

Horticulture.

State Horticultural Society. THE Michigan State Horticultural Society meets at Adrian February 9 to 11, by invitation of the Lenawee County Horticultural Society. All delegates who are members of the State Horticultural Society or its branches will be entertained by our Adrian friends. The headquarters of the Executive Board will be at the Central Hotel, where all who prefer will be accommodated at greatly reduced rates. Mr. H. E. Van Deman, of Kansas, the recently appointed pomologist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, will be present at the meeting to assist in the discussions. Delegations from Indiana and Ohio Horticultural Societies will be in attendance. For railway rates and other information, address Secretary Garfield, at Grand Rapids, at once.

Roses. Several years ago I bought a collection of ever-blooming roses, and selected for my garden a spot formerly used for a strawberry bed. The vines had been ploughed under a year before, and when I took possession, the ground was mellow and full of well-decayed vegetable matter. After the beds were laid off, I had a hole about two feet deep dug for each rose. These holes were filled half full of compost from the horse stable, which was well dug in. The earth was then filled in till the holes were almost full, and I carefully planted and watered the young plants. They began to bloom almost immediately, and by fall had become large, strong plants. They lived through quite a cold winter without protection, and bloomed finely the next year.

Tomatoes for Thanksgiving. Not canned either, but fresh from the vines, and in latitude forty-three degrees. I had half-a-dozen to-day with our Thanksgiving dinner—have had them yearly, and one season had them as late as Christmas, but on that occasion the tomatoes were not much to brag about. Possibly many of your readers can tell the same story, but as I have never seen the subject alluded to in the pages of the Magazine, I shall, with your permission, tell the "how."

How to Treat Frauds. BROTHLY COBB:—A good while since, if memory serves me, Brother Woodman informed us that a man pretending to be a Patron called on a Patron in Ontario and obtained money, and now you inform us that the same thing has been done again in the state of Maine, both times by a man from Michigan; and so far as I can learn the only remedy either you or Brother Luce has offered is: "You must grin and bear it."

Portable Strawberry Beds.

An old negro in one of the New England States, it is stated, is making a great success in a small way, by growing strawberries in pails. Not a bad idea, at least under certain circumstances. He had his pails, when a reporter called to see him, setting on benches back of his shanty, and the strawberries were the finest ever seen. He moves his strawberry beds about as circumstances require, and can easily bid defiance to the elements that often harm the plant or berry. It is a matter worthy of consideration by those who have little ground and would like to grow strawberries. In towns and cities the plan would seem to be feasible, and perhaps it might, under some conditions, be extended beyond them.

Fertilizing the Lawn.—A correspondent of a contemporary says: In cities it is very customary for people owning small pieces of grass to cover the whole area in late autumn or early winter with a heavy coat of stable manure. It makes no difference if the grass extends on every side of the house and if the manure has the vilest appearance and odor imaginable, the lawn must be manured and this is the way to do it. Now, I wish to disabuse the minds of people who think this is the only way to maintain a good turf. It is not even the best of many ways. It is not at all necessary that one sacrifice the beauty of the green turf or that one endure the vile odor of fermenting manure in order to keep up the fertility of the lawn. Plain ground bone, and Mr. Wilde says it may be quite coarsely ground, scattered over the surface at the rate of five pounds to the square rod, will disappear so as not to be observed and makes an excellent manure. I have used ordinary wood ashes with excellent results. A compost made of the droppings from the poultry house mixed with road dust or sifted coal ashes, pulverized and sown broadcast, does not in the least disfigure the lawn and produces immediate and excellent results.

Communications.

The Grange and Co-operation. JEFFERSON, Jan. 8, 1886. EDITOR VISITOR.—I was very much interested in reading the article of W. J. Beal in the January number of the Visitor in relation to co-operation, and sincerely believe it is a subject well worthy the attention of the Grange in general. I was also very much amused in reading Bro. Cobb's account of the session of the State Grange held eleven years ago, when the grand idea of nearly every member was a general improvement in the financial condition. Now how far that idea might have been followed up and carried out in general interest to the Grange is a question which has not as yet been thoroughly settled.

this State for obtaining money under false pretenses? Tell the person to sit down and make yourself easy while I get up my team; then we will ride to the telegraph office, as I am going to telegraph to your Master. A Patron would seldom find a fraud there on his return. Remember the old adage, "A penny saved is as good as two earned." Therefore, use the telegraph instead of the test where money is concerned. Patrons may need help; if honest they will stand any test and it will not hurt them. Had the brother in Maine done so he would have saved \$15 at least.

Paragraphs from My Diary. ENGLISH IN OUR HOMES AND IN OUR SCHOOLS. "Just at the age 'twixt boy and youth, When thought is speech, and speech is truth." This is an important period. One in which the child should be trained both at home and at school to give thought its best or natural expression. Neglect this opportunity, and it is a golden one as regards the speech of the young, and we will have such results as we afterwards hear of in the students' educational course.

Our Winter Guest and why He stays with Us. In summer he is a traveler, enjoying sunshine, fresh air, and change of scenery. He thinks "there is no place like home"—at least he hopes so. He has sampled rural cookery from Maine to Florida, and enjoyed every variety. He is familiar with the moose and samp of the one, and the hog and hominy of the other. He knows the habits and nice points of every breed of poultry, for he has not made a special study of the farmer's hen-roost for nothing.

