" per dozen.....	2 40
" for Fifth Degree, for Pomona Granges, per copy.....	10
Blank "Articles of Association" for the incorporation of Subordinate Granges, with copy of charter, all complete.....	10
Notice to delinquent members, per 100.....	40
Declaration of purposes, per dozen, 5c, per 100.....	50
American Manual of Parliamentary Law.....	40
(Morocco Tuck).....	1 00
Digest of Laws and Rulings.....	40
Roll books.....	15
Patrons' badges.....	25
Officers'.....	50

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## Horticulture.

## Training Tomato Plants.

A short time ago you printed an article on training tomatoes to a stake and a single stem as something new. It is not new; I practiced that method extensively fifteen years ago, having at one time as many as five thousand so trained, and found it profitable in market gardening. The idea that the plant will grow twelve feet high is incorrect; five or six feet is the extreme height. To grow them this way requires frequent attention. Keep all but one shoot pinched off, and that tied to a small stake. The tomatoes will grow in nice clusters from the ground up; be in plain sight, free from dirt, and two or more weeks earlier, and many more on a given area. I used to set them five feet apart between rows and the plants 18 inches apart. In picking I used a wheelbarrow and crates. I estimated the saving in this part of the work paid for the training, leaving the early fruits clear gain. C. S. KILLMER.

Arenac, Mich.

THE FARM GARDEN.—Most gardeners would laugh at our advice, but we are now talking to farmers who have a small garden. If your garden is a little pent up affair, with a fence around it, in which your work is mostly done by hand, we urge that the whole system be changed. A farmer cannot afford to cultivate a garden that way. He must, to make the garden profitable, do most of the work with a horse. It is better to have two or three rows along the edge of the cornfield devoted to the smaller garden truck than to have a little patch with beds in it that requires hand labor entirely to tend it. It does not make any difference if carrots, lettuce, salsify, parsnips, and peppers grow in one row forty rods long, if they are only grown. The reason that so few farm houses are supplied with vegetables is due to the unfortunate method of gardening pursued. There are a number of farmers' gardens we see each summer upon which a large portion of the contents is put in every spring and the seeds sown, but after this no attention is given to it, and weeds of enormous growth are the leading crop every season. There is one farmer of our acquaintance who has half a dozen rows across a large field given up to the garden and in these he grows everything needed in the family in the way of small fruits and vegetables. The horse and cultivator do most of the work and the aggregate expense of caring for each row is not much more than if it were planted to potatoes. In sowing seeds a great many people make the mistake of planting too deep. Nearly all of the smaller garden seeds if covered with a light sprinkling of fine soil and pressed down with the foot are in good shape to grow. We prefer the pressure of the foot to any rolling that can be done. —S. Q. L. in *Michigan Horticulturalist*.

EXCESSIVE PRUNING.—Now do not be guilty of spoiling the native beauty of those evergreens near the house by pruning them into grotesque forms. If you wish to see what peculiar malformations you can make in growing trees by use of knife and shears, do it in the back yard, where people will not misinterpret your design, and think you are actually trying to improve nature. We have no patience with the people who make monstrosities out of plant growths that if left to themselves, would assume delicately beautiful forms. —*Michigan Horticulturalist*.

THE time spent in scouring plows, or running to the shop for repairs, when the soil is in condition for working, is criminal waste. The time to put implements in repair is before their use is required. All bright surfaces should have been covered with a mixture of lamp-black and kerosene and carefully preserved from abrasion when last put away. —*Tribune and Farmer*.

A CORRESPONDENT is informed that mice-gnawed (girdled) apple trees may be saved by inarching grafts—four or five in each tree—connecting the living wood above and below the injury. If discovered at once, covering the wounded places with grafting wax and mounting with earth, fully covering the wound, would have been proper. —*Chicago Tribune*.

SINCE the organization of the American Pomological Society, nearly 38 years ago, more than 600 named varieties of fruits have, by common consent, been discarded and their places in the catalogue filled by better sorts.

THE best grass for an orchard is undoubtedly orchard grass with red clover, or red clover alone. Plenty of seed should be used. Cut when weeds make their appearance, afterwards pasture with hogs or sheep.

ORGANIC and inorganic matter in the soil is what forms and fattens the plant. Like the overfed cow, the soil sometimes suffers from indigestion.

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

## Insecticides.—The Pests of Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Growers have Come—Means of Ridance.

With the rapid advent of summer comes the horde of insect pests which prey upon our flowers and fruits and paralyze the efforts of the enthusiastic floriculturist and horticulturist. Many remedies for the destruction of insect enemies have been tried with partial success, but arsenic preparations have proved the most efficacious for the speedy and thorough extermination of all insects which eat flower or foliage. The fears of fatal accidents incident to the use of poisonous insecticides are being dispelled, and long-continued experiments have proved the proper dilution and application of Paris green and London purple safe and infallible in the destruction of the currant worm, potato beetle, pear slug, and codling moth. The secret of success in the destruction of omnivorous insects will be found in destroying them during the incipient period of their growth, and before irreparable injury is done, or any possible bad results apprehensible from the effects of poisonous applications to edible fruits or vegetables.

A close examination of the currants and gooseberries will reveal the young worms already massed near the center and bottom of the bush and eating the young tender foliage. A light application of Paris green, either by spraying or sifting, will kill them at this stage, and may be repeated if necessary.

The potato beetle will now be found, winging his way o'er forest and field, with wonderful instinct, intent upon discovering his favorite esculent. He knows and will find his tuber if left on the ground, and will congregate around a pile of potatoes and endure a precarious existence until an early-planted field gives him more dainty food. He cannot be wholly exterminated, except by some parasitic enemy, but by slicing a few tubers seasoned to his taste with Paris green, and placing in the fields, myriads of them can be destroyed before the young shoots appear above ground. Immediately after this occurs an application of Paris green and flour should be made, which will destroy a large part of the old warriors, thus making the close of the fight comparatively easy.

The pear slug is found every season and in all localities, and will certainly destroy young pear and cherry trees if allowed to kill their foliage during mid-summer. The old method of beating them to death with road dust or lime and ashes, I have found to be impracticable, except upon very small trees. Spraying the trees with a very slight infusion of Paris green will kill the slug every time, and two applications during the season will be found sufficient.

I believe that Professor Cook of the Agricultural college at Lansing was one of the first who proved the complete efficiency of the destruction of the codling moth by spraying apple trees with a solution of Paris green. Among the many who have successfully proved that fair fruit can be grown, and the moth destroyed by this method, the experience of Mr. Moody, of Lockport, N. Y., as related by him at the meeting of the American Pomological Society at Grand Rapids, is the most notable. After proving that the moth could be destroyed by one application of London purple or Paris green, made immediately after the fall of the bloom, he had invented a machine for spraying his large orchard of 1,500 trees, and had used it during the season of 1884 with perfect success. A large tank filled with the solution was placed upon a common wagon, and gearing attached to the wheels. The gearing operated a pump which forced a stream through a hose, throwing a broad spray over the whole tree while the wagon was in motion. The work was speedily done at very small cost. A great variety of inexpensive hand pumps are now being made, which will be found sufficient for the needs of the ordinary farmer and fruit grower.

Where the application of poisons may be considered dangerous, emulsion of kerosene and soap may prove efficient, and are of great value in destroying scale or bark lice and many species of caterpillars.

Pyrethrum is not a poison, but destroys certain classes of insects which have respiratory glands, by inhalation.

The question of the proper dilution of the virulent poisons used as insecticides is of great importance, and as a general guide for a proper formula, I append "Official directions furnished by the National Bureau of Entomology."

**London purple**—To 20 pounds flour from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound is added and well mixed. This is applied with a sifter or blower. With 40 gallons water  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound is mixed for spraying.

**Paris green**—With 20 pounds flour from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to one pound is mixed and applied by sifting or by a blower. The same amount of the insecticide to 40 gallons of water is used as a spray.

**Bisulphite of Carbon**—For use in the ground a quantity is poured or injected among roots that are being infected. Against insects damaging stored grain or museum material a small quantity is used in an air-tight vessel.

**Carbolic Acid**—A solution of one part in 100 of water is used against parasites on domestic animals and in their barns and sheds; also on the surfaces of plants and among the roots in the ground.

**Hellebore**—The powder is sifted on

alone or mixed 1 part to 20 of flour. With one gallon of water  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound is mixed for spraying.

**Kerosene-Milk Emulsion**—To 1 part milk add 2 parts kerosene, and churn by force-pump or other agitator. The butter-like emulsion is diluted ad libitum with water. An easier method is to simply mix 1 part kerosene with 8 of milk. **Soap Emulsion**—In one gallon hot water  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound whale-oil soap is dissolved. This, instead of milk, is mixed to an emulsion with kerosene in the same manner and proportions as above.

**Pyrethrum: Persian Insect Powder**—Is blown or sifted on dry; also applied in water, 1 gallon to a tablespoonful of the powder, well stirred and then sprayed.

**Tobacco Decoction**—This is made as strong as possible as a wash or spray to kill insect pests on animals and plants. —W. A. Brown, in *Allegan Gazette*.

## Communications.

## Extracted Paragraphs.

[During the past months when has been the harvest of Grange work the VISITOR was liberally supplied with fruits from that abundant gathering which, in some respects, has distinctively marked this year with progress in the Order. The columns of our paper have been filled by the pens of their readers, in most part. It is not needful to say such support is appreciated.

We still have on hand a large number of papers that were read at Grange meetings, reports of officers, and other manuscripts that for their length, their somewhat local interest, and on account of the unavoidable delay in their appearance, are difficult to present in a satisfactory manner. A few would gladly see each paper printed in its entirety, but the many readers find little time or inclination to peruse so much of length and of interest to them only in a general way. To meet this embarrassment we have selected such passages from these papers as are of common helpfulness to all, and give proper credit to the papers from which they are taken. —Ed.

[From "Scraps," by Mrs. L. E. Cannon, before State Farmers' Institute at Rochester, Mich.]

Let music bring its soothing power,  
And hallowed make the twilight hour.  
In times of peace, or scenes of strife,  
How much like music is our life?

Each life is like a wondrous melody,  
Or short, or long;

A waiting cry at first and then a dirge  
Closes life's song.

Sometimes do long draw out and sorrowful,  
We wish no more,

Sometimes one short, sweet, perfect strain  
And life is o'er.

When hearts are young and happy hope will sing,  
Light on her way,

Entrancing airs caroled in silvery tone  
The livelong day.

As wiser, deeper, holier thoughts arise,  
Grand anthems roll,

Chorus of melody in volume comes  
Thrilling the soul.

But discords spoil the harmony ere long,  
A grating jar,

Life's toil and trouble murmurs through the song,  
Its beauties mar.

Then minor chords in mournful cadence wail  
A low, sad strain,

In plaintive quavers dully dies away,  
Life's last refrain.

Love and joy and hope should smile  
In the farmer's household all the while.

Let the farmer's wife receive her share  
Of loving thought and tender care.

Tell her you love her, many a weary wife  
Would find the heartache lifted from her life.

If the dear husband—loving her, no doubt—  
Would only sometimes let the secret out.

You think she knows it, that's enough, you say,  
And where's the good of telling her each day?

Those simple words, "I love you," when you said  
Them o'er and o'er again the day you wed.

But do you never think that women's hearts  
Are like the tender plant or grass that starts  
So fresh and full of life? Suppose the rain  
Should deluge them in springtime, then re-  
frain.

Suppose the blessed dew that falls each night,  
And sinks into their hearts with morning light,  
Should say, "I'm such a little, trifling thing,  
That after all the rain they had in spring  
They'll hardly need my little offering."

How would we find the tiny, fragile flower,  
Needing the moisture every day and hour?  
Only a withered, dried up, dying thing,  
Just like the shriveled hearts to which we cling.

Is there a fountain of perpetual youth?  
Then love must be its source. We find, in truth,  
The loving hearts are those that ne'er grow old,  
For love will treasures give not bought with gold.

[From essay—subject, "Industry"—written by Mrs. R. W. Freeman, Litchfield.]

A life of idleness is one of the direst of all curses.

