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HALF-WAY DOIN'S.

BY IRWIN RUSSELL.

Belubbed fellow-trabelers; in holding forth to-day, I doesn't quote no special verse for what I has to say. De sermon will be berry short, an' dis here am de tex'—

Dat half-way doin's ain't no 'count for dis world or de nex'.

Dis worl' dat we's a libbin' in is like a cottonrow, Whar ebery cullud gentleman has got his line to hoe;
And every time a lazy nigger stops to take a De grass keeps on a growin' for to smudder

up his crap.

When Moses led de Jews acrost de waters Dey had to keep a goin' jes' as fas' as fas' Do you suppose dat dey eber could hab succeeded in deir wish,
And reached de Promised Land at last-if

dey had stopped to fish? My frien's, dar was a garden once, where Adam libed wid Eve,
Wid no one round to bodder dem, no neighbors for to thieve.

And ebery day was Christmas, and dey got deir rations free, And eberything belonged to dem; except an

You all know'bout de story-how de snake come snoopin' round—
A slump-tail, rusty moccasin, a crawlln' on de groun'—
How Eve and Adam eat de fruit, and went

and hid deir face, Till de angel oberseer come and drove 'em off de place,

Now 'spose dat man and 'ooman hadn't tempted for to shirk.

But had gone about deir gardenin' and tended to deir work,

Dey wouldn't hab been loafin' whar dey had no business to,
Ane de debbel neber'd had a chance to tell

'em what to do.

No half-way doin's, bredren! It'll neber do, I say! Go at your task and finish it, and den's de time to play—
For eben if de crap is good, de rain'll spile de

Unless you keeps a pickin in de garden ob your souls.

Keep a-plowin' and a hoein' and a-scrapin' ov de rows. And when de ginnin's ober you can pay But if you quits a workin' ebery time de snn is hot,

De sheriff's gwine ter lebby on eberyting you's got.

Whateber 'tis you're dribin' at, be shore and dribe it through,
And don't let nuffln stop you, but do what you's gwine ter do; For when you sees a nigger foolin' den, as

shore's as you're born, You's gwine to see him comin' out de small end ob de horn. I thanks you for de 'tention you has gib dis

arternoon— Sister Williams will oblige us by a-raisin' ob I see dat Brudder Johnson's 'bout to pass

aroun' de hat. And don't let's hab no half-way doin's when it comes to dat! -Century Magazine.

Report of Berrien County Institute of Jan. 15 and 16, 1884.

Dr. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College, on manures, said; "Our agriculture must take on a more intensive form if it is to pay, on our high. priced land.

Soil to produce extra crops must be fed extra. Then passing to chemical problems the Dr. said, all plants are similar in their composition, they are made up of thirteen elements. Of these, four are gasses, viz : oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine and nitrogen, four are non metallic solids, these are sulphur, carbon, silicon and phosphorus; and five are metals: iron, sodium, calcium, potassium, (the last two of these, respectively the basis of lime and potash), and magnesium. Part of these are everywhere in inexhaustable supply, part, less common though still abundant, while the supply of a few is exceedingly small, of these last a deficiency in the soil of either potash, potassium, phosphorus or nitrogen, limit plant growth. From this he regards manure as means to make elements already in the soil available. Barnyard manure is of universal application, produced from plants it of course contains all elements of plant growth. Muck he regards of nearly equal value only being more inert it requires to be composted with barnyard manure. All animal remains, hair, leather, woolens, or anything that in burning gives the smell of burnt feathers is of great value and should be used to make compost. Bones should be composted with wood ashes. Wood ashes he considers worth \$1.16 per

100 pounds for their chemical constituents, leached ashes are worth less grain from lodging but is useless on butter we shall finally resort to glass. cold wet clays or for clover. Plaster increases the leaf and straw of wheat but not the grain, its chief benefit is for clover. He tells of applying leached ashes on orchards at the rate of thirty tons per acre, the land showing the good effects twenty years after, He especially recommends leached ashes for open porous soils.

In buying commercial fertilizers he advises caution as parties in Ohio and perhaps elsewhere are sending to Michigan fertilizers below the requirements of their own State laws and offering them here under high sounding names while there are many of them nearly or quite worthless.

In restoring exhausted soils clover should be the main reliance-clover and plaster. An acre of clover contains five tons of vegetable matter worth at the market price of its chemicals about sixty dollars. Field peas he regards as valuable for manure. The cow pea of the south he thinks will be of very great value if it can be grown successfully, but is in doubt on this point. Replying to a question about buckwheat, he said. "Buckwheat is pretty sure death to wireworms and in the form of buckwheat cakes promotes scratching, that's about all its good for." Perhaps those who have had experience in plowing under buckwheat, especially on light, sandy soils where it is difficult to get a "catch" of clover will give their experience.

Direct and indirect taxation, by C. F. Howe showed clearly among other things that our tax laws discriminate against the ambitious poor man just starting in life. "He buys a farm paying one-third or one half down, the balance secured by mortgage but must pay taxes on the whole farm though he is as yet but a third or half owner." Of railroads, mines, and other property paying specific taxes, Mr. Howe says: "These rates were established many years ago when taxes were much lower than they are now, and therefore these classes of property do not now bear their just share of the public burden." He would abolish specific taxes and assess railroads, mines, and everything else at what they are worth.

Secretary Baird of the Agricultural College gave the proportion of students at the Agricultural College, who when they enter intend to make farming their life work at 38 per cent, while one-half or fifty per cent of the college graduates become practical farmers. The number of students last year he gives at 182. His address was largely statistical, but he made many excellent points aside from statistics, Here follows a few.

"There are no more intelligent laborers in the world than the American farmers."

"The question of keeping the boys on the farm is a thing of the past." "Proper representation for the farmer is to be secured by liberal cul-

ture." "Education must not be separate nor apart from life work."

"There is more mental food to be drawn from Shakespeare than from all the ancient literature of the dead languages."

"Questions in nature must be answered by scientific investigation and the results will always be found in

the line of fixed laws." Prof. Frank. Kedzie lectured on chemistry in the household. I can only transcribe a few items. Baking powder he thinks the housekeeper should buy rather than try to make, but advises to avoid all fancy packages such as articles in glassware and the like. One teaspoon of soda he thinks enough for a quart of flour. Preservative powder such as the much vaunted Rex Magnus, he advises to use with caution as in constant use they may injure health.

He advises to preserve Jelly from mold by a bit of paraphine dropped on the surface while still warm enough to melt it instead of the usual way with paper.

In making soap to put a layer of quicklime in the leach near the bot-

Butter, if to be kept he advises

should be covered with brine, a layer such may be of great value to farof salt over the top is not sufficient. but are still valuable. Salt prevents He thinks for a perfect package for

> From Mrs. Woodruff's essay, "The farmer in society," I quote a few sentences only: She urges to avoid alike foppish-

> ness on one hand and hoorishness on the other. "Minds with golden thoughts ought

to clothe them suitably." She condemns money making, for its own sake and would estimate a man by what he is, and his wealth by what he makes it vield of comfort

and happiness. Mr. Chamberlain, on "Sheep husbandry" was in favor of the mutton breeds

I condense a few estimates which is all I can give of his extremely valuable paper.

"A steer that at three years old sells for \$35 pays only about three cents a

day for his entire keep," "A sheep well kept ought to yield at least \$3.50 a year in wool and increase, or one cent a day."

"The winter keep of one steer he regards as equal to that of ten sheep while in summer five sheep require as much pasture as the steer."

Of Prof. Johnson's very able lecture on the economical feeding of stock I

only give one item. He thinks that the food of stock should be of proper quantity and quality, but that its chemical constituents should be properly balanced else the feeding is at a loss and he refers to an experiment in which an animal liberally fed made no gain when by the addition of a small quantity of oil meal a gain was effected out of all proportion to the added ration, the explanation being that it made other food elements available that had before run to waste.

The essay by A. N. Woodruff, "Thoroughbred stock for profit" was which are paying, and these which are able throughout but I only attempt to | not soon go to crea'e a disturbance or reproduce his illustration of what can be accomplished by a persistent use of thoroughbred sires.

Scrub,
Thoroughbred,
\[\begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & Blood, \\ \frac{1}{4} & Blood, \\ \text{Thor'd,} \end{cases} \end{cases} \frac{1}{6} & Blood. \]

This last the product of the third, cross being of equal value for all ordinary purposes of the farm to the thoroughbred.

A very remarkable essay was read by Mrs. Marsh, on "Child Culture," that I hope may appear in the Visi-TOR, it richly deserves a place, as in fact do others. She regards the home atmosphere for the first six years as fixing the child's character, almost absolutely in after life, and refers to experience and customs of the ancient Greeks in support of her position certainly making out a strong case, dwelling upon the custom of dining in one common hall, (prevalent at one time among the Greeks), that all children might have the benefit of the best society. On the subject of schools she says among other things, "The youngest minds should have most, not least attention from the teacher."

And this that certainly deserves careful study:

"The cost of our present country schools and the expense of erecting schoolhouses would maintain a graded school in every township and run a conveyance on every road to carry children to and from school with a handsome surplus left over."

Model Farms.

Older farmers can remember when farming was chiefly noted for two things, hard work and small pay, and it was brim full of both. The impetus which the nineteenth century has given farming with the aid of improved methods and machinery has caused another extreme - fancy farming. Now, no millionaire has done his whole duty to his country unless he owns a rural residence and breeds fancy stock. It is with no complaining spirit that these remarks are made, for all this gives employment to some one, but when agricultural journals display them to farmers as models, they err. These elegant buildings and stock worth thousands of dollars per head are out of reach of most farmers. Instead of model farms they are experimental farms, and as

Owners of fancy farms are men whose business life has been successful, and they carry their business habits into farming. They would feel honored to report their experiments to the board of agriculture if requested. In the end the farmer is most benefitted by this careful breeding of expensive stock. Who but these millionaires would do it?

However, there are some features about these experimental farms calculated to make a practical man smile. On one farm-"at milking time all visitors are excluded, no noise or talking is heard as the milkers silently perform their tasks." Solemn occasion. Reminds one of the burial of Sir John Moore. The writer knows five cows that would feel lonesome, which yield a goodly supply of milk to the doleful notes of "Auld Lang Syne," "Little Brown Jug" or the tender strains of "The G rl I left behind Me." (Come to think, it would not be a proper thing for a brass band to play "Marching through Georgia" during the milking of one heifer.) But the next sentence contains a good point of regularity. "Milking time is five A. M. and P. M. annually." Cattle in winter are only out from one to three hours daily for exercise. This is a saving of feed and manure and increases the milk. Cows are curried and brushed daily from head to tail switch. This pays in butter and flesh and fortune should never favor a man with more cows than he could thus care for. The writer occupies 20 minutes in currying and brushing and combing tail switches of five cows. Done once a month or week, it is a chore; like the old squaw who didn't see how palefaces combed their hair every day. She didn't comb hers but once a month and it most killed her. The milk on these farms is all weighed, each cow's separately. Most farmers with a few cows, know dyspensia in some one's stomach. The point is how much milk and butter must a cow yield to be profitable? Each farmer figures that for himself. It is a slippery day and a very dark night when the average American farmer gets left. One farm has cows washed and stable floor scrubbed weekly. This can scarcely be anything but

an injury. Next time a blizzard strikes us and the thermometer takes a tumble, and when the dearest place is "home sweet home," and the dearest spot in "home sweet home" is nearest the coal stove. read some accounts of these experiments, eroneously called model farms and you will get many useful hints. You are not obliged to swallow them whole, but "cleave to the good and all the bad refuse." E. W. S.

Agricultural Salt.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the State Grange, the undersigned was instructed by the Executive committee to make arrangements for the purchase of salt for agricultural purposes, by Patrons, if satisfactory terms could be obtained. I first turned my attention to the salt works along the Saginaw river. I found these works all controlled by the "Salt Association of Michigan" who control the manufacture and sale of all the salt of this region. Well knowing that it was useless to attempt to make any terms with this association I turned my attention to other fields. At Midland City I found the Michigan Bromine and Salt company, who manufacture salt for agricultural purposes exclusively. This company will fill all orders for salt in car-load lots at the lowest wholesale rates, on board the cars at Midland City. The present price is \$1.50 per ton. The company have arrangements for reduced rates of freight to different parts of the State.

Those desiring to purchase this salt can get particulars by addressing the Michigan Bromine and Salt company, or Larkin & Patrick, the contractors for the manufacture, at Midland City Michigan.

I enclose the following from Prof. R. C. Kedzie.

Dear Sirs: I herewith submit to you the results of analysis of speci men of agricultural salt made at your

Chloride of Potassium. 1.80 Sulphate of Lime. 1.50 Sulphate of Lime..... Chloride of Calcium ... Chloride of Magnesium.... Water... Insoluble residue Oxide of iron &c

There is no longer a question about the value of salt as a manure in our State. So many farmers have used it, and the testimony in regard to its value when properly used is so satisfactory that the value of Agricultural salt is generally acknowledged. How the Agricultural salt is beneficial, and how it should be used to secure the best results, I have tried to explain in a lecture delivered before the Farmers' Club of East Saginaw, Michigan, in 1880, and published in the report of State Board of Agriculture for 1879. I very respectfully refer you to that article as giving you fuller information on this subject than I can find time to make at present.

Yours very truly, R. C. KEDZIE, Professor Chemistry. State Agricultural College, Lan-

sing, Mich., Nov. 6th, 1882. To any who contemplate purchasing would say, send your orders at once and I am assured they will be promptly filled. If you have not the report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1879, procure it and read the lecture of Prof. Kedzie, and I think you will be convinced that this salt, made by boiling down the brine directly from the pump, is better for manure than the pure salt.

J. Q. A. BURRINGTON. Farm Profits.

Bro. Cobb:-Having read Bro. Voorhees' article on "Cash from the farm," I enclose a statement of cash receipts from a farm in southern Michigan.

Size of farm, 76 acres; no wood land. Principal branch of farming, cheese dairying. Have been on the farm the last six years. On taking possession six years ago, the farm was in a wornout condition, with only five acres of meadow; with nearly 40 acres under the plow, with bad previous tillage; pasture poor, from having been previously overstocked with sheep. Have not kept an itemized account of the different classes of farm products raised and sold, but will give the total sales for the six years:

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1878...\$ 252 80 1879... 469 44 1880... 634 44 1881... 665 86 1882... 588 39 1883... 1,021 48 Total.....\$3,632 41

Or an average per year of..... 605 40 The small showing for the year 1882 is owing to being engaged in building, having let some 15 acres of corn ground to be worked on shares, of which no account has been made of the share given. Neither does the above statement include what has been consumed by a family of six persons.

Jasper, Mich. M. O. The Texas Fence War.

The announcement that the message of the Governor of Texas was principally devoted to the "fence war" doubt reads strangely in the East. Texas has a "fence war," however, and a serious one. Large cattle farms have multiplied in that State in recent years, and as they have been fenced in with the impassable barbed wire, the roving classes, which include many classes in Texas, have found long used roads and paths closed. The immense size of many of these ranges has made it a serious matter to obliged to go around them, and it is complained that the owners have done liftle to provide gateways and openings. The county seat of Jones County for example, is said to be entirely surrounded by a wire fence about fifteen miles distant with only two or three gates in its entire length. Fences are numerous which are eight to ten miles long, or even fifteen or twenty. The result has been that fences have been freely cut. Men have cut their way into the great enclosures, and then have had to cut their way out. This practice has bred a habit of wanton fence-cutting on the part of herders and cowboys, which has reached such proportions that the State may almost be said to be in a commotion over it. The subject demanding the attention of the Legislature is that of the fences. The Governor has already unofficially expressed the opinion that the landowners should make their inclosures smaller and open roads at suitable intervals. In his message he appears to have combined recommenda-tions of this kind with others for stringent penalties against the fence cutters, who seem to have a lawless public sentiment on their side.-[New

York Tribune. Which does the average farmer care most for, his agricultural paper, or his political paper?

The Grange Visitor

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J. T. COBB, SCHOOLCRAFT.

WE are sometimes blamed when subscribers do not get their paper and justly so no doubt. But we do not accept all that is charged up to us. Not unfrequently it is impossible to determine exactly the name or post office of the subscriber. Here is the latest specimen:

"Send me the VISITOR."

E. A. DA--Y. The intermediate letters of the last name we could not determine and the postmark was a blot.

Now we have this man's money and he won't get the paper and won't know why until six months hence, painstaking necessary to the producthe neighbors, he will give us a blowing up for not sending his paper. In

This is the time in the year when we are thinking "what papers and preiodieals shall we take." Now let us not be penurious or thoughtless in this matter. Every farmer ought to expend something in the bettering of his farm after dropping first caif at two years, millions of acres were given in aid. How we got along until we got all and stock every year. This they say pays, and we must do it; but when years and they may be paying their asked to subscribe for newspapers or way while resting. Dr. Heath's arti- and independent line, built for the Michigan and furnishes an important magazines, they say in many instances, cles on Diseases, and treatment of public good, and asking no aid. Then chapter in the history of the plaster "I can not afford it," haven't time to breeding cattle are good. read," and many other excuses, that are no excuses at all. I know of no better investment, nothing that will give better returns than taking of the best papers and magazines for the families, and don't forget the VISITOR.

A New brilliant invention is the Lampsor Cash railway now in use at ing Journal of Detroit, the news of the Star clothing house Grand Rap- the day before, of all the world before ids. The increasing voluminous busi- them well condensed. ness of this large house necessitates a quicker delivery than the old way of cash boys or salesmen getting their change. By this system the tedious delay of waiting for change is obviated. The spheres containing the money bringing back the change with unerring velocity. It is worth a visit to the city to see the wonderful piece of mechanism.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

In the Visitor for January 1st. we gave in an editorial article on this subject, a summary of the views expressed by several of the highest finan. cial authorities in the world, in oppo-New York Produce Exchange. There of wheat in this country available for export, would prove greater, the Eng-Australia, much greater than the estimate generally accepted in this country. At that time the price of wheat in Chicago was unaccountably low, but all the above considerations would tend to a still further reduction, The correctness of these conclusions has been verified by the steady decline which has been going on ever since that time. It has always been regarded as an ominous thing to have the price of wheat go down below a dollar in Chicago, but now regular cash wheat has been below 90 cents as quoted in the Chicago board of trade.

This is an extraordinary state of things, and peculiarly unfortunate for the farmers of Michigan, because in most parts of the state they are experiencing the co-incidence of poor crops. The causes are difficult to explain satisfactorily, and they seem to be beyond the control, even of the heaviest speculators. Chicago has been repeatedly glutted with both wheat and corn, so elevator room was lacking for its accomodation.

This is not explained by any exces sive crop of the cereals in Europe last year for the crops were consideably below the average. It may be a clue, to a great extent to the greatly increased area in many different countries devoted to the production of wheat. It is found that a large part of Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory are especially adapted to wheat culture, and the same is true of the British possessions, extending north and west, and almost to the Pease river in 60 degrees north latitude. This immense territory is likely to be one wheat field in the near future. Besides this, India is pouring out a stream of wheat that is increasing every year. In 1882 that country exported to England, nearly forty millions of bushels. The railroad system of India is rapidly extending, and every improvement only stimulates the out pour of grain to the world. If American machinery and American methods of using and handling wheat, should ever be introduced in India, the amount would increase still more rapidly.

It is reported lately, that the great prairies and boundless plains of the Argentice Republic in South Ameri ca, are as well adapted to wheat culture as the richest part of the Red River Valley, and already the government of the confederation, has issued circulars and pamphlets, containing descriptions of their natural resources, nd inviting immigration from all

It may be that wheat raising in this country will have to adjust itself on quite a new basis. We do not believe that prices will continue much longer on the downward course, and yet we must admit the possibility of so low a rate in Chicago, as to take away all the profits of production, even in "the new Northwest," except under the most favorable conditions. Even with these favorable conditions, as applied to that great wheat growing district, it is plain the Michigan farmer must not rely on his wheat production for success in his business, but rather on a mixed husbandry.

