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

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THE BEST HAND ON THE FARM.

Up with the birds in the early morning—
The dew drop glows like a precious gem;
Beautiful tints in the skies are dawning,
But she's never a moment to look at them.
The men are wanting their breakfast early;
Change the men are trait. She must not linger she must not wait; For words that are sharp and looks that are

Are what the men give when the meals are

Oh, g'orious colors the clouds are turning, If she would but look over hills and trees, But here are the dishes, and here is the churn-

ing— Those things always must yield to these. The world is filled with the wine of beauty, If she could but pause and drink it in; But pleasure, she says, must wait for duty-Neglected work is committed sin.

The day grows hot, and her hands grow weary; Oh, for an hour to cool her head,

Out with the birds and winds so cheery! But she must get dinner aud make her bread. The busy men in the hay field working.

If they saw her sitting with idle hand, Would call her lazy, and call it shirking, And she never could make them understand. But after the strife and weary tussle With life is done, and she lies at rest,

With He is done, and she hes at rest,
The nation's brain and heart and muscle—
Her sons and daughters—shall call her blest.
And I think the sweetest joy of heaven,
The rarest bliss of eternal life,
And the fairest crown of all will be given Unto the wayworn farmer's wife.

—ELLA WHEELER.

The Farmers of To-Day.

[Written and read by Mary E. Brokow of Northfield Grange, No. 399, before the Washtenaw Pomona Grange that met at N. E. Suttons, April 9th, and ordered published in the GRANGE VISITOR by said Grange.]

Patrons and Friends:—I come before you to-day, feeling that we are awakening from that lethargy that has been creeping over us, awakening to the true dignity of labor, and compelling others to yield us the respect which

is our due. Henry Ward who looks with contempt upon the farmers pursuit is not worthy the name of man." We are no longer the clodhoppers of years ago; we have educated ourselves up to a higher standard, and true worth will assert itself; but we must not sit idly by with folded hands, and wish it were so: we should act ourselves, we must take the intermediate steps, which stand connected with the accomplishment of volition in the end. We set up before us an ideal, we are what that ideal makes us. Let us set our standard JOHN HOLBROOK Lansing. high. We have everything in nature to feed the eye with beautiful forms, the ear with sweet sounds. Let us feed the mind with great thoughts, and the heart with good deeds, for it is the heart that guides the mind, and the mind that influences our acts and deeds, so let us associate ourselves with the good and pure, and gather the sweets of life. Let the beauties of nature inspire our hearts, the incense of good deeds follow us as we tread the rough road of life. If our way is hard we are sure to find flowers among the rocks.

We have the arched sky and pure air; health and happiness belong to the forest and field; corroding care and wasting disease to the wilderness of dwellings in the great city. Yet we sometimes, as farmers wives, feel that ours is but a lot of unceasing toil; that our thoughts have scarce time to arise from the cares that surround us. We hear the birds sing, but we have no time to listen to their notes; the bright sun is shining; but we must not stop to bask in its rays; we often envy the more idle sister and long to run away from the bustling activity that everywhere surrounds us, and feel that we accomplish so little in our narrowed circle. But let us take courage as we go on in the path allotted us. It is ours to beautify and make our homes pleasant. We may not be able to embellish them with the costly works of art, but we can plant trees and flowers around and entwine over them the graceful vines.

I have read of one little flower changing the whole aspect of a home of squalor and dirt; first the windows must be washed to admit the rays of the sun, then other parts were gradually made to correspond. The fruits of our labors will surely follow us; as we sow, so shall we SCHOOLCRAFT. MICH. reap. There is light enough for Herald.

those who sincerely wish to see; then our aims should ever be nerved to meet life's contest, and our armor ever ready for use. Let it be a contest of truth over error; the triumph of virtuous principles over those vicious and dishonorable. Everything we do is worth doing well, if it is only to sweep the dead leaves from the pathway of our lives.

We get back our mete as we measure; We cannot do wrong and feel right; Nor can we give pain and feel pleasure, For justice avenges each slight.

Let us bear in mind that he is rich who is satisfied with his lot. Faith and hope will cast silver rays around him, and, as the sun setting in the west throws its light of gold over the hilltops and valleys, so may we live, that our souls will sink in glory, and we awake in the land where there is no more darkness.

How Seeds are Covered and Germinate.

By means of a long arm, which spirally twists and untwists as it alternately dries and is moistened, some grass seeds, like those of stipa, literally bore their way for some inches be-low the surface of sand to a place of moisture, where they germinate. Seeds left on the surface are often slightly covered by the thawing and freezing by rains and melting snows; the wind driffs soil over others, and

and water washes soil over still others.

