

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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The Grange Visitor

(ENLARGED)

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Agricultural Department.

THERE'S NOTHING LOST.

There's nothing lost. The tiniest flower That grows within the darkest vale, Though lost to view, has still the power The rarest perfume to exhale; That perfume, borne on Zephyr's wings, May visit some lone sick one's bed, And like the balm affection brings, 'Twill scatter gladness round her head.

There's nothing lost. The drop of dew That trembles in the rosebud's breast Will seek its home in either blue, And fall again as pure and blest - Perchance to revel in the spray, Or moisten the dry, parching sod, Or mingle in the fountain spray, Or sparkle in the bow of God.

There's nothing lost. The seed that's cast Will yet take root, and may at last A green and glorious tree be found; Beneath its shade some pilgrim may Seek shelter from the heat of noon, While in its boughs the breezes play, And songbirds sing their sweetest tone.

There's nothing lost. The slightest tone Or whisper from a loved one's voice May melt a heart of hardest stone, And make the saddened heart rejoice. And then, again, the careless word, Our thoughtless lips too often speak May touch a heart already stirred, And cause that troubled heart to break.

There's nothing lost. The faintest strain Of breathings from some dear one's lute In memory's dream may come again, Though every mournful string be mute. The music of some happier hour - The harp that swells with love's own words, May thrill the soul with deepest power, When still the hand that swept its chords.

EVENING SONG.

Behind the hill-top drops the sun, The curlew falters on the sand; While evening's ushers, one by one, Lead in the guests of twilight-land.

The bird is silent overhead, Below the beast has lain him down; Alone the marbles watch the dead, Alone the steeple guards the town.

The south wind feels its amorous course To cloister sweets in thickets found; The doves obey its tender force, And stir 'twixt silence and a sound.

-John Vance Cheney.

Why Tillage Promotes Growth.

It is often claimed that to a great extent tillage may be made to take the place of fertilizers. While this may be an extreme view, there is no doubt that tillage is highly beneficial. It would not be well to use less manure, but if more thorough tillage were practiced, the yield of hoed crops would be largely increased. That tillage does increase the yield of crops there can be no question.

Plants are formed from substances obtained from the air and the soil. The materials which enter into the structure of plants are of two kinds, commonly called organic and inorganic. The organic matter is obtained largely from the air, though a portion is taken from the land. The inorganic materials are obtained from the soil. Either of these may be applied to the land in the form of fertilizers. No excess in the supply of one class of materials can compensate for a deficiency in the quantity of the other class. Not only must there be an abundant quantity of these materials within reach of the plants, but they must be in a condition to be readily utilized. They must be made fine so as to be made soluble in water, in order that the moisture from dews and showers may dissolve them and thus fit them for the immediate use of plants. In average soil plants are more likely to suffer from want of the inorganic materials. All soils of ordinary fertility contain large quantities of inorganic elements or plants, sufficient to supply the wants of crops for an indefinite period, but these elements are closely locked in the soil and only a very small quantity becomes available at any one time. The forces of nature by means of the frost and sunshine are constantly at work setting these elements free; but on land which has long been cultivated and from which the accumulations of the past have been removed their action is far too slow to supply the growing crops. But tillage hastens the liberation of fertilizing elements which are locked in the soil, and also enables the land to absorb large quantities of fertilizing gases from the air. Hence it hastens the growth of plants and renders them more productive than they otherwise would be.

During the next few weeks farmers will have abundant opportunity to test

the efficiency of tillage in promoting the growth and increasing the yield of their crops. That an increased yield, if obtained, by inexpensive methods of cultivation will greatly increase the profits of the crop is evident. Frequent and thorough culture is what the growing plants now require. Nothing else can atone for lack of this, and in no other way can the crop be so cheaply, quickly and certainly improved.

D. STRUBLE.

The Husbandman, the Bread-Winner; the Housewife, the Bread-Maker.

The plow is the king of all instruments that man uses. It may be called the source of all his wealth and prosperity, and of his advancing civilization. There is something significant in the fact that the word *art* comes from *ar* a plow. The oldest nations have held in the highest regard the tillage of the soil. The emperor of China holds the plow annually with his own hands, thus recognizing the great value and usefulness of the husbandman to his empire. There is also something significant in the fact of Remus marking out the boundaries of Rome with a plow; thus making this implement of husbandry define the limits of the young empire that was to be the conqueror of the modern world. And just so far as Rome put her reliance upon the plow and not upon the sword, she flourished, and learned how to best "Govern men and guide the state."

The more you study ancient fable the more you will be convinced that it was written to teach the truths and facts of ancient history. The Grecian legend of the contest between Antaeus and Hercules most clearly portrays the value of husbandry to man. Antaeus was the son of Neptune and Terra. In his contest with Hercules the latter struggled in vain to master 'im, for every time he touched the earth he received strength from his mother sufficient to overcome his enemies. Hercules perceiving this seized Antaeus in his arms and holding him in the air, free from the earth, conquered him. The truth conveyed by the legend is this as long as man confines himself to the cultivation of the soil he has prospered; as a tiller of the earth he is invincible; but forsaking the cultivation of the globe, he has met with continued failures. Man, in his natural pursuit of husbandry, has been the bread-winner of his race, while woman, his helpmate has been the bread-maker.

Baking a loaf of bread may not be the highest duty of a farmer's wife, or his daughter, but I do think it an imperative duty in a good housewife. Though it may be a humble acquisition, it is an attainment fit to adorn a queen. Let us see how this simple act was regarded by the ancients, and how as bread-makers, their wives and daughters wore the highest title that adorns a woman - the title of *lady*. Let us see what is their full claim to this title. There are titles of birth, places of honor, and of various stations in life, all of which may be right. Some confine the term *lady* to the highest social position. Others give it by way of courtesy. It is generally given as a term of respect to a woman of good manners. But I think the housewife is entitled to the highest and most time-honored claim to this honorable term *lady*. For they alone can claim this title through its true etymological descent. Hundreds of years before the Christian era the Greeks and Romans made large conquest in Asia, the birth place of the human race. They brought back to Europe the spoils of war, captives, books, theology, many rare productions of nature, including animals, fruits and grain. It was in this way that wheat was diffused throughout Europe, and soon furnished bread for all. While the hardy, warlike men from the north of Europe were making their excursions by land and sea, the mistress of the household cared for the wild brood which remained at home. She prepared the stores of hard bread, which the men carried away, and welcomed their return with a full supply of the staff of life. In their boisterous banquet, from her own baking she caused a manchet of bread to be placed at each seat, or sent the loaves of bread around in baskets to the feasters. To mark her high office she was denominated *lady*, the

breaker, dispenser, and with slight assumption, the *maker of bread*. The word *lady* comes from *luf*, a loaf, and is part of *Halford* which means breadgiver or maker. Thus through the most useful act of her life has the housewife earned the title of lady.