Jersey Bulletin, is a new feature of journalism. Its field, "The Jersey fed and nourished on public lands and World" so it says: "History of the breed of Jersey cattle "would be interesting to farmers, for it shows the public control. It had been used as an after complaining to his family and tion of the marvelous Jersey cow. These methods could be imitated by the States on the Pacific coast as conevery farmer in the improvement of quered provinces. The Texas Pacific firm went into the combination. We the meantime we shall have forgotten his herds. The history continues in road was proposed as a competing showed the association this breach of over each column in which no price is all have learned since, meant merely a and let us have plaster at \$3.75. The quoted less than \$1,000; the first sale division of spoils from plundered States proposition was rejected and to show \$2,800 and last of list \$4,800. One and territories, by which a few new their contempt for the Patrons of writer advises that heifers drop their and greedy claimants could be admit- Michigan they refused to sell their first calves at three years old. Is not ted to a share, but it was the only ap- plaster without the money was sent two (2) years better? If not vigorous proach to competition possible and with the Order.

THE Detroit Evening Journal in the few months that it has been before the public has proved a lively competitor of the Evening News for a place as early news distributor to the people. Those who can readily reach a daily will find every morning in the Even-

ico, or any distance within the country. out into the broadest light of day. It takes about two days to get a letter throught the postoffice. When a mail arrives it is opened and distributed, and then a list is made and posted of all letters received. If you have a let-

LAND GRANTS-FORFEITURES.

One of the most important questions now before Congress is that relating to the forfeiture of unearned railroad land grants. In our discussions of this subject in the VISITOR, we have sition to the estimates sent out by the insisted upon the principle that the the claim, but no act was passed declarconditions of every land grant should was a substantial agreement among be strictly construed. The system of the authorites quote, that the amount making extensive grants of the public domain to railroad corporations as an encouragement to undertake enterlish demand less, and the exportations prises for the development of the newer to England from Russia, Egypt and parts of the country, was originally adopted in good faith. The grants were always made in alternate sections and it was supposed that the settlement of the wilderness would be so hastened that these would prove to be a profitable investment rather than an extravagant waste of the nation's wealth. It was soon found, however, that the corporations thus favored generally developed into powerful and dangerous monopolies. While they brought about a rapid settlement of the country, they took care to keep the last of all the Huntington letters have country developed by them under their own control. Under the stimulant of immense any concealment or excuse whatever.

gifts of fertile lands, a vast number of railroad enterprises were undertaken. present age, and a standing menace to Southern Pacific. the whole country. The evils of the many cases the grant was made on factor in national legislation. certain express conditions as to the time of completion and the route to be followed, with provisions for absolute forfeiture in case of failure. When an attempt was made to enforce the forfeiture, the case was carried to the United States Supreme Court, and that tribunal held that the corporation in all cases retained its full right to the land no matter what the failure might be, until Congress passed an act declaring the forfeiture. But Congress in all cases, year after year refused to declare any forfeiture. Millions of acres had been forfeited in the clearest manner by the terms of the grant and ought to have been returned to the public domain and thrown open for settlement by the department of the interior without any act of Congress, but the absurd and poorly considered decision of the Supreme Court stood in the way, and Congress could not act in the matter because too many of the members were retained by the corporations. It was openly stated in the trons. The experiment has been tried last Congress that no forfeiture had and we thank the association for this ever been declared, although many of confirmation of an opinion long enterthe grantees had failed to build a sin- tained by us that the Patrons of Michigle mile of road. Millions of acres were locked up in grants to companies that had ceased to exist.

In the present Congress the influence An attack has been made upon the notorious Texas Pacific grant and it was a postal card directed to a firm seems likely now that the long delayed selling plaster in Vicksburg, giving forfeiture will be enforced. A report notice over the signature of Secretary by the Committee on Public Lands is now in readiness, in which the history of that colored from it. So that colored from the first on the free on heard one at their special publications; so do farmers who keep up with the times have theirs. But Patrons of Husbandry, of that colossal fraud is fully set \$3.00 per ton free on board cars at

The grant to the Texas Pacific was ike many others, originally made by Congress in the belief that it would be an application of the public lands to a good and beneficial purpose. The Central Pacific then constituted the only through route, and it had been other government aid until it had grown into a monopoly beyond all instrument of extortion by which a few individuals were enabled to treat

grant as the assignee and legal successor of the Texas Pacific. In the 47th Congress, this preposterous claim came very near being a success. It was with great hesitation that a report at the last session was made against ing the forfeiture. Meanwhile the "interior facts" which we have mentioned have come to light. It has been shown that the failure of the Texas Pacific to complete its line and earn its grant was brought about by Mr. Huntington and the Southern Pacific. That the latter parties have persistently urged upon Congress the forfeiture of the Texas Pacific grant. That the Southern Pacific was not an independent line, but only another name for the Union Pacific, and an instrument for crushing the very competition which was the object of making the grant. That Mr. Huntington during the three years which we have referred to used over \$400,000 for which no vouchers were given or required. And been published, exposing the great rascality of these corporations, without

In the face of all these facts, Mr. Huntington has had the sublime as-At the same time a system of fraud surance to go before the Committee on and monopoly was established that has Public Lands, last month, and plead been the origin of nearly all the great for the confirmation of the Texas Pafortunes that are the wonder of the cific grant, and its transfer to the

There are good reasons now why system finally became so apparent that there is such haste in Congress to dethe policy of making free grants to clare forfeitures. The Huntington railway corporations was discontinued letters have exposed the practice of by Congress and repudiated by all po- bribery and shown it to be so open and litical parties. For several years past common that the press and the people no politician would risk his reputa- are fully aroused. It is not owing to tion by proposing or supporting any any superior virtue in the present further grants. In the meantime Congress, and yet a vast amount of many railroads had failed on their good will be secured by the return of part to complete their work according millions of acres, and the interests of to the conditions of the grant. In the people will become a noticeable

PLASTER-A SURRENDER.

The Michigan Plaster Association, headquarterss at Grand Rapids, Freeman Godfred, president, W. W. Torry secretary have just completed their advertising for the business of 1884.

The association commenced in the fall by solemnly adopting a resolution fixing the price of plaster for 1884 at \$1.25 on cars at Grand Rapids, and hastened to have the fact made known to the world through the press. The intention to frighten Mr. Church of the Alabastine company into an abandonment of his contract with the Patrons of Michigan was so plain on the face of this move that it drew forth from the press of the State comments not always very favorable to the association. Without an "ad" the Patrons of the State had notice that the plaster war had been reopened. The association had concluded to try the fidelity of Pagan had learned a few things and learned them well. And that is more than we can say of the association.

of the people is beginning to be felt. closed up their advertising business for this year. The proof that we saw Grand Rapids.

Blundering has always been the most prominent feature in the management of this combination.

As far back as when their organization took shape in 1875, we remember their first exhibition of blundering. Having got rich, they found themselves was presumed by its founders to have in a condition as they supposed to squeeze their customers—the farmers. For this purpose they organized and put an extravagant price on their trons, plodding in a circle poorly lightgoods, \$4.00 per ton or no sale,

We had a contract with a firm for plaster, at \$3.50. A little later this each number. There is a list of sales route. Such competition, however, as contract and asked that they divide that the application may be made by

do not allow them to calve at three Soon after this the Southern Pacific the plaster we wanted for \$2.50 per was started, claiming to be a parallel ton is a part of the Grange history of came the long contest between these business of Grand Rapids. That histwo lines, each pushed forward by gi- tory shows two or three business firms ant speculators, and each using all its with an invested capital of from fifty powers of bribery and corruption to in- to a hundred thousand dollars each jure and destroy the other. The South- went into bankruptcy in the effort to ern Pacific, under the management of break down the Grange Plaster Mill. Mr. Huntington, took its money into The test of fidelity to principle and Congress and used it freely as "solid of faithfulness to contract was applied reasons" to secure the forfeiture of from year to year by the association. the grant made to its rival. In 1876, It has never been able to see that their 1878 and 1879, the contest was carried own standard of honesty will not apon with the utmost fierceness. It has ply to Patrons. And so these fellows IT costs twenty-five cents to send a happened lately that the interior facts have blundered along from year to letter ten miles in the republic of Mex- in all this contest have been brought year. They got \$3.00 a ton for what plaster they sold last year and have In November 1881, circumstances spent the extra half dollar they got of had so changed that peace was made, their customers, advertising their own and a contract amounting to a consoli- folly, and the 15,000 tons of plaster got dation of the two interests, was en- out by the Alabastine company last

Grand Rapids for \$2.50 per ton. And of plaster from M.B. Church, and will right here let me say if you want plaster, you can't order any too soon. Get it home while cars can be had to ship it and before the mud makes it a hard job to get from the railroad to your farms.

We have spent some time and money in an honest, earnest endeavor to teach the association singly and collectively that the Patrons of Michigan had some sense-knew enough to run their own business-could tell when and where there was a cat in the meal.

To farmers who are not Patrons we say-look these facts in the face and honestly admit that the Grange has manfully adhered to principle, and in so doing has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers of Michigan in this matter of plaster

That the Grange has saved other thousands to Michigan farmers by contesting the validity of the pretended patents to the Slide gate. That with little trouble and little money it drove every rascal who was collecting royalty from owners of driven wells out of the State, aud more-they stay out. These facts show the value of co-operating together for protection. And to us they show that without such cooperation the farmers of the country are blind, wilfully blind to their own interests. Patrons, in their wise, united efforts to protect themselves, have for years been protecting their fellow farmers.

No fact is more easily proved. Farmers of Michigan: what lesson does

THE NEW BADGE.

We have enquiries about the new badge, authorized by the National Grange by almost every mail. We can not answer all these by a personal letter. Early in Jan., Bro. R. H. Thom as, Secetary of the State Grange of Pennsylvania sent us a circular, and also wrote in a personal letter, saying that he had made arrangmen ts for the manufacture of an appropriate emblem for the badge, and as he has for years been engaged in furnishing all kinds of Grange goods that belong to the regalia department, we thought best to get of him In a second letter he said the manufacture of emble ms has been delayed, but he would fill my order from the first consignment he received. We are expecting them every day, and shall until we see them. The cost, I think, will not vary much from therty cents each.

TRUE EVERY WORD OF IT.

If the reader of the following clipping is a Patron and doesn't take a Grange paper, he should either subscribe for one at once, or else quit taking any paper, and start at once on the downward road to barbarism. If the reader is a Patron, and does take a paper, he should, with a missionary spirit devote a little time to his Bro. Patrons who do not, and whose blindness to their own interest needs to be remov ed by permanent arguments.

The merchant has his commercial jour nal in which he finds carefully-repor As we said the association have just ted prices of the articles he sells, and he studies them closly that he may understand how to meet the varying conditions of trade. The lawyer has his journal, in which eases are reported, points of law and practice. The doctor has his medical journal; artisans have farmers mainly, are quite indifferent to sources of information that might prove profitable if intelligently used. In the past ten years upwards of thirty Grange papers that started out with fine prospects, as the publishers believed, rave had their brief day, and gone to the shades. The number embraces the greater share of all that have started since the organization of the Order that nice adaption to the needs of farmers. There are scores of Granges in this state in which no copy of a Grange paper ever enters. Poor benighted Paed, not because a light is not needed. nor even because it is not wanted; the reason is, these persons do not appreciate the need. They would be glad to have a great deal of assistance, but they do not reach out to get it. This is not a selfish complaint, it is a fact noted every person who reads this paragraph and if he be one of the great number deprived of that which is easily obtainable let him correct the fault by sub scrbing for the Grange paper that will meet his wants-Husbandman.

> Bro. Cobb: - Enclosed herewith please find copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by Brady Grange, after a short discussion of the plaster question, and believing that like action by sister Granges would have a tendency to strengthen the weak and shortsighted as well as the selfish among us, and close the lips of those outside the gate, who sneeringly ask how many of you Grangers will stand honestly and squarely by the arrangement made by the Executive committee of the State Grange, and purchase plaster from M. B. Church, when they can purchase from the Combination for one-half the money? The resolution so far as Brady Grange is concerned has no uncertain sound, and will be strictly adhered to and our advice is to all Patrons, go thou and do likewise. Yours fraternally,

J. M. NEASMITH.

ter you must inquire for it, giving the date of the list. You are not allowed to ask if a letter is there for you; if you do, you will be refered to the lists. Gress and laid claim to the entire land gress

use all reasonable efforts to induce others to do the same.

Bro. Cobb:-Grange No. 528, of St. Clair county, held a public installation of officers, and also gave an oyster supper Jan. 18th. About seventy partook of supper. After supper and a piece of music Bro. Locke of Jeddo Grange, installed the officers. Then Mr. James Anderson was introduced, and gave a short, good speech.

The following resolution w adopted by Grove Grange, and order sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Resolved, That we extend a vote of thanks to Mrs. C.P. Farr, for the use of her home for an oyster supper, and for her cheerful assistance on that occasion and to Bro. James Anderson for his assistance and his excellent

Fargo, Jan. 28, 1884.

Extract from the Address ot Worthy Master Luce, 11th Session State Grange.

Important reports made to the National Grange at its late session will be submitted to you. A careful pursual of these is invited, and more especially the very able report of the Committee on Education. Here will be found thoughts and suggestions worthy of careful consideration. Upon education in all that makes men great and good, not only the future of our Order, but the welfare of the public depends. If the American farmer fills the place assigned to him, and discharges the duties which our civilization devolves upon him he must be educated. He must be educated in regard to force and power of co-operative efforts in acquiring the needed education. There must be more education in the rural home of our peo-ple to retain the men and women of lofty aspirations where their presence

is necessary.

Lord Coleridge Chief Justice of England, when about to return home after a brief visit to our shores, in speaking of the present and future of America, You have security in the extended individual ownership of the homes of the people." The tendency The tendency of the times in many places is to large landed estates. Not only is this true in the far west, but in some portions of the south and east. The National Grange attempted to say something in regard to this, but it is so blindly expressed as to be hardly noticeable.

These mammoth landed estates have been the bane of the old world. Their evil effects are strikingly apparent in England, Ireland and Germany. A late writer says: "German property is worm-eaten with parasitic depredations of the landlord and hireling classes. The common people go without meat, or butter, or white bread, or sufficient clothing. The women are worked like animals in the field in order that high rents may be paid to the land monopolizing nobility of Prussia, and collecting high taxes for the maintainance of a vast army." To avert the fate here protrayed, men and women of education, of thought, and of business capacity must be induced to remain in their country homes. They must be sur-rounded by and associated with kindred spirits. Our organization affords the grandest opportunity ever offered to the farmers of any land to accomplish this very purpose. It furnishes the means for acquiring education, all along from the schoolhouse in childhood days to old age. The want of opportunity so long felt has at last been supplied. In the keen competion which ex sists between us and the cultivators of lands of the boundless west, the Michigan man must be a wiser and better one than of yore, or he will be beaten in the race. For purpose of most judiciously mixing brains with our soil we must educate. To this we must resort to all the agencies in use; we must educate in the schools, colleges, and in the Grange, so that the farmers can contribute their share of brain power in moving the

ABOUT one tenth of the sugar consun ed in the United States is ed at home, principally in Louisiana. The other nine-tenths comes from Cuba and the adjacent islands. The duty on imported sugar has given an impetus to the manufacture of sugar from sorgum or Chinese sugar cane. This for centuries has been cultivated in oriental countries as a forage plant. The A pericans, we believe were the first people to produce from it molasses and sugar. Until within a few years molasses was the only product; but with improved machinery and experience a fine grade of sugar has been produced, and in quantity sufficient to make the marufacture there-of profitable. The past season thousands of acres in the west were planted with sugar cane, and all engaged therin seem to be well satisfied with the result, considering the unfavorable season for a crop of this kind. No doubt the acreage will be largely increased next year, and before long all the sugar used in this country will be produced at home -Exchange.

The human pulse has rather a wide range, but the general average has been put about as follows: At birth, 140; at two years, 100; at from 16 to 19 years, 80; st manhood, 75; old age, 60; There are, however, great varirtions consistent with health. Napoleon's pulse is said to have been only 44 in the minute. A case is also related of a healthy man of 87 whose pulse was seldom over 30 during the last two years of his life, and sometimes not over 26. Another man of 87 years of age enjoyed good health and spirits with a pulse of 29, and there is also on record the curious instance of a man whose julse during health was never more than 45, and to be con istent in his inconsistency, when he had fever his pulse fell to 40, instead of rising as

ENGINEERS at Mayance have met with the remains of the bridge erected over the Rhine at that point by Charlemagne near the close of the eight century. It rested on twenty-eight buttres es, and was destroyed by lightning, burning down to the level of the water. The engineers have removed over fifty piles from fifteen to eighteen feet in length, and the timbers are well preserved, though nearly 1,100 years old. In fact, the timber is still fit for use in the building. The same is true of the iron which was riveted

Correspondence.

FRATERNITY GRANGE AFTER A FEAST. With stomachs well filled from a bountiful board,

Where cakes, pies and puddings were ranged, By the sisters who cooked them and served

them so well, At this feast of Fraternity Grange.

As an Order we are proud of the good common sense, That the sisters as laborers afford, In supplying our stomachs with good whole-

some food From a well ordered bountiful board. And we offer them thanks for the labor per-

formed. And our stomachs respond to the call, Three cheers for the sisters of Fraternity

Grange Their mission extends to us all. As an Order we feel a justifiable pride,

Aside from the eating we do, In the Grange and the work it has done for us all.

We appeal Worthy Master to you

To respond to this toast, - Fraternity Grange, Its mission, its objects, its aims, It is worthy a place on fame's brightest scroll,

Worthy Master respond to its claims. -S. P. Ballard

Forest Grange, No. 362.

Bro. Cobb:-A few numbers back, one of your correspondents in clo ing ier letter requested that some one vrite of Forest Grange, and how it prospered. Well, since I last wrote you, I have thought it my duty to write well as some farther away. A duty, I jured. say, as I think sentiments expressed even if not always in popular favor, are oftentimes productive of much good in leading to a higher plane of thought and reasoning and many men who were not popular only in a notorious way, have been the means of ifting the world of reasoning men and women out of the ruts of early train-(ng to see a subject as many sided of his own interest as to surrender when heretofore it appears as almost t wholly one sided, as l'aine, Voltsire nd others. How much of religious a rogression we owe to such abused 1 thinkers we may not know till the great day shall reveal it. We are taught to look qupon such men as relig ous monstros:ties, and to look upon a Calvin, a Luf her and a host of other equally erratic gindividuals as useful actors in their me to drop in without previous field. So they were but no more so than the first, hardly as much. Who i'r this age of religious tolerance I suld like to be set back to feel and live their sentiments, not you! not I! Heaven don't require, nor man desire it. Of course they have done their work one affirming and the other deinying and we reap the fruits, and Lecturer of the Kent County Pomona wo we, if we do our duty now as it Grange. It was then reported that olooks to us to-day earnest and zealous, Byron Grange, No. 19, was in debt and as far advanced as we think we and d scouraged. Bro. B. was au- have it fairly scalded through. re we will be looked upon, no doubt, thorized by the Grange to take action. s s terribly dull reasoners and plodders The result was that Wednesday, Jan. wby the g nerations of farme's and ar- 30, the county Grange met with Bysizans, &c., who shall come to fill our olaces many generations hence.

ft But I am like the preacher who had p andered from his text, so I, had forbrotten what I started out to say that si had waited for some one else to the ite about Forest Grange. Not that link it an examp'e worth following n a paper is much more interesting at has a little of human nature in it t in other words, a little gossip of Grange doings in it, that we are acquainted with. It was about a year ago I wrote you, since that time we hive had no new members and some of those we had, have been suspended, and still it is just as prosperots; how is this! Take something from semething and just so much remains: but it is so; as a good many Grangers can testify. We are glad to hear from those who started out from this Grange and to know that they have not grown weary in well doing.