The seed is a miniature plant in its simplest form, and, as Professor Tracy says, "it is packed ready for transportation,,' and supplied with concentrated food desitined to nourish the young plant till it forms roots and stem and leaves.

"For germination to take place, moisture, oxygen and a suitable temperature are necessary. Under these conditions the seed swells, oxygen is absorbed, a part of the carbonaceous ingredients is oxidized, but is developed, and carbon dioxide is evolved. During these changes the solid ingredients of the seed gradually become soluble; the starch and fat are converted into sugar; the albuminoids are converted into amides."- Waring-

tan's Chemistry of the Farm.

In the temperate Zones the seeds of grasses and clover germinate quickly at a rather low temperature. considerable difference in this particular. Some germinate a little above the freezing point, while every farmer knows that Indian corn and sorghum and millet start slowly, unless the weather be quite worm, and that the seeds will decay if kept wet and cold. These are sub-tropical grasses. Old and light seeds often sprout quickly, but produce weak plants. Dry seeds will endure much cold, wet or green seeds will endure but little. Seeds may be covered much deeper in a sandy soil than in clay, deeper in a rather dry soil than in a wet one. The seeds of grasses and clover are quite small, and should seldom be covered more than the eight to the fourth of an inch deep. Whether a seed is liable to grow or not depends much on how it was cured and the nature of the place where it has been W. J. BEAL.

Sorghum Doings.

Proofs of the profit of sorghum culture and manufacture were given in the last Herald. To these we add another. John G. Clark near Champaign. Illinois, in 1882 raised 121 acres of Early Orange cane, which produced 151 tons. The cost of this cane and its manufacture, including all labor, wear of machinery, interest on capital, barrels for the 9 600 pounds of sugar made and for the 1,450 gallons of syrup, was \$653 57. The value of the product was \$1,396, leaving a profit on the $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres of \$743.57. Some wonder why people do not go into the business more generally. For the same reason that our fathers did not go into the co-operative creamery business. Not fully under-stood. Wisely or unwisely, large numbers do not go into new methods of business, till proofs of profitableness have been widely and numerously

We know of thirteen large establishments for manufacturing sugar or syrup, or both, from northern cane. There are more. Around each are groups of farmers raising the cane. Some of these establishments have run for years, most of them are new. None have failed. Most, if not all of them, are enlarging their plans for another year. They find difficulties, and they also find ways of surmounting them. They are mastering Nature's secrets.

Their location. In Illinois there are two, at Champaign and Edward ville; in Ohio two, at Geneva and Jeff. erson; in Wisconsin three, at Madison, Fon Du Lac, Esofea; one at Warrensburg, Mo.; Cedar Falls, Iowa; Rio Grande, N. J.; Hudson, Mich.; Ster-ling, Kansas; and San Francisco, Cal. Their number will by a large factor

multiply annually.

Yet there is small occasion of boasting, as yet. Sorghum sweets are a small item in our country's productions. They claim only a trifle of the \$130,000,000 to \$150,000,000 which we pay for foreign sugars.—Grand Haven

Hints on Sorghum Growing.

Dr. R. C. Kedzie. Prepare soil the same as for a crop of corn, only plant closer-the hills should not be more rhan forty inches apart each way because the cane throws up a large number of suckers or sprouts when planted four feet apart, and the sprouts that do not ripen, are not only useless but a damage in making

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

The cane requires the same cultiva-tion 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 cultival tor out of an ordinary three tooth cultivator, which will save a good deal of hard work for the first hoeing. Take off the teeth or shovels; cut the forward tooth-shank some six inches shorter than in common use; make a double or two-winged share out of two boards 8 inches wide and 30 inches long to bolt to the outside of the shanks of the cultivator, meeting in front. The bottom of each board is beveled from within so as to form a sharp cutting edge to throw the dirt and weeds outward on both sides of the cultivator. This cutting edge on the bottom is made sharper by bolting or screw ing a strip of iron or steel along the outside. Where these wings 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 triangular 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 undis-

turbed. Such a cultivator will reduce greatly the labor of the first cultivation and hoeing, and it is the first hoeing that costs. A cultivator which will cut close to the irill 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 cul-

thills attached with side draught, 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 toward the rows, as an ordinary cultivation of corn.

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

vigor. 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 manures that gives best results are superphosphate of lime and wood ashes. These should be dropped on the hill after planting. A tablespoonful of superphosphate on each hill will require about 250 pounds to the acre. A handful of fresh or unleached 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 degree.