As we have said, we owe our prosperity, "not to any military genius, not to some statesman, not to any particular class," but to free labor and the cultivation of a free soil, and if in our country, "there are any knights, they are the knights of the axe of the plow, of the hoe, of the spade, and the hammer," and the housewives of those knights, the *bread-makers* are the true *ladies* of the land.

v. B.
GALESBURG, June 18th, 1883.

Sheep Notes.

Brother Cobb: - I am a farmer and Granger, born on a farm, live on a farm, and am in sympathy with the farmer. I have taken the VISITOR ever since its origin, and pronounce it a fair, square, common sense, well conducted sheet; dealing out justice and equality to the great masses of the people, east, west, north and south, and I must say a paper founded on so broad a foundation has most assuredly a prospect of long life and prosperity; and must be of great benefit to its readers.

In reading the VISITOR I have at several times seen accounts of heavy shearing, of full blooded merinoes, unwashed I suppose. I have been grading sheep for a few years on a small scale, thinking perhaps some employment might possibly be attained therefrom. I will now say a few words on the sheep question.

About 1857 a Mr. Darling purchased a flock of merino ewes from some eastern man at \$11 per head. I selected a few ewes from Mr. Darling's flock and kept them four or five years. These sheep were rather small, well formed with an even fleece of very desirable wool; well washed would average about seven pounds per head, with a light carcass. I finally came to the conclusion that they were not very profitable.

About this time I began to wake up a little on the sheep question and after a few weeks consideration of the matter I came to the conclusion that by crossing the full blooded merino buck with the strong vigorous heavy bodied native ewe, and continuing this cross for a term of years some good might result therefrom. Consequently I purchased a few of these ewes, and though light shearers, the weathers of this flock dressed from 90 to 100 pounds of mutton each. Taking these ewes for a foundation of a flock, the next thing was to select a suitable buck to couple with them.

My ideas are the buck should be well bred, well formed, good size with a strong constitution. Add to this length, strength, and firmness of staple, wool of the same quality as near as may be, and evenly distributed all over the sheep, top and bottom. Above all things never use or patronize a buck whose fleece begins to lose its length or firmness about the point of the rib and so on down, for by so doing you cheat yourself out of from one and a half to two pounds on each lamb.

My sheep are now short legged, heavy bodied, with strong constitution; A small quantity of oil or grease and a large quantity of delain wool of good length and strength and very compact all over the sheep, top and bottom, of the same quality as near as may be. The wool over the folds about the neck, flank and tail has a smooth compact appearance.

June 11, 1883.

I. B. H. EDISON.

COMMAND large fields, but cultivate small ones. - Virgil.

Stock at the Agricultural College.

Of the many questions asked students about the Agricultural college and everything pertaining to it, none are more poorly answered than those about the stock. Indeed how to answer all the questions an inquisitive farmer can ask would sometimes puzzle an expert lawyer. At such times I have had much charity for a student, who once told of drawing largely on his imagination, aided by some big words from chemistry and botany to fully satisfy an illiterate farmer, how, plowing under clover soil could benefit the coming crops. When one is asked what is the best variety of strawberries or potatoes for every farmer in the State to raise? What is absolutely the best breed of sheep or swine? and cannot give a short, definite answer, he is not unfrequently told, that it is the business of the college to find out, and make known all these things. Often other defects and short-comings of the college are thrown in the student's face, till he wishes he was from any place on earth but the Agricultural College. Fortunately some are more rational and are satisfied with the comparative value of each variety of vegetables, or breed of cattle, and can see that different soils or conditions can make one variety of strawberries good for one man and almost useless to another as well as one breed of cattle desirable for some farmers and not for others.

The Agricultural College does not claim to have the best stock in the State, and with the money devoted to that department by the State Board, it would be impossible to outdo some of the wealthy breeders of Michigan. More attention has been given to cattle than to any other animals. While the college has kept good work teams, it has never had any blooded horses.

The swine, though they have never received as much attention as the cattle, are all thorough bred. There are 15 breeding sows, mostly Essex, as the State Board a few years ago decided to keep no other except for show. Beside these there are a pair of Jersey Reds, two Berkshires, and Poland China. The Jersey Reds were a present to the college by George Stewart of Grand Blanc. Lately there were added to the herd three Essex from Joseph Harris, the celebrated breeder at Rochester New York. Those that are kept are fine specimens, and the demand for them is good.

There are in all 116 sheep, 30 of which are South Downs, and the rest Merinos. Of the Merinos 16 are registered sheep from Vermont, while the others were bred at the college. The Merinos have just been sheared, the fleeces averaging 10 lbs., though 25 of the flock were yearlings. This is not a bad showing. The South Downs are called good representatives of the breed, but it will give a clue to the esteem in which they are held, by saying that their fleeces averaged only 4 1/2 lbs., while the sheep are not much heavier than the best Merinos. There are many finer flocks in the State, but considering the money that has been expended on these, and the stock that has been used, the managers are deserving of some credit.

Cattle are represented by seven breeds. Though the board has decided to keep only herds of the Short Horns and Ayrshires, they have three Jerseys, one Holstein, one Hereford, one Galloway, and one Devon. These latter are kept only for show and are considered good representatives of the breeds. The Hereford is an unusually fine cow. Her last calf was sold to J. M. Turner, of Lansing, for \$300.

The Ayrshire herd is the largest in the State. It contains 15 head. Every one knows that this is exclusively a dairy breed, but notwithstanding that, there are Short Horns here that equal them for dairy purposes and possess all the beef qualities peculiar to the Durhams. The herd is headed by Jacob of Linden, number 2,600. All are good specimens of the Ayrshire breed and are recorded in the "Ayrshire Record". No breed of cattle has received more attention at the College than the Short Horns, and one can safely say that there are some very fine specimens of that breed here. Rose of

Sharon, Victoria Duchess, Roan Duchess, imported Harriet, and the Van Meter, are the most prominent among the various families. This is enough to satisfy those who are acquainted with the subject that the College has some fine cattle.

Grand Baron III has been at the head of the herd for the last two years, but has recently been sold to the Hon. John T. Rich. The herd is now headed by a Bates bull, Col. Acorn II., bred by Winslow Bros, Kankakee, Ill.