We formerly met on Tuesday, then to accomodate school teachers we met on Friday(as we are a Grange of school | b. nefits that they may be welcomed teachers. So Mr. Reformer; look out a and not dreaded. little bit what you say.) To accomodate those who can't stand it to lose sleep, we meet on Saturday evening, and sleep Sunday morning, and let the hired girl do the chores. (Of one thing I feel when you are in the minority that rule to draw them out, but it can't be done. pleasant evening interspersed with But I see the waste paper basket filling music and song. up with my M S. So I close asking you to accept 50 cents and let me accept your paper.

I take so many papers I thought I would curtail somewhat, so I started with GRANGE VISITOR but it is no go and I am out in the cold without it. So send to Joseph Smith, box 484,

Big Rapids, Mecosta County, Michigan.

A Word trom Lansing.

It has been so long since I contributed to the columns of the VISITOR, that I hardly know where or how to commence, but will wri e this rather as a renewal of acquaintance and a promise to keep the Patrons better figures in the report of their hall and posted in the future as to my work in the Order.

Since the beginning of the New been rather unfavorable for a vigor- printed. ous prosecution of field work. But nevertheless have had some very fine meetings well attended and usually interes ing.

Installation of officers has been the order for the past month, and as these meetings have all been public, and fo lowed with an address, have usually been well attended when properly advertised.

Among the best of these meetings was that of Danby Grange, Ionia county, held on the eve of January 10th. The hall, which is quite a large one and owned by the Grange, was filled to overflowing, the exercises passed off nicely, the addresss was apparently well received, and the meeting in all respects was declared a success. Danby Grange was identified with the early work of the O: "Free salt" and nitre will not save der in this State and although it has undergone the pruning process to some extent yet the root is strong and many times to our home papers, as healthy, and the fruit-buds are unin-

> among the mem ers of the Order gento stand by our plaster contract. Very frequently do I hear the exnothing I would buy it through the Grange." Let no Patron be so unfaithful to the Order or so regardless what has cost so much to gain.

I have one request to make which I am in hopes will be complied with as it will assist me very much in my work. It is this: Will the Secretary of each Grange in the State send me a postal stating when the meetings of the Grange are held, that is on what evenings in each month thus enabling notice as I intend to visit the Granges quite extensively the present year.

JOHN HOLBROOK, Lansing, Jan. 24, 1884.

Business.

Bro. Cobb :- On Thursday, Jan. 13th, Bro, E A. Burlingame was installed ron Grange, installed their officers in public, held open county Grange with an excellent programme, with a house full of the best citizens. And the Pomona gave an entertainment in the evening, by the Paris Grange Dramatic club, whose assistance was kindly volunteered, and resulted in a crowded hall, an excellent play of "Esmeralda" and receipts of \$37 40 which was put in the treasury of the Byron Grange at not one cent expense to them; the county Grange members furnishing their own refreshments and paying for their own horse feed. Brother Burlingame proposes to follow good to our Order. this work up until every weak Grange in our county shall receive not only a visit from the county Grange at no expense, but also to render them substantial aid, and to that end he now has several Granges rehearing plays for the purpose of giving a series of beneff:s to such Granges. His idea is that lifted that covers the slums and gamb- the box, to prevent the chaff from Black Hills and vicinity has not as burdens upon those they visit but

ANCHOR.

Girard Grange, No. 136.

Editor Grange Visitor:-Thinking it might interest some of the readers of requiring a % majority is a bad law so Grange, No, 136, is prospering. I will at our next meeting we propose to give you a brief sketch of our in-tallavote to change that law to read a mation. I have the pleasure of reporting of grace and gentleness, accomplished average price of 15 cents per lb. So I other advantages. jority. Well at our last meeting Bro. to you that it now wears the aspect of in music and the arts, are an ornament also think it pays to keep a few Cook of Chippewa Grange, our repre- coming prosperity. Our members sentative to State Grange with his wife have gone to work with the determination the low, beastly practices that allure the and sister. Bro. White and Sister Sears, tion to make our Grange an educator representative workers in the Grange, and a success and we expect to reap paid a visit to our Grange and the our reward in the future. We are reword-picture he gave us of the State ceiving applications for membership. Grange and its doings made us feel as Hon. G. W. Van Aiken installed our though this world could never be any- officers for the ensuing year. And it thing but dreary after the loss we sus- being leap year the gentlemen reversed tained by not attending, but we feel the order of such occasions and took so every year when they are making whole charge of the feast after the pilgrims of us to State Grange. Well installation, by arranging and waiting he installed our officers and then the on the tables in the most improved visiting sisters talked to us. First time style, Smith, Wagner, and Eldred southern Illinois, by the recent cold I ever knew sister Grangers could talk were experts at dish-washing. It is in meetings. I know our sisters can't doubtful if a committee of ladies could for as lecturer I tried two whole years excel those gentlemen. All enjoyed a commenced. Mercury run 28 below

> MRS. G. H. WAGNER. Girard, Branch county, Mich., January 30th.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Will sister R. L. Barker of St. Joseph County please send her address to Mrs. Perry Mayo,

Battle Creek, Michigan. Bro. Cobb-Gun Lake Grange, No. 643 has just completed their new hall

22x40 feet, one story, cost \$700,00 S. O. SMITH.

Bowens Mills, Jan. 26th. 1884.

Sister Julia A Farnsworth of Silver Creek Grange, No. 644, writes that the the cost of improvements were not correctly reported in the VISITOR The hall is 16x38 and the cost of improve Year the extreme cold weather has ments was \$65 instead of \$95-as

Bro. Cobb:-A controversy has arisen, and the GRANGE VISITOR is chosen as "umpire. Namely, "What tacts can be deduced to prove that wheat will turn to chess, or that it will not? Preconceived theories not admissible. Good sleighing. Sharp cold weather. Stock eats with a rel-

Richland, Jan 20, 1884.

SOLD

When I sent one dollar for the Husbandman Mr. Editor, you are good at guessing, why.

The 4th congressional district by a few disappointed men because they could not each get a postoffice at the cross x roads. Moralthem.

The mercury along the Lake Shore, down at the coldest periods of the windifferent points, and less damage to sown by the wayside." erally, is an expressed determination fruit buds, is more apparent than was observable at this time last winter. Very little damage to peaches, blackberries pression that "could I get plaster for and cherries is apparent in favored locations, but a short distance inland and throughout the State generally much damage to tender fruits is apprehended. The cold, has however, been much more severe in the States south and west of us, and more damage done to fruits than in the southern part of W. A. B.

> To make butter come quickly in winter, scald the milk when fresh from the cow. For several winters while the best we could, it would generally Furthermore I believe the sena or take a full hour sometimes longer to from this county and several memweather, the worse it would act. Fi- justly accused. nally the next to our last churning of I as well as several others were of the Order. Yours Truly, nice cream the butter wouldn't come pledged not to use passes if elected, at all: since then we have scalded the but the charges would seem to imply milk and put in cans as usual, and to- that there were none of us honest day the butter-and it was good- enough to keep our pledges. If we

E. M. VOORHEES. No. 549 has not yet appeared in the Jottings page. We come to this place for the first time. We prize that portion of the VISITOR very much. We think it very interesting. As a Grange we are few in numbers yet we think that we are strong in the principles of the Order. We start out at the begin-To aid us we secured the services of a short time ago. We had a full house

WM A MONTGOMERY. Marlette, Jan. 23 1884.

ness. And her two daughters-amiable to any society. "Aunt Hattie" despises swarms of bees. young to ruin, and her teaching and example have ever been against . it. No, Bro. "Reformer." please let "Aunt Hattie" alone, she is doing a noble work. CORTLAND HILL.

The following extract from a letter written Jan. 20 by G. L. Brunton, a large fruit grower at Centralia. Ill., indicates the damage done to the extensive fruit growing interests of weather. "We have have had some very cold weather since the new year z ro'J muary first; and has been a litile below many times since. The damage to the pearh, cherry and pear wood and to blackberry canes, is very seri

split, and with the exception of apples like all new schemes, it at first met opand possibly some varieties of pears, position and discouragements. our tree fruits are supposed to be gone to kill it; but most of the trees will kindly remembered. ro : over the dead wood, and if small Bro. Hill was followed by a few recore. More than our usual quantity and Warren Halsey, Master Dorr L. of strawberries, also of apple and peach | Stowell and others. trees will be planted this spring."

Stevensville, Mich.

Editor of the Visitor:-When I received your circular I had already sent in my name for a renewal by Bro. Kinyon, for I cannot afford to do without the Visitor. I am always interested in its contents, and I feel as though many of its contributors were personal that your family is more numerous friends and look for some of the fa- with us this year than corn, so if you miliar faces as soon as I receive it. can spend a few moments to listen I I am and always have been a thorough will say a few words about the Chester-Granger and though the Order is not field Grange No. 623 of Macomb Co. I as successful in some places as I wish, have taken the VISITOR almost from its I think any candid person will admit infancy and would say that it seems to that the organization has already been be up with the times. It is the leading productive of incalculable benefits to paper in our family. But I have seen the whole country. While it has not never much of anything about this enriched the members in a pecuniary Grange. For I notice that you have point, it has taught them to think, it enough to fill your paper from big and Product. has "broadened their views" and en- Grangers, so we small fry have conclularged their understanding.

One very encouraging sentiment ter, from six to fourteen below zero at long to give you a chapter on "Seeds die and so did the dead body lift its

Marengo, Jan. 30, 1884.

Mr. Editor:- In thelast issue of the VISITOR is a communication insinuating if nothing more, that all the members from this county used passes during the last session of the Legisla-

I have also been informed that a high official in the State Grange read them and soon they come to see while in this county to attend a why the head did not stop breathing so Grange meeting, asserted to some of the Grange took more life, a more the brothers that all the members used passes.

Now I know of at least one member who did not ride one mile during the is kicking in favor of Capital punishsetting in the old way in shallow pans, session on a free pass nor any other ment for murder in this State: I would I tried this old way and never knew it kind of a ticket without paying as say in behalf of this Grange may the to fail. This winter I began to set the much for it as others did who were GRANGE VISITOR prosper as it was the

certainly in a deplorable condition. But if we always give "the devil his due," we may find some bright spots among the many dark ones.

A MEMBER. Waterford, Oakland Co. Feb. 4th,

apiary. I would say to W. E. Newark straw. and we believe it will result in much that I have kept bees four winters without the loss of a swarm. I use a acre, oats 65 and 70, corn is not raised hive with movable frames and double to any extent on account of early walls; and for wintering I set the hive frosts. Potatoes yield more abundant-I wish "Reformer" would let "Aunt into a drygoods box, six inches every ly here than on our Michigan Hattie" alone, for she is one of the best way larger than the hive, having pre- land. Apples can be raised here and women in the country. She is a granger viously made holes in the box to match it is thought that most fruits will do through and through, true and noble, in the entrances in the hive with a board well. soul and heart. She has seen the "veil fastened above the holes on inside of Fortunately the farming land of the ling dens of sin, where pure minded getting into entrances of hive, thus yet been acquired by land speculators. young men are dragged down to ruin," permitting bees to go out and in. Then Settlers are fast taking possession of and her rising family of culture and re- I fill up box all around hive with land under the homestead preemtion finement shows how well her counsel chaff, put on a cover that will not let and timber culture acts. has been heeded. Bro. Luce will bear the water in and if the bees have me witness when I say that Aunt Hattie's honey enough they winter nicely. I lies between us and the Missouri river, home was among the best he found in have one box holding three hives for and which is a great detriment to the Clinton County. Her son, though young, which I paid 75 cents. Do not allow people of the Black Hills, will soon is Master of the Pomona Grange, an mine to swarm; but divide each colony the VISITOR, to know how Girard honor he wears with dignity and manli once during the month of June. I roads, will connect the Hills with the sold 800 lbs comb honey from the top railroad system of the Missouri Valboxes of 14 colonies last season, at an ley, giving cheap transportation and

MRS. MARY HUNTER. Vicksburg, Mich., Jan. 21, 1884.

Bro. Cobb-I see your page of postal jottings is not yet full, so perhaps I shall be able to find room for a few lines.

On the evening January 26th., Bengal Grange, No. 225, celebrated the 10th. anniversary of its organization.

After instructing eleven candidates in the fourth degree, and doing full the ladies in the lower hall, the mem- ter. bers again assembled, and listened attentively to some interesting remarks by Courtland Hill, who was a charter member of Bengal Grange.

Bro. Hill reviewed the ten years history of the Grange, which have on the whole tinue in session that day and on the eve

He racalled the names of eleven up for the year 1884, so our strawber- members who have left the Shores of ries will be our main dependance this Time, and crossed the dark River of year. A lvices to day from Texas, re- Death; among others those of sister port mercury very close to zero, and Lydia Rice and Bro. Isaac Travis port mercury very close to zero, and Lydia Rice, and Bro. Isaac Travis fears of much damage done. The and Willard Steward, who held official society of Bay City, Pontiac, Flint, Jackson, and Eaton Rapids will certain conditions. fears of much damage done. The and Willard Steward, who held official

no v, will make fair trees, with a rotten marks by Past Master Joshua Brown

Bengal Grange numbers about one hundred and thirty members. They meet and part week after week, and ever with the kindliest and best feeling toward one another. No discord has ever been allowed to mar the harmony of Bengal Grange.

MRS. WILLARD STEWARD.

Mr. Editor Cobb:-Dear Sir. I notice

ded to keep quiet. This Grange was The two names I send are new sub- born about eight years ago with very scribers and hope to increase the inter- large head and a very small body. Afest in this little locality until a score ter about three years the body was taor more names are added to your list. ken sick and dwindled out of existence I have promised myself for a long and for about two years there was nothtime, a chat with the sisters through ing left but the head. The head seemed the columns of the Visitor, but a mul- all the time to be sound and that is the from St. Joseph to Michigan has gone tiplicity of cares have thus far pre- main part of any animal. Outsiders vented. I do not despair and hope ere prophecied that the head would soon voice and feebly say you must surely die. But the head had the brains. So the year that the contagion was taking heads off it did not go by this Grange head, But the brains escaped and at once raised a dollar and sent for a few copies of the Grange Visitor to wrap around it, and soon the head was well and the Visitors began to fall off and healthy body was formed so the structure has now a healthy head and body of forty members and plenty of legs. and it means of reviving us.

Perhaps I have tired you by this long bring the butter. The colder the bers of the House were equally undescription of our Grange and will close our Lansin g Legislators, for the good

S. GOODSELL, Lecturer A member of the Order and a reader of the Visitor the last year, I fully came in 15 minutes. Don't boil milk but have no faith in each other we are appreciate its merits. Al hough resid ing now in the Black Hills and isolated from the society of the Granges, by taking the VISITOR I have the satisfaction of knowing the advancement of the work and the success of the Order.

I think this part of Dakota has the finest agricultural resources of any In postal jottings of Jan. 12th W. E. part of the territory. It is a great Newark of Hoytville, Mich., in speak producing country, with a supply of ing of bees, "would like to hear the timber on the Black Hills. It will also ning of this year fully determined to experience of others in wintering, have great mineral and mining indusswarming and the kinds of hives tries. The abundant timber gives to uaed." This is a subject in which I the farmer cheap building material, Bro Seaman Past Lecturer of Lapeer am much interested and have long which gives an advantage over the County Pomona Gran e to deliver a wished that a very little space of the settlers of eastern Dakota whose habi-VISITOR might be devoted to the tations are of sod, and fuel of twisted

Wheat has reached 40 bushels to the

The great Sioux reservation which

Taking everything into consideraation, I think this country has more natural advantages for settlers than any I know of. Those who have homes in Michigan I would advise to stay, but those that are coming west cannot find a better place than west of the Cheyenne river.

Yours, for the good of agriculture, ARNO HALL.

He who sedu ously attends, point edly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers; and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession of some justice to the ample feast provided by of the best requisites of man.-[Lava

Michigan Horticultural Society.

The winter meeting of the Michigan Horticultural society will convene in the circuit court room at Lapeer on the ous. Some apple trees are reported been ten years of prosperity; though ning of the 27th. This meeting is held in acceptance of an invitation from Lapeer county horticultural society. It is the first mee ing of the kind ever held in that section and the attendance will be large.

Lapeer is situated at the of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, and the Bay City division of the Michtainly send large delegations, and of the Outario fruit growers' association of Canada have signified their intention to be present.

The following scheme of topics will

be discussed, each subject being opened with a short paper.

1. "Ornamentation of Public Grounds.;" .2 "Rural Periodicals and Our Duty Toward them."

"How to Protect Our Orchards and Gardens from Sneak Thieves. 4. "Masculine and Feminine in Horticulture."

"Seed Breeding." 6. "Uses of Lime' Salt and Ashes in

Horticu.ture."
7. "Freding for Manure."

"Warding off frosts." "Fruit Growing as a Part of Mixed Husbandry."
10. Utilizing the Waste Upon the

Farm. 11 "What Vegetables to Grow in

What Quantities for a Family of Six."

12 "What Shall we do with somany New Varieties."

13. "Horticultural Books for the Beginner."

"When, Where and How to Hold Public Exibits of Horticulture

"Shall We Ralse Our Own Sweetenings?' 16 "Growing and Care of Orch-

J.W. Stickney, John T. Rich, R. L. Taylor, Rev. J. mes Venning, John Abbot and Dr. W. B. Hamilton of Lapeer will have papers. W. K. Gibson of Jackson, A. S. Partridge of Flint, T. T. Lyon of South Hamilton of E. F. Guild of East Saginaw, W. T. Brown of Detroit, and a number of Tracy of Detroit, and a number of other ge tleman will lead in the discussions upon the topics.

All members of the State society and its branches will be entertained at the homes of the citizens at Lapeer, unless parties prefer to go to the hotels, in which case less rates will be given members in attendance.

All intending to go should notify Secretary Garfield at Grand Rapids at once, naming the station from which they are to start, so that in case reduced rates are secured over the railroad lines all may have the benefit of them.

CHAS. W. GARFIELD, President. Secretary.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

There will be a special meeting of the Kulamazoo County Pomona Grange held at Texas Grange Hall, No. 171 on Thursday, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is desired that officers and members be prompt in attendance as we have the following good programme and expect an interesting time generally. The invitation is extented to all 4th degree members to be present and participate in the discussion of subjects and pa-

PROGRAM. Essay by Charles C. Duncan. Corn—How to raise and what to do with it?

Questions and discussion. Essay by Mrs. H. F. Cobb. Education of our girls. Discussion.

Essay by O. P. Morton-How shall of our soil. Questions and discussion.

There will be a question box. Come

with your questions prepared. EMMONS BUFLL, Lecturer Pomona Grange

Allegan County council will hold its next meeting at Watson Grange hall 1st Tuesday of March, commencing at 10 A. M.

Programme 1 t-Opening song. 2. Reading minutes of last meet-

3 Address of welcome by Bro. S. P. Albertson. 4. Response by Sister C. A. Jewett.

Song.

Allegan.

6 How shall the American farmers be awakened to the best opportunities and possibilities that lie within his reach, M. V. B. McAlphine, Monterey.
7. What is the best means of sup

pressing intemperance, Henry Shultes Martin 8. How to make poultry pay, J. G. Stegeman, Allegen.

Suggestions for the good of over-

worked housekeepers, Lucy Spears, J. C. LEGGETT.

Sec. Watson.