The doctrine that industry, even of the humblest character, is dishonorable we must resolutely trample in the dust as false and dangerous, and contend that an industrious, honest scavenger is really a more honorable man than the most fashionable dandy who idles away his time on Broadway, in ladies' drawing-rooms, in rinks and in billiard saloons. Thus eschewing false ideas, and making every moment fruitful of some good to mind or body, to himself or to others, he cannot fail of a plentiful harvest of advantages as life advances.

Nothing great is ever achieved except by industry and earnest application, combined with an orderly arrangement of the object in view. From this may be clearly seen the importance of habits of industry and order. Without them little can be done; with them almost everything. The working men and women of our country are its true nobility.

Industry and perseverance, coupled with fidelity can do anything, but without them nothing can be done. We can trace the larger part of vices to the idler. Idleness is the nursery of crime. Hammer away! thou sturdy smith, at that bar of iron; for thou art bravely forging thy own destiny. Weave on

in glad content, industrious worker of the mill, for thou art weaving cloth of gold, though thou seeest not its luster. Plow and plant, and rear and reap, ye tillers of the soil, for those brown acres of yours are pregnant with nobler fruitage than that which hung in Eden.

The man or woman who is above labor, and dispises industry, shows a want of common sense, and forgets that every article that is used is the product of industry. The air they breathe, the circulation of blood in their veins is the industry of the God of nature.

[From an essay on "The Grange" by Mrs. O. I. Watkins.]

The Grange fits our members for true citizens, and attendance at Grange meetings will be of more practical and valuable instruction, not only in matters pertaining to sociability, charity, benevolence, visiting, &c., but by serving on committees, making reports, participating in and presiding over debates that could be obtained in any other manner. The Grange stimulates the latent talent as well as the laudable ambition of its members, and places them on their true merits, unhampered by the influence of sphere or cast, it gives us something to do that is useful both for self and others, and provides a place where an afternoon or evening can be spent away from the temptations and dangerous associations that ruin so many of our youth, and we are sorry to say, old ones too. It also provides tangible, practical aid in time of sickness and distress; and in the event of death ensures a fraternal and decent burial. And so we might go on and tell you of the many different ways the Grange would benefit the farmer and his family if they would avail themselves of the privileges proffered them by the Grange.

[From essay read by Miss Jennie Thomas before Hillsdale County Pomona Grange.]

I think there is but little benefit that accrues to any member who goes to the Grange from one end of the year to the other and never advances one idea for the good of the Order morally, socially, intellectually, or for its well being in any way. If I belong to the Grange merely for the social part, I should have to talk more, but I can meet friends on the streets or at their homes for social conversation, and thus save the expense of belonging to the Grange. But here I find opportunities to learn something that shall benefit me hereafter. The educational benefits of the Grange are not a few.

[From report of I. M. Carpenter, as W. L. of Maunette District Grange.]

Keep life as long as there is a thread of hope. The good time will come again and new life will come with it and despondency give way.

I saw a Brother Patron at Reed City last month from the State of Pennsylvania, and in our conversation about Granges and Grange work, and in speaking of his own Grange, he said to me: "Do not be discouraged; seven members of us met once in two weeks for one year and a half. It was thought and supposed by many that the Grange was extinct, but it was not. The cloud passed away and the sun shown out again brighter than ever, and to-day we are the Banner Grange of our county."

You that are under a cloud take heart; it will pass away. You need not die. Light and life, the principle (or sun) of our Order, is as bright as ever. The cloud only obscures for a time; it does not affect the sun or great principle, which is high up above all clouds and cannot be affected by it. A cloud will come over a Grange whenever its members lose sight of the great principle and it begins to rule by individual will. So always keep the full force of light, and out of the shadow of clouds, keep close to the principle and no cloud will obscure the true vision, and all will be well.

[From essay—subject, "Honey Bees,"—read by T. M. Cobb before Harmony Grange, No. 337.]

It might be interesting to speak of some of the changes produced by the introduction of one of these beautiful golden Italian queens into a swarm of black or German bees. They are sent by mail from apiarists who make a specialty of raising them, enclosed with 15 or 20 worker bees in small wooden cases, and securely covered in with wire netting. Their food while on the journey consists of a candy made by kneading fine dry sugar with nice extracted honey until a stiff dough-like candy is made; and it is wonderful how securely they go in the mail-bags to and from all parts of this country, and even across the ocean.

The first thing to be done in introducing a new queen is to find and remove the black queen, which is sometimes quite a difficult matter. Black queens are very shy, and it requires a skilled eye to catch them. Not so with the Italians. They are not so easily disturbed, and I have often seen them keep right on depositing eggs in the tiny cells when handling a frame of comb with the bees adhering.

After taking away the old queen, could we drop the new one right in, the job would be soon done, but this would be sure death to her majesty. She must be caged and put down between the combs among the bees for several hours until she acquires the same scent and all get acquainted. The skilled apiarist can easily tell by the actions of the swarm when it will do to

liberate her; probably in about 24 or 48 hours. If she is accepted by the bees, and all things are favorable, she begins very soon to perform her maternal duties; and it is wonderful indeed what powers she possesses. Those who have observed closely state that two to three thousand eggs in 24 hours is within the laying capacity of a good queen during the season of activity, when honey is being gathered most plentiful. These eggs are tiny white specks glued fast in a precisely uniform position in the bottom of the empty comb-cells.

In just four days the egg hatches, and we can see in the bottom of the cell a milk-like substance, placed there by the worker bees; floating in this, if we look very closely, we may see a speck of a worm. In eight days this little worm has grown so fast upon the food furnished by the bees that it fills the cell, and is then cupped over—shut in from sight. It spins a silken lining to its cell, and in 21 days from the egg cuts the capping from its prison and crawls forth a perfect bee. For about 16 days they are employed within the hive in comb-building, cupping cells of brood and honey, caring for the hatching larvae, and are called "nurse-bees." After this period they fly to the fields and are honey-gatherers.

If the season is propitious, and all things move prosperously within the hive, in about four weeks after introducing this queen of different race and golden hue, if we take the cover from the top of the frames in the hive in the middle of a pleasant day, we shall see a beautiful sight—young Italians with golden stripes are seen in the place of the black ones so numerous before. Of this race all are honey-gatherers now, and are fast wearing themselves out in gleaning the fields for those within the hive.

In about six weeks the transformation is complete, as I have proved again and again by my own observation, and the beautiful Italians by thousands and tens of thousands fill every part of the hive, and are sending forth their battalions daily to gather in the sweets that nature so lavishly spreads in field and forest.

[From "Scraps," read by Mrs. L. E. Cannon at State Farmers' Institute at Rochester, Mich.]

"We are but women. What can women do?" Over and over all a long night through, That simple statement and the question plain Unresting kept my scarcely conscious brain; 'Till, half awakened, half asleep, I thought Of many deeds by noble women wrought.

"We are but women. What can women do?" My soul made answer, "All she wishes to." It is but true when women want more "rights" They've naught to do but take them; for all heights, All depths, all breadths, all compass that she will, What place so e'er she chooses she can fill.

Time was when mankind said to her, "thus far And no whit farther. There we place a bar; And it would be unwomanly to try To overstep the bounds or pass them by." But now the answer is, to all, so plain, None may repeat the words of this refrain.

"What can a woman do?" One need but ask, What's to be done? No matter what the task Or what required. Be it courage, skill, Patience, discretion, wisdom, strength or will. Through every avenue she enters in Where women fail, men need not hope to win.

## The Patrons and the Knights.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:—The labor question, the wrongs of the agricultural class, adulteration of food and articles of commerce, and the liquor question, are kindred subjects and are the results of a perversion of the God given faculties from their legitimate use. The deplorable conditions of things in regard to the above subjects are the outgrowth of circumstances aided by an almost total lack of restraints or balancing power in our political and business relations. Men's characters are molded, if not made, by their surroundings. There is no doubt if those who are now the sufferers, and are the loudest in denunciation, had been placed in the positions of those complained of, the situation to-day would not greatly differ from what it is. Humanity at large has made the conditions, individuals have accepted them. To prove this statement, we have only to remember that the epithet, rascal, is applied only to him who fails. He who succeeds, no matter how reprehensible his method, is the shrewd business man, and the public is ever ready to do him homage, while the noblest work of God, an honest man, lives and dies in obscurity and poverty.

To create a sound moral public sentiment that shall judge and reward men for what they are, and not from what they are worth, is the task before us; and we may not hope for its full accomplishment until humanity shall accept and practice the golden rule in its letter and spirit.

Something, however, may be accomplished from a lower standpoint. Self-interest prompts us to act in self-defence, and from this plane are projected the various movements already begun, to establish a more equitable system of compensation in regard to capital and labor, and the suppression of other wrongs. Hence we have organizations calculated to effect the objects named. The Knights of Labor is one of the last formed and is just now occupying a prominent place in public attention. Their declaration of principles are mainly sound, but I fear their actions are too hasty and inconsiderate. Their ranks are filled with raw recruits who are ready to take the offensive with a

vindictive purpose, relying upon a supposed power they do not yet possess, with the fallacious idea that they can override the laws of the land with impunity. They are, in so doing, injuring their cause before the world and hastening a result they should by all means avoid, namely—a collision between the representatives of capital and labor.

Knights of Labor, your organization is yet an infant. Give yourselves time to grow until every worthy laborer in America is within your order. In the meantime effect what you can, peaceably, by your ballots, by the influence of your manly bearing and by that faithfulness and care for your employers interests that will increase his respect for you and your value to him.

I believe in organizations such as the Patrons of Husbandry and Knights of Labor; not alone because they give the power resulting from united action, but because they are schools in which their members may be educated in a better understanding of their own position, their rights and the rights of others, and in the better methods to obtain them.

If ever we reach the solution of these problems of labor and wrongs it will be, I believe, through some society that will have secured the membership of the whole laboring class.

Combination and education must go hand in hand; the one will give the power to do, the other wisdom to do right.

C. S. KILLMER.

Arenac, Mich.

From My Diary.

ARE FARMERS, AS A CLASS, ABUSED AND OVERRIDDEN?

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

Is the oft repeated assertion that farmers are abused and overridden true?

I have heard speakers at farmers' clubs and institutes repeatedly assert that the price on everything they bought or sold was fixed for them by others; that some one else dictated terms and made their bargains for them. When I have heard such assertions I could not help thinking that a class of intelligent men who would submit to such double dictation were certainly lacking in the true manly grit to manage their own affairs.

But I do not think that the farmers who listened to these statements believed them to be true. They knew that it took two to make a bargain, and that either of them was free to act in buying and selling. And they seemingly acquiesced in the speaker's statement, trusting that he would further explain it, and then show them the way out of this trouble.

But the proof of such statements and the way out of such difficulties have not been given by these speakers. The usual advice at such times has been, "organize, and send more farmers to the Legislature to help make better laws!" This is good advice as far as it goes, and as fast as possible should be carried out. But in the meanwhile the husbandmen should not be idle. It may be a long time before the tillers of the soil can give the legislative aid to bring about a change in this direction, and they would be relieved to have something to do while these changes are being brought about.

Let them take a lesson from themselves. When they have planted trees they do not fold their arms and patiently wait for the fruit, but they usually put berries, potatoes or something else between the trees from which they get immediate returns. Thus while the wide awake farmer is waiting for greater things he will bring about profitable returns from smaller things. And, on the other hand, while he is waiting for the legislative "pear" to get ripe he should be preparing himself to pluck it when the proper time comes.

he is thrown into constant contact with things; and is, while young, trained to do some useful work, to perform at regular and stated periods duties which involve a certain amount of personal responsibilities and which develop tact and ingenuity. Thus his time, outside of school hours, is taken up with acts of labor and habits of attention and application are cultivated. With the boy reared in the city it is quite different, especially if his parents are wealthy; there is nothing for him to do but play. Then with these advantages, with this power at his command, strengthened by habits of attention and application, it is no wonder that the country boy excels his city cousin both in the city school and in the race of life.

The farmer, it is true, has more need of "a spur to prick the side of his inert" than men in most other vocations. He knows when he has planted his crop that nature, ever kind to him, will bring it forth in full maturity. Hence he is inclined to relax his own efforts, trusting that in the proper season there will be an abundant crop. But nature, abhorring ignorance as well as idleness, says to the farmer, "The best crop of wheat is only to him who has learned the most of wheat culture; the best fruit only to him who has secured the most practical knowledge of fruit culture; the best stock only to him who is the most thoroughbred stock raiser."

