

GRANGE VISITOR

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

VOLUME II—No. 29. WHOLE NUMBER 229. COLDWATER, MICH., MARCH 1, 1886. Printed by A. J. ALDRICH & CO., Publishers of the COLDWATER REPUBLICAN.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Officers National Grange.

Master—PUT DARDEN, Mississippi
 Overseer—JAMES C. DRAPER, Massachusetts
 Lecturer—MORT. WHITEHEAD, New Jersey
 Steward—J. E. HALL, West Virginia
 Assistant Steward—W. H. STINSON, New Hampshire
 Chaplain—A. J. ROSA, Texas
 Treasurer—F. M. McDOWELL, New York
 Secretary—JNO. TRIMBLE, 514 F St., Washington, D. C.
 Gate Keeper—H. THOMPSON, Delaware
 Ceres—MRS. KATE DARDEN, Mississippi
 Pomona—MRS. S. H. NEAL, Kentucky
 Flora—MRS. JAMES C. DRAPER, Massachusetts
 Lady Assistant Steward—MRS. E. M. LIPSCOMB, South Carolina

Executive Committee.

J. M. BLANTON, Ch'n., Virginia
 J. H. BRIGHAM, Ohio
 J. J. WOODMAN, Michigan

Officers Michigan State Grange.

Master—C. G. LUCE, Gilead
 Overseer—JOHN HOLBROOK, Lansing
 Lecturer—FERRY MAYO, Battle Creek
 Steward—HARRISON BRADSHAW, North Branch
 Assistant Steward—A. E. GREEN, Walled Lake
 Chaplain—I. N. CARPENTER, Sherman
 Treasurer—E. A. STRONG, Vicksburg
 Secretary—J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft
 Gate Keeper—A. M. AGENS, Ludington
 Ceres—MRS. J. W. BELKNAP, Greenville
 Pomona—MRS. W. T. REMINGTON, Alto
 Flora—MRS. C. G. LUCE, Gilead
 L. A. Steward—MRS. A. E. GREEN, Walled Lake

Executive Committee.

H. D. PLATT, Ch'n., Ypsilanti
 THOS. F. MOORE, Adrian
 J. G. RAMSDALE, Traverse City
 THOMAS MARS, Berrien Center
 J. Q. A. BURREINGTON, Tuscola
 WM. SATERLEE, Birmingham
 W. T. ADAMS, Grand Rapids
 C. G. LUCE, Gilead
 J. T. COBB, Ex-Officio, Schoolcraft

State Business Agent

THOMAS MASON, Chicago, Ill

General Deputies.

FERRY MAYO, Battle Creek
 MRS. PERRY MAYO, Battle Creek

Special Deputies.

WM. H. LEE, Harbor Springs, for Emmett County.
 JOHN HOLBROOK, Lansing, for Ingham County.
 JASON WOODMAN, Paw Paw, for Van Buren County.
 BRONSON TURNER, Flushing, Genesee County.
 FRANK H. DYER, Ferris, Montcalm County.
 S. H. HYDE, Traverse City, Grand Traverse, Antrim, Leelanau and Benzie Counties.
 R. C. THAYER, Benton Harbor, for Berrien County.
 GEO. W. SHEFFIELD, Johnston, for Barry County.
 LUTHER J. DEAN, North Star, for Gratiot County.
 I. Q. A. BURREINGTON, Tuscola, for Tuscola and Huron Counties.

Michigan Grange Stores.

A. STEGEMAN, Allegan.
 C. GOODNOE, North Lansing.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Kept in the office of the Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, And sent out Post-paid, on receipt of Cash Order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred	\$ 75
Blank book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members	1 00
Blank record books (express paid)	1 00
Order book, containing 100 orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound	50
Receipt book, containing 100 receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound	50
Blank receipts for dues, per 100, bound	50
Applications for membership, per 100	50
Secretary's account book (new style)	50
Withdrawal cards, per dozen	25
Dimitis, in envelopes, per dozen	25
By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c, per dozen	75
By-Laws, bound	20
"Glad Echoes," with music, single copy 15c, per dozen	1 80
The National Grange Choir, single copy 40 cents, per dozen	4 00
Rituals, single copy	25
" per dozen	2 40
" for Fifth Degree, for Pomona Granges, per copy	10
Blank "Articles of Association" for the incorporation of Subordinate Granges, with copy of charter, all complete	10
Notice to delinquent members, per 100	40
Declaration of purposes, per dozen, 5c, per 100	40
American Manual of Parliamentary Law	50
(Morocco Tuck)	1 00
Digest of Laws and Rulings	40
Roll books	15
Patrons' badges	25
Officers'	50
CO-OPERATIVE LITERATURE.	
History and Objects of Co-operation	05
What is Co-operation?	02
Some of the Weaknesses of Co-operation	02
Educational Funds; How to Use Them	01
Associative Farming	01
The Economic Aspect of Co-Operation	01
Association and Education	03
The Principles of Unity	01
The Perils of Credit	01
Fundamental Principles of Co-Operation	01
How to Start Co-operation Stores	01
Logic of Co-Operation	03
Origin and Development of the Rochdale Society	03
Addresses and Lectures by Eminent Men	03
Address	J. T. COBB, Sec'y MICH. STATE GRANGE, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Agricultural Department.

A Root Cellar.

To those Patrons of Husbandry, who are willing to give of their knowledge as well as to receive information from others, this essay is respectfully dedicated by the author.

In a recent article in the VISITOR I offered to give a description of a root cellar I constructed last fall and now proved to be safe from frost. As I failed to get an answer to my inquiry relating to such a building, I take it as presumptive evidence that there are no such structures in Michigan, or at least not in the possession or knowledge of the readers of the VISITOR. How else account for no answer to my call?

Location should be as near the stock barn or barns as possible, with the floor of the entrance nearly level with the ground in front so as to have no stairs to climb. Should face to the east or away from the prevailing winds. A slight sand ridge or low hill is very desirable unless you can drain the level surface three or four feet deep. The drainage question is the first thing to look to in fact, as upon that depends its location and cost of construction. A ridge is much the best, as it allows easy access.

Having determined the location, take a ball of wrapping twine and with it mark out the inside dimensions, squaring the work by the 6, 8 and 10 rule. Let these lines run out a rod or two from the building to permanent stakes so as to be out of the way. Remove the twine and scrape out the earth to within about 18 inches of the intended bottom. Then stretch your twine again and dig with a shovel a trench 18 inches deeper than the cellar bottom when completed, and about 18 inches wide, keeping the side next the cellar straight and perpendicular and the bottom of the trench just level all around.

Now then for the side walls. Sound cedar of any size from fair fence posts up to large trees. Saw into lengths one foot longer than you wish the inside height of cellar. Halve or quarter those larger than needed. Set them on end in the trench, fitting them as close together as possible as you proceed, with smoothest side inward, filling the trench 18 inches around the bottom of posts and tramp firmly. The end posts will of course need to be higher to conform to the shape of the roof. At the exit end leave a space just four feet wide for door.

Now draw two lines through the building parallel with the side walls and 4 feet apart or 2 feet each side of center. Dig holes 5 feet apart and set round posts, high enough to give the roof about a quarter pitch; these posts are to support the purline plate; they also make the alley and partition posts.

Now tack straight edged fence boards end to end all around near the top of posts and level from end to end, and with a cross-cut saw saw off the tops, thus fitting them for the plates, which should be of cedar about 8 inches square. Splice them together and securely pin to the larger size posts. Nail boards firmly to the posts the plates are pinned to, reaching from post to post to prevent posts not pinned from crowding in. The same direction for the purline plates, only pin to every post. We are now ready for the roof, which is to be of cedar, same size, and cut so as to reach from center of purline plate to outside of lower plate, or up and down to the roof, same as rafters. Roughly hew off from the lower point so as to resemble the foot of a rafter, and close to the upper end cut a slight notch to catch over the edge of the plate. If the notch and hewing are in line it will lay firm. Spike a few of the lower ends to the plate as you proceed, build both sides of roof at once. Now there is a space 4 feet wide in the top or peak which we will fill with cedar cut to fit and laid on, taking the precaution to fit pieces five feet apart with shoulders 2 inches below the top of plates to prevent them from crowding together with the heft of the sides. When we have thus covered a few feet of roof we will throw some of the remaining earth from the cellar on the roof. Whatever holes or spaces are left, fill with splinters. If clay be used as the first coat the holes may be quite large and give no trouble; so proceed until the whole building is covered, then scrape the soil removed back to the building, or so much as may be needed to completely cover every part two feet

deep. Put a 6 or 8-inch ventilator in the end farthest from the door.

Viewing the building from the inside we see an arched roof almost if not quite self-supporting, and while the side walls need be only 4 or 5 feet high, the center is 7 or 8 feet.

The plates of my cellar are 3 feet higher than the surrounding soil, to save labor in covering and also to get nearer with loads of roots, we just flatted two sides of pine logs and placed them one above the other, leaving a space 2 feet wide for soil. We also left hatchways 2 feet wide and 10 feet apart in the roof, both sides. We drive alongside and shovel the load directly where wanted.

This is a valuable feature, as one man can rapidly do the filling. The east end, where it is on a level with the ground, I protected from frost by projecting the outer walls five feet or making two ends and filling each side of the alley for that distance full of posts, filling the compartments thus formed with earth. This gives room to hang two doors five feet apart, one hinged to the right and the other the left side of the alley opening towards each other. Said doors are made double with tar paper between, that is to say, for each door; one side the boards run up and down and are nailed with clinch nails to the other side, whose boards go across or horizontal to the first.

Spike a 2x6 plank to the post you wish to hinge to and tack a couple of staves, to which you can tack the first boards of your door, fitting each board as you proceed. After all is nailed together put on your hinges, knock away the staves, and nail jams or pieces for the door to shut against all around at the bottom, also to keep out the cold, and with mortar fill every crevice both sides of each door. Fasten the doors shut, the inner one with a pin, the outer one with a hook, and the work is as well done as in the nature of things it needs to be.

The hatches spoken of are left open or slightly covered until cold weather, when they are filled with litter from the horse stable. We have entered the cellar five or six times every day, leaving doors open for light through the coldest weather, and have found more trouble upon the whole to keep the heat down than the frost out.

The dimensions of my cellar are fifty feet long by twelve feet wide, eight feet high in the center, five feet high at the sides.

If I wished to build on level ground I would proceed just as I have described for this building (except the excavating) to the point of covering with earth. I would then set a row of posts about three feet from the first row all round and two feet higher and fill with earth; or perhaps a better way would be to build the last or outside row with the roof letting enough of the rafters project over and spike to the outside row to hold them in place. I find that heavy rains run through the earth on the roof, and I propose to lay poles parallel with the plates and nail on boards for a roof, the ends just passing the plate. This will give three feet in the width of soil, six feet deep in which I will plant grapevines, whose roots will find a congenial soil, whose luxuriant foliage and delicious fruit may transform an unsightly object to a "thing of beauty and a joy forever."

In conclusion, this article is designed to benefit more particularly the struggling pioneer whose resources are limited, and who may not deem himself competent from lack of experience to build such a structure. There is nothing about it that anyone cannot do. The material is abundant and the cost of fitting it is almost nothing. To draw the cedar and begin is the greater part of the work. Every kind of vegetable and roots or tubers keep in splendid condition. Exclusion of light and abundant moisture prevents all shrinkage or growing or wilting. Being accessible at any time is also of great value. The cost of putting 1,000 bushels, more or less, together with disadvantages and risks, would be greater every year, in my judgment, than the first cost of the structure I have described.

Arenac Co., Mich. C. S. KILLMER.

"I LOOK with great interest on the efforts of the working classes to raise themselves by co-operation. The movement is a good one, and the object aimed at must commend itself to the sympathy of every person who wishes to see the masses of the people elevated in the social scale."—Richard Cobden.

Michigan Dairymen's Convention.

This meeting met in Kalamazoo, Feb. 16, with President Wiggins, of Bloomingdale, in the chair, and E. A. Stone, of Grand Rapids, as Secretary. After the customary address of welcome by Col. Delos Phillips, of Kalamazoo, Geo. B. Horton, of Fruit Ridge, responded on behalf of the convention. Twenty years ago his father, Samuel Horton, and Rufus Baker started the first cheese factory in Michigan. Spoke of their trials in selling their product because of the existing prejudice against Michigan cheese. It was years before they could brand their goods. This was followed by President Wiggins' address. He said there were 13,500,000 cows in the United States worth \$550,000,000, and 65,000,000 acres of land devoted to the industry. The President fired a bomb shell into the dairymen's camp when he tackled the buterine or bogus butter question. He took the ground that it was demanded because it was a uniform grade of butter better than the average dairy butter. The remedy was to meet this bogus product with a superior article. The buterine men did not care how many laws were made to compel them to brand their product. They were producing something better than the average goods. Bogus butter is two fifths of the best creamery butter and three-fifths of nothing or neutral as the grease alloy is called. The first thing the buterine man does is to take out every perceptible odor or taint from his grease and then reodorize it with genuine butter.

Exceptions were taken to the President's address, the majority seeming to favor the law compelling the buterine man to brand his product, thinking that the effective method of meeting the bogus. Exception was also taken to his charge against dairy butter. One gentleman, formerly Superintendent of a buterine factory, endorsed President Wiggins' account of good butter in buterine. Another said he saw a good way out of this thing for creamery men. It was to pitch in and make good butter and sell to the buterine men.

The evening session was given to cheese makers, Prof. Vaughn, chemist of the State University, delivering the address on cheese poisoning. He attributed the poisoning to putrefactive fermentation and could not be controlled by such outward circumstances as cleanliness. This elicited some discussion among cheese men.

An interesting paper on "Winter Dairying" by L. F. Cox, of Portage, was read Wednesday morning. He thought it paid better than summer dairying. In the discussion one man made a good point in regard to the difference in cost. He said it cost him nearly as much to feed his cows as they should be fed, in summer as in winter. Another said what if every man should manage so his cows should become fresh in the fall. The price would soon turn around the other way. Another said butter could be produced the year round for ten cents per pound. The "Holstein cow" was given a high place among breeds, by F. H. Sweet, of Grand Rapids.

The question box was opened and some one wanted to know if he should hold summer butter for winter prices. The majority said no. Some one offered a good joke, when he wanted a law that every maker of butter stamp his name on his butter and sell it on its merits. Another wanted to know how many used the "Hollister can." It transpired, however, that the question should have read the "Holstein cow." The Secretary said he thought it meant a can for holding milk. A man said it was, and a good one, too.