Nothing will speak more highly for this herd than the sales that are continually being made to noted breeders in various parts of the State. Five bulls have been sold this spring. Prof. Johnson says it is his purpose, not only to breed cattle that have quality, but to breed those that have a good practical value, and at the same time combine the two qualities of milk and beef. He intends to furnish good animals at fair prices to those wishing to improve their herds for he believe that should be a part of the work of the college.

Any one desiring further information regarding the farm and its workings can obtain it by applying to Prof. Johnson, for the report of the Professor of Agriculture.

Greasing Wagons.

This is of more importance than wagon owners imagine. The following, from an unknown source, says the *Cochran's Magazine*, is a valuable information on the subject, which we trust will be duly heeded:

Few people are aware that they do wagons and carriages more injury by greasing too plentifully than in any other way. A well made wheel will endure constant wear from ten to twenty-five years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of grease; but if this matter is not attended to, they will be used up in five or six years. Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub, and work its way out around the tenons of the spokes, and spoil the wheels from a piece of axle-tree that is a good lubricator for wooden axles, and cast-iron for iron. Just greasing enough should be applied to the spindle of a wheel to give it a light coating; this is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends, and be forced by the shoulder bands and nut-washer into the hub around the outside of the boxes. To oil an iron axle-tree first wipe the spindle clean with a cloth wet with spirits of turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is sufficient for the whole.

"We would add that for journals on which there is a heavy pressure, it is a good plan to mix with the oil some lamplack or common soot. Powdered plumbago or black lead is also employed for the same purpose."

A Cheap Silo.

Last year a farmer improvised a small silo by sinking a molasses hogshead into the ground in his barn cellar. He cut up all his corn fodder with a hay cutter, supposing he had enough to fill about four hogsheads, but on packing it found it wouldn't fill one. He then bought of a neighbor as much more as one horse could draw and still there was room. He then cut up the stalks from a piece of sweet corn, and with a lot of power managed to fill his hogshead. He made a close fitting cover, and with a jackscrew set down one of the floor timbers, pressed it down as tight as possible. In the middle of December he opened his silo and found the corn as sweet and fragrant as when put in. From the hogshead he fed one cow half a bushel of ensilage morning and night for two months, and considers it the best producing food that can be fed. This year he proposes to fill the hogshead with oats cut just as they are in the milk. If a silo on so simple a plan is practicable, there is certainly no reason why everybody should not have one, and satisfy himself of the value of the ensilage system. - *Nashua Telegraph*.

A FARMER in Orleans county, New York, says he has found by repeated experiments that an acre of the Hubbard squashes will fatten more hogs than the corn which can be raised from the same ground will do. He says he has no trouble in keeping the squashes through the winter. He plants twenty feet apart each way, and the crop requires but little cultivation. His manner of feeding is to crack the squashes a pass them through a cutter, the seeds he saves and sells to seed dealers. A small farmer near t. s. city finds by experiment that he can fatten cattle on squashes cheaper than on anything he can raise on his place.

NEVER feed your fowls damaged grains or tainted food. See that the water they drink is clean and good.

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INDEX TO THIS NUMBER.

- There's Nothing Lost—Evening Song—Why Tillage Promotes Growth—The Husbandman, the Bread-Winner, the Housewife, the Bread-Maker—Sheep Notes—Stock at the Agricultural College—Greasing Wagons—A Cheap Silo..... 2
- Immigration Agency—The Epidemic of Mob Violence—Tariff Discussion—Feeding Animals—Subject for Subordinate Granges for this Month—Corporations—A Matter of Interest..... 2
- Jottings—Railroad Rates—Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange—Postal Jottings—Questions—Mr. Collier's Pet Theory—Grange Programs—Notices of Meetings..... 3
- Entomology—In The Small-Fruit Garden—Fruit Tree Culture—Hot Water Cure for Sickly Plants—Brevities—A Visit to the Experiment Station at Geneva—Carp and Carp Culture—An Enormous Leasehold—The Pacific Railroads—Cheap Roof Protection—The Growth of Trees in Catalogues..... 4
- The Singing Schools we Used to Have—In The Mountains of Utah—The Grasses Vegetation—Outspoken and Independent—A Word of Praise—Advertisement..... 5
- Dan's Wife—A Trip Across the Country—Advantage of Country Life—Fruit Prospects at South Haven—The War Against Insects—Distillate Strawberries—Strawberries in Europe—Raising New Strawberries..... 6
- That's What They Say—Cultivate Will Power—Grandpa's Account of the May Parry—One Girl's Way of Husbandry—The Value of Farm Life—State News—Atlantic for July—The July Century—St. Nicholas for July—The Reaper Death—The Markets—Will Make it an Even Dozen—Advertisements..... 7
- Advertisement..... 8

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

EMIGRATION AGENCY.

An advertisement of B. J. Zudzenko, Emigration agent, first appeared in the VISITOR nearly a year ago. This was followed by letters from him after his arrival in England. We have from time to time referred to him and uniformly expressed our confidence in Mr. Zudzenko, as he was well endorsed by men who were acquainted with him in this State. Mr. Zudzenko spent the winter in England, but was unable to overcome obstacles that were unexpectedly presented, and fill the hundreds of orders entered on his register for farm hands, and his use help. But he succeeded in forwarding some men to their destination, and while we have had several reports of an entirely satisfactory character we have heard of no complaint from any quarter.

We advised all those who had made a small advance of a dollar or two, to let it remain, and trust to the good reports that would be sent back by those who came, to give confidence to others. We are glad to learn that one man, as shown by the following letter had such confidence in this agent that he forwarded passage money for one emigrant, and got a good man as a reward for his faith.

Now we are not of those who are anxious to fill up this country with European emigrants. We are in no haste to have all our fertile acres under cultivation. The rapidity with which they have in one way, and another, been absorbed within the last thirty years, is really alarming. But we cannot stay the tide of emigration, and so long as the flood gates remain open by authority for the admission of almost everything human; and all of the male persuasion are woven by the industrious politicians into the political web to strengthen his party before the first election; we say so long as this state of things continues we feel like encouraging the introduction of industrious young people of good habits, for such are very much needed almost everywhere, particularly as house help among the farmers.

For any information as to this matter, write to B. P. Dean, agent for Mr. Zudzenko at Cedar Springs Mich., and if advised as we have heretofore been, that good reliable help can be procured by advancing passage money, better take chances on that scheme, than have your wife continue the slave of such killing circumstances as a large house, a large family, large ambition, and if not a large baby, as an offset, several of them. These are not uncommon conditions of American farm life, and if other conditions prevail, the same want, a good third girl is quite sure to remain.