A Few Facts About Figures. It is said that figures will not lie, and I guess that is so, but we are often astonished at their results. Some years ago a neighbor was planting corn for me, when we got into conversation about the increase of numbers in geometrical progression. I told him I would sell my farm of 320 acres for one kernel of corn for the first ten acres, 2 kernels for the second ten acres, and so on, doubling the corn for every 10 acres. He put his hand in his pocket and took out a handful of corn, and said he would take that bid, offering me the corn and asked for the deed. But I told him we would figure it out and see if it would amount to a whole handful, and we found that it amounted to 131,000 bushels.

out shoes, we send a doctor to care for him when sick. We make him comfortable and happy. We surround him with bolts and bars, and lock his bedroom at night, but these only protect him from dangers without. He needs them for no other purpose. He loves his winter home too well; it would be a sad fate that should compel him to leave it before the return of the robins. Meanwhile we outside, his entertainers, are toiling through frost and snow, scrimping, saving, and denying ourselves, to provide food and clothing for ourselves, our loved ones—and for him. But do we ask him to degrade his lofty soul by labor, to render any recompense for our hospitality? Oh no, he is our invited guest. We uncomplainingly, if not cheerfully, entertain him from our scanty means, until the picnic season returns, and send him forth well-fed, recruited and strong, to repeat the program of the former year.

The Grange Visitor.

Published on the First and Fifteenth of every month, AT 50 CENTS PER ANNUM Eleven Copies for \$5.00.

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

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

Single copy, six months, \$ 25 Single copy, one year, 50 Eleven copies, one year, 5 00 To 10 trial subscribers for three months we will send the VISITOR for Sample copies free to any address.

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

To Subscribers.

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

THE Proceedings of the late session of the State Grange, held at Grand Rapids, are in our office and will be sent out at once to all Granges entitled to receive a copy.

FIXING up fences, repairing gates or putting in new ones, will soon be in order. We refer to gates; for no farmer, worthy of the name, uses bars to pass from field to field or yard.

That Joint Committee.

From no quarter do we hear any protest against the move made by the State Grange, at its late session, to bring something practical out of a real agreement of objects and purposes, in their individual organizations, on the part of the Patrons of this State and the Knights of Labor.

The purpose is so clearly set forth, so definitely stated at the outset, that any one on either side, or on the outside, who undertakes to give this scheme any other direction, can be brought at once to face a clear cut and specific object so exactly stated as to defy the ingenuity of the petifogger to pervert, or the skill of the politician to encumber with base motives.

All editorial references to this movement that we have seen have been commendatory. If the committees of the two organizations, who have this matter in charge, are discreet and level-headed, without being timid, this move will tend to make both capitalists and laborers more considerate, and aid in harmonizing what are too often pronounced hostile interests.

The philosophical solution of the antagonism between capital and labor that has a recognized and practical existence, we believe to lie in the direction of co-operation. But there is a long line of experience between here and the realization of that theory of co-operation which shall harmonize interests that

seem so conflicting. In the mean time the waste and loss that comes both to capital and labor by frequent conflict may, perhaps, be averted, in part, by free discussion and a better understanding of the relations and mutual dependence of the one upon the other.

Iowa Patrons and

The good words spoken for the VISITOR by the Master of the Iowa State Grange were not lost.

We sent sample copies to the Secretary of each Grange in the State so far as we had the address. From the good seed thus sown we reap some returns from week to week.

We hope Iowa Patrons will not overlook the fact that they are entitled to space in our paper, and we shall be very glad to have them reap all the advantage which can come to them by the arrangement.

We like exceedingly well to hear from Iowa Patrons by way of subscription, but we hope and expect to hear from them under the several Department Heads in the VISITOR.

In this number we have a short communication from the Worthy Master, for which we are thankful, but we hope all correspondence will not be left for him. We seldom have an excess of agricultural matter for the first page; in fact, of original matter, seldom have enough.

We need not have said, ought to be able. We know they are able; now why are they not willing. Will some of them tell us? We could call the names of many whom we personally know, and there are many more whom we do not, who could give our readers a column of useful information every month if they would.

WE are required to send to each Grange Secretary, before the first of March, a list of the Granges in the State with the names of the Master and Secretary and their postoffice address.

THERE is some most excellent reading on the second page of this paper. We don't quite agree with "A. L. D." We believe in co-operation but his views were put in practice in several of the more western states and in every instance the Order in those states came to grief.

"Uncle Si" talks good sense and his parable covers a good illustration. Paragraphs from My Diary are always suggestive and instructive. The careless may pass them by. The careful thinking reader, never. C. C. McDermid repeats what we have been preaching for a dozen years of personal official acquaintance with the fellows he has so well described.

The article on "The Silver Question," by Judge Ramsdell, is completed in this number. So far all references to it, that have come to us, have been of unqualified approval. No national question has to-day greater prominence and, in common with our readers, we are greatly obliged to Bro. Ramsdell for so thorough a statement of the situation as he sees it.

Unaffiliated Members.

There is no question that is so often presented to us for an opinion as that relating to the admission of unaffiliated members of the Order.

We know of no ruling later than the one found on page 64 of the "Digest of the Laws and Enactments of the National Grange," issued in 1882.

Paragraph 54 of Section 4 reads: "Members who have become unaffiliated by reason of the surrender, suspension or revocation of the charter of their Grange, or by neglect to pay dues after their removal from the jurisdiction of their Grange, may be admitted to membership in any Grange in whose jurisdiction they may reside, upon application, accompanied by proof of good standing at the date of such surrender, suspension, revocation, or removal, by a majority vote of the Grange to which they may apply for membership, and the payment of such fee as may be prescribed by the Grange."

Dormant Granges, how restored: 55.—Whenever thirteen or more members of a dormant Grange meet, organize, elect a full set of officers, and report the same to the Worthy Secretary and Master of the State Grange, it has fully regained its status, and all members who affiliate subsequently to said reorganization and report, may be received by a majority vote of said Grange.—Proceedings 13th Session, page 114.

How is This?