The 35th, quarterly meeting of the Council of P. A. & B. C. will be held at Oxford, Mich,, March 6th. 1884 in the basement of the Christain church, at 10 A. M. the programme is as follows:

Opening Exercises. R-ading Minu es. Appointment of Committées. Bills and Accounts. New Business.

Music At 12 M. adjourned for dinner. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Address of Welcome, by M. L. F.uk. Response by H Andrews, Member of the Council of Oxford. Music.

R-ports of Committees. Credentials. Finance. Executive.

Music. Reading of the B. C. Quarterly, by Mrs. C. H. Stevens, assisted by Mrs. F. Odell. "Farming for Profit," by J. P.

Coon. Farmer's Institutes, their Benefits to a Community - Discussion opened y Joshua Van Housan, Rochester.

A Recitation by Mrs J G Noble, entitled "Patient Mercy Jones." Address by L A. Pearsall. Music. Good of the Order"-Messrs. Mor-

ton, Odell, Bartlett, Payne, Axford and W. J. Nash, and sisters Barwise, Cole of Orion, Snook and Hains. All members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

JEROME NOBLE, HIRAM ANDREWS, Master.

Varieties of Fruits Adapted to Chteago Market.

We copy the following paper by Thomas Mason, from the report of the meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, which was held at Benton Harbor, in June 1881. Bro. Mason has had three seasons more to study the requirements of the Chicago market since his paper was written; and as he has recently expressed his willingness to answer all questions which are pertinent to his business; we would respectfully request Bro. Mason to write brief replys for the Horticultural Department of the Visitor to the following questions, the answer to apply to Michigan grown fruits, as adapted to the Chicago markets, each kind named in the order of its merits.

Which are the best four varieties of summer apples? Which the best five varieties of fall apples? and which the five varieties of winter apples? Does the market lack good varieties of late autumn, and early winter apples? Has any new variety of apples been introduced within the past six years, which is worthy of propogation? Which are the best and most salable of the Russett apples? Which is the best early pear? Are the Alexander and Amsden peaches desirable for the Chicago market? Has any strawberry been introduced which can compete with the Wilson. Which are now the best two varieties of red and also of black raspberries? Which are the best three varieties of blackberries? What is the relative value of black, red and white grapes? Is the taste of the public becoming "educated" in a sufficient degree to warrant the cultivation on a large scale of choice and costly varieties of fruits?

Will some fruit grower or dealer, please answer the above questions, as applicable to the Detroit or other markets of this State. W. A. B.

THOMAS MASON'S PAPER. In accepting your invitation, it is with a conviction of my inativity to do the subject assigned me justice; but nevertheless I feel it my duty, as a member of this society, to contribute my mite to its general experience fund, as derived from personal observation with the different varieties of frults in their adaptability to the requirements of our Chicago or more distant markets. Therefore, I trust my pomological friends will not feel dismayed that I do not regard their preference with the same favor—my selection being governed chiefly by their commercial value. I do not propose to go through the list of varieties, giving their distinct qualities or season, but rather name a few varieties as characteristic of the wants of our market, thereby aiding you to decide what we shall "plant for profit." The chief requisites in all fruits for market purposes are firmness, color, quality and size, in the order named. Let me open with the apple. A bright red is the most popular color; hence, Steel's Red, Wine Sap, Willow Twig. Jonathan, Baldwin, even the Ben Davis, is preferred to a better apple of a poor, dull, or rusty color.
Take the Baldwin, when it is of a bright color, it will sell at fifty per cent better price on the same date is shown of a dull color. There are many points to be considered in relation to the profitablenesss of certian varieties, even when the best quality in their best color are presented on the market, which our Michigan fruitgrowers should consider. Take the Red Astrachan, for instance, with its beautiful high color, its superb flavor, that certainly should, according to my showing (as to color at least,) prove a profitable marketable variety; but such s seldom the case with us for the reason that our market, in its season, is so well supplied with other varieties of fruit, also with a full supply of apples from southern Illinois, that are better shippers; consequently the Red Astrachan has to be sold low on its arrival, when received in large quantities, as we dare not hold, its fine texture, tending to rapid decay. Michigan may boast of its ability to raise and market apples of the best varieties and in the greatest perfection as to flavor and keeping qual ties of any State in the Union. Therefore, our aim should be to plant the best shippers, as the time is not far distant when the exporters of apples will look to northern Michigan as their chief source of supply.

Among the varieties I would name

as suitable for planting are the Baldwin, Steele's Red, Willow Twig, Spitzenburgh, Wagner, Newtown Pippin, Jonathan. Next in order would be Pennock, Greening, Spy, King and Bell. Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty,

Louise Bonne deJersey, and Duchesse D'Angouleme are among the most saleable on the long list of pears. The Black Tartarian is the most saleable of all sweet cherries, with the Early Purple Guigne, Gov. Wood, and Napoleon Bigarreau following closely, with Early Richmond and May Duke

ries.
Plums—the Lombard, Washington, and Green Gage for dessert, with Wild Goose for cooking.

as the leading sour or cooking cher-

In peaches, the yellow flesh varieties have the preference over the white, such as the Crawfords, Jacques Rareripe, and Smock Free, with a notable exception in favor of the Old Mixon, one of our best shippers.

In grapes the Concord and the Delaware are the market grapes par excellence.

In currants the cherry takes the

In red raspberries, the Brandywine is the best at this date for late, with a new berry, Reader's seedling, for early. Next comes the Kirtland or Highland Hardy, with the Herstine and Turner, though the latter proves not of sufficient firmness for reshipment. In black, Doolittle, Miami, and Mammoth Cluster, the Miami being the best of all black caps.

The strawberry being produced in the largest quantity of all our market berries, I feel it proper to occupy more time on this fruit. Therefore, I boyden, Downing, Jucunda, etc., etc., propose to give you a list of varieties are left to the chance sale, for a few of ed intelligence.

The last two named on the list should be placed first as to order of merit when viewed as market berries, for the following reasons: First, the Triumph de Gand is the best of all the large varieties in combining all the rebuisites of a good shipping berrysize, color, and firmness. Last but not least, the Wilson's Albany, our oid reliable, well-tried friend, with its color and shape you are all familiar.

In their eagerness to experiment with new varieties, I fear many that are growing the Wilson for market are giving it but shabby treatment, not giving it a fair chance to show its good condities. They do not give it as greed qualities. They do not give it as good a piece of land as they find for their own patch, neither do they give it as crreful cultivation. Let me ask about the one ore two dozen plants that you have received by mail at a cost of \$3 or \$5, or that some kindly disposed neighbor has obliged you with as a great favor. Do you take those plants and place them in the same field with your Wilsons? Oh, no. You place them in your garden in the best prepared soil, and probably apply an extra dose of some fertilizer for your favored plants. So they are planted, hoed and watered, being tended with care. It is to be wondered that your pets should reward you with a fine show of berries that throw your neglected Wilsons in the shade? You feel you have "struck oil," so to speak, and plow out the Wilson and plant your field with your new pet and ship to market. With it you write your commission man that you send him a choice berry-a new variety-and that you expect a good price for it. Now, all successful commission men are good judges of human nature, think really more how they can hold your shipments than they do of abstract theories, and endeavor to answer more with the view to please you than to give their honest conviction. The result is that you plant more of what really proves to be, with field culture, an inferior market berry. I say next to the Triumph De Gand the Wilson has no rival worthy the name up to this date, having all the requisites for a good market and shipping berry. shipping qualities for distant markets, its firmness, its color, its agreeable acid making it one of the dest for preserving or canning purposes, and by selecting a rich, moist soil good cultivation, renewing your plantation every two or three years, you have in the Wilson have all the requisites of a profitable market strawberry. A word of caution to the planter of new varieties for market purposes: You are apt to be misled in many ways, the source of which may not have been intentional, but nevertheless affects your judgment .. instance you have received 50c or \$1.00 more for your fancy case above the market price of Wilson's: hence you hastily conclude had our crop all been of your dresent pet variety you would have realized so many dollars extra. Just there is where you err. I doubt if there has been any of the largesized, old time "new varieties," that did not realize more to the shipper a better price for a few trial cases,

Sharpless—one of the latest acquisitions—a berry that possesses apparenty all the requisites of a successful candidate for popular favor. It is large size, beautiful glossy red color, fair flaor and moderate firmness gives it promise of success. Presuming some at least of my hearers are growing, and will ship of this variety, you will with-out doubt get a much better price for the few cases you will ship this season, and why will you not continue to do so? Among many I will give this reason: There is a class of people in all our large cities with whom the price of an article is of secondary consideration to the gratification of their tastes and pleasure. That class will take of these things at an advanced price. You receive the benefit of such from your commission man, you judge from those returns that this is the coming berry, and plant all possible, and so does your neighbor, and by the time the field crop comes in market, having had a touch of the Wilson management, and you realize from their sales, you find you do not get as much net proceeds per acre as does your neighbor that shipped select Wilsons. You ask why? Let me say the Sharpless is not for the million, but for the millionaires. They being few in number comparatively, the berry for the million holds its sway, is sold with the

above that paid for the general mar-

so many left us far behind in the race

that their names even are lost to mem-

ory? And those that have appeared of more recent date, why have they

ost the exalted position they once

held in our estimation? Will these not surely follow in the wake of their

predecessors if they do not prove to

have the requisite merits already po-sessed by the Wilson? Allow me here to give an example. Let us take the

them?

ket berry of the day. what has become of the

that have come under my observation, and pronounce on their merits solely in their relation as shippers to the Chicago market. I shall name them in their alphabetical order:

the best selections at a trifle above the Wilson, while the great bulk of them have to be forced off at lower rates to doubting buyers, and in a short time are neglected so that our poorest class of street neglected will scarcely take are neglected so that our poorest class of street peddlers will scarcely take them off the market even at a great reduction in price below the Wilson. You repeat "Why?" I can answer. The chief cause of their disfavor lies either in their poor, light color or their want of firmness; often both combined. You may say it is a matter of prejudice which can be overcome. How has it proved with the long host of pets of the past. Call it prejudice or any other name, they have all lost the proud position their originators fondly hoped for them. Gentlemen, facts are stubborn things. The merchant cannot afford to take home the pale, sickly halfripe looking Downing and those of like color, or the Monarch or Boyden with its green tip, to lose 50 cents or \$1 per bushel for the sake of educating the public taste. No, they prefer to take home a well ripened Wilson, that everyone likes and appreciates, which they can sell at a profit and not prove a to tal loss should they have to carry any over to the next day, when they know by exeprience they can nrt do with any other variety. Should the Shrrpless, one of the best of the newer claimaints for public favor, both in color, size and flavor, prove capable of superseding either the Triumph De Gand or the Wil son as a successful market berry, I shall be greatly surprised, for I do not at this date know of a berry capable of de-throning either the Wilson's Albany or Triumph DeGand from the proud position they have maintained so many

The Grasses-Something About the Plant.

Let us begin at the root of the mat-It may not prove to be the very lightests or reading, but on that account the reader is urged not to give it up. Many farmers have too long been contented to skim over the surface of hings It is time they learned more of the growth of plants and animals, of nitrogen and phosphoric acid and not-They should be students as well as laborers with the hand.

Although popularly considered, it is by no means the case that all parts of plants which grow beneath the sur face of the ground are roots. There are many stems of grasses beneath the sur ace and many roots above. The tender growing tip of a root is protect ed as it pushes along thorough the soil by a kind of stout, thick epidermis called the "root cap." Grasses have no tap root, at least after a very few weeks of their growth. The roots are fibrous, and well supplied during the growing season with immense num bers of root hairs or trichones, which vastly increase their surface. These hairs are prolong tions of some of the outer cells, and come in very close contact ith the particles of soil. Their number depends much on the nature of the medium in which they are grown. In moist, porous soil they are abundant during the growing season. They are very short lived, often lasting but a few days, when new hairs from new rootlets take their places. The hairs look somewhat like mould or a mass of spiders' webs. and can be easily seen where Indian corn or wheat is sprouted between folds of da op cloth or paper.

They are the chief agents for absorbing water and gases from the soil. They not only take up substances held in solution, but through their acid act on solid substance and slowly render them soluble. They also obtain nitrogen in the form of nitrates which are formed in the soil through the action of Bacteria, minute fungi. merely serve as conductors for the plish this every other excellence has transmission of matter to the leaves of the plant. A young wheat plant, or that of any other grass, carefully lifted from the soil, holds many fine particles which adhere to the roothairs. Roots grow freely from the joints of underground stems and then from stems above ground, especially where kept moist.

Darwin has found out that young roots have a feeble power of moving from side to side, or of swinging around, which enables them to find and penetrate the places of least resistance in the soil. The portion sensitive to contact is a very short distance, perhaps one sixteenth of an inch, back of the root tip. This acts ly second quality." The Jersey has somewhat like a brain in one of the lower animals. It has nothing like a sense of smell by which it can scent though they are so small, it is estimated that in most farm crops, while growing, the aggregate surface of the roots is equal to that of the stems and leaves above ground. The root hairs, nearly or quite all, perish when the plant is at rest or ceases to grow.

The soil has much to do with the length and numbers of roots. In light, dry soil I have found the roots of June grass to extend over four feet too delicate "for the winds of March below the surface; in damp loam in a wet season, ab ut two feet. The fa mous buffalo grass is often mentioned as having very short roots, but one of my students found, in Kansas, that they went down seven feet. The roots grow best where the soil is best. The roots of grasses in general extend much farther below the surface of the soil than is generally supposed, often within a few inches of as far as the roots of red clover, which run down from two to six feet or more, accord-

ing to the soil, season and climate. The stems, or culms, of grasses are usually hollow when mature, though solid when young, or in many of the root-stocks, or in mature st-ms of sorghum, Indian corn and sugar cane, they have solid or knotted joints or nodes. The culms of most grasses branch freely near the ground, as in wheat. This is called tillering" or 'stooling."

If meadow grass, wheat, oats or corn blow over or lodge, the tops often partially straighten up again. This is produced by a growth on the lower side of the joints, which curves the stem upward like the tip of a sledrunner.-Prof. W. J. Beal.

On July 1 there were 11,750,000 cattle in France, and 5,962 in great Britian; there were 2,750,000 pigs in Farnce, and 23,509.09 sheep in France, and 26,000,000 in England.

In the Grange there is no hostility whatever to any legieimate industry or interest. Its purpose is rather to your pet Sharpless, Monarch, promote general prosperity though greater thrift consequent upon increasCommon and Thorough-bred Cattle.

Under the head of plain facts for

practical farmers-Home resources of

gives a valuable article written by J.

cause is obvious. The hap-hazard way

good enough feed for the first two winters at least: that the leaside of a straw stack, barn or fence, was good enough shelter in the coldest winter weather; and no effort to improve by breeding. Under such treatment the weak are starved or frozen to death, the hardy alone live. It was really a "survival of the fittest." Practical experience has demonstrated the fact, that "an animal is simply a living machine, requiring a certain amount of food "to supply the wear and tear and keep up the heat of the system; that all food above this want is converted into milk, butter, cheese or beef; and that "the most profit is made on that animal which will eat the largest quentity of food, and give the most of any or all of these products in return; and the most profitable method of feeding is that which shall induce the animal to eat and digest the largest amount of the richest food in the shortest time, and return therefor the most of these desirable products. If a steer be so fed, as to attain the weight of 1400 pounds in three years, much would be gained. But if the same steer be so fed as to attain the weight of 1,400 pounds in two years, thus saving half the time and food, much more would be gained. If a heifer be put in milk at two years of age, and is generously and properly fed, she will make the best producing and by far the most profitable cow. This will give the farmer a race of cattle, whose heifers become cows yielding an increase of milk and butter over the present average, and 'when too old to be longer profitable in the dairy, they will make a reasonable amount of fair beef; and the steers being well fed on rich food, the question is, can this desirable result be best accomplished by sacrificbuild up just such a breed as is dea one-idea system which has resulted ception to this rule. Only one thing any of this easy money themselves. r, older portions of the roots has been kept in view, and to accom been neglected and sacrificed; and, as said, about as much lost as gained. of beauty, but has lost in so doing,

lies are almost barren." "The Holstein, while being developed into the deepest milkers in existence, has lost quantity, quality and color of butter, and when turned into been made the queen of butter producers, at the expense of quantity in water or good soil in the distance. Al- milk, size and quality of carcass; unfor little else than city use and worthless for beef production. Now this forcing in some special direction is ture and more about something else, is done at the expense of constitutional vigor, until we have as in the Jerseys a dainty, fawn-like breed, to visit too roughly," and prone to "die young."

hardness and fecundity; some fami-

"The great fame of any of these breeds has been gained by the productions of a few families of the breed, and of a less number of animals in that family." One or two cows in a few families of Jerseys have been crowded to what is termed a wonderful butter yield. But in the same breed there are more Jerseys making less than ten pounds of butter weekly than over that, and a hundred times as many that are making less than three than there are making over fifteen pounds. It is the same with the milk productions of the Holsteins. You will find more milking less than thirty quarts, than over fifty, and scores giving less than twenty where one gives over seventy. You can count the famous animals of any breed on the fingers, and even these have had every advantage that care and the best of feed could give. But the fame of one is heralded all over the land, while we never hear of the thousands and thousands of the same breed, no better, if as good as an equal number of native stock. When you hear of \$20,000 animals and their remarkable productions, don't rush wildly into the breed whatever it may

animals at a fabulous price. Rich ness" saying it could not be made a food, good care, a free use of printer's truth bring about these remarkable

improvement, the New York Tribune reputations. S. Woodward. It has suggested the following: "Farmers do not get the these good qualities, but a cow comprofit they should from common cattle; neither in butter or beef. The of letting cattle "shirk for themmaking qualities; then Jersey to seselves" in all seasons; that straw was the Shorthorn would surely add all tion, and quality of meat when slaughtered. In this way, by selecwe could secure an improvement in this is a work that would require work greatly needed to be done, and enterprising man who shall successfully accomplish it.

Bee Culture.

Read before the Farmers Institute at Cassopolis Michigan. January,

Perhaps there is no branch of agriculture about which there has been entertained so much superstition, as concerning apiculture.

The days of ignorance and false notions concerning bee-keeping more especially its results are by no means past. Much that is written in agriculcultural papers and I may add, some of our apicultural journals is of a frothy inflation nature, with a hidden or parially hidden object behind. When I began the business as a specialist fifteen years ago I was told by many friends and neighbors that I certainly could not succeed in making a living from the results of "bees". "The bee business." "The bug business." Nu. merous were the instances of failure of 'my father down in Ohio." "Uncle Levi in New York state." "A cousin can at two years, be pushed from 800 of mine back in Pennsylvania, etc etc. to 1,200 pounds of valuable beef. Now, offered to encourage me on my lonely way for at the time I was the only specialist in Michigan and there were ing the present stock, and resorting hardly enough of us in the United to the thoroughbreds; Or shall far- States to make a quorum. Since that mers retain the present stock, as a time many have demonstrated that foundation, and by use of thorough- with natural tact, and a knowledge of bred bulls and judicious selection, the theory and practice of the pursuit honey producing can be made a busisired? Now, there has been too much ness, capable of supporting him who stress laid on specialties; too much of embarks in it. The or ly persons however who contend that the business, in just one product, excellent of its is one of very little labor, and great kind, but obtained at the sacrifice of profit small capital sure returns, well everything else, and we usually find adapted to invalids, poor and needy, that as much has been lost as gained. widow women in fact most anybody And the establishment of the thor- out of a job are those who never had ough breeds of cattle has been no ex- are not now and never expect to make

They tell us that "bees work for nothing and board themselves." We have also heard that "farming is the best of all avocations." Crops grew "Thus the Shorthorn has been made nights and Sunday when the farmer a king of beef producers, and a model is asleep. That "all one needs to do is to get some ground, run a plow milk, butter, and cheese production, | through it drop in the kernels of corn when they sprout, tickle said sprout a little with a hoe, and go out in Autumn when the golden sun in shining and gather in the rich golden ears. Both stories have some truth in them.