Editor Grange Visitor:—For the information of all farmers wanting more help, I would like to say that, I sent Mr. Zudzenko, passage money for a man, and that he arrived May 20th. I had him a very intelligent, capable man, reliable and to be trusted in all places. I think Mr. Zudzenko is helping both parties most concerned, and to be entirely reliable himself.

Respectfully yours,
J. T. SMITH.
Springport, Mich., June 18, 1883.
B. P. Dean of Cedar Springs, Mich. is agent for B. J. Z.

THE EPIDEMIC OF MOB VIOLENCE.

The practice of lynching persons charged with various crimes prevails to an alarming extent in all parts of the United States. It is shown in the *Evening News* of a late date that since the 30th of April last, these informal executions have been as frequent as those authorized by law. About two weeks ago the death penalty was inflicted by a mob at Cheboygan, in this State and the good law-abiding people of that section have thus far made no arrests. The persons engaged in the lynching made hardly any attempt at concealment, and they were no doubt well known to the whole community; yet the coroners jury found on their oath that the victim came to his death by the hands of a person or persons unknown. This shows that the midnight execution, without judge or jury or evidence of witnesses, was not merely the work of a blood-thirsty mob, but the free act and deed of the whole county of Cheboygan. The county officials made a mere pretense of resistance, and no citizen is willing to make a complaint before a magistrate and thus set the machinery of the law in motion against the members of that murderous mob. Although the criminal code in the United States is now administered fully as much by the mob as by the courts of law, yet we have learned of no instance where a mob murderer has been tried and convicted of his crime.

The general prevalence of mob violence is deeply significant of the weakness and inefficiency of our courts of justice. There is a widespread feeling that criminal trials are conducted wholly in the interest of shrewd and unscrupulous lawyers and are so capricious and uncertain in their results that they fail to afford any protection to the people against the most desperate and dangerous criminals. Murderers and felons of every grade are encouraged to believe that they can escape the punishment of their crimes if they can only pay the necessary fees to eminent counsel who are ready to guarantee acquittal or at least a disagreement of the jury whatever the proof of guilt may be. The defense of criminals in this country has become a disgrace to the common law. The most disreputable tricks are resorted to, apparently without restraint or even remorse on the part of the court. If nothing else will avail, endless delays are interposed. Whole days and weeks are taken up in wordy disputes on irrelevant issues. The examination of witnesses is in many cases a most degrading farce. Too frequently it is reduced to a mere cross-fire of foolish questions and silly objections. Sometimes it is the loud quarrel of professional backgammoners and the halls of justice resound with foul epithets and coarse abuse. The late star route trials was a fair illustration of the criminal courts of this country. This trial was carried on in one of the national courts in the city of Washington. The prosecution was under the direction of a cabinet officer, assisted by some of the most eminent lawyers in the country. The defense engaged the services of those equally eminent in the legal profession. With such an array of learning, ability and eloquence, this trial ought to have exhibited the best models of court procedure known to the common law. Here, if anywhere, we would expect to see a triumph of modern jurisprudence. The trial, however, was an example of the ordinary work of our courts of justice, in all parts of the United States. The proceedings were entirely under the control of the lawyers who were paid by the day and who deliberately prolonged the trial through more than six months. The learned and eminent council often laid aside all pretense of gentlemanly conduct. Threats of personal violence and such epithets as "puppy" and "dirty dog" were incidents of the proceedings. The public sense of decency was shocked by the blasphemy and coarse altercations which characterized this judicial enquiry—this great State trial. The jury in the mean time seemed to be entirely in harmony with their disreputable surroundings. Liquors were supplied to jurors, and on the last day, one of them crowned their vile orgies by falling into a fit of delirium tremens.

This pandemonium of blasphemy, perjury, drunkenness and general corruption may be worse than the average of our courts, but it is certainly an illustration of the general tendency. It is not a matter of wonder then that the people are disgusted at the shuffling technicalities and all the contemptible foolishness of legal proceedings. In civil proceedings the people bear their absurd and unnecessary burdens as quietly as possible. But there are crimes that must be punished and the dangerous resort to lynching is, we believe, a result of the failure of our courts of justice. It is true that nothing can be more dangerous than the unreasoning violence of a mob. It is worse than the rule of the unprincipled shysters who govern and control the proceedings of so many of our courts. The remedy is legal reform. And this reform must come from the people. Who has ever heard any remonstrance against existing evils from a judge or a lawyer?

It would seem but a reasonable expectation that learned judges would contribute both of their influence and

official position to restore or establish a practice creditable to the bench, and answering every purpose for which a judicial system was established. But observation and experience alike set aside that expectation.

It is also a matter of surprise that the press, so potent in influence for good or ill, should remain indifferent to the inefficiency of those tribunals on which the people rely for protection. It is everywhere conceded that the press is the most important factor in our civilization, and it is a reflection on its independence and its honesty that it takes no decided stand, makes no honest, earnest effort to bring the judicial machinery into such working condition that it will not be a reproach and disgrace to the enlightenment of the nineteenth century. Next to the judiciary, the press is responsible for those acts of violence and disregard of law, for it makes no demand for a prompt and rigid enforcement of law. In its selfish support of party, it entirely ignores a man's practical value as an officer, and fails to rebuke the court or bar for a practice that teems with shams, technicalities, and precedents while setting aside the plainest dictates of common sense.

Our sensitive neighbor, the Kalamazoo *Telegraph*, loudly deplored the disgrace brought upon the fair fame of Michigan by this Cheboygan lynching, and demanded that the severest penalties be inflicted on those lynchmen who took the law into their own hands and administered justice without the interposition of the tricks of the judicial machine, that seldom knows anything of the demands of justice so long as there is money to pay for delays and dodges that are all regular and in accordance with established usage. In this the *Telegraph* is no better or worse than the average newspaper. Fear of offending or losing business makes the press subservient and prone to repress its own convictions. When it can afford to be honest, or thinks it can, with all classes and professions of men we may hope for some improvement in judicial practice, and this condition of things is not likely to occur until the people are less devoted to political parties and more intelligently mindful of their own interests. At present the people have some inherent notions of justice that cannot be satisfied with the expensive pretense of administering justice with which they are familiar, and herein lies the explanation of the lynchings that disgrace the country. If the press were as ready to condemn the inefficiency of our judicial practice, and the means generally accepted and adopted to defeat justice, as it is to condemn the men who assume to execute justice without the interposition of legal machinery, we might hope to overcome and repress this lawlessness. It is idle to prate about the dangers of communism, and make no effort to bring the judicial practice of the country to such a condition as to command the confidence and respect of the people. Let the press of the country insist upon having *real courts of justice*, where judicial proceedings shall not do constant violence to common sense, but shall be wise, impartial and business-like, and we shall soon have little occasion to complain of individuals or mobs assuming to act as avengers of evil-doers.