A Well Ordered Tool-House.

It was argued in this column a few weeks ago that a well furnished toolhouse and workshop was a necessity every farm. An establishment like this is not only useful in saving time and money, but it is of practical educational value to the boys in developing their natural ingenuity. Some valuable hints for the furnishiug of this annex to the barn or carriage-house are given by Ben. Perley Poor in The Cultivator. It should be on the ground floor, and easy of access, that plows, harrows, seed sowers, etc. may be easily put away, and ranged on the walls should be spades, shovels, hoes, forks, etc., with garden shears, and a line on an iron reel. In one corner of the house, or in the story above it, should be a carpenter's bench, with a vice. It is well to have a set of carpenter's tools, and they can be arranged on the boarded side of the shop, each on its nail, or in its socket and the form of each painted black, behind it. This shows at a glance what tool is away, and insures its being hunted up. A case of grocers' drawers can be purchased cheap occasionly, and used—one for hasps, another for staples, another for swivles, etc. Twenty or thirty glass preserve jars, on shelves, make excellent receptables for screws and nails of different sizes, and when a screw or a nail is wanted in a harry, it can be seen at a glance which jar it can be If the shop is large enough a closet for keeping paints and brushes in is acceptable, and so is a turning lathe, if the farmer or his son can use

For fertilizing salt, address, Larkin and Patrick, Midland City, Michigan.

Farmers' Union.

The following paper on the subject of live stock as a part of general farming, was read by R. V. Munger, before the Farmers' Union held at the residence of Mr. M. Kern of Porter Mich.:

"It is not uncommon to find men who look upon live stock, and all that relates to it, as something entirely distinct from farming, in its ordinary signification, although not nearly as many as they were a few years ago.

Admitting the possibility of successful agriculture, with little or no use of the animal, such agriculture is simply a possibility, not a probability. Few of us realize how closely connected with our daily life, are the domestic animals. None of us live a single day without making use of them, or of their products. In their three great purposes, for labor, food and clothing, our farm animals have grown so im-portant that to banish them would be o entirely change our mode of life. Even to dispense with any one of them would cause unlimited inconvenience. Not only is this true in a general way, but, as I see it, it is also true that the future success of our agriculture is to depend largely on increased attention to the rearing and feeding of domestic animals, and the man who fights against improving stock, or who discards all interest in the care and improvement of stock, is an unfortunate

Stock raising is receiving more at-tention in our country at the present time, than at any former period. This is an evidence of the spirit of progress in the art of husbandry. Even in our grain growing sections, our farmers are learning that an increased amount of stock may be kept, without lessening the production of grain, and yet not one-fourth of our farmers keep stock enough to make farming as profitable as they might. Here in Southern Michigan, where grain raising has been the chief interest, we have learned that profits can be largely increased, in a term of years, by feeding all the coarse grain grown to stock on the farm. There is also an increased inquiry

for the improved breeds. No farmer

with any enteprise, will now breed from the common stock of either horses, cattle, sheep or swine, al-though, but a few years since, this was the common practice. Progress is a plant of slow growth, but when the mind is directed towards it, we have we nave great expectation of good results. The importance of raising a better grade of stock is evident to every intelligent farmer, for the increased demand for American meats for exportation, and the fact that none but the best will be accepted, must be convincing to every grower of stock. Then the great benefit that will accive to the agricultural interest of the country by the manufacture of a large portion of our surplus grain into meat, must soon be well understood by our farmers. No country can long maintain successful agriculture with a large exportation of grain. The soil must be fed, and, without the feeding of stock, there is no manure to replace the elements which the crops take away. The farmer on the rich, virgin soils of the west, will hardly realize the fact that the soil must be replenished, but a few years of constant cropping, and sending away his new products will convince him of his error. Stock raising and grain growing must be in some degree intermixed to render agriculture most profitable. We do not claim that under all circumstances, each interest should receive equal attention, for many soils are not equally adapted to each. In such cases special attention may be directed to either, as the soil, and circumstances are best adapted, but they cannot well be separated. In most cases. perhaps, it may be admissible that every farmer have a specialty, or a point at which his chief efforts shall be directed, and to which other Interests shall be secondary. That is, if his soil is better adapted to grain than to grass, his aim should be to keep his land in the best condition to produce grain. He should feed a large portion of his grain at home, to supply his farm with manure and to keep up its fertility, as a means of production. Then, again, if the farm is better adapted to grass than to grain growing, it is wise to make stock raising, wool growing, or dairying a specialty.

needs of his stock require. A liberal amount of stock to consume the coarse grain, and to manufacture the refuse fodder of the farm into a rich manure is the best economy for the farmer.

as the farmer's taste or adaptation shall best qualify him, and let grain

growing be only incidental, as the

There is no disguising the fact, try we ever so much, that the East Indian wheat growers are formidable rivals of our farmers. It is better to admit this at once and endeavor immediately to overcome the rivalry than to remain satisfied with the pres ent situation, believing that the Creator in His infinite wisdom made this country superior to all others .- Mari.

