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

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# Agricultural Pepartment.

#### BEGINNING AGAIN.

When sometimes our feet grow weary On the rugged hills of life The path stretching long and dreary, With trial and labor rife-

We pause on the tolsome journey, Glancing backward in the valley and glen And sigh with an infinite longing To return and begin again.

Far behind is the dew of the morning In all its fre hness and light, And before are don'ts and shadows,
And the chill and gloom of the night And the chill and groom of the many places
We remember the sunny places
We passed so carelessly then,
And ask with a passionate longing,
To return and begin again.

Ah, vain, indeed is the asking! Life's duties pressed all of us on, And who dare shrink from the labor Or sigh for the sunshine that's gone And it may be not far on before us, Wait fairer places than them: Life paths may yet lead by still waters

Though we may not begin again. For evermore upward and onward Be our paths on the hills of life, And soon with a raident dawning Transfigure the t il and the strife And our Father's hand will lead us.

Tenderly upward then; In the joy and peace of a fairer world He'll let us begin again.

#### Utopian Farm.

Because our farm exists only in fancy it is no reason why it could not exist in reality. All things practical were once theoretical. The notion exists that a quarter section is as little land as will pay to work, and perhaps it is for ripened crops. Yet families are being comfortably supported on five, ten, fi teen, twenty and forty acres of land, and often more money made on the five than on the forty or eighty acre farm. This is done by de voting the farm to specialties-berries, fruits, vegetables. seeds, celery, bees

Our Utopian farm consists of twenty acres of rich, level land, and the spe \$50; likewise pure bred fowls hring It is easy to sell and as it can be sold cialty is cows. One requisite of the \$100 each as quickly as barnyard by the grocer at a much greater profit with other things as tasty and convenient as may be. The barn if possible should be a bank barn with cattle and horses in basement. The hay shoot would also serve as a ventilatoto carry away all stable odors. Spouts may be arranged from the granary above, so corn, oats, and mill feed would be at finger's end. Buildings, garden, potato patch, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries and current plat would altogether occupy one acre. A few stands of bees would require no extra land. Another four acres would be set to selected varieties of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums, quinces, the trees being four rods apart, the ground being in fine tillage, and seeded to orchard grass. three crops of which are harvested during an average season. Five acres would be devoted to corn, planted as thick as practicable with pumpkins, unless an acre was spared to oats or wheat. This would complete the ripened crops.

Those who have had patience to follow our dream thus far will notice that of our twenty screfarm, we have only ten acres left. This shall be devoted to soiling crops, and divided into four plats. Piat No. 1 has been seeded to rye the previous fall, and will be cut from May 1 to 15. Enough is cut each day for the next uted the present demoralized condiday. At the end of fitteen days what rye remains is cured and barned. Plat No. 1 is then sowed to corn. By this time some oats which were sowed ear'y in spring are ready to feed off plat No. 2. They are fed from May 15 to June 1, the re mainder cured and barned, Then plat No. 2 Sowed to corn. June 1 we move our forces to plat No. 3 which was sowed early to corn. This is cut from June 1 to 15, and the plat put to sugar beets. Plat No 4 is a meadow seeded to clover, which by this date has been cut if not fed. Likewise the orchard grass meadow was cut cured and

barned in season. We begin again on plat No. 1 and cut corn from June 15 to July 15 and best of everything. Quality is with either this or some other plat seeded them the first consideration, price to rye in proper season. The sowed corn on plat No. 2 is fed from July 15 brands were never a drug on the marto August 15. If any remains at that ket, while the balance of the receipts date it may be left till it has reached its best sts e for fodder then cured and ac ording to their different grades of barned. You will remember we have customers graded down just as nicely four acres of orchard grass as per as if done by rule. The better the lo-

both second and third crops, also rowen of clover, will be found ample ing as it did within the reach of a

The tops of the sugar beets may be fed till December 1. Pumpkins will last till January 1. From December 1 till May 1 of the next year there erop of orehard grass, corn stalks and into meal for cows and horses and will be a daily mess for stock.

As for bedding, leaves makes the best. Horace Greeley used to call our present commissioner of agriculture, George B. Loring, the best farmer in Massachusetts. G. B. L., has an extensive dairy and uses sand for litter or bedding. Celery growers, who use large quantities of straw to make into manure, buy by the stack of farmers, sell enough straw by the load to pay for the stack, then the remainder costs them nothing except their labor.

After each crop is taken off, the land is spread with well rotted manure, composted under cover, and the manure dragged two ways with a horse rake. This forces g owth to its ut most yet the land is constantly improving. The stock is never pastured, and only boundary fences are ne ded. One team, twenty-five fowls, and o hogs but dead ones are allowed on the premises. From five to ten cows, just as good ones as the laws of the land and the owner's bank account will allow him to own, are kept groomed and fed like horses. Thoroughbred cattle cost no more to keep mongrels will half that sum.

You will notice that we must get our ready money from those cows. That milk business is paramount. It is the lightning express which must not stop too often even to take on water. A fortune awaits the man who will furnish clean, rich, honest milk at present prices. He would soon have a monopoly in the milk business. The farm on which the writer lives sells skimmilk to milk men, and if that skimmilk is drank by calves and hogs they are of the two-legged breed.

We cannot afford a windmill to pump water for stock, or to irrigate the land, making us independent of droughts, neither can we tile drain the farm, ror have siles to ensilage our crops, but with \$1,000 annual income from those cows, we might sometime if they proved necessary and practical. E. W. S

#### Butter Versus Butterine.

"Why don't you close out my butter?" How long does it take to sell a few tubs of butter?" ' Can't you sell or give away that lot of butter?" Such is a this time.

To the manufacturers of butterine and its various aliases must be attribtion of the butter market for its manufacture has completely revolutionized the cairy interests of our country, and it is not local in its effects, it is not confined to one district or to one State, neither is it bound by our Union. Europe has already felt its effects on their markets and economists look with dire apprehension at its rapid inroads on the commerce of a nation.

Before its introduction all grades of butter found ready sale, no matter the quantity or the quality, it all found through the commission house a ready customer. The strictly prime creamery or dairy was carefully culled out for our first class hotels, and best grocery tr de whose patrons call for the second. B-tween them our best were purchased by the grocery houses

manent meadow, the first crop of cality the grocery was in, the better which was cured and barned in proper | the quality of butter wanted and so season. The rowen of orchard grass down the scale that the medium grades found a ready sale at all times, comfeed for the remainder of the growing large proportion of a cities population, and covering a class of people who were not fastidious in their tastes yet vanted a good article and such as we term a medium grade.

Let us see how the making of butterwill be a constant drain upon the first | ine affects the sale of butter, both dairy and choice creamery at this what fodder was saved from the soil- time. Butterine is made chiefly from ing crops. It will not be necessary to lard; it is put through a process of buy hay if the preceding has been an steaming and clarifying until it beaverage season. Corn can be ground | comes perfectly odorless and tasteless, no flavor being perceptible to the fed on the ear to fowls. Sugar beets most fastidious palate, to this mass is added the very best high flavored creamery or the best makes of dairy butter strictly fresh and of the finest

Color is of little or no consideration. That ks to the chemist or Hansen's butter coloring. This lard acquires readily the flavor of the butter incorporated with it in a degree according to the quantity and quality used, thereby creating the different classes and consequent grade of prices. We will here note that it would be folly to use any low grades of butter as 11 imparts its low grade flavor to the lard and as there is less profit in counterfeiting copper than there is in gold our butterine makers may be expected to play for the richest stakes, so we discover how easy it is for these manufacturers to provide any grade wanted. They can make it for any price from a small margin above the cost of lard, and up to the price obtained for good dairy butter. The grocer-an and does often palm it off to his unwary customers as choice dairy and creamery butter. We admit it is a clean and well made article, and if one was sold annually it would sweet and of good color and the flavor bring \$100 as readily as a native would is certainly not "strong" (of butter.) than the pure goods is it any wonder that all medium grades are neglected and left on our market. A good article of its kind can be made and sold at the present time at 20 cents which the grocer readily retails at 28 cents per pound, and the best butterine can be bought at 26 cents, while choice creamery is worth 30 cents; the grocer being able to palm off his 25 cent butterine in many instances as choice creamery retailing it at 32 to 35 cents. It will be seen that the making of butterine is having its effect in opposite directions on the butter market. In the first place the best grades of creamery and choice dairy, the class that always had ready sale at satisfactory prices now finds an extra demand created by the wants of their competitors, thereby enhancing the market value far above

what they would otherw se sell for. On the other hand butter no good enough for their use is left for the few chance buyers that must have the pure article, their wants are soon supplied, leaving that and the pocrer grades with no beavy buyers except the packers which means 9 or 10 cents per pound, the grocer preferring the lower grades of butterine, it being sample of the inquiries coming in at fresh and sweet and saleable at better

Regarding the profits to the manufacturers of this butterine business, it can be set down safely at 25 per cent profit. Some of our heaviest butter commission men bave gone into its manufacture and though they yet receive butter, do not pay much attention to its sale as they can make much more in the butterine business. The amount made is something remarksble, one firm turning out two car loads alone per day, and there are several heavy firms, with mary more that make in smaller quantities in this city alone.

MORAL. Make good butter or look for poor Your business agent. prices. THOS. MASON. Chicago, Feb. 20, 1884

This page, which is specially devoted agricultural matters, is frequently too small for the good material that we have on hand. An article on celery culture will be found on our third

A fast walk is the best gait for a horse on farm or road.

#### "Beware of Dogs."

Editor Visitor: - I mail you to-day the enclosed slip cut from the New York Tribune thinking it may interest many of the sheep men of the state, and hoping that they may profit by advice contained in the last verse.

Under the present condition the sheep men are too severely taxed in the way of losses and anxiety to remain quiet and endure the imposition. A man may have \$1,000 invested in sheep and his neighbor may own nothing, but the half dozen worthless curs which he permits to remain about his premises, and for which he has no use, and upon which no tax can be collected, and for whose depredations, and misconduct no one is responsible.

Yours, TAGANINE. CASS COUNTY, Mich, Feb, 20, 1884. "THE DOG MUST GO."

In a sensible talk about the dog nuisance the Chicago Tribune well

"One important charge made against them would be that they help men, who should be in better business, to kill birds which, if permitted to live, would keep down the number of insects injurious t · food-crops. It may be no fault of the dog that he is thus brought into the business of increasing the cost of living, but it certainly is the fault of the industrious and honest workers, who are ever called upon to pay the cost of the necessities and the pleasures of the idle and vicious.'

"Observant flock-owners who carefully analyze the cost of the profit of every part of their business, declare that the shepherd dog, that embodiment of canine intelligence, is not a profitaable assistant on the farm, even in caring for sheep, the work for which he has been especially fitted by generations of careful training. An average boy of ten, can do all that the shepherd dog can do and much more, and will cost little more for food, and a boy of ten can be had for less than a well-trained dog will cost."

In view of these and other objections, including the constant, and serious menace of life and property, and especially the great check to profitable sheep keep-

ing, the writer concludes that
"When the whole subject has been thoroughly sifted, there is found in favor of dogs little more than a misdir c-ted, and mawkish sentiment, which leads otherwise sensible people into the filthy habit of fondling flea-bitten, and carrion-loving beasts.

Therefore, in your planning for Spring planting arrange to insert a few cuttings of dog under newly set vines and tree, and thus advance both the fruit and mutton inter-sts.

#### Sorghum Sugar.

From the Herald, Ottawa Michigan. Editors Herald-You want to know about Sorghum cane. It grows wel here on our sandy land. I tried a small piece last year. It was a had spring to get it started, and after it got growing it went ahead of the corn in rapid growth, side by side. It was late, and did not get ripe, but r ade very fair somed unusually full, but a few days syrup after all. I think sorghum will of strong east wind blasted nearly do here in a good season, and shall try some again this year.

S. L. WELTON. Dr. R C. K. dzie, of the Stare Agricultural College, writes as follows, in regard to i's growing here, and the cul-ture it should have: Editors Herald:—You ask me "Can

cane be raised at a profit on the sandy lands of the lake shore?" Cane can be raised prefitably on any land and in any climate that will produce and ripen Indian corn. It con be raised succes-fully on lands too light and impoverish d for a good crop of corn. The soil best suited for raising a good quality of cane is a sandy loam, but t has been g own with wonderful suc res on the light sands of New Jersey, which are far inferior in productiveness to the sands of your laka shore PREPARATION OF SOIL, ETC.

Prepare soil the same as for a crop of corn, only plant closer—the hills should not be more than 40 inches apart each way, because the cane throws up a large number of suckers or sprouts when pla ted four feet apart, and the sprouts that do not ripen, are not only useless but a damage in making sugar.

Plant as early as possible, avoiding danger of frost, as the young plant is very tender and easily killed by frost. Plant shallow-about h lf as deep as corn. Four staks in the hill give best results. It can be planted in hills or drills. I have used both methods and taink the drills give rather better results. The drills should not be more than 31 feet apart.

CULTIVATION. The cane requires the same cultivation as corn, or rather broom corn, which it closely resembles in its mode of growth. If planted in drills, an ingenious farmer can make a cultivator out of an ordinary three-toothed culti vator, which will save a good deal of hard work for the first hoeing Take off the teeth or shovels; cut the forewa d too h shank some six inches shor er than in common us ; make a double or two-winged share out of two the cultivator, meeting in front. The | -Ovid Union.

bottom of each board is beveled from within so as to form a sharp cutting edge to throw the dirt and weeds outwards on both sides of the cultivator. This cutting edge on the bottom is made sharper, by bolting or screwing a strip of iron or steel along the outside. Where these wings meet in front, the bottom of the angle is cut away for five or six inches, so as to leave a triaugular space for the row of cane, so that the cultivator may pass over the cane, without injury to the plant, and throw the weeds and dirt away from the plant, leaving a space of only two inches on each side of the row undisturbed.

Such a cultivator will reduce greatly the labor of the first cultivation and hoeing, and it is the first hoeing that A cultivat r which will cut close to the drill and throw the weeds away from the row, will leave the work so nearly done that two men with hoes can keep up with the culti-

A pair of thills attached with sidedraught, like the ordinary rig for cutters, will allow the horse to walk between the rows while the cultivator passes over the row.

In the second and third cultivation the dirt is thrown back towards the rows, as in ordinary cultivation of

It is very important to prevent the weeds from getting the start of the cane because it is a feeble plant during its early gr. wth. When it gets a good start it comes forward with surprising vigor.

MANURES.

Barnyard manure increases the growth of cane but injures the quality of the juice. Lime and plaster are of little benefit, while salt diminishes the amount of crystalizable sugar. The manur sthat give best results are superphosphate of lime and wood sches. These should be dropped on the hill after planting. A tablespoon full of superphosphate on each hill will require about 250 pounds to the acre. Any good superphosphate such as the Homestead, of Detroit, will answer. A handfull of fresh or un-leached wood ashes on each hill will be nearly as beneficial as superphosphate, except that it will not hasten maturity of the cane to an equal de-

KIND OF CANE. Early Amber gives best results in this climate. Two and a half pounds of see are enough for each acre. I got my seed from D. M Ferry & Co., of Detroit, and found the quality good.
R. C. KEDZIE.

At a recent meeting of the Columbia N. Y. Farmers' club, several growers of fruit upon a large scale testified to the great value of belts of evergreens as windbreaks, especially to ward off the blighting effects of nor heast storms when trees are blossoming. A young farmer who had several large orchards, stated that the one which is protected by a dense hedge of Norway spruces, nearly twenty feet high, yielded over 500 barrels of extra fine apples last fall, while the others. fully exposed to winds, yielded very in-different crops. President Powell, who has a large cherry orchard, stated that several years ago his trees blos-somed unusually full, but a few days every blossom, so that instead of the expected bushels of fruithe had barely enough for his own use. He was confident that "protection"—of the right kind-would have saved them.

Mention was made of a nursery man who, having set out a row of unsold evergreens on the exposed side of his nursery, soon discovered that the trees and plants grown within the protecting influence of this shelter were of superior quality, and he at once planted beits of evergreens at regular intervals through his entire nursery. The planting of shade trees along the highwy was recommended, but at such distances apart that the roads will : ot be kept wet and muddy by too much shad. Unsightly knolls and barren hillsides should be platted with trees. Several varieties were sug-European larch, locust black walnut and si ver leaf maple are of rapid growth and their wood is valuable for a variety of purposes, such as the woodwork of all farming utensils and in the manufacture of furniture.

R. G. VanDusen contributes the following: There was nearly 1,000 - 000 pounds of milk delivered at the Elsie cheese factory in 1883, and it made in round numbers 100 000 pounds of theese taking about 94 pounds of milk to one pound of cheese, on an average through the season. This sold at wholesale from 10, 145, to 18 cents per pound, averaging 121 cents. It costs to manufacture, box, sell, de-liver, make collections, keep books, make statements, and for all other incidental expenses, including ex-change and bad debts, about 22 cents a pound, thus leaving 10 cents per pound net to the patrons. More accurately milk fr the whole season has netted the producer 1 05 per 100 pounds. Where does the Elsischeese g to? Small amounts to parties scattered widely over the state. The principle customers are pearer home.
Maple Rapids has u ed 6 000 pounds; Kalamizon 14 000; Ovid 15 000; Gratiot boards 8 inches wide and 30 inches long coun y 16 000; St. Johns 19 000; while to bolt to the cutside of the shanks of Elsie and the patrons have used 8,000.

Mich.

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# Repartment.

SCHOOLCRAFT. J. Т. Совв, - -

MONDAY. APRIL 7TH AND THE VISITOR.