A test of tainted milk is first lemon and then sugar.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, G. B. Horton; Secretary and Treasurer, E. A. Stone, and many vice-presidents. The meeting next year is to be held at Flint.

Papers were read by Augustus Haver, of Bloomingdale, on "Twenty-five years' experience in Dairying"; D. T. Dell, of Vicksburg, on the "Jersey Cow"; T. M. Robe on "Care of Milk." Milk should be cooled as quickly as possible if sold, and should not be agitated previous to cooling.

President Horton, Secretary Stone, and Messrs. Wiggins and Clark were chosen delegates to the National Dairymen's Convention. Resolutions were drawn up denouncing bogus butter and cheese, and demanding national legislation against them.

The exhibition Committee reported recommending the many exhibits of creamers, butter-workers, stamps, churns, engines, and various utensils to the attention of the meeting. The last evening there was a discussion on American vs. English salt. The Yankee claimed he stood at the head. This was followed by discussions on salting cattle. Some favored no salt for cattle, others gave them all they wished, placing it before them where they could get it when desired. One man used rock salt. The most practical seemed to salt straw, hay and menses. The membership of the society was shown by the Secretary's report to be 65. Resolutions were offered thanking the people for their kind courtesies, also to the retiring President for his able services. E. W. S.

SAVE the minutes; minutes make hours; hours make days; days make weeks; weeks make years. Save the minutes.

A DOLLAR decreases in size in the same ratio that a man's heart gets bigger.

The less men think the more they talk.

Notices of Meetings.

THE following is the program of Washtenaw county Pomona Grange, to be held with the Superior Grange at their hall March 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

Essays, by Bros. A. R. Graves and H. D. Platt.
 Readings, by Sisters H. C. Rice and James Wilber, Bro. James Murray.
 Poems, by Sister Katie Walters, Bro. S. P. Ballard.
 Question: Are Lawyers Better Fitted for Public Duties than Other Men? Led by Bro. Geo. McDougal and J. B. Waterman.
 KATE SMITH, Sec'y.
 Salem Station, Mich.

PROGRAM of Farmers' Institute at G. A. R. Hall, Battle Creek, March 2 and 3, 1886, under direction of Calhoun County Grange:

Tuesday, 1:30 P. M.—Prayer; music; opening address by President, Edward White; paper, S. Corliss, "The best age and best method for fattening cattle"; music; essay, Mrs. Jane B. Hicks, "The almighty dollar—what it can and what it cannot do for us"; paper, Frank B. Garratt, "The best field on the farm"; music.
 Tuesday Evening, 7:30—Music; paper, "Farm Fences"; music; address, Mrs. Perry Mayo, "The necessity of the admission of girls to our Agricultural College"; music; paper, Chas. P. Childer, "Fruits for home and market"; music.
 Wednesday, 10 A. M.—Music; talk by Elisha Carpenter, "Breeding and management of horses"; paper, Mrs. Ida Blanchard; music; paper, Richard A. Martin, "Sizing up the farmer"; talk by Chas. Atmore, "Root crops, how to raise and use them"; music.
 Wednesday Afternoon, 1 O'clock—Music; essay, Mrs. C. P. Childer; paper, Wm. S. Simmons, "The corn crop and how to make the most of it"; music; essay, Mrs. N. J. Cameron, "The house, the church, the nation"; paper, Jerome W. Carnes; music.
 Committee on Program—C. C. McDermid, S. E. Woodworth, Mrs. Perry Mayo.

THE Manistee District Pomona Grange, No. 21, will hold its next meeting with Pleasanton Grange, No. 557, on March 16 and 17. All members of the Order are cordially invited to attend. The public are especially invited to attend the open meeting on the eve of the 16th.
 CHAS. MCDERMID.

THE next meeting of Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange will be held at Eureka Grange Hall, Thursday, March 18, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following program will be presented: "What is the best system of farm economy?" Bro. J. A. Edmunds.
 Essay, Sister Anna L. Fellows, Schoolcraft.
 "What shall we do with our orchards?" Bro. Emmons Baell.
 Essay or Select Reading, Sister Nathan Pike, Portage.
 Essay on some farm topic, Bro. Thomas Buck-
 Shall we raise more corn and less wheat? Lewis Johnson.
 Questions for short discussions will be presented. All fourth degree members desired to be present and help make the meeting interesting to all.
 M. COX, Lecturer.

THE next meeting of Branch County Pomona Grange will be held with Quincy Grange, on Thursday, March 18, Quincy Grange entertaining. All fourth degree members are cordially invited, and the officers of Pomona Grange are especially urged to be punctual. The program of exercises for the afternoon meeting is a very full one and varied to suit all tastes.
 EMILY A. HORTON, Lecturer.

THE first annual election of officers, Lansing Co-operative Association, in accordance with the provisions of Act 112, Session 1885, will occur on March 6, 1886, at 1 o'clock P. M. All officers are to be filled. Other important business.
 Fraternally yours,
 F. L. CORBIN, Lecturer.

Obituaries.

Sister M. Carr, a charter member of Keene Grange, No. 270, aged 56 years, daughter of one of the pioneer families of Keene. She was greatly beloved by her neighbors and friends, a kind mother and affectionate wife, her memory will be cherished. Our sympathies are with the bereaved husband and children. Let us hope that our loss is her gain.

Horticulture.

The State Horticultural Society.

The meeting of the State Horticultural Society convened at Adrian, Feb. 9, 10 and 11. After the usual opening exercises at seven o'clock Tuesday evening, the subject of "management of local Horticultural Societies" was opened by Mr. S. B. Mann. It is an easy task to organize a society but not so easy to keep up a lively interest. To do this there must be some zealous workers. To manage such a society for a long time is a knotty problem. In a fruit community it is comparatively an easy task. Elsewhere it is not so easy. Our society is over a quarter of a century old, and although at some time it has existed only in name, it still lives and flourishes. When money is made out of a society it will flourish, otherwise it requires extra exertion.

Mr. Monroe thought Mr. Mann could find money in keeping up the Horticultural Society by bettering the quality of fruit and modes of disposal. Mr. Garfield spoke of the ebb and flow in the life of societies. Thought both the Grand Rapids and Adrian societies had good prospects for the coming year. He liked to see the young and the ladies interested. Mr. T. Cole desired to have something to interest the young people if you expect to gain and hold their interest.

Mr. Bauer, of Ann Arbor, said their work had been advanced by publishing the coming topics, also the discussions.

Mr. B. W. Steers read a paper on "Methods of purchasing and selling trees," and recommended honesty in handling nursery stock as in other business. Nurserymen should send out only those tree agents who know how to do nursery work, and had at least a year's experience in the nursery. He should be honest, earnest and active, and able and willing to use a spade that he might show how properly to transplant and make the stock live and thrive. He should be observant and a fair talker.

Secretary Garfield asked what should be done with his tongue while educating him. A communication from N. J. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, advocated purchasing directly from the nursery.

Mr. Edmiston thought people should be made to distinguish between a tree agent and a tree broker.

Secretary Garfield said that if a man paid three prices for a half dollar tree instead of paying the rest to the Horticultural Society to educate him, it served him right.

Mr. Steere said he had favored the honest agent. Mr. Gully, the "broker" will push a single or few varieties at high prices the agent a full line.

Wednesday Morning.—After the opening exercises a resolution was offered asking for aid from the Horticultural Department of the Department of Agriculture, to aid in the scientific study of the peach yellows over the United States.

Mr. Gully wishes to see a national investigation of the yellows question, as he does not think the yellows that have been cured are the true peach yellows.

Mr. VanDeman, of Kansas, promised all aid in his power.

President Lyon read a resolution which was unanimously adopted, asking for the construction of a national department of Horticulture under the charge of a competent horticulturist to be appointed by the Department of Agriculture.

Prof. Spaulding, of Ann Arbor, wishes correspondence with all who have been troubled with the grape rot.

Fertilizers.—Mr. Moore, of Toledo, a nurseryman, thinks the effects of stable manure best but for the weeds. Uses pure ground bone, spread with a Kamp & Durfee spreader. The strength of the bone lasts about three years. Soil, sandy clay.

Mr. Garfield wishes to know if it is better to place the manure at the roots of the tree or back. Does practice agree with theory?

One speaker thinks that ashes applied at a distance have proven of more benefit than at the tree among old orchards.

Mr. Lyon thinks there is no doubt that it is better to spread the manure thoroughly.

Mr. Steere thinks our old Lenawee orchards are suffering chiefly from starvation rather than east wind and insects.

Mr. Bauer, of Ann Arbor, prefers cow manure for grape, also keeps chickens and saves all the droppings possible, kept mixed with muck or road dust as an absorbent.

Mr. Pearsoll, of Grand Rapids, says place the manure in all cases just under the outer limbs.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Ohio, has a friend who keeps hogs in the orchard with success. They furnish a fertilizer and eat many insects.

Mr. Mason, of Toledo, tried an experiment with hen manure and ashes on strawberries and finds a great advantage.

Mr. Miles had had trouble with weed seeds from livery stable manure.

Mr. Pearsoll would mix ashes with his manure till it begins to smoke and stir it over—this kills the seeds.

Mr. Mason drew leached ashes onto stiff clay land with good results.

Mr. Bauer thinks Mr. Pearsoll mistaking in placing lime or ashes with manure as it frees the ammonia and burns

the manure. He would use muck as an absorbent.

Mr. Garfield, Grand Rapids, grows rot their manures by placing it in level piles and when it begins to get thoroughly warm, turning it. If any part of the pile is raised it will form a chimney and burn. Would use muck or coal ashes for an absorbent.

Mr. Mason and Mr. Beal mix an absorbent with their hen manure when made and at the hour of using mix unused ashes cultivating it immediately.

Mr. Garfield uses coal ashes as an absorbent for the hen roost, using all the coal ashes.

C. J. Monroe, South Haven, speaking on green manuring in orchards, favored rye or clover for plowing under. One neighbor has been successful in using muck in respect to yellows. A few questions were then discussed as follows:

When do you sow? Sow rye Aug. 1 to Sept. 1.

When do you turn under? Just as it heads. Plows clover under at the same age.

Mr. Pearsoll—The clover has not yet rooted deeply, and thinks little benefits will result.

Should an unsightly lawn be enriched during winter by spreading manure on it to fertilize it?

Mr. Hough—Early in the winter use wood ashes.

Mr. Mann—Don't use commercial fertilizer. It smells worse than any other form of manure.

Mr. Steere thinks it well to have the ground well enriched before seeding.

Mr. Hutchinson read a paper on the relation of bees to agriculture. Removal of nectar does not injure the plant, while they fertilize the blossoms. In Illinois the experiment has been tried of placing bees in an inclosure and starving them and placing before them fruit. They ate all fruit that was punctured, but none that was not.

Mr. Gully thinks the yellows may be spread by bees.

Tree Planting About Homes—Two Views.

It is with some difficulty, often, when looking up a subject through what experts have written regarding it, to decide as to just where the truth lies, when we have equal confidence in parties that seem to make statements and draw conclusions very diverse in character. We have had this forcibly illustrated within the past few days while looking up the sanitary effects of tree planting and forest growth.

We can only account for the differences in the same way that some time ago we harmonized two descriptions of a building given by two truthful children, their narratives differing in many essential particulars. Upon inquiry we found one had looked at it from the rear and the other had taken a front view.

In a recent address by Dr. R. C. Kedzie, whose opinion we hold in the highest esteem, he cites the following cases as coming under his own personal observation.

"Two brothers in Vermont, of strong and vigorous stock, and giving equal promise of a long and active life, married wives corresponding in promise of future activity. They both had chosen the healthiest of all callings—farming. One of the brothers built his house in an open and sunny spot, where the soil and subsoil were dry; shade trees and embowering plants had a hard time of it, but the cellar was dry enough for a powder magazine; the house in all its parts was free from every trace of dampness and mould; there was a crisp and elastic feel in the air of the dwelling. The farmer and all his family had that vigorous elasticity that reminds one of the spring and strength of steel. Health and sprightly vigor are the rule, and sickness the rare exception. The farmer and his wife, though past three-score, have yet the look and vigor of middle life.

"The other brother built in a beautiful shady nook, where the trees seemed to stretch their protecting arms in benediction over the modest home. Springs, fed by the neighboring hills, burst forth near his house and others by his barn; his yard was always green even in the driest time, for the life-blood of the hills seemed to burst out all about him in springs and tiny rivulets. But the ground was always wet, the cellar never dry, the walls of the room often had a clammy feel, the clothes mildewed in the closets and the bread moulded in the pantry. For a time their native vigor enabled them to bear up against these depressing influences; children were born of parent vigor and promise, but these one by one sank into the arms of the dreamless twin brother of sleep under the touch of diphtheria, croup and pneumonia. The mother went into a decline and died of consumption before her fiftieth birthday, and the father, tortured and crippled by rheumatism, childless and solitary in that beautiful home which elicits the praises of every passer-by, waits and hopes for the dawning of that day which shall give him back wife and children, an unbroken family and an eternal home."

Another authority, which we respect very highly, presents the following statement of opinion based upon a wide experience.

"It is by no means uncommon to hear persons supposed to be well informed say: 'Smith has a beautiful

place, but there are too many trees about it to be healthy—malaria you know.' Nothing can be farther from the truth than this. So long as the trees are not so numerous as to prevent the admission of sunlight, and the free circulation of the air, they are preventers rather than promoters of malaria. True under some conditions, trees may be so massed as to keep the soil too damp, but this rarely happens. Ozone, which conduces to health in a high degree, is produced abundantly by trees, and it is no surprise, then, to learn that the atmosphere of forests is highly charged with ozone, while in the air of cities there is none. Ozone destroys nuisance and disease-germs, and disinfects decomposing matter. The popular opinion regards the woods as a breeder of malaria—a vulgar error. The malarial poison is engendered only where there are air and moisture and sunlight. Abundant sunlight is one of the essentials. In the primeval woods of all countries malarial fevers, are unknown. The pioneers suffered from malarial fevers, not because they lived in the woods, but because they were compelled to clear away the forest and admit the sunlight and turn the virgin soil.

"In cities a large part of the waste goes into the soil, which thus becomes saturated with organic matter, and thus decomposing breeds a large class of disorders. But what is poison to a man is food to the tree, which sucks up the unwholesome elements, purifies them, and returns part of them to the atmosphere, sweetened and wholesome. But it is not the soil alone which is purified by the action of trees. A man inhales the air, absorbs its oxygen, and exhales it in the form of carbonic acid. This last, if present in considerable quantities, is destructive to human life, so that if a man were shut up in a room in which there was absolutely no ventilation his death would only be a question of time. But the same carbonic acid is just what the tree requires, and it absorbs it from the air, retains the carbon, and returns the life-giving oxygen. Thus the tree performs the double service of purifying earth and air alike.