TARIFF DISCUSSION.

This letter of our correspondent should have appeared in our last number. In that issue we compiled with his request so far as we were able by copying on the fourth page an article from an exchange. So far as devoting space in the VISITOR to the discussion we give early notice that articles must be short.

We have observed that the advocates of either side of this tariff question prove their positions so convincingly that the average citizen if "convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." There are a great many holes in this skimmer and many people talk well if not wisely on this subject.

Mr. J. T. Cobb:—Inasmuch as the tariff question has been submitted to the Subordinate Granges for discussion would it not be for the good of the Order to give through the columns of the *GRANGE VISITOR*, The tariff law and the industries it affects, and to what extent.

In adding the last clause "to what extent" may be asking too much. But No 574 is not well posted in regard to the working of the tariff and would like something of the kind, and through the *Visitor* if convenient.

Fraternally, GEO. N. FISHER.

Do not fail to read the article from the *Chicago Express*, under the heading "Corporations." Truth is a good thing, and we are not likely to have too much of it. But for effect the way in which it is told, largely determines its value. We like the style adopted by the *Express*. No mincing, but like the language employed by Judge Black in treating this subject. Every sentence is full of significant solid truth. This arraignment of corporations exhibits a dark and lowering cloud filled with alarming apprehensions for the future of that vast multitude of people who know this as their native land. The last enquiring sentence of the article referred to, "How can their power be broken?" is one of vital import.

FEEDING ANIMALS.

Is the title of a Book of recent issue. Its author Elliot W. Stewart as one of the editors of the *Live Stock Journal* and also from his connection with the Agricultural department of Cornell University has by employment and association been so connected with the subject of which he treats as to have given him at least some necessary qualifications.

In his introductory remarks the author says he believes "a practical work upon feeding animals which shall use only so much of scientific formula as is necessary to a proper understanding of the subject, is now more needed than upon any other branch of agriculture," and this book is the result of the part of the author of his effort to meet that demand.

Our own observation has been sufficient to satisfy us that the average farmer has little definite knowledge upon this subject. The author has evidently intended to go to the root of the matter, as in his first chapter he discusses "Animal physiology." In the second the "Elements of fodder vegetables." The third is devoted to "Digestion," which he extends very much beyond the scope of the word as popularly understood and enlarges upon the functions of vital and other organs of animal life, devoting several pages to a somewhat minute presentation of the several branches of this subject.

Mr. Stewart comes now to the more practical part of his subject opening the fourth chapter with "Stock Barns," to which he devotes about forty pages. The general reader or the average farmer will read this with more care and attention than the preceding chapters, for except in milder latitudes, the necessity of shelter for stock is generally very well understood. Several plans of barns are presented and their advantages and disadvantages both in construction and use are pointed out quite circumstantially.

"Principles of Alimentation," "Early Maturity," "Profitable Feeding," "How to Feed"—are heads of topics covered by chapter five. Chapter six beginning with "Stock Foods," includes analytical tables that are not likely to very much interest the average farmer. So many kinds are included and with so much detail that these pages are likely to attract but little attention. Some conclusions however are reached under the head of Comments on the tables that will attract as they are quite at variance with popular opinions.

The sixth chapter devoted to "soiling" shows the author so far in advance of farmers as a class that in this part of this country at least, the work of conversion to the faith will have to precede the adoption of this sort of feeding.

To this subject the author has devoted over sixty pages including ensilage construction of silos, crops suitable for filling etc. This latter branch of the subject is very fully discussed and is a valuable part of the work. Chapter eight, "Cattle feeding," covering nearly one hundred pages, is an excellent chapter, covering every branch of this very important subject, which it is safe to say is well understood by but very few farmers.

The ninth chapter is devoted to "Dairy Cattle" and the farmer whose dairy cattle number but a cow or two will learn something to his advantage by a careful study of this chapter always provided that he makes practical application of what he learns.

A chapter devoted to "Horses," another to sheep and still another to swine, and we thought we were done, but we find another devoted to Remedies. Glancing along the page we were attracted by these sentences, "The attempt to make a specific prescription for a particular disease was long ago called, by a medical man, 'A blow in the dark.' Young practitioners believe in a large number of specifics—those of long experience are not certain of any. The stock-feeder should place his faith in prevention. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

As our faith in gentlemen of "The Professions" is not worth hardly one hundred cents on a dollar, we rather like this quotation and can now read what follows without the unpleasantness of an active apprehension of meeting a pedantic quack by following on through the chapter.

The book contains something over 500 pages and is really full of valuable knowledge. That there may be some hobbies in it, to put it very mildly, quite possible; but as a whole we think it replete with valuable suggestions. We hope it will find a large sale for there is very much to learn by the great mass of men for whom this work was intended. Address the author, Elliot W. Stewart, Lake View, Erie county, N. Y., Price \$2.00.

gentleman of the National Academy of science, prominent public men every where, but also so much of the great body of the agricultural class as read the current news of the day. In a late number of the VISITOR, there was an article upon this subject of difference between Dr. Loring and Prof. Collier but this matter seems likely to engross public attention for some time to come, and this Washington correspondent tells his story so well that we give it entire.

WE receive and sometimes find time to read the *Scientific American*, and we find many things in it to interest us very much. Its relations with the patent office as attorney for inventors, however, always finds it a stickler for the technical rights of patentees as against the people's, and it submits with poor grace to recent judicial decisions that somewhat curtail the rights of patentees. These recent decisions are in accordance with a new rule that seems sound and sensible, and the only wonder is that it should be new. It is this; "The re-issue of an old patent so as to make it cover, by new claims, any new or broader ground than the original patent, is invalid." By the operation of this rule the barbed wire monopoly has been overturned, and if we remember correctly the operation of this rule entered into the drive well case which terminated adversely to Green at Des Moines, Iowa, lately. The world moves, and it moves faster than it used to.

THE very liberal offer of the Jonesville Iron Works should not be overlooked by farmers who need a new plow, and at the price no farmer can afford to use a worn out plow for a single day. Remember that the certificate of Bro. Luce is a sufficient guarantee of quality, so that you can order with confidence. \$6.50 for a first-class new plow is cheap enough for a Granger, or the farmer that ought to be a Granger.