While some of the sisters are the very best canvessers, yet there are men in every Grange who can do some good work in this line if they will.

A thousand subscribers can be added to our list on town meeting day if the master of every Grange in Michigan will call the matter up at the next meeting and have the work of soliciting assigned to some Bro. who will ruary 1883, there were in all the public more common sense course than to make it a business on Monday the 7th of April to solicit for the VISITOR.

This is the year of elections and we propose to say something about politics and politicians, as well as about the VISITOR who never read it before. We want this not because there is profit in furnishin new subscriber with this paper but because we want the farmers of Michigan to occupy a higher positi in than they now do.

The world moves, and farmers must be every way improved to hold their nish preparation for the university. he belongs. own in the great race of life.

We want to see them and their families better educated-better thinkers more intelligent workers in the field of manual labor, in the field of social life, in matters of local government and state and national as well.

All this comes by making use of the means within our reach. The VISI-TOR is endeavoring to aid in this good work.

good opportunity will be presented farmer-friends of agriculture-see to undertake the advanced studies. it that some good effective work is

farmers. VISITOR for these nine months for sames and one dollar com; with the est in the success of the Order, or in the welfare of the farmer might sen i we ask for can be sent. Will they be?

#### THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ucational policy of Michigan to furnish free instruction at public expense. from the primary school upward through the entire university course of study. The original plan of those who founded our educational system was to have no break in the line of free instruction in all branches of a most liberal and polished education. The ordinary graded schools of cities and villages were to carry their courses of study through the preparation for unicountry and was intended to be as advanced and liberal as any in Europe.

It was the dream and hope of our most enthusiastic educators to behold here a nation of students and thinkers, with the finest intellectual culture prevailing everywhere, even among the poorest classes. It is very evident to all now that these plans, although fairly and persistently tried, have been in many respects a failure. Instruction in the classics and higher mathematics has been offered at public expense in almost every village school, yet it has been found impossible to sustain classes in these branches except in the large cities, and even there many of those engaged in such studies have came from the country and small towns.

The experience of educators in this state has shown that the higher education cannot be made universal or even general, merely by making the instruction free. The money collected from the people by taxation may build and equip magnificent schoolhouses, but it cannot give to all the leisure and the scholarly disposition necessary to fine intellectual culture. It is becoming apparent that the peculiar conditions necessary to advanced scholarship exist only among a small percentage of the population in any community. One of these conditions is the natural inclination towards intellectual pursuits. A strong natural inclination of this kind is not by any means uni versal. Indeed it is the exception rather than the rule among school children of all classes. Such a tendency may be to some extent acquired. but the process is very expensive in time, money, and effort, and the result is never a high grade of scholarship.

of the pupils in our public schools. such leisure is altogether out of the question except in childhood. The cares liberally offered at public expense, has of this State says about it. to be declined.

These considerations serve in some to accept the benefits of a higher education. As an illustration of the small cite a statement made by Rev. M. J. policy of the nation." Savage in the North American Review for February. "In the month of Febschools of one of our cities 54,723 pupils. Only about half of these, or 28,360, had gone through the primary schools and entered the grammar; while only about two and three-fourths per cent. or want a few thousand farmers to read schools and entered the high. Of this small amount, only 320 reached the third year; and but 49 of these were in the fourth or advanced class."

This we believe to be a fair example of the state of things in our best city individuals or classes but ignores eve- yet in condition for the stove by the schools. A high school course is rything except his own ambition and first of April it will be. adopted, sufficiently advanced to fur- the supremacy of the party to which The course in the primaries is arranged with special reference to the high stration this year as will convince the school, as if all were expected to take machine men of all political parties the entire course. Only two and three- that the farmers of this State must fourths per cent. of all ever reach the be recognized. They will no longer security against these bad results or commending the press of any city. But high school and but a small fraction of be satisfied with a back seat. one per cent. ever graduate. Upon this forlorn hope is lavished an important part of the school expenses. If we should count out from the number in rather expensive luxury. There is natural inclination to scholarship and the agricultural class that an unequal Shall it be aided by its friends? are incapable of obtaining anything and unjust proportion of the expense That is the question. No other so like a higher education, the small of maintaining such government in fraction of one per cent. remaining, this country falls upon that class. this year as the day we have named. would represent about the percentage The proportion of this class to all Friends of the Order-friends of the in any community who are prepared to others is set down at about 50 per

The question as to how much educadene town meeting day. Go about tion should be given at public expense class in this country, where the ballot of the season. it systematically and the Visitor should be determined largely by ex- is in the hands of every man, allowing will get a boom that will react upon perience. If there is a general demand this state of things of which they comits farmer readers to their advantage. for instruction in the higher branches plain to continue year after year.

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Septimental series

on questions of vital importance to sufficient for good citizenship. Public he has made and is making no well opinion we believe, is rapidly drifting directed effort to protect himself. To new subscribers we will send the toward the position that the state If he and his fellows were on the should undertake to give to each child 25 cents provided not less than four first rate instruction in what are and take care of it well, this inequalusually termed the common branches, ity would not continue from year to order. We shall continue to send to that is in those studies necessary for year with its attendant grumbling. trial subscribers three months for ten the work and business of everyday cents. At these prices it seems to us life. The classics and higher mathe- introduce this subject to ask the farthat any pers in who feels any inter- matics are chiefly for the individual mers of Michigan, what are you going benefit and should be taught to the few to do about it? Are you disposed as who are prepared to take them, but not heretofore to take better care of your us a few names. The thousand names at public expense. In the light of ex- political party than you do of yourperience, it does not seem to be a judicious use of public funds to con- only to do as you have been doing. tinue the expensive effort to supply a Stay away from the caucus of your demand which does not exist, and in party and when election day is It has long been the established ed- the nature of things cannot exist ex- reached vote the regular ticket that cept among the very few having a has been provided for you by the

This is a matter that interests the gineered by the large ones to suit them whole people, and the important ques- selves. tion to be next considered is this. Does our educational system harmonise with these facts.

#### KANSAS FARMERS.

In another place we referred to the duty of the voter. Since writing that versity work. The university course brief article a little matter of recent of study is as complete as any in this history has come to our notice which is encouraging. All our old readers or more definitely our readers of four years ago, know that we urged the claims of the agr cultural class to representation in important official posi tions, particularly then to the office of

> We then based our demand on the act that Michigan was an agricultural ime but one man from the agricul-For this we blamed the farmers themelves. We said then and have said many times since that if the farmer bone. class had no capable men to fill these ffices then they had no claims worth considering. But if we had men every way competent it was but a matter of if you fail, and find some men on simple justice that this most impor- the ticket that are incapable, unwortant interest should have recognition. As we thought then so we think now. to vote the whole ticket because you We go farther and now say that there participated in the caucus. This is is no if about this matter of ability among the farmers to fill most credit- to a consciencious dischargs of a poably to themselves and the State any litical duty and to the best interests office in the gift of the people.

heading of this article.

member of congress from Kansas, if you find a better man for the died while on duty in Washington. office on any other ticket dou't hesi-The governor of the State ordered a tate to vote for the best man. There spe ial election on the first of March is no harm comes to the people when to fill the vacancy.

As evidence that the farmers of the | that extent that the politician is encountry have made some growth in tirely at sea in putting in his work. the last few years the Kansas farmers We hope none of our friends are so of this district co-operated together narrow as to think we are di-regard-Another essential condition is a fair and nominated a farmer. The result ing a cardinal principle of the Order amount of leisure. To a large majority was most gravifying. The counting of in calling the attention of our voting need seed and will be halpy to furvotes found the farmer candidate had nearly 6,000 majority.

It seems to have been a wise thing and ambitions of a busy life are taken for Kansas farmers to nominate a farup at a very early age, and the free mer for an imporiant position, and instruction in the higher branches so here is what a leading political paper

"Farmer Funston goes to Washing on as a clear-cut representative of the farmers of the country. He will be of degree to account for the failure to service to both the class and the cause find a respectable number of the pupils he represents. The farmers of Kansas in our public schools who are willing are to be congratulated that they have had the good sense to elect one of their own number for congress who will be sure to reflect their wishes on demand for advanced instructions we the great questions affecting the fiscal

We find our contemporary standing on solid ground and it cannot take a maintain in no uncertain half hearted way the stand here taken.

The farmers of this State have very many of them come to understand like their Kansas brethren that it don't day of March. farms, farmers and farming, and we | 1510, had graduated at the grammar | pay to depend upon lawyer representation, and the day is not distant when we shall see some practical proof at the polls of this statement.

We know the average office seeker has little regard for the rights of other

But we hope to see such a demon-

There is a very general agreement that government is a necessary but cent, and it seems at first glance as though there was no real need of this

The Grange Wisitor in this time w wish to be heard often struction is essential and generally likes to pay taxes, but simply because alert to take care of their business,

This is the year of elections and we selves? If you are then you have scholarly disposition and ample leisure. smali politicians of your party en-

Now this small politician is quite as likely to be a farmer as anything else but that don't make him any nearer a valuable citizen.

The main question is-are farmers in this mat'er of taking care of their own interests outside of their premises improving or not? Are they doing more of their own thinking or not? If they are we msy hope that the time will come when they will selfishly and patriotically protect themselves and pay only their fair share for the support of government.

While we are advising them to take better care of themselves in this direction would it not be well for them to become better informed as to where all the money goes to, that is State, that she had been organized for collected in taxes. With more defimore than forty years, that in all that nite information on this point perhaps there would be more attention ural class had held the executive of paid to stopping some leaks. Don't tice; and more, that in all of those take for granted that nothing can be years but three men out of ninety who done to lessen the burdens of taxahad represented the State in congress ation. The best protection is to see and served as governor were farmers to it that only good men, get office, not milk and water good men but men who have honesty and back-

Help make a ticket and work faith-'ully at all proper times and places to fill it with good, strong men. And thy or dishonest, dont feel it a duty partizan orthodoxy but is alike fatal of society. Vote for your party when But we have wandered from the you find good men on the ticket and be sure and help get them there by A short time ago Mr. Haskell a attending the primary meeting. But this independent voting is carried to brothers to this sort of political work. We mean all we say, if we do not say all we mean.

#### TO SECRETARIES.

In looking over our books we find that while the reports for the quarter ending December 31st and for previous quarters have very generally been sent in and dues paid, yet there are some delinquent in this matter. There are a few no doubt who supthe matter no thought. It will soon be time to make report for the quar-April as may be, but do not want reports for this quarter before the last above.

#### STOVE WOOD.

This long cold winter has furnished so much sleighing that we suppose every patron has a supply of wood in his yard to last a year, and if it is not

Well, that is all right and that is one of the things necessary to do to keep the domestic machinery in good smooth working order. Green wood often creates friction and unnecessary wear in family affairs. Having taken | well know we spare very little space in negligence as a matter of economy it we are free to say there are few papers is best to have the wood seasoned un- that come to us that present so bright der co er and that matter should be and attractive an appearance as the attended to before the farm operations Times. Nor is its appearance all that of the season are commenced. Pile up | it has to commend it. Its tone is much won't dry out rapidly. The wind liberal share of patronage. will search out the sap better this month than any other if you will only give it a chance. If you have no wood house be sure and have the wood pile well covered up. You can't afford to leave it exposed to the storms

THE causes of the increasing frequency and violence of floods in The regular price of the Visitor per it will manifest itself by increased But that conclusion is not correct. American rivers, and the measures year is 50 cents. But money is not numbers in the higher grades. We The farmer is not paying his own that ought to be taken for protection plenty with a great many farmers this know that there is a universal demand proper proportion of taxes, and half sgainst them, will be discussed by year. Nine months of this year of for good instruction in the primary of that which properly belongs to Dr. Oswald in the April number of political activity are before us, and studies, and we know that such in some other man in town because he the North American Review.

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MRS. BRISTOL, OF NEW JERSEY.

In our jottings a brief letter from the kind of testimony in favor of Sister | but always something has intervened from every locality where she talks | his time; for one of my young friends all who may be favored with an onher. Her appointments from the 15th of the "dear departed" from some un-Madison, Lenawee Co.; Tuesday, 18th perfect bliss, so desirable for them to Thursday, 20th, Litchfi ld, Hillsdale my bibles is the GRANGE VISITOR, Hillsdale Co.; Saturday, 221, School- every brother and sister it devolves eraft, Kalamazoo Co; Monday, 24th, up n some officer of the Grange to reach out to these meetings.

THE time for seed sowing ha catalogues has, and we find them on our table not only from our own state but from the ea t and the west.

Among the most attractive is that of J. T. Lovett of Little Silver N. J. From the showing his Monmouth nursery would seem to be first class in every particular.

The catalogue of James Vick of Rochester is a thing of beauty and complete in every detail. The name of James Vick bas for many years been synomous with fair dealing. Lovers of flowers will find in this cata logue much valuable information as well as plates of richness and beauty.

A copy of Greens Fruit Grower is occasionally found on our table and from an acquaintance with C. A. Green through this channel we are sure that he is one of Rochester's not be of more than average length. best and most enterprising nurserymen. His catalogues are full of practical business suggestions and are sent free on application. In this nursery business Mr. Green is evidently at home ready and willing to instruct those of us who know so much less of plants and flowers than he does-I feel quite sure he is worthy of patron. age

Of western seedsmen there is Fred N. Lang of Baraboo Wis., who gets out a good catalogue and certainly on pap r makes a good showing.

We call attention to the advertise ment of Waldo F. Brown a seed grower of Oxford Onio.

Then again G. W. Park of Farmettsburg Pa., and E. P. Cloud of Kemnetts Square Pa., are among those who use the VISITOR to advertise their to patronize them.

Visitor. These gentlemen have mock or on a bedette and read novels claims on Michigan patrons who and snooze away her time,) her comnish catalogues and prices on application.

WASTE SEWING SILK -We are informed that every spool silk factory h. s more or less remnants, odd lengths and sizes, which are laid aside and called 'Waste' Silk, and it is generally much sought after by families living near the factory, because sold bel w cost. For thirty cents one can get as much silk as is contained on nine 100 yards spool. The Brainard & Armstrong Co. pose their predecessor had discharged 238 Market street Philadelphia, have that duty and have therefore given sent us a sample package put up in nice order, and will mail a simtlar one to any of our subscribers, on receipt of ter ending the 31st day of this month. thirry cents in stamps or P. O Note. Please bear in mind that cur blanks This is an excellent opportunity to mean just what they say. We want get a large amount of good silk, for a reports as soon after the 1st day of very little money. Families will find it to its advantage to send as

> look the rule of every printing office. That anonymous communications cannot be printed. Now understand we don't say that the name of a contributor must be printed but we do say that we cannot print articles that are sent us without the name of the writer comes with the article. From this the same to all the schoolmates of some correspondents will learn why their articles have not appeared.

The Detroit Times (daily) has come to our table for some weeks. As is this little band those who have no also a very general impression among and cover up the wood but don't pile better than some of its contemporaries satisfaction. Grace Gazelle has given it in such large compact piles that it and we feel quite sure it will secure a us a chance to repeat what we have

> THE clover leaf can is highly commended by dairymen and creamery men as having superior merits as a cream raiser. See advertisement.

> Mayne Reid, in his last story, "The Land of fire," now appearing in St. Nicholas, brings to light the curious fact that white, the color universally elsewhere regarded as a sign of peace, is by the natives of Tierra del Fuego used as a signal of hostility.

Does America belong to the people, or a few monopolists, railroad mag-nates and corporations - Akron (O,) Obituary Notice.

Bro. Cobb;-I have long been prom-Bro. C. K. Carpenter, of Ocion, gives sign you an article for the VISITOR Bristol and that is what we expect to prevent, and the same is the case There is no doubt about Sister Bris- has recently died, and in addition tol's ability to interest and instruct to the grief inflicted by her sudden removal, I have been appointed a portuny of hearing her. Give her committee to draft resolutions, which wide advertisement and large au- I suppose is a very essential and religdiences in justice to yourselves and to lous duty, in order to remove the souls instant forward are: Monday, 17th, comfortable state, to that "realm" of Macon, Lenawee Co.; Wednesday, inhabit. Why I felt it so necessary 19th, Springfield, Lenawee Co; to write resolutions was-that one of Co.; Friday, 21st, South Camden, and I see by it that at the death of Allegan. Get every farmer within promulgate a series of resolutions varying in length I suppose, as the necessities of the case require, (as in cases of masses for souls in purgatory hardly arrived, but the time for seed by our Catholic neighbors, which masses are longest I believe for those de-pest in purgatory) so being uncertain as to the exact location of my dear friend. I thought it would be safe at least to have them of sufficient length to reach any emergency, so I studied just five and one-half days trying to invent something original in that regard but failing in that, as a last resort I thought I would look over a few in the VISITORS for a kind of formula, and here as usual I was relieved, for I found that anything original in regard to resolutions would be glaringly out of style, and thiss ettled another grave question as to the average length of resolutions and having faith that my young friend was of not more than average wickedness I concluded that my resolutions need Having settled those two vexed questions, I found no end to forms covering every conceivable emergency, so I selected one that had the usual "whereas," the kind, beneficent, merciful and indulgent Lord had in His wise Providence removed from us our beloved friend to grace His throne as the bad here graced His footstool. (She died from a cold contrac ed in going to a public ball, half-dressed where she danced herelf dizzy with her half drunken partner, drank a hot, brandy sling to recuperate her shattered powers for a "glide" then sat at an open window and was wet outside by the rain as she had been inside with liquor, after which she went home and stood at the gate an hour chatting with the boozy brute who had been her comgoods. This alone bespeaks their panion, she then went to her bed was enterprise and creates some obligation sick three days when she "was removed") and whereas in her death In our state Bro. T. L. White of her parents lost a kind, sympathetic Girard, Branch Co., has engaged in and loving daughter, (she was never the business of seed growing, as has known to help her mother wash a also Fred Leucia of Flushing, whose dish, her occupation being to sit in a ad, has been running all winter in the willow rocker or to recline in a hampanions a genial, gentle, amiable and loving friend, (she had quarreled with, nd was jealous of every girl of her acquaintance, was petulant, irritable and ugly, the community a member who though young in years was old in deeds of kindness, generosity and benevolence, and whose wisdom beyond her years was lavishly bestowed to the elevating, ennobling and perfecting all within reach of the electrifying atmosphere of heavenly influence, etc., etc., etc.