You know how much. In some way or other they expect to reap a reward by putting others upon the royal road to wealth. Now let us reason together. If this class of writers, the class who, in the main, til she is only a pocket edition, good devote their apicultural brilliancy to agricultural papers, that are read by those who know less about apiculall abnormal, contrary to nature, and than those who take apicultural papers were as strong in the faith, as they often lead others to be, would it not be quite natural for them to write less and produce more? Apiculture, like your own business, has its double file of middle men on each side of its highway, that all beginners may more or less contribute to their interest, while running their gauntlet.

No class of persons know better than yourselves, that conditions have been so fixed that the producer must earn all he gets.

That nearly every new invention, by means of which pain and cost of production are lessened, redounds in the most part, to the interest of the consumer by lessening the price of the article produced. I will call your attention to one such instance in my own business. A Yankey devised a method of separating the syrup from the granulated sugar by centrifugal force. A Prussian Apiarist applied the principle to honey in the comb. which resulted in producing double the amount of surplus, with the same capital and labor. The product when properly handled, was found to be excellent, and for one or two years brought has cost many a one many dollars and in market nearly or quite as much as honey in the comb. This condition of affairs soon ended, the price in latter years being steady at just one-half of that of comb honey in the general markets.

Allow me to go back long enough to be, thinking that you too can make tell you that those friends who ada fortune by buying any one of these vized me to keep out of the "bug busi-

business, made one other equally sad ink, and a very economical use of mistake at the same time. They said: "O! you can keep a few colonies in your yard for your own use with plea-We need a cow not for milk, cheese, sure and profit." Now, do you not butter or beef alone. Not for one of know from the experience of the past, that less pleasure and profit have been bining all of these excellencies. And, derived from the "few colonies of bees" suppose, first, we use a Holstein to kept on the farm, than from any other secure quantity of milk and cheese- branch of mixed husbandry, when taken in all, one year with another? cure color and richness in butter quali- I think I know this is a fact, as a ties, and early fecundity; and then rule. Before the advent of modern improvements, there was more reason we want in form, size and color of for the "few colonies for our own use animal, adaptation to beef producthan at present, because honey producing as a specialty, was well nigh impossible, while under the present retion and the proper choice of males, gime-scarcely any business under the sun is better adapted to, or more nec our common stock that would double essarily confined to speciafity, when the present average production of looked at in a dollar and cent point of butter, cheese and meat. Of course view. A large part of the neccessary capital and labor must be of, and desome time and ratience, good judg- voted to, mechanics, and in all this ment and proper selection; but it is a one has specialty done so much for us, that we are tempted to ask the there is same and large profit to the country storekeeper, where he stole those articles on the 5, 10 and 25 cent

> Regarding apiculture as a specialty, what are the prospects for him who would embark? 1 do not see how they can be bad. Let us take a look at the two influencing factors outside of the ability of the operator, namely: supply and demand. The price of all produce fluctuates or ebbs and flows, like the tide of the ocean, sometimes above and sometimes below cost of production.

> The product honey can not escape this law. My own opinion is that just n the near future we will experience a reaction from a few years excellent prices, recently passed through, but the immutable law of action and reaction so well known to you all, wil keep it hovering about the cost-of-production point, the same as does all other products.

Now regarding supply, I doubt if one-twentieth part (possibly it would be correct to say one-hundreth part) of the honey annually secreted by the flora of the United States, is ever gathered by bees. I feel very confident that the time is far distant, if ever to come, when it can be all gathered at a profit. There are at present many unoccupied areas waiting for the future apiarists. Whether he can work any of them at a living profit or not, depends mainly upon his personal ability. It may not be out of place to define what is meant in apiarian vocabulary by an area of field. A single bee has been known to visit nearly two thousand blossoms in obtainining one load or a half drop of honey though sometimes they get if from a few dozen or even less, They have been found nine miles away from home. My own observation taken with great care in various directions, and at varied seasons of the year, have proven to me that my bees go five miles for honey during tlmes of scarcity, while in times of plenty they seem to look three or four miles travel as being merely good exercise. In fact our surplus is supplied the most rapidly when our bee ranch the first blossom at two miles, extendir their flight to three and one-half, & few scattering out to four.

There is such a thing as "over stoc" ing," known among bee-keepers, th have too many colonies in one are and when such a condition of affair take place, the apiarist establishes out" apiaries and these are necessarily managed at a considerable greater expense, and quite a smaller income You will see that an area or "bee range" constitutes a circular field of not less than six miles diameter, and how important it is that each apiary should alone enjoy this field. In fact it is immpossible for two apsarists to long succeed, both occupying one ares. Sooner or later one must succumb to the "survival of the fittest." About one hundred pounds of honey has been estimated as the amount required by a colony annually, the most of which is of course consumed during the summer season, in brood rearing, and as daily food. It will require fifty pounds surplus for each colony at 10 cents per. pound for extracted honey, to pay expenses of an apiary of one hundred colonies. Thus it will be seen that one area must secrete 15,000 lbs before the business begins to pay. Bee-keepers have decided that from sixty to ore hundred colonies is all one area will stand without being over stocked, thus lessening the amount of surplus obtained. Many have been surprised at modern reports of the amount of honey taken from a few bees, but when by little experience they receive further light in the matter they were more surprised at the amount of labor and capital required to produce this modern income.

Ideas of ancient outgoes, with modern income, regarding bee culture,

To conclude I will say that the same inexorable law pervades all classes of production, viz.: He who produces at maximum cost, will fail. He who produces at minimum cost, will

JAMES REDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich.

Communications.

THE HAND OF LINCOLN.

Look on this cast and know the hand What bore a nation in its hold; From this mute witness understand What Lincoln was, how large of mold

The man who sped the woodman's team, And deepest sunk the plowmans share, And pushed the laden raft astream, Of fate before him unaware

This was the hand that knew to swing The ax-since thus would Freedom train Her son-and made the forest ring, And drove the wedge, and toiled amain.

Firm hand that loftier office took, A conscious leader's will obeyed,
And, when men sought his word and look,
With steadfast might the gathering sway-

No courier's toying with a sword.

No minstrel's laid across a lute;

A chief's uplifted to the Lerd When all the king's of earth were mute!

The hand of Anak, sinewed strong,
The fingers that on greatness clutch;
Yet to the marks their lines along
Of one who strove and suffered much.

For here in mottled cord and vein I trace the varying chart of years; I know the troubled heart the strain, The weight of Atlas-and the tears.

Again I see the patient brow That palm erewhile was wont to press;
And now 'tis furrowed deep, and now
Made smooth with hope and tendernes

For something of formless grace This molded outline plays about;

A pitying flame, beyond our trace,
Breathes like a spirit, in and out—

The love that cast an aureole Round one who, longer to endure, Called mirth to ease his ceaseless dole, Yet kept his nobler purpose sure.

Lo, as I gaze the statured man. Built up from you the large hand appears; A type that nature wills to plan But once in all a people's years.

What better than a voiceless cast To tell of such a one as he, Since through its living semblance passed The thought that bade a race be free!

-- Edmund Clarence Stedman in N. Y. In-

Our Children At Home.

[Read by Mr. Greenleaf at the Cass Co. farmers' institute, January, 1884.] Children and Home. Strike these two sentiments from the human heart and two of the mightiest and purest motives of life would cease to exist. The relationship between parent and they heard their father's step. There child, should be one of infinite tenderness. It should grow like a beautiful flower, filling home with its beauty and perfume. But like every other growth, it requires attention. We can

ers-in ignorance of a remedy. Their woman paused. "I'm older than you" only hope of justice or interest in their had the honor of being my mother untake the time to tell them, if you do future, is often in the hands of parents, less you had been older. I know a practically as weak and childish as the babes themselves. And when we consider that in a few brief years, all of the cares and burdens of life will fall struggle as we struggle, that defeat and sorrow will meet them as it has met us, it should cause every heart to thrill with the determination. The law of the land obliged you how about punishments, authority, disciplin? The great trouble with the laws of the family, is that they are your very existence." npon our children, that they must it should cause every heart to thrill your very existence." "Life hasn't with the determination, to help arm proved such an unmitigated blessing and strengthen these little ones so that they may fight life's battle bravely, wisely and well.

One of the first steps then I claim, is for parents to have hearty recognition of the rights of their children. Now I do not say, give children their rights: I do not say, give mothers their rights; I only say, do not withhold them. The rights are not ours to give. They are something belonging to the chil dren, and if they do not have and enjoy them, it is because some stronger arm is witholding their just and righteous due. In what these rights consist and how they shall be secured to the child, is a question, but I think I are the hardest ones to cheat. Their am safe in asserting that they have sharp little eyes see through all those old rights, defined long ago. and defended with blood," those inaliena- and to keep them, we must come someble ones of life and liberty. Children come into the world. without will, knowledge, or consent of their own. They find life a journey over a dusty highway, with many pleasant inus by the wayside it may be, but a tedious there. Oh do stop asking me questions journey at the best. We bequeath to them not only suffering, but an infi nite capacity to suffer.

this journey, is life itself. Not a slow, sluggish stream, with scarcely a current, but real, vital, vivid, healthy life. Life in all its departments, physically, mentally and morally. And thistouches upon the greatest question of all, and one that receives too little attention. Some sensible minister said: "Regeneration is a grand and sacred duty, but generation is grander and more sacred."

Equally secure should be that other

with the writer who said: I will respect human liberty in the smallest with the stamp given by my will."

Oh! when we regard the importance of the question, it seems strange to see how little attention it receives. Talk to the average man of dollars and he towns, hold meetings to talk over and compare views as to the best methods of raising crops and improving the grade of their stock, and this is right. Talk to the average woman of fashion and styles, and her knowledge on these subjects is wonderful, and while we meet together carelessly, and earnestly taik upon nearly every subject known to civilized man. yet never a word on biology, physiology, higene, or the best means of rearing splendid men and women. And while we love our children, and freely provide them with food and raiment, we pay too little attention to fitting them for life and its serious

Are parents generally ignorant upon these subjects? "How is the baby? was asked of a young mother. "Oh she isn't well at 'Are you doing anything for her? "Oh yes, we've given her belladonna, chloral, and a little morphine, plenty of soothing syrup, and had three doc tors, but she does'nt seem to improve." The probabilites are that the little thing will be improved under the daisies of the coming spring, and that Providence will be charged with the

net result. In order to help our children, certain conditions are necces-ary. Let us realize that no one mind can teach another anything. All we can do is to prepare the food whether for the phys ical or intellectual system, and then

allow the child's stomach and brain to digest and assimilate it. And in or der that it my be of the greatest help to them, pleasant and confl ential reations must exist between parent and child and a clear idea of the duries of each to the other should be obtained. Let me relate an actual coversation to illustrate the point. "You hav'n't much reverence in your composition" said an aged lady to her son, a man in his prime, with children of his own. She was gray-haired, firm of mouth. keen of eye-knitting. She belon ed to that grand old Puritan stock, and believed "that to spare the rod was to two words from language, and these spoil the child." She wanted no new fangled ideas regarding the government of children. The only way was to break 'em early, It nettled her to hear the children, s shout of de ight as was no reverence shown when they not hope to reap the fullness of the him than blows from another, but harvest where we have sown and there was no whip behind the door, and the old lady never felt thoroughly 'Another accident; you could'nt have number of people older than you for them you desire their happiness and whom neither of us have a particle of are willing to make any fair sacrifice respect. What else?" "I cared for of time, energy and money to procure eral millions of applicants are already you when you were little and help-"That was your part of the con that I feel under any very serious obligations to you or any one else for that," said the son gravely. "I have tried to. be a good mother." The voice was a little broken now. I worked hard matters of family government. The for my children, and tried so to live as to deserve their love and respect." "Now mother," said the man heart ly, "you have struck solid ground. You tally or physically than his fellows, have our love and respect, because your life richly deserves it but not for the other reasons you urge."

It is time that the world and especially parents understood that love and respect do not come as the growth of any arbitrary command either human be doled out when and where we please We love and hate pret y much as we are obliged to love and hate. Children where near deserving these qualities. Having gained these important factors, let us make our children feel thoroughly at home. Many mothers wear-

I'll tell your father of you. Stop littering up the house. Don't, I say. Yes, go out into the street and stay there." Don't let them feel that they One of the vital essentials then of are pensioners on your bounty, tolerated until big enough to earn their own living. Tell them it is their home-our home. Give them to understand that the happiness of that result of such infringment. Let this home depends just as much upon the children as upon the father and mother. A home should be the true commune. Mine and thine should be unknown outside of wearing apparel

and tooth brushes. Use that broader and sweeter pronoun, ours. Children should enjoy the normal period of childhood. Some writer has said that "The shadows of life, like the shadows of the body, in the morning right—liberty. Liberty to grow to them under foot, but at night they

rial to be cast into a mould to emerge he has exhausted all of life's pleasures, and find, the only things really worth living for, tame, insipid, and unprofitable to him.

Every man with a family should have his evenings free from business, knows exactly what you mean. The and it would be an excellent thing to intelligent farmers of Violina and other spend some of them visiting his own family circle. Let him interest himself in whatever interests his children, grow with them, only a little in advance, and all the time, unconciously to them you can be giving them little ance, directing the strong faculties, and building up the weak ones, planting lected in our public shools. And let fathers remember that it is a great help to mothers, if they can use the argument with the boys, "father don't." "Father dosen't drink" "father dosn,t

> But few parents, I think, estimate the weight of their example with their children. It is written that when the wonder of the world, the Colossus at Rhodes were builded, the King ordered the architect to cut his name on the outer wall where it might be seen to men. He was obeyed. The hungey sea rose and fell, and ebbed and murmured, at length the plaster fell away and with it the name of the proud king, But underneath the architect cut his name upon a solid rock, and though the same hungry sea rose, and fell, ebbed and mura ered through the centuries, the name on the rock remained. So our acts and words, our controlled day by day is the steel by controlled down and doing the chores. To the sun light of heaven ever fell the softest and brightest on that spot of fond and tender associations, their children. examples day by day, is the steel by which we are engraving on the characters of our children and whether it let it be but little if necessary. be for good or bad, the sweep of ages but something. It will be a shall not efface the results. I believe paying investment in two ways, first it is a disgrace that we, the people, allow the dram shops, and the brothel to compete with parents for the posess ion of their children, but so it is. We must use these few precious years as a thought it would be an easy one to leverage as ainst these influences, for it

is all the advantage we have. parents can do is to treat children courteously. Ask them politely to less questions. But let us be honest in our answers. If they ask who

This is all well enough you say, but other laws; made by the stronger for the government of the weaker, and to suit the general convenience of the stronger. Without entering into any extended argument, it will be at least conceded that justice should reign in rustle around and marry some rich goddess should be altogether too blind to ever discover a pet or a favorite, unless, indeed, it be one weaker menand thus entitled to extra love and consideration.

I do not claim that parents can aiways love one child equally with another, I do not believe this possible, but his sense of justice should be stronger than that of love when it comes to a question of government. If love is used freely and authority sparingly, it is surprising what a very small stock of the latter is really need-

"But we must punish?" Oh I suppose so! Most children have inherited some mean traits. But I abhor that whip on the delicate flesh of my child, the swift. physically stronger than he. law of the rod is the law of physical might, and I hate it.

There is a better and wiser mode of punishment, or discipline, I like that word better, and toat is the natural one. Study that out and let it fall on the child unless too severe. Let me explain. We find in our contact with the world we suffer certain penalties for infringment of laws, penalties that come as the natural and enevitable

too freely, he must do without for of others? Let him feel that their attention is an essential of his happiness. In some few cases it may be neccessary to step in and pu sh aside these natural penalties as too severe. If playing in humble, there is no place like home. I asked my little boy, aged five or

uality should be recognized and re- ing them in front of their children, fill- anger, thus leaving the child tho - says, from the depth of his own gen- less we organize and work for ourselves ing them in front of their children, filling their minds with gloomy forebodings and vague fears of the future Only less to be condemed is that Curious and even grateful it would be condemed in the leaving on all conditions and even grateful it would be conditionable to the right of protection."

Says, from the depth of his own generous heart, "Women and children have all the rights of the grown man and more—the right of protection."

Respectfully and Fraternally, the right of protection." spect human liberty in the smallest child even more scrupulously than in the grown man, for the later can determined the grown man, squandered stores. But we at length dinner-palls and problems, to the learn wisdom by suffering natural ponalties, and so should the child. The beauty of the system is that it makes the child a law unto himself, stone after the children are gone. And which after all should be the and of the parents, sitting in the shedows. too of that grand lesson of justice. He spend some of them visiting his own finds that nature is always alike in the infliction of her penalties. That here there is no favoritism. That while she knows nothing of pity, she

knows as little of revenge. The homes of America are the hope lessons in love. patience and endur- of America. Believing as I do in the great possibilities of the home life building up the weak ones, planting seed that shall bear fruit long after our voices are forever stilled. Now is the time to teach lessons of morality and temperance. Indeed it must be done here, for these questions are sadly neg
great possibilities of the holder, in its in dependence and comfort for both chilgun, if the white lids closed forever gun, if the white lids closed forever weary ere the race had fairly be gun, if the white lids closed forever stilled. Now is the time to teach lessons of morality and temperance. Indeed it must be done here. Statistics show that cities all to know that they had checked the Museum Classroom Apparatus, also a large here. Statistics show that cities all to know that they had checked the over the world are growing at the expense of the country, and there must be reason for it. At the beginning of our national history, one person in the pense of the country, and there must they had ever dealt kindly, honestly, and lovingly with the children.

Thus they will go out into the our national history, one person in thirty of our population lived in town, world with brave hearts and eager other branches of a college course except Forsmoke," goes farther than a vast amown of argument confronted with of the population of England, two live to work and wait, calm and undismayin the fowns, and this crowding of im ed in the face of failure and defeat. Tell them your fond love will folmense populations into narrow areas, presents questions of grave physical and moral danger. Cities may do for the rearing of hot house plants, but history and biography ever show that when the world needs MEN, she ever the doors of your heart or your home. goes to the soil, to the sturdy growth that has withstood the shock of wind that has withstood the shock of wind the sho

in the increased content and happiness of the child; second, in the profit

write upon, but I find it too mighty I believe one of the wisest things genius and the scope of a dozen pa for my grasp. It needs the wand of pers longer than this. I shall only render little services and thank them suggestions regarding our little men call your attention to one or two more for so doing. The request is an implied command, but obeyed so much more willingly, and if refused, if we every hand, men of mind and ability can imagine a child refusing a kind and even bril iancy, who are failures request, different means can be taken because they are never taught the was no reverence shown when they romped with him and harnessed him up for a horse. No children who respected their father would speak of themselves and him as "we boys." does here. Don't let t be Johnie's pig, and father's horse. I have known these cry more at a word of reproof from him than blows from another, but there was no whim behind the door. to enforce it than with an unyielding practical ideas of life. Fond mothers have their own money, be it ever so mother died happy. And of that other good little boy. The wood box was In all of this agitation, we hear little or nothing of the rights of children. It has generally been taken for granted that they have no rights.

And the old lady never felt thoroughly at home as a consequence. "You never had much reverence for me." She continued. "Why should I? said the man quietly. "If I should there is reason for it. What is it?" "Because I'm your mother," came promptly from the thin lips. "I'm not to blame for children. It has generally been taken for granted that they have no rights.