Hence we see that in all this "the farmer is of more importance than the farm, and should be first improved." Let the farmer, then, seek every means in his power to educate himself and he will find that as he improves in knowledge his farm will produce a better and more abundant crop. Let the spirit of industry and culture preside in our farm-homes; let the children in those homes have the advantages of a good education, and our farmers will advance to the commanding positions they are entitled to hold in every department of life.

V. B.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 22, '86. GRANGE VISITOR:—You see by this that I am over on the Pacific coast. Everything here has been written and rewritten, so I can hardly expect to tell you anything new. Although I find much after reading and interviewing parties who have visited here that I had not formed a correct idea in regard to.

I will not at this time describe the route I came over, but will simply tell you of to-day's sights. This morning I stepped on the cable street cars which, by the way, are the perfection of street-car transportation, and we went swiftly over the steep hills four miles to Golden Gate Park, where we take a car drawn by an engine and proceed four miles farther to the Cliff House; and here we are on the shore of the old Pacific Ocean, looking far out on its swelling tide and listening to the music of its rolling billows as they come dashing in at our feet. We proceed to the front of the Cliff House and take a seat for the purpose of rest and getting a view of the seals and so called seal rocks before us. The Cliff House stands on a rocky point jutting slightly out into the ocean.

Out from shore 15 to 30 rods, I should think, standing up out of water from 15 to 50 feet, are the much talked of rocks, around which the seals disport themselves. Hundreds of them were swimming around and clambering on these rocks where they lay and sun themselves. There were several very large ones—one old fellow in particular, called Ben Butler, seemed to be king of the rocks.

A man asked if they feed these seals to keep them here? "No, nothing—catch fish all day." Just now a sperm whale showed himself a short distance off shore, attracting and exciting attention of the crowd by showing his brown back far above the water and spouting a column of water high up in the old fashioned way.

The day being bright, mild and balmy, with hundreds of others, we started for a stroll along the beach, picking up stones and shells, and occasionally being caught in the incoming waves. Some of the ladies were considerably sprinkled, if not baptized, in the holy waters of the old Pacific.

There are thousands of eastern people in the city, and still they come. Fraternally, EMMONS BUELL.

Cowardice Reviewed.

In an article of April 15, Bro. Killmer renews his attack on the agricultural class. To start with his dilemma is hornless or purely imaginary. In addition to reasons given in a previous article, why farmers do not as a mass demand their rights and with an overwhelming majority take them, the Bro. should remember that there has been other great issues vital to our government that have demanded their attention. Nor have our domestic troubles yet wholly subsided; while there is at least another great evil pressed on our attention to consider. To bring the farmers' cause prominently before the public would necessarily cause a great deal of political friction, if not reconstruction, and this will demand time and patience. But was it pure ignorance of just what were their rights, this would not make them fools, nor is it the way to enlighten to call them so. It has the sound of an enemy, and in the end he might find his fools his wise enemies.

It is not necessary to nicely define Grange principles. The Grange was organized that farmers might know their rights better and defend them and might rise to their true position in society and in the government. Opposition to these principles and conditions existed before the Grange did. It was the deplorable condition of the former and giant evils that threatened to bring the agricultural class into the same condition as the same class in Europe that brought the Grange into existence; and if the Grange does not come into contact with any of these it is not meeting the end for which it was raised up. The whole social, civil and political firmament is dark with threatening clouds. Then there are local opposition that do not effect all alike. The Catholic Church and several religious denominations for conscientious reasons give the Grange no little trouble, besides there are innumerable prejudices to overcome that continually irritate. Inside of the gates the Brother has pointed out some of the difficulties; though Adams Grange in this respect, I think, is a model. But the Brother says he still does not believe there is any active opposition "only where self-interest is concerned." That is well put in; nearly all our opposition originates in selfishness, nor is there any opposition but what is active.

The Brother lacks patience. Indeed, does history reveal for the Church "a broad path of blood stretching from the earliest ages to the 19th century?" and yet under this its most favorable conditions for growth, according to his theory, it was over 300 years before it gained the ascendancy over one empire; yet he complains, as I understand him, that the Grange in 13 years has not brought this great nation to its feet. He thinks that in the Knights of Labor we have a "dangerous rival." The Grange has had its Bulls Run, the Knights have not; but there are symptoms in their uncontrollable element of its near approach.

I am glad to agree with the Brother in one thing. In his closing remarks had he left off the semi and said nothing about treason there would a thousand Grangers said amen!

WM. KERBY.

Postal Greetings.

IOWA.

BRO. COBB:—I enclose a few names for the GRANGE VISITOR and think I shall be able to get a few more. Every one likes the paper and say it is cheap enough, but times are so hard it is almost impossible to get money for anything. Our new Grange is doing well, and we should soon have a large membership if times were easier.

There were a few farmers in this community who tried their best to prevent the organization of our Grange, but we succeeded in spite of them and will show them that we mean business. We are talking of establishing a purchasing agency, and traders and dealers seem terribly afraid that we will do something of the kind.

Those petitions relating to Inter State Commerce seem to be doing some good. I wish every Grange in the United States would take hold of this matter. If they would Congress would be likely to pay some attention to this important matter and afford some relief to the producers of the west. We shall soon face another election of Congressmen, and we shall show a little practical sense if we take more care to vote for men whom we can depend upon to take care of the farmers than we have been doing in voting against each other to take care of our political parties.

Farmers have a first duty to perform politically, by taking care of themselves, and it is high time they set about this thing in real earnest. Yours Fraternally, A. HUDSON. Silver City, April 26, 1886.

AS I HAVE seen nothing in your valuable paper from this part of Iowa. I will try and tell you readers something about Greeley Grove Grange, No. 811. It was organized some 14 years since, with Wm. Bruce as Master. He is now and has always been its Master. It came very near losing its breath a few years ago, but is now convalescing in good shape and bids fair to live to a green old age. It has at present about 40 good working members and we are taking in new ones at almost every meeting. We own our hall, and it answers our purpose very well. We organized a co-operative society and started a small store the first of July, 1885. It was predicted by outsiders that the store would not stay long; but it bids fair to stay, as we have bought a corner lot and propose to go right to work and put up a good substantial building too full stories in height, the upper part to be finished off for a hall. We expect to put our goods into the new building some time in June. Our baby-store has done a great deal more business than the most sanguine expected. We are working on the Rockdale plan. We pay 8 per cent. interest on stock. T. C. Hazelton, Iowa.

BUENA VISTA, Grange No. 544, P. of H., Iowa, held special meeting Friday, April 30, at the residence of Bro. R. P. Holmes, our W. Lecturer. A goodly number of Brothers and Sisters were present besides several invited guests.

W. Master Davis called to order. After some preliminaries, the subject assigned for discussion—"What is Gold or Silver? what are their differences? what makes them money?"—was taken up and discussed for about one hour. After the discussion was over Grange closed, and we had a social chat, and supper being announced, all partook; after which we dispersed to our homes to look after the chores.

The next special meeting will be held the last Friday in May (28th) at 1 P. M., at the residence of Bro. C. M. Davis. Subject for discussion: "What are Greenbacks or National Banks?"

PERMIT me to say through your valuable paper to the Secretaries of the several Subordinate Granges in Iowa, that they are earnestly requested to make their quarterly reports, for the quarter ending June 30, 1886, promptly to Secretary at Newton, Iowa.

Some of the Granges have not reported to this office since I became Secretary, last December. Write to us; make your reports promptly. We want to become acquainted with you personally if we can, by communication if not otherwise. We are a plain old farmer only; we are married and wife living, so don't be afraid to write us. J. W. MURPHY, Sec'y, Iowa State Grange. Newton, Iowa, May 4, 1886.

MICHIGAN. I DESIRE to make a request through the VISITOR. There must be several sets of the working implements of the Grange in the State that are of no use where they now are. Will some one be willing to donate them for the use of the new Granges just organized? The expense of organizing has been a heavy burden on some of these, and they are poor in pocket though rich in faith. If persons who can furnish those will send me a postal card containing their address, I will give directions for sending them and make arrangements for defraying the expense. PERRY MAYO.

A BROTHER in the issue of Feb. 15 gives his experience with sorghum. I tried a small patch last year and the results were gratifying. It is a queer plant and requires attention when small. I planted too deep, and was compelled to take a garden rake and take some of the soil off. After once started it requires no more care than corn, and is seemingly as safe a crop. A gallon to a square rod is a fair estimate. It might be advisable to procure seed from near home, or at least from northern grower cane.

Presumably Mrs. Andrews suffrage suggestions are not open for remarks; but it seems they can readily be met and answered. No. 395 of Oakland County has something to say of "the independent vote." Two years ago I had not occasion to vote for the Republican nominee for Governor, and I spoke with every Democratic member of our Grange to get one to cross with me and vote for Mr. Luce. Not one would do it, and so I had to vote for him alone, or else sacrifice an "independent vote." Members will talk one thing, but when it comes to a direct appeal to party are too apt to be found wanting. Mr. Moore, in a lecture delivered here, said "The farmer is a mossa-back and probably always will be." Now, this is very true when he votes Lapeer Co. No. 396.

ALL legitimate efforts of the Knights of Labor will be encouraged by the industrial classes of the country. The farmers of the country are deeply interested in the labor question, and must sympathize with kindred occupations in their efforts to secure a just remuneration for labor. There appears to be an element in this struggle, however, which is made up of the refuse of foreign immigration, and is led by old country socialists who if let loose will stop at nothing short of plunder, confiscation and murder, unless restrained by the strong arm of the law. This element has been introduced by the very liberal policy of our government, which, while taxing or excluding foreign products, has encouraged the importation of the worst class of foreign laborers.

The wheels of commerce may be blocked temporarily by labor organizations, whose members depend upon the railways and manufacturers for their daily bread, but no "court act" will be advised by the officials of the Knights of Labor organizations. But the incendiary masses which are seething and surging in our large cities cannot be controlled by any association; and the time may be near at hand when farmers and other conservative classes may be required to aid in the enforcement of law, and the defence of property rights against mob violence. Berrien County. W. A. B.

I SAW a notice in a Detroit paper that on the 28th of last month the Knights of Labor association were to hold a meeting in Grand Rapids, and a committee from the State Grange were to meet with them for co-operation and sympathy in the workings of the organization.

The primary principles and platform of the Order of K. L. is probably correct and might be made beneficial to the class it aims to reach, but of late there are those attaching themselves to it who are envious, suspicious, ignorant and malicious, damaging to society and bringing suffering on the innocent.

I hope the committee of the Grange will move cautiously in co-operating with this order while it is in such bad repute as now, and not give occasion for discord and wrangling in our sisterhood to "peaceful borders." S. M.

I WILL employ a few moments in writing a jotting to say to the readers of the VISITOR who are solicitous concerning my health, that it is somewhat improving. I had hoped that when spring came, with its bright sunny days and air fragrant with the aroma of fruit blossoms, and everything looked beautiful and inviting, and I could breathe pure fresh air, I should rapidly gain. But I find strength does not come at my bidding and quivering nerves do not always obey my will-power. I try to bear with fortitude my inability to perform many necessary duties required of me, and the putting aside much that I would so like to do. Sometimes I have feared I should be obliged to give up writing for the VISITOR entirely, and whenever the thought has come to me it has brought sadness, for to me it has been one of my most enjoyable and satisfactory pastimes, for in this quiet way I have tried to help the Grange and add my influence as my mite toward its advancement. The blessing has come back to me in its accumulation of friends and the gaining of the respect and esteem of numerous readers of the VISITOR.

I thank you, my friends, for your sympathy and solicitous feelings expressed, and still entertain the hope that I may in the future be able to talk with you by the pen.

I was quite surprised to learn by the pen-description given of Courtland Hill that he was a person of such an advanced age. I had supposed he was 50 or 55 years old, judging from the sprightliness of his writings. He must be one of those stalwart, well-preserved men, who have fed on strong, soul-sustaining food, not on trashy novels or poorer class of reading.

A co-operative creamery is being established in our city, and we have just commenced to patronize it. I will tell you of it ere long, and of some of its essential workings. I think I will be able to answer the questions of "Farmer's Wife" in the affirmative. MYRA.