A brother Patron in a neighboring county has written us a good long letter in which there was much of approval and some good hard hits at members of the Order. He makes the VISITOR the text, or, as the preachers say, a "foundation for a few remarks."

This brother says he knows of farmers who got the VISITOR on our town-meeting day offer for nine months and thought they were going to get it for a year for twenty-five cents. He thinks we sent it to such Patrons just nine months too long for the price—that the class of men who want pay what a thing is worth are "no good," and can't be converted.

He says some of these same Patrons are taking two or three \$1.50 county papers that all together are not worth the price of the VISITOR; and insists that selling the VISITOR for less than cost and for less than it is worth, is not good policy. Another point he makes is this, and there is much force in it as applied to a paper that requires payment in advance: One-half our subscriptions expire with Dec. 15, and these are invited and expected to renew.

We do not advise that he have many imitators as July would be a bad time to do much canvassing. That month is too early or too late. We think the best time is whenever you find a Patron who don't take the paper. Somehow we have come to feel that a Patron who does not, or will not, pay fifty cents a year for the VISITOR, has but a very moderate amount of good orthodox Grange religion.

This may not be very charitable, but if we are wrong in this matter we are ready to hear argument from the other side. Hundreds of subscribers have not yet renewed, and much as we dislike to cut them off, we must do so if we run a Grange paper. We should be sorry to believe that some are holding off with the intention of saving a quarter in cash by losing a quarter of a year in subscription. If there are any such we intend to disappoint them.

WE CALL attention to the card of the Kalamazoo National Bank on first page of this paper. A personal acquaintance of years with the most of its officers enables us to say that they are among the most reliable business men of Kalamazoo. As a Bank, it stands second to none in the city.

While reference to the bank vault adds nothing to the financial standing of the directory, yet we refer to it now as we were struck with the perfection of the work when we saw it in course of construction two years ago. The six sides of the vault are of hardened heavy steel rails, the flat side making a smooth floor, walls and ceiling, the whole bolted together to resist everything but dynamite, and bricked in with a heavy wall.

Books are cheap, that is, good books; bad books are not cheap at any price. Papers are still cheaper—so cheap that there are few families that cannot afford to have of the best a full supply, either by direct subscription or by a social exchange.

In this there is real benefit other than the reading; for, those who by a systematic exchange, meet each other, are likely to discuss matters in which a special interest has been taken, and in that way fix facts more indelibly in the mind.

Bohemian Oats.

We do not expect by referring to the matter early and often, to prevent farmers from engaging in the Bohemian oat business. It has become a business as well established as three card monte, or poker, or any of the schemes that have for their object to get somebody's money without giving an equivalent—in short to beat somebody. Lessons must be learned and when farmers won't regard cautionary signals that have been flying for two years, in not only agricultural papers but all others, they must learn by experience. It seems there are still enough farmers who will learn in no school but that of experience to keep the business running, and the outlook now is that there will be for years to come. It is an age of improvement and of great mental activity, but, unfortunately, that activity in the direction of wrong-doing is quite as wide awake as in the other direction.

An account of the result of a city's charitable work is given on the ladies' page, that is different, essentially, from anything ever printed by us before. While it is different we bespeak for it a welcome by all, as, in its very apparent common sense plans, it at once commends itself as a practical charity, and one with results the most needed. It describes an industrial school sustained by charity and is no more nor less than might be established in every village and town.

If Patrons do not subscribe for their own paper, who will?

The Farmers' Law Book.

The Practical Hand-Book of Law and Manual of Business Forms, by Henry A. Haigh, of Detroit, is a book which every farmer, and especially every Patron, ought to possess. It goes over in plain language all the legal questions likely to arise in a farmer's experience, and gives clear explanations of the law upon the thousand and one points that perplex the rural citizen.

Hon. J. J. Woodman, Past Grand Master of the National Grange, says: "I find it a valuable work. It will fill a long-felt want in the farmer's library. Every farmer should have a copy."

Hon. Cyrus G. Luce, Master of our State Grange, says: "I have examined Haigh's Hand-Book of Law and Forms with much satisfaction. It may be made of great use by the farmer and others, as it covers most all of the cases arising in ordinary farm and business transactions."

Mr. Woodman has recommended it for purchase for all Grange libraries. Mr. Edwin Willits, President of our State Agricultural College, has adopted it as a text-book for the students of that institution, and Dr. W. J. Beal says that it will be of value to farmers far beyond its cost. It does not seem necessary to add anything to testimonials such as these. The book is a handsome quarto volume of over 500 pages, and is printed and bound in the best style.

Agents are wanted all over the country. Apply to R. Haigh, of Detroit.

ST. JOSEPH CO., MICH.

MR. EDITOR—I built a new house in town last season and painted it myself with the Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint, and it looks as well as other buildings painted by professional painters who use other kinds of paint. The paint spreads nice and even and retains its brilliancy better than any paint I ever used. Yours truly, A. M. LELAND. [See advertisement Patrons' Paint Works.—Ed.]

SPRING & CO., GRAND RAPIDS. ONE PRICE TO ALL!

These Low Prices Tell the Story.

Good Calicos, 3c and 4c. Good Crash Toweling, 3c and 4c. Good yard wide Brown Cotton, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 cts. Good Bleach Cotton, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 cts. Gingham, 5, 7, 9c and upward. Wide and fine printed Cambrics at 8, 10 and 12 1/2 cts. Linen Lawns 12 1/2, 15, 20, and 25c. Beautiful Satines, 25c. Fine Scotch Gingham, 20c. Brocade Dress Goods, 5, 6, 9, 12 1/2c. Table Linen, 15, 19, 22, 25, 2c, 30c. Linen Towels for 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18, and 21c. White Dress Goods from 5, 7, 9, 10c and upwards. We are closing out a large lot of fine Plaid Cambrics for 12 1/2c, worth from 15 to 25c. These are the cheapest we have ever seen. SPRING & COMPANY.