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In all of this agitation, we hear little or nothing of the rights of a mother, who, when a little plead they ask them. What would we think of a mother, who, when a little plead er came asking for something to eat, would keep continually putting him off and refusing his petition? Yet of the did. This for the home training. They find schoos full of dead languages and various histories, though by and various histories of a mother, who, when a little plead the have their own money, be it ever so little, and their own possessions, be they ever so few. Take time to answer their questions, and be thankful their questions, and be thankful their questions and the standard the solution of the solutio en for granted that they have no rights which grown people are bound to respect. They have neither votes or spect. They have neither votes or ers are not in the habit of lugging purses around to lose, and are not hunting boys to set up in business with un-limited capital. They find as a rule not, be honest enough to say so. Show that Jack would have gobbled the, purse too quick, only looking out that a cop didn't run him in. They find sevin line ahead of them for the positi-

> essential to getting there, than the short literary career by firelight. So they either throw away two-thirds | Pa of the knowledge acquired with so much labor, and either begin again well down toward the foot of the ladder, or else, this being too severe, they man's girl, wait long and patiently for the old man to die, and become a "stall fed that way."

on of president, and that as a rule

strict attention to the machine and

standing in with the ring is far more

No, we can not afford to deceive our children. Tell them life is real, that it is earnest, and that it is practical. That the practical man succeeds, while the theorist rides his gaunt steed down povety's bare lane. That the first lesson man ever learned is one that still claims constant attention, the struggle for existence; that the man who takes care of himself and does it properly and wisely, has shouldered a big job; that he who proposes to provide for another, has added immensely to his responsibilities, and that with wife, children, and home, a man has assumed the gravest and sweetest du-

ties of life. family that keeps a whip for the poor little children. The only real right that I possess to ever use a not always to the strong, or the race to not always to the strong, or the race to But that knowledge is able is when I am mentally weaker and to cope with all life's dragons, that it vancement. The is the power of powers, and ignorance not only well, but thoroughly organized, the crime of crimes, and the parent of which gives it influence and power to all crimes.

That all of the blessings of life come by labor: that we are all indebted to the brave dead and to men and women everywhere who do not stoop to selfishly count the cost of their acts, for nearly everything we enjoy; that the only way to pay that debt, and to be a true success, is to accomplish something, and them that though they rove over distant lands, and selfishely grasp at all a time. Does he neglect the comfort life's pleasures, there is no place where the human heart finds such peace and content as by its own fire-side; that earth builds no monuments so endur-

right—liberty. Liberty to grow to develope. To attain just as great and pure a manhood, just as sweet and glorious a womanhood as it is possible for them to attain. And this personal liberty, this miracle of individ
they lie behind us, at noon we tread them under foot, but at night they develope. To attain just as great and pure a manhood, just as sweet and glorious a womanhood as it is possible for them to attain. And this personal liberty, this miracle of individ
they lie behind us, at noon we tread them under foot, but at night they define them danger of the pastime. But if possible, let them burn their fingers a little, and the result six, what I could say to the ladies and gentlemen regarding their children, and he said, "Oh, ask them to be gentlemen to show them the danger of the gentlemen regarding their children, and he said, "Oh, ask them to be seemed to be dragging the shadows from the rear and persistently plac
sonal liberty, this miracle of individ
they lie behind us, at noon we tread them under foot, but at night they stretch out before us, long and dense, them the danger of the gatine to show them the danger of the gentlemen regarding their children, and he said, "Oh, ask them to be good to the little fellers," and this is about all there is of it. So let us be showed from the rear and persistently plac
The great trouble is that most parents and he said, "Oh, ask them to be good to the little fellers," and this is about all there is of it. So let us be tender, loving and patient with the danger of the darkness of the coming night."

The great trouble is that most parents and he said, "Oh, ask them to be a repression to show them the danger of the gentlemen regarding their children, and he said, "Oh, ask them to be gentlemen regarding their children, and he said, "Oh, ask them to be gentlemen regarding their children, and he said, "Oh, ask them to be gentlemen regarding their children, and the said will be apparent to the youngest head the said will be apparent to the youngest head the sa

eral principles, and then restore our music, to the school-children with tion. squandered stores. But we at length dinner-pails and problems, to the which, after all, should be the end of all training. It teaches him something life, cry with the poet:

"Come home;
It is not home without thee; the lone seat
Is still unclaimed where thou was won't to be;
In every echo of returning feet,
In vain we list for what should herald thee.
Come home,"

And if perchance, during the journey from the cradle to youth, one faltered by the way side, if the little feet

the courage born with love and Nearly all of the burdens of com-knowledge, and, no matter where they Nearly all of the burdens of commercial, political and military life are to-day borne by men that a few years ago were bare footed boys following

List of Patents

The following patents were granted to citizens of Michigan; bearing date of his greater delligence.

Being interested in this subject, I Jan. 29, 1884. Reported expressly for this paper by Louis Bagger & Co. Mechanics, experts and solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C:

Doren, H. E. Grand Rapids, fire es-Moran, J. F., Detroit, combined lunch box and drinking flask. Pruim, H. P., Grand Haven, un

cking attachment for time lock. Scooneas, Frank, Detroit, elevator stop, mechanism. Sherman, W. D., Grand Haven, hanging circular saws.

Somes, M. B., Fennville, railway Stevenson, Robert, Ferrysburg, fire

Fodt, A. H., Lapeer, wagon running For inventions relating to Agricul-

tural Interests bearing date Jan, 29, 1884: Wire stretcher for check rowers, W W. Porter, Kempton, Ill.

System and apparatus for farm cultivation and harvesting, R. Romaine, Canada. Cultivator, H. W. Ferguson, North

Mills, Pa. Cultivator, R C. Norton, Rockford, Fertilizer, D. R. Castleman, Louis-

ville, Ky. Fertilizer, distributer, A. McKenney, Middleborough, Mass. Horse hay rake, J. M. and T. Walrespectively of Fleming and Scipio, N. Y. Horse hay rake, S. F. Weaver, Por-

Combined seed planter and fertilizer distributer, W. H. Albach, Mansfield

Seed planter, check row attachment, A. Van Fleet, Joliet, Ill. Corn planter, T. Bell, Shelby City,

Plow, J. Elcock, Mechanicsburg,

Plow, O. A. Essig. Canton, O. Plow, H. L. Moore, near Dawson, Pully block, for hay elevators, H. L.

Ferris, Alden, Ill. Straw stacker, W. Decker, and J. A. Marshall, Darlington, Ind. Straw stacking machine, C. E. Merrifield, Indianapolie, Ind.

Threshing machine, W. H. and J. Batterworth, Jr., Trenton, N. J.
Threshing machine, band cutter and feeder, J. A. and F. H. Marshall, Darlington, Ind. Threshing machine, belt reel, L. P.

Barnes, Orena, Ill. Threshing machine dust exhauster and conveyor, D. Logan, Hartstown,

Subject For Subordinate Granges For March.

Question 60-Is a farmers, organization neccessary. If so why, and for what purpose?

Suggestions-At this period of the socalled progressive age, we find nearly every class and interest well organized for their own protection and Business and capital is control its own interest to its own advantage, and to a large extent the general interest as well. No unorganized class can withstand the force of organized effort and must sooner or later succumb to the force of organized power, and submit to the wishes and mandates as dictated by organization.

Farmers organization, are therefore cess, is to accomplish something, and to love somebody; that money is a great blessing, and urge them to ac quire it fairly and honestly, but to also remember that it is only a means to reach a desirable end; tell them that though they rove over disconsistent of the must do without for the money is a great blessing, and urge them to ac quire it fairly and honestly, but to also remember that it is only a means to reach a desirable end; tell them that though they rove over disconsistent or the farmers rights. This not only shows the necessity, but also the reason why we must oversite for the farmers rights. reason why. We must organize for the purpose of maintaining our equality, to protect our homes and our interest, and to secure for the future those inalienable rights guaranteed to us by the ing as human love; that though it be and our children from the low and delaws of earlier days, and save ourselves

H. ESBAUGH. LECTURER NATIONAL GRANGE.

Silence is one great art of conversa.

BUCYRUS, OHIO, OCT. 8th. 1883. R. Penngelly & Co:—Please send us more of your books. Zoa-Phora is beginning to sell nicely and with good results. One lady says it is the first thing she has found in twenty-five years to do her any good. Many others speak well of it. Yours,
FARQUHAR BROS.

Druggists and Chemists Sold by all Druggists.

The State Agricultural College.

Museum, Classroom Apparatus, also a large

and well stocked farm.

FOUR YEARS

are required to complete the course embracing Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, English Languages and Literature, and all other hemistry of a callege course except Form

eign Languages.

Three hours labor on each working day
except Saturdays. Maximum rate paid for labor, eight cents an hour.
RATES.
Tuition free. Club Boarding.

CALENDAR. For the year 1884 the terms begin as follows: Spring Term February 18 Examintion of candidates for advanced standing will be held February 18. Candidates

for admission, to College on September 2 may present themselves for examination either on May 20, or September 2 at 9 A. M. For Catalogue apply to R. G. BAIRD, Secretary.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

FRIESIAN (HOLSTEIN) CATTLE

Fair Ground at Pontiac, Mich., Thursday, March 21, 1884.

Auctioneer, COL. C. C. JUDAH, Tallula, IH. ASSISTED BY Col. J, P. FOSTER, Pontiac, Mich.

The undersigned will sell their entire herd of Imported Friesiah Cattle as above. to close out a co-partnership, at public auction, on the Fair Grounds, Pontiac, Mich., March 20, 884. For descriptive catalogues apply to PHELPS & SEELEY,

14feb3t Pontiac, Mich. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMASOO. TIME-TABLE - DECEMBER 9, 1883. WESTWARD.

Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, 4. M. P. M. Kalamazos Express arrives, 4 45
Kalamazos Express, 1 20
Pacific Express, 2 4. Day Express,____ EASTWARD. Night Bxp

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5.1° P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 7:1°, bring passengers from east at 12: 7, P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Dotrott.

J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent, Chicago.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Ohicago.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE, Standard time- 6th meridian. GOING SOUTH.

NY&CNY&B Express. Ex & M Way Pr.

	wabicos.	EX & M	
Le. Grand Rapids	7 30 AM		
Ar. Allegan	8 47 "	5 15 "	1 30 "
Ar. Kalamazoo	9 42 "	6 15 "	11 55 4
Ar. Schoolcraft	10 17 "	654 "	1 45 PM
Ar. Three Rivers	10 45 "	7 24 "	3 37 "
Ar. White Pigeon	11 12 "	7 52 "	4 50 4
Ar. Toledo	5 90 n	2 17 AM	
ir. Cleveland	10 07 44	P 7 4	6 45 PM
Ar. Buffalo	3 21 AM	19 46 par	2 20 "
GOING			
		N Y & C Express.	
e. Buffalo	11 41 par	19 (1 4 14	-
		6 32 "	0 55 PM
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r. Kalamazoo	7 12 "	4 06 4	12 00 4
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r, Allegan		t 40 "	4 25
rand Rapids	9 32 "	6 55 44	8 (0 4
All trains connect at Whinain line, Supt. Kalama	M. E	WATTIE	ains on

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R: Passenger Time Table. GOING NORTH.

(Standard time.) STATIONS.	NO. 1.	NO 3.	NO. 5.	NO. 7:
CincinnatiLv. Richmond	2 87 PM 	10 32 " 5 13 PM 6 52 " 7 02 " 9 02 "	9 52 "	10 35 AB 2 25 PM 2 52 " 3 57 " 4 45 " 9 50 " 10 18 "
	GOING S	SOUTH.		
STATIONS.	NO. 2.	NO. 4.	NO. 6.	NO. 8.
Mackinaw City I				

6 10 AM 9 15 PM 11 33 AM 11 33 AM 11 35 PM 11 45 PM 5 50 44 Traverse City__

with ordinary care in planting, but

Department. adies

[Read at Ingham Co. Pomona Grange.] Again Pomona calls: Aguin her voice we hear; Come friends and Patrons, one and all, And to her call give ear.

What does Pomona want? Why is she calling now? Are these the questions that I see Reflected on your brow?

She's calling for the help Your stalwart arms can give, To aid us in our noble work And bid our Order live.

Her foes are on the track. We hear their battle-cry; Up Patrons, drive the foeman back; We'll conquer them or die.

Who are Pomona's foes? Oppression and his host: And to destroy her gilded halls They've proudly made their boast. Fair liberty was once

By this proud host assailed. But friends of freedom joined the ranks, And made the monster quail.

Are ye not freedom's friends? Then wave your banners high, Let not the sisters, Liberty, Or fair Pomona die. Gird on your armor bright,

Your pledge again renew, Stand ready to defend the right With brothers good and true. United we shall stard;

Divided we may fall; Oppression then will rule the land And make us vassals, all. Then be ye not dismayed,

But sound this battle-cry, Down with oppression's hydra head; Our Order shall not die.

- Mrs. A. Lawrence.

[Essay read by Mrs. O. M. Sikes at the Pomona Grange held at Volinia, Cass County, in Oct. 1880:]

"The woman who makes the best loaf of bread is entitled to her laurels just the admiration we feel for a noble as much as she who writes the best poem." This is the true idea of worth: whatever is done well, the doer deserves credit according to the measure ings, our faces may be a palace at of success, and not according to the quality of the thing done. If he who causes two blades of grass to grow, where but one grew before, be a benefactor, how much more a benefactor he whose inventive genius opens up avenues for intellectual improvement and mind development. Such an avenue is the Grange with its libraries, music, on political questions without partisanessays, discussions, reading and recitations, each provoking thought without which there can be no growth. Thus we find the Grange an open door to improvement in all grades of society; be they young or old, rich or poor.

The times are propitious for advancement. From every Grange comes the call for speakers, for writers and singers, and the person must be wide awake hear of the corruptions of governindeed; who can read an essay of 30 minutes length that will hold the at- as daily practiced, we are apt to look tention of an audience. The demand is back and think of the founders of this for condensed thought, a great many republic and sigh for the old time infacts put in few words; the embelish- tegrity, forgetting the greatness of ing must be very carefully done, the our present population and the influx periods must be nicely rounded, but not so much as to usurp the place of the solid substance. So fast do welive everything is carried on the "high pressure" system; this being the fact, as Patrons, we cannot afford to go slow; live, active members must be put in the officers' chairs and have live subjects for consideration. The best teachers in the schools are those whose eyes and ears are open to collect a variety of ideas and study for new methods of presenting them, so as to interest and attract. Many of us are too old to take our satchel of books and little dinner pail and trot off to school, but amid our cares and anxieties and longing for breadth and depth and growth, there comes an invitation to the Grange in which we find a school where many branches are taught; comprising not only the farm and household, where the principles of temperance, patience, preference, charity and love for humanity, is inculcated. Intemperance stalks through the land heedless of birth, station or condition. This curse has caused more broken vows, aching hearts shedding of tears, and agonizing cries and groans and tears; wasted lives and crushed hopes, and it is an appalling fact that every day children are being born to drunken parents to perpetuate the appetite. What can be done to stay the tide more than has already been, and is being done.

Societies are organized adopting more stringent measures than ever before, and yet the ravages remind us of the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday, discouraged and heart sick, we cry out in our emergency, "Is there no balm in Gilead, and no physician there that my people are not healed?"

The Grange is doing a noble work in encouraging the virtues which destroy the desire for low companionship. What can we do more? If we have not been sufficiently united, and there but the title page of the great volume best, than to use large quantities of is union in strength, then let us be united: if organization is power, let us organize, if co-operation is advantageous let us co-operate; whatever is for the downfall of King Alchohol let us be as one man to do it. We cannot afford to lectual and oratorical pigma beside our and often at the cheap grocery around parley as to ways and means; but each own Sumners, Clays, Websters and the corner, paying the grocer for so put a shoulder to the wheel nearest him and lift with a will; surely success over our land, no one towering suffi- and twine.

splendent glory. We must increase our libraries, scatter good books everywhere, so fill the minds of our young men with the events in the lives of great men that the billiard parlor will while another is a throne where honor sits, or the palace where love is ensaid, "this face so cold, was a casket of make your influence felt for good. The character. What Maria Litta was we may all in a measure become, by cultivating pure thoughts and kind feeltoil, if it but fits us for a higher state of enjoyment after our work is done. The Grange is especially beneficial to the young, as it teaches them to reason ship, thus helping them to form a true basis for government. We believe the republic is in the Grange, through this medium of education and fraternizing, and capital no longer rule but harmojustice will be the result. When we come? ment officials, of fraud and dishonesty, of foreign paupers and criminals to be governed and kept within bounds; and the increase of drunkenness among our own countrymen and the influence that would remove the Bible from our common schools. In view of all this we may well ask if our rulers are so corrupt and so large a class of the people ignore and defy the law of laws. What will save this nation? Let us look about us and I think we may take courage. Is there not on every

clinging to the top rung of the lada century to make a great man, but of the 19th century, we may count them by the hundred; talk as you may of the progressive development and wonderful achievements of Grecian intellect the masterly culture of Athens with her profound statesmen and philosophers and strategists, her electrical orartists, her studious and comprehensive produced by Attica and which culminated during her greatest greatness and fame, in the presence of her Demosthenes, Aristidies, Socrates, Phythogaras, Euclid Euripides, Plato Aristotle, ing. The best material is the cheapest, Aristies, Herodotus and Xenophon, is as And better use less material and the of achievements accomplished so many poor stuff and witness a failure. A lady centuries ago; yet if that orator should said to me. "It is economy to borrow drop into our midst with all his pris- money(if one has it not already) and go tine powers, he could not stand beside to a large town and buy a large quana Castellar, and would be but an intel- tity of groceries, then to buy a little, Calhouns, whose names are legion all much extra time, and so much paper

ment.

was a time when the impliments of a marked sensation. What has brought cussion, only I will say, she is a good warfare against ignorant and supersti- all this about !- the printing press, the economist, and manager of her housetion were so plenty, so cheap, and so great educator of nations. "Take the hold affairs. effective as the present. The nation's best words ever uttered by a Cicero, character is formed by its literature; or the best lines ever penned by a to-day the standard works are in the Homer aided by the embellishing pow- Hosford's, or the royal baking powreach of every family; the young peo- ers of the first translations in exist- der is the purest. Another requisite and ple are searching history, scanning ence and they will bear no comparison luxury is plenty of good dry wood, not maps and discussing biographers, read- to the words and stanzas of our own the kind that smokes and smolders, but their every day lives until every one in our newspapers till evidences of the is so hungry for knowledge and the prevalence of intellectual greatness are days and evenings are all too short for as plentiful as autumn leaves. The the investigations to be made. News- age in which we live seems to accelerpapers are in demand everywhere, and ate its own progressive development by when such men as De Witt Talmage, the momentum it receives in each new Beecher, Storrs, Thomas, Irving, Spurladyance: where it is to end the most geon, Collier, Cook and a host like them prophetic cannot predict; but the pracare giving their best thoughts through | tical observer with mind and eye on | to split some wood before you go to the the pulpit and press, and Tilton, Gough, the alert gazes into the near future field to work." Sometimes if I have Bunga, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Livermore, with a well grounded expectancy in not very much baking to do I leave the Stanton and Maloy besides a myriad of the discoveries in the sciences and phillesser lights sending out their influence osophy which shall utterly eclipse any- get the article made and in the oven from the rostrum; surely the darkness thing the world nas yet witnessed. must flee away, and the glorious light Does it not seem with all this in view of purified intelligence shine with re- the young must realize the grand pos- dishes, open the sleeping room windows sibilities of their future, and cease to not satisfy.