A WORTHY Patron from Clark County, Ohio, Rei Rathbon, has been in this county showing the farmers the most practical farm gate we have ever seen. The Richardson Centennial gate is highly appreciated by all who see it. Farmers contemplating getting good farm gates should look well to their own interest and buy the Centennial. We believe Bro. Rathbon to be a gentleman and will do just what he agrees to do every time. Adams & Yates, of Shelbyville, own the eastern part of Allegan County, and will sell farm rights, hangings and gates to farmers at reasonable prices. T. G. A. Shelbyville, Mich.

AS WE journey through this life there is a structure or building which everyone is engaged in erecting, every one for himself, and every act of life is a stone in it. If we were building a stone house we would be very careful to have a good foundation; we would also be careful when building up the walls to use nothing but good stones in them, for one rough, uncut, discolored stone in the wall of a stone house will mar its beauty as long as that house stands. It is so with character. Every building must have a foundation, so must character. If we would take for the foundation stones of our character the four fundamental principles of our noble Order—Faith, Hope, Charity and Fidelity—and build up our lives on this foundation with pure, noble and upright deeds, at the end of life we can stand on this building without fear, honored by all. But as one bad-looking stone in the wall of a house will mar its beauty, just so one mean, dishonorable, untruthful word or deed will forever leave its impress and work its influence on our character.

Character in general is greatly affected by home culture and home influences. Our parents

helped us to lay the foundation of our character, and we are now in like manner (those of us who are raising families) helping to lay the foundation of our children's characters. Then let us not forget how important it is that the foundation of their character be laid on good principles. Let us not forget that character grows daily, and is not something that can be bought and put on ready-made like a suit of clothing. Every day of our life we add a little to it, and thus it keeps growing up, course by course, story by story—although we are not conscious of it; it is a building that must stand and the word of inspiration warns us to take heed how we build it, to see that we have a foundation that will endure, and make sure that we are not building for the hour in which we live but for a never ending eternity.

Is there any power for good or evil greater than the influence of him who leads the family, who propagates his own character in the persons and souls of his children, who lives his own life over again in the lives of those whom he has begotten? "Like father like son, like mother like daughter." Set this down as a philosophical principle.

Occasional exceptions do not undermine the rule—it is an organic one. The parents impress their character upon their children as undesignedly, but just as surely, as they impress their shadow upon the ground when they walk out in the sunshine. They cannot help it if they would. They make the home law; fix the precedents; create the home atmosphere, and the "odor of the house" clings to the garments of the children, although they would travel the world over. Then let us endeavor to build good characters for ourselves that our influence may be impressed upon our children, and those who take us as criterions, for a good character is better than rubies, gold crowns, or kingdoms, and the work of making them is the noblest work on earth. D. BUCHANAN.

WE ARE glad to report that Alpine Grange, No. 348, is reviving. We are having a literary contest between the ladies and gentlemen of the Grange, and all are interested. Please send some extra copies of the VISITOR for committee work. I think the paper better than ever before. MR. FRED WATERMAN.

AT a late meeting of Palmyra Grange, No. 212, a committee was appointed from children's neighborhood to help make arrangements for Children's Day. We are going to take Sister Mayo's advice and invite children outside of the order. We have always done that and find it works well and gives the children a good deal of enjoyment and pleasure. Our last meeting was well attended, but at this time of the year we are apt to get to the meetings rather late. Members should try and get there early so the meetings can be called on time, otherwise they are apt to hold until a late hour and some of the Patrons get very tired. M. T. COLE. Lenawee Co., Mich.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE, the author of "Marse Chan," one of the most popular stories printed of late years, will publish the longest story he has yet written, in the June Century. It is entitled "Meh Lady: A Story of the War." The romantic and affecting narrative is put in the mouth of old Billy, an ex-slave, and is illustrated with three designs by W. T. Smedley.

Obituaries.

BAGGERLY—The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of Quincy Grange: WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master of the Great Grange above to remove from the fields of labor here below to the fields of eternal green and ever blooming loveliness, Brother and Sister Kueben A. Baggerly, who were members of Quincy Grange, No. 152; be it therefore Resolved, That in the deaths of Brother and Sister Baggerly Quincy Grange has lost two endeared members, the church two humble followers, and community two esteemed members, whose social virtues endeared them to all; and it might be truly said that death has no victory over them, and is but the entrance into the larger life beyond. Resolved, That the Charter of Quincy Grange be draped in mourning for six months; a copy of these resolutions be sent to the friends of our deceased Brother and Sister, to whom we tender our heartfelt sympathy in this great affliction, and a copy be sent to the Quincy Herald and Grange VISITOR for publication. COMMITTEE.

TYLER—WHEREAS, Death has entered our Grange and taken from our beloved Brother, John S. Tyler, in the 60th year of his age. Resolved, That we sadly miss his sunny face, and feel that his place can never be filled, but we know that our loss is his gain, for he was an ardent believer in the religion of Jesus Christ. Resolved, That these resolutions of respect be spread upon the records of the Grange, be sent to the afflicted family, with whom we deeply sympathize, and be published in the GRANGE VISITOR. Mrs. MINNIE E. ELLIS, Kalamo Grange, No. 222.

CAMPBELL—Died, April 9, after a long and painful illness, our beloved Brother, Cephas Campbell, one whom we all loved and greatly miss in our Grange circle. Resolved, That we, the members of Grove Grange, tender our warmest sympathy to the bereaved family; and Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days, and notice be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. Mrs. C. A. LEITCH.

BUGBEE—WHEREAS, Divine Providence has seen fit to enter the circle of Grange No. 273 and remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Feliah Bugbee; therefore, be it Resolved, That as members of a great fraternity, we do deeply feel and deplore the loss of our Brother, who was a Charter member of this Grange. Resolved, That as he honored and revered the principles inculcated by this order, so we honor his memory by causing our Charter to be draped in mourning upon our records, and also cause these resolutions to be spread upon our records and a copy sent to the VISITOR for publication. COM.

HODGES—Death has come and removed Bro. E. J. Hodges from Scipio Grange, No. 106, after a long and lingering illness. While we, as a Grange, mourn the loss of a good and faithful Brother, who was diligent to attend the Grange, and was one of the first to organize our Grange; therefore Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathies as a Grange be extended to his wife and children and many friends who mourn his loss. Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in the Journal of the Grange, and that a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. COM.

HODGES—At a regular meeting of Hillsdale County Pomona Grange, No. 10, held at their rooms in Jonesville, April 7, 1886, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, It has pleased an All Wise Providence to remove from our midst Ezra J. Hodges, in whose death we have lost a faithful friend, a loving companion and a zealous co-worker, whose untiring efforts and unwavering fidelity was devoted to the interests and welfare of our organization demand a just and fitting tribute of praise; therefore Resolved, That we deeply lament our loss, and hereby tender the afflicted family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour of their bereavement. COM.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM Poland China Swine a Specialty. Breeders Stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Correspondence and inspection invited. B. G. BUELL, LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE, Cass Co., Mich.

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

GILEAD, MICH., May 11, 1886.

At the late session of the State Grange the following was presented as a part report of the Committee on Legislative action:

The people groaning under the burdens of unjust and oppressive taxation have resolved and re-resolved in National, State, County and Subordinate Granges, as well as all other bodies of farmers, have met together to discuss questions pertaining to their mutual welfare. Petitions have been sent to Congress and our State Legislatures asking that they might receive that attention at their hands that our numbers and the importance of our industry demands, and that our wrongs might be righted and our burdens lightened. We believe that the farmers of our State are not chronic grumblers, as some would have us believe, but are always ready and willing to bear their just share and proportion of all taxation needed to carry on our State Government in a proper manner; to sustain our penal, reform, educational and charitable institutions, which are our glory and pride, but we are unalterably opposed to all wasteful and extravagant expenditures of the public funds. Still the work of taxation goes bravely and unceasingly on. Our Worthy Master in his address has well said, "While our ability to pay has diminished, our State tax especially is higher than ever before, and this increase is likely to go on until the people command a halt." How shall this be accomplished? It is one thing to point out the evils of a system and another to find a remedy. The remedy is with the people; but how can it best be applied? How can we make our wants known in a way that will be effective? We believe that the average legislators of our State are honest men, ready and willing to carry out our wishes when they are made known. All other interests, but our own, have men at every session of our Legislature and Congress whose business it is to look after their interests. If a bill is introduced which in any way jeopardizes their interests they are ready to defend those interests. Believing this to be the easiest and most practical way we can accomplish our purposes, your committee herewith submit the following resolution for your consideration:

**Resolved**, That the Master of the Michigan State Grange is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of three members of the Order to be known as the Legislative Committee.

The duties of said committee shall be to receive suggestions from members of the Order, to communicate with members of the Legislature, and, if need be, attend sessions of the Legislature, to labor for the enactment of such laws as will tend to promote the best interests of the agricultural class.

The resolution was amended by adding the Master to the committee and constituting him chairman. When so amended it was adopted by the Grange.

By virtue of the authority conferred upon me I do appoint as the committee provided for in the resolution: G. M. Trowbridge, of Pontiac; A. C. Glidden, of Paw Paw; M. W. Freeman, of Litchfield. C. G. LUCE.

"THE GRANGE—its Works and its Workers," is a pamphlet containing much early Grange history known to but few members of the Order. O. R. Ingersoll, whose name is familiar to readers of Grange papers, has prepared this pamphlet for general distribution, and expects those who apply to him for it by postal card or otherwise will not fail to read and become interested in his soap business which he is now booming in connection with this free distribution of the early history of the Order and its promoters. The pamphlet itself is an illustration of the ambition and business push of O. R. Ingersoll and can be had for the asking by addressing him at 75, Fulton St., New York City.

STATE LECTURER MAYO, of Battle Creek, has made a very reasonable and timely request in Postal Jottings in the interest of new Granges. We hope officers and members of dead, dormant, and consolidated Granges who may see and read this will look up his request in this VISITOR and at once make enquiries as to the whereabouts of the implements that are no longer of use where they are, and write Bro. Mayo. Don't postpone until a convenient season, for such an hour seldom comes to any of us, or if it does we have forgotten the work assigned to it.

IN THE VISITOR of April 1st we narrated the action taken by the State Grange upon a certain resolution, and following the said resolution the specific objects were clearly set forth. It is notorious that newspaper reporters know more of a man's business than he knows himself—that out of a very little material they can and do rear an immense fabric. This is so well understood by people who read that it is a matter of some surprise that we still find there are Patrons all over the State who are alarmed at the threatening outlook for the Order of P. of H. And these frightened friends are not new recruits to our ranks, but old members who ought to regard the simple facts just as they are, rather than the statements of newsmongers. We gave the history of the whole matter and all there was of it; but these brothers write us and tell us that if the Grangers and the Knights of Labor are going to unite our Order will be ruined. Who said they were going to unite? Why, the newspapers; and here is the basis of the whole business. If our apprehensive friends will give this their attention rather than the newspapers they will find they have been frightened at their own shadow.

The Declaration of Purposes adopted by the National Grange at St. Louis, in 1874, has been pronounced, and justly so we believe, a document of remarkable wisdom having its parallel only in that Declaration of Independence which the people of this country have annually assembled to honor for more than a century. The objects appended to the alarming resolution adopted by the State Grange at Grand Rapids last December are almost word for word from that noble Declaration of Purposes against which no man in or out of the Order has ever yet breathed a protest, objection or complaint.

Will our Brother and Sister Patrons of the State of Michigan set aside for a brief hour the strikes, lockouts, riots, and general demonstrations of disquiet and dissatisfaction among the laboring class, and read the Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry, and then read the "objects" which the resolution adopted by the State Grange was designed to foster and promote, and then tell us if there is any cat secreted in that meal. If there is we cannot find the feline. And more—we know the animal has no existence except in the heads of those who receive newspaper statements as existing facts. We again invite examination and criticism if you please of the resolution and the expressed objects appended thereto:

**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 develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among the laboring classes.

To foster mutual understanding and co-operation.

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.

To see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will stand unflinchingly by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust, and to have carried out the principles which should characterize every citizen: that the office should seek the man and not the man the office; reserving the right of all to unite with any party that will best carry out their principles.