SILKS.

Black Gros Grain for 38c, worth 56c. Black Gros Grain for 42c, worth 60c. Black Gros Grain for 48c, worth 65c. Black Gros Grain for 57c, worth 75c. Black Gros Grain for 63c, worth 75c. Black Gros Grain for 75c, worth \$1. Black Gros Grain for 93c, worth \$1. Black Gros Grain for \$1, worth \$1.50. Black Gros Grain for \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Black Gros Grain for \$1.50, worth \$2.00. The Silks selling at \$1.00 \$1.25 and \$1.50 cannot be obtained elsewhere in this market at any price, as we have the exclusive agency of these goods and are entirely indemnified by the manufacturers against any reasonable damage that may occur from wear, and we make good to our customers any reasonable damage if any should occur. We wish it were possible for us to enumerate all the different articles in our store worthy of attention. There are thousands of dollars worth of merchandise upon our shelves and counters that is commanding great attention from customers all over the country as well as citizens of our city. The supply seems sufficient for the increased demand, and our departments were never as well supplied.

SPRING & CO.

GIANT CLOTHING COMPANY'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF OVERCOATS!

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

Over 1,300 Overcoats now in stock, divided into Six DISTINCT Lots! On our front Tables Every Garment PLAINLY MARKED. None Reserved! All Must Go!!!

Read prices that make sales easy and bargains assured:

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

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

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

\$2.50 now buys regular \$5 Overcoat.

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

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

GIANT CLOTHING CO.

The Silver Question Considered. (Continued.)

There is a difference in the purchasing power and therefore in the actual value between the 37 1/4 grains of silver in the silver dollar and the 23.22 grains of gold in the gold dollar...

Gold like every other product is subject to the law of demand and supply. When the supply is greater than the demand then it depreciates...

The demonetization of silver in some countries and the restriction of its coinage in others has not only obliged gold to supply the increased demand for legal tender coin...

Our exports of silver during the last year were \$33,753,633, while our imports were only \$16,550,627, making an excess of exports over imports of silver of \$17,203,006.

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The Hon. H. C. Burchard, late director of the U. S. mint, in his last annual report estimates that there was about 3,204 millions of gold money in circulation in the world and 2,755 millions of silver money...

Such a contraction of the debt-paying medium would prostrate every industry and bankrupt millions, and most mortgages of real estate would become deeds of the property.

The effect of universal contraction by the demonetization of silver in some countries and the stoppage of its coinage by others, and the retirement of legal tender notes in this country, coupled with the annual falling off in the supply of gold from the mines...

So it is with State bonds, county bonds and all municipal or corporate bonds and every form of personal indebtedness. Their purchasing power and therefore their value to their holders has more than doubled in twenty years.

The silver dollars cannot be circulated among the people, and are forced back into the treasury at a large expense for transportation and storage.

Coin whether gold or silver is not and never will be extensively used in traffic where the matter of deal exceeds a few dollars. In all such transactions paper money redeemable at par in coin is used and preferred by all classes.

to adopt it. It would not benefit the banks but it would benefit the people.

In 1865 there was a feeling of distrust among the holders of Government bonds occasioned by the fear that some party would get control of the Government that would undertake to pay the Government debt in greenbacks.

But, say the bankers and bondholders, this would be dishonest to pay the debt in the cheaper coin. I have already shown that silver will buy more of every product (gold excepted) than it would when the debt was created...

At a time when wheat was 80 cents per bushel and corn was worth 40 cents per bushel, a horse of B and agreed with B to pay him at a stated time 100 bushels of wheat or 200 bushels of corn.

Let us carry this comparison one step further. After A has purchased the horse of B and agreed with B to pay him in the manner stated, A retires from business and leaves his financial matters wholly with his agent, C, providing him with ample means to meet this and all other obligations.

In the matter of the public debt the people occupy the place of A and have agreed to pay the debt in either gold or silver coin, at their option, and B, the bondholder, has agreed to accept either gold or silver coin in payment of the debt.

What, says the bondholder, would you compel me to go to the treasury with a horse and drag to cart away the pay on my bond? Why, it would take 1154 teams, drawing a ton at a load, to cart away the silver dollars in payment of Vanderbilt's forty millions of 4 per cent. bonds.

The difficulty with our present financial system is the facility it affords to the banks to contract the debt-paying currency of the country by hoarding, and the disposition which they manifest to take advantage of it.

No better currency could be devised than gold and silver certificates exchangeable for coin at the will of the holder and a legal tender for all demands, and each based on coin actually in the vaults of the Treasury.

Coin whether gold or silver is not and never will be extensively used in traffic where the matter of deal exceeds a few dollars. In all such transactions paper money redeemable at par in coin is used and preferred by all classes.

while during the same time the United States mints coined of gold \$816,905,878, besides \$285,358,653 manufactured into stamped bars at the assay offices, making the total issue from the mints and assay offices \$1,102,264,541.

It is estimated by the author of the subject "Gold," in Appleton's Cyclopaedia, that one-fourth of the annual product of the gold mines is used in the arts. As this demand must increase with the advance in art and civilization...

The following table taken from the American Almanac for 1885 shows the total production of gold and silver in the whole world for each year from 1878 to 1885 inclusive:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Production of Gold in Dollars, Production of Silver in Dollars, Aggregate in Dollars. Rows for years 1878-1885.

If our Congressmen are wise they will see the logic of these figures. It is easier for the bankers of the world to corner 94 millions than it is to corner 208 millions.