There is no question of a "happy medium" in this tree planting and tree preserving business. A judicious selection of trees that shall not so overshadow the house as to cause moss to grow upon the roof, may form the accompaniment of any farm-house without sowing the seeds of disease and consequent unhappiness. A tendency to overdo the matter under the stimulating influence of village improvement and tree planting societies, is certainly a common observation of those who think while they look.

The planting of groves to shield farm-houses and attendant buildings from the severe blasts of our climate is certainly in the interests of comfort and good health. The thick planting of rapidly growing evergreen and deciduous trees about the house, which, when attaining large size, no member of the family has the good sense to remove, is certainly a dangerous enterprise not to be too strongly censured.—*Michigan Horticulturist.*

Which Branch of Fruit Growing Pays Best.

We are often asked this question; but it is one that we can seldom answer to our satisfaction, as so much depends upon the locality, nature of the soil, climate, and the surrounding market. Usually it is best not to confine yourself to one branch entirely, but to plant both large and small fruits. We have known inexperienced men to begin fruit growing by planting 100 acres of pears and nothing else, or fifty acres of grape vines, or large fields of strawberries. These people often come to grief. How much better it would have been if they had divided their planting among numerous species. Fruit trees, plants and vines are liable to occasional failure, the same as anything else in this world is liable to fail. Therefore, if one has planted a variety of fruits, the failure of one or of several does not cause him serious loss, and he continues from year to year to receive an average income. Aside from this, if he plants a large acreage of one specialty, he is obliged to harvest and market his specialty in haste, at a certain date; whereas, if it was divided into numerous species, the time of harvesting and marketing would be extended over a large period, and could be done with much less expense and danger from storms and other contingencies.

Usually the drift of such inquiries is to learn whether small fruits or large are most profitable. There is this much in favor of small fruits; they can be made to bring in revenue sooner than large fruits; therefore, most fruit growers begin fruit growing by planting strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries, grapes and currants. They plant at the same time orchards of pears, apples, peaches, and quinces, depending upon the early grapes, strawberries, and other small fruits to tide along the way until the large fruits get into bearing. Then they have an opportunity of testing thoroughly whether large or small fruits pay best in their locality and on their soil. Thus, if they find the market for small fruits in excess of the supply, they can gradually diminish that department and devote their attention to large fruits. This is the proper way to begin fruit growing. Orchards of large fruits re-

quire years for their maturity, and it is a matter of speculation somewhat as to what the outcome will be; and yet we have every assurance that they will prove profitable; but how profitable no one can say. In planting small fruits we have but a short period to look forward to, and we can decide with some certainty regarding the demand.—*Fruit Grower.*

Protection from Frost.

I can hardly hope even to suggest anything new in regard to preventing harm or protecting from late spring frosts. To prevent, I mention: 1, selection of least frosty sites, as on uplands, or by ponds or streams, where fruit bloom is retarded or protected from sudden sunshine. 2, choice of varieties most hardy in bloom and set. 3, modes of management most favorable, as covering strawberries, grapes and blackberries over winter with earth, manure or mulch, keeping them covered as late in spring as proves safe. To protect fruit bloom and sets from late spring frosts should not seem far away: 1, by covering low fruit plants with straw spread over strawberry, currants, gooseberry, etc. We have several times saved home gardens in that way with trifling expense. I believe four or five ordinary loads of half refuse straw will cover a half acre, and aside from the hauling can be spread in an hour with the teamster and two boys. The straw afterward for mulch, manure, or composting, is worth a large per cent of the whole cost. 2, by raising the surface temperature and creating currents of air to prevent frost settling. This can be done by burning brush, straw, or other cheap fuel, by using chemical combustibles or explosives, and by garden engine streams or sprays, or steam and smoke, arranged to distribute over a given area. How much vibration from noises it would take to scare off the frost devil I don't know, but noise in America is cheap. My suggestions are doubtless very crude, but if they serve to direct our splendid inventive genius in that direction, my purpose will have been achieved. I most profoundly believe in human mastery and control of earthly elements and conditions. Give experimental science and society a tithe of the vast amounts of money and time now wasted on dissipation, and we shall see the mightiest improvements, not only in horticulture, but in every other useful direction.—*F. K. Phoenix in Michigan Horticulturist.*

Communications.

Paragraphs from My Diary.

THE THREE GREATEST AMERICANS.
An historical prize committee, consisting of Alex. S. Webb, David Dudley Field, Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Thos. Ewing, Hon. G. H. Yeamans, and I. H. Beard, were appointed to give a prize to the person who should select the three greatest Americans, living or dead, in the following departments of life. Any person could send in their list and the one who got the three with the most votes secured the prize.

BENEFACTORS.

First—Who are the three greatest Americans, living or dead, who have done the most to promote the permanent welfare of the people of the United States? In answer to this the popular vote was, Washington, Lincoln and Franklin. The committee's choice was, Washington, Lincoln and Hamilton.

WRITERS.

Second—Who are the three most eminent writers in American literature in the order of their merit? The popular judgment had Irving, Emerson and Hawthorne. The committee made it Emerson, Irving and Hawthorne. The names of Prescott, Motley, Holmes and Bancroft were debated.

SOLDIERS.

Third—Who are the three most eminent soldiers or generals in our history? Popular estimate had Grant, Washington and Lee foremost; the list called the best had Washington, Lee and Grant; the committee had Washington, Grant and Lee.

ORATORS.

Fourth—Who are the three most eloquent orators, living or dead, in American history? Popular answer was Webster, Henry and Clay; the committee's answer was, Webster, Clay and Corwin. By way of relief from the committee's decision we would ask, "What do you call eloquence?" If Otis, Henry and Prentiss were not among the most eloquent orators of this country, then the judgment of the American people is at fault. The committee's statement that Henry's fame rests on mere tradition, on one declamatory speech, helps him as far as tradition is concerned. Orators like Otis, Henry or Prentiss must be heard and felt to be fully appreciated. Such eloquence cannot be reported any more than the song of the nightingale. It rests largely in the memory and feelings of those who are under the influence of its fascinating spell.

POETS.

Fifth—Who are the greatest poets, not exceeding three, that this country has produced? Popular verdict had it, Longfellow, Bryant and Whittier; the committee, Longfellow, Whittier and Bryant. But where is Lowell and Poe, and some ask where is Miller?

ARTISTS.

Sixth—Who are the three most meri-

torious artists eminent in our past or present history? Popular reply, West, Bierstadt, Allston, Stuart, Powers, Church and Trumbull; the committee answered, Stuart, Ward and Elliot.

STATESMEN.

Sixth—Who are the three foremost American statesmen in the order of their greatness? The popular vote had, Webster, Jefferson and Marshall; the committee's list was Hamilton, Webster and Lincoln; another list was Hamilton, Webster and Marshall.

Surely, Jefferson was a more truly great man, though not more brilliant, than Hamilton; and where were Madison, DeWitt Clinton and Adams?

On statesmen, with the committee, the great discussion began. They maintained that if Hamilton was a great statesman Jefferson was not. If Jefferson was a great statesman Hamilton was not; for one must have been wrong and the other right. They, considering Hamilton right, put him first. Jefferson's Kentucky resolutions of 1798, they said, laid the egg from which the rebellion of 1861 was hatched. This, with other charges, the committee brought against Jefferson, such as his embargo policy, and that he favored the "whisky rebellion," and was an enemy to Washington. All of these charges against Jefferson have been completely answered and refuted. But the committee say not one word about Hamilton's peculiar, and, we may say, un-American views and schemes. They laid great stress on his financial policy. It is said by our best authorities that the benefits derived from Hamilton's financial schemes have been overrated. His national bank scheme became unpopular. He was called a monarchist because he proposed in convention to have the President and Senators hold their offices during good behavior. His plan of finances was in some degree copied from British institutions. This suggested to the people something English, and as the Federals favored England it made his federal system of finances unpopular. He had nothing in common with the people as Jefferson had. In fact, Hamilton had but little confidence either in the virtue or the judgment of the masses of mankind. He thought the administration of offices most safe in the hands of a select few. He even in his private conversation said that America might yet be driven to take on a monarchical and aristocratic cast of government. No wonder, then, that the people have ever preferred Jefferson to Hamilton. You may charge him with the Kentucky resolutions and whatever else his enemies may bring against him, yet Jefferson's principles have stood the test with the American people and Hamilton's have not. The good in our Government today is vastly more the result of Jefferson's statesmanship than of Hamilton's. Hence the people in the above vote decided right—"Jefferson is the greater statesman."

California Letter.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Feb. 2, 1886.

After spending nine weeks very pleasantly in the Kern Valley, we bid adieu to dear ones, the green fields and grand old mountains we have admired so much, and resume our journey to this city. Our game tally, while there, counted up 144 hares (jack rabbits) 9 hawks, 7 owls, besides crows, buzzards and other game. We left the valley on the evening of Jan. 25 and the next morning found our way blocked at Eresno, by washouts, caused by heavy rains in the mountains the day previous. A large portion of the city was flooded, and boats were navigating the streets. After repairing damages, we passed on until again halted by another washout. We finally got over this obstacle and through tenuous lakes, and across muddy rivers which were pouring their torrents of water down to Tulare Lake, or the San Joaquin River, we reached Lathrop. Here we took breakfast and dinner at one meal, then turning westward, and crossing the San Joaquin over a great river, five miles wide, stretching away to our right as far as we could see. Trees stood in the flood and fields of grain were under water. We finally reached Oakland, in a heavy rain, crossed the Bay and arrived in San Francisco seven and one-half hours behind time. The great San Joaquin Valley (including Tulare and Kern which are only a continuation of the form) is 300 miles long, extending from the Stockton to the Tehuchapi mountains. And from the coast range to the Sierra Nevadas, covering some 150 miles in breadth. In this Valley lies Tulare Lake, covering an area of 700 square miles. This lake receives several large rivers, yet has no outlet at present. Formerly a slough connected it with the San Joaquin; but so much of the water of those streams have been absorbed for irrigating purposes, that the lake has settled away, and the land thus reclaimed has been settled. Now the water is rising and some of the houses are a mile or over from shore. A great canal through this slough is contemplated which, if carried out, will greatly reduce the lake's surface, and reclaim a large area of excellent land, now under water. From Tulare almost to Oakland, is one vast field of wheat, only divided by some stream fence or highway. In a few places seeding was yet in progress. The process is this: Eight horses are attached to a wide gang plow which prepares the ground, sows and covers the

seed, as it passes along. It is wheat after wheat continually, yielding from ten bushels and upwards per acre. Harvesting is done with headers, or grain is cut, threshed and bagged at one process. Why the farmers of this section continue to wheat their land continually we cannot conceive. It seems to us that it is a losing business to follow. But as the California farmers should, and we presume do know more about wheat raising here, and the ability of their soil to produce it than we do, we will not further criticize them. Some of the wheat looked fine, some small, some just coming up, and some being sown. As we passed down the Valley Mt. Whitney, arose at our right, seemed to be racing with us so long were we in passing it. Finally it seemed to give up the race, and its glistening peaks gradually disappeared in the distance. As we near Lathrop we bear away from the Sierras and near the coast range, which approach San Francisco on the south. This is a wonderful city. The ninth in population in the United States containing 234,000 inhabitants, is 3,269 miles from New York, and can be reached from that place in six days and seventeen hours. The city front is built upon marsh land where huge ships floated thirty years ago. It is a city of hills and valleys, (except the front) with fine streets, through many of which the cable can pass smoothly along, ascending or descending the heavy grades at the same speed, and completely under control. This is a great wooden city the buildings, except along the city front, being constructed of lumber. Their architecture is fine, and they are well adapted to this climate. We visited the California Patrons' publishing establishment and received a cordial reception from its managing editor, Bro. Chester. Next the California emigration societies rooms were visited, where specimens of the products of the several counties can be seen, and (they are fine) any information in regard to selecting homes, is gratuitously given. Visitors from the east, whether seeking homes or not, should call here. Passing the celebrated "and lots," we next visited the California Northern Citrus Fair, now in progress in this city. It is a wonderful and magnificent display indeed. There are more than a thousand plates of oranges and lemons on exhibition. Here are pyramids containing bushels and branches loaded with the golden fruits. Nearly all kinds of tropical fruits are shown here, and all raised in Northern California. Other farm products are on exhibition, among which was a squash weighing 220 pounds. The walls of this (300 feet long) building are decorated with palm, orange and lemon branches. All eastern visitors are admitted free to this grand display of the citrus fruits of this wonderful State. In one wing was the panorama of the battle of Waterloo, where the great Napoleon succumbed to the combined armies of Europe. The scene exceeds Gettysburg in brilliant uniforms and nodding plumes which officers and soldiers of that period wore. We visited Oakland in the midst of a San Francisco fog, so dense we could not see twice the length of the boat. Oakland is a lovely place,—a place of perpetual summer. Gorgeous flowers, evergreen trees, and hedges and such splendid streets and pleasant drives,—surely the lines of the people of Oakland have fallen in a pleasant place. The weather (except the fog) is beautiful, thermometer averaging above 60 degrees. Two months of winter is gone and we think of the contrast between here and Michigan sometimes, we almost regret that we cannot remain here permanently; but our home is in Michigan and we must soon turn our faces hitherward. So far we have not been able to meet with any Grange but expect to have that pleasure the present week. Have met several members of the Order who inform us that the good cause is progressing in this State.

D. WOODMAN.

Odds and Ends, or Questions for Somebody Wiser to Answer.

Why is it we see published accounts every few days of new ways devised to swindle men out of money they can ill afford to lose. I fear that too much of this kind of swindling is done by the sharpers inducing the dupe to believe—as in the Bohemian oat sales—that the recipient can, as the brokers say, unload on somebody else next year. How easy it would be for any farmer who engaged oats at ten dollars a bushel, and who was induced to do so on the promise of paying in oats next year at seven dollars and fifty cents per bushel, to give his due bill payable in oats at that price.

I noticed a short time since a letter written by a Michigan man to a New York paper asking about the responsibility of a certain firm in Philadelphia to whom he had sent a sum of money for an outfit of silverware to present to his bride on his wedding day (which silverware was not forthcoming). He stated that he received a circular from said firm informing him that they had their work done abroad and received it without paying any duty to the Government.

Now the man dealing with such a firm must know that he was leagued with them in defrauding the Government. If he did not he ought not to marry. Those innocently deceived could escape being imposed upon by investing fifty cents a year in the GRANGE VISITOR, where humbugs are exposed and handled without gloves.