The social arm of the Grange endeavors to build up the character of its loose its charm. Oh, it pays to live pure members spiritually, morally and inuseful lives. The eulogist paid this tellectually; for the three must be combeautiful tribute to the late Maria Litta bined to make a perfect whole; for the sweet songstress, whose life work this purpose we establish carefully sewas done at the age of 22 years. "She lected libraries; one cannot read the was to everyone a lighted candle in a thoughts of great men without in some darkened room; she was the luster of a measure catching something of their diamond, the song of a bird, the melo-spirit. Who can read Thanotopsis dy of a harp, the fragrance of a bed and not have his higher nature stirred of June roses; and again one face is a to its depths and how grateful we feel cell where avarice dwells, another is a to a Bayard Taylor for the glimpse home where treachery is encased, an- nay; full view he gives us of countries other a den where malignity riots, we never would have known, but for his speaking pen. And we can almost hear the voice of the Quaker poet as he shrined;" then turning to the coffin pleads for the African slave and condemnation of the wrong that enslaves pearls, an urn of flowers." Oh young a human being. Longfellow has fallen people, does it not pay to live pure, and asleep but his poems are familiar as household words and dear as household most choice language cannot express treasures, people of all nations have enshrined them in their heart of hearts. We are called a reading nation. Which class shall we read, the authors I have raferred to, or trash which satisfies not, but causes us to live feverish least where love is enshrined. Who unnatural lives. Can you be satisfied would not be willing to spend long to feel the great heart of the nation hours in wearisome study and close that with impatience to dig from the application, aye, years of continuous earth its treasures, from the atmosphere its mysteries and from the starry firmament its hidden glories and not respond?

In this brief half hour I have endeavored to present some of the advantages of the Grange and the result on the character of the principles taught regeneration and perpetuity of this therein. I now invite you to come in; we need your vivacity, your vigor, your freshness, and you shall have the beneventure there is nothing to lose, but niously combine with labor and social great advantages to secure. Will you

Household Economy.

able to hear people continually harping upon the way our predecessors manthese latter days. Some people think constantly to prevent burning until a-days I do not think so. Surely, they did not work more than all the time, neither could they be more tired than quire a very hot fire, cookies, a modersome of us at the close of each day cupies so much time, and makes such poor returns in the aggregate stick to the baking pan, let them re-They could enumerate the many hun- main for a moment or two and moisture hand a call for more light, more knowldreds of pounds of cheese sent to the edge; the doors of institutions of learndistant market.. The almost numbering everywhere are being thrown open less skeins of yarn spun, or yards of to women and educators in every cloth woven; so much of our time is branch are nerving themselves to meet spent in the making of fancy work, then the requirements; more young men caring for it, and keeping the dust off than ever before from the rural disfrom it. The washing of great quantricts are knocking at the doors of our tities of dishes, because fashion tells us colleges and universities for admitwe must have a separate dish for each tance and the girls are not a whit bekind of food on our table. Now-a-days hind their brothers in mind growth. Is we have gotten into a certain "rut" there not hope for a nation whose comand it is no easy matter to get out of mon people have a thirst for improveit, even if we were disposed to trynamely baking of so much fresh bread. There will ever be room at the top; In many household s, cake and pie is but there is at the present time more made every day, and bread every other day, and hot biscuit between times to der than in any period of the world's pamper an already perverted appetite. history. It has been said that it takes In this method of procedure we do not have as much time for other duties or one writer has said. In this 8th decade pleasures as we might have, had we the plan of only baking on certain days of the week. Of the former times I like the old fashioned brick oven, from whose ample capacity come forth the delicate baked white bread, the delicious brown bread, a variety of pies, the famous Boston baked beans, and a huge loaf of ators, her brilliant poets, her inspired "mothers fruit cake," in quantities which would last several days, and the historians. Yet all this array of talent little folks did not have the habit (then as now) of asking the critical question

"When was this thing baked?" There are certain requisities necessary to a successful day's work in bak-

must crown our efforts, as there never ciently above his compeers, to produce I leave the question with you for dis-

Never use the cheap brands of baking powder, as they are so adulterated. Order prepare a long time beforehand the inevitable wood pile." I should think the man who neglected this part of his farming would hate himself (not his wife)if he is obliged to hear each morning this injunction, "John I am going to bake to day, don't forget breakfast dishes without washing till I and then I do all the dishes at once. But ordinarily I wash the breakfast spread the bed clothes on chairs around care for the frivolous things that do the room, sweep and dust the sitting room, comb my hair, put on a clean apron, and then I am ready for business, and if any one calls unexpectedly my house and myself are not in disorder. I try to bring every thing from the pantry to the work table before commencing operations. I have a large dripping pan which I keep for this especial pur pose, on which I place the cans of soda, baking powder, nutmeg grater, cake cutter, Dover egg beater, rolling pin, and flavoring extracts, cups, spoons, knives, and everything required. Then I sift all the flour I think I need. In the making of cake it is best to first stir the butter and sugar together to a cream, beat the whites and yolks of the eggs separate. If baking powder is to be used sift it through the required amount flour twice, adding the milk the last thing before baking. Line the cake dish with paper greased with butter. generate steam, to prevent the cake from burning, or drying out; this is especially desirabe in baking different kinds of delicate cake. To tell when the cake is done press the finger on the top to make an indentation, if it rises back, it is done, or, gather clean straws from the barn, and lay aside for future and in easily without any sticking to it. ret. In the making of juicy pies, just unity and equity will be established fit of our mature judgement. In the only used round yellow plates lined coming settlers. A few of the timber of men who have gone through col-

with so much stickiness and trouble in rolling them out. Ginger snaps reate fire. When they are baked place a ing in a jar. If they are inclined to will gather on them, then they can be easily removed. The same will loosen

MYRA.

A Boy's Estimate of His Mother's Work.

"My mother gets me up, builds the fire, gets my breakfast and sends me

off. said a bright youth. What then?" asked the reporter "Then snegets my father up, and gets his breakfast and sends him off Then gets the other children their breakfast and sends then to school; and then she and the baby have their break fast.

"How old is the baby?" "Oh, she is 'most two, but she can

walk and talk as well as any of us., "Are you well paic?"

"I get \$2 a week and father gets "How much does your mother get?

With a hew ldered look the boy said, 'Mother! Why she con't work for any

body." "I thought you said she worked for

all of you. "Oh, yes, for all of us she does; but

there ain't no money in it."

A Modern Student.

The Rev. Dr Ritchie, of Edinburgh. though a very clever man, once met with his match. When examining a student as to the classes he had attend ed, he said, "And you attended the class in

mathematics?

"How many sides has a circle?" "Two," said the student.

"What are they?" What a laugh in the court the stu dent's answer produced when he said

'An in ide, and an outside one."

"Does any effect ever go before the

cause?" "Yes."

"Give me an instance?" "A man wheeling a wheelbarrow.'
The Doctor then sat down and pro-

posed no more questions.

The Forests; Our Friend. ests which once covered southern obtained of nurse, men, l n Michigan, was necessary to the devel- transplanted very young, and bear fruit on wide regions of country, planted in any hoed crop during the where constant failures have occurred first three or four years and the trees since the forests were swept away. We carefully cultivated, until they are all know the relief afforded when we well established when orchard grass or gain the leward side of thick timber, clover can be sowed. But little loss while driving over a wind swept coun- of use of ground will be sustained as try, with the degree of cold away be- the young wood lot will soon become low zero. That fruit trees, canes, and a paradise for the calves, lambs and vines are protected by a belt of timber pigs. between them and the prevailing winds has been proved repeatedly. The exemption from the effects of tion is requisite to success. Rough cold, witnessed on high grounds, broken places are found on many which are immediately surrounded by much lower grounds, is caused by currents of air which rise above the colder strata and condense, and fall upon the surface af the valleys, and lower thinning and planting and proper care evels. This exemption is not so marked when a low degree of cold is accompanied with a high wind; as, at such times, unless the wind should pass over a large body of water. It will often be much colder on the open elevation, than on the valley adjoining, which is protected by wood land. Spring frosts occur later in the season and are more severe and destructive than formerly. Large open areas of country usually suffer more by spring frosts than a country alternating with timber and clearing. If currents Place a dish of water in the oven to of air move parallel with the timber, the air is deflected from the timber and condensation of cold and consequent frost is avoided. The same effects may be observed on an orchard, or on the immediate vicinity of a single tree, where strawberry blossoms would be uninjured, when nearly all are killed when growing a short disuse to try the cake with, if they slip out tance from trees. The timber culture act, which was designed to establish a

asses cookies, it is well to put all the been carefully cultivated and cared men of the world. Something is wantffort of land holders and farmers. But their work made more show when newspaper on the table, and lay each Throughout the best part of southern ed by winds which sweep almost untheir supply of wood by the use of coal, the original forests must soon disap pear. Now what can be done to restore in some measure the equilibrium of as these deserving of the honor beour climate and the beauty and pros- stowed upon them by calling them edpective value of the farms in Michigan? Our State has very wisely en- life by abusing it and the second cercouraged tree planting upon the public highways, and statistics of the pendent and helpless. One more conacresge of wood remaining in different dition. How many men there are counties, are being gathered. But the who in their youth had little or no people cannot expect the State to aid chances for schooling, men who when them materially in this matter. Tree soung worked hard for their support planting which will prove of climatic and perhaps that of a dependent famand econimic value to Michigan farms should not be confined to the road are found to have received such a side, and to a few ornamental trees in training as to enable them to comfront of the house. A plantation of several acres of the most useful and educated men have, but independentbeautiful of our native forest trees ly and in a self reliant manner, knowshould be made. This plantation ing just how to apply the knowledge should be made on the south and west they have received. Their morals are of the house and out buildings when good and success may have crowned practicable, and at a sufficient distance their efforts in business and they may to shelter the orchard and small fruit be contented and happy but because gardens from the winter winds. In a they are unable to express their plot of four acres, I would plant one- thoughts no matter how valuable and half with sugar maples, and the remaining two acres with walnut, but- cal statements they are said to possess ternut, hickory, and a good portion no education. with the American chestnut which has proved itself both in growth and fruit well adapted to southern Michi- not for money that men toil and sacrigan. A row of evergreen trees might fice, but money is something that can be planted on the outside, but I would be exchanged for pleasures and commake the future wood land a thing of forts. The real object of every man is The Doctor next enquired, "And joy forever to future generations of to put himself in such a position as you attended the motal philosophy juvenile inheritors by planting the will enable him to be happy. Then if to nut and sugar bearing trees. The elm, be happy is the chief object of life a

small trees grown in an opening are The removal of the magnificent for- best. The nut bearing trees may opment of the country. With the most care used or they will die. ___e country denuded of its forests the better way is to plant several nuts on same climatic conditions might have each hill where the trees are to grow; prevailed fifty years ago, as at the and after a good tree is established reing the best poets, weaving it all into statesmen and poets read every day that which will produce an even, clear, present time. But the early pioneers move others. Nuts of all kinds are bright fire. I hope all the brothers of our all bear witness that, with the coun- sure to germinate if planted late in try covered with timber the climate autumn without having been dried or was much more equable. The young heat in bulk. They may not show orchards surrounded by dense forests themselves until midsummer, and it is were never injured by winter's cold; necessary to mark the hills with a covand peaches, piums, and all tender ering of different colored earth, or by fruits, flourished and seldom failed to short sticks. The ground may be

> The best land is not too good for the tree plantation; and thorough cultivafarms where the germs of the origina forests have not become extinct, and a fine growth of trees can often be induced in such situations by judicious against depredations of stock.

What Makes an Educated Man?

[Read before Farmers' Association of Ant-were and Paw Paw Dec. 6, 1883, by W. T. Welch.] The word educate is made up of two

roots E and ducere, E meaning out and ducere to bring or to lead out. As in educating a person, educating implies the leading cut of the intellect, and whatever goes to make up the training of a person is his education. This was the original meaning of the word but common usage has taken upon itself to narrow this meaning considerably, for now in speaking of a man's education we refer to that store of knowledge which he has obtained from his schooling and books, this is the meaning intended to be conveyed in the usual sense, for do we not speak of a man who has had a good course at school as having a good education the cake is done. I abhor the idea of growth of timber upon each govern- though he be extremely immoral. using a splinter from the broom which ment section of improved lands, has How often when speaking of s man of doses the sweeping from cellar to gar- utterly failed to accomplish the pur- this class we say, "How strange that a pose intended. Speculators and land man so well educated would stoop to before I place them in the oven, I bind grabbers, have taken timber claims in an act so low and degrading." Men the edge with a narrow strip of white advance of settlements and by making of this class are called educated though cloth dipped in cold water, this pre- a show towards fulfilling the require- they be immoral and unprincipled, vents the juice from coming out. and ments of the law, have been enabled but it needs only a thought to detercausing such a waste of sugar, and to hold the lands until profitable sales mine whether their education is comsaving much reaction. Of late I have of their claims could be made to in- plete or not. Again we have a class with white porcelain. A sewing girl entries were made with the intention lege perhaps have graduated with gave me a new idea of the "fitness of of ac juiring title by fulfilling the ac- bonor and may be moral men; but things," she said she never ate pie bak- quirements of the law; and fine when the time comes for them to ened on a square tin, as so many house- growths of timber are often seen on gage in the real work of life they are keepers feed the dog and cat on them, the great prairies west of the Missouri found sadly deficient in some of the and she thought perhaps they might river. The finest of these timber belts qualities which are indispersable to I suppose it is not pleasant or profit- not wash out the corners sufficently. have, however, been planted by far- make them able to step out independ-In the making of ginger snaps, or mo- mers on their own premises, and have antly and take their places among the aged their affairs, or to think and feel, ingredients together (in a pan, except for until they form an effective barrier ing, something has been neglected in that the former times were better than flour) and place it on the stove, stirring from the effects of the cold prairie their education, for instead of being winds; and are rendering the country able to launch out boldly on the voyour grandmothers and our mothers, the contents are scalding, then stir in much more beautiful and home like. sge of life on which a man's natural worked harder than we women do now- the flour. This method does away Much interest on forestry is being ability may be likened to a canoe and manifested by s cieties in several his education the paddles, he finds States; but li tle can be accomplished himself unable to employ his oars in on a large scale except by individual connection with his craft and becomes dependent on some abler individual who kindly tows him on. These men written or talked about; our work oc- one on it separately till cold, before plac- Michigan, the little timber remaining are said to possess a liberal education is usually on the middle of the sec- but it avails them nothing more than tions and is constantly being prostrat- the consolation derived in flattering themselves that they possess one, it obstructed over the country, and does not make them independent and though many farmers, are eking out self reliant and it has lacked a great deal of preparing them for the stern duties of life

Are they educated? Are such men ucated. The first class cannot enjoy tainly cannot be happy in being deily, but on arriving at manhood they mence life not as our before mentioned original, in good gramatical and logi-

The object of this life is happiness. Every act is to secure pleasure. It is lawn and other varieties of trees should man should receive such an education be planted by the road side. The as will enable him to acquire happiground for the timber plat should be ness. None of these classes of men are thoroughly prepared and marked into fully educated. They are educated in squares of eight feet. The maples can some of its special branches of a full always be procured and will all grow education, while they are to a greater

es ree ignorant of many essenof real education.

schollarly dudes. A man to be tho membered. roughly educated should possess an education made up of three roots. First, that which fits him for his par- sues and gladly welcomed Grandpa ticular business of life or his profcs- and the "Cousins" with their logic sional education. Second, that which and encouraging words. teaches him his duties as a man and citizen or moral and political educa- should have appeared before, but tion. Third, that which teaches him through some mistake was left out. of his higher relations or religious education.

Man needs that education most which will be most useful to him and an overwhelming majority of our people think that the most useful is that which enables a man to accumulate the most money. Hence they regard professional education the most useful, and regard time spent in obtaining that of a more general charactras wasted. But a man may be pro-

fent at the business he may be enged in and not be happy. We all now of men who are good in their espective vocations as mechanics and professional men, but when taken outside of their special trade or profession they are found to be ignorant of matters of a most general character. May be they do not mingle in any society but whose social value would be expressed by zero. A man who does not mingle in the society of his fellow beings knows nothing of the world outside of his particular business, is not deriving the benefits which should be enjoyed by every person of educa-, ion and intelligence. A man may be ood in his business occupation or

ide and derive pleasures from the

ork which it necessitates but he can

not devote all the time allotted him in

als shop or office. There are times when he is with his neighbors, with his family and much of it when he is alone. If he does not know how to use this leisure time so as to derive pleasure and happiness from it he is indeed a pitiable man. But he who lossesses an education which enables him to spend those leisure hours with pleasure and profit to himself and those about 1 im, has acquired a knowledge which is truly a great possession. Such an education is not the result of a training in one of the essentials to the exclusion of some others but is ger eral and is properly called a general education which all need equally. Which teaches man his duties to his fellow man as a citizen and member of the community in which he lives. Which broadens him and makes him able to get outside the narrow channel of his calling and grapple with the current questions of state and society. Which enables him whether in palace or cottage, in society or alone to appreciate that which is cultured and refined. Which instills into his mind principles of virtue and justly, to understand and admire the great works of nature and to love and reverence their creator. Such is a general education and he who possesses such is truly an educated man.

Ponths' Bepartment.

THE POSTMAN.

Steadily on, goes the postman gray-In duty,s path, day after day; Through the sunshine, and the sleet, Bearing missives down the street, Neither knowing their import, nor caring much.

'Tis his line of business, and held as such,

Some have been by fair hands traced: Some, of honest look, so open-faced; Some have such a sort of spidery look, You feel the writer you could not brook. Again, there are those of a great, rude

That perhaps bring the most real comfort of all.

Some are filled with gossip, light as air; Some are weighted down, by a tale of care Some are filled with stories, playful jest, Some set the readers heart at rest. Some are filled with girlish life, and fun, Yet the postman's glad, when day is done

For the elements ever must be meet. Whether 'tis sunshine, rain or sleet. As he carries the missives of joy or woe. Treading the pavement, so weary, I know For he knows not their import, nor cares he

'Tis his line of business, and held as such. -Hildegarde.

Dear Nieces and Nephews:-To say I was surprised at the non-appearance of our department in the last VISITOR would but partly describe my condition after reading the table of contents and carefully looking the paper through.

As I was quite positive there was material on hand, the only conclusion 'excess in any kind of action or in- mance fitted only for persons whose I could arrive at was that "some one had blundered."

It is said the author of the above quotation is indebted to Prime Minis-

Tennyson better than Baron Tennyson, but fortunately all do not agree with me.

That the poet is deserving all the honor that may fall to him in his old age, I with others affirm.

For over thirty years he has been the one great evil to which mankind educated profligates and the class of as Lord Tennyson, that he will be re-

I was greatly pleased at the appearance of the department in January is-

As we know it to be of good material do not think the delay will affect its

Dear Aunt Prue: -I have never lost my interest in the Youth's department and have been grieved to think that I had neither time or talent to devote to it, but your suggestion that looking as though he wa almost frozen, we discuss the temperance question has given me a little hope, as I have an essay upon the subject, already this brother who sent the letter to us, prepared for school and I will send it to you to decide whether it is worth printing or not, for subjects at school are given us for discus sion and half the pupils take one side and half the other. I like this manner of treating them as it is much easier for me to 'argue' than it is to sit down and write an essay on spring or some such subject. Perhaps with your consent some of the cousins may like to treat the subject of temperance taking his note for one year. He had as expressed in our resolution.

Resolved, That intemperance is a greater evil than war.

This resolution seems to me almost an axiom, there are so few who are not in some way made to feel the evil of intemperance, while in our and unpromising an outlook as we own land, at least, there are many had ever seen. On talking with who scarcely know what horror the Charlie we found he was brim full of word war implies. I will now give the principal reasons why either is buying out that establi hment. He an evil. War is an evil: (1.) Because it destroys homes and devastates the country; (2.) It causes great loss of life and capital, and (3.) It checks, for the time being, all progress in the arts and sciences. Intemperance is an evil: (1) Be-

cause it degrades those who indulge in it mentally, morally and physically. (2.) It destroys health and for tune, and (3) It induces pauperism and crime. That intemperance is the overcoat pocket, ate it, and was ready greater evil is shown in the fact that for "business." it works without ceasing, and requires constant vigilance to prevent its inconstant vigilance to prevent its in-crease while war carries on its work tinsel jewelry that had come out of of destruction only for a time, and is of less frequent occurrence now than formerly. I think that one of the most to be dreaded dangers of intemperance, is the fact that it makes its first approaches so enticing that its victim is powerless before he fears any it was that the next morning he startharm. The loss of life through it, is ee off in high spirits with a load of very great, even without counting stuff that we had sold him that a the deaths by accidents, caused by drunken engineers, conductors, cappurity. Which teaches him to reason in the city of Liverpool, England, muskrat, fox and raccoon skins. He there were one hundred and fortyseven deaths of young children in one year caused by the drunken carelessness of their parents.