Gentlemen of Congress, let the coinage of silver dollars go on with increased facility. Pay the public debt in silver, or its representative, certificates.

Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. & \$1. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals & beautifies, 25c. German Corn Remover kills Corns & Bunions.

Obituaries.

YEATTER.—Departed this life, Nov. 26, 1885, after a painful and protracted suffering of several years, Mrs. Michael Yeatter, aged 47 years.

Resolved, That this notice be put on our record, and a copy sent to the VISITOR for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

HUFF.—Died, at his home in Eureka Township, Bro. John Huff, aged 72.

Resolved, That in her death this Grange has lost an earnest, faithful worker, one always prompt to perform any duty assigned her; let us hope that our loss has been her gain, and that what has been cut short in her young life here has but lengthened an eternity of bliss beyond the grave.

Resolved, That we unite in expressing our heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family in this their great affliction, and that our charter be draped in mourning sixty days, these resolutions be placed on the records of our Grange, a copy be presented to the family, also to the GRANGE VISITOR and Wayne County Courier for publication.

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.

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STEKETEE'S Condition Powders

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

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

The undersigned, a resident of the township of Paris, Kent Co., Mich., wishes hereby to express his thanks to Mr. Geo. G. Steketee for recommending him his medicine which cured my stock.

If your druggists or dealers in medicines do not keep these medicines, then send direct to the undersigned and I will send it on receipt of the price.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DO YOU WANT SEEDS? JOHNSON & STOKES 219 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Leading Music House in Western Michigan.

FRIEDRICH BROS., 30 and 32 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, M.



Weber Pianos, Knabe Pianos, Fischer Pianos, Peck Pianos, Chase Organs, Smith American Organs, Taylor and Farley Organs, Valley City Organs.

A LARGE STOCK OF Sheet Music, Music Books, and Musical Merchandise.

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THOS. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide.

Advertisement for Steketee's Condition Powders, Johnson & Stokes seeds, Friedrich Bros. music, Ewer's Farm Fence, Parsons' Self Instructor, W. O. Hughart land commissioner, Nimrod Plug Tobacco, and Thomas Simpson patents.

Ladies' Department.

The Inner Man.

Although there are some bookworms who adore, Above all things in womankind, great learn-

The Parting.

[The author of this sweet poem, Robert Nicholl, was a young Scotch poet who died in 1837 at the early age of twenty-four.]

My heart is sad and woe, mither, To leave my native land—

The hand that salt my bed has made, When I was sick and sair,

There's a kindness in the world, mither, And kindness I will meet,

I'll keep thee in my inmost soul Until the day I dee,

A Charitable Work.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:—I feel inclined to write an article for your paper in behalf of one of the charitable institutions of our city,

Mr. Dewing looked after and had charge of the supplies. Our first President was Mrs. Anderson,

When Mr. Dewing passed away we hardly knew what we were going to do, as we soon found we were entirely dependent upon the charities of the people,

Last year we had 200 children and averaged 150 each Saturday afternoon. There were over 300 garments finished,

It is a part of our work to teach them the importance of cleanliness, and it serves to revolutionize the whole family.

It is a mistaken idea that the greatest talkers are the most entertaining people and the person who gets into a condition that he feels himself the only one entitled to the privilege of being listened to,

sets in, and knowing they have what they make they are particularly interested.

We hope this will induce benevolent people in other towns to do the same. It is a grand and glorious work to engage in,

The Vacant Chair.

He was almost a child of their old age. Five beautiful daughters had been born and reared in that home,

What a revolution that baby made in that home; every plan for the future was altered. Mother smiled tenderly upon her son, and hoped and prayed that she might be spared to bring up her child.

Each one tried to gather up the toys that he had loved; tried to put away the clothes he had worn; tried to carry to the darkened parlor his little arm chair.

One day—a bright, glad day—when all nature seemed to rejoice that the winter was past, and that spring had brought to life the buds, leaves and flowers,

How he came to stay was hardly known, but he staid and quietly fell into the ways of the house.

This happened years ago. To-day that boy is a man, and is doing unto others as once was done by him.

AGREEABLE CONVERSATION.—It is to be regretted that so small a share of attention is paid to the essential characteristics of agreeable conversation.

It is a mistaken idea that the greatest talkers are the most entertaining people and the person who gets into a condition that he feels himself the only one entitled to the privilege of being listened to,

A Cup of Cold Water.

There is nothing so conducive to Christian manners as the Christian thoughtfulness of the housekeeper and homemaker, who, by a little extra care, sees that the family table is prepared as it should be for enjoyment of the family meal.

We can, those of us who are homemakers, help each other to be gracious by doing our little daily duties of care-taking and serving thoroughly; and if we give the cup of cold water, see that it is clean and attractive.

Good Words and Recipes.

I like the GRANGE VISITOR very much and have often thought I should like to take part in some of the discussions, but have been busy or a lack of courage has compelled me, heretofore, to be only a listener.

Steamed Pudding.—One cup sour milk, one teaspoonful soda, one half-cup each molasses, sugar and butter; add raisins or currants if you wish;

Recipe for Cake when eggs are scarce, and good enough when eggs are plenty. One cup sugar, one egg, two tablespoons butter, three-fourths cup sweet milk,

Fried bread makes a nice dish for breakfast. Make a batter same as for griddle cakes; dip pieces of stale bread in the batter and fry in hot butter.

I opened a can of tomatoes to-day that have kept so nicely that I think I must tell how I put them up. I took nice large, ripe tomatoes fresh from the vines, sliced them and put in the can a layer of tomatoes with a sprinkling of sugar poured over them, vinegar brought to the boiling point, and set away for use.

I think Mrs. F. A. Warner's recipe for a log cabin, would make a nice center piece for Christmas dinner.