We think it safe to say no good Patron finds fault with the "objects" here expressed.

What then has come of it? So far as we have definite knowledge, nothing beyond the appointment of the committee. It is true the newspapers have told us what a powerful combination a political fusion of the Granges and Knights of Labor were likely to become, and through the same channel we have learned that the Knights of Labor, at their Lansing convention, appointed a committee to confer with the committee of Patrons, and the newspapers have also told us that a meeting of this joint committee had been held in the city of Grand Rapids, but what came of it beyond organization we have not yet learned.

It is quite likely that at that conference resolutions were adopted recommending arbitration as the most feasible plan in sight for the settlement of differences between employers and employed, and that co-operative enterprises be encouraged as a means of securing better business relations between capital and labor, and that the committee formally protested against strikes, lockouts, riots, communistic violence, and all that sort of thing, but even that is more than we know.

It is not likely that the committee went beyond the constitutional restrictions that relate to politics and religion, and an expression of opinion by the committee upon any matter should work no injury to the Order if members make no more out of it than there is in it.

The complaints of apprehensive Patrons remind us of the middlemen of a dozen years ago. They feared the Grangers were going to overturn the business usages of the whole country and some Patrons thought so too. Neither party stopped for a moment to

read the Declaration of Purposes of the Order, but prompted by their fears on the one hand and their hopes on the other they jumped at conclusions and lived to see their mistake.

The State Grange of Michigan is a conservative body. It has made no serious mistakes, nor is it likely to. Several important business matters have been attempted by its executive committee, and when supported by the membership success has always attended its work.

This talk of Patrons of Husbandry fusing with any other organization is sheer nonsense. Some Patrons are Republicans and election day these fuse with the Republicans outside the gates. Some Patrons are Baptists, and these fuse with other Baptists in their church relations we suppose and ought to. Some Patrons are Greenbackers, and all such affiliate with the Greenback party all the year round, and of late years have very generally fused with the Democratic party too, on election days. Unlike all these, it is more than probable that some good Patrons have stood up on their dignity and voted for such candidates on the several tickets as they believed were the best men, and there is nothing very bad about that, either.

Knights of Labor may for aught we know be disposed of by resolution, but Patrons have not been, nor will they be, and there is really no occasion for alarm on account of the action of the State Grange or of this special committee. To be concerned about the objects to be pursued by this conference committee as expressed, is to be afraid of our own shadow, and as seen in another connection, to be afraid of a noble Declaration of which we have all been proud. We cannot ignore the great fact that we are in the midst of a revolution, and it is too much to assume that as an organization we are afraid to speak, afraid to "confer" with representatives of other organizations and determine to what extent they are in accord with us. This imposes no new obligation upon us but as we see it, presumes that other organizations may have some purposes in common with the Patrons of Husbandry.

This may not have been a wise movement, may in fact prove a very unfortunate one, but if harm comes of it, it will be because the object is perverted and a successful attempt is made to make more out of it than there is in it. Patrons—do not be alarmed. No special committee can either sell you out or give you away. Our Order will do you good just to the extent that you use it to advance your education in various ways and promote your pecuniary interests.

THIS is the year when June 10 will not fail to be a memorable one to the children in each Grange jurisdiction in Michigan. Should any Grange be so lifeless as to let that day go by without recognition, we shall expect to hear that its precincts afford good ground for a missionary. More than this, every one of the hundreds of Granges in the State will wish to see a full report of the way each one kept the day printed in the VISITOR. In order to do this a special number of the paper would be required. In view of that fact and of the real advantage of such reports we have chosen another course. We will ask each Master to appoint some one of the younger members, or children, to send us a clear, short report of Children's Day as kept in that Grange. Such reports will be printed in full if not too long. Let this suggestion be considered in the light of the future benefits it will bring, as well as present advisability. Encourage the day! Let no ranks waver! Bring all your children and invite the children of your farmer neighbors. Grange tables are always abundantly supplied and there will be enough for all.

HOUSE roofs that gather the supply of soft, pure rain-water for domestic use do not remain clean, and various devices have been used to filter the water that has gathered up the dust and impurities from the roof and carried them to the cistern.

The simplest scheme that we know of is cheap and effective: Build a small brick house around and enclose the end of the pipe that leads to the cistern pump. Use from 75 to 100 brick laid in water lime mortar and the filter-house will have a capacity of nearly a barrel. Common brick are so porous that water passes through freely and the brick serve the purpose of a strainer, leaving all the dirt on the outside.

It requires no skill to put in this sort of a filter. A peck of water-lime, a bushel of sand, 100 brick and two hours time of two men are all that is required to insure good filtered water, if you have rain and roof enough to supply the demand.

BEFORE April first every farmer's cellar should have been cleaned out, the vegetables all disposed of in such a way as to leave no hurtful decomposition to the detriment of the health of the family. Corn has been planted and the farmer that has not yet cleaned out and ventilated his cellar should do so at once, or quit the business of farming; go west and live in a cabin without a cellar.

### Butter Making and Creameries.

An Iowa correspondent has sent us an article on butter making which we print on the first page. The writer gives the necessary conditions for the best product, and pronounces in favor of the home-made product. While much that he says is true, we dissent from his conclusions.

It is too late to talk about running the dairy business in the good old way. A very small percentage of farmers will comply with all the essential conditions for making first class butter. A much larger percentage will not, and the cream from this larger class converted into butter under the management of skilled workmen at a creamery or butter factory will be of higher grade and command a better price than if converted into butter at home by the several parties furnishing the cream.

Besides, farmers' wives, as a class, are overworked. There are no "eight hours" for them. The argument of our correspondent runs the wrong way. We believe in relief to the farmer's wife, and we think that means raising the cream by the cold process and having it converted into butter by skilled workmen at a butter factory.

Buy a creamer with a capacity for all the cows you keep and sell the cream or have it made into butter at a factory if within reach, on such terms as experience shall prove equitable to all parties.

It is no longer a matter of experiment but an established fact that milk kept at a low temperature by cold water, with or without ice, in deep cans gives far better results, with less labor, than by the old method.

There are creameries of different makes in use. Of their individual or relative merits we are not prepared to judge. We believe those we are advertising are very popular where known. That farmers who keep more than one cow, should have a creamery, if able to pay for it, we fully believe.

THE American Agricultural and Dairy Association have for some months been making a vigorous and determined effort to secure the passage of a law by Congress to protect the dairy interests of the country from the ruinous effects of the manufacture and sale of bogus products. The outlook for congressional action seems favorable. From an address by J. H. Reall, President of the Association, we make the following extract:

Of the entire annual products of the farmer, amounting to over two thousand million dollars and exceeding all other products together, there is no adulteration or fraud in a single item. His grain, meat, fruits, and everything he produces are sold in their pure state and at the minimum price. Corn is made into glucose and bad whiskey after it leaves his granary. Adulterated crackers are made from the flour long after the wheat leaves his bins, and lard is converted into creamy butter after the hog has gone out of his pens. But it is not so with what he buys. About every article sold him is adulterated or misrepresented. He gets impure sugar, glucose for molasses, adulterated coffees, teas, spices and tobaccos, short weight soaps and candles, adulterated cloths and calicoes, shoddy clothing, imperfect machinery, fraudulent fertilizers. He is swindled with patent rights, lightning-rods and spurious seeds, and consumed with taxes and interest. He sells pure foods at the lowest possible price, and buys inferior ones at the highest. And while he stands all this he cannot live if a principal article of his production must compete with a base counterfeit made at half the cost of his honest product. Of all the farmer's products butter is the only one that can be counterfeited. The speculator cannot make imitation milk, cheese, corn, wheat, oats, meat, fruit, or any other article of farm produce, or he would do it.

The small dairyman, away from factories, suffers most. He realizes only half the actual cost of producing butter in most sections. Last summer, butter of this class sold in Ohio, Iowa, and other States as low as 7 and 8 cents per pound, and creamery for 12½ to 14½, and for this reason, the largest quantity of butter is naturally made in the summer, when pastures abound, and it was intended that it should be. There is a large surplus then, and under normal conditions this surplus could be held until fall and winter, and sold for fair prices, but as soon as the weather begins to improve in the fall, and the weather permits, the bogus butter factories start up and flood the market with their compounds. Consumers believing this, from the taste, to be fresh-made butter, take it, to the neglect of the natural article. Five cents per pound either way means a profit or a loss to the dairyman. It is 25 to 30 per cent on the price, according to the figure realized. We are not fighting so much to protect creameries now running, although they suffer from the sale of the vile stuff, but to help the great mass of small farmers and private dairymen, who number 95 per cent, of those affected.

SHEEP washing and sheep shearing are usually in order after planting, and the question that is still unsettled and about which discussion seems always in order is—Shall the farmer dispense with the washing?

Our observation has brought us to this conclusion: If we are to sell to local buyers, wash sheep. If you have poor wool, or wool badly handled, sell in your home market. If you have good sheep and good wool, shear without washing and ship without delay, and induce your neighbors to ship with you. If you decide to ship, order sacks at once.

We think you will gain by doing business in this way and with the price of this farm product at the best, farmers get little if anything more than cost.

THE farmer who always shuts his eyes to the aesthetic features of this life, and screws himself down to the task of making money, loses a large portion of his best existence.

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White Dress Goods from 5, 7, 9, 10c and upwards.  
We are closing out a large lot of fine Plaid Cambrics for 12½c, worth from 15 to 25c. These are the cheapest we have ever seen. SPRING & COMPANY.

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Black Gros Grain for \$1.25, worth \$1.75.  
Black Gros Grain for \$1.50, worth \$2.00.

The Silks selling at \$1.00 \$1.25 and \$1.50 cannot be obtained elsewhere in this market at any price, as we have the exclusive agency of these goods and are entirely indemnified by the manufacturers against any reasonable damage that may occur from wear, and we make good to our customers any reasonable damage if any should occur.

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

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

## SPRING & CO.

### THEIR LOSS IS YOUR GAIN!

Having purchased in the neighborhood of Twelve Hundred Suits, at a great sacrifice, from a manufacturer going out of business, we have placed the entire lot on sale

### At Unheard of Low Prices.

We name a few prices:

**MEN'S SUITS, substantial, well made, at \$3.75; former wholesale price, \$4.25; former retail price, \$6.00.**

**A SPECIAL feature of this sale is the tremendous lots of Good BUSINESS SUITS, neatly made, good quality, well trimmed, at \$5.00; former wholesale price, \$6.25; former retail price, \$8.**

**Men's Splendid ALL WOOL SUITS, \$6.50; former wholesale price, \$7.87; former retail price, \$10.**

**Fine Cassimere and Blue Flannel Suits,**

**ALL WOOL, \$7.50 and \$8.00.**

**At \$8.50 and \$10.00**

OUR ASSORTMENT OF

**FINE CASS and WORSTED SUITS**

IS UNLIMITED.

**BOYS' SUITS**

at same basis of value, commencing at \$1.75 for good, substantial every day suits.

You are advised to lose no time in securing a suit at this great sale.

**GIANT CLOTHING CO.,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.**

(A. MAY, Prop'r.)

ROADMAKING in Michigan is not yet reduced to an exact science. With sufficient tax assessed to make good roads and keep them in good condition the larger part of the year, we have few highways of which we have reason to be proud.

The present system with slight modifications has been in force for half a century in this State. Few men anywhere commend the system and as few undertake to get the best results out of it.

As the law will not execute itself the business of seeing that its provisions are executed are often placed in the most incompetent hands, and with little accomplished, the people are satisfied. This don't hold good where the country is new and work *must* be done. But in older sections of the country the business of roadmaking has a bad reputation, and we long since ceased to expect in manual labor, team or tools an equivalent for the tax levied. Commissioners of Highways and Pathmasters are rarely competent to direct roadmaking with intelligent regard for the conditions necessary to good roads. The fault must be in the system; and if so we can hardly expect very much improvement under existing laws.

The Gale Plow, made at Albion, Mich., has an established reputation for excellence hardly equaled by any other make in the State. In the matter of finish it comes near perfection. Purchasers are guaranteed superior workmanship not only in their plows but in every other line of implements manufactured by the Gale Manufacturing Co. See their advertisement on our seventh page, and send for circulars.