OUR Postal Jottings column grows, but we must have more contributors. We shall not be satisfied until we fill about one page with this sort of matter. If this general appeal is not responded to, we shall make a personal appeal to brothers and sisters who we know ought to send us items for these columns.

WE aim to keep our Horticultural Department on the fourth page. After that page was made up other matter came to hand that could not well go over to another number, and we have continued this department on our sixth page. It will repay careful perusal.

Subject for Subordinate Granges for this Month.

Question 52—How to market farm products to best advantage to the producers?

Suggestions—To obtain best prices requires care and neatness in preparation. Grain must be clean and dry. Fruit well sorted, clean, neatly done up and carefully handled. Cotton, wool, and hemp well cleaned and neatly baled. Dairy products must have special care in cleanliness, handling and packing. First prices in sales depend largely upon the preparation of the product marketed.

A co-operative method employed in marketing products, if judiciously managed on business principles, is one of the elements that secures to the co-operator the financial advantages promised in our Order.

At many of the small railroad stations and river landings one man buys and ships for speculators or for himself, with borrowed capital, the produce contributory to these points, and makes from one to \$5,000 in a single year. At larger places from four to six or more men do the buying and shipping, in like manner, and each one makes more clear money out of the product one year with another than twenty of the farmers who produce it.

Why not adopt a co-operative system to handle and ship our own product to our agents and associations, and save to ourselves the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars that have hitherto been gathered in by a class of non-producing middlemen. Organization, Grange education, and true co-operation can be made to be worth its millions to the farmers.

Corporations.

There is no country in the world where corporations are so numerous and so diversified as in the United States, and as they have entered as a controlling force in American politics, the people have begun studying their influence on the social condition of the nation, and the methods by which they are shaping all things to suit their own requirements; and this study has been intensified by the discovery that they are immortal. There is absolutely no limit to their existence, and except their political influence be destroyed, and their power to centralize wealth restricted, there is no telling what form our government will assume. They are working radical changes in our political and industrial systems, and in the very thought and habits of our people. Their rapid growth, their great wealth, their tremendous power, their unity of action and their success in controlling legislation have alarmed the intelligent, and brought into the field of active politics an antagonistic force which is every day extending its lines, as if preparing for an approaching struggle.

The corporations have arisen to their present condition by an unscrupulous use of their wealth and power. They stand unflinchingly by the party which favors their design, subscribing liberally to its "corruption fund," and making its candidates their own. Executives and Legislatures are their creatures. Many of our great lawyers are their agents. They "control" newspapers to mold public opinion. They hire lobby-

ists to corrupt Legislatures. There is to-day scarcely a legislative body in the union that is not in some degree under their influence, nor a judge whose judgment has not been biased by their attorneys. Even our congressmen take fees in their service while voting on measures affecting their interests. The nation felt degraded by the discovery that the connection of its law-makers with the credit mob, and how humbling to the intelligence to learn that they still maintain a like connection with corporations fully as corrupt and equally exacting. Stockholders in national banks vote in Congress to increase the value of their stocks—to put up the price of their bonds and increase the purchasing power of their money—and the people approve their action. Railroad stockholders as holders of stock of the corporations cast their vote to increase the value of their property or multiply their privileges. It is no uncommon occurrence to see members of Congress who are partners in manufacturing establishments, arrange tariff bills so as to "protect" their own products. In fact the government has been made a means by which the people are taxed for the benefit of corporations. It has been made a mere addendum to money-making.

When the government was organized "the fathers" were sedulous in their endeavors to avoid laws of primogeniture and entail, or other means employed in the old country to hold the property in the hands of few. They took great care that the property should be divided equally among the heirs at the death of the owner. But corporations are accomplishing what the "fathers" sought to avoid. If one who holds stock in the corporations dies, his share is transferred to somebody else, and the corporation lives on. Corporations never die, and their property is never divided, but continually grows, increasing their power to corrupt and extort. They are piling up the wealth of the country into a few great aggregations much faster than could be done by laws of primogeniture and entail; and it would be better that it were left in the hands of individuals, for they have sympathy and charity; corporations have neither. "They have no bodies to be kicked nor souls to be damned." They are without a singhuman attribute. They exist but to extort. They are the embodiment of monopoly, above the law which brought them into being, and subordinate only to the will of their beneficiaries. The creations of thought and skill are monopolized by them. Progress is their slave. Invention, which would be a blessing to the whole people, monopolized by them, has almost become a curse. How can their power be broken?—*Chicago Express.*

A Matter of Interest.

Peter Cooper was always a careful and prudent business man. He was strongly opposed to the methods of many merchants, who launch out into extravagant enterprises on borrowed money, for which they paid exorbitant rates of interest. Once, while talking about a project with an acquaintance, the latter said he would like to borrow the money for six months, paying interest at the rate of three per cent per month. "Why do you borrow for so short a time?" Mr. Cooper asked. "Because the broker will not negotiate bills for longer." "Well if you wish," said Mr. Cooper, "I will discount your note at that rate for three years." "Are you in earnest?" asked the would-be-borrower. "Certainly I am. I will discount your note for \$10,000 for three years at that rate. Will you do it?" "Of course I will," said the merchant. "Very well," said Mr. Cooper, "sign this note for \$10,000 payable in three years and give me your check for \$800 and the transaction is complete." But where is the money for me?" asked the astonished merchant. "You don't get any money," was the reply. "Your interest for thirty six months, at three per cent per month, amounts to 108 per centum, or 10,800—therefore your check for \$800 just makes us even." The force of this practical illustration of the folly of paying such an exorbitant price for the use of money was such that the merchant determined never to borrow at such ruinous rates, and he used to say that nothing could have so fully convinced him as this humorous proposal by Mr. Cooper.

Most farmers are familiar with the common mode of planting the various seeds, trees and flowers, but probably the idea of planting money has never struck them. Most of them have a habit of setting down their cash, as it is called, by scattering it in barrels and under barn floors. But this is not the planting nor meant. Only sordid misers pursue this course. Money can be planted as well as cereals, roots and bulbs, and yield a profitable return, too. And the wise and prudent man will thus act. He will plant some of it in agricultural books and papers, which he will carefully peruse, and thoughtfully digest, and thus increase his capital stock of knowledge whereby he can extend his business, and increase his income, while at the same time it will be a fountain of enjoyment to him and his growing family. Then a portion of his wealth will be planted in adornments to his premises—his house, inside and out, which will not only be pleasing to those who inhabit them, but will afford gratification to those who travel the highway past his property. These adornments will produce refinement, and strengthen the moral and mental faculties, and bring about a feeling of contentment and consequently happiness. Try it, some of you, who spend hundreds of dollars for whiskey and tobacco, and thus set a bad example before your own children and your neighbors. Money is only valuable for the good it will do, and the comforts it will bring, and many of these can be secured by planting money, if it is planted properly.