I have good success with houseplants and will try to write again sometime under the head of flower culture.

Cream Batter Pudding.

One pint of sour cream, one pint sweet milk, one pint of flour, six eggs, a little salt, a teaspoonful of soda;

A very nice sauce for it is made by adding to a coffee-cup of boiling milk a tablespoonful of flour; first wet with a little cold milk.

Query.

Picking up a paper to-day and seeing a heading of an article that struck me as something new, I wish to ask for other opinions on the question of "What is the first requisite of a model home?"

[Our questioning correspondent has, perhaps, opened a wider field than she guessed in propounding this query to the writers of our department, and we hope it will meet with a hearty response.

Rest or Rust.

Soberly it is not hard to decide the relative values. But lazy men and women are never sober. There is disorganization and decay in idleness; there is death in moral inanition. We need only open our eyes to see the verification. Nature comes to our aid in both fact and analogies. If water rests, it is to stagnate; and if the tree rests, it is to die.

in feebleness, and if the heart rests, we grow pulseless. Good men and women ought, like spinning tops, to keep themselves up in their motion.

WE wonder how many of our lady readers will agree with this declaration of a busy housewife whose testimony we clip from the columns of a literary magazine.

Health and Amusement.

Fresh Air.

Winter is here. The beneficial change from the mild, warm weather of summer, has come. The keen, cold air that makes the life-blood tingle in our veins;

The thermometer marks a minus quantity, the air is filled with frost, and the wind is keen, will you not on with cloak and hood and take a walk? "A walk? Leave the cosy, warm place by the fireside, and walk such a day as this?"

You have been over the kitchen stove taking in all the odors that arise from cooking food. You have been sweeping and dusting, and inhaling the close air of living and sleeping rooms, and you need the pure, clear air, the oxygen, that is just as essential to a healthy body,

Do we, farmers' wives, get enough outdoor air in the winter season necessary to good health? In some homes every crack and crevice will be stopped for fear a little outdoor air may get in, our sleeping-rooms are kept shut closely at night, and few are properly aired in the morning.

Dear brothers and sisters, the days so oft are leaden and gloomy; the storm king rules and nature, inanimate, is taking a restful sleep. But the days grow longer and brighter and even now there comes to our minds a hope of birds and buds, of seed time and a harvest yet to be.

I am so glad we are to have a portion of our welcome VISITOR devoted to Health and Amusement. Am also glad it has begun with sewerage, drainage and the farmers back door or door-yard.

Well Pleased.

I am so glad we are to have a portion of our welcome VISITOR devoted to Health and Amusement. Am also glad it has begun with sewerage, drainage and the farmers back door or door-yard.

TO PLUNGE directly into business: We are glad another department has been added to our VISITOR, and glad it is in the hands of so able a person as Sister Mayo.

out of season without avail, and my back yard suffers deluge after deluge of unsightly slops. Now, what shall I do with that husband of mine, more than I have done, to bring about the much coveted and necessary health preserver?

Rising to a Question of Privilege.

Noticed in the last VISITOR a new department—Health and Amusement. Of health I have nothing to say, except that it is handy to have around—no family should be without it.

Why is it necessary for that pompous individual to stand and read off to the public each part of the program before it is rendered? Why not have the exercises follow each other naturally and spontaneously. If the aforesaid pompous individual needs something to do, let him have the order of exercises and quietly see that they follow each other as they ought.

The same might be said of the leader of the music. Why is it necessary that he stand back to the audience, before the class of singers, swinging his baton or beating the time, air or something. It looks too much like a drill that should be done before they come to the stage.

Again, why do the masculine gender orate without the use of notes or manuscript, but a lady must always have her paper in hand. It seems as much as to say she has not the brains or memory to stand before the public and speak her sentiments or others without being compelled to read them.

Each of these three criticisms look to the writer too much like building a fine house and leaving the scaffolding. The reader may wonder what this has got to do with the subject of amusements. If there should be a hitch in the program, the music balk, or the lady forget her speech would not that be amusing?

No Vigor Without Exercise.

Give your brain sufficient food and an abundant supply of oxygen, and then give it a fair amount of good hard work every day, if you wish to maintain it in a high state of healthy activity. Barriers and clergymen, who use their brains much are among the longest lived men in the country, showing plainly that regular brain work is good for the general health as well as for the efficiency of the nervous system in particular. The muscular system must be treated in a similar manner if you do not wish it to become subject to fatty degeneration.

WHEN men and women who are now past middle life were boys and girls, country neighborhoods had singing-schools and debating clubs to occupy two or three evenings every week in winter. These meetings had social character, and, withal, usefulness of a high order when well managed. But they are now mere memories. The Grange comes in to take their place, and it supplies opportunities even more fully when properly directed. It is in the best sense a society for improvement, with possibilities far beyond present realization. It gives young people advantages that under the old system were not easily attained. They can have their singing classes, their reading clubs and social amusements under its rules with more freedom and better facilities than were afforded when promiscuous assemblages of persons with dissimilar tastes, ideas and desires brought discord, as they often did, in the singing-schools of the old time. The Grange brings together acquaintances from the same plane, all having a common purpose. Besides, it is tempered by the presence of parents, who have delight in seeing their sons and daughters advance in youthful acquirements. Guarded, as it is, against the intrusion of evil-minded persons, it is safe for those who are forming character; and its opportunities are priceless to all who participate in the benefits it confers.—Husbandman.

Youths' Department.

The Poet's Forge.

He lies on his back, the idling smith, A lazy, dreaming fellow is he; The sky is blue, or the sky is gray, He lies on his back the living day; Not a tool in sight; say what they may, A curious sort of smith is he.

Schooling not Education.