A BROTHER writing from Popple, Huron County, commends very highly an address delivered by Bro. Mayo at Bad Axe last winter with good results, and adds that North Branch Grange is in good standing and alive to the best interests of the Order, and closes with the wish that they may see the labor of their hands and minds prosper.

CORN is planted and it is time to look after the low places that need draining. If this work is not done well, time and money are wasted. To do the work well requires the use of the Jackson Grade Level, advertised in the VISITOR and sold by the Grade Level Company, Jackson, Michigan; C. H. Harris, Supt. Write for circular.

**The Butterine War.**  
There is a firing all along the line just now. "The fight that for a while did all, now trebly thundering swells the vale, and"—oleo is the cry. Every daily paper or farm journal in the country is raising its voice in behalf of the honest dairy and opposed to the butter fraud. All the shouting is aimed at Congress, and looks feasible, too. Politicians dare not openly favor a fraud, and if these people persist in making and selling it as an imitation instead as a substitute it must be but a question of time when some method will be discovered for enforcing the laws that all our legislators seem only too willing to place upon the statute book. The argument seems a sound one, that if whisky, tobacco and banks can be taxed, so can oleo, provided only that our Congressmen can only be brought to see the necessity for doing it. We are of those who believe in the right of oleo to exist as a fair competitor of dairy products; but we have no such low estimate of the moral strength of this country as to believe that an open and palpable fraud can continue to defy the law and push a trade built solely upon deception. We would not give much for the political future of the man who maintains openly that men should be allowed to deceive purchasers in the food they buy. The majority of men in this country have families dependent upon them, and are therefore selfishly in favor of honest food, and all that is necessary to put this fraud down is to arouse the spirit that is already on principle opposed to it. A postal card to your Congressman will awaken his sensibilities amazingly. You had better try it. He always keeps a weather eye open to catch the coming breeze, —*American Dairyman.*

**ORGANIZED LABOR.**—There is no need of being frightened at organized labor. Higher wages means more business and better times all round. Our workmen are not madmen. They know that a factory which makes no profits cannot pay them high wages, nor any wages at all very long. But they have a shrewd suspicion that in many cases they might be paid more for their work, and still leave a very handsome profit to their employers. In such cases they propose to apply lawful and peaceable, but strong pressure. Where their suspicion is well founded, they will succeed; where it is not, they will fail. And wherever they succeed in getting a larger day's pay for their day's work the whole community will share their good fortune. House rents are buoyant and easy to collect, provision bills grow larger and are more promptly paid, and more clothing is bought and paid for whenever our working people draw higher wages. The nation is, in reality, only a big family,

and the working people are the biggest half of it. It follows that if they thrive the whole family thrives, too, and when they are pinched the whole family suffers.—*Boston Globe.*

**Notices of Meetings.**

THE next session of the Clinton County Pomona Grange, No. 25, will be held at Essex Grange Hall, May 19, commencing at 10:30 A. M. The morning session will consist of reading and adopting minutes, reports of Subordinate Granges, committees, &c.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 P. M.  
Address of welcome, Master Redfern.  
Reply, J. J. Keiser.  
Music, Essex Grange choir.  
Essay, Dr. Charles Knapp.  
Declamation, Geo. J. Jewett.  
Selection, Mrs. Frisbey.  
Autobiography, Courtland Hill.  
Recitation, Sister Mary Jenny.  
Essay, Mrs. Ann Rice.  
Selection, Mrs. Mary Jewett.  
Declamation, Ray Sessions.  
Speech, Bro. Mendenhall.  
Discussion—  
*Resolved*, That our present school system is oppressive to the tax-payer and demands a change.  
Discussion led by Bros. J. Q. A. Benedict and Geo. Soule.

EVENING SESSION, 7:30 P. M.  
Essay, Libbie Anderson.  
Recitation, Mrs. Nettie Smith.  
Selections, Mrs. Geo. Soule and son Byron.  
Recitation, Miss Eva Hoover.  
Recitation, Selden Hicks.  
Song, Lizzie Sessions.  
Question—  
*Resolved*, That observation is a greater source of knowledge than reading.  
Discussion led by Sisters Libbie Anderson and Antonett Ennest.  
The public are cordially invited to attend the evening meeting. I. D. RICHMOND.

ALLEGAN County Council will hold its next regular session at Trowbridge Grange Hall, June 1, 1886. A good attendance is desired, and a general good time is expected. The program for the meeting is as follows:  
Address of welcome, Sister Mary Brender, of Trowbridge.  
Response, W. H. Ely, of Allegan.  
What is the cause and what remedy for the present financial distress? Bro. Milton Chase, Otsego.

The work of the reformer, its necessities, its hindrances and its encouragements, Sister A. M. Moore, of Monterey.  
What is true hospitality? Sister Melissa J. Leggett, of Watson.  
Is there such a thing as Leisure for the farmer and the farmer's wife? Sister Laura Jewett, of Allegan.  
Is it desirable to have a graduated income tax? Bro. J. H. Wetmore, Allegan.  
Enlightened motherhood, Sister L. E. Drake, Plainwell.  
Whom should we seek for companions? Bro. J. M. Granger, Monterey.  
The worth of woman on the farm, Sister O. L. Foster, Monterey.  
Our greatest needs as a class, H. D. Edgerton, Watson.  
Recitation, Sister A. Stevens, Allegan.  
What are the duties and responsibilities of citizenship as to the legislation of the country? Bro. Stanley C. Foster.

MRS. N. A. DIBBLE,  
Sec'y Allegan County Council.  
BRANCH COUNTY Pomona Grange will hold a meeting with Coldwater Grange on Tuesday, June 1, Coldwater Grange entertaining. The Grange will be opened in the Fourth Degree at 10 A. M., and the regular order of business transacted all Fourth Degree; members cordially welcomed. The afternoon meeting will be public and an excellent program has been prepared, consisting of essays, discussions and recitations, interspersed with music, but too lengthy for publication. EMILY A. HORTON,  
Lecturer.

THE St. Clair and Sanilac Pomona Grange, No. 12, will hold its next regular meeting at the hall of Charity Grange, No. 417, on the third Wednesday in June, at 10 A. M.  
Address of Welcome. George C. Fraser.  
Response, Jacob Cummings.  
Reports of Subordinate Granges.  
What relation does the Board of Trade bear to agriculture? Wm. Cummings, Jomer Botes, M. Kerr.  
Pomona Grange or County Council, which? Moses Locke, Jonathan Maynard, S. Kerr.  
What will be the effect of the present labor agitation? Moses F. Carlton, A. Little, James Anderson.  
Co-operation. P. Lamb.  
Essays. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Garner.  
JAMES ANDERSON, Master.

CAPITOL GRANGE, No. 540, of North Lansing, Mich., present the following program:  
MAY 15, 7:30 P. M.  
Limitations of Agriculture from the Standpoint of Political Ethics. Hon. Edwin Willis, President of the Agricultural College.  
MAY 18, 10 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 7:30 P. M.  
Meeting of the Central Michigan Bee-Keepers Association with the Grange. All interested are invited to attend and bring or send hives and fixtures appropriate for the occasion. Rev. A. J. Ashworth, President, E. N. Wood, Secretary, North Lansing, Mich.

MAY 22, 7:30 P. M.  
The Duties of Citizenship. Supt. C. A. Gower. Music by Amateurs from the Reform School.  
MAY 29, 7:30 P. M.—YOUNG PEOPLE'S DAY.  
Song, Miss Clara Smith.  
Recitation, Miss Anna E. Robbins.  
Our Scrap-Book, Mrs. Lydia Graham.  
Dialogue, Mrs. Mary Shafter.  
Declamation, J. H. Creyts.  
Music, Recitations, Miss Josie Wallace, Edith Osband and others.  
Paper, Miss Ida Robbins.  
Declamation, Elmer West.  
A chance for volunteers.

JUNE 10, 12:30 P. M.  
Children's Day. Beginning with a good dinner. Every girl should bring all her dolls, including the cripples. The boys should bring some toys, and mothers bring their babies. Mrs. Amanda Gunnison, Mrs. Lydia Graham, Mrs. G. S. Williams, committee in charge.  
JUNE 15, 7:30 P. M., JUNE 16, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 7:30 P. M.  
Meeting of the State Horticultural Society with the Grange. The program will be prepared by the Society, and will include among other things short illustrated papers on Horticulture, Botany and Entomology by some students of the Agricultural College. Hon. T. T. Lyon, South Haven, President; Hon. C. W. Garfield, Grand Rapids, Secretary.

JUNE 26, 7:30 P. M.  
How can we best improve our Roads, A. G. Gunnison, G. S. Williams.  
Points in favor of the Wide-tired Wagon, W. W. Horr.  
Roads in England, E. M. Hill.  
Roads in Germany, Geo. Mack.  
What is the good of a Fine Education, H. A. Livermore.

In accordance with previous arrangements a joint meeting of Western Pomona Grange and Newaygo County Pomona Grange will be held at Trent Grange Hall, June 1st and 2d, at which time Newaygo County Grange will be prepared to present the following essays and topics for discussion:

On what crops and in what manner can manures and fertilizers be applied to the best advantage? Neil McCallum and J. H. Macumber.  
What shall we read? Paper by Mrs. S. V. Walker.  
"Selected." T. H. Stuart.  
What legislation is necessary to protect our dairy interests? Report of Committees.  
"Organization." Paper by Mrs. M. M. Scott.  
In what manner can the Patrons of Husbandry and the Knights of Labor co-operate? J. F. A. Raider and S. V. Walker.  
M. W. SCOTT, Lecturer.

THE NEXT meeting of Eaton County Pomona Grange will be held at Windsor Grange hall in the village of Diamondale, Wednesday, May 26, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., with the following program:  
"Tile Draining." C. E. Chappell.  
Home and its Surroundings. Mrs. H. M. Towlsley.  
Would it be a benefit to Woman should she be granted the right of Elective Franchise? Miss Clelia Carpenter.  
Duty of Patrons to make the Grange a Success. D. G. Carpenter.  
All fourth degree members cordially invited.  
Geo. D. PRAY, Sec'y.

THE NEXT quarterly meeting of Kalamazoo Co. Pomona Grange will be held at the hall of Scott's Grange, June 3. The following is part of the program that will be presented:  
What is the best system of farm economy? Bro. J. A. Edmunds.  
Select reading by Sister Nathan Pike.  
Reports of Granges.  
Mission of the Grange. Bro. S. F. Browne.  
Questions will be presented and assigned to members present to be answered and discussed. All fourth degree members requested to be present and participate and enjoy the meeting.  
M. COX, Sec'y.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., May 1, 1886.  
The Annual June Meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will convene at North Lansing, on the evening of June 15th, and continue for three sessions on the following day. The exercises will be unusually interesting, and a novelty will be introduced in the way of short essays and addresses upon special topics by classes from the Agricultural College, under the direction of Dr. Beal, Prof. Cook and Prof. Bailey.

The 15th of June will be Red Letter Day in Michigan's history, for it is the date of its semi-centennial celebration at Lansing.  
Our meeting is arranged to follow this closely, so as to take advantage of the greatly reduced railroad rates, and give our horticultural friends an opportunity to take in both entertainments at one visit.  
For further particulars, address Chas. W. Garfield, Secretary.

THE next session of St. Joseph County Grange will be held at Colon, Tuesday, June 1, commencing at 10:30 A. M. A full attendance of members is desired, and all Fourth Degree members are cordially invited to attend.  
A. E. HOWARD, Sec'y.

HILLSDALE COUNTY Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting with Adams Grange, No. 286, June 2. Will hold open session in the afternoon.  
PROGRAM.  
Address of welcome by Adams Grange.  
Response by Pomona Grange.  
Paper on Ensilage by Bro. C. R. Corgelle.  
Recitation by Sister R. W. Freeman.  
Question Box.  
Question for discussion: "Which would be the most convenient and profitable method of keeping stock, by soiling or by pasturing on the farm as we are now doing?" Opened by Bros. F. N. Kerby, Gilbert Travers, R. W. Freeman and N. T. Brockway.  
Good music expected. J. E. WAGNER.