Would it not save many impositions and law suits if Patrons at their halls would have occasionally conference meetings and invite outsiders to attend them, the object being a united effort to keep the neighborhood posted of all new schemes started to impose on the unsuspecting innocents?

One reason why so many men travel about to impose on the people is that legitimate business seems to be overdone. This is brought about by the constant additions that are being made to labor-saving machinery. This and the blatant orators who undertake to reconcile all disputes between capital and labor, but who are more anxious about getting well paid for their services than they are to reconcile differences between the employed and their employers, often keep the men out of work until many of them commit acts that compel them to seek employment elsewhere, and, failing to find it, become tramps.

The next question is how to deal with them after they get to this low calling. The plan devised should be uniform throughout the nation to curtail this vast floating population. No other country on the globe affords as good a chance as this for every citizen to own land and a home, and yet no other civilized country outnumbers ours in those that have no place they can call home.

The press is often to blame for bringing about estrangements between capital and labor by inducing the laborer to believe that he is not paid in proportion to the profits his labor gives his employer.

Much is said against monopolists, and oftentimes justly; but without the concentration of wealth no great improvements would be made, such as railroads, telegraphs and large manufactories, or the development of mineral wealth, or ships to carry the products of one country to another.

One man has \$100,000 and 1,000 laborers have the same amount. The wealthy man invests his whole fortune in some project and runs the risk of ever getting his money back, but the 1,000 laborers who do the work and get his money would not risk a dollar. If the project fails his friends are few. Compared to added wealth, how the democratic press can constantly work on the prejudices of the laborer against the manufacturer, claiming that they are underpaid, I can't understand. At the same time they are advocating free trade, thereby reducing the wages to the foreign standard on all manufactured articles produced by both countries. How can this be avoided when articles can be transported from Liverpool to New York, arriving every day at less cost for transportation than our own goods can be carried for by land to the same market.

Protection, they say, protects all but the laborer, when the very reverse, it seems to me, is the case.

Let me bring a case right home. We pay thousands of dollars every year for beer made in Milwaukee that could just as well be made here. Now call Wisconsin a foreign country and impose a duty of one dollar a keg on it. This would induce the manufacture of it here. Now say a company starts with a capital of \$50,000. They first erect buildings costing \$25,000, three-fourths of which would be paid out for labor in preparing the material and in erecting the building. Next, our own farmers and hop growers would furnish the material to make the beer; then another large amount would be paid out here for barrels and kegs to put it in, besides the labor in making the malt and beer, and the article produced would be dealt out to the consumer at present prices. Nobody would suffer if it was not made anywhere, but as long as people will have it and the largest proportion is used by the laboring man, it would keep the money at home that is now sent abroad. The same rule will apply to all raw material and manufactured goods that are now imported from other countries that can as well be produced at home, and three-fourths of the benefit derived from the protection put on such articles to enable us to compete with the foreign article would go to benefit labor. Business is now done on a very small margin and the large manufacturer has a decided advantage over the small—the man employing one thousand men at a profit of ten cents on each man gets a large income while the man who hires only ten men at the same profit would not make as much as one of his laborers.

The best way to relieve the overcrowded labor market would be to induce as many as have families to get a few acres of land and thereby find work at home part of the time—a much better place when idle than a saloon.

Kalamazoo Co., Feb. 15.

H. BISHOP.

Cortland Hill and his Figures.

I am curious to know what company Hill's young man insured in, that it should cost him \$4,421.53 on the \$1,000. I guess it was an old line stock concern. I would as soon invest in Bohemian oats as in them. Besides he evidently reckons compound interest on the assessments paid and then exclaims: "What a blessing is life insurance!" I submit that is not fair. Suppose he had reckoned seven per cent. instead of one, at compound interest for 40 years, it would have amounted to one of his gold worlds and the reader would have seen at once that the young man had lost no such an amount of money. Wealth is

valuable for present use and not to make into 42 billion gold worlds.

With such an overproduction of gold, the worshippers of the golden calf could not find him, and they would demand the dollars of the Dads as the 100 cent dollar. No, Bro. Hill, leave us one-half the world for soil to raise garden sauce, the other half to solid gold would be more than the golden calf could swallow or his worshippers either. Compound interest is an amusement for the school-master who has a long slate and who delights to cover it all over with figures; but it is utterly impossible of payment. Simple interest is bad enough especially when both principal and interest must be paid in cornered dollars. All honor to Bro. Ramsdell for trying to break up the corner whether he succeeds or not. With all due deference to the opinion of Bro. Hill, I think that both life and fire insurance are good things—very good. We have in our county a farmers' mutual fire insurance called the Monitor. Some years our tax is less than a dollar on a thousand insured. The tax ever paid by the members of the Patrons' Aid Society was next to nothing. It may be said that no death loss was ever paid to the amount of \$1,000. That was because no one's class was ever full. That feature I do not like. The Order of Chosen Friends insures a person between the ages of 18 and 25 for an assessment of 35 cents on each \$1,000, whether it be one, two or three thousand dollars. And the assessment first paid remains the amount of his or her assessment for life. For the last four years the assessments have averaged fifteen a year. Assessments for a year would amount to \$5.25. For 40 years they would amount to \$210.00. Interest at 7 per cent. \$294.00; amount in 40 years, \$504.00. If the insurer was honest he would not want to beat his company out of \$496.00. He would not insist on dying at sixty but he would be willing to live on and pay on, with the consoling reflection that if he didn't have the good luck to die, he had the ability to live and to relieve the wants of the fatherless. It is all right, Bro. Hill, to oppose speculations and frauds; but isn't it a little hasty to cast contempt on life insurance because it does not square with the figures in compound interest.

GEORGE ROBERTS.

Oakland County.

An Investment that Pays.

While reading the very suggestive article in the GRANGE VISITOR for Feb. 1, by my friend, Cortland Hill, entitled, "A few facts about figures," I was led into a train of thoughts which might not be wholly uninteresting to VISITOR readers.

My friend Hill shows how astonishingly fast money increases at compound interest, and what a vast amount may be squandered by the youth of our land, even with small investments, continued for a term of years. Now if money and the waste of money count up so very fast, the voice of worldly wisdom would be to every young man: Make your investments with great care, and in such a way as will bring to yourself the greatest good for the longest time. This, however, has a smack of selfishness, unless we put a broad construction upon the words greatest good.

If a parent has a dollar to invest for a beloved child, and wishes to so invest it that it may do the child the most good for the longest time, it is a question to carefully consider whether to place it at compound interest for a long time to come, until it has increased to vast proportions, is the best thing to do. Were the accumulation of money the chief end and aim of life, that might be the best thing; but as such accumulation is not, or ought not to be, the question arises: How shall I so invest the dollar that it may pay my child the best? As the moral and intellectual side of man's nature is of paramount importance, a dollar invested at an early day to advance these interests, may increase in untold ratio for all time to come. A dollar invested for the child in some good scientific work, may do more for the intellectual advancement and future happiness of the child than untold dollars. Such a work just at the right time, would open its eyes to a new and glorious world to which it was previously blind, and would help to lift it out of the slough of mere animalism in which the children of men seem too often to be found. If a boy can only get his eyes opened to see a little way into the broad universe of moral and intellectual facts which lie all about him, he is to be congratulated; and the chances are that he will not stop, but will strive to see and understand more and more, and his mind will expand by appropriating these truths, which are but the manifestation of the working of the infinite mind. He will thus develop a more perfect manhood, and be in condition to help others in his day and generation.

Who can figure up the value of a dollar invested to help start a boy in such a course? Ten per cent. compound interest dwindles into insignificance when compared with such investment.

While it is well to do what we can for those we love, let us not make the mistake of having all our help directed to that which is of least importance. Everything which stimulates our youth to lofty effort, will, in the end, tend to bless the race by helping to lift it to a higher plane. Everything that tends to raise only the question: What shall I eat, and what shall I drink, and where-withall shall I be clothed, and rear my

babies, is degrading and tends to make the animal supreme. While the dollar is necessary, as society is now constituted, there are very many ways in which it can be used, and it is our high privilege to so use it that it may prove a blessing to the world.

WM. STRONG

A Doubtful Statement.

Among the many good things in a late issue of the VISITOR, is an article headed "English in Our Homes and in Our Schools," which contains many truths and some valuable information. A few statements, however, are at least open to criticism. The first sentence is not true in practical life, which the writer clearly shows with a dozen lines. Then we find this sentence. "It is said that the young robin reared in any other nest than its own will learn the notes of the new mother bird." I never saw that statement made and I think whoever made it must have done so at random, without knowing anything about the facts.

The above quotation might be overlooked without criticism as are a thousand other erroneous sayings and opinions which are passed around without due consideration and uncontradicted. But the writer follows it with the somewhat remarkable statement that "This appears to be a law of nature." I am an advocate of the doctrine of the Origin of Species, and I believe that even the song of the robin might be changed if sufficient time be given and a change of its environments. But the law of nature seems to be that the robin will continue to sing its own sweet song, for many generations, although "reared in any other nest than its own" even if it be the nest of its nearest relatives.

We have a lone guinea fowl in the yard which was hatched by a brahma and brought up amid the cackle of hens and the crowing of cocks, having never heard the notes of its own kind; but it is true to its species and goes about with the other hens uttering its peculiar note or singing its own song. It is a well known fact that the cuckoo lays her egg in the nest of the sparrow or other birds, and allows these little foster-mothers to feed and rear their young, but we have no record of the cuckoo ever having learned the song of the sparrow even under these favorable conditions.

P. H. D.

Important Information.

To the Patrons of Michigan:

Our aim has always been to work for the interests of the Grange. Hundreds of testimonials convince us that our efforts, in your behalf are appreciated. But we desire more than this. We intend to increase our business relations with the Patrons of your State.

The average country merchant is hostile to the Grange movement. Why? Because if he does business with you now his profits are very considerably reduced from what they were before the Grange was organized. We sell our goods on a small margin of profit and those who deal with you must conform to this standard. You ought to see that the principle of co-operation is one of self-interest. Remove the Grange from your neighborhood and the country merchant adds a quarter or a third to his profits, and oftentimes more. This being the case, as we deal largely with country trade, it is hard to estimate the influence of a reliable house that sends its price list into twenty States. We ask for your co-operation in the Grange movement. Multiply your orders and thus convince us that you are willing to co-operate with the house that best serves your interests.

Thus far we have said very little about the distance which lies between you and our house. The low freight rates have reduced this distance two-thirds at least. You will naturally suppose that we have the largest trade in our own State, but we are sending goods into your State as cheaply as to many points in Pennsylvania. This may seem like an impossibility and strange to many of you who are unacquainted with the freight rates, but it is nevertheless true. The competition between the several railroads for through freight to the west, during the past year, has been very great, and the through freight rates have been greatly reduced in consequence of this war. It has certainly been a great benefit to the Patrons in the west and that many Granges have taken advantage of it, is attested by our steadily increasing trade. A Grange that sends a trial order to learn the freight rates seldom fails to send duplicate orders. As an illustration, we are sending syrups by the barrel into several western states at the cost of two to three cents per gallon and coffees by the sack at from one-eighth to one-quarter per pound. Here lies a hint for you in ordering goods, when possible, bulk your orders or send for original packages. The goods arrive in better condition and the freight charges are cheaper. Give us the exact number of pounds of tea, coffee, spices, etc., that your Grange wants and we shall then often be able to send you a whole package without breaking a box. We deliver all goods to the depots in our city free of charge.

The postoffice address of the party ordering goods of our house, and the station to which you wish your goods shipped, should be placed in a conspicuous place at the head of the order. For reference as to your standing, let the seal of your Grange and the Master

and Secretary's name be attached to your orders. We insist upon this rule in opening accounts with Patrons.

We shall be pleased to send our complete price list of groceries by mail free to any Patron who may send his address. It will prove a valuable guide, containing the wholesale prices of all goods in the grocery line.

All inquiries by mail will be promptly answered and we shall be pleased at any time to quote you prices on any goods in our line of business.

In conclusion, we thank our friends for the generous support they have shown the Pioneer Grange Grocery House of the United States in the past and we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Fraternally,
THORNTON BARNES,
Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.

[Extract from an address to the New York State Grange at Cortland, Jan. 26.]

Unhappy experiences by farmers who have been mulcted for infringement of patents have been so many times repeated in recent years, that confidence in buying ordinary tools is seriously impaired. Even plows and harrows, sold by well-known manufacturers, with most substantial guaranties of good faith, have subjected buyers to prosecution and loss; some concealed claim for royalty has been brought to light and enforced by decrees of courts, or paid to escape penalties outrageous in their application, inasmuch as they are visited upon innocent persons, who, under the vexatious patent system, are without protection and have no means of redress when legalized robbery has exacted its toll. The gravamen of the case, when a royalty-collector claims payment for use of his patent he alleges is, that his rights have been violated; yet he has frequently, through his agents or other persons with whom he has entered into collusion, aided in effecting sales to farmers of the very wares upon which he establishes claim by the aid of courts that are thus made the instruments of fraud, organized and supported by the full power of government. The fact that such wrong exists is in itself convincing proof that our patent laws need revision. A farmer who buys a harrow a plow, or a wagon, openly and honestly, paying the price with no purpose to cheat, may be compelled to pay much more for some hidden device upon which a patent had been issued. He may have bought directly from honest manufacturers and yet be subject to fine, even when the makers had patents, deemed valid, on their wares. This case is now illustrated in many neighborhoods of this State, where spring-tooth harrows, long in use and sold under patents supposed to constitute safe guaranties of ownership and rights, are now rendered invalid, and farmers who have bought and used innocently, of makers likewise innocent, are cited before courts to answer charges of infringement. The hardships of a law that inflicts penalties alike upon the guilty and the innocent, or even discriminates against the innocent, are insufferably harsh, too grievous to be borne longer if there is power in its victims to effect redress. The entire patent system has become odious through its offensive injustice. Besides the wrongs it inflicts upon innocent persons who become victims of royalty claims it is a powerful agency of government to establish and maintain infamous monopolies that thrive and fatten on public necessities. It corrupts legislators by largesses innocent in form, but with prospective power to grasp from toil its hard earnings to enrich officers who betray the people whose rights they are sworn to guard. It is time now to stop the wrong. When the people demand protection against the monstrous evils embraced in the patent system, surely their voice will be heard.

A REPORT THAT JINGLES.—The following is an exact copy of the report made by an engineer to the traffic manager of the New Jersey division of the Pennsylvania railroad:

Now, Mr. Sanford, you wish me to state The cause of detention to five sixty-eight. The wind was high and the steam was low, And the train behind was a heavy tow, The coal was poor and wouldn't burn, The steam was gone and wouldn't return. And so we stopped upon the hill, And the angels whispered, "Peace, be still." The steam was exhausted, the engine, too, And so we cut our train in two, And that's the way we got it down To the far famed city of Bordentown. Now, Mr. Sanford, don't feel cross, But show this report to Mr. Moss, And he (if he chooses) to Mr. Waite, And lay all the blame to five sixty-eight.