Therefore be it resolved, etc., etc.,

Be it further resolved, etc., etc., etc., \* \* and

Resolved further, etc.

And that these resolutions be entered at large etc., and a copy sent to each member of the family and relatives to the number of 67, if so many there be, and that everybody in this school d strict wear crape on their Some of our friends continue to over- left arm for the space of ninety days and that full sized copies of these resolutions be sent to each and every one of the periodicals printed in this county and that the editors thereof be instructed to give gratis a column of eulogistic editorials on the virtues of the deceased, and mail copies of the deceased securing addresses of the same at their own expense.

Now with all this labor on the mind of a small sized girl who has but just attained the age of admission to the Grange will you not excuse me once more for not writing an article for Gravely yours, your paper.

GRACE GAZELLE.

WE introduce a writer for the Youths Department to our page with said before. The monotony of these obituaries is well shown up and though overdrawn a little for effect, we are free to say that we most heartily thank her for this contribution. We long age made a point that obituaries must not exceed two inches and we have often cut them down to that by a revision, This is sometimes a little difficult and sometimes quite impossible and cover the good intentions of the "committee on resolutions." But of late we have given way and curtailed them but little. In fact we got discouraged as all effort to secure the attention of those who are charged with the duty of

writing up obituaries had proved abortive.

bring those notices into more satisfac- horse). Potatoes, corn, beets, cab-

A notice of death is well enough and these preambles and resolutions would column. be well enough (when true) if there were but a few patrons in the state, in which case we should get but half a dozen in a year. But with some 18000 members these deaths must occur every week and the monotonous run of the notices has long since become a matter of annovance to the editor who must first go over the manuscript and fix it up so that it will hold together all right.

That is, capitalize, punctuate strike out superfluous words, and make it so presentable that the committee wont be ashamed of their work. This of tive men, because it would be right. course is not always necessary. Sometimes the manuscript is all right in the "proviso" is what the people ask these particulars.

Then the proof has to be read and corrected, and re-read, to be sure that the compositors mistakes have all been corrected.

The other day, we got two pages of legal cap covering a condensed history protect themselves against the swin of some brother who had recently died, when and where he was born, his sharks and their agents; who sow their pioneer life, his marriage and to whom, inventions broadcast over the land his eminent qualities of head and heart purposely to collect royal yafter inven- land. all prefaced with a declaratory state- tions have come into common use. This ment of the intervention of an All wise kind of swindling under the protection Providence in his final taking off.

free to say, that we think this indirectly his country. To prove this I call about the middle of the head of wheat charging up all the hereditary or constitutional ailments, as well as care- many cases of robberies and attempts lessness of the deceased—the mistakes to rob the people of our state, under that wheat would turn to chess and of the doctor, and the accidents of life, which result in death, to "our Heavenly Birdsell Clover Huller, Slide Gate, and Father," is not quite the fair thing.

In reading over these obituaries we have often wondered whether all the Nelson W. Green patentee. Those patrons of our great state were of such who introduced the wells into this 7th of February. Our Grange was marked excellence or whether the real good ones were dying off first, and bye here and there all over the State, and obituaries of the other sort.

in the VISITOR.

A copy of the second edition of this beautiful pamphlet of 60 pages has been sent us by the author, Mr. B. W. Johnson, of Srowflake, Antrim Co., Michigan.

The author is evidently familiar left in, the notice should be the judgwith forestry in every particular. The ment of a court of last resort upon the baleful consequences resulting from patent itself. people from a sort of indiscr minate slaughter of our primitive forests.

"Forest Leaves" gives the law of eyes. the United States for the encourage. ment of tree p anting also the Michigan law for tree planting by roadsides, and is a practical work on the propagation and management of trees for forest and ornamental planting.

There are several pages of very beautiful plates showing form and color of the leaves of trees.

From our examination of this work we are prepared to commend it most heartily. We only regret that so few people care for these things. To any one having any taste for forestry this pamphlet will be very valuable. It is a beauty and richly worth the price 50 cents.

H. S. Booth of Portage will sell his personal property at auction at his residence two miles north of Portage Center on Thursday the 25 h inst. The auction er is R. E. James, residence 535 West Vine street Kalamaz o; near union School buildings. Office in Sheridan block, opposite court house. With good property, a good auctioneer, if they have a good day there will be a good large crowd.

Some who have sent us articles for publication may be disappointed at not fluding them in print. The winter is fruitful of Institutes an I Pomona Grange meetings at which articles are read and ordered sent to the VISITOR for publication. We have on hand quite a stock to draw from which will be used as we find room for them.

The article Utopian Farm on first page is a leader. It the scheme is practical here are lots of men ought to know it and put it in practice. The writer is not afraid of criticism. Who will undermine his plan or show its weak points if it has any.

We have said that we have on hand a large supply of long articles. Many of them are excellent. But short articles are always most in demand. We never have too many jottings enough for an acre. Send juttings-rore jottings.

THE WHITE HOUSE will be describ CENTURY.

THE Monarch Horse Hoe and Cultivator combined is the latest im-But this communication has braced provement in agricultural impleus up and we make another effort to ments, designed for hoeing (with bages, turnips, etc. See advertisement of Monarch Mfg. Co., in another

#### Open Letter.

Hon Omar D Cinger and Thomas W Palmer, U. S Senate.

Gentlemen:-I respectfully call your attention to House bill, No. 3934, now before the committee on patents of the S-nate. This bill is a substitute for the bills introduced in the House, intended to protect innocent purchasers of patented articles offered for sale in open mark t, and "if honest," would warmly commend itself to representa

The first section of the bill down to for, but the proviso is a fraud, and renders the bill worthless, and no doubt was dictated by patentees or their attornoys. This provision in fact places the people in a more diffi cult position than they are now to dling schemes of the patentright of law, is now a studied business Now as a square proposition we are among a certain class of patentees in cover of our patent laws. "The now I am positive it will. the Drive Well, of which there is now Of course it is highly gratifying to pending in the United States courts know that the patrons who die have all for the western district of Michigan 26 been models of excellence in private and cases. This patent ed well was introluced in the State by agents from New York, from very near the home of one live Grangers. Brother Luce gave a State, were very careful to drive them quite well represented, and I think States- Perhaps Mr. Green knew the State could hear him talk.

and bye we should begin to get some then pass on to the other Western his lecture. I wish every farmer in This has become so stereotyped that nothing of the introduction of this dewe are tired of it. When desired, we vice in the west. But in due time shall be glad to give space for a his l-gal representatives, Andrews notice of the death of a patron, but ex- Brothers, of New York city represencept for some good reason this notice ting a syndicate organized to levy trimust be restricted to an inch of space. but a upon innocent purchasers discov-If more space is wanted we shall pre- ered here a mine that they could pare a low scale of prices for the ex- work with profit, and pounced down cess and keep it standing prominently on the innocent purchasers demanding a royalty of \$10 per well of which there are thousands in every S ate. FOREST FEAVES. Now this kind of cussedness backed by law, the people of Michigan, your constituency, are subjected to. We ask relief. This bill can give it in a measure by striking out the provision

the destruction of forests have not But the whole provise should be been so seriously felt as to deter our swept away for it is a downright in salt to the intelligence of the people and intended to throw dust in their thereby damaging the morality and

in the first section. But if it must be

Congress ought to give the users of articles purch sed in open market what they ask-perfect immunity. O lige patentees to look to manufacturer- alone for royalty who may be nanufacturing and selling their inventions.

Will you carefully look after this bill and put forth your best efforts to amend it, so as to give the people what common justice demands and what they should have. But if you find i cannot be had, for H-aven's sake pre vent this bill from becoming a law.

Very respectfully, H. D. PLATT. Ypsilanti, Mar. 10, 1884.

#### Celery Culture, No. 1.

At this season of the year the celery grower is expected to be awake most all day. Hot beds and cold frames are in order. The main difference is the former has manure under the soil to force growth. The cold frames being later, make a rotation of plants. Ten sash will be necessary to raise the plants for one acre of cel ery. It is well to reserve one sash for novelties in seed. The remainder of the sashes may be devo'ed to the two main varieties of celery seed, White Walnut and Golden Dwarf, the former being the extra early. About four ounces of seed will be required per acre, seed will cost \$3.00 per pound, and Peter Henderson, of N. Y., is considered the reliable seeds. man in this specialty. Novelty seeds or new varieties come in packages.

For late crop celery plants use outdoor seed beds. Prepare the beds about the time for onions, probably April 10. Some prefer seed beds about three feet wide leaving paths between, others put seed in drills about a foot apart. These paths are necessary when weeding time comes Weeding must be done often and carefully. Put in a few radish seed to show where the celery rows are. Most growers prefer the drills. A running rod will furnish plants

The annual product of the sheep of the United States is worth \$1000,000 ed and in y muserated, in the April 000, and 200,000,000 are engaged in producing it.

H. W. S.

AT the last moment before going to press we got the open letter from Bro. Platt, which find on this page. Write to these senators about this matter before you sleep and to your representatives to give it farther atten-

#### POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Most men call fretting a minor fault, vice, except drunkenness, which can so utterly destroy the peace, the happiness of a home.—The Mother's Mag

The filthiest place about the farm is the hogpen, and the hog has been blamed for this condition; but it is now claimed that man alone is responsible, and that the hog is clearly by nature. Give him a chance!

Lord Brougham told the British House of Peers, that it was no use to attempt to improve the morals of the people by giving them education, if the beershops continued to sow the seeds of immorality broadcast over the

Bro. Cobb :- One year ago last harvest I found a natural head of wheat having a head of chess starting out vour attention to a few among the There were three other men there and

> HENRY R. HOWARD, Marlette, Sanilac, Mich.

Montgomery Grange, No. 549. is alive and likely to live. We have very few members but they are all lecture at Elm Creek Grange on the received a great deal of benefit from that as a nation we pay \$12 000,000 for

PHEBE M. HOWARD. Marlette, Sanilac, Mich.

"The Independent Voter in the Next Campaign."-An editorial on this subject in the March Century says: "We venture, thus early, two predictions: One is that the independent voter will be found on the side of the candidate whose past life gives the best guarantee that he is in sympathy with the convictions and aims of the independent voter; and the other is that the candidate supported by the independent voter will be the next President of the United States."

Bravo for Brooklyn! The Brooklyn Aldermen on Monday, on motion of Aldermen Bowers passed the following resolution, by a vote of 12 to 4:

"WHEREAS, The railroad corporations have given free passes t officials during their term of office, independence of action of such officials, therefore the Common Council declares its disapprobation of such action.'

Now will our Legisla ure show its independence of corporate influence by an equally emphatic vote!-Jus-

Pay an ignorant, slovenly house-girl two dollars a week to ruin your stomach, and the doctor two dollars a visit to tinker it up again. In the good time coming there will be an experimental kitchen connected with every high school, and cooking will be taught as one of the sciences. Why not? Years are spent in mastering sciences that are never put to any practical use, while the science which should build up robust bodies and healthy, active brains is ignored. What fools we mortals be!

We say to the young man who fancies himself sharp in business matters, every nickel you invest in liquor is a dollar's worth of evidence that you lack good business sense. Would you purchase an article of food which you knew was tainted and which would ruin your heaith and bring misery to your family?

No, it wouldn't be business; it wouldn't pay. Very good then, go on drinking if you will, but stop boasting about your good sense in business, for you haven't any.

The farmers of the country have the power; why do they hesitate to use it? Because—they are not wise as they ought to be. That is more mild than necessary, and four letters would cause the family dog expressed his have expressed it. The railroads have got the dropsy; too much water in the system; they should be tapped; their ca ital sto k reduced about fourfifths, which would bring it down to about what the cost of building, then the charges could be placed at a figure which would pay liberal dividends on honest cost.

Friend J. T. Cobb :- Will you please correct one word in my response to "the press of New York;" in the line where I say "Peter Cagger and the assadays," the last word should be Cassidys. I am quite sure Martin and

REMEMBER Kalamazoo County Po- page of manuscript. Got home Sat awakened to the dangers of the free true. Talk is a very costly commodimona Grange meets at Schoolcraft, urday no n all right a little tired, but on Thursday, the 20th inst. The no- the memory of the "institute" is still tice and program was in last number. fragrant with the "parsnips" and savory with those excellent dinners at Long's hall. Your friend,

A. D. P. VAN BUREN, GALESBURG, Feb. 12.

THE Census report makes a very unfavorable showing for doctors, especially at the West. Illinois, with a population of 3,077,871 has 5,890 doctors, or one in 521. Indiana has 4,993 doctors, or one in 396 of population. The average for the Western States and a foible, and not a vice. There is no territories is one doctor for each 524 of population, a proportion not equalied anywhere in the world. Chicago has one doctor to 548 population, Detroit one to every 469, Indianapolis one to 313, Denver one to 260, Kansas one to 332, Milwaukee one to 819, Minneapolis one to 387, St. Louis one to 475, and St Paul one to 353.

Bro Cobb :- Volinia Grange, No. 125, is doing nicely. Our meetings are becoming more profitable. We have something interesting for each meeting. We are getting new members, and they come to stay. The question B x serves a good purpose. Four questions were drawn at the last meeting as follows: Is it aprofitable to make butter in winter as in summer? Referred to W. R. Kerby for essay. What should be the prime olj et of life? Referred to G. W. Gard. When is the best time to sow plaster, and the best way to sow it? Referred to M. J. Gard. Shall trsaw the same. I always did believe Grange devote one day to a vegetable show next fal? R ferred to M. B Welcker. Fraternally yours, M. J. Gard.

> If the character of a nation is to e known by any principle that pre dominates, then by what name shall he American nation be designated? Our christian people would no doub feel abused if we did not coll it a christian nation, but is it justly entithe support of the christian ministry, \$75 000,000 for lawyers, while our liquor bil runs up to \$660 000 000 Now if we voluntarily pay 80 times as much for whiskey as we do for christianity, is it not proper that we should be known as a drunken nation instead of a christian nation? Let Reformer or D. W. or some other good brother

#### CORTLAND HILL.

Governor Cleveland, of New York in a late address at an agricultural meeting well said: "While I urge you to claim from the soil all it has to yield by the aid of intelligent cultivation, I cannot refrain from reminding you that, as citizens, you have something ture of American character, we are else to do. You have the responsibility destroying our great virgin forests of citizenship upon you, and you should see to it that you do your duty to the in any other country, and without State, not only by increasing its wealth taking any measure to insure their by the cultivation and improvement of the soil, but by the intelligent selection of those who shall act for you in the enactment and execution of your laws. Weeds and thistles, if allowed in your fields, defeat your toil and efforts. So abuses in the administration of your government lead to the dishonor of your State, choke and thwart the wishes of your people, and waste their substance."

Editor Grange Visitor:-As I have read several pieces in the GRANGE VISITOR and other papers of late, headed "Lice on cattle," I wish to give the readers of the VISITOR my experience in the matter. I have tried most of the remedies mentioned but not being satisfactory I thought to try the natural remedy and that is dirt. Let C. P. Morton and others who are troubled with lice on cattle get dry dirt or sand and fill the hair slong the back and sides from horns to tail with it and report. I have used n thing else for the last twenty years and am satisfied with the results. It is the cheapest and the easiest applied of any remedy that I know of. It should be very dry and applied as often as thought necessary.

#### O V. HAMMOND. Springport, Mich., March 5, '84.

Editor VISITOR:-If you think the subject worth the space it would occupy, I would like to say a few words in regard to an article in VISITOR of March 1. I was very much disappointed that one who has come into broader fields of usefulness through the Grange, should deliberately sacrifice an old and dear friend simply befriendliness to the detriment of the immaculate white apron. I too like to see everything spotlessly clean and neat but let us not be "painfully neat" for in this never ending battle with dirt we are finally conquered, and must lie down with folded hands and be buried in dirt. I hope that "A Patron" will think better of her rash resolution and not sacrifice her friend her feelings, but would like to provoke because of the unsolicited autograph of a too familiar but friendly dog.

"INEZ." Lester, Mich. March 8, 1884,

Through the agitation in the

holding public positions, and yet so from the honest labor of the country far we have accomplished but very to pay for talk. Witness our halls of little in the way of prevention. I legislation, our courts, and all other during the next political campaign require a pledge from every candi- is the talk, talk, talk of lawyers that date for either house of the State Legislature, and of each candidate and a mockery for the honest man for Congress to vote for a law making | with a just cause but a slim purse. it unlawful under heavy penalty for any State officer or judge of any court, or member of the State Legislature or member of Congress to receive a pass from any railroad company. All horor to Hon. A. F. Frisbee from the 20 h Senate district for refusing

Orion, March 3d.