An English laborer was recently kicked in the mouth by a cow suff-ring from the foot-and-mouth disease, and was immediately attacked with the disease, from which he died.

Preparation of Wool for the Market.

Clean and well bred wool brings the best prices. Wool free from dirt, such as sand, soil, dung and sweat balls, gum, grease, burs, free from hard or bleached ends, is always saleable at full market prices and to reliable people. It should not be tied up too tightly in fleeces, should not be enveloped in several yards of jute or hemp twine. It should be packed tightly in the bale or bag, but loosely in the fleece. A careful shearer (and none others should be employed,) will keep the fleece together. A careful roller will see that not a fibre goes in the fleece but what belongs to it. If a box roller is used, see that it leaves the fleece open, and light and attractive. A fleece may be pressed so tightly as to be rejected, by even a good judge of wool, as a heavy fleece. There is a medium in all this. Not too loose as to appear "taggy," nor too tight to appear "soggy." In a word, be honest in handling your wool. Let us build up a reputation for our fine wools. the fleece but what belongs to it. If for our fine wools.

We desire particular attention given to the handling of wool. Let it be well washed or not washed at all. No stuffing of loose woot in fleeces. Let dead go as "dead," bucks as "bucks", tags as "tags." Start a trade for honestly handled wool, and sanction no fraud on the part of the wool grower, manufacturer, Wool Growers Exchange, dealer, buyer or consignor.

Paints and Farm Implements.

Crude petroleum is better for this purpose than any sort of paint, and the cost per gallon is hardly one-tenth that of the cheaper kind. Any farm laborer can put this on wagons, carts, plows, harrows, and other implements, just as well as the most skillful painter; and it may be done in stormy weather, when out-door work is impossible. Now is an excellent time for it, so as to allow the petroleum to dry and harden well before the implements will be wanted for use in the Spring. When it soaks into the wood freely, perhaps it may be advisable to put on two, or even three, coats. This would last longer, and is done so easily and quickly as to make it no great job.
The woodwork of implements thus oiled will last very much longer, making its free use a great economy them a nicer appearance, in which all should take a just pride.

Humane Hints.

Tight check reins prevent freedom of breathing and ease in drawing, and produce diseases of the muscles and nerves of the head and neck. Over 600 horse doctors in England have signed a document condemning their use.

Blinders were contrived by an English nobleman to conceal a defect in a valuable horse, and then were adopted by the nobility to bear their coat of arms, and so became fashionable. They were not forced upon any other animal. They injure the eyes, occasion accidents and are really a deformity. Horses are most frightened by unseen objects. Why should the most intelligent of animals be so maltreat-

Horses in a state of perspiration should not be suffered to stand in a cold current of air, as they contract colds and lung derangements very much like human beings.-American Agriculturist.

California Wheat

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.-Mr. E1win F. Smith, secretary of the state agricultural society, submi's the following as his conclusions concerning the California wheat crop, from advices up to April 14: "From present indications the yield will exceed that of 1880. Without some unforseen element overtake us, the crop will exceed that of last year 60 per cent. The only fear, now, is the usual north winds that sweep Sacramento and San Juan valleys in May and June. Should these winds prevail while the grain is in the last stages of maturity the yield will be materially lessened."

Ordering Sacks for Shipping Wool.

It costs but little more, and generally, no more, to send 25 or 50 sacks out, than to send one or five.

In ordering sacks club together and order 25 or more at once—and give directions for shipping as far as it is possible to do so. But do not delay too long to order a large lot of sacksdo not wait on your neighbor-order your sacks.

President M'Caun, of the Elmira Farmers' Club, fed sorghum to his cows last year and found in it unusual merit. He declared it the best green food that he had ever supplied to the cows, regarded as a milk-producing food, and there was also the fact that his cows ate the sorghum greedily, thus proving its palatable quality. The best time to feed sorghum is when it has attained full growth, and the best kind of seed is that which has full vitality and of an early kindamber cane is of this character.