**Farmers, Attention!!**

We give you real, not imaginary, value for your hard earned dollars.  
\$2 95 buys a good strong working suit.  
\$5 95 buys an all-wool cassimere suit.  
\$6 95 buys an all-wool blue flannel suit such as many of our neighbors sell at \$10 to \$12.  
\$10 buys a fine black dress suit such as is worth \$16 to \$18 anywhere.  
7 cents buys a pair of cotton socks, strong and heavy, seamless, the kind that stands many washings.  
83 cents buys a boy's gray sailor suit.  
99 cents buys a boy's blue sailor suit.  
We use all customers right. Our goods speak for themselves. We can save money for you if you live within 50 miles of our store. Come and see us; we will make it an object.  
STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,  
36, 38, 40 & 42 Canal St.,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
We give with Boy's Suits a handsome Scrap Album. it

**Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paint. The Southern Yell.**

YELL COUNTY, Ark.  
MR. EDITOR:—The paint I bought gave entire satisfaction. It has a gloss like varnish. As compared with the common paint here is two-thirds cheaper. I think when the merits of the Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint are fully known it will displace all other paints.  
H. G. JOHNSTON.  
(See advertisement Patrons' Paint Works.—Ed.)

Those in need of HORSE NETS should send to JOSEPH SHAW, of Charlotte, and get as good a ONE DOLLAR NET as is made. Patrons please send under seal of Grange.  
JOSEPH SHAW,  
Charlotte, Mich.

**Steketee's Blood Bitters!**  
**No Whiskey Here.**

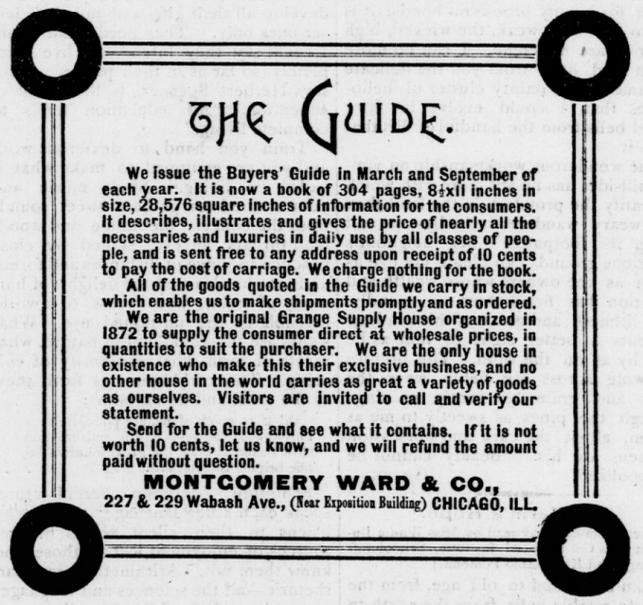
For the Cure of Bilious Rheumatism, Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and Impurities of the Blood.

Perfectly free from Intoxicants; compounded from Roots, Herbs and Berries. It is the most perfect remedy for the cure of Malaria and Bilious Rheumatism known. Those that know of my remedies know that I sell no humbug. Read what the people say of these bitters. Too good not to publish the following letter:

MANTON, MICH., June 23, 1885.  
Mr. Geo. G. Steketee—Dear Sir: For years I have been troubled with constipation or costiveness, dizziness and wandering of the mind. At times it seemed as though there were thousands of needles penetrating my arms, fingers and legs, with hot and cold flashes running all over me, bad breath and coated tongue. I have taken one bottle of your Steketee's Blood Bitters as you directed when I was at your place. I can say that it has done me more good than anything that I have ever found before. In fact, I feel like a new man. No one should be without a bottle of Steketee's Blood Bitters.  
M. VANDERCOOK.

Long life to Mr. Steketee and his Blood Bitters.  
Thus writes Mr. J. C. Van Der Ven, of Grand Haven, Mich., Oct. 1, 1885: "For the past year I have scarcely been without pain in my bowels. I used remedies from the doctors, and house remedies, all without cure. Two bottles and one-half of your Steketee's Blood Bitters has entirely cured me; so I say long live Mr. Steketee and his Blood Bitters."  
J. C. VAN DER VEN."

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR  
**STEKETEE'S BLOOD BITTERS.**  
TAKE NO OTHER.  
GEO. G. STEKETEE, Sole Proprietor,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
PRICE, - 50c and \$1 Per Bottle.



**THE GUIDE.**

We issue the Buyers' Guide in March and September of each year. It is now a book of 304 pages, 8x11 inches in size, 28,576 square inches of information for the consumers. It describes, illustrates and gives the price of nearly all the necessities 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. dec85yt

**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.  
J. P. MILLER.  
Past Master West Chester Grange, No. 752, West Chester, Butler Co., O.  
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 **REL RATHBUN,** care of J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mich. feb15m8

**PATRONS SOAP WORKS**

INGERSOLL'S QUICK-ACTING SOAP.—Guaranteed not to injure the Finest Fabric. A Teakettle heats all the Water. No Steaming Suds and Wearing Labor. No Mending-day following the Wash. Makes the Skin Soft and White. An Hour's Light Effort does an ordinary Wash. Elegant for Toilet.

Shaving and General Uses. The Price saved many times in Labor, Fuel and Wear of Clothes. Home-made Soap dear even if it costs nothing. For Wash-

ing Machines unequalled. Masters, Secretaries and others, write for full particulars. Pamphlet with Pictures of Leading Patrons, FREE. Address PATRONS' SOAP WORKS, 64 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

Ladies' Department.

LADIES, silence, in a sense, is a confession that "no new thing" has been found to lighten your toil, brighten your home, polish the mind or cheer your heart.

THE letter in the Ladies' Department of May 1 on the subject of Mind Cures suggests the question, "How far does good health lie in our own power?"

May Thoughts.

"Sweet May! many a thought Is wedded unto thee, as hearts are wed; Nor shall they fall, till, to its autumn brought, Life's golden fruit is shed."

"Never so fair a Spring," say we all! It matters little if the verdict has been the same with each recurring blossom twine when the naked trees, tan marshes and gray fields have vied with one another in the glory of their new raiments.

Sweet May! wedding our thoughts, our work, our play and our plans with thy blithsome, sure promises! Freely given, for beauty brooks no bonds; it is all to all—the weak, the wicked, high or low, are welcome.

The wondrous workmanship on yonder hillsides has no wit more with which to gratify the proudest in the land than the weary wanderer in its byways and along its footpaths.

The Farm's Hope.

[Extracts from an essay read by Miss Jennie Buell at Cass Co. Farmers' Institute, Schoolcraft Grange and Kalamazoo Pomona.]

From babyhood to old age, from the cabin to marble halls, from the north to the south, and the world round, one star always shines, and seldom dimly: Hope—that which promises desired good—is the guiding light of all action.

Hoping, then, for better things here and for the best beyond, man lives. It is with the expectation of bringing some good to ourselves and ours, my friends, that we trust and labor.

You and I, who need neither poetry nor the skill of a wordy enthusiast to make the name of the farm a dear one, have great and ambitious hopes of the farm's future. Our ideal farm and farming folk make no uncomely sight.

"Not the bone and muscle, only, are we, but the brain with brawn as well."

It might not be so strange, after all, when we consider some homes that we know of, if the epithet of "bone and muscle" had been applied in a literal sense, instead, as we are glad to believe, of a very figurative one.

That man who gets up, eats, does chores, plows, eats, plows, and goes to bed, day in and day out, with the plowing changed to some other work as the season advances, and the woman who fries and bakes and stews and knits and gossips, and fries, bakes, and knits, what better do they use than bone and muscle?

We look for a time when none shall vegetate, but, with the exercise of intellectual, moral, and physical faculties, bring about an era of men and women whose lives shall be measured by their breadth and not by their length.

The market is overstocked with gnarled one-sided fruit. Young people need to develop all their gifts and not their lesser ones only. They need—and would I could say they intend—to live completely, so far as in their power.

Train your hand to dexterous work and you are equipped to make what is called "a living." Study music and your attuned ear gathers sweet sounds from the concert, the home and woodland throats; an eye, skilled by close practice to judge of distances and forms, and that has learned the delights of harmony of color, has access to a world invisible to the untrained eye.

"Ah! if so much of beauty pour itself Through all the veins of life and creation— How beautiful must the great fountain be, The bright, the eternal!"

Sculpture, painting, architecture, speak each a new language; and he who listens to their silent voices has resources of enjoyment lost to those who know them not. Arithmetic, grammar, rhetoric—all the sciences and languages—are channels for fuller life.

Hygienic studies have claims, also, on the wise liver. How to live healthily is to discover such a manner of living that the bodily condition is a help, and not a hindrance to the mental and moral powers. It is no fancy that mince meat and mind are poor things to combine—if the highest grade of mind is desirable; and pie and piety are closely allied, often to the serious detriment of the piety.

If we urge to educate, educate, educate, and it serves in the end as a rascal's tool or a scape-goat's scalping-knife, friends will laugh in mockery at our expense. Without an educated heart an educated head on an educated body is a dangerous thing.

"His strength was the strength of ten Because his heart was pure."

People who live in country homes and lead lives that are liable to much of sameness and monotony may jog, jog along at about an even gait, year after year. Occasionally something stirs them up a little, but they soon settle back to

the old pace unless the energy of youth is kept alive. To stop is pretty surely to mean to stay. In many this energy seems to be killed out, perhaps—and I think this is best—it is crowded out.

To the young Charles Dickens has spoken well when he has said: "That portion of the occupation of a farmer which pays best for cultivation is the little piece that lies within the ring fence of his own skull." We are learning the truth of this statement.

Hastily let us look over some of the results to be hoped for from this broader culture. First and above all other gains the farmer will better appreciate himself and his calling.

A home atmosphere is needed that must help us care more for the strength of a virtue than for the tie of a ribbon, more for a well stocked head than for that which glitters, that must help up to be more of a friend to a neighbor's thoughts than to his buttons, and must and will help us to uplift and uphold ourselves in a better life—better, because broader and more nearly approaching a complete life.

Health and Amusement.

Kindergarten in the Home.

NO. II.

As the Kindergarten occupations commence with the solid, then the outline of the solid, from that to the plane, line and point, the next occupation to be given may be what is known as peas work. It is made by soaking dry peas—black-eyed marrowfat being the best—for about twelve hours, and using them to make corners, using wooden toothpicks or small round wooden sticks from one to five inches long, known in kindergarten parlance as "peas-work sticks," for the edges.

Immediately after such an exercise they should be allowed "free invention," in which they make what they please as they please with their sticks and peas. The only supervision they need in this last is to see that they do their work carefully and well.

Now, lest some mother who has just her one pet and plenty of time should attempt this class method, I will say that with one or two children it won't work, at least not in a way that will be satisfactory or beneficial.

Another thing I should like to speak of, it being particularly appropriate at this time of year, is a garden. Let and help the wee ones to make a garden. Not anything elaborate, but just a few feet of ground where they may plant a few seeds and have some plants and flowers of their very own.

Anything that I mention that cannot be procured in a village store may be had by sending to Thomas Charles, 335 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. EMMA ROGERS.

Special to Children.

All busy making ready for June 10—the first Children's Day all the Granges have ever had for their very own. Keep it! Of course we're going to keep it! and have a royal time all over the State wherever there's a spark of Grange life left.

Mrs. Mayo has told the wise heads what to do for the day but she left the children with hardly a word about what is expected of them.

Two things grown up folks always expect of you, children, at such times. They are these: "to behave" and "to speak pieces." But what are you to do while you're behaving and what are you to speak when you are speaking, is the question.

I did think I would not say a word more than to send these, but when I hear, or rather, can't hear, older people speak, I always feel like telling the young folks to make themselves heard and understood.

Believe it and they must, too. A clarion-voiced youngster is fifty per cent. better than a mumbler, and a slow, distinct declaimer better than either. Let practice, practice and practice be your rules and practice them in the woods, in the fields, at work, at home, before somebody, before no one, only be sure you drill and do your very best every time.

Keep a credit balance standing in your favor. Come out ahead! JENNIE BUELL.

THE WILDFLOWERS' SERMONS.

[An exercise for five little girls, adapted for Children's Day. Enter Ethel and Margie carrying between them a large basket of wildflowers. This should be set within easy reach, and Ethel remains near it (to assist the others in getting their flowers) while Margie steps forward to greet three other children who now join them upon the platform.]