Brother Cobb:-My subscription to the Visitor has expired but do not erase my name from your books. I expect to take the VISITOR as long as I live if it is printed until then. I am at a loss to account for the negligence of members of the Order in not sustaining the paper. It should be in evey patrons family. Those outside the gates who read it think it the best agricultural paper published and if these inside could be awakened to a sense of duty it could be made to flurish like the bay tree until its health giving influence would pervade the minds of every farmer in the state. Until the : let us labor for the objec for which it was established and the masses are relieved from the urjust -xactions that bear so heavily upon then can the O:der lay aside its hadge to attend the feast that celebrates the accomplishments of the grand declaration of purposes of the order.

So small would be the money outlay, o inconsiderable the labor required, to insure for the next generation a wealth of timber land equal to that of which we have the benefit, and shade that it is a great wonder to us, amid all the forcible facts brought forward against the rate at which forest destruction is going on, there has been no more general movement in favor of tree planting. In Germany and Austria, for upwards of half a century, the number of trees planted has borne a good proportion to those annually cut down, and it is certain that this is the case now, year by year. In France, Italy, and England, also, tree cultivation is now general, and it is held to be a most important matter of characteristic improvidence which has come to be considered a marked fea with a rapidity never before equaled future growth.

I have been th nking a good deal of late about this promissory note business, add I can't see any good season why one should be c liectable if obtained by fraud, because it was trars. ferred before it was due. No prutent business man will buy a suspi cious note until he knows all about it aryway. But sharpers find the present law of transfer the most convenient means of swindling the innocent. If ary one knows of a valid reason why all notes obtained by fraud should not be valid on due proof, without regard to the innecent purchaser, I hope they will sive it in the Visitor, be sure it would be a great innovation, and if there is any unseen danger lurking behind such charge, I would not advocate it, but if there is not, then this change in the premissery note law, would ala ost rob the confidence thieves traveling through the country and getting farmers notes of their business. Why not do it?

#### Orion, March 3d, 1884.

I believe there are two constitu tional amendments to be voted on at the next election, one to increase governor's salary to \$3,000, which should be adopted, the other to pay members of the Legislature \$700, and 10 cents mileage which would increase the cost of each session about \$30,000, unless its adoption tends to shorten the sessions. Under the present per diem system they spin out the session as long as possible at \$3.00 per day, and the expense above the pay of members is about \$150 for each day, the proposed amendments can be found in each supervisors, town clerk and justice's office in the State, let the lecturer of each Grange get it, and thoroughly discuss the subject in order that patrons may vote intelligently. Judging from her excellent letters to the VISITOR, I believe Bro. Hill's eulogy of Aunt Hattie richly merited, a continuance of her correspondence, the perusal of which gives me great pleasure and is highly instructive. REFORMER.

WE beg to differ with the distin-

pass system, in connection with men ty. Millions are wrested every year think it is high time now that we assemblies supposed to be working out make another advance on the ene- something for the public good. It is mies work, and I propose that the the never-ending flow of talk, talk, Pomona and Subordinate Granges talk, that makes our Congress a national political debating school. It makes justice a luxury for the wealthy

Talk is cheap in the sense that water is; but when that useful beverage comes to us in a flood and washes away millions of property it is a costly possession. The country is d.owned, deluged with floods of talk. Won't somebody please pray for a drouth?

Can you Mr. Editor or any other man give any good reason why United States senators should not be elected by the people instead of the legislatures of the respective States. To be sure it would stop a vast amount of corrupt trading and deprive unscrupulous legislators of the lucrative practice of selling their votes to the highest bidder, which has become a disgrace to the nation. Under the present system the Senate is so far removed from the people that the great mass of voters have but little influence with that body which ignored the house bill to protect the rights of innocent purchasers from patent right sharks, and now they adopt a resoluiion to pay \$6.00 per day to a clerk for each senator which will cost tax-payers about \$100,000 for this session, and our Senator Palmer voted for the steal, while Conger was honest enough them at the present time. Not until to vote against it. The house dare not pass such a resolution but are as much entitled to clerks as the senators, The Grange should agitate the subject until they receive an amendment of the constitution. REFORMER.

[For Additional Jottimas see 6th page.]

#### NUTICES OF MEETINGS.

St. Clair P. mona Grange No. 12 will which we have the benefit, and shade trees in even more adequate supply, Jeddo Wednesday March 19 1884 to which all patrons are cord ally in-F. M. CARLETON, Secretary

Port Huron March 10.

The next quarterly meeting of the Manistee District Pomon Grange will be held with Sherman Grarge the .hi d Tuesday in March at 2P M. All fourth degree members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. H. A. DANVILLE,

Marailla, Mich. March 5.

The annual meeting of Allegan County Pomona Grange, will be held at Moline, on April 3rd 1884. The public concern. But here, with the fifth degr e will be confered, also the lection of officers will take place. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend, and join said Grange. Fraternally,

D. S. GARDNER, Feb. 28th, 1884

A special meeting of Lancer Co., Pomora Grange No. 29 will be held with Fint River Grange No. 656. on the third Thursday in March. (March 20 h), 1884. Meeting will be called to ord-rat 1 o'clock P. M. All 4 h degree members are cordia ly invited to attend. The following is the program furnished by the W. Lect. Sister E. R Owen:

Music, by the Flint River Grange Choir, the usual order of business, music; oration, "what good can be so omplished in the Grange?" by E. Bartlett of Dryden Grange; music, essay, "dury of a patron, by H. Leaman of North Branch Grange; music, essay, "now to make home attractive?" by Sister S. J. Munn of Pine Siu. Grange; music, discussion open all. R so ved that a protective fariff is beneficial to the farmer. Led by Montgomery, Bartlett, Terr, and Den on the affirmative and by Muir, Stover, Foot and Frickie on the negative; music. All whose names appear in the above program are requested to come prepared to do their J. W. SCHILL, Secretary.

The next meeting of Branch County Pomona Grange will be keld at Quincy on Thursday, March 20th, and will be entertained by Quincy Grange. The meeting will be called to order at 10 A. M and the regular business of the Grange be transacted in the morning session. All 4th degree members will be cordially wel omed.

The afternoon meeting will be an open one, the public are invited especially the people of Quincy and vicinity. The programme of literary exercises is as follows:

Music, by Quincy Grange choir, Welcome to Pomona Grange, by Mis. T. L. Joseph.

The value of an attractive home in forming character in the young, by Mrs. Fulcher.

Soug, by Miss Jennie Johnson, Robin Adaire. What sciences most directly con-

cern farmers by Mr. Wagoner. As the law allows that women may have a voice and vote in school meetings, is it not her duty too, to vote and if so why don't she do it? by Mrs. J. C. Boone.

Recuation, by Mrs. Maria Warner. Song, by Mr. and Mrs. H. B. George, Heal h and home. Notes and observations of a school

inspector, by T. B Kenedy.
The care of stock through March and April, Dr. L. Jounson. Flora's offering. Mrs. May Graves. R-citation, by Miss Addie Jones.

Closing song by Quincy Grange Discussion on such papers as is de-

MRS. MARY E. HORTON,

THE Acme creamery is endorsed James, of Albany, so spelled their Granges and in the Grange press, the guished "unknown" who gave us the effective a machine of the kind we ever n me. It is on the first or second people have become thoroughly proverb. "Talk is cheap." It is not saw.-[W. H. L., In Ohio Farmer.

# Norticultural Pepartment.

"Varieties of Fruits Adapted to the Chtcago Market."

On page four, of the issue of the VIS-ITOR of Feb. 15th appears a paper read several years since by Thomas Mason; prepared by W. A. B., by a series of questions addressed to Mr. Mason.

It is not my purpose to anticipate the reply of Mr. M-, but rather, to invite attention to the fact that the paper, here republished, estimates fruits strictly from the dealer's standpoint, without regard to their profitableness to the grower; and we are the more inclined to traverse the recommendations of the paper, for the reason that inexperienced planters for the market seem, too often, to forget that the interest of the grower and that of the dealer, are by no means always identi-

One of the very first varieties of apples named is Steele's Red, a name sometimes applied to one variety and sometimes to another; but which properly belongs to none.

Spitzenburg is also named. But there are at least half a dozen Spi'zenburgs, and we are left to guess which one is intended; we will assume that Esopus Spitzenburg is intended, since it is the one most generally known; and we will only add that, to the grower, for market, it is one of the most hopelessly unprefitable varietier; although beautiful and excellent where it is successful, which is almost nowhere in Michigan. The Wagner is a little better, while the trees are quite young; but for a series of years, it must be written down as very unprofitable. Ne wton pippins are even a worse failure than either of the foregoing, not only in Michigan but everywhere at the west. It can rarely be grown fit to offer upon the market; and succeeds only in a very few localities in the entire country. But the most utterly worthless variety in the apple list, is the Pennock, which will bear to be handled with a scoop, like potatoes; and is just fit to go upon the table at a hotel where the object is to get a dish of fruit that will stay.

Passing the pears and cherries which are less seriously objectionable, we come next to plume. In this list there is but a single variety, the Lombard, any intelligent plum grower in southern Michigan would plant for profit. Washington and Green Gage are excellent but they almost never mature their fruit. Wild goose, has not yet done anything creditable in this State. It seems more at home farther south.

Yellow peaches are characterized as the most popular; and while several are named, and the common impression among growers seems to be that almost any yellow peach will pass in the market as a Crawford; thereseems more recently to be a growing preference among buyers for the really finer and better pate fleshed varieties.

Of the list of strawberries, at least six are utterly unfit to be planted for profit; while Agriculturists, Seth Boyden, Col. Cheney, Forest Rose, Great American, Lenings White, and President Wilder just hang upon the skirts of such a list as an amateur might desire. Capt. Jack, Charles Downing, Champion Duchesse, Eudicott, Glendale, Green Prolific, Jucunda, Monarch of the west, and Triomphe de gand, are of such a doubtful character under the hand of the average grower that they can hardly be said to belong in a general market list. This would reduce the list to six varieties, Champion, Crescent, Cumberland, Kentucky, Sharpless and Wilson; of which only the second, third and sixth stand high among growers generally; while with the others, special management is essential; and, with it some of them at least, as well as others not in the list, often yield returns greatly exceeding the results of ordinary management with any varieties.

T. T. LYON. South Haven, Feb. 16, 1884.

Editor Grange Visitor:- In your issue of February 15th, I notice an article by Thos Mason, of Chicago, on market varieties of fruit. To the farmer and fruit grower this is a very important question as his success in a great measure is depending upon the wise selection of varieties. In other words a man may comply with all the conditions of success in other re- rious objection, and is effectual. Atspecis and after sperding years of toil in growing an orchard find his labor lost, from want of knoweldge in this one direction. There are so many things to be taken into account, habits of growth, hardiness, adaptability to soils, size, color, keeping qualities, texture, etc., etc., that extreme care should be used in making recommendations and then the conditions under which success may be expected should in all cases be given, otherwise it will be misleading. Take the Baldwin for instance, which can be grown on a greater variety of soils, with profit, than almost any other apple, yet on account of the tree being tender should never be set on low ground where the cold air settles, or in positions exposed to severe cold. On ]

sandy soils it will have a bright, red color pleasing to the eye, while on heavy clay the apple will be a dark its size, color and flavor stands de- of the meeting. servedly at the head of the list and It should be top grafted into some be avoided in the future. hardy, free growing variety, as the Golden Russett or Northern Spy.

more on a barrel than any other va- ural inclinations lead in that direction. until the tree attained a proper size, and usually justifying the adventurer. it might give satisfaction. The Newfor cooking, it being very fine in texgrows a small and knotty fruit that is worthless. The Pennock or Romanite is a third-rate apple, and should never be seen in a list of Michigan apples u: less a man grows enough to sell by the carload, and then they ust go into the extreme south for a market. For home use they are worthless as a man will not eat them if there are any turnips around. But it is useless and a waste of time to go through the whole list. If you can determine which is the best variety for market taking all things into account set out this one variety or if you do not wish to carry all your eggs in one basket, make it two varieties, that is enough if you have made a wise

A man cannot go far out of the way in placing the Baldwin and Steel's Red (Downings Red Canada) at the head of the list of market varieties. In regard to cherries I will give my experience and you can take it for what it is worth. I set out 10 or 15 varieties, including of the sweet sorts the Black Tartarian, Nor Wood Napcleon Bigarreau, Coes Transparent, Late May Duke etc., together with the May Dake and Early Richmond, of the sweet sorts there is hardly a tree left, they having been killed by hard winters. The sour varieties, the Early R chmond, and May Duke are nearly all alive, and bearing fine crops of fruit. Now from Mr. Mason's standpoint the sweet varieties are all very well, the fruit is all that could be desired, but like an old receipt for cooking rabbits, which commences with the preamble "first catch your rabbit." I would say, before you market the fruit first grow the tree. If that can be done then pass on to the second proposition. I can agree with Mr. Mason as to the value of the Miami ruspberry as a choice market variety. Having grown the Doolittle and Miami together, I can testify to the superiority of the latter over the former. One thing more and I am done. To the unexperienced with a fine enthusiasm for growing fruits, my advice would be to go slow. Don't imagine because the polite and insinuating agent charges you \$2 00 for onehalf dezen strawberry sets that the fruit will be high-toned or flavored. because the price is high or that in buying the "very latest importations" in fruit trees at a fancy price, war ranted to be iron-clad, frost proof, bug proof, and ever bearing, with a high sounding title as the Duchess of some where, and the Duke so and so or the Emperor of Softsoa, Captain Jack, or 'any other man," that the fruit will be large and fine because the name is, "For what's in a name," etc.

Yours truly, WM . H. RANDALL. Ypsilanti, Mich., Box 973.

A correspondent of the Popular Science News says: "During the many vears that I have taken your journal I have noticed in it various methods for removing glass stoppers from bottles, all of which seem to have some objection. The one I use has no setach one end of a stout cord to some-thing firm, wind it once around the neck of a bottle, hold the end firm with one hand, and with the other hand move the bottle rapidly back and make. forth. The friction will readily heat the glass enough to expand it just where it is needed."

A SENATOR happily describes us when he said "We are a rich government and a poor people." "The opporation of existing laws, both Federal and State, is to gather the wealth of the country, the earnings of the millione, into the hands of the few. You cannot manufacture millionaires without defrauding labor. There is no device known to mortal man whereby a few can be made suddenly rich by commerce.manufacturers or stock specu lation without robbing the producers

The Waste and Mistakes in Farming.

brown or dull red. The Red Canada Kalamazoo county Husbandmans Club er and a sulky plow, while the or Michigan Steel's Red, on account of by W. B. Cobb, and published iv vote smaller farmer can't afford the addi-

if its habits of growth were good and a mystery, unless my mexperience sub ter still, they may combine their interas productive as the Baldwin, it would jects me to more mistakes and greater ests so that the large binders can cut the leave nothing to be desired for a first- waste than older heads, or perhaps the grain for the neighborhood. In my class market variety. The Steel's Red committee thought I might continue my opinion we want to do away with this has not been disseminated enough to mistakes on paper, which when present endless variety, select some good tools prove whether or not it will be a prof- ed would draw out discussion, where by itable variety for all soils and climates | the same errors, or similar ones, might | stances, use them to the exclusion of all

In this paper we shall aim to treat of the common every day mistakes, and The fruit if perfect will bring in leave the more weighty affairs of any large market from 50c to \$1.00 church and state to those whose nat-

riety. The Spitzenburg although a It seems to me the foundation of all fine apple is worthless with me, as mistakes in farming is attributable to it does not bear and the tree is not a lack of knowledge of what causes will hardy. The Wagner is a very fine produce results. We are too apt to "go give the farmer a better tool for less apple, but it has the fault of overbear- it blind" and when some "go as you money. ing when young, causing the tree to please" adventure proves to be a misbecome diseased, and it soon dies out. take, the failure is usully attributed to make. The way we do our work. One Perhaps if the fruit was picked off some theory remote from the true cause

Now suppose we carefully scrutinize ton Pippin is a grand apple, with high one year's farming operations of the manuring and with a suitable soil, present day of the average farmer. We but with the majority of growers, it will commence in the spring. Mr. A. would probably prove a failure. The goes to town and in passing the black-Spy I consider the finest apple grown smith shop espies neighbor B's plow left there for repairs. Now that looks like ture, juicy and just acid enough to business. Wonder if the frost is out give it a pleasant flavor, It bears of the ground. Well I can plow heavily of fine, large spples on some if he can. Home he goes to eat soils and again in other localities an early dinner and when night comes, has at least, "one lap" on neighbor A., needy cornfield to rock the baby, or the whose plow he saw at the shop. The having for the churn, the summer falnext day all the plows on that street are low for an auction, would stop all hands at work, vieing with each other on the for a circus, and every Saturday put in home stretch. The same practice is fel- a full day in town, and at the end of the lowed throughout the entire season. If season's work he honestly believes he the ground is in poor condition they has made the best of his time and b en don't deny there was fault in the plow- exceedingly industrious. This reminds ing, if the crop is sparing on the ground me of what a farmer once said "that and looks sickly, the cause is easily accounted for, and when the thresher's tally him all up." is short of what it might have been, we look back over the past and see the mistakes and consequent loss and resolve to farming, tegether with energetic work learn by past experience and to do will produce successful results. differently in the future.

It seems to me the great mistake, and more about the fundamental principles ceptible. that govern farm operations, the general management and work, the best fertilizers in the live stock industry is far ahead, to use, the rotation of crops, manner of and with the amount of land yet unimhandling and disposing of the same.