The Grange Visitor

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HIGHWAY WORK.

When this issue of the VISITOR reaches it readers, the road making season will be close at hand. Some work should have been done at a much earlier date, but under the op eration of Michigan law and with the little or no expense; and besides this. prevailing reluctance to do highway work except by compulsion, little or no work is done until the overseer has his warrant from the highway commissioners, and this must wait for the supervisor to complete his assessment.

The fact that the object of road-work The fact that the object of road-work is to make a good road is more generition of the different Granges.—Farmally lost sight of than that a certain er's Friend. amount of work must be done.

of time must be put in.

his own farm work. That is, so that mind; that every well chosen library best returns.

Water seeks its level, and there is not enough solid matter to expel the water we have only made more mud by adding more loose dirt, but that same place when turnpiked and gravelled vastly smooths the "path of life" to the man who drives over it a dozen times a week.

Many a man wears into a stick or rail under his wheels who were he to see a stick or stone in his farm lane would tell his boy to throw it out of the track before going over it once. Others besides himself are interested in the removal of obstructions in the will suffer repeated inconveniences, questions. rather than exercise any considerable amount of public spirit.

If each man would feel a responsibilty for the condition of the roads in public place, and often in common at length and the statements his district, in proportion to the amount of his travel over them, even one book thoughtfully read. satisfactory that all present who had we should soon have highways very much improved.

While we do not think the Michigan system of road making a good into a live, telling force, and, thereone, yet, if the business of road making was fairly well understood and prosecuted in a business like manner, the roads of southern Michigan would do very well.

understand that water and dirt make and to this date not one word of commud, and that water is always willing, and in fact is seeking a chance to was not of first-rate quality. The get off the road bed, and that what is most wanted is to so meet every want, and orders from out- ning, Boston. This firm has supplied construct the road bed that when side parties will receive prompt attenwater falls upon it, all but tion. the little absorbed by the surface earth will hasten to get off the road before used to make mud by passing wheels.

Highway work should cover the entire season. A few hours work in each district judiciously applied every week, not in filling up mud holes, but in running a smoothing scraper over the road to prevent the making of mud holes, would be such an application of common sense in a business way, as would vastly benefit all who have occasion to use the high-

Since writing the above, we see, by an article in the Farmer's Review, that a State Convention of Highway Commissioners was held at Springfield, Ill., some time in April. The convention continued two days in session with an attendance of over 200 delegates. Some valuable practical results should follow such a meeting. The following resolutions adopted by the convention, are all the ones

given in full by the Review: "Resolved,-That it is the sense of this convention that the general assembly should by law devise some means whereby the labor of convicts in the penitentiaries of the state can be employed in preparing materials for and in the construction of permanent roads, such employment to be arranged between the county and state authorities in such manner that the labor of convicts shall not be leased to private parties, but shall be under the control of the public authorities.

Resolved,-That it is the sense of this convention that by the judicious employment of convict labor for such purpose the two important questions of the employment of convict labor and the construction of good public roads now agitating the public mind, may be satisfactorily solved to the lasting benefit of all concerned."

Several other resolutions were adopted. Among the number, one that will hardly meet with the support of radical temperance people, although the resolution itself is radical enough in the direction of improving the roads.

The resolution declares, "that the laws of the state and nation should be so amended that one-half the revenue derived in the state from intoxicating liquors and tobacco should be set apart for the improvement of roads."

The organization of the road commissioners of the state was made a permanent one by the election of officers.

Good will come of such an organization, though it ought not to be necessary, it is so plain a case that almost every citizen has a personal interest in good roads.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

Short Creek Grange, Missouri, has adopted a new plan, and it is a feature J. T. COBB, - - SCHOOLCRAFT. that we would like to see introduced into every Grange. In less than two years they have, without depleting their treasury, accumulated 250 volumns of choice literature. The library has drawn all the young folks in the neighborhood to the Grange and makes them enthusiastic for the principles of the Order. Here is a means of education open to the sons and daughters of farmers and mechanics that is within the reach of all and at it will make them satisfied with their avocation in life and fit them for any position in society. It will be a strong power to keep them free from vicious associations and evil influences. In this way, if, under proper management, the children of the rural districts will erjoy as great facilities for intellectual culture as the residents of larger towns possess. The

Did I say work? That is not the of the above, let us repeat one prove its practicability. right way to state it-a certain amount clause, viz. "Here is a means of education opened to the sons and daugh-Under the present system, highway ters, of farmers," etc. It is well to their wool east. It is noticeable that work is seldom applied as a man does stamp that fact indelibly on every those who first shipped are those who a given amount of work will give the is a means of education to every one who comes in contact with its books. Doubly is this true in an organizawhen a load or two of dirt is tion like the grange, where the object dumped into a hole in the road, if is to promote growth, mentally and their support, were able to see that the morally.