MORAL.

Like a man without a wife,
Like a coach without a team,
The most useless thing in life
Is an engine without steam.

If there is one small annoyance more hateful than another, it is to be told, when we are in pain of body or mind, all sorts of tiresome stories of how others have suffered from like causes. "Misery loves company" is an adage old enough to be more true. The fact is that thoroughly miserable people are so wrapped up in the contemplation of their own woes as not to cast a thought to the grievances of others.—Sunnybank.

The street car companies of New York, some of which are reported to pay dividends of over 100 per cent. have agreed to pay their employes two dollars for a day's work of twelve hours or less on compulsion. And yet there are some very well-meaning people who cannot understand what the grounds of labor's grievances are.

The Grange Visitor.

Published on the First and Fifteenth of every month.

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

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

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

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

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 1 00

Sample copies free to any address. Address, J. T. COBB, SCHOOLCRAFT, Mich.

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

To Subscribers.

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

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

Not to Be.

By authority the Coldwater Republican announces to the people of the State of Michigan that the Hon. Cyrus G. Luce will not be a candidate for Governor this year.

Many of his farmer friends, who know him well, will regret his decision. They will regret it because they see in him one of the ablest representatives of the agricultural class in the State.

So far as his personal ease and comfort are concerned he has adopted the wisest course. A candidate for an important office becomes a target for the press and the politicians of the other party to malign as a matter of professional duty.

The declination of one from the list of farmer candidates presented by an exchange in the last number of the VISITOR, in no way diminishes our desire to see some representative of the agricultural class presented for the suffrages of the people for the Executive office.

MATTER for the Youths' Department came too late for this issue. The inside of the paper must go to press several days before the outside. Correspondents will please remember this.

SOME of our correspondents are likely to feel a little disappointed as they look over this number and do not find articles sent us. But they will find every page full, and when that point is reached we must stop.

A FRIEND has asked Mr. Killmer to tell how his cheap root cellar is constructed; how our friend makes corn-fodder so much more valuable in the using than in the ordinary way of feeding, and a full description of the best way to stall feed sheep.

AN ENQUIRER asks if we propose to renew our town-meeting-day offer of last year. To which we answer, "The State Grange of Michigan can't afford it."

THE Bohemian oat swindlers and the farmers who gave a willing ear to their speculative talk and then gave their notes for \$10 oats, were used for illustration. He said this county has built a \$60,000 court house, and farmers complain of high taxes, and yet one town in the county has, within a few weeks, invested in this humbug business more than twice its proportion of the cost of this court house.

by Mr. Blake "On the best breeds of Cattle for Kalamazoo farmers to raise" a conclusion was reached most favorable to the Short Horns. The evening session was devoted to the question-box. A half hour was spent on, "When and how much wheat to sow to the acre."

Among other important questions presented, was that of foot rot in sheep and the question asked—can it be cured. E. T. Lovell, a farmer who has for many years given careful attention to sheep husbandry, answered it could. Pare and carefully clean the feet. Provide a narrow trough, in which put a preparation of blue vitriol with sufficient depth to immerse the hoof.

A running debate on the subject, "Old Process vs. Creamery Butter" was participated in by several gentlemen and one lady who tenaciously defended the old method. To average up the opinions expressed, we should reach this conclusion—that while, by the old process, first-class butter could be and is made by careful butter-makers who have as good facilities as good farmers furnish good wives, yet a large proportion of butter-makers by the old process make second-class butter or worse.

AN essay by S. B. Hammond, of Kalamazoo—Subject: "Sheep Husbandry; its Possibilities, its Economies and its Necessities" gave statistical treatment of the subject with this conclusion that no farmer could afford to do without some good sheep even if he sold wool at ten cents per pound if his fat sheep could be marketed at the price of beef.

THE Hon. Charles W. Garfield, Secretary of the Mich. State Horticultural Society and of the American Pomological Society, is editor of the Michigan Horticulturist. A new monthly of great value to all interested in fruit culture. Price \$1.00 a year. We will furnish it with the VISITOR for \$1.25 a year and any subscriber who has the VISITOR can remit seventy-five cents and get the Horticulturist for a full year.

THE immense seed house of D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, burned out Jan. 1 with a loss of a million of dollars. Before the fire was subdued they had secured new quarters and were devoting their remarkable energy to the re-establishment of their business.

IN THE VISITOR of Feb. 1st we called attention to the Centennial Gate. Below is what Bro. Bingham, Master of the Ohio State Grange, says of it. Rei Rathbun will soon be in Michigan introducing his gate. Few strangers will come so well endorsed.

OHIO STATE GRANGE, P. OF H., DELTA, Fulton Co., O., Oct. 26, 1885. To the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Michigan.

SISTERS AND BROTHERS:—I cheerfully recommend to your fraternal regard Bro. Rei Rathbun, of Clark Co., Ohio. I have known him for several years as an earnest, faithful worker in our Order, and believe him to be a reliable, honest man, entirely worthy of your confidence.

L. D. WATKINS, of Manchester, in the Michigan Horticulturist, gives the "opinion that timber should be cut for fuel in winter, and for fence and mechanical purposes in the months of July and August, or, in other words, as near as possible to the time of the close of its annual growth."

MR. EDITOR:—I have spread the paint on my house and it is admired by all who have seen it. A neighbor had his house painted by a "professional." The house is smaller than mine and cost over \$90, while mine cost \$15 for paint, \$6 for labor, 75 cents and \$1.30 for brushes—total, \$20.80, and mine looks the best and I am sure the paint will last twice as long.

MR. EDITOR:—I have spread the paint on my house and it is admired by all who have seen it. A neighbor had his house painted by a "professional." The house is smaller than mine and cost over \$90, while mine cost \$15 for paint, \$6 for labor, 75 cents and \$1.30 for brushes—total, \$20.80, and mine looks the best and I am sure the paint will last twice as long.

will be conceded that the VISITOR has performed an important part in this work.

THE last session of the State Grange found economy absolutely necessary, and we must not be too generous in our management of the VISITOR. We are having good returns from many canvassers. But from some offices we have not heard at all.

WE saw the other day at the State Convention of Dairymen a new household convenience with the significant name—Preservo. Its use as stated is for the better keeping of bread, all kinds of pastry, cheese, sugar, cooked meats, &c. The Preservo is designed to protect its contents from insects, dust, &c., and keep it in the best possible state of freshness for days, saving time, fuel and waste. It is a good thing.

WE find on our table a copy of the National Journal of Carp Culture published at Akron, Ohio, by L. B. Logan. Carp culture is a new business in this country and, so far as we have heard, gives promise of good results to those who can furnish the necessary conditions of pond, food and attention.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 10, 1886. COL. J. M. RICHARDSON: DEAR SIR:—I am using your "Centennial Gate" and find it far exceeds my expectations.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 10, 1886. I certify that Bro. Coates is the Secretary of our County Grange and a member in good standing in the Order. All that he says about the Richardson gate may be relied on, as he is not only a trustworthy man, but a careful one who forms his opinion only after careful examination.

OUR reasoning brings us to this conclusion, that what is known as co-operation—the contribution by many workmen of their savings towards a common fund, which they employ as capital and co-operate in turning to profit—constitutes the one and only solution of our present problem, the sole path by which our laboring classes as a whole, or even in any large number, can emerge from their condition of mere hand-to-mouth living, to share in the gains and honors of advancing civilization.

MERMIE, Madison Co., Ill., 1885. MR. EDITOR:—I have spread the paint on my house and it is admired by all who have seen it. A neighbor had his house painted by a "professional."

MR. EDITOR:—I have spread the paint on my house and it is admired by all who have seen it. A neighbor had his house painted by a "professional."

MR. EDITOR:—I have spread the paint on my house and it is admired by all who have seen it. A neighbor had his house painted by a "professional."

MR. EDITOR:—I have spread the paint on my house and it is admired by all who have seen it. A neighbor had his house painted by a "professional."

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

when to cut timber, and how to treat it to make it most durable, we should like to hear from them.

WE call attention to the new advertisement in this issue of the VISITOR of Fred Varin's Harness Saddlery and Horse Furnishing House in Grand Rapids. We saw his diploma and cards for five premiums (3 first and 2 second) for 1883, and his diploma for 1884, which was given for display of harness and saddlery and best made harness.

A NEW BOOK FREE. The Modification of Plants by Climate, by A. A. Crozier, M. S. Treats of the Influence of Climate on Fruitfulness, Vigor, Hardiness and Earliness.

It will be found of great interest to practical farmers.—Toledo Blade. Full of interest to improvers of plants and those who would know where the most desirable seeds are grown and why?—Grange Bulletin.

WORTHY of close perusal.—Western Rural. Worthy of perusal by all interested in fruits and vegetables, and their adaptation to various localities.—Prairie Farmer.

Contains a wide range of testimony gathered by the author in the interest of the improvement of plants by change of climate.—Michigan Horticulturist.

This sort of condensed and impartial collection of facts, is greatly needed in all branches of practical and popular scientific research.—L. H. Bailey, Jr., Prof. Horticulture, Michigan Agricultural College.

For two names and one dollar we will send two copies of the VISITOR one year to any address desired, and send free of charge, one copy of this useful little book to the person sending us the names and the money, provided one name is that of a new subscriber.—Ed.]

I remain, respectfully, C. T. COATES, Sec'y Clarke Co. Pomona Grange. Sec'y Harmony Grange No. 285. SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 10, 1886.

OUR reasoning brings us to this conclusion, that what is known as co-operation—the contribution by many workmen of their savings towards a common fund, which they employ as capital and co-operate in turning to profit—constitutes the one and only solution of our present problem, the sole path by which our laboring classes as a whole, or even in any large number, can emerge from their condition of mere hand-to-mouth living, to share in the gains and honors of advancing civilization.—Professor Cairnes's "Leading Principles."

MR. EDITOR:—I have spread the paint on my house and it is admired by all who have seen it. A neighbor had his house painted by a "professional."

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

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 50c. 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 \$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:

Table with 2 columns: Lot No. and Price. Lot No. 1 at \$15.00, Lot No. 2 at 12.00, Lot No. 3 at 10.00, Lot No. 4 at 7.50, Lot No. 5 at 5.00, Lot No. 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.

Know It.—With time to spare this winter, we suggest to brother farmers to plan a little. Yes, a good deal. You know the ins and outs of every rod of the farm, just how that lower lot lays, how the meadow land is situated, and you know the requirements of your soil (usually manure, eh?). Suppose you take a piece of paper two feet square. Have you any bright girls or boys? If so, get them to help you. Draw an outline plan of the farm and divide it into the different fields. Mark grass land with dots, pasture with cross lines, and plowed land with parallel lines. Write in the center of each piece the correct or approximate area in figures. With this on hand, plan for next season's work. Where will you put potatoes, cabbages, corn, oats, etc.? How much better is this piece for a certain crop than that? Figure out your future work right on this paper. Send for fresh garden seeds, give them an early start in doors, and when the moment arrives, be at hand to boom work for all it's worth. Delays kill. Time is money. You can take time by the forelock, now.—Our Country Home.

As the House of Representatives now stands it consists of 182 Democrats and 140 Republicans. In this classification Weaver, of Iowa, Greenback-Democrat, is counted with the Democrats and Brumm, of Pennsylvania, Greenback-Republican, with the Republicans.

It is of much less consequence how men vote than to have them vote some way. It is mean to shirk the simplest but most important duty of citizenship. Vote as you please but vote.—Boston Herald.

Wale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c. 50c. & 75c.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals & beautifies, 25c.
German Corn Remover kills Corns & Bunions
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye—Black and Brown, 50c.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 25c.
Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.

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

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

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

C. L. Merrill & Co., Photographers, Gallery 55 Monroe street, and 93 Ottawa street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The best possible work done at lowest possible prices. Special rates for Holidays.

Cabinet size \$3 per dozen. Card size \$1.50.

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.
febm3 DEXTER CURTIS, Madison, Wis.

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

Double Farm Harness.....\$25 50
Double Carriage Harness..... 25 00
Single Buggy Harness..... 8 00
Sign of Big Horse, No. 73 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich. imar12t

PERCHERON HORSES.
Island Home Stock Farm, Grand Rapids, Mich.
All stock selected from the get of sires and dams of established reputation and registered in the French and American Stud Books. We have a very large number of imported and grade stallions and brood mares on hand. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Send for large illustrated catalogue, free by mail. Address, Jan11t SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.



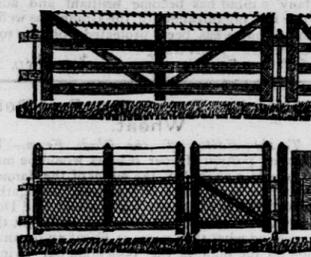
"The Old Folks at Home."
WHITE SEAL BURNING OIL!

The New York Board of Health estimates that 30,000 lives have been destroyed by the explosive qualities of petroleum. If every household would adopt the White Seal Oil for family use, none of these unfortunate accidents would occur.

White Seal Burning Oil has none of the defects usually found in common oils. It cannot be exploded, does not char the wick, will not smoke, emits no offensive odor, and prevents the breaking of chimneys.

White Seal Burning Oil is a rich oil for illuminating purposes. It is as light in color as pure spring water. It gives a strong, steady light, and burns much longer than common oils.
If the White Seal Burning Oil is not sold in your vicinity, send your order direct to us for a barrel or a case containing two neat five gallon cans.
BROOKS OIL CO., 55 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. 1 ju17y

EWER'S PORTABLE Farm Fence. (PATENTED.)



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

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

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

Territory for Sale on Reasonable Terms. Also farm rights. Any person sending us a description of his farm with three cents per acre, will receive from us a certificate of authority with full directions for manufacture for use upon his farm. For particulars call on or address
EWER & WHITE,
Battle Creek, Mich.
6 1/2 in 1 apr 86

A 92-LB. CABBAGE!

Mr. E. Leedham of Aroyo Grande, Cal., and J. C. Ward of Plymouth, Me., write me that from my strain of seeds, they raised Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages weighing 92 and 94 lbs. Seed taken from the same lot from which these cabbages were grown, accompanied with a statement of how they were grown, supplied at 15 cents a package. I will pay \$1.00 per lb. for the largest Cabbage from this seed (freight prepaid), provided it weighs not less than 70 lbs. when received. My large Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue will be sent free to all who write for it.
James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

REMOVE THE OLD PUMP FOR A GOOD NEW

At the Metis Hardware Store, 17, 19 Grandville Ave., Gd. Rapids.