It never appeared more true to me than when attending the institute at indefinite extension. Galesburg last year. There were views ently. There was a want somewhere, either in knowledge, or in its proper mests. application. There were half a dozen traps, hires a man or two, and runs busi- best quality at the least cost. ness on high pressure principles, being careful to avoid folloging in the foot- some of our English breeders and feedsteps of his old fogy neighbors. Now this fellow will succeed fairly well until us to imitate and aim to arrive at as flathis ambition fails him. He has made tering results. We farmers ought to some mistakes and is sorry for it but some of his experiments feed stock, and if so what kind are the have seemed to be just the thing best and will bring in the largest returns in the right place and the boy

next blunder. Now, it seems to me, there is but one and with the same existing circum stances all ought to arrive at the test possible way from about the same

counts one ahead to make up for the

think farming can be successfully done position of food, and learn such comby some tabulated rule laid down in binations as will make a nutritious ration somebody's spelling book, but I do think that will convert everything grown upthere is a great waste and many mistakes made by our not knowing more fully what results under different circumstances and conditions our operations will produce.

waste less frequent.

machinery and tools: we ought to know stock as we could do without the stock. which particular tool is best adapted to They are a help to each other that neith-

and a cast one is just as good for the study and persistent effort. openings, then why not have just two kinds and of the very best possible

tool, and a way of his own to use it.

tional expense, but he can get the same Why this subject was assigned me is, thing on a smaller plan, or percaps, betbest adapted to our location and circum others, and we will avoid paying for endless patent dodges and high priced experiments. One might say if we lessen the variety, we decrease the competition with the corresponding liability to high prices, but if we buy as many or more machines and all alike it seems to me we would cheapen the manufacture and

I think there is another mistake we is forever planning and fails to live to and Canada thistles next; buy of some see his schemes mature. Another jumps | eastern nurseryman forty different kinds at conclusions and does his work by main strength and awkwardness. On the one hand we fail in what we undertake by undertaking too much, on the other by rushing madly in without considering results. The proverb given for anger will apply well to this class of farmers: "When angry, count ten, when uery angry one hundred."

To illustrate the other class: I know a farmer who would invariably leave a working between meals was what broke

Some of our plans had better never come into practice, but good, judicious

So much for the crops and their culture. In the care and handling of waste in farming comes of not knowing stock the difference is still more per-

> This country as compared with others proved and resources undeveloped shows the industry capable of almost

Our fertile lands and productive pasexpressed by many leading farmers tures together with cheap transportawhose practical experience had taught lion and improved facilities for handling, them, in many instances, quite differ- enable us to successfully compete with other countries in the production of

The foreign consumption is much equally prosperous farmers all in the greater than they can supply; there is same vicinity with the same kind of soil, room for their own and all we can same sunshine and rain, markets alike, send them. We should ever bear in social and educational advantages equal mind that poor goods bring poor and each one persuing a very different prices. The better the article the course and perhaps all getting along higher the price and greater the de- matter, it was too hot or too cold, too fairly well. When one hits the mark mand. As a rule, those who want a wet or too dry, too much sunshine or too the other misses it and so it goes the good article and will have nothing else little, and if they had a real nice pleasrounds. How often we notice this when are willing to pay a good price for it, and day they sneeringly called it a some city lad takes a notion to run the and to make our business profitable we "Old man's" farm. He buys teams and have only to study how to produce the

> We may learn a valuable lesson from ers, whose practice it would be well for know to a certainty whether it pays to for the money invested.

It is an undisputed fact that feeding has as much to do with the variations in stock as the breeding, and an improveright way to produce the same result ment in either makes a more perfect animal. Like products like to a certain extent, but the animal is largely depend-

ent on its food for the quality of flesh. We should study the nature and hab-I do not wish to be understood that I its of the animal we feed, and the comon the farm into meat, with good returns for capital invested.

It is a mistaken notion that a great extent of land is required to keep stock. An economical system of feeding is pref-The prarie farm, the opening field and ferable, soiling when necessary, the sandy hill all need treatment, and and not devote so much valuable very materally different the one from land to pasture that can be used the other, but some plan for each would so small a part of the year. I think we be beneficial and make mistakes and can raise as much or more grain on the certainly follow. same number of acres for a series of The same general rule will apply to years by feeding a certain amount of each locality, kind and condition of soil. er could well do without, and to com-If the prairie requires a steel plow bine the two with profit needs careful

We should know whether to feed more grain and less hay, straw and stalks, also the best kind of shelter and most con-At the Husbandmans Club last venient racks to economize feed. Should year there were as many different opin- determine whether to pump the water ions about which was the best reaper, fresh and warm from the ground or let mower, cultivator, etc., as there were men the windmill do the work, what kind of there, and they seemed to pride them- sheep should we keep for wool and shall selves in each one having a different we raise early lambs for market, whether cattle should be fatted at two, three or In reply to the inquiry, "What will four years old or sold for yeal, whether keep tools from rusting?" The very we keep for farm use Holstines Herremedy applied by one would spoil his fords Poled Angus or the little Jersey, neighbor's. Now there is a mistake whether our horses should be the Nor- of farm management, more friendly dissomewhere. "What is sauce for the man Membrino, Hambletonian or Clay, cussions on subjects of interest, a gengoose is sauce for the gander," and whether our hogs should be pigs in the eral airing of the common mistakes, towhat is good for one farmer is equally spring or shoate of sixty to gether with the successes and failures in good for another under like circum- a hundred pounds; whether they should different experiments. Some very crude streets and stores present after their bath."

Read at the February meeting of the He may want a seven-foot bind- olden times; whether it is better to feed are productive of much good. corn while on clover, and if so, when to many of these things; others none. One right one to follow. would buy stock and feed his crops; another would sell his grain and buy meat. One would raise wool and growl about the price, and when he bought clothes. select the poorest kind of shoddy.

If the farmer would wear the same kind of clothing that his sheep do they would last longer, look better, keep him warmer, increase the demand for wool. and give hlm a better price for his clip.

Another would sell half fatted stock, chew tough beef and blame the butch consequently increase the demand and ers, buy some double headed hybrid wheat, some \$10 oats or white elephant petatoe, only to find that they had been duped again. Still another, would sell good clover seed this year and buy sand tion alluded to him as his fool. of half-dead apple trees when four va rieties of good trees are better, set out haps he would get some fruit, and in the garden follow out the rule with the addition of a scythe.

In our age of progress the experiments of yesterday are the necessi ies of to-day, and valuable lessons from a practical standpoint have been demonstrated by the exhibitions at the agricultural fairs and the Chicago Fat Stock shows. There was the stock of all ages, kinds and quality and the man ner of producing given results, and average gains per day and a careful study of the animals and manner of treatment to enlighten and instruct.

Prof. Stuart says: "The period when food is cheaper than care is at an end." Summer feeding is no doubt the most favorable for producing growth and lay ing on fat, because it requires less food to keep up the animal heat, but it may be doubted whether summer feeding costs less than in the winter because as a rule the country over, it takes three times as much land to summer stock as o winter it, and if the labor of preparing the winter food costs less than the capital invested in the extra number of acres in pasture, then the winter feeding is cheapest.

These are questions we should be able to decide correctly. A change of circum stances would of course necessitate dif ferent operations and bring about different results, but a more thorough under standing of the business as a whole, an a better knowledge of the details, would diminish the labor, increase the profits, make mistakes less frequent, and the whole more pleasant.

Now, I wonder if we don't make some other mistakes?

An eminent English writer once said the "Americans were a set of grumblers. There was always something the

Aren't we sometimes in too great a hurry for our meals when the fault is not entirely with the cook? Don't we behave bad house-cleaning time, when we get only the best of it? Don't we say swear words at the stovepipe and go off and leave the old stove for weaker hands to black?

Do we take our wives to ride only to church, and then don't they go alone? Do we give them what money they want, and if we do, don't we borrow it all back before they have a chance to spend it? I guess we do, and its among the mistakes in farming.

As regards the average farmers buildings. mistakes and waste are too often the rule. They are frequently erected with the object sought almost entirely ignored.

His house is without sufficient sun light, ventillation or drainage, without woodshed, and woodpile poor or none at

His barns frequently too much foundation and roofs with too little storage capacity between.

His fences just good enough to learn his stock to jump and make him a fit subject for a neighborhood quarrel which may terminate in a lawsuit, where mistakes will occur and waste and loss Do we keep pace with the time ?

Do we improve the opportunities before us? Other vocations and pursuits are on the alert. The newspaper man prints startling

news to day and takes it all back to-morrow. The principal ingredient of patent medicines is printer's ink. Fickle fashion keeps up with the most

improved kind of sewing machines and makes the garment cost the same no matter what the facilities are for making. The inventor of the burglar lock invents a tool to pick it.

Governments construct immense iron clads and at the same time makes guns big enough to sink them, one makes business for the other and all prosper.

Among the things needful with farmers is a more thorough understanding

a larger scale than another and as Egyptian darkness or spotted and of the material in them for deep thought, need a more expensive outfit many colors, like Joseph's blouse in and when put in shape by other hands

> Some well studied plan from a sucdo it; whether to give them ground feed | cessful neighbor is worth a dozen conin a slop, stewed clover hay or cooked jectures from the city agriculturalist, potatoes; whether to sell as hogs or but when we take some brother farmer pork, and when the choice is with us, to for a pattern let us be careful and know which to do. Some would say do choose wisely. See that we select the

In the first place let us be sure there is the right material in ourselves. How often a good farmer is spoiled by trying to make a doctor, lawyer, preacher or speculator. Now most every one of us is good for something, and better adapt. ed to that than anything else, and we make a fatal blunder when we mistake our calling.

Jay Gould was once a cow boy on a rough Connecticut hillside, and there was a mutual dislike between the cows, the business and himself. Wm. H. Vanderbuilt was at thirty years of age trying in vain to get a living on a farm while his father frequently in conversa-

In casting about for a pattern there are two kinds we should avoid-the fancy farmer and the sloven. I would not for a moment discourage good, thorough, three or four dwarf pear trees, and per- practical farming (wish I had done better myself), but the real fancy farming belongs to some agricultural college or an experimental station, where the location and surroundings are suitable, and will warrant the extra outlay of time and money.

The individual farmer as a rule can't afford to try experiments, even it he has a special gift and his inclinations run in that direction. Men who have \$20,000 to offer or refuse for any single animal, and who can afford to take all the risks of carrying such property may perhaps well spend their money that

If we have money enough and are running the farm for the love of it, and can take part of our pay in glory, then fancy farming may do, but the average farmer is not thus happily situated. Men who have to economize on some of the necessities, or borrow money for such speculation, had better stand back, keep cool, and look on. There is a mean between the two extremes, which when carefully followed, will bring in the best returns.

"Better be born lucky than rich" is a good maxim but to be altogether successful one needs to have shrewdness and brains, together with persistent effort and with these we will be less likely to make waste and mistakes in farming and reap the full reward of our labor, and good luck and prosperity be our portion.

#### Science and Pedantry.

The technical pedant imagines, that chemical science, is something only to be found in labratories, transactions of learned societies, and technical treaties; his intellect is too narrowly special zed to enable him to withstand that these "material changes", which the child "observes around him," are as purely chemical, and as strictly scientific as any possible labratory performances, and that the rationale of such vulgar, every day proceedings as described in "Faraday's Lectures," on 'The Chemical History of Caudle," is of much greater philosophical interest, than the hypothetical formula given in learned words of scientific sound. Says the authority above quoted: "I have taught chemistry to children of five years of age and upwards, and find that the chemical elements-the letters of Nature's alphabet-are quite as intelligible to them as the letters of the literary alphabet, and that the ordinary combinations of chemical elements are as easily understood, and remembered as the spelling of common English words. Chemistry is far more intelligible to young children than English grammar as usually taught, simply because chemical phenomena are facts presentable to the senses, which are more active in children, than in adults, while the rules of grammar are intangible, invisible abstractions. We lately listened to a lecturer on "Seeds" on the growth of the plant, in which the lecturer clearly demonstrated, and made plain the fundamental law of plant life. This lecture was worth to those who heard it, a volume of those very scientific lectures, on the same sulject, in which a learned Professor, after having gathered the simple, fundamental truths, packs them away in technical phrases which he glibly delivers to his listeners, in a lecture so sicentific, that much of it is not understood. John Randolph, said a public speaker, should not use, or quote a word or phrase that his listeners could not understand. The hearer has a right to demand this.

V. B.

It is the part of an indiscreet and troublesome ambition to care too much about fame-about what the world says of us; to be always looking into the faces of others for approval; to be always anxious for the effect of what we do and say; to be always shouting to hear the echo of our own voice. If you look about you, you will see men who are wearing life away in feverish anxiety for fame; and the last we shall ever hear of them will be the funeral beil that tolls them to their early grave.-Longfellow.

A Cincinnati correspondent writing after the recent flood says: 'It is ascellars and houses look after their wash ing, and what a new appearance the

## Communications.

THE LOOM OF LIFE.

BY EBON E. REXFORD.

All day, all night, I can hear the jar. Of the loom of life, and near and far It thrills with its deep and muffled sound As the tireless wheels go always around, Busily, ceaselessly goes the loom, The wheels are turning early and late, And the woof is wound in the warp or fate

Click, clack! there's a thread of love wove in. Click, clack! and another of wrong and sin!
What a checkered thing will this ilfe be When we see it unrolled in eternity !

Time with a face like a mystery, And hands as busy as hands can be. Sits at the loom with its warp outspread, To catch in its meshes each glancing thread When shall this wonderful web be done? In a thousand years, perhaps, or one; Or to-morrow, who kn weth? Not you nor I But wheels turn on and the shuttles fly.

Ah, sad-eyed weaver, the years are slow, But each one is nearer the end I know, And some day the last thread shall be wov en in, God grant it be love instead of sin.

Are we spinners of woof for this life-web

Do wefurnish the weaver a thread each day It were better then, oh my friend to spin A beautiful thread than a thread of sin.

#### "The Machinery of the Heavens Running Down.'

PROF. A. WINCHELL. The above named professor for only \$35 visited St. Johns, a short time ago to instruct her intelligent citizens on the "Life Time of Worlds" and reveal to the people the awful fact that God's great machinery of the universe was getting out of repair, and hastening to certain ruin. I think the professor makes a poor return to the state, for the money she has expended in fitting him for a useful life. For a man of his assumed abilities and the advantages he has enjoyed, he shows some very weak points in his intellectual capacity, some of which I will show. To prove that the universe will be destroyed he offers as an argument, that all nations in all time, whether pagan, christian, civilized, or carbarous, have believed and taught its destruction by fire or flood, and this universal sentiment, is a kind of revelation and must correspond to reality. Why does not the professor offer the same argument to prove that the earth is as flat as a pancake, for this was once the universal sentiment of all mankind, and so sincere were they vanced a different theory. The argument is just as good in one case as in thereby become acquainted. In sugthe professor's theory, is, that the sun to make it plain so we may be underis a great ball of fire, heated to white stood. In chapter 2, section 20, under and for this purpose there was a quanmation of the planets, and this waste matter is now supplying the sun with they could be made to respect their fuel, and when this is all exhausted, wishes. In chapter 3, section 9, strike then the planets, one by one will rush out the word "board" where it occurs usual life insurance. The only money into the central orb to keep up the solar heat. And when the fuel is all of chapter 3 of the laws of 1881, in- the admission fee, is the assessment false impression that has gone abroad exhausted, and every planet, comet steed of the amendment of 1883. The at the death of a member, which is and satellite, is consumed then the practical studies neglected while those graded to the risks of death at the fire of the sun itself will go out in end- of less importance receive the greater less night, and the orb of day as a attention. We are in favor of amendblackened mass of expiring embers ing the entire chapter 12. We tayor will go back to chaos, and the pall of the town inspectors plan, and we can't death will throw her dark mantle over see why the wages of examiners the solar drama of to-day. Now Prof. should exceed the wages of the board Winchell knows very well that the of supervisors. We favor the restorssun is 520 times larger than all the tion of section 1, of chapter 15, of the planets, comets, and satellites com- school laws of 1881, excepting the bined, so that if every particle of matter in the planetary system was rushed | rest of the section after the word dolinto the sun at once, it would not in- lar in the 5th line; also the restoration crease the heat of that orbany more of section 2 and 4 of said chapter, and than a cubic inch of ice would increase the repealing of section 6 and 7, after the heat of a furnace whose capacity the word institute in the 3d line. Secwas 520 cubic inches. Suppose the earth | tion 2 of chapter 17 should be repealed. with its mighty oceans of water, and Others may disagree with me, but let its mountains of granite rock were us keep trying until the key note is thrown into the sun, it would not in- struck, then demand of our representcrease the heat of that body enough to atives the reforms that are needed. boil a tea kettle. The professor shows | We are not getting value received, and another weak point when he says that in our opinion our children are not the centripetal force is overcoming the getting as practical an education as centrifugal force and eventually, must | they did twenty years ago. There are prove the total destruction of all or- a number of studies now demanded ganized matter. The professor knows | we cannot see are of any practical use as well as I do, that these two opposite to a person through life. Mr. Webforces are so exactly balanced that La ster defines the word practical "relat-Place determined by actual demon- ing to practice, capable of being turned stration, that neither force gained on to use." Is it economy for the higher the other the one-five hundreth part branches to be taught in a graded of a second in 2500 years. With this school? data before us, which the professor dare not deny, let him eigher out the problem and tell how many cycles of eternity will run their rounds before either force will overcome the other, and destroy the solar system.

The great trouble with Professor Winchell is this: He is not a Granger and has no "faith in God." He starts out with an idea of God, until he gets the universe in good running order, then state, unitedly worked for the accom like the engineer jumps from the train, and leaves blind chance to rnn the The professor admits that when chaos shall hold dominion over all, and suns ness, the soul immortal, shall rise above the ruin, and smile at ease amidst the wreck of worlds. But if God can fit a soul for endless life, bringing it within the reach of members with capabilities for infinite progress, why can he not fit a world for endless progress too.