There is an indescribable inspiration in the fact that some one else is honesly worked, would give the growthe same that you are-and when these farmers shipped with patrons scores of people are doing the same, the fact takes a strong hold upon your interest, and the items you thus those not members of the Order to master in common with others, make deeper impressions on your mind. A jons. But we hold to the opinion, library of 100 good books, in every that in no other way can the narrow grange, would prove most valuable in the avenues it would at once open to tain against the Order be obliterated, animated and profitable conversation, public highway and the average man | discussions, essays, references and

> He who is naturally diffident, awkward it may be, in his loss to find words of Kalamazoo county, this question by which to tell what he wishes, in a conversation, is wonderfully aided by of those who had shipped were so Many granges have libraries; all should have, and not allow it to be ship this season. dead weight, either, but convert it fore, an educating force.

THE Alabastine Company of Grand Rapids, who undertook to supply plaster to the Patrons of Michigan, have The average overseer don't seem to been able to fill every order promptly plaint have we heard that the plaster supply on hand is still sufficient to

> The frantic efforts of the Combination only re-acted on themselves and helped the business of the Alabastine Company.

Fair play and straight forward, honest dealing must win. Send all orders for plaster to the

Alabastine Company.

We think the best way to settle it. as far as all future cases are concerned, is for the legislature to pass a law making it a misdemeanor for any public officer to accept a free pass from a

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR WOOL?

The circulars of commission men in business for the last two weeks.

It is alleged that manufactures of things has existed for some months its merits. with no prospects of improvement. All manufacturers have become very cautious and buy only to meet an immediate want. The stock of old wool be unusually bare when new wool begins to arrive.

Nothing however indicates either activity in the trade or advance in the price.

Tee final disposition of the Morrison bill would seem to relieve the manufacturers of woolen goods of all apprehensions of commercial disaster by any change of tariff this year, but that does not set aside the accumulated stock of manufactured goods or stimulate a demand for their consumption.

The time of year for shearing and marketing wool is at hand. The shearing will be done in the old fashioned way, whether wool is worth much or little. And the next important question is, shall we adhere to the old

fashioned way of marketing our wool? When the farmer has but two or three dozen fleeces, shall he tie it up in blankets, or if more, pack it in the wagon-box, or on the hay-rack and drive to town with it; to have it pulled over by half a dezen fellows who are buying for Smith or Jones who in turn is buying for some dealer or manufacturer in New England.

Or will the farmer who has a good clip of woo!, store it away in a good clean place; fix a price on it, and wait for a customer.

Or will the plan adopted by some farmers of late, of clubbing together and shipping their wool on their own account to some commission house, to be there sorted and sold on its merits directly to the manufacturer when he wants it.

This latter course does not necessarly belong wholly to those having large clips of wool, for small lots have a better chance of realizing full prices when sorted and thrown in with large lots, than when put on the market at home. We all know a farmer with 2000 pounds stands a chance of getting better prices than the farmer with 50 pounds of the same quality in the home market.

Few good farmers now pursue the old way of taking their wool unsold to market as they have found it much more satisfactory to sell at home. Few however have a suitable place to keep wool, and if not shipped, must be sold in some way soon after it is taken off the sheep.

The Grange movement Meveloped the last method and though not every where adopted by Patrons, enough While we say "amen" to the whole has been done in this direction to

In this vicinity for some three or four years a few farmers have shippe d continue to do so. Nor is this confined to patrons. A few other farmers. though not able to see that the grange was a farmer's organization, for the benefit of farmer's and deserving of scheme of shipping wool to be sold to the manufacturer on its merits, if reading, or thinking, or talking of er what his wool was worth, and and have continued to do so.

Some of our people object to inviting participate in these business transactprejudices which some farmers enteras in some business matter where the advantages of cooperation are brought home to their pockets.

At the last Pomona Grange meeting of shipping wool was discussed wool expressed a determination to

As it seemed important that the work should be systematized, Hon. James M. Neasmith was designated by the Grange to take charge of the work. He has been in correspondence with commission houses in Philadel. phia, as well as Boston; and is now ready to ship wool for all who desire to try this plan.