PUMPS
FRUIT BOXES BARREL HEAD LININGS AND BASKETS. Send for Price List. FRUIT BASKETS A SPECIALTY. C. COLBY & CO., Benton Harbor, Mich. imar12t

MAKE YOUR OWN FERTILIZERS.

Where to get the materials in the cheapest form; how to make up formulas for different crops; seven ways to make plant food of bones, ground and whole; all about fish for manure and where to get them, and wood ashes, &c. &c. A book of 120 pages, crowded with valuable information, all given in the plain, common sense way farmers can understand. By mail 40 cts. Also books on Onion, Squash, Cabbage, and Carrot and Mangold raising, at 25 cents each, or the five for \$1.25 by mail. Two of these have been through 10 and 15 editions. My large Seed Catalogue goes to all who write for it.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

Mason & Hamlin

ORGANS: Highest Honors at all Great World's Exhibitions for eighteen years. One hundred styles, \$22. to \$900. For Cash, Easy Payments or Rentals. Catalogues free.

PIANOS: New mode of stringing. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing "cast-iron" system. Adjustable for quantity of tone and durability.

ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N. Y. 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago. imar12t

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

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

359 VARIETIES OF FRUIT TREES, VINES, PLANTS, ETC.
Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Quince, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currants, Grapes, Gooseberries, &c. Send for Catalogue.
J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J. imar12t



At Wholesale to the consumer. Send for Price List to D. Woodward & Son, Clinton, Mich. Write your name and postoffice plain. Grangers, 24 Points for \$4.80. imar12t

SEEDS 5 packets Flower Seed 10c, 5 packets Vegetable Seed 10c. For catalogue free. J. J. BELL, Windsor, N. Y. imar12t

Raspberry Plants, OHIOS, TYLERS, &c., by the hundred or thousand. For prices address
imart2 H. G. STEVENS, Portland, Mich.

Black Walnut Tree Seeds! Hickory SEEDS
All stratified and frozen, and twenty other varieties, all last season's growth, collected expressly for me, and warranted to grow. Forty varieties of Evergreens and Forest Trees. Prices lower than the lowest. Price Lists FREE.
it GEO PINN EV, Evergreens, Door Co., Wis.

PARSONS' Copy Slips
EVERY Person who wishes to improve their Handwriting or learn to Compute Interest rapidly should purchase
PARSONS' SELF INSTRUCTOR,
Penmanship and Interest Rules, and TABLES for 6, 7, and 10 per cent. and COPY SLIPS.
W. F. PARSONS.
College, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate. Cheap homes. Northern Colony. Send for circular. A. O. BLISS, Centerville, Va. Jan11t6

Don't Buy SEEDS
without writing for our Catalogue. Our prices DEFY COMPETITION, and Seeds are NEW, PURE, FRESH, RELIABLE. FREE Catalogue, invaluable to all. 150 pages, including Plants, Fruits, and price list, with 300 illustrations. Get us here from you. Respectfully,
THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.
FAINESVILLE, LAKE CO., OHIO. febl12t

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

Pedigree Blanks.
Stock fanciers should send to us for a sample of our combined Pedigree Blanks and Letter Heads.
HASSLOCK & AMBROSE,
Printers and Publishers,
feblm6 Nashville, Tenn.

PATENTS.
LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counsellor in Patent Causes, Trade marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, Mechanical and Patent Drawings, Circulars free. 105 E. Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich. Branch office, London, Eng. Notary Public. apr17t

Grind your own Bone, Meal, Oyster Shells, GRAHAM Flour and Corn in the **WILSON & QUALEY** (G. Wilson's Patent). 100 per cent. more made in keeping power. Also **POWER MILLS** and **FEED MILLS.** Circulars and Testimonials sent on application. **WILSON BROS.,** Easton, Pa. febl15t

SEEDS Large Garden Guide FREE to all. You should have it. Best varieties, all tested, at low prices.
COLE & BEO., Seedsmen, Fella, Iowa. jan15t4



STEKETEE'S Condition Powders,
For Horses, Cattle and Hogs, to be given for Loss of Appetite, Roughness of Hair or Coat, Stoppage of the water and Bowels, Coughs and Colds, Heaves, Blood Purifier and Worms in Horses or Hogs.
For Worms in Horses or Hog Cholera, Use STEKETEE'S CONDITION POWDERS. Price 25c Per Package.
Well, Here We Are Again.

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

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

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

I recommend Steketee's Condition Powders and Horse Liniment, as they far surpass the achievements of any veterinary surgeon or any medicine that I have ever used for my cattle.
JELTJE BULHUIS, Paris Township, June 3, 1885.
If your druggists or dealers in medicines do not keep these medicines, then send direct to the undersigned and I will send it on receipt of the price. It will pay you to club together and send for one-half or one dozen pounds if your druggist or dealer will not keep it on sale. Ask for Steketee's Condition Powders and Horse Liniment; the Liniment cures any lameness or bleeding. Send for prices. Address
GEO. G. STEKETEE,
Grand Rapids, Mich.
[Mention this paper.]

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. dec85y1

Centennial Grange Farm Gate.

WEST CHESTER, BUTLER CO., O., Aug. 18, 1884.
This is to certify that I have had in constant use on my farm, Richardson's Centennial Grange Gates for five years, and am so well pleased with them that I would not be without the right to make and use them for ten times the cost. I have never had any trouble with them. I have never had to repair them. For my gates, 12 feet long and five boards high, I use posts six inches square. The posts stand as straight and plumb as when I first put them up five years ago—the Centennial Gate does not sag the post, it will raise and swing over snow banks, up or down a side hill, opens both ways, fastens itself open when the wind blows, will divide large from small stock, one person doing it alone, children can work it easily, and after five years' use I can confidently recommend it as the best gate I have ever seen or used.
J. P. MILLER,
Past Master West Chester Grange, No. 752, West Chester, Butler Co., O.

We, the subscribers, have given thorough examination of Bro. J. P. Miller's Gates and know they have been in use for five years, that they are as good as when first put up, and we fully endorse Bro. Miller's statement in every respect.
JOSEPH ALLEN,
Past Master Butler Co. Pomona Grange, Director Butler Co. Agricultural Society, and formerly Ohio State Grange Stock Agent, at Cincinnati, West Chester, Butler Co., O.
PERRY WRIGHT, Master West Chester Grange, West Chester, Butler Co., O.
JOHN L. VAN DOREN, Master Wyoming Grange, Glendale, Hamilton Co., O.
GEO. W. RAYMOND, Secretary Wyoming Grange, Glendale, Hamilton Co., O.
R. M. COX, Farmer, Mason, Warren Co., O. ERASTUS COX, Farmer, Mason, Warren Co., O.
For information, address **REL RATHBUN,** care of J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mich. febl5m3

Allen Durfee,
FURNISHING
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
No. 103 Ottawa Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Residence, 193 Jefferson Ave. 12Nov10

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

Pedigree Blanks.
Stock fanciers should send to us for a sample of our combined Pedigree Blanks and Letter Heads.
HASSLOCK & AMBROSE,
Printers and Publishers,
feblm6 Nashville, Tenn.

PATENTS.
LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counsellor in Patent Causes, Trade marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, Mechanical and Patent Drawings, Circulars free. 105 E. Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich. Branch office, London, Eng. Notary Public. apr17t

Grind your own Bone, Meal, Oyster Shells, GRAHAM Flour and Corn in the **WILSON & QUALEY** (G. Wilson's Patent). 100 per cent. more made in keeping power. Also **POWER MILLS** and **FEED MILLS.** Circulars and Testimonials sent on application. **WILSON BROS.,** Easton, Pa. febl15t

SEEDS Large Garden Guide FREE to all. You should have it. Best varieties, all tested, at low prices.
COLE & BEO., Seedsmen, Fella, Iowa. jan15t4

FOR SALE.
Two very choice Holstein Friesian Bull Calves of Billy Boelyn strain, now about 11 months old. Will be sold at a very low price if taken soon.
Address, **ALBERT N. WOODRUFF,**
Breeder Full-blood Holstein Friesian Cattle, Waterliet, Mich. febl5t2

BLACK SMITHING
Plain, Fancy and Scientific, by
WILSON & QUALEY.
Stiff, Lame and Interfering Horses shod with great care.
RUNNING, TROTTING and DRAFT HORSES scientifically shod.
Shop, No. 41 Summit st., just south of Fulton Street Bridge.
in 15 feb GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

FENNO & MANNING,
WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
117 Federal St., Boston.
Consignments Solicited, and Cash Advances Made.

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

THE MAN
5 Ton Wagon Scaler, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Bush and Beam Box, for \$60 and 50c extra.
JONES pays the freight—see Price List mention this paper and address **JONES OF BINGHAMTON,** Binghamton, N. Y. febl15t2

25 YEARS IN THE POULTRY YARD.
5th Edition, 108 Pages, explains the business, symptoms and remedies for all diseases. Written by a farmer for farmers. Sets in stamps, or one ct. a year for my experience. A 10 page Ill. Cir. free. **A. M. LANG,** Cove Dale, Ky. imar

Postal Jottings.

FOR many years myself and family have been constant readers of the VISITOR. The benefits received have been tenfold the price of the paper.

I GUESS I had better make a jotting of it and follow it up with more on the same subject to set men to thinking if I can.

SUPPOSE a farmer lives seven miles from his market town. Suppose that each year he hauls to market an amount of produce of all sorts which is equivalent to 1,000 bushels of wheat.

IF the man could by expending \$26.87 so improve the road that he could save the time as indicated in the example, that saving would pay him annually 20 per cent on his money.

So far we have had in view only one man. Suppose the entire community or public use the road to an amount equal to ten times that given for the one man.

CENTRAL Leroy Grange, No. 130, met at their usual place of meeting Jan. 19, for the transaction of business of a pleasing nature, such as conferring of one degree and the installation of officers.

PLEASE tell us through the columns of the VISITOR how "stoppage of the coinage of silver can demonetize what is already in circulation."

YOU ask that you be kept advised of the progress of the Bohemian oat business in the State. Last November upwards of 30 growers of the oats in this county joined in a testimonial stating the Bohemian oat business was the best thing in the line of farming in which they ever engaged.

WORTHY Master C. G. Luce gave several very interesting lectures in this part of the county about the first of the month with good results and large, attentive audiences.

HAVING now made my report and delivered the annual password to each Grange in my jurisdiction in Allegan County, I feel it my duty to report through the VISITOR in regard to the condition of the Order, it being so much better than I expected.

Martin Grange, although small, is doing well, and the members are very earnest in the cause. Trowbridge has a very large Grange, numbering about 200, of which nearly half are young people.

Watson Grange was visited. We found them in splendid working order, with a nice hall of their own; not as large as Trowbridge Hall, but it is a very neat one.

Osago Grange has a very fine hall situated at Pine Creek, and well furnished. They seem to be fully up to the work and very earnest in the cause.

Plainwell Grange, of which I am a member, although weak in numbers, are very strong in purpose, and most of the members are filled with that same enthusiasm that is manifest all over this portion of the county.

I HAVE some Welcome oats that I will ship on a cash order, or if ordered under seal of a Grange, at \$1.00 per bushel, if ten or more bushels are ordered in one lot.

Manton, Mich.

THE "irrepressible conflict" still drags its slow length along in Congress between honest money and the bondholders' scheme to fix things so as to get double.

SOMETIME, nearly a year ago, if memory does not fail me, you had a jotting to the effect that "this Grange intend to have a fair, have their officers elected," etc., signed 273.

ENCLOSED find a list of names as subscribers to the VISITOR. I have not met with such success in canvassing for our paper as I would like, yet it encourages me to find some farmers outside the gates that acknowledge a benefit derived from reading the VISITOR.

THE meeting of the Allegan Council held at Watson, Feb. 9, was well attended, there being about 250, old and young, present.

YOU ask that you be kept advised of the progress of the Bohemian oat business in the State. Last November upwards of 30 growers of the oats in this county joined in a testimonial stating the Bohemian oat business was the best thing in the line of farming in which they ever engaged.

N. B.—A basket picnic at Allegan Grange Hall March 2 next.

NOT long ago it was reported at some of our neighbor Granges that Watertown Grange, No. 370, was dead. I think if any one will visit us at any of our meetings they will find a lively corpse; in fact, our Grange is in a prosperous condition.

ed for discussion, select readings, essays, recitations, etc., are certainly an index to a live interest in intellectual advancement.

We have a commodious hall of our own, an organ, and last, but not least, we have just purchased a good library, the same to be sustained by a code of good rules and regulations.

THE German barley agents are canvassing all this section of country but their victims are few, still they find a few suckers in every neighborhood, but have not caught a single Granger in these parts.

Calhoun County.

IN the VISITOR of Feb. 1, A. L. D. says he would like to hear from those who are full of wisdom on questions of interest to the Grange, and also speaks of co-operation.

FOR one I would like to see this subject discussed in the VISITOR. I cannot see why the farmers will not work together when it is for their own interest.

THE Bohemian oat swindle has struck Hamilton in full force. The regular agent and his tools are working the town for all it is worth.

A BROTHER wishes to know if we shall give one-tenth or one-eighth for grinding feed? I would say get one of the Freepot feed grinders manufactured by the Spring Hinge Company, Freeport, Illinois.

I KNOW of no better criterion to judge a farmer by as to tidiness than the appearance of his horses and carriage as he drives to the door to take in the "women folks."

PERHAPS a word in regard to Grange 659 will not be out of place. We began the new year with a new corps of officers. Though the old ones were ever faithful and willing, the new ones seem to imbibe their spirit and be at their post no matter what the weather.

SHYRWOOD, Mich., Feb. 20, 1886. Although not a "Patron" I have been an ardent supporter of the GRANGE VISITOR ever since its first issue, and I must say, that to do without it, would be a gross injustice to myself as a farmer, my family and the Grange.

THE House Committee on Labor and the House Committee on Agriculture have agreed to join in reporting favorably a bill for the creation of a department of industry, the head of which shall be a member of the cabinet.

MICHIGAN Patrons, ever wide-awake and progressive, are more determined than ever to see the Order draw unto itself all farmers of the State.

SEVERAL Ridgeway farmers have been sued on their Bohemian notes. They can now say: "The harvest is passed and my Bohemian oats are not sold, but my Bohemian notes are sold, and so am I."