CORTLAND HILL.

School System. \$1,000 paid to a family within thirty or sixty days after they are left to pro Bro. Cobb;-In friendship I wish to vide for themselves is a matter of great importance, for farms, stock, reply to the article of "Director" in notes or morigages, are not cash, and the VISITOR of February 1st, and prethe \$1,000 from this benevolent associasent some amendments to our school tion comes to tide over the space that laws that we think would be benefiwould be r quired to realize cash on property left to be administered upon. cial to both pupils and taxpayers. in many cases at the time of death, there are no crops on hand, stock is He says as yet we do not think the laws governing and providing for our not marketable, and there is no cash common schools favor, to any great exavailable for relief. Hence, \$1 000 tent, the concentration of education. from this as ociation would be sufficient to meet necessary emergen-In our limited judgment we cannot cies, and leave a snug little sum to the see how they could concentrate the family for tuture use. There are thousands of ca-es where there are management of education much more some debts uppaid at the time of death. than the present system allows. I Perhaps the farm is incumbered with have before me the advertisement of a mortgage, and the family is left a the school examiners of a certain the mercy of creditors, and they mus struggle along as best they can and a county for the examination of cand last the property may be sold, often at a sacrifice, to meet demands against dates for teacher . After stating how the candidate must stand in each the estate, which when settled up, study, etc., it says five per cent is alleaves not enough for family support. Whereas \$1 000 at the time of death lowed for full attendance at the instimight have paid the debt, and the tute. Now Mr. "Director," this looks property on hand could have beer to me like concentration. Again he saved to the family, and they left pro-vided for in the future. There are says in our county St. Joseph, the county superintendents gave good satmany cases when at the death of either tather or mother, \$1,000 from isfaction. There is one thing certain, this benevolent association would be either he or I are laboring under a sufficient to reach all incidental ex mistake. If I am I hope some reader penses, pay all personal debts. and leave a balance to aid the family, eduef the Visitor will correct me. If I cate the children, and they be kept toam not mistaken I saw a petition cirgether to become useful citizens, inculated in the Legislature to abolish stead of being compelled to have everythe county superintender ey. I agree thing sold to pay expenses and detts with "Director" when he says if we and the family become scattered to take single handed the buffeting of an have town or county superintendents unfriendly world. We may take any ra board of examiners, everything view of this suli ct we please, and i depends on our being able to get hormatters not whether we are poor o well provided for, nor what the sur roundings may be the same conclusion est and competent men. We believe the people of a township are better is pressed upon every thinking mine sequainted with the number of men that here is a good opportunity to so necessary for superintendents than cure \$1 000 with little effort and a little expense for the benefit of our the people of a county are with a like families, when we are called to leave number, and we say without fear of them to themselves. Another fact is contradiction with truth our townalso forciply pressed upon our minds ship (Fabius) has men as competent and that is the duty to make comfort able provisions for those we call ou for superintendents as the majority of wn and whom we must leave behind the county examiners, and they can us. In no way can we provide so wel examine candidates for teachers withwith so small a cost, as by obtaining out questions coming from the State membership in our own benevolen association, and thereby see re our family the one thousand dollars with board of education and judge of their ability to teach our primary schools, the blessings it affords." but if we have a county superintendent we do not believe in his being elected by the board of supervisors but by the popular vote, as we live on the county line we've had a chance to see the workings of the county plan the first experience in the two courties were that in St. Joseph wagewent up, while in Cass they did no advance so mu b. The next change in superintendent's wages went down in St. Joseph and up in Case. Now. Mr. Director, if you are advocating a that they put to death, men who ad- good cause please give your name, as we are from the same county we may the other. Another weak point in gesting the amendments we will try heat, and requires a constant supply of the heading eleventh in second line. fuel to keep the enormous temperature, after the word taught insert the word and "whether by male or female." tity of cosmical matter left loose in You may think this a minor point but space, that did not enter into the for- when you have officers that pay no made out of the small sum for admis respect to the wishes of the district

in the 10 and 12 lines, adopt section 15

word male in the fourth line, and the

A. P. SHEPHERDSON.

Patrons Aid Society of Michigan.

This society was duly incorporated

under the laws of the state of Michi-

gan January 21st 1881 for the purpose

of securing to the families or heirs of

patrons in good health life insurance

benefits on the assessment plan. Had

the Patrons of Husbandry within this

plishment of this worthy purpose, ad-

vertising judiciously its designs and

most successful benefit association

"It is based on economic principles,

association of another state:

There are in this, as in all other or ganizations, some expenses to be pro vided for, such as printing, stationary postage, secretary's services, etc. These are arranged as economically as is prudent to make them, and these are all the expenses to be provided for There are no salaries for officers and directors, no dividends or interest or stock, no bounty or fortune for any one, except the "one thousand do!lars" to the heirs or a deceased brother o sister. Hence, the advantage of a co operative benevolent association over the common system of life insurance The expenses of the association are met out of the five dollars admission fee, waich will doubtless more than meet all necessary expenses. There are no annual dues, nor fees to be paid for the purpose of keeping up the association, as ample provisions are sion. We say small, because the amount is but trifling when compared with the loading and expenses for to be paid by members, in addition to

NECESSARY EXPENSES.

different ages. RATES OF ASSE SMENT. At the meeting of the trustees of the society in December last, the schedule of rates was revised and arranged to conform more nearly to the table of mortality based on American experie ce as follows:

RATE OF ASSESSMENT FOR CERTIFICATES OF

Age.	Amount.	Age.	Amount.	Age.	Amount
20	\$2 34	34	\$2 65	48	\$3 75
21 22 23	2 36	35	2 68	49	3 93
22	2 37	36	2 73	50	4 13
23	2 38	37	2 77	51	4 36
24 25 26 27 28 29	2 40	38	2 82	52	4 62
25	2 42	39	2 87	53	4 90
26	2 44	40	2 93	54	5 22
27	2 46	41	3 00	55	5 57
28	2 48	42	3 06	56	5 97
29	2 50	43	3 15	57	6 40
30	2 53	44	3 25	58	6 88
31	2 55	45	3 35	59	7 42
32	2 58	46	1 47	60	8 01
33	2 61	47	3 60	61	8 66

A comparison of the schedule with the table showing "minimum cost of insurance of lives from year to year" as given by Commissioner of Insurance, Hon. Eugene Pringle, in his re port for 1883 shows the advance assessment required of each member to be only thirty per cent of the minimum cost of insuring \$1,000 for one year at the given age.

HOW TO JOIN. You must fill out a blank that will upon the members who belonged. be furnished on application. You must be in good health, and between the ages of 20 and 60 years, and must get this certified to by the master and secretary of your Grange. You must pay a membership fee of \$5.00, and the amount of one assessment. (See table. Take age at nearest birthday.)

The full amount of the mortuary assessment is used to pay dea h losses. The advance assessment being paid, there are no further payments until a draft is made upon the treasurer for machine, to sure and certain ruin. methods, there is no question that it the payment of death losses, and hence would be to-day the soundest and the mortuary assessments are only made when necessary to replace in the and systems shall go back to nothing- authorized to do business in Michigan. treasury the fund already drawn upon. As has been well said of a similar The society offers to its members advantages for securing beneficial results to their families or heirs, such as are not afforded by any authorized generally; affording all an opportunity to provide for their families a benefit rivals in this state. Any reader of longer rent a home we at once resolved of that State, should the Supreme the VISITOR can learn what these are, to build one, and in three days from

# Correspondence.

Leroy Grange

Bro. Cobb :-- It is a very pleasant task to be the bearer of good tidings. I am pleased to inform you that Leroy Grange, of Calhoun County has again revived and proposes to continue its Boston for our boots and shoes and

existence. A vote was taken by that Grange a a few weeks ago, to surrender their this connection that last year out charter, and a meeting was called to Grange bought in boots, shoes and divide the money and the property of the Grange. The Calhoun County Grange learned of this, and did not forty dollars worth to say nothing of propose to let Leroy Grange die salt, plaster, seed, paint, harness and without at least making an effort to save that which seemed lost. A committee was appointed to go to Leroy, house I will say that we have purvisit from house to house, and to be present at their last meeting, and see Grand Rapids, whose card appears in if some measures could not be pre- the Visitor nearly or quite 200 dol sented to persuade them to reconsider lars worth of harness in the last year their former vote, and to try to make with entire satisfaction and shall an effort to live. Bro. Perry Mayo was protably double that amount in the appointed chairman, and was to be assisted by Bro. and Sister Simons. Bro and Sister Cameron. Bros. Mayo and Simons visited the members of Leroy Grange, were very kindly received and most hospitably entertained. They were present at their meeting, and tried to show them by an earnest lecture the necessity of the organization, and the sad results of their letting their Grange die.

A vote was then taken to reconsider their former motion of surrendering blank applications which I think we their charter and disbanding. A motion to reconsider was carried, and on the question "Shall we surrender our colors? Not a member voted in the new hall to the body as it was and affirmative. A meeting was called to not as it should be. elect officers and Bro. Mayo was asked to be present and install them, instruct them in the unwritten work of the Order, and to bring his other half dong, who was invited to give them tance the Grange is to the farmer, a lecture.

At the time appointed we went and did what we could to encourage and strengthen them. Bro. C. G. Luce was asked to come on the 5th of February and deliver another lecture. You that have had the good fortune to listen to the Worthy State Master know well. we had from him "a feast of fat things." He gave us a stirring address upon the necessity of the Grange, and a good sized audience listened most attentively for an hour and a half.

Leroy Grange can boast of as earnest and large hearted men and women as Calhoun county affords, and we are truly glad to see them again rallying into line and with us, try and carry out the grand principles of justice and right, and the county Grange has pledged itself to stand by them and extend to them the right hand of fellow-MRS. PERRY MAYO.

Sec. of Calhoun County Grange. Battle Creek.

Bro. Cobb:-According to promise very recently made I write you a short history of the South Jefferson Grange thinking perhaps that it may correct a that South Jefferson Grange was absolutely dead; and also encourage many Granges that have become irresolute over some trivial embarrassment. We were organized by Bro. Cahill on Dec. 25, 1873, with 44 charter members, soon took applications for nearly as many more and took our position among our sister Granges as one of the healthiest in the

Scarcely one in a dozen had any cor rect conception of the business or duties of the Grange and joined as much from curiosity as otherwise followed by the false impression that the officials of the organization were the pullic servants upon whom the success of the Grange depended and all benefits either financial or otherwise must be handed around as you would deal out the good things at a marriage supper. When it became generally understood that each member must help paddle the ship, many at once signified their disappointment by retiring in good order. No harm came to the Grange by the withdrawal of such members except the sad effect it had upon those outside the gate who were watching the progress of the institution and judged of its benefits and advantages only by its effect

Jealousy also crept into our midst which acted as a fester to our progress and a blight upon our prosperity, and before we were hardly aware of our own weakness we were reduced in numbers to about twenty. I will add right here that the small number left thunder style of literature) by furnishwere the very essence of the entire institution, the old regulars that never run nor retreat and when desertion reached that point of course it had

to stop. The few who were left carefully looked the situation over, found their powder perfectly dry and at once gave the order to advance, fully re solved for what we lacked in numbers to make up in energy and courage.

Up to this time we had been occupying a hall not our own, and finding we were too weak in numbers to

ber on the ground and stone drawn for the foundation. We resolved if the few left must "go the thing alone," we would do it as judiciously as possible and save all the middle profits in our power. Accordingly the Secretary was instructed to look up the most judicious place to buy our boots and shoes and dry goods as well. We struck a large manufacturing house in the largest dry good's house in Chicago for dry goods, and will say in dry goods alone the snug little sum of eight thousand two hundred and groceries, and although this is not in tended as an advertisement for any chased of Mr. T. Kinnamut & Cc., o next year.

I am well aware that some of the brothers will say that the above amount is quite large for a Grange of twenty, as this history has left them. but I add that it has been a year or more since we found ourselves so nu merically weak and a glance at our last report would reveal the fact that recruits have been received, so we stand over eighty strong, and an o:der has just been made for about 100 could use within the next year had we hall room. Our only mistake since our new departure, was in sizing our

In concluding this hastily written record I will say, that it is radically wrong and wicked to stand around and see an institution of the impo:wither and dies and there is no earthly xouse for any one for so doing except downright wilfulness or extreme laziness. As soon as those outside the gates saw that we were bound to do our business, buy our own goods and sell our own products we had ap p.ications for reinstatement and initiation until the work grew tedious and monotonous. Hoping to have the ex perience of others in this matter we will not intrude farther on your patience. I remain yours fraternally, ANDREW L. DAVIS, Ex Sec.

#### Calhoun, County Pomona Grange.

Bro. Cobb; -Our annual meeting was held Feb. 14th, at Pennfield Grange hall. The day was very cold and stormy, snow drifting, air full of frost, still we had a large meeting. Did you ever know a Granger to freeze? Our Master R. G. Poole, said before the meeting, that "none but the spiritually minded would be out,' but he found enough of that stamp to fill the hall. The result of our eleccion was R. S. Poole, for Master, J. L. Kinyon, Lecturer, Mrs. Perry

Mayo, Secretary. In the afternoon a public meeting was held and the following question was discussed:

Resolved, That protective tariff is for the best interest of the American people. Perry Mayo and C. C. Mc Dermid for protective tariff, and Ed ward White and Prof. Carus for free

Though it was cold enough without, hey waxed warm within, each advecate of their side sure, and could prove by undisputed authority, and by facts and figures, that unless the principles they believe in were carried out, the United States would very soon be wiped completely out.

They argued long and well, each arty ing their very best to prove the arty ing the ar other wrong. Charles P. Chidester. of B. llevue Grange was present, and opened the question by reading a carefully prepared essay upon protective tariff.

The best of all is that though they Ar differed radically in their arguments, Ar. the kindest feelings prevailed, and they cherished for each other only brotherly love.

Our officers will be installed at Leroy Grange, March 13th. We have written to Bro. J. J. Woodman, asking him to be present, install our officers and deliver a lecture, and we expect a glorious time. Yours truly, MRS. PERRY MAYO.

Battle Creek.

The editors of ST. NICHOLAS are gratifying the spirit of adventure and heroism which all the boys have (and which is appealed to by the blood and ing sketches of "Heroic Boys."-some as wonderful as fiction, and all true. Papers giving the boyhood of Marcus Aurelius, Harry of Monmouth' afterward Henry V., and Giovanni of Florence, afterward Pope Leo X., have appeared in late numbers of the magazine. Among the other promises are: The Boy Viking (Orlof of Norway): The Boy Crusader, (Baldwin of Jerusalem) and The Boy Chieftan (Brian of Mun ster). Had the boys of this series died before man-hood, they still would worthly rank as Heroic Boys.

Governor Bates of Tennessee will call a special session of the Legislation Court declare the Railroad Commisof \$1,000 at the time of death of the insured." It matters not how much of this world's goods we may possess, Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich. Homo. to build one, and in three days from the time the resolution was offered to build, the site was procured, the time-jectionable features.

#### It Was Not Consumption.

Dr. Pengelly: Your valuable medicine is doing wonders for some ladies here, one in particular, who a year ago was confined most of the time to her bed. Every one said she had consumption. I knew she had diseases your medicine would cure, and persuaded her to try it. Soon she was much better; she let her help go, and has done her housework ever since, and walks every day a distance of a mile and a half-all due to Zoa-

Respectfully yours, MRS. GEORGE COREY. Jackson, Mich., Feb. 5, 1882. See advertisement in another col-

### The State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.

This institution is thoroughly equipped, hav-This institution is thoroughly equipped, naving a large teaching force: also ample facilities for illustration and manipulation including Laboratories, Conservatories, Library, Museum, Classroom Apparatus, also a large and well stocked farm.
FOUR YEARS

are required to complete the course embracing Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, Euglish Language and Literature, and all other branches of a college course except For-

eign Languages.
Three hours labor on each working day xcept 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: SPEING TERM ...... February 18 SUMMER TERM. May 20
AUTUMN TERM. September 2 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

## RIESIAN (HOLSTEIN) CATTLE

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

Anctioneer, COL. C. C. JUDGE, Tallula, Ill. 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, 1884. For descriptive catalogues apply to PHELPS & SEELEY, Pontiac, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAROO.

TIME-TABLE - FEBRUARY 17, 1884. Standard time-90th meridian. WESTWARD.

Kajamazoe Accommodation leaves, Kajamazoe Express arrives, Evening Express,	1 00	9 .		
Pacific Express,	9 7			
Day Express,		2 31		
EASTWARD.		i de la constante de la consta		
Night Express,	A. M. 3 17	1		
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives, Mail		9 45		
New York Express,		1 20		
Atlantic Express,	1 00			

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily.

Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Supersymptotic from carrying passengers out from lays. Freight trains carrying passengers out Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5 l- P. M. No. 20 (west) at 7:10, bring passengers fa

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit,
A. Geirr, General Freight Agent, Chicago,
O. W. Russelss, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. Standard time- th meridian. NY&ONY&B Express. Ex & M Way Fr.

woman and a second seco	DAPIESS.	EX & M	
Grand Rapids Allegan Kalamazoo Schoolcraft Three Rivers White Pigeon Toledo Cleveland Buffalo	7 30 AM 8 47 " 9 42 " 10 17 " 11 12 " 5 32 P M	4 00 PM 5 15 " 6 15 " 6 54 " 7 24 " 7 52 " 2 17 AM	5 00 Am 1 30 " 11 55 " 1 5 Pm 3 37 " 4 50 " 8 17 Am 6 45 Pm
	NORTH.		Way Fr.
Buffalo Cleveland Toledo White Pigeon Three Rivers Schoolcraft Kalamazoo	11 41 PM 6 32 " 11 17 " 5 2 AM 6 00 " 6 80 "	12 (1 AM 6 32 " 10 22 " 3 12 PM 3 37 "	12 10 PM 8 65 AM 8 22 PM

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

Linear of Amore	GOING 1	NORTH.		
(Standard time.) STATIONS.	NO. 1.	NO 3.	NO. 5.	NO. 7:
Cincinnati Lv. Richmond ". Richmond ". Sturgis ". Kalamazoo Lv. Grand Rapids Lv. Cadillac Ar. Cadillac Lv. Traverse City Ar. Petoskey ". Mackinaw City "	2 SV PM 7 15 A M 10 17 PM	5 13 PM 6 52 " 7 02 " 9 02 "	7 15 PM 9 52 " 5 14 AM 6 52 " 7 13 " 9 22 " 9 60 " 2 30 PM 3 2 " 4 55 PM 6 24 " 8 00 "	10 85 AM 2 25 PM 2 52 " 3 57 " 4 45 "
		SOUTH.	97010	is encl
STATIONS.	NO. 2.	NO. 4.	NO. 6,	NO. 8.

Mackinaw City Lv Petoskey \_\_\_\_ Traverse City\_\_ 3 30 PM 11 45 PM 7 40 " 4 06 " 4 32 " 6 32 " 6 52 " 8 16 " Grand Rapids Ar. 6 32 AM Kalamazoo Ar. 8 32 "
Kalamazoo Lv. 8 37 "
Sturgis "10 04 "

No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No 8 leaves Macking except Sunlay, Woodruff sleeping cars on N. a. aza between Grand Rapids, and sleeping and on same trains between Grand Rapids and also Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos 7 and 8

# Tadies Department.

THE HOUSKEEPER'S TRAGEDY.

One day as I wandered I heard a complaining And saw a poor woman, the picture of

gloom. She gi red at the mud on the door-step('twas raining.)
And this was her wail as she wielded the

"Oh, life is a toil, and love is a troub'e, And beauty will fade, and riches will flee, And peasures they dwindle and prices they

And nothing is what I could wish it to be. "Ther's too much of worriment goes to a bon-

There's too much of ir ning goes to a shirt, There's nothing that pays for the time wasted on it, There's nothing that lasts but trouble and

"In March it is mud, it's slush in December And midsummer's bieczes are laden with,

In fall the leaves litter, in muggy September The wall-paper rots, and th flat-irons rust.

"There are worms in the cherries, and slugs in the roses, There's atts in the sugar, and mice in the

pies, The russish and spiders, no mortal suppo es, And ravaging roacnes and camaging flies."

"It's sweeping at six, and dusting at seven. It's victuals at eight, and dishes at nine. It's jotting and panning from en to eleven, We caree break our fast e'er we pan how to dine."

"With g ease and with litter from outside to

Forever at war, and forever alert No rest for a day lest the enemy enter, I spend my whole time in a struggle with

"Last night in my dreams, I was stationed forever

Ou a bare sittle isle in the midst of the sea My one chance of life was a ceaseless enueavo To sweep off the waves, e'er they swert over me"

"A'as! 'twas no dream-again I behold it, I y eld, I am helpless, my fate to av it, She sound nown her sleves, her apron 10 od down her sieves, her apron she The mid down and died, and was buried

in dirt.

Do we as Farmers and Farmer's Families do all we can to Promote and Elevate our Carlinu? Read by Mrs. Amanda Gunnison be fore a Farmers' Institute at Williamston, Jan. 17, 1884. When we contrast the life of the American farmer to-day, with those of past ages we are led to exclaim, what a stride civilization has taken? Then when we compare their representation in public affairs, with those of other professions, we believe that a far greater progress awaits them in the future, to place them even on an equal standing with those of other avecations. Many farmers remind me of a bevy of school children upon the playground. If you stand and watch them (as I often have) you always see some more timid than others, they will step back, and let those more persevering take the lead and manage the whole play. They are looked upon by the former as their superiors and readily acquiesce in all that is said and done; taking it for granted that they must succumb to the wishes of their leaders. Here is where the great difference lies between the agriculturist and the professional man, we lack confidence in ourselves and our fellow farmers, we are inclined to think, that because we are tillers of the soil, we should not vary from it, as it unfits us for success in other callings. This is a great mistake with us and those of other professions take advantage of our timidity. Yet I am proud to say that the last decade has created a great revolution in this respect. Institutions have been organized whereby the tal-nts of the farmers have been developed, and caused them to see the ferent aspect now, than when I first necessity of co-operation. They are entered upon its cares and duties, and fast awakening from their dormant like every other vocation is what we condition, and why? Nothing less make it. Brother and sister farmers, than oppression; which was as likely let us awaken to the fact that our to prove disastrous to the farmers' fumission is not merely to become auture welfare, as it was with the Puritomatic machines from which all other tans when driven from their mother classes may gain nourishment, but country. Another hindrance to our rather let our vocation alone be stimsuccess is that we are too apt to think ulus enough, to unite us in one great that it is not brain power but merely brotherhood, to emulate our calling, muscle required to make a successful and strive for equal rights with all farmer. There is no profession which mankind, and never until this is acshould so encompass the mind of man complished can we attain to that high as agriculture; for it is the source and standard of excellence which we stand foundation of our nation's prosperity. in need of. It is the better class of farmers who have come to the conclusion that it is not muscle alone which gu des the plow and harrow, but it must have brains to back it. This is what adds dignity to labor. This element is what is necessary with us to keep pace with other callings. It is usually the best educated farmers who are most suceessful. Notwithstanding all the experience of past ages, together with ant task truely, and it is possible, if all modern improvements, we find my "liege lord" had addressed me in some farmers to-day who take no interest in anything outside their farm fences, unless it may be in a neighbor's severely tried, but as he was more con-

thing is not managed to suit their wishes. I believe farmers like all other classes are ranked in society according to their education, their ability and integrity It is not the amount of labor which the artist puts upon his paintings, but it is the thought and study that he has made use of which makes him a master of his profession. Neither is it always wealth which makes a man notable. History reveals to us the names of men, who have risen from poverty, and made noble records for future generations to profit by. Their education was acquired by perseverance and ambition, and with the aid of a few books, and a pine knot, they have step by step, reached to the very topmost round in the ladder of fame. While on the other hand, where we have free schools and seemingly everything to tempt the young to acquire k owledge, we see all about us young gentlemen and ladies especially in the rural districts, who have not a common school education. They have not the ambition to aspire to a higher course. When they arrive at a certain age they think they must take their surplus cash to adorn the outward person and thereby dwarf the intellect. Parents often make a great mistake here. They should encourage education in their children even if they do not marry them off as young. Give them suitable advantages and they will carve their own fortunes. Clothe them respectably and take the remainder to clothe their intellect; it will reward you tenfold, should reverses overtake them they will have their education to fall back upon, it fits them for all emergencies in life. We have a loftier duty and higher aims in life than merely to draw from "Mother Earth" the larg- life and had begun the downward est amount of subsistence, to support the mere animal part of our nature. The habits of the farmers, like many others are oftentimes not of the right character. Their long winter evenings are whiled away over cards and other games, while they are very ignorant upon many questions of vital importance. I do not consider these games altogether sinful, yet they are not what we require to elevate and promote ourselves and families to that high standard of intellect which the times demand. Life is too short to be lost in gaming, while webs are bein; intricately woven all about us, to defraud us of our honest labor. We must read and improve ourselves, that those especially who are the privileged ones at the polls, can cast their ballot intelligently and understandingly. I was not born and bred to farm life, and did not step in to the traces until I came to the Wolverine State, and upon the farm where the schoolhouse stood where I taught, I found a lonely bachelor, (or rather he found me,) trying a mixed husbandry, namely to till the soil and perform household labor with unskilled efforts. He finally convinced me that my mission in the schoolroom should cease and that new avenues of labor were awaiting me. Thus my schooldays ended and farm life began. It seemed from the nature of my early life contrasted with the isolated life of a farmer's wife a great change. I seemingly lived for years within the four walls which enclosed my kitchen, and saw nothing but my own family which needed me, until the Grange was organized, and there I found an opening; and after a few years of cool and careful deliberation, upon all its aims and purposes we united with that noble Order, and each year only unites us more closely to its purposes. Thus farm life wears a far dif-

Bro. Cobb:-Wil you allow me to say a word to Jun es, who in the last number of the VISITOR ventures the a-sertion that not a farmer in Michigan but knows from experience how potent for evil in the harmony of the family relations is the mending o bags. Now I have mended those dir y bags many times and it is not a pleasthe manner first spoken of, even my aimable disposition might have been eattle or hogs which have strayed into sterate I cheerfully performed what I his enclosure (through a rickety fence always considered one of life's disaer tumbled down gate.) It is such as greeable duties. But I wish to make these that a Grange or Farmers' in- a suggestion to the brother farmers stitute or any organization, originated that many perchange be a help in time for a higher and nobler standard of in- of trouble. In the first place take o d tellect ever reaches. Their children, bags that are not worth mending or cultinough reared in sight of a school- get chesp coffee sacks for potatoes and rocking a tender chord was struck house) are reared in ignorance. Their vegetables that are "fthe earth earth- and her womans heart went out schooldays end when they are old ly." Then when the grain bags are enough to labor, thus another genera- brought home instead of throwing tion follows in the footsteps of their them in a pile in one corner all dust ancestors. They take no interest in and chaff, give them a vigoro as shakpublic affairs, not enough to attend a ling and torow them over a line or pole

ute they are wanted but a few days helplessness. It was such a wonder harm.) I shall take some wheat to market next week and when you have leisure here are a few bags I wish you would fix up a little." In nine cases out of ton such a request will be cheerfully complied with and then I would have Farmer James's solilequy run somewhat differently. He might say I always knew she was the best woman in the world, and if she dont get half the money that load of wheat brings then I'm a brute.

You see J.m.s, its so much nicer to have the money, for our very own, to do as we like with. Some wives would prefer a good mag zine or a nice pic ture, to a new dress, and, with all oue deference to their superior wiscom the "lords of creation" are not al ays good judges of dress goods.

Oue word more. Do you James, whistle "Home sweet bom " when your better half asks you to put up the sitting room stove? and can you keep a smiling face at d refrain from naughty words during the performance of that duty? If so, your wife should consider herself among the highly favored ones, and should say, He is the best of husbands and he shall have the mince pie, he likes so well, every day in the week."

#### The Baby's Mission.

ONE OF THE SISTERS.

It was such a little mi'e of a ha'y and its advent into that cold cheerless loveless home seemed so strange. It was a child of their old age. They were in fact both past the prime of road, where the sha ows grow longer and longer until they reach to the vall-y of the shadow called death.

No little ones had ever blessed their loveless union, and every year they had grown farther and farther apart till they seemed to almost hate each other. The wife had married for a nome, but her ideal home had never been realized. Certainly she had a roof to shelter her, and a place at the scanty table and that was all she knew of a home. She had tri-d the best she could in the early years of her married life to grace and adorn it with a few trifies and ornaments that make home so much to a woman, and now the remnants of what he had termed "fol de rols" were laid away on a high shelf out of sight, and covered with the dust of years. Her woman's heart revolted at the idea of destroying them, so they were just put out of sight.

The man had married because he thought he could make more money with a wife, than without. His ideal in this respect has been realized. By toil, unrelenting, and by saving that was miserly, they had succeeded in acquiring property, and yet, in the good deeds of love, in kindness to humanity, in charity to all they were ness to us will long be remembered. poor very poor, and they had grown Both Mr. Mayo and myself were inold, and hard; embittered toward each other and toward all that knew them. All that was lovely, pure or true, all that which raises man above the brutes and stamps him with the image of God seemed to have been so overrun with the words of neglect and abuse that nothing but the remnant of a man and woman seemed left. And yet down deep in their hearts, so deep that neither realized its pr se ce was just a little spark of love, that love that is eternal, for God is love, and a baby's hand was all that could fan the spark to a flame, and the flame to such a blaze that it lighted up their hitherto darkened lives and a light like a beacons shone out from that home whose rays lighted and brightened up all who came within its

Advice had come to them from the east, thinking a change of climate might restore her wasted body, and heal her breaking heart. She staid but a few months, and was laid to rest in a country grave yard, and left them a baby in a dying legacy. Poor little wai , how sad was its advent into that home. No one gave it a welcome no one even smiled or breathed a prayer craving even the care of him who has said "I will be a father to the tatherless and the orphans portion forever." Yet this wee baby proved a good angel, sent by the good tather to stir the soil of their hardened calloused hearts and make their direct lives blossom as the rose.

They could not send the baby away, they knew no one to whom to send it and certainly they had no idea of keeping it and so it just staid. An old adage says "children thrive not well without love" and certainly this baby proved this adage true.

But some how, how I cannot tell the weman began to sing lullabys to it; and strange cradle songs they were no love mingled with the tones. Still she sang, and with the singing and the toward the motherless one and she be-

gan to love the baby. The man, strong, vigorous, rough man that he was looked at the baby only in wonder; he could not rememschool-meeting a few rods away, or a put up for that purpose and out of the ber ever to have seen so young a child saucus, or town meeting, yet are the way of mice and rate. If any need before. At any rate this seemed to tity of butter, besides a saving in ice very ones ready to find fault if every- mending do not wait till the very min- appeal to him by resson of its own and other expenses.

previous, take them to the bouse and to him. He would lay its little thin say, "Wife, (you can substitute a pet claw like hands with n his own, and name if you choose it will do no wonder if baby's band would ever be so large as his, and wonder again if his was ever so small, and he soon found the baby's eyes following him about the room, and it soon gave those sociles of welcome that babys give so lavishly to any and all who will ever look at them, and so it soon found its way to the man's heart by many artless cunning ways that only a baby knows, and in a verr little time they both loved the baby, and oh! how devotedly. Then how he did thrive such sweet winning ways, such sweet pretty baby prattle. They had now something to work for, something to love. In their love for the baby, they began to love each other. The home took on a different look, they ceased to scold and growl at each other, they were united as they never were before in their love to the child.

Order soon came from chaos, flow ers bloomed in the hitherto neg ected ard, and the fragrant flowers of love bloomed in their hearts also. Their baby grew so tall and strong. As tall as he reyal tiger lillys that blossomed at their door, and which to him were such a wonder and delight and then, God took their baby to himself.

"Oh not in anger, not in wrath Did the reaper come t at ay But a congercame from paradise, And bore their cond away.'

How dark seemed the world, how eruel seemed the hand that had taken their baby when they seemed to need him most and . h! how near seeme her hearts to breaking.

But he who wounds knoweth how to heal and to-day after the lapse of ed for winter flowering years they rej ice over their baby that they say "hes gone home first."

And what has been the result of the life of that baby? They are gray haired now, their forms are bent with the weight of years, the r steps are feeble and slow, yet their faces will brighten and their hearts beat quicker at the mere mention of baby's name. All children are dear to them, they love all the children in the neighbor hood and whenever a child is sick. whenever children need help and care, then you will find them minitering to the little ones with such love and such a tenderness as is born only of a great sorrow.

MRS. PERRY MAYO. Battle Creek, Mich.

#### Springport Grange.

We have just made a very pleasant visit to Springport Grange, Jackson county. I think the county caunor boast many Granges and that it was a field that needed earnest laborers, and if we could judge so of the rest of the residents of Jackson County from the good p-ople of Springport the work would be very agre-able indeed, for we found as kind and whole-hearted a people as it has ever been our good for une to meet, their exceeding kind

vited to go and speak to them; but duties on the farm compelled Mr. Mayo to decline so the "other hali" had to pluck up courage and go alone. And we tuly needed all the courage we could summon for we learned that a temperance meeting had been called by a former pastor of ours, who was stationed there and we were expected to speak. The cause of temperance lies very close to our hearts and we Tuesday dawned bright and fair and was so warm and pleasant as to sug gest alad thoughts of a time when life and light seed, plant and flower.

The trustees of the Baptist church worship for the use of t e Patrons of and their pastor opened the meeting with devotional exercises. A Grange choir aided very much in the exercises by the singing of some graid Grange songs that cheered the hearts Chaplin. of all who listened. The day seemed just made for the me-tirg and a full house of attentive listeners greeted us.

The night came down dark, and stormy and we were glad that we were sheltered with kind friends, and 10: such a tempes uous night.

Springport Grange is reviving. We think it has seen its darkest hours, and that the glad dawn of a brighter day is nigh. It is well officered. J. A. Courtright is Master, S H. Ludlow Secretary and O Hammoud Treasurer. Our best wishes are with them for their success, and our hearts and that will always make them many hands are ever ready to lift what bur- happy listeners. dens we can and to share in any toil or care that will have for its of ject the upbuilding of our fellow man that we may do a little good in the work of

MRS. PERRY MAYO. Battle Creek.

Corporations in all ages and in all countries, have proved dangerous en mies to the liberties of the people, and ti eir powers must be grea ly eurta led and that just as soon as the people oun put in force the neccessary legislation. -Oregon Vidette

Centrifugal ream separators bring a gain of from 10 to 12 per cent in quan-

#### POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Bro. Cobb :- At a meeting of Branch county Pomono Grange at Butler the ladies of Girard Grange No. 136 pro posed to hold socials for the purpose of purchasing a lot whereon to build a Grange hall, Elize Craig giving the first social and oyster supper. The receip's were \$25 which was a good beginning. Our Grange is working true to the cause of the farmer. We have six new members, taken at our last meeting and three joined by demits from the Gilead Grange.