Shipments from here, in former years, have all been to Fenno & Mansacks, in large quantities, to Hiram Shipman of Grand Ledge, and he has distributed on orders. We are not prepared to say at this writing, whether Mr. Shipman acts as distributor or not. But all who want sacks can get them from headquarters if not from him.

We hope Patrons over the state will ship their wool. We think they will get more money for it and the price will have some fair relation to the quality.

Perhaps we should add, if any railroad corporation.-N. Y. Herald. such a condition that he is ashamed of to the importance of the farmer the motto of every farmer.

it-the right thing for him to do is, and his profession, and the overfirst make a solemn promise to him shadowing of their profession by the self that he will never bring reproach the wool trade all indicate a dull upon himself, and his profession, by having another bad lot, and next take it to town and sell it for what he can woolen goods have a large stock un- get. We don't think poor wool badly sold on hand and this condition of put up better be shipped to be sold on long and a more clearly expressed and

A TALK TO FARMERS.

We did not have much to say in on hand is light and the market will the last number of the VISITOR either with the unpleasent truth that about the independent votor, or a far- while we hold the power and do not mer for governor, nor did we find use it, we are estopped from grumfault with the judicial system of this bling. We do not ask "what shall country or any of the machinery that the harvest be" but rather this-Are goes to make up its stupendous you goir g to take part in the primary and expensive whole.

> Not because we do not still take pride in the voter who has some cor fidence in his own opinion and nerve to follow the lead of his own convictions, nor because we have lost faith in the soundness of our position, that the agricultural class of this State are entitled to a first-class representative may make right the error if possible, in its executive office. Nor yet be- and you be subjected to as little inconhas improved or taken on growth circumstances. Those desirous of with this growing spring weather.

No alienation from our well considchanced to strike out upon a subject that has little direct connection with agriculture and gave some attention to the dynamite practices of our cousins over the water.

We did not however entirely neglect all practical questions that affect the vital interests of the farmer as shown by our reference to the struggle going on in the great northwest between the railroad corporations and the farmers, nor did we fail to briefly refer to the political duties of farmers, and to this sulject we again call attention.

Our readers well know that the Vis ITOR has been careful to steer clear of everything of a partisan character and has at no time been charged with any leaning toward any political party. This we hold to be in the line of duty and of safety, and within these lines we intend to remain.

But identified with the farmer for a life time our ambition is to encourage any scheme, and any effort that shall vindicate the soundness of the motto of the VISITOR, "The Farmer is of more Consequence than the farm and should be first improved." Improve the farmer and the improvement of the farm

will naturally follow. Much has been accomplished in this direction in the last decade and the Grange has been an important

Much more remains to be done before the farmer will see the visible proofs of his influence in the legislation of the country.

More thought of matters beyond the confines of the farm is essential to a better development of the farmer. His legitimate business is now so identified with questions of transportation and commercial transactions that he can no longer afford to be only the convenient assistant of the politician who seeks to appropriate his vote to advance other interests and schemes

of personal advantage. With one-half of our 50 millions of people engaged in agricultural pursuits we have allowed the several departments of the government of this immense country to be placed under the direction of cabinet officers recognized as the personal advisers of its executive officer.

And yet after 100 years of national existence its most important indusand more people find employment than any and all others, this great agricultural industry is without such recognition as is accorded the naval department of the goverment, which as represented by its money value, could be bought by any good agricultural county in the coun-

Why has Agriculture no representive in the Cabinet? Simply because the agriculturists have not as a body demanded it. Why are we repnot take an interest as farmers, in political matters.

Why do farmers allow professional and so called business men to manage legislation as legistators, determine expenditures and compel the farmer class to pay more than their fair share of the expenses of government? Simply because they have been so intent on the promotion of their individuties as citizens, which cover a broader field.

The most important question before the farmer to-day is-Shall this state of things continue; and the decision of this important question is entirely within his own grasp.

Will the farmers of Michigan, in this Presidental year; when members which we have adverted. Shall we

other elements of society.

If we do, that new evidence will come in a more general attendance of the farmers at the primary meetings of the political parties to which they bεdefinite object in such attendance will be shown by the results. Intel :gent farmer's need not be told that all complaints that we make are turned back upon us and thrown in our teeth meeting of your party and do some good intelligent work, having reference to the advancement of the agricultural class of the United States.

AGAIN we would remind our readers that when your papers are not received, to notify us at once; that we cause our faith in lawyers and courts venience as is necessary under the changing the address of their papers, will bear in mind ALWAYS to give ered opinions on these several subjects post office where they now receive tions on each study, demand of them caused us to pass them by. But we them and also the one where they wish to receive them.