"It puts to shame the conquerors. Who slay their scores below, For it has deluged millions,

With its lava tide of woe. The money wasted on liquor in this country alone, is something over six millions of dollars annually, all of which is made by the direct destruc- er, and he had bought out a 1 ttle los tion of bread stuffs and does not add one dollar to the national wealth, its only result being more paupers, and fuller prisons. It has been said that were it not for the making of grain, Ecie Railroad, and at the time of his potatoes, &c, into liquors, there death had the largest and best appoinwould be an over-production of these articles, but I think an old farmer aning houses. The above is an unvarswered this objection, rather forcibly nished story of actual life. Charlie, perhaps, but in a practical way, by saying, that we could "raise more hogs" as we always called him, was bright, cheerful, happy, never looked on the dark side of life, and yet he was quite and less hell." I think that intem- lame, and with a constitution far from effectually than war, for many who might have become great authors, artists, inventors or statesmer, not to mention the multitudes who might that Charlie had a penny that was not at least, have made worthy citizens, have instead made them alves a We hope this tale from real life may have, instead, made them elves a curse to society.

spectacle does life afford than that of the world, to bravely look an difficulties in the face and resolve to overmen bravely fighting for their homes come them. Do not let such an idea and their country. On the contrary, as failure enter your mind; resolve to intemperance always degrades when it does not kill; and is the chief cause boldly. Do not hesitate to deny yourof wretched homes, destroys industry, self any present ple sure that interioreases pauperism and aggravates ieres with the successful carrying out crime. What more disgusting sight of your purposes. In such a case there is there than that of a man deliberately drinking away his life and intellect, for no other purpose than the gratification of an appetite. I take with no special advantage to himself the term intemperance to mean the or his fellows. It is never of much use use of fermented liquors which is the to point out a fault in the management general acceptation of the word, but of ordinary affairs unless a better way general acceptation of the word, but can at the same time be shown. Mere strictly speaking intemperance is fault finding is an ungracious perfordulgence.' Give the word this mean. minds are depraved. There is in almost ing, and we have the cause of nearly vocation is fault finding, and he sucall evil, for there are very few things ceeds in making his fellows miserable. that are evils, unless excessively in- If that tendency can be repressed, and ter Gladstone for his titular reward. dulged in. It is the intemperate use every member enter into friendly com-Now I like the sound of plain Alfred of food that makes a glutton, the inihis way faults drop out and the gentemperate love of money that makes enal tone of affairs be greatly improved a miser, the intemperate use of liquor The Grange that has a fault finder that makes a drunkard, and the in- who watches for every appearance of

poet laureate of England and now he is subject and which is capable of But of the three classes I believe the receives an heriditary title, and is remaking all good things evil; even successful moral man is more deserv- membered among her peers. But it is turning religion into bigotry, and ingly entitled to such honors than are as the author of "In Memoriam" not thereby causing the most cruel of all

Yours affectionately, SUNFLOWER. Dec. 24, 1883.

Recollections for "The Boys."

One November day, over thirty years Sunflowe's article in this number ago, a boy came into a store in a courtry vill-ge in this State with a letter from his brother who was doing a small business in the backwoods of Pennsylvania, telling us to let this boy have goods to tne amount of \$50, and he would guarantee the payment of them, We began talking to the boy about what he wished and expected to do. He was not over fifteen years old, tall, thin, and permanently lame in one leg, so that he had to use a cane to walk. Thinly and poorly clad, and yet he was bright, cheery and full of hope. He told us his parents were dead, and he had been living with doing chores at the house and store and trying to help enough to pay for his living. A peddler had recently come to their cross road store, who was sick and "dead broke." He stayed at the little tavern for a few days. when an opportunity occurring for him to take charge of a gang of men in a logging camp, he offered to sell his horse, wagon and harness and a few sundries very cheap. Charlie (for that was his name) finally prevailed upon his brother to buy out the whole establishment for him for \$35, come to us to buy goods and go ped-dling. We looked out of the door; there was an old grey horse, so thin that it seemed as though every wind might blow through him; an old dilapidated peddler's wagon and harness to match—the whole thing taken together presented about as cheerless hope; he thought he had made the said he knew he could make money; that he could stay at the farmers' houses nights, and his lodging would cost him very little, and that although there was not much money in that section, he would trade for anything the people would part with and bring it to us. He was so hapeful and positive that we began to think that the right stuff was in him, and remem bering that "where there was a will there was a way," we told him that we would sell him. He put his horse in our stable, took his lunch out of his

We have laughed with him hundreds of times since then over that aftera store that was burned in the great fire at Oswego. There were seven large drawers full of it that we had bought for \$10 a drawer. The prices that we placed upon the jewelry, made his face laugh all over. "Why," says he, "I can make a lot of money out of these things." Well, the short of mounted to about \$100. In a little over a week he came back, his wagon loaded down with butter, cheese, lard a very fair, serviceable bay horse. We took all this country produce he had collected in settlement, and found he had made about \$60 for the week's work, besides the difference in the value of the horse. He went on through the winter and next summer buying. selling and trading, until he had made about \$650. One day he told us that his business had increased so much and the wear and tear from constant exposurere and traveling was so great he could not stand it much longgrocery on the Sinnamahoning, a creek over in the lumber regions of Pennsylvania. From that point he went on and on. He became a large lumber dealer, moved to a point on the ted store in the village, owned a block of stores and a number of dwellbe of service to some of 'Our Boys,,that it may encourage them to meet War does not degrade those who the discouragements that attend a fight in a just cause. What grander poor young man in getting ahead in the world, to bravely look all difficulsuc eed, Lay out your plans for the

can be but one result, and that is suc-A person given to fault-finding can that makes a drunkard, and the intemperate indulgence of passion that causes war. Thus giving intemperate indulgence of passion that in the causes war. Thus giving intemperate indulgence of passion that some means for there is no profit in his labor.—From he Husbandman, ance its broadest meaning. We have Elmira, N.Y.

Speeches and Reporters

liaments to any publication of their proceedings that they imprisoned and expelled several of its members for re-porting the debates. But as the pub-lic would know what their representa-tives said and did, the debates were reported as spoken by the orators of the Roman Senate.

the reported specches of Lord Chatham was composed by the doctor, whose formal period and balanced antithese were wholly unlike the pure, racy English spoken by the great orator. At last Parliament to prevent mis representations of what passed in its sessions, consented to overlook the presence of those whom Moulay called "a fourth estate of the resim." But their presence is even at this day only tolerated. It is within the power of any member to expel them from the House by simply saying to the Speaker, "I think I see strangers Speaker, "I think I see strangers present," whereupon that officer will be obliged to order the galleries to Le cleared.

Usually, members of Parliament, as s also the case with members of Congress, owe the improved versions of their speeches to the scholarly reports. Occasionally they have been victims of some freakish reporter, intent upon

Mr. Wilberforce the patienthropist who was short of stature having in defollowing ludicrous passage put into his speech by an Irish reporter. "For potatoes, Mr. Speaker, potatoes

sir, make men healthy; potatoes make men tail. More e-pecially do I feel this, because, being under the common size I must ever lament that I was not for tered under that genial vegetable, the

When the justly incensed member complained of this indignity to the House, the members would see only the ludicrous side of the matter, and greeted his complaint with shouts of laughter.

It is dangerous for a speaking mem per to fall out with the reporters. The English radical, William Cobbet, once abused the reporters ("he called them reporthers") for not reporting him as fully as he desired The consequence was that they paid him back by not reporting him at all.

Another member of the House of Commons, Mr. Spring Rice, oncessid something which reflected upon the reporters. They sent him a formal residual control of the response of the House of th mal notice, that unless he publicly apologized he should not be reported.

An Irish member having made a speech in which several peculiar paspublic attention to these peculiaritie, underlined them. The printer of the psper in which the report appeared being called to the lar of the House to answer for his offense, offered to prove that the report was an exact trans script of the member's words.

HELP YOURSELF.-Learn to help yourself, and you will enjoy perfect independence. Men who can defy ad circumstances, and can earn a living in any quarter of the world in which they are dropped down; who can roll up their sleeves at almost anything that offers; and who can even sew on their own buttons, and make themselves a cup of tea when deprived of the help of womankind, are t who are really independant. The most helpful women are kindest and truest; and as for a man, never trust him in any capacity if he has not with in him the true spirit of independence, without which neither strength nor sweetness may be hoped for. In the

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 2 -Ail saloons in the principle cities of the State have closed on account of rigid prosecution. The saloon-keepers of the State will not reopen. "Nary drop" is obtainable here.

THE REAPER DEATH.

PULSIPHER--Died at his residence in Allegan Village, Jan. 5, 1884 of heart disease JAHIEL PULSIPHER, in the 63d year of his age. BROTHER PULSIPHER was a worthy member to help build up the Order in this township About ten months ago, on ascount of poor health he left his farm and moved to Allegan Village where he has since resided. In his death his family cose a kind and affectionate husband and father, and our Order one of its perance checks progress more strong, It taught us a lesson in life of what could be done under discourt husband and father, and our Order one of its most valued members.

> in mourning, and resolutions of sympathy and respect drafted.

> ENOS .- Died at her home in Cheshire Mich, Jan. 16th, 1884, Sister EUNIOR ENOS, aged 32 years.

WHEREAS, Death has entered our field and removed from our midst a worthy sister, therefore, Resolved, That in her death we have lost au efficient charter member who ever per-formed cheerfully all duties devolving upon

her, and earnestly worked for the best interest of the Order. Resolved. That we tender our sympathies to the bereaved family in this the time of their sore affliction.

Resolved, That a page in our record be devoted to her memory, and that our charter be draped in mourning, for sixty days, that a copy of the above resolutions be presented to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Gently fold the wasted hands, O'er the pulseless breast, Softly press the eyelids down, Leave her to her rest.

No more work, and strife, and care, Shall disturb her peace, No more yearning for the time, Life's sad dream shall cease. In another land than ours,

Light has dawned for her, Where with bright ones chanting praise Joins this worshipper.

She hath found this wondrous rest, To God's children given, She hath found the Saviour's grace, She's at home in heaven.

ANDERSON.-Sister JANE ANDERSON died of consumption at her home near Carson-

So hostile were the old English Par-

At one period, Dr. Johnson reported the debates in both Houses as spoken in" The Senate of Liliput." Many of

indulging his sense of humor.

bate alluded to potatoes, had the

He did not apologize, and was not reported for two years.

"That may be," exclaimed the irate Irishman, "but did I spake them in italice?"—Selected.

battle of life there is but one way to succeed-fight it out yourself.

Grain and Provisions.

New York, Feb. 12.—Flour steady, moderate ir quiry from exporters and jobbers. Wheat, % % colower; variable, unsettled; very brisk speculative 'rading mainly in Yay; No. 1 white, nominal; sales. \$23,000 bu. No. 2 red, March, \$1.69%@1.10%; 640,000 bu. April. \$1.12% @1.13%; 624,000 bu. May, \$1.15@1.15%; 53,000 bu. June, \$1.164% 0.163%. Oorn, dull; %@4 lower; mixed western, spot, 51@64%; futures, 62% @66%. Oats, dull, shede lower; western, 40% 47. "ork, firm, quiet; new mess, \$17.00. Lard, higher, strong; steam rendered, \$10.10.

DETBOIT, Feb. 12.—12:30 r. M.—Wheat, cash, \$1.04%; Feb. \$1.04%; Mar. \$1.06; April, \$1.09; May, \$1.09%; No. 2 red, cash \$1.03%; No. 2 white, 96 bid; No. 3 red 89, "orn, No. 2 cash \$1% asked. Oats, No. white, 89%; No. 2, 36%. Plour. Wheat. Corn. Oats.

musband and father, and our Order one of its most valued members.

The Charter of our Grange will be draped n mourning, and resolutions of sympathy and 87% Feb.

CHICAGO. Veb. 12.—Regular wheat, higher; 55% Feb.; 96% March; \$1.02% May Corn, higher; 54 Feb. Oats, shade higher; 32% Feb. Pork, irregular; \$18.00 Feb. Lard, firm; \$9.

New York, Feb. 12.—Butter, dull, heavy; western, @35c; Elgin creamery 87. Cheese, firm, 3@15, poor to choice. Sugar, firm but quiet. Molasses, firm. Bloe, firm. demand fair. Coffee, quiet, rteady. Tallow, steady; 77-16@74. Western eggs, dull; 39. CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT.

Chioago, Feb. 12.—Hogs—receipts 17,000; active, strong; 15@.5c higher; light, \$6.25@7.00; rough packing \$5.50@7.00; heavy packing and shipping, \$7.00@7.80. Oattle—receipts, 5.300; now weak; exports \$6.25@7.00; good to choice, \$5.80@6.25; common to fair, \$5.00@5.75.

BENNETT

T. L. WHITE, GIRARD, Branch Co., Mich.

OUR NEW

arn, Ky., July 23, 1883. Writes:-The two SEND ALL ORDERS TO World Manf'g Co. 122 Nassau Street, New York

It is seldom that we meet with an article that so fully corresponds with its advertised good qualities as does the New American Lever Watch. It has the advantage of being made of that precious metal Aluminum Gold; its works are of the best make, and the general style of the case rank it with the best Watches made anywhere. We recom-mend it to our readers as a Watch that will give entire satisfaction.

ville, Sanilac county, Mich., Jan. 10th. She was a charter member of Charity Grange, No. 417, and held honorary positions in the Grange from the time of organizing, and at the time of her death held the office of Worthy Master. She was an earnest worker in the cause of the Grange, refined, cultivated, in society a kind friend and neighbor, beloved and respected by all who knew her. In her home the center of all that was good and noble, the loss of her kind, motherly care will long be felt.

As brothers and sisters in view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and the greater bereavement of those nearer and dearer.

Resolved, That in the death of Sister An-DERSON, Charity Grange, No. 417, has lost one of its most useful members for whom we Resolved; That we tender our sincere heart-

felt sympathy to the bereaved husband and sorrowing family.

Resolved, That copies of this testimonial be sent to the family to the Sanilac Co. Jeffer-sonian, Croswell Democrat and Grange Visi-Tor for publication, and that our charter be

McINTYRE .- By the death of Sister Mc-INTYRE, Redford Grange, will miss from its ranks one who was ever earnest and active in its prosperity and adversity.

draped for sixty days.

Though we believe that we are under the care of an Allwise Providence, and that the Good Shepherd calls his flock from life's cold sages occurred, the reporter, to call sterms to a better sphere, yet when we realize the loss we have suffered our hearts are filled with deep sorrow.

Conscious that our cause for sorrow is slight compared with that of Bro. McIntyre, we tender him our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of his bereavement.

Resolved, That our hall be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and that these resolutions be published; and that a copy be engrossed and presented to the family of Sister McIntyre. PEASE - Died Dec. 28, 1883, Mrs. MINER-

VA PEASE aged sixty-nine years. WHEREAS, Our Divine Master has in his providence removed from our earthly number,

our respected Sister, MINERVA PEASE, therefore, Resolved, That we extend our warmest sympathy to her bereaved relatives and friends.

Resolved, That by her death, we lose a worthy sister and an honest advocate of our Order, and, that as a tribute of respect for our sister, our hall and charter be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the minutes of the Grange, a copy furnished the relatives, and a copy sent to the Grange VISITOR for publication.

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(Continued from last week.)

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E. W. Marsh, of the Democrat, bought a Jas. Boss' Gold Watch case 1s years ago, and carried it until a short time ago, when I purchased it, and sold it to a customer. The case showed no signs of wear, except that natural to any case, and I am satisfied can be safely guaranteed for at least ten years more. I have sold the James Boss' Gold Watch Case for many years, and the parties who bought the first ones are carrying them to-day, as well satisfied as though they had bought a solid gold case costing twice the money. I regard them as the only cases of this kind a jeweler should sell who desires to give his customers the worth of their money or values his reputation. WM. J. CUSHWAY, Jeweler.

Send 3 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Phila delphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made. (To be Continued.)

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	STATIONS.	No. 2. Mail, Ex. Sun.	No. 4. Day Express. Ex. Sun.	No. o. Pacific Express Daily.	No. 8. B Creel Pass'g'r. Ex. Sun.	STATIONS.	No. 1. Mail Ex. Sun.	No. 3. Limited Express Daily.	Atlantic Express Daily.	No. 11 Valp'so Accom Ex. Sur
"	Port Huron_ Imlay City Lapeer Flint Det., G. W. Div.	8 15 " 9 07 "	7 50 AM 9 13 " 9 55 " 8 25 AM	8 · 0 PM †9 05 " 9 30 " 10 10 "	4 10 Pm 5 19 " 5 43 " 6 25 "	Le, Chicago	10 06 " 11 50 " 12 07 PM	3 21 PM 4 13 " 5 25 "	8 30 PR 9 23 " 10 40 "	5 20 PI 6 20 "
Lv.	Det., D. G H.&M. Pontiac " Holly " Durand "		8 32 " 9 20 " 9 53 " 10 27 "	8 35 " 9 83 " 10 11 " 11 06 "	4 30 " 5 35 " 6 20 " 7 05 "	" Stillwell " South Bend_ " Grangers " Cassepelis " Marcellus	1 50 **	7 21 "	12 10 AM 12 51 " †1 16 "	No. 7,
" Ar,	Lansing Charlotte Battle Creek	11 00 " 11 40 " 12 40 PM	1 05 "	11 50 " 12 22 AM 1 03 "	7 20 " 8 28 " 9 08 " 10 20 "	" Schoolcraft _ " Vicksburg Ar. Battle Creek	3 08 " 3 22 " 4 00 " 4 20 "	8 10 " 8 35 " 8 55 "	1 36 " 1 46 " 1 40 " 2 35 "	P. H. Pass'g'r Ex Sun 4 35 An
	profession		1 25 " 2 10 " 2 20 " 2 45 " 3 09 "	1 23 " 2 17 " †2 28 "		" Charlotte " Lansing Ar, Durand Lv. Dur., D.G.H&M.	5 24 " 6 01 " 7 25 "	10 15 " 11 06 "	3 37 " 4 15 " 5 23 "	5 32 ··· 6 · 9 ··· 7 40 ···
"	Grangers South Bend_	No. 12. Valp'so Accom.	3 50 "	3 19 "		Ar. Holly, "Pontiac, " Detroit, " Lv. Det., G.W.Div.	8 05- " 8 45 " 9 50 "		6 25 "	9 53 " 10 40 " 11 45 "
"	Valparaiso Redesdale C,RI&P Cros Chicago	6 20 AM 7 05 " 7 40 "	5 25 " 6 48 " 7 45 "	5 52 " 7 15 " 8 10 "		" Flint " Lapeer " Imlay City_ Ar, Port Huron	9 25 "	11 35 " 12 07 AM 1 26 "	6 00 " 6 35 " †6 53 " 7 50 "	9 12 4 9 34 4 10 40 4

Westward, 10:05 A. M., except Sunday. Nos. 1, 7 and 8 will stop at Durand 20 minutes for meals.

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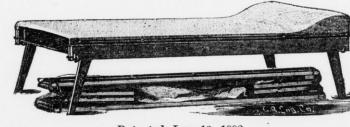
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