A New York farmer says Scotch snuff will drive ticks from sheep. Open the wool in places and sift in a little. It is harmless, cheap, and effectual. The ticks don't like it and won't stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell, whose clever little book, "A Canterbury Pilgrimage," has been such a success, have written and illustrated a new work, entitled "Italy, from a Tricycle."

at Bengal Hall, Feb. 17, was made up within one hour before 7 P. M. by the Worthy Master, composed mostly of young people. I am proud to say that they did justice to themselves and surpassed all expectation of the auditors, showing that they possessed a brilliant intellect, and that they had also been studious in the past.

Bohemian Oats alias Red Deihl Wheat.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.—The granger portion of your readers would be made to "smile a smile" if the editor of the farmer's column or some other of your busy newsgatherers will tell us what they know about Red Deihl wheat, its origin and history, and also what they know and what they guess at about an organization on the plan of the Bohemian oat swindle having existence in Lucas County, Ohio, and some part of Monroe County, Mich., Erie township, for instance, where it is whispered a certain high-up farmer has lent his name and influence to assist in perpetrating a villainous swindle upon his brother farmers by inducing them, personally or through members of the association, to agree to purchase from him, or the association a stipulated number of bushels of Red Deihl wheat at \$15 per bushel next fall for seed, representing to them that he purchased and sowed a quantity of that new and wonderfully prolific variety. If this is all true, or if it is another big swindle under a new name, it should be exposed, and we know of no better medium than the columns of the Blade, which has a wide circulation among the farming community; and we call upon our brother farmers and every good citizen to tell us all they know about this newborn monster "conceived in sin and born in iniquity."

THE farmers of this county are jubilant to-day over the result of a test case against the Bohemian oat swindlers which resulted in their favor.

THE Bohemian oat swindle has struck Hamilton in full force. The regular agent and his tools are working the town for all it is worth. Yet not whether any victim has been captured yet or not. They tell plausible stories and as some farmers seem to like to be gulled, probably such will swallow the bait. I should think the experience they are having in Ohio with these rascals would warn farmers to investigate before putting their foot in.

THINGS TO KNOW.—To remove white spots from furniture, hold a hot shovel near them. To clean old cloth, wash it with tepid milk and water, without soap. To keep worms out of dried fruit, sprinkle sassafras bark among it. To clean mica in stoves, wash them with soda and water, or vinegar and water.

THE GRANGE had an astonishing development some a few years ago; then it rapidly subsided. Again, a few years back, it revived and has since been gaining in strength and acquiring a substance which is undoubtedly more enduring and useful than the mushroom growth of its earlier days.

SWEET POTATO COFFEE.—A medium sized sweet potato is pared, and while in the raw state sliced. These slices are then cut crosswise to the size and shape of dice. These are then roasted slowly over a fire, as one does coffee. The moisture of the potato gradually evaporates in about the same time as coffee would roast. It grinds as easily as coffee, is as strong and as dark, and only differs in taste by a slight resemblance to cocoa. It takes very little sugar, and is a substantial, cheap, and, no doubt, healthy drink for breakfast.

THE House Committee on Labor and the House Committee on Agriculture have agreed to join in reporting favorably a bill for the creation of a department of industry, the head of which shall be a member of the cabinet. This was considered by both committees as, on the whole, better than for each committee to push separately the one for a department of labor and the other for a department of agriculture.

MICHIGAN Patrons, ever wide-awake and progressive, are more determined than ever to see the Order draw unto itself all farmers of the State. We commend our brethren of the "Lake State" to all true Patrons for their boldness in presenting Grange principles to their backward brother farmers. This boldness, which is the missionary spirit, must win.—Grange Bulletin.

SEVERAL Ridgeway farmers have been sued on their Bohemian notes. They can now say: "The harvest is passed and my Bohemian oats are not sold, but my Bohemian notes are sold, and so am I."

A New York farmer says Scotch snuff will drive ticks from sheep. Open the wool in places and sift in a little. It is harmless, cheap, and effectual. The ticks don't like it and won't stay.

Literary Notes. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell, whose clever little book, "A Canterbury Pilgrimage," has been such a success, have written and illustrated a new work, entitled "Italy, from a Tricycle." It is a description of a pilgrimage on three wheels, recently made by them from Florence to Rome, and it will appear in two numbers of The Century. The subject of Church Union will be discussed in the March Century, from the Presbyterian point of view, by Dr. Howard Crosby of New York, and Professor A. A. Hodge of Princeton. John Bodewin, in Mrs. Mary Hall Foot's story, will appear upon the witness-stand, in the March Century, to present the "testimony" which gives its title to the story. In the April number this serial will be concluded.

Ladies' Department.

The Way to Sing. The birds must know. Who wisely sings Will sing as they. The common air has generous wings; Songs make their way.

No messenger to run before, Devising plan; No mention of the place or hour To any man. No waiting till some sound betrays A listening ear; No different voice—no new delays If steps draw near.

Then, late at night, when by his fire The traveler sits, Watching the flame go brighter, higher, The sweet song flits By snatches through his weary brain, To help him rest. When next he goes the road again, An empty nest On leafless bough will make him sigh; "Ah me! last Spring, Just here I heard, in passing by, That rare bird sing."

But while he sighs, remembering How sweet the song, The little bird, on tireless wing, Is borne along In other air; and other men, With weary feet, On other roads, the simple strain Are finding sweet.

The birds must know. Who wisely sings Will sing as they; The common air has generous wings; Songs make their way. —Helen Hunt Jackson.

Coming Into Port.

I have weathered the coming cape of storms, Where the winds of passion blow. I have steered by the reefs that gnash to foam The shallows that lurk below. I have joyed in the surge of the whistling sea And the wild, strong stress of the gale, As my brave bark quivered and leaped alive To the strain of its crowded sail.

Oh, the golden days, the glorious days That so lavish of life we spent! Oh, the dreaming nights with the silent stars 'Neath the sky's mysterious tent! Oh, the light, light heart and strong desire, And the pulse's quickening thrill, When joy lived with us, and beauty smiled, And youth had its free full will! The whole wide world was before us then, And never our spirits failed. And we never looked back, but ever on, As into the future we sailed, Ever before us the distant bound, Whose dim and exquisite line Alone divided our earth from heaven, Our life from a life divine.

Now my voyage is well nigh over, And my stanchest spars are gone, And my sails are rent and my barnacled bark Drags slowly and heavily on. The faint breeze comes from the distant shore With its odors dim and sweet. And soon in the silent harbor of peace Long parted friends I shall greet, The voyage is well nigh over, Though at times a capful of wind Will rattle the ropes and fill the sails And furrow a wake behind. But the sea has become a weariness, And glad into port I shall come, With my sails all furled and my anchor dropped And my cargo carried home. —Blackwood's Magazine.

Music or Cooking, Which?

The elderly people, for whom the battle of life is almost over, in looking over the passing events of the day, and are somewhat troubled with old-fashioned ideas about the dignity, honor and blessedness of wife and motherhood, see in some of the phases and developments of the so-called "higher education of women" grave cause of apprehension. In the list of studies to be pursued and acquirements to be aimed at, how many, except as mind discipline, will, in any measure, fit the possible wife for the well ordering of a household, or the mother for the care of the young immortals committed to her care? It might be supposed from the lack of effort made to teach our young women in this direction that the ability to do these things well came by instinct or else they were never to marry.

A glance at new beginners in this line with their ignorance, in many cases how to prepare even a plain meal or keep a simple house in order, will do away with this idea, and here one of the worst features of the case comes in, the wife in many cases begins to look back on her school or college days with regret and their flutter and excitement with longing. It is not long before the wife in some cases is writing to some paper and asking how she can get her husband's breakfast in the least possible time so she may be at liberty to pursue her accomplishments.

My friends, this is all wrong; when a woman marries she voluntarily takes on herself the duty of making home the pleasantest place in the world, and she might as well understand at first that if a man is not well fed he is ill-fitted for his daily battle with life.

In saying "well fed" we do not mean pampering a perverted appetite, or that this is all that is necessary to a happy home. Far from it! But as long as the body and soul with all its faculties are so closely allied, so long will it be true that a well prepared meal, appetizing both to taste and sight, will be a help to beginning the day cheerfully. It does really appear to us in many cases, the "higher education" would be better secured if cooking took the place of music or languages, and how to train and

care for young children might well take the place of astronomy and the higher mathematics. This will doubtless seem to some like going backward; but when we see so many of these "higher educated" women with the best intentions in the world of making a comfortable home, and taking one as a type of many who said, when she took her first born in her arms, it was the first she had ever touched, we feel as if "some one ought to say something."

And the others who do not marry, or intend to, such a course of study well carried out would perhaps inspire them with a wholesome respect for those occupying the arduous and honorable position of wife and mother, and certainly secure for them remunerative employment if necessary. While "lady music teachers" and teachers of all kinds are at a loss for situations, good cooks, nurses and housekeepers are always in request.

MRS. JAMES BRYANT.
Calhoun Co.

Let Your Light Shine.

Although this advice, or command, had reference to good words and works, yet I would like to use the expression in a more humble manner and say, do not close the blinds.

When the work for the day is ended and the family gather in the cosy sitting-room for the evening; when the lamps are lighted and all gather about the tables with work, books or games, as the case may be, with perhaps the wee ones of the family having a frolic on the floor, do you know what a pretty picture it makes to those benighted ones who are hurrying on to their own firesides?

Perhaps plodding on through wind or storm, or oppressed by the lonely darkness, they pass one of these bright pictures and are cheered on their dreary way, gathering fresh courage from the glimpse to shorten the yet intervening distance between them and the one spot where they, too, may form a part of a group in such another picture.

Some will say they consider home life as too sacred to be exposed to the gaze of the passer-by; but is this not a selfish feeling?

Does it bring the dear ones any nearer, or make the home any brighter to draw the curtains so close that no ray of light may tell to the worn and weary traveler of the warmth and brightness within?

When compelled to be out in the evening to me the distance always seems shorter when I can catch glimpses of the bright home lights as we pass.

Why will some really generous-hearted ones, who would readily go without their own dinner if need be, to feed a hungry tramp, forget to practice those little acts of thoughtfulness which, while calling for no self-denial upon their part, add so much to the pleasure of other less favored mortals?

BESS.

Entertaining Guests.

Our ideal paradise is home, in whose household love prevails within and without; even the transient visitor feels its influence. So it is in all that pertains to home, even in the most ordinary details of arrangement. We cannot help imparting what we do to the guest we entertain. The happiest of all homes may be the country home; also may it be the most pleasant in its surroundings. We may entertain largely with little inconvenience. My ideas may conflict with others in entertaining.

Our first object should be to make our guest feel at ease. This great fuss that some people make is extremely aggravating! This superfluous display at the table, loading it so one cannot taste of one quarter of the viands spread before them and then apologize because they have not more. It makes the guest feel like apologizing for causing the hostess so much unnecessary labor. I once knew a lady that had not had a visit from her pastor for three years because his family had been in poor health and he had been unable to visit his parish. At this time he and his estimable lady rode six miles to visit this sister. She did not know they were coming and plainly told them that she was not prepared for company; so they were sent away because she did not have half a dozen kinds of cake and no time to run down a chicken, etc. If she had given them a cordial welcome, and placed upon the table such as she had, she would not have missed an agreeable afternoon and perhaps have been benefitted intellectually. (I would add, they never came again.) I think it very foolish to let any such opportunities pass. Good company, with well treasured stores of information and good humor, are far more potent in elevating and building up society than all the vulgar show of money that the shallow sometimes mistake for social distinction. I believe in always being prepared for company, if our friends care enough to come and see us. We should arrange our affairs to receive them with a cheery welcome. If there is anything that makes a guest uncomfortable it is for the hostess to lay aside all her ordinary business and go to knocking eggs, and so on, the moment you arrive, and keep everything in a foam until you are gone. In this land of abundance there is no one who can not spread a hospitable board on thirty minutes' notice good enough for the best.

I tell you there is not as much difference in the homes as in the hearts. I have been in peoples' houses where the way they said, "Take off your things,"

was enough to give one a chill. I was cleaning my pantry one day when two of my neighbors came to spend the afternoon with me. As they came in one lady said, "We will not stay, you are so busy." I replied, "Yes you will; I have everything ready to place back, and I want you to help me." We had all arranged in less than an hour and enjoyed a delightful afternoon. I went a piece with them in the evening when one lady remarked, "If you had come to my house under such circumstances I should have let you go home."

I claim, to entertain well, always have on your entertaining apparel, even if it is a work dress. Do not save all your hospitality for state occasions, but wear it every day. In conclusion would add:

When I sit with a friend at the glow of my hearth

To fight some great battle of wisdom or mirth,
And strike from our armor the sparkles of wit
That follow the shafts of our thought when they hit.

I ask not, I care not, where pleasure may be,
I know 'tis well to entertain company.
MRS. J. N. S.

TRUE HOSPITALITY.—I pray you, oh excellent wife, cumber not yourself and me to get a curiously rich dinner for this man and woman who have just alighted at our gate; nor a bed chamber made ready at too great cost; these things, if they are curious in them, they can get for a few shillings in any village inn; but rather let that stranger see, if he will, in your looks, accents and behavior, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, that which he cannot buy at any price in any city, and which he may travel twenty miles, and dine sparsely and sleep hardly, to behold. Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in bed and board; but let truth and love and honor and courtesy flow in all thy deeds.—Emerson.

Health and Amusement.

Dear Brother and Sister Patrons:

From many letters received lately we fear there has been a misunderstanding as to our duties pertaining to this department. Doubtless we may be the party who has not understood aright; if so we are ready to be set aright. Kind, friendly letters have been received which are full of encouragement and help, for which we say "thank you" most heartily. Still many ask that we should more fully discuss the subjects that we have brought before you in the last two months.

To properly discuss these questions in the VISITOR we feel we cannot do, nor in fact do we think this was what was intended when the department was formed; but to bring the subject matter before you as well as we were able to give a short synopsis of the work to be done, and then let these subjects be discussed in your Granges by the members themselves.

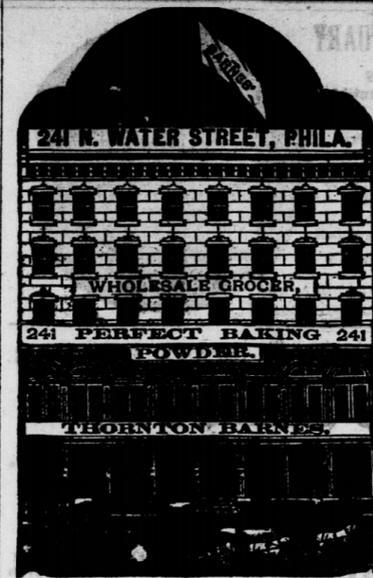
To discuss these questions properly would take more room in the columns of the paper than we could rightfully ask; and then we have not the time to devote to it that would be necessary. Friends, every hour now is crowded; we are not only willing but glad to do all that we can, and can only wish that time and strength would allow more.