This is an age of universal "schooling," and thank God that it is, notwithstanding there is a long step between schooling and education. The knowledge of books obtained at school is very necessary; it is an index to broad fields of learning.

One who has treated this subject logically and understandingly says the school life of students should be a continuation of their home life, but instead, in the majority of cases, it is entirely different.

Every rural locality has its roads and paths, but acquaintance with the locality means something more than a mere familiarity with those roads and paths. Acquaintance with it means a knowledge of its nooks and dells, its recesses, its brooks and meadows, the haunts of the wild animals, the birds, the insects, the plants that people it.

Various Topics Touched.

Cousins of the Visitor.—When the first number of the new year was handed me, I looked at its fresh, new dress and thought now I will have a treat for I am sure it is full of good things.

Dennis Wright, we welcome you. I think I can find a sympathizer in you, for I, too, delight to spend an evening poring over light literature, but I do not allow myself to indulge in that past-time often for I always feel the effects of it when I attempt to read something more substantial.

creed and class. As their motto asserts, they wish to hear all sides of a question and each judge for himself that which seems the most probable to him.

When I read of such an assembly I wonder if I shall ever have an opportunity to join a similar society. It has always been my highest ambition to be admitted within the charmed circle of the literati and be able to converse with great minds on terms of equality.

The above are the introductory words of the Tenth Annual Calendar of Wellesley College.

This undenominational but distinctively Christian College is fifteen miles west of Boston, on the Boston & Albany Railroad. Its situation is said to be the most healthful in Massachusetts.

In the construction and arrangement of Stone Hall, Simpson and Naban Cottages, which furnish homes for the students, health was the primary consideration.

Satisfactory evidence of good moral character and good health is required of candidates for admission, who must be not less than sixteen years of age, in connection with credentials from their last instructor.

With its School of Music and School of Art, its Chemical and Mineralogical, Physical, Botanical, Zoological and Microscopical Laboratories and Scientific collections it affords every advantage for a liberal education.

The students are employed not more than one hour each day in some of the light domestic work of the family. This discipline has a beneficial influence upon their health and character, and lowers the expenses, which are less than three hundred dollars per year.

This woman's college stands high in popular favor, and each year graduates students who would be an honor to any college in this commonwealth. Its success is convincing evidence that the women of America are capable of instituting and doing a grand good work and doing that work well.

Here is a little good advice given to the boys of the Agricultural College by Gov. Alger in his address at commencement:

"Young men, do not imagine that you have now obtained a very great start in life. The world is all before you and you must work your way. If you want anything you must get up early and go after it."

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.

WANTED.—A place to locate a Brick and Tile Yard. Any one knowing of such locality, please correspond with me. Address, L. OSGOOD, Jasper, Lenawee Co., Mich.

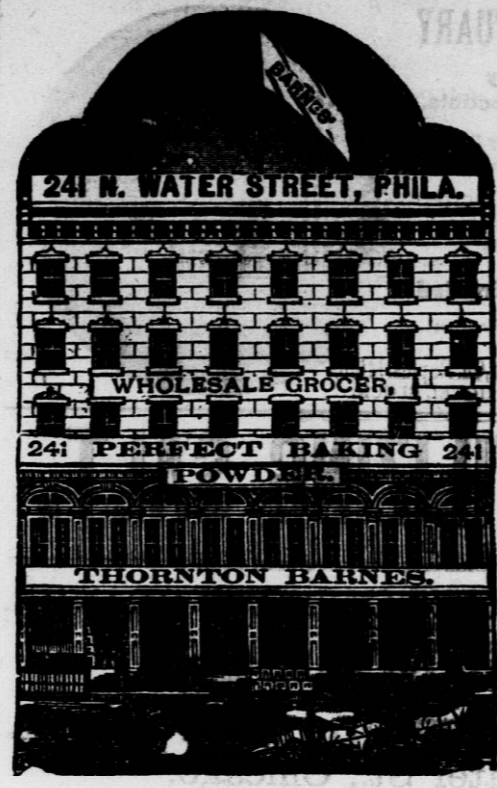
EVERGREENS for the Lawn, Hedge or Wind-break. Also, Strawberry and Raspberry plants, Concord and Delaware vines, American Chestnut, Kilmarnock Willows, and European White Birch, Russian Mulberry, Hardy Catalpa, White Ash, and Silver-leaved Maple. Address, OAKWOOD NURSERY, Box 3, Klinger Lake, Mich.

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We Lead--Others Follow.

Time is valuable. The Grand Rapids Business College does not "flourish" in the way of birds and feathers. It is a practical trainer, and fits its pupils for the vocations of business with all that the term implies. Send for Journal. Address C. G. SWENSBURG, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DEDERICK'S HAT PRESSES. The customer keeping the hat that will last. Order on trial, address for circulars and location of Western and Southern Storehouses and Agents, P. R. DEBERG & CO., Albany, N. Y. e o 13 may VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate, Cheap homes. Northern Colony. Send for circular. A. O. BILSON, Centerville, Va. Jan 26



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GRANGERS!

You have known us of old; many of you know us yet. Our prices are such that no one can compete. You receive your goods at lower prices than our competitors can buy, as we manufacture our clothing right here and consequently pay no manufacturing profit.

REMEMBER,

we sell you better goods for lower prices than anyone can or will sell.

CALL AT OUR STORE.

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Farm Harness complete, 1 1/2 in. trace round lines... \$29 00 Farm Harness complete, 1 1/2 inch trace flat lines... \$8 00 The same without breeching leas... \$3 00 Light double nickle trimmed from \$25 to 40 00 Single harness flat strap nickle trimmed... \$10 to 40 00 Single harness double stitched from \$6 25 to 25 00

Ordered work of all description will receive close and prompt attention. All orders received with seal of Grange will be shipped at once and may be returned if not satisfactory. A. VANDENBERG, 92 Monroe Street, GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. oct 13, yr1

359 sorts Fruits, Plants, Trees, Low prices. Catalogue free. J. S. COLLINS, Hoopestown, N.J. J.F.