H. J. W. March 5 1884.

Dear Brother Cobb :- I am compelled to address these few lines to you, for there seems to be a mystery abouraising carnations. I feel in duty ound to all lovers and amatures of those flowers to enlighten them. Now then, sow your seeds in well pulverized dry soil, in drills, seed two inches apart in drill. It matters not whether in open air, or box, or hot-bed; also cover very lightly. Any so I wherein cabbage grows, these plants will. Care must be taken, a little ashes sprinkled after sowing to keep angle worms away for they will eat the plants while very young; therefore, soil ought not be too nen. After the plants are 3 or 4 inches high, transplant th m in richer soil. Seed bed ought also to be covere with brush, to guard ag just chickens and cars. S ed can be put in ground as soon as it is dry enough. T is direction will suffice for the present Every reader and patron will do well to perserve Visitor, for I will have to · xplain how they will have to be treat.

#### Y urs Fraternally, JACOB BAUMEGRAS.

How cheering and helpful in our life's work are the opportunities for intercharge of thought, resting places in the great thoroughfare of life where we may turn aside fron its dust and toil, and by contact of mind with mind receive fresh vigor for our daily tasks. The wisest of all men has said "Iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." Our thoughts are made quicker and our lives are made hap pier and brighter by communion with and sympathy of kindred hearts. Life to all brings joys and serrows, and in the height of our joys and depth of our sorrows, we seek human companiouship. The pleasantsmile; kindly word and sympathizing tear form the bow of promise in our life's horizon. The voices of those we love are like sunlight to our souls and there are times when we would give all we posse-s to again hear that voice which thrilled our heart with j y, and flooded our life with beauty, whose soft cadence made sweeter music to our ears, than al the melodies of nature. Flowers bloom and die, leaves thrive and fal, fruits ripen and decay, sea sons come and are gone, all things pass away; but the love we bear our friends is as immortal as our own existence, and their memory will ever amiable and true daughter, her brothers and serve to ligh en life's dark hours and form a star of nope on the other side of the river of death.

#### MRS. W. K. SEXTON. Howell, Dec. 25, 1883.

Editor Grange Visitor:-Not having seen much in the VISITOR in regard te the holding of Children's Day, as recommended by the Sae Grange at did what we could. The next day its last session, I thought perhaps a short account of its arst Children's Day by Cedar Grange, No 235, might be of some interest. Ou Saturday the spring days would warm as d bring to 16th, at 10 c'clock, the crowd began to fill our rall, and before noon the compary numbered full one hundred, at had very kindly opened their house of least one-half of whom were children. A beautiful repast was served by the Springport Grange and their friends, sisters, after which the meeting was called to order and presided over by Postmaster G.e. F. Fuiler, our Marter being kept at home by sickness. Prayer was offered by the Worthy

H.D. J. H. Forster of Williamston then delivered a very fine address to the children, filled with good advice, and was list ned to with the closes att-ntion. Twenty-one of the little folks then spoke pieces, and of course trying to make our way homeward on plenty of music was interspersed by the boys and girls.

Not one of all those speaking made the least failu.e, and many spoke aumirably well. I should like to mention some particularly but all did so well I will only mention the singing of Charles and Bertie Renner. This was finely rendered and showed voices

Worthy Chaplin Thomas Parker then addressed them for a few moments in a happy and entertaining way after which the meeting closed, and I hink I express the sentiments of every member of our Grange when I say it was a grand success. We propose to hold such meetings once every quarter and I would recommend to every Grange to try it on e at least. and I believe it will ever be a source of pleasure to all concerned. Invite all the boys and girls in your neighborhood. It will soon interest the older ones outside the Or'er.

> Fraternally vours, GEO. W. PHELPS.

#### THE REAPER DEATH.

BEST-Sister ANGELINE BEST a member of Harmony Grange died February 17, 1884. Resolutions of respect and condolence were adopted by the Grange and ordered spread upon its records.

STARR. -Died at her home in Royal Oak, Mich., Feb. 1st, 1884; Miss EHODA STARR. aged 22, a member of Birmingham Grange, No. 323.

While we are reminded, almost daily, that death is among us, we stand appalled at each manifesta ion of its presence, yet long to lift the veil which hides the future from us.

Death has again entered our ranks and removed from us one who, though so young, gave full promise of a useful lite. We shall miss her voice in song and social converse, but we can only mourn her loss in quiet submission feeling that

"Death cannot come To her intimely who is fit to die, The loss of this cold world,

The more of Heaven.
The baseter life, the earlier immortality." It is therefore

Resolved, That, in the death of our amiable sister, the Grange laments the loss of one whose estimable character, rare attainments ot mind and intellect' and ready willingness to perform the duties assigned her, made her

one of its most efficient members. Resolved. That, in the loss of Sister RHODA STARR, society mourns one, who was ever striving to do good. The bereaved family, lately so happy in her presence, is now affilicted with the keenest soriow. To them we would reverently tender our most sincere and

heartfe t sympathy.

Resolved, That as an expression of our regard for our worthy sister we dispe our charter in mourning for a period of sixty F-b. 16 T884

SPINCER .- WHEREAS, Bro. MORGAN J. SPENCER, in the 68th year of his life after a progracted illness has departed from ou

mi st. The efore,

Resolved, That in his death Pontiac Grange has lost a valuable and worthy member, Resolved, That we most heartily sympathize with our bereaved sister in this her great bff c ion.

Resolved, Tuat these resolutions be spread on the records of the Grange and that our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days.

ANNABLE .- WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Fathe ha removed by death Bio. WESLEY ANNABLE, Maich 3, 1884, of pheumonia, in he 2. year of his age. Therefore Resolved. That in memory of our departed brother, of Hudsonville Grange, No. 112, the alter be draied in morning for the period of sixty days. This resolution to be spread upon our record, and a copy sent the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

SHEPARD .- WHEREAS death has entered our field and removed from our midst our worthy brother, GEO. W SHEPARD, a charter nember of martioid Graige, No 89. and tanthiul until called hence by death, there-

Resolved That while we humbly bow in submission we would express our sympathy for the members of the bereaved family realiz ng the inability of words to heal the wound

Resolved, That as we cannot reach the dead and can the living, we will endeavor in the future to disc arge more faithfully our duties toward one another.

Resolved That our charter be draped in

mourning for sixty days, that a copy or these resolutions be entered on our Grange record, a copy be sent to the family of our late brother, one to he GRANGE VICITOR and also to the Hartford Bayspring for publication.

SKINNER .- In the providence of God, we have been called to mouin the loss of our worthy sister Florence Skinner, who on the 12th day of Jan., A. D. 1884, after a sh but painful illness was summoned home to but paintul illness was summer, the Great Master above. Therefore, the dash Windsor

Resolved That in her dash Windsor Grange has been deprived of a most worthy and exemplary member, her husband a young, affectionate and noble wile, her children a kind, loving mother, her parents an sisters an ernest, lovi g sister, and the community a noble, worthy tny of exaited respect and affectionate remembrance.

Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with the ber aved husband, parents, and d ar, circle so great a vacancy has been made, and commend them to the Master above watches even the sparrows as they tall, and Will wipe all tears from their eyes.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to

ou worthy Sis er our charter be draped for sixty days, and that a copy of there resoluions be placed upon the record of this Grange, a copy be ent to the be eaved fami y and also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

AUSIIN - At a meeting of Courtland Grange, No 563, held in their hall Feb. 22nd. the following among other proceedings were

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Ruler of the universe to summon from us by death our much esteemed and beloved Sister AUS-TIN aud, WHEREAS We desire to express our deep

grief for her untimely death, and our esteem for her many virtues, therefore be it

Resolved. That in the death of Si-ter Aus-TIN we real ze we have lost a worthy member of our Grange, one who ever strove to ex mplify the principles of our Order in an honest and upright life and in strict devotion to its teachings, one who was an honor to the

Grange, and a friend to all. Reso ved. That our sympathy be extended to the fami y of Sister Aust. N. and especially to that aged com anion, and we will eve hope and pray that He who suffers not even the sparrows to tall to the ground without his notice, who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb may watch over and guard him now

Resolved, That our ball and charter be draped for this space of 30 days. Resolved. That a copy of these proceedings be published in the Rickford Register Co-

dar Spring Clipper and GRANGE VISITOR

The story, we ich has never yet been told in print, of how Wikes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln. crossed the Potomac, and where he ment his time from the night of the 14 h of April until he was snot on the morning of the 26th, will be contributed to the April Century by George Alfred Townsend.

ONE of the largest railroad owners. remarked the other day that the government might go down, but the rail-roads were sound. When the railroads claim to be stronger than the government, is it not about the time that the question of strength should be setteled, or the time will come when their state ment will be trne?

THE president of the Pennalvania railroad receives a salary of \$100,000 per year. Who pays it? The railroad magnates sneeringly remark, that the far-mer is getting above his station, the isactually medcling in politics." And says an other, "their women want silk dresses. Go slow gentlemen.

# Pepartment.

PUT DOWN THE BRAKES.

No matter how well the track is laid, No matter low strong the engine is made, When you find it running on a downward

If the demon drink has entered your sou!.

And his power is getting beyond your control, And dragging you down to a terrible goal Put down the brakes. Remember the adage, "Don't trifle with fire."

Temptation you know is always a liar;
If you want to crush out the burning desire, Put down the brakes

Are you running in debt by living too fast? Do you look back with shame on a profitless past
And feel that your rum is coming at last? Put down the brakes.

Whether for honor, for knowledge or gain, You are fast wearing out your body and brain, Till nature no longer can bear the strain,

- Rescue.

Dear Uncie and Nephews:-How easy to imagine that some "things are not what they seem.

Instance-Radishes and lettuce for dinner, a Florida paper redolect of orange blossoms and roses, and a warm fire have made this seem a sum need w, not withstanding outside the cold is intense, and a mad northeaster, is driving the snow before it with a velocity unsurpassed by

This suggests, upon how many real troubles we might turn our backs, if we only would, and make, not only ourselves, but all those around us happier.

Yes, there are troubles that defy time. But the lesser ones, that we magnify and cling too, blindly surposing they are our cross, are often self-imposed and would down at our

It was lamentable ignorance that caused the old time farmer to burden his horse with a large stone to balance the corn in the sack. Is it not ignor ance on our part to load ourselves down with unnecessary trouble instead of making as light as possible that which we cannot cart off?

Sunshine and cheerfulness are necessary to life, let us court them. Says Lydia Maria Child: "I hang

prisms in my windows to fill the CHOICE FIELD PEAS, room with rainbows. I seek cheerfulness in every way."

My rural friend the VISITOR did not follow me into town, so have not read the last number. Hope our department was filled

with letters replete with interest.

AUNT PRUE.

#### THE MARKETS

Grain and Provisions. NEW YORK, Mar. 12 .- Flour without decid-New York, Mar. 12.—Flour without decided change; export and home trade demand light. Wheat, opened 4@%c lower, subsequently recovered from the derline and advanced \$\%2\ \partial \text{moderate} \text{speculative trading}; No. 1 white, nominal; sales 40,000 bu. No. 2 red. March. \$1.07\%0.108; 160.000 bu. No. 11.09\%0.109\%; 768.000 bu. May, \$1.11\%\%0.112\%; 248,000 bu. June, \$1.12\%\@1.12\%; 248,000 bu. June, \$1.12\%\@1.12\%; 248,000 bu. June, \$1.12\%\@1.12\%\$; wastern, special \$1.09\%0.108\%0 mixed western, spot, 55@68½; futures 61½@65½. Oats, without decided change; western 39½@47. Pork, quiet, steady; spot new mess \$17.5.@17.62½. Lard, higher, firm; steam rendered, \$9.62½.

DETROIT, Mar. 12.-12:30 P. M.-Wheat, firmer; Cash, \$1.034; March \$1.034; April, \$1.05; May, \$1.06%; June \$1.08; No. 2 red, cash, \$1.034; No. 2 white, \$4\frac{1}{2}; No. 3 red, \$1.060; No. 2 cash, \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ bid; No. 2 white \$8\frac{1}{2}\$ bid; No. 2, \$3\frac{1}{2}\$.

Toledo, Mar. 12.—Wheat, active, firmer No 2 red cash. or March, \$1.01½; April, \$1.02; May, \$1.04½; June, \$1.05½; July \$1.13½. Oorn, cash and May, active; high mixed 54½; new do.51; No. 2 cash or March 53½; reject. ed 50; no grade, 42½. Oats, dull, steady; No. 2 white, 35@38½; No. 2 cash, or parch \$6@36%. CHIOAGO, March 12 — Hegt lar wheat, firm higher; 91% March; 90% May; 98% @93% June; 99% July. Corn, h gher; 5 % March. Oate, firm; 31% March Pork, higher; \$17.82% Mar. Lard, firmer; \$9.45 March.

#### Groceries.

New York, March 12.— Butter, firm, fair demand; western 10@37; Elvin creamery 38 Oheese, firm, 3@15%. Sugar quiet, unchanged. Molasses, steady. Rice. qui t, firm. Coffee steady. Tallow, steady, 7%. Western eggs,dull, 20%c.

#### Live Stock.

Ohtoago, March 12—Hogs-receipts 14.000; quet; light, \$5.75\( \alpha 6.5\); rough packing \$6.00\( \alpha 6.75\); heavy packing and shipping, \$6.80\( \alpha 7.5\); good to choice, \$5.75\( \alpha 6.30\). Sheep-receipts, 2.30J; slow; common to choice, \$4.00\( \alpha 6.00\).

There is a lady in Minneapolis at the head of a \$30,000 business, employing forty hands who holds services in the jail every Sunday afternoon, visits Stillwater States Prison once a month, has organized and directs the Bootblacks and Newsboys' Saving Club with seventy-five members, and sixty dollars in the bank, and a club room of their own. She belongs to the Womans Sufferage Association, and makes a happy home for aged parents. But there is one thing this woman can not do. She cannot vote for a Minneapolis Alderman.

The right of the people to regulate their rates has been affirmed by the highest court in the land. If the roads were wise, they would so adjust those rates, that such regulation would never be deemed neccessary. For if they do not, whether such a course is politic or impolitic, whether it hurts them or helps them, the people will go to the other extreme, and perhaps impair the efficiency of the roads, by cutting too deeply into those rates.—Kan-ace State Journal.

When disposing of his products the farmer should keep the best at home—eat at the first table and sit at the

The April Century contains two archi:ectural papers, one on the New York City hall and another on the White House,—the latter more descriptive of the interior of the build ing, which has been recently decorated by Mr. L uis C. Tiffany and his associate artists. In the May Century will begin Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on the present movement in American architecture, which are to be rich in illustratian of both public and private buildings, churche, college bu laings, railroad stations, city and country houses, etc.

Maple sugar is made at a time when no other work presses. It has a fine, distinctive flavor and is always in demand as a luxury. A sugar camp, with all the appliances for a grove of 200 trees, will cost hardly \$100 and will last for years. The maple is a glorious tree to look upon for form and foliage, be-ides its value for timber an I sweets. Sugar making will encourage its planting on rocky lands unsuited to tillage.

Uniform railroad signals are now talked of. The railroads have given us uniformed time, uniformed conductors, uniformed brakeman, and now will add uniform railway signal. S far so good, but what the people mo-t war tim uniform rates.—Schenciady N.

### FARM FOR SALE,

Desiring to change occupations would sel! my farm containg 79 acres of choice land sit-uated one a new le west and 1½ miles south of the hriving town of Hartford. Said farm is in good iep i, with two go d bearing apple orchards besides a good variety of other faut. Jood soil adapted to both grain and trut, being within the fruit beit in VanBuren Co. Seventy-one acres im roved land, balance timber, including a thrifty young sugar bush of over 300 trees No waste land, splendid buildings, all new or nearly new, that cost over three thousand dollars. Any amount of splen id spring water convenient to both house and barn. Handy to s hool and in a good neighborhood. If desired, would give long time on part of purchase money. For further information call on or address

the subscriber on premises This is a rire chance for some one to get a beautiful, pleas-

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25 plants each of Wilson, Sharpless, Cumberland and Bidwell, and a copy of a large seventy-page book telling how to grow all kinds of Fruits Flow rs etc., also how to destroy all inserts that t ouble Trees Fruits. House-plants etc. all of the above for only \$10°, and any person who names this paper and senus order before April 1st will receive FREE 12 plants, each of James-Vick and Manchester, the leading new varieties, Book will be sent upon receipt of money. Plants in April. Show this offer to your neighbors and get up a club. \$5° in cash to the three persons sending the most orders.

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Said farm is situated in Silver Creek township; four miles north, and one mile west of Dowagiac, and contains 110 acres of land; ninety acres u der 1 ood improvment twenty acres of wheat, or the ground; en acres of or-chard, frame house and barn, and a good well of water. For terms, enquire of

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## (Continued from bast week.)

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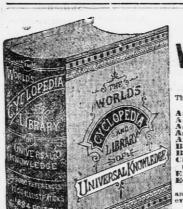
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" Imlay City_" Lapeer " Flint	7 50 " 8 15 "	9 12 "	8 · 0 PM †9 05 " 9 30 · 10 10 "	4 10 PM 5 19 " 5 43 "	Le. Chicago " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale	10.06 "	3 21 PM 4 13 "	8 30 Pb 9 23 "	5 20 PA 6 20 "
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" Haskells	Ex. Sun.				Lv. Det , G.W.Div.	9 50 "			11 45 "
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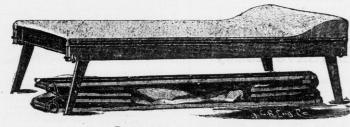
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