THE CELLAR.

With what a just pride does the provident farmer in the autumn store his cellar for winter use—apples, potatoes, cabbages, onions, turnips, beets and squashes, and such a host of other things that some cellars are a veritable "curiosity shop." They must be so almost of a necessity; and as most of us live over our cellars, how necessary it is that the utmost care be observed to keep them clean and healthful and free from all decayed and decaying matter.

A friend of ours was given a beautiful apple the other day; it looked perfect. She tasted it and tossed it into a snow-bank, saying, "That apple tasted of everything in that cellar, from cabbages and onions to the soap barrels." We knew the contents of that cellar pretty well. It contained one large room under a living-room and two bedrooms, and the frugal farmer had stored it well for the family's use through the winter. There were vegetables, meat, fruit, pickles, bread and butter, vinegar barrels, (no cider barrels on tap in a Patron's cellar), soap barrels, kerosene can, a box filled with old medicine bottles for the use of man and beast, smelling worse than a drug shop; someone chewed, and there was a paper of tobacco stored in the cellar to keep it good and fit for chewing (as though it could ever be fit to put in a human mouth), there was an old nail keg in the corner filled with soap grease, and a pail of harness oil ready for use. Then there was fear of frost and it had been banked with several loads of barnyard manure; and no means of ventilating it all winter. Not a decayed apple or vegetable would be carried out all winter; nothing disturbed until the general house-cleaning came in the spring, when a raid would be made and everything made clean and healthful (?)

Would it not then be too late? Might not seeds of disease be already sown by breathing this polluted air all winter and only waiting for time to germinate? Now we know that fruit and vegetables must go into the cellar we know that some will decay; but are there not many stormy days in the winter when an hour's work by father or son, mother or daughter, could be profitably spent in carefully removing all decaying fruit and



Thornton Barnes,
Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent,
241 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
mar15yr

vegetables, and on bright sunny warm days might not the cellar doors and windows have been set open and the cellar been thoroughly aired.

If necessary to bank a house, is it healthful to use barnyard manure? Could not something else be used, and what? Is it a good plan to whitewash the walls? Is it practicable to thoroughly ventilate cellars in the winter and how can it be done?
MRS. MAYO.

Drainage.

Mrs. Mayo calls for experiences and suggestions in regard to what might be called better drainage. There can be no question as to the importance of the subject as it is intimately connected with the health—life, even—of every one of us, and all the world besides. I cannot believe any arguments are needed to prove this, therefore I will proceed at once to give my experience and suggest what may, possibly, be the most practicable remedy. I have had sufficient experience to know that the problem is not so easily solved as it may appear. Numerous have been the remedies advised and tried, with failure as the result until I am satisfied there is no easy road to success. Some years ago I saw a plan that looked splendid on paper. It was to have a pipe lead from sink or hopper to a barrel set with its top 18 inches below the surface as a settling well, and from this point a drain tile run under the garden. I put this plan in working order and for a time all was lovely. Then there was trouble—a stoppage somewhere. Uncovering the well the most horrible odor came forth. It was the breeding place of death, and opened directly into my back kitchen! All pipes were full of a greasy soapy mass impossible to remove without taking up. As I remember the time two months from construction was the end of its usefulness.

Since then I have made pipes eight (8) inches square, leading with rapid descent to underdrains, always resulting in failure from filling up, besides the ever present danger from the open throat of this modern dragon. Another plan is to throw the slops into a barrel, when full empty with a bucket, carrying it from 1 to 10 rods. I haven't tried it but believe it will take about an hour, and I know the hands and nose will not be on good terms for a day or two thereafter. From the foregoing it seems evident that there is no safety except by widely scattering kitchen slops and that they should not be allowed to touch anything that cannot be reached, to frequently scrape and scald! To effect this scattering with the least labor and wholly avoid personal contact with this disagreeable element, I propose to our mechanics to make an implement something like this: Two very light wheels about five feet in diameter, with tire two or three inches wide, an iron axle bent from near each hub so as to form a half circle projecting forward; attach strong handles to this projection to draw by, and a standard to touch the ground when at rest. The half circle should have a diameter somewhat larger than the largest barrel used; make a pattern and have trunnions cast that may be fitted to any barrel just above the bulge, or center endways; fit a bearing in the axle to receive the trunnions, and you have a rig that one person can walk away with full of water over any part of your garden. A hole in the bottom of the barrel fitted with a long plug extending above the top will allow you to discharge the contents along the rows of vegetables as you proceed. A side plug would treat the currants and other shrubs to a drink of this, to them, elixir of life. There are other points in this subject I must pass in silence, as I see from the MS. before me I shall encroach upon space belonging to others. I must add, however, that this slop cart can easily be adapted to taking up any full barrel, so that we may use as many barrels as we may need, and also leave the cart under cover when not in use.
C. S. KILLMER.

THE Patrons' Grocery House.

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

Youths' Department.

Ramona.

Everybody likes "true stories" better than "made-up stories," and a novel based on parts of the history of our own land could not have failed of interest with Helen Hunt Jackson to write it. "Ramona" is surely a book not without interest, fascinating, delightful interest at first, in a story way, and sadly fascinating still at its close.

The book opens in Southern California in sheep-shearing time on an old Spanish estate. When the United States Government came into possession of California, it undertook to adjust the Mexican land titles. These had been granted, and had stood in a free and easy way that no one questioned until the new proprietors of the soil disallowed many of the claims of the Mexican residents and made it hard for them, indeed to put up contentedly with what remained of their former share of territory. So it was that Senora Moreno felt she was an impoverished woman when she looked over the remnant of her estate left her by the "thieving Americans" as she secretly styled them. A low, southern house built of adobe was the home of Senora Moreno. Here, on her plantation, she lived with her adored son, Felipe, and the pretty Ramona (left to the Senora's care by her older sister) besides a troupe of servants, old and young, without which no southern estate was complete. The sheep-shearing began at last, after many delays, subtly brought about by the cunning management of the Senora, who, being a devout supporter of the Catholic Church, thought, by putting off the coming of the Indian Shearers for a few days, or even weeks, to have them on the place when the family's priest paid his annual visit to the household.

A remarkable woman was the Senora no doubt and the author has succeeded in filling the readers with the same sense of fear and unrest in his presence, that the inmates of her own house often felt. But out of the sheep-shearing this year were to grow great events over which the Senora had little control, and when "dear Felipe" fell into a relapse of a severe illness, and the Indian Alessandro was engaged on the place and favored in the family circle, in her devotion to Felipe, and anxiety less he dies. Senora Moreno was blind to the place this same Indian had gained in their midst, at least with one member of the family. However, the story of the attachment between Ramona and the noble Alessandro is better read than told here, and the sweet devotion and strong character which suffering and fear brought out in the girl, is better dwelt on at length than hastily taken in at a glance. There are characters who show their strength on every occasion. You feel it at once; know it is an unusual nature; such was Senora Moreno's. Not so was Ramona, due, perhaps, to the difference in their ages, but more and more as you saw Ramona the integrity and beauty of her nature unfolded.

There are some fine descriptive passages in this book. The semi-tropic landscapes of California, with occasional wide stretches of ocean views, are vividly brought out, and would attract a careful reader aside from the fiction and history. The historical feature is the real aim of the book, and loyally does the author enlist the sympathies of her readers in the cause she pleads.

From her investigations in behalf of the Government she had occasion to discover the abject and wretched condition the Indians were left in as their missions went to ruin and were taken from them; not this only, but their property, land and stock, was appropriated as they are driven from place to place. In this story the author improves the changes to bring whatever noble and praiseworthy traits she found in that race. Alessandro was an extraordinary man among his people, and stands out as representative of what

they might have become. Tastes may differ as to the final chapters of the story. Certainly the skill of the author is well used to dispel all disapproval of Ramona's course.

Altogether the purity of style blends the languid life of the South, the tragic and pathetic emotions, the faithful lives and their loves and sorrows with the sad, true facts of our country's history into a volume well worth perusing. It is both entertaining and instructive.
GRACE.

What "family story paper" is the best? None; they're "pretty much of a muchness." I would sooner lay a nice crisp greenback on a bed of glowing coals than send it to the publishers of any exclusively "story paper" which I have ever seen. They are all alike trashy and demoralizing, a positive damage to their readers. If I wanted to educate children in frivolity, I would feed them on such stuff as these silly journals furnish. No, indeed; if you desire them to grow up with a taste for literature, read to them when they are young, read with them as they grow older, and at all times talk with them of what has been read and what is going on in the world. Read yourself, and in book reviews and notices you will learn what to buy for them; next thing to reading a book is to read a good review of it.—Beatrix in Michigan Farmer.

REMEMBER THAT MILLS & LACEY'S PHARMACY

is headquarters for Low Prices and Fine Goods of every description in line of Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, etc.

Our Standard Condition Powders for horses and cattle are the best in use, at 30 cents per pound.

Dye Stuffs at especially low prices. Prescriptions and family recipes compounded with great care.



Call and examine the latest improvements in Electrical Appliances. Our new \$8 Electric Battery is equal to any \$15 instrument ever before offered for sale.

Large stock of Surgical Instruments and Appliances always on hand.

We make a Specialty of Adjusting Trusses and will guarantee a perfect fit without extra charge. Persons ordering by mail can return at our expense if not satisfactory.

MILLS & LACEY, PHARMACY,

8 Canal St., Opp. Sweet's Hotel,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
10 15 June 86

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and C-Range Selling Agent, No. 231 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1886.

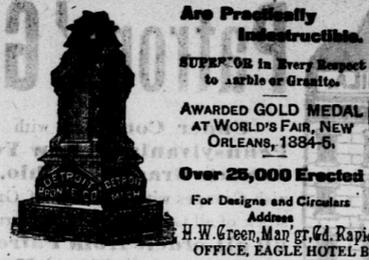
Table listing market prices for various goods including PURE SUGARS, SYRUP AND MOLASSES, and COFFEES.

Table listing market prices for TEAS and FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

Table listing market prices for PURE GROUND SPICES and GROCERIES' SUNDRIES.

Table listing market prices for various agricultural and household items.

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS & STATUARY

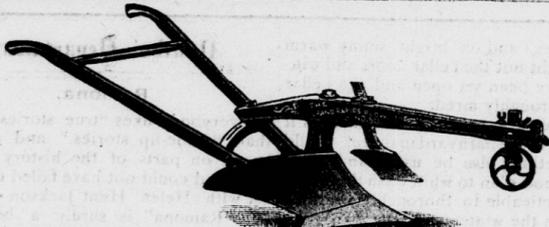


BUSINESS AGENT MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant, 161 South Water St., Chicago.

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

All Orders Receive Proper Attention.



GRAND RAPIDS NO. 50 PLOW.

This is our latest Improved Plow. Buy one of these Plows for \$10 full trimmed...

The Leading Music House

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



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

A LARGE STOCK OF Sheet Music, Music Books, and Musical Merchandise. PRICES LOW, Terms Easy.

10000 HARDWOOD FARMS IN MICHIGAN. For sale by the GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. CO.

GLASS GARDEN GUIDE FREE TO ALL. ADDRESS HEMAN GLASS LAKEVIEW SEED FARM ROCHESTER, N.Y.

ALL PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY SUPPLIED WITH SEEDS at a liberal DISCOUNT under a contract with NEW YORK STATE GRANGE.

J.T. LOVETT'S GUIDE TO FRUIT CULTURE. A book of 70 pages, with 200 engravings of orchards and small fruits.

Agents Wanted. The Story of My Life and Art of Money Making. By P. T. BARNUM.

50 Chromos or 25 Hidden name Cards, name on 10c. Samples and terms, 4c. Crown Ptg. Co. Northford, Ct.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL.

Burlington Route C.B. & Q.R.R. It is the only line with its own track from CHICAGO TO DENVER.

For Tickets, Rates, General Information, etc., regarding the Burlington Route, call on any Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada.

German Horse and Cow POWDERS!

This powder has been in use many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have purchased over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents.

VIRGINIA LAND AGENCY.

Cheap Farms. Splendid Climate. Short Mild Winters. Good Markets. Descriptive Land List Free.

FOR SALE.—A few choice young Bulls and Heifers, all registered and from extra milk and butter strains.

Sibley's Tested Seeds. Catalogue free on application. Send for it.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES. THE WORLD'S BEST! SOLD AT WHOLESALE BY THE GUNN HARDWARE CO., 5 and 7 SOUTH IONIA STREET.

W. S. GUNN & SONS, Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc., Etc. Examine the great bargains offered by us before you buy your Cook and Heating Stoves.

CREAMERIES. STODDARD MOSELEY'S Creamery & Refrigerator Cabinet Creamery Co. THE BEST! MORE'S PYRAMIDAL STRAINER.

THE SIX SHOVEL Fremont Sulky Cultivator. Greatest Improvement ever made in Riding Cultivators. A COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the method of Raising, Lowering and Guiding the shovels.

Reduction in Price of Paints. THE PATRONS' PAINT WORKS have made another reduction in the price of Paints, notwithstanding they are cheaper than any other Paints in the market.

GRAPE VINES. Niagara, Empire State, and all the best varieties. Low prices for fruit-bearing stock.

MARK WELL! The "Buyers' Guide," No. 38, for Fall and Winter, 1885, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 Cents to pay expense of mailing.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE. Near Exposition Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

EXCELSIOR CARPET STRETCHER. Sells rapidly. Pays big. \$50,000 sold. Agents wanted.

FOR ALL GARDENERS BERRY PLANTS, POTATOES, extra stock, true to name; prices low; best shipping facilities.

FORTY ACRES Kalamazoo Celery Land for sale with convenient house and improvements.

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

WOMAN WANTED. SALARY \$35 to \$65 per month for our business in her locality. Responsible house. References exchanged. GAY & CO., 14 Barclay St., N. Y.

PATENTS. THOS. SHUSKIN, Washington, D. C. No. 34 asked for patent until obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide.

HARNESSES! Farm Harness complete, 14 in. trace round lines. \$29 00. Farm Harness complete, 14 inch trace flat lines. 28 00.

A. VANDENBERG, 92 Monroe Street, GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

THE NORTH-WEST TOWN LOTS. Maps, plans, and applications. FREE TO ALL.

SEED ANNUAL FOR 1886. Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it.

DEDERICK'S HAT PRESSES. Send any style of hat to be pressed, and we will keep it until it suits best.