In discussing the political corruption of the times, a little work in our own parties will probably do more good than work in the other party. If you go to a member of the other party and tell him how horribly corrupt his party is, and how much it needs reforming, he very probably will not believe you, and a discussion may arise which will be the reverse of profitable. But if you meet members of your own party and talk to them about the evils in the party, and about what you and they ought to do to remove those evils, you will at least pave the way for real reform.

TAKE plenty of exercise, and you can use your brain as much as you please.

Alabastine

Is the only preparation based on the proper principles to constitute a durable finish for walls, as it is not held on the wall with glue, etc., to decay, but is a Stone Cement that hardens with age, and every additional coat strengthens the wall. Is ready for use by adding hot water, and easily applied by anyone.

Fifty cents' worth of ALABASTINE will cover 50 square yards of average wall with two coats: and one coat will produce better work than can be done with one coat of any other preparation on the same surface.

For sale by paint dealers everywhere. Send for circular containing the twelve beautiful tints. Manufactured only by ALABASTINE CO.

M. B. CHURCH, Manager, July 1st. Grand Rapids, Mich.

NOW IS THE TIME

To go west and select from 2,000,000 acres of lands which I offer for sale in the best part of the west. But, before you go west, please look over the long list of lands which I now offer for sale in Berrien county, Michigan. This list comprises about 4,000 acres of fruit, farm, and stock lands, among which may be found fine fruit farms, with palatial residences, and every variety of fruits indigenous to this unrivaled Lake Shore region.

A large number of small fruit farms, of ten to forty acres, located in the center of the fruit-growing region, at prices from \$25 per acre, and upwards.

1,000 acres of timbered lands of best quality for fruit growing or general farming, situated along the line of the C. & W. M. R. R., between Stevensville and Bridgman stations. These lands have but recently been placed on the market, and consist of some of the most desirable land in the State of Michigan, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers at \$10 to \$25 per acre, on favorable terms.

2,000 acres of wooded, hill and vale, on the Lake Shore, at prices from \$2 to \$4 per acre, cash. These lands were partially denuded of timber by the great fire of 1871, but are now covered with a dense second growth of timber, shrubs, wild fruits and grasses, and all favorably located for fruit growing, and have been proved well adapted to sheep and stock growing.

For maps and pamphlets descriptive of western lands, and rates to all western points, or for bills and circulars giving lists of Michigan lands, call on, or address

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Specifics for all Chronic Diseases on hand.
July

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T. KININMENT & CO.,
Manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers in
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117 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
All work our own made and guaranteed all Hand Made.

Farm Harness, white trimmed, Breaching, Round Lines, Bum straps, Spreaders, etc. complete. \$29.00
Same without Breaching. 26.00
Same with Flat Lines. 28.00
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The same nickel trimmed. \$30.00 to \$50.00
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The same with Flat Lines. 12.00
Nickel Trimmed, \$15, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$25, to \$50

We also make a fine Nickel Trimmed Farm Harness, stitched 6 to the inch, stock all selected, an extra fine article, Breaching, Round Lines, complete. 36.00
Same without Breaching. 32.50

Mr. T. Kininment for the past five years has been foreman for Mr. A. Vandenberg and now in order to build up a trade offers special inducements to the Grangers of Michigan, guaranteeing a better class of work than was ever given to them by anybody.

All orders received under seal of Grange will be attended to at once and goods may be returned at our expense if not found satisfactory. Address all orders to

Yours very respectfully
T. KININMENT,
117 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

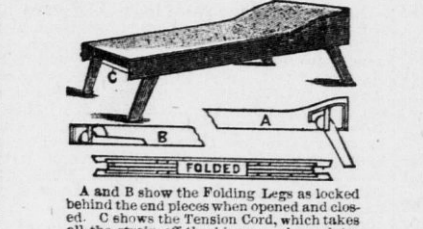
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The "BEDETTE" is a soft, easy spring bed without springs or mattress, which is not true of any other spring bed, whether folding or otherwise, whether cheap or expensive.

It is a delightful warm weather bed, there being only one thickness of soft flexible cloth under the sleeper, thus giving an even cool temperature on all sides, which can be regulated to suit the weather by putting the necessary amount of clothing under the sleeper.

It is a well-known fact that a mattress absorbs heat through the day in hot weather and gives it off through the night as the temperature becomes cooler, thus making it uncomfortably warm to lie on, causing restlessness and often causing disease. Not so with the "BEDETTE;" by leaving all clothing from under the sleeper, he will be comfortably cool in the hottest weather. This cannot be done with other beds as they must have something on to make them soft.

The "BEDETTE" is unequaled for sick rooms, as the temperature can be regulated from below as well as from above, thus obviating the necessity of cooling the room by the use of ice in cases of fevers, etc.

No family should be without one at least. It can be folded up to six inches square by its length and is easily put out of the way when not in use and makes a perfect bed in itself when wanted. Weighs only 25 pounds and is strong enough to hold the weight of three heavy men.

Do not punish yourselves and children by trying to sleep on hot, musty mattresses through the warm weather but procure "BEDETTTE" and sleep peacefully and healthfully. Price \$3.00. Finished with stain and varnish, 10 cents extra. For sale by furniture dealers everywhere. If not for sale by your dealer will send you an address on receipt of price. Liberal discount to clubs of one dozen or more.

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This institution is thoroughly equipped, having a large teaching force; also ample facilities for illustration and manipulation including Laboratories, Conservatories, Library, Museum, Classroom Apparatus, also a large and well stocked farm.

FOUR YEARS are required to complete the course embracing Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, English Languages and Literature, and all other branches of a college course except Foreign Languages.

Three hours labor on each working day except Saturdays. Maximum rate paid for labor, eight cents an hour.

RATES. Tuition free. Club Boarding. CALENDAR.