Margie. I'm very glad you have all come, We've flowers for all and more, And, better still, we have a plan Till now we've kept in store. The flowers that this basket holds All have a meaning clear, And each can preach a sermon short To help us through the year.

[Florence steps to the basket and soon comes forward with a large cluster of daisies—the daisy signifying Thoughtfulness.]

Florence. You see I've taken daisies; 'Tis Thoughtfulness they mean; And that they preach a sermon Wherever they are seen.

[Takes from the cluster a single daisy which she holds up to view.]

This dainty small and white-spoked wheel Dots every meadow in our sight, And says to us, "Be thoughtful, child, Where'er we turn to left or right, Be thoughtful."

[Returning flower to cluster as she proceeds.]

For a mother Who may have many cares Be thoughtful. Make tools lighter For one who so much bears. Be thoughtful, always thoughtful, And never wound a friend By word or act that's thoughtless. The sermon's at an end.

[Is just turning away from audience when a thought evidently comes to her, and she turns to her companions.]

But wait, for fear we might forget That thoughtful we're to be When flowers no longer paint the fields, Won't you share these with me?

[Gives of her daisies to all the others.] And say you'll keep one in your sight, That it may help you live aright.

[Having supplied all with daisies she takes a place somewhere at rear of platform. Janet next going to the basket selects her flowers and comes forward with a large bunch of buttercups—the buttercup signifying Riches.]

Janet. I will take these buttercups, For Riches is their meaning; This is the sermon that they preach, Wherever they are gleaming: "Children, lay up for yourselves In heaven now your treasure; Earthly things with those above Cannot be held in measure."

[Taking a single buttercup from her bunch.]

This little flower is a cup, Uttered for treasures from on high; It catches rain and dew and sun; To earth it turns itself not high, But face to heaven as we pass by. It tells us where best treasures lie.

[Gives buttercups to all the others and retires to rear. Leila now takes a bunch of clover-blossoms from the basket and comes forward—the clover signifying Industry.]

Leila. Give me the clover, Its meaning is plain, It says: "Be industrious, Work on, and you'll gain A victory o'er Satan Who ever stands near To tempt you to idle; Work on—never fear."

[Holding up a single clover blossom.]

This clover is preaching, And it says of our work, That it is our stronghold, And 'tho' Satan may lurk And try for an entrance, 'Tis he'll never obtain If we will keep working With our good might and main.

[Gives clover to the others of the group and retires; from the front. Ethel now steps forward with the flowers, given her by the others.]

Ethel. We have heard the daisy's sermon, "Be thoughtful, be kind, be true; Do unto others as you would That they should do unto you."

And then next comes the buttercup's teaching, Recall it each day of the seven: "Care not overmuch for the things of the earth, But lay up your treasure in heaven."

And lastly the clovers' sermon: "More happy than they shall stand none, To whom Christ shall say at the judgment, 'These faithful—my servants—well done!'"

[All now come forward and the following is either recited in concert, or by some one voice that may have been selected from the group. In the latter case the speaker stands in the center with two of the little girls on either side.]

We band ourselves together here, This Children's Day of a new year, To keep these flowers in our sight, That they may help us live aright.

[Then to audience.]

And will not you who pass the fields And see the flowers the summer yields, Let buttercups and daisies white Be more to you than pleasing sight In that you let them teach to you How you can live a life more true?

[FINIS.] —Treasure-Trove.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE SNOWDRIFTS.

One muddy day out walking, Tom said with a little pout: "They have squeezed my pretty snowdrifts, And the juice has all run out!" —Good Cheer.

It might have been that the sky was green, and the grass serenely blue;

It might have been that grapes on thorns, and figs on thistles grew;

It might have been that rainbows before the showers came;

It might have been that lambs were fierce, and bears and tigers tame;

It might have been that cold would melt, and summer heat would freeze;

It might have been that ships at sea would sail against the breeze—

And there may be worlds unknown, dear, where we might find the change

From all that we have seen or heard, to others just as strange—

But it never could be wise, dear, in haste to act or speak,

It never could be noble to harm the poor and weak;

It never could be kind, dear, to give a needless pain;

It never could be honest, dear, to sin for greed of gain;

And there could not be a world, dear, while God is true above,

When right and wrong are governed by any law but love. —Unidentified.

THE KNICKERBOCKER BOY.

I'm a knickerbocker boy! See my coat and breeches! Cuffs and collar, pocket too— Made with many stitches!

I must have a watch and chain, A silk umbrella and a cane, No more kilts and skirts for me! I'm a big boy—don't you see?

Knickerbockers! Knickerbockers! Give away my other clothes! Give away my horse with rockers; I want one that really goes.

But two nice live goats will do; And I want a wagon too. No more chairs hitched up for me! I'm a big boy—don't you see?

—St. Nicholas for May.

THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.

You ask where is youth's fountain, In what far distant lands, Are its sparkling waters flowing O'er shining golden sands?

'Tis not where eastern rivers Flow downward to the main, In that bright land of sunshine You seek it all in vain.

'Tis not in the sunny southland 'Neath fragrant orange groves, Nor yet in the shadowy solitudes The northern wild bird loves.

'Tis in the heart, my child, where dwells Honor, and love, and truth; There, in perpetual freshness, Flows the beautiful fountain of youth. —By Bessie G. Hart.

True worth is in being, not seeming— In doing each day that goes by Some little good—not in dreaming Of great things to do by-and-by; For whatever men say in their blindness, And spite of the fancier of youth, There is nothing so kindly as kindness, And nothing so royal as truth. —Alice Cary.

"BEAN BAGS."

This game is well adapted to in and out door practice. Make eight strong cloth bags, each four inches square. Make one more eight inches square. Half fill all with beans. Cut a hole four inches square in a board two or three feet long, and fasten the board on a slant against a tree or brace. The game is to gain the highest

number of points by throwing the bags through the hole. Any number of persons may play, and two boards with two sets of bags, for choosing sides, adds fun and rapidity to the play. The big bag ("Jumbo") counts 20 if thrown into the hole, 10 if on the board, and minus 20 when ever it falls outside and off the board. Each small bag counts 10 through the hole, five on the board, and minus 10 if it goes off. You will be surprised, if you have never tried, to see how many "wide-of-the-mark" throws a company will make in playing this game.

A SHORT SERMON.—Brethren: My text is one word—R U M. My first question is—R U M-ty headed? If so, there is no use talking; but if you have sense, you must know that R stands for rags, ruin and rascality. U stands for you—the fellow that is listening, and nobody else. I want to ask what you are going to do about it. Are you going to do what a lot of other fellows want you to do, or will you do as you want to do? Who tells you what to do? Who is your boss? Is it the crowd, the gang, "all the other fellows," or is it YOU? What does M stand for? That depends on what you stand for; it depends on whether you stand at all, on your own legs, or have to be propped up on somebody else's crutches. Yes, it all depends on you whether M will stand for mumping, misery, mendicancy and madness, or for muscle, money and manhood.—*Treasure Trove.*

You have never taken a full college course of study. You began, and gave it up, for good reason or poor, but for some reason, at the time to you sufficient; and the fact remains, with little comfort in it to you, that you are not a college graduate.

You have been annoyed by this fact, even to the verge of vexation, and, although you have laid the blame at the door of others, found fault with father, censured circumstances, or felt half hurt—with an unsyllabled sense of hurt—at Providence, the grim fact stands in the way as you look into the past, and alas, stands like a long imprisoning wall up to the present, and out among the shadows into the future years.

At the last, however, all the blame falls on your own head; for what have circumstances done to you with an awakened and unflinching will? Is not Providence forced—nay, does it not look as though Providence loves to be forced—by human purpose, persistent, uncompromising, unalterable?

DR. JNO. H. VINCENT.

JUDGE JENNISON ON APPEALS.—"I am going to do all I can to frown down this thing of appealing from decisions of the justices' courts on the slightest possible provocation," said Judge Jennison. "You see, in such cases I have the power to say how much attorneys shall receive in the way of costs. It is quite a trick among a certain class of attorneys to advise clients to appeal in order to work up further business for themselves. Why, I have known cases to be appealed to this court in which not more than \$4 were involved. It is largely a matter of spite on the part of clients and greed on the part of lawyers. It isn't right. There shouldn't be no appeal to this court except in cases that are worth while. I have just refused to allow attorneys anything in a horse case in which a verdict of but \$25 was obtained."

THE best antidote for tobacco and alcohol habits, and one sure to cure with perseverance, is to select a ripe, sound, sweet orange peel; then place the peeling for an hour in the sun. When the eraving for stimulant is felt, put a piece about the size of a pea in the mouth. It is deliciously aromatic, and in small quantities, a tonic and healthful. Try it faithfully.—Extract from an article by T. B. Farnsworth in Herald of Health.

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Circulars sent on application. Correspondence solicited. Mention this paper. Address GALE MANUFACTURING CO., ALBION, MICH. 15mar26

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE, MARCH 21, 1886.

TRAINS WESTWARD—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.				TRAINS EASTWARD—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.			
No. 18, Express	No. 4, Express	No. 6, Express	No. 1, Mail	No. 3, Express	No. 5, Express		
Port Huron, Lv. ....	8 05 A. M.	8 05 P. M.	Chicago, Lv. ....	9 10 A. M.	3 25 P. M.		
Lapeer, .....	9 58 "	9 34 "	Kalamazoo, .....	11 50 "	10 41 "		
Flint, .....	10 05 "	10 10 "	South Bend, .....	1 26 P. M.	6 52 "		
Durand, .....	10 39 "	10 48 "	Cassopolis, .....	2 15 "	7 29 "		
Lansing, .....	11 37 "	11 50 "	Marcellus, .....	2 45 "	7 57 "		
Charlotte, .....	12 11 P. M.	12 25 A. M.	Schoolcraft, .....	3 04 "	8 06 "		
Battle Creek, .....	1 00 "	1 20 "	Vicksburg, .....	3 48 "	8 15 "		
..... Lv. ....	6 15 "	1 20 "	Battle Creek, Ar. ....	4 03 "	8 55 "		
Vicksburg, .....	7 05 "	2 11 "	..... Lv. ....	4 08 "	9 00 "		
Schoolcraft, .....	7 15 "	2 23 "	Charlotte, .....	5 02 "	9 43 "		
Marcellus, .....	7 39 "	2 45 "	Lansing, .....	5 28 "	10 14 "		
Cassopolis, .....	8 03 "	3 13 "	Durand, .....	5 58 "	11 08 "		
South Bend, .....	8 40 "	4 00 "	Flint, .....	7 55 "	11 37 "		
Valparaiso, .....	10 24 "	5 32 "	Lapeer, .....	8 42 "	12 07 A. M.		
Chicago, .....	12 55 P. M.	7 55 "	Port Huron, .....	10 20 "	1 26 "		

Way Freight carrying passengers going East, 4:30 P. M.; going west, 9:15 A. M. \*Stop for passengers on signal only. Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 run daily. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all parts of Canada and United States. For through rates and time apply to G. M. WATSON, Local Agent, Schoolcraft; W. E. DAVIS, Assistant Gen'l Passenger Agent, Chicago; W. J. SPICER, General Manager, Detroit.

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THE Rev. Charles F. Goss preached at the Chicago Avenue church on the eight-hour movement for the wage-worker, to a large audience. "Many did not believe in the organization of wageworkers. But it is right. There is an element of justice in it. The strike has in it essential principles of justice. It is right; but it is one of the most dangerous weapons of modern life. It is right to strike a man in self-defense, but it is wrong to strike him for revenge. When I say that there is an essential element of right in boycotting, I will probably tread on the toes of some one present; but I will not trade with a man who sells intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

SOME women can't pass a millinery store without looking in; some men can't pass a saloon without going in.

**WANTED AND FOR SALE.**

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

The WANT COLUMN is for the use of subscribers only. Notices not exceeding six lines will be admitted once free. For every subsequent insertion twenty cents a line will be charged, and for first publication all over six lines will be charged at the same rate. Nothing will be admitted except notices of interest to farmer readers, such as for instance, farm property, animals, implements, machinery for sale or wanted, information wanted, etc.

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