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Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, 241 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

GROCERIES!

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

Wholesale Grocery House OF 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. dec 8 51

Centennial Grange Farm Gate Patented Sept. 5, 1876.

WHAT SOME OF THE PATRONS ABROAD SAY:

We have to-day had the pleasure of witnessing the operation of Col. J. M. Richardson's Centennial Grange Farm Gate which is on exhibition in this city, and find it possesses all the excellences claimed for it. The gate here shown, which is eleven feet long, can be easily operated by a child. It is so balanced that it does not sway the post on which it is hung, and thereby get out of position; it swings either way, and is so constructed that in winter it opens and shuts over snowbanks without inconvenience. Any farmer can easily make one, and besides being durable, we pronounce it the most convenient and the cheapest gate we have ever seen. It is just what every one should have who needs a gate, large or small.

FREDERICK ROBIE, Master Maine State Grange, Gorham, Me. D. M. HALL, Secretary Maine State Grange, Bangor, Me. C. M. FREEMAN, Lecturer Maine State Grange, Veazie, Me. MISSOURI STATE GRANGE, P. OF H., MASTER'S OFFICE, HANOVER, JEFFERSON CO., MO., April 13, 1886. Col. J. M. Richardson—Dear Sir and Bro.—Yours, making inquiry as to how we like the Centennial Gate, is received, and in reply I say: I have mine put up and they are just O.K.; they work like a charm; come up to the very letter of recommendations, and fully up to what I have expected. They give entire satisfaction. Every one put up is spoken of in highest praise, and all that see them are pleased with them. All well. With kind regards, Yours fraternally, H. ESHBAUGH, Master Missouri State Grange, and Lecturer Nat'l Grange.

S. C. Carr, Master Wisconsin State Grange, says: Having had an opportunity of examining Richardson's Centennial Gate, large size for farm use, now on exhibition at this place, we unhesitatingly recommend it as the best farm gate we have ever examined. It is so simply made that every farmer can make his own gate. We think it should come into general use. From Illinois State Grange News, June, 1879: "What we like about it is the principle on which it is made, and which is of course the feature on which the patent was granted, which permits it being swung open in any direction, or of being set up on any surface without the trouble of leveling off the ground for it to open. It is simply and easily made by any farmer with a few fence boards and small bolts; requires but small posts as there is no sagging whatever; and while it can be made as cheap as the common sliding gate so much in use in our State, it is certainly much more convenient and handy."

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, Feb. 1, 1882. This is to certify that we have examined Richardson's Centennial Grange Gate on exhibition at the office of T. J. Carver, Manager of the Southwestern Co-operative Association, No. 60 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, and believe it to be the cheapest and most convenient gate for farm use and worked easily, opening on either side, remaining in any position required. THOS. J. CARVER, Manager of the Southwestern Co-operative Association and State Deputy of the Louisiana State Grange. MAT. MAHORN, Secretary of Center Point Grange, No. 535, and Secretary of Mississippi Stock Growers' Association, Macon, Mississippi. Bro. B. M. Kitchen, Master West Virginia State Grange, says: "We have thoroughly examined and tested the Centennial Grange Gate, and do not hesitate to say that its combination constitutes a first-class farm gate; it is composed of the essential points necessary to every farmer, of being cheap, strong and durable."

The Cincinnati Grange Bulletin of Nov. 28, 1878, says: "We have been favored with a visit from Bro. J. M. Richardson, inventor of the Centennial Grange Gate. Bro. Richardson returns to the city after an extended visit to other States, where he has met with great success in having his gate understood and appreciated by the Order. The Centennial Gate has given, so far as we have ever heard, perfect satisfaction in every instance. After an acquaintance of one year we have yet to hear of the first complaint against the Gate or the inventor, and we cheerfully bear evidence to his straightforward dealings." The Elmira Farmers' Club, after thorough examination and test of large gate, says: "We fully endorse it as the best that has ever been brought to our notice; the large gate works as well as the model."

Bro. W. A. Armstrong, Master New York State Grange, and Bro. R. H. Thomas, Secretary Pennsylvania State Grange, say: "We take pleasure in saying we have given careful examination to the Centennial Grange Gate, both in the model and large gates in actual use, and that we approve of it as possessing in a remarkable degree the most important requisites of a practical, cheap, and useful farm gate."

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DEPT OF AGRICULTURE, COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 26, 1885. This is to certify that we have given careful examination to Richardson's Centennial Grange Gate, large size, for farm use, put up and exhibited at State House, Columbia, South Carolina, and pronounce it the most complete device for a strong, cheap, durable Plantation Gate that has ever been brought to our notice. Its superiority can only be appreciated by an examination. Some of its principal features are: 1. It does not sag the post. 2. It opens both ways. 3. A lady can open it while on a horse. 4. Any farmer can make it. 5. It is cheap, strong and durable. 6. A child can work it easily. 7. One person can divide large from small stock. 8. It will raise and swing up or down a side hill or other obstructions. 9. A small post is all that is required for gates of the largest dimensions. We recommend it as the best Farm Gate for general use. JAS. N. LIPSCOMB, Master State Grange of South Carolina and Secretary of State. A. P. BUTLER, Overseer State Grange of South Carolina and Com'r of Agriculture. THOMAS TAYLOR, Past Master State Grange of South Carolina.

For information address REL. BATHBUN, care J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mich. 11