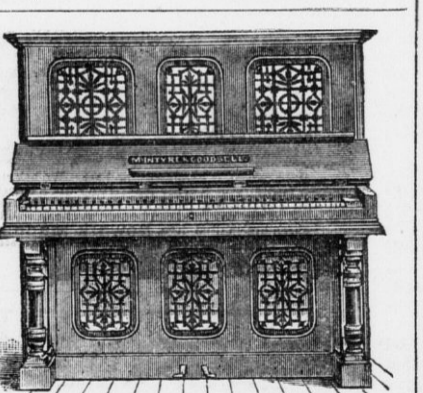
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For further particulars please call, or enclose stamp for College Journal. Address,

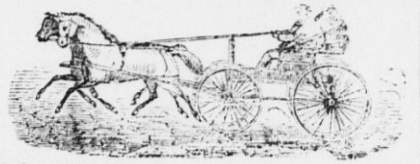
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Road Carts, Platform Wagons, Etc., Ever Made.
Call and see the New Automatic Jump-Seat Carriage. Best ever seen here. Change in an instant from single to double seat.
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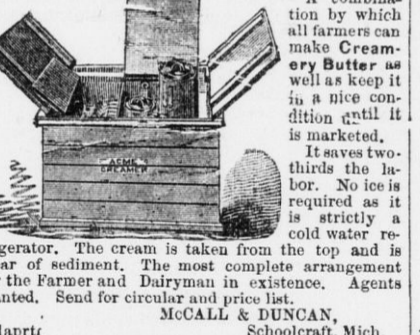
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All hand made, and of good stock. Also a good assortment of Express, Truck, Hack, and Trotting Harness, Riding Saddles, Brides, Martingales, Halters, Horse Boots, Surcingle, Blankets, Robes, Covers, Whips, Lashes, Harness Oil, Soap, Blacking, Wagon Grease, Buggy Cushions, Whip Sockets, Lap Covers, Fly Nets, Curry Combs and Brushes, Sweat Pads, Fine Leather Goods, Collars, Trunks and Traveling Bags in full stock at low prices. Call and examine stock.
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Successor to Burlingame & Rogers,
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[Mention GRANGE VISITOR.] July 1st

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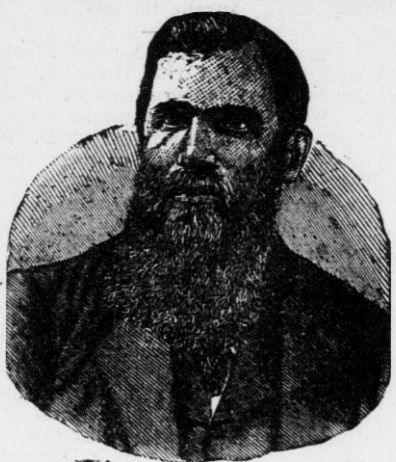


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This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its competition is our secret. The receipt is on every box one 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholzer - Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by **R. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO** GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBRIDGE ST., DETROIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO, and ALBERT STEIGERMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose), price EIGHT DOLLARS per lb., 30-lb. boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.)
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This medicine destroys all kinds of worms, including Pin Worms, and is the only eradicator of the Pin Worm known. It is also one of the most powerful Blood Purifiers known. No physic is required after taking this medicine. Also used as a physic instead of pills, being very mild in its operation.

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Ask your Druggist for Steketee's Worm Destroyer, and take no other.

THE "WOOD BUGGY" IS THE BEST.



I employ no agents, pay no commissions, but sell direct to consumers, at bottom prices, believing in the well established principle that one man's money is as good as another's. In buying this Buggy, you are not experimenting, paying commissions, nor taking the word of smooth-tongued agents or roving peddlers.

ARTHUR WOOD,
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33, 35 and 37 WATERLOO ST.,
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I have used one of these Buggies for years, and can heartily and cheerfully recommend them.
E. A. BULLINGAME,
[Mention the GRANGE VISITOR.] July 1st

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Three Machines combined in One.



As a Hand pump there is no Superior.

With the Injector and the spray attachment we have a combination of useful articles needed by every farmer whether his specialty is stock, grain, fruit or vegetable raising.

The Insect exterminator will save three-fourths your material and very much of your labor. In treating potatoes from three to five acres can be effectively treated in a day.

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Agents wanted in every locality of the State. Write us for illustrated circular and terms. A good canvasser can make some money selling an article that will do farmers good.

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GOOD NEWS!

As the Season is rather backward and we have a large stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps on hand we have already commenced making reductions in all departments.

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- \$10 00 Suits only \$7 95.
- \$12 00 Suits only \$9 95.
- \$20 00 Suits only \$18 00.
- \$25 00 Suits only \$20 00.

Boys' and Children's Suits.

- Children's suits, \$2, 2.50, 3.50, 5, and \$10.
- Boys' Suits, \$3, 5, 7.50, 10, 12, and \$15.
- Kilt suits, 2.50 to \$10.

HATS. HATS. HATS.
Straw Hats, 50c, 75c, \$1, 1.50, and 2.50.
Straw Hats, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c.

FURNISHING GOODS.

- Under Shirts, 25c to \$1.50.
- Socks, 3c to 50c.
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STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
36, 38, 40, and 42 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Michigan.
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People who may reside at so great a distance from Grand Rapids that they cannot conveniently come to the city, can avail themselves of the most extensive and varied stock of
DRY GOODS
AND
CARPETINGS

of every description to be found in Michigan, simply by writing us. Samples of nearly all kinds of goods can be sent by mail.

All orders strictly attended to, and any goods sent, not satisfactory, can be returned, and the money paid for the same will be refunded.

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[Mention the VISITOR.] July 1st

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LIVERY, SALE AND BOARDING STABLES,
Nos. 42 and 44 Davis St., Grand Rapids Mich.
Farmers Teams Fed and Cared for as Ordered.
We make a specialty of the sale of horses. We guarantee every horse we sell to be as represented. Our stock cannot be excelled. Our Hambletonian stallion, Troubler, is one of the best in the State. Mention this paper.
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ISAAC W. WOOD,
PROPRIETOR OF
GLOBE MILLS,
Manufacturer of Pastry Flour Feed, Meal, Etc.,
At Wholesale and Retail.
Mill Street Near Bridge, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Custom grinding of all kinds promptly done. A fine supply of seed Buckwheat and seed grains of all kinds always on hand. Mention GRANGE VISITOR.
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Special attention given to diseases of the Rectum.
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Locks repaired, Saws set and sharpened, scies tested, repaired and made to work as good as new. Saws opened and put in the best order. Cutlery of all kinds sharpened. All work warranted. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Mention Grange Visitor.
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DEALER IN
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KEMP MANURE SPREADERS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MILL MACHINERY, and MILL SUPPLIES,
39, 41 and 43 Waterloo St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Mention "Grange Visitor."
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