> WE call attention of those who have not completed their house cleaning to the letter of Prof. Kedzie of the State Agricultural College, addressed to M. B. Church, manager of the Alabastine company at Grand Rapids. His endorsement of Alabastine gives it character for excellence wherever he is known. It is unquestionably a great improvement on white-wash or any of the preparations for a good wall fiinish that are found on the market.

> May 6th, 1884. Bro. Cobb:-As we read communications in the VISITOR, from the different Granges throughout the State with much pleasure, we thought that perhaps some one might be interested in our welfare. We have a live branch established here and do not intend to abate our interest in the least, during the coming busy season.

> When this Grange was first organized a number of years ago its rise was rapid, but its fall partook of the same character. However about two years ago, a few old members who had been faithful to the cause for many years, with a small number of new ones resolved to rise again, and though there was nothing Phoenix like in the rise, it had a good root and emerged, by steady, healthy growth, into a grange of some 65 members; many of these are very sincerely attached to their Grange home.

> We rent a commodious hall, which we have just finished fitting up tastily, by the purchase of a fine organ.

> We meet every Tuesday evening, for mental improvement as well as social intercourse, and hope that if any of our brothers or sister Grangers should come into our vicinity they will give us a call,

Yours truly, KINNIE E. ELLIS, Lecturer. Kalamazoo Grange, No. 224.

No economical farmer will either work himself or allow his hands to work with poor teams or tools. He cannot afford to pay high wages for a man to hold plow and be ollige to rest his team every round or two Neither can he afford to have him spend a large portion of his time in tinkering rickety tools. More work on the farm can be accomplished in try in which more capital is invested ten hours with good team and suitable tools than can be done in fifteen with poor ones. I do not wish to be understood that by good teams I mean to imply high priced or thoroughbred I mean that strength enough should be in the team to handle with ease and without fatigue any impliment to which it may be attached. If two horses are not sufficient, get three; if three are not enough, try four; if four won't do, you would better get a pair of mules.

One of the strong points in preparing horses for spring work is in having their shoulders in a good, sound condition. With this to start with resented mainly by lawyers in Con- and soft well-fitting collars, there gress? Simply because farmers do need be but little fear of any difficulty in keeping them all right, no matter how hard the labor the horses have to endure. By keeping the collars well cleared of any dirt which may accumulate upon them from the sweat ing of the horse, and by bathing them daily with cold salt water, there need self to be examined as to his educabe but little fear of bad shoulders.

Ordinary whitewash, as frequently used, has very little effect except to disfigure the trees, says the Garden. To destroy the insects and eggs hidden dual interests that lay within the in the crevicies of the trees, very scope of their personal supervision that much stronger applications have to be they have in the main neglected these used. Soft soap reduced to the consistance of a thick paint, with the addition of a strong solution of washing soda, makes one of the most lasting washes. A solution of one pound of commercial potash, in from two to teacher. The art of asking questions four gallons of water, is also very on a subject or study, so as to bring out

I do not consider it good economy in the farmer to allow any portion of his improved land to lay without bearing a crop from one season to another. of congress and State officers are to be Every acre should be in crops. Clover elected, be indifferent to every fact, to pastures or meadows that have lain which we have adverted. Shall we have some new evidence that the agproduce as heavy crops of grass as farmer has a lot of wool that is in ricultural class are more keenly alive from every acre every year should be

Communications.

A Word on the Present Method of Examin. ing Teachers.

In regard to the matter of examination, the question occurs-"How much value should be attached to the failure of the applicant to answer the ten questions submitted to him by the examiners." Every educator knows that, at the public examination at the close of the school term, the best scholars in the class do not always pass for what they are worth. It is so much a matter of mere memory, and of nerve or courage for the occasion, that we often find the most thorough scholar passing the poorest examination. This is so much the case that but little reliance is placed upon such a test of the pupils' profiiency in their studies.

The timid at such times, pass at a discount, while the bold go at a premium. And remember, this is where the simple, easy questions lead by degrees. to the hard and more difficult ones. What shall we say then of the present method of seating the applicants for examination in a public room, and, after handing each one a set of ten questhen and there, to give a full answer to each question.

An old and successful teacher look-

ing over a set of these questions remarked, "What if the candidate had failed to answer every one of them, it would be no test of his competency or incompetency as regards teaching school." This was true. For many of these questions do not embrace anything essential to a teacher's qualifications. And yet missing one of these irrelevent questions, counts against the applicant just as much as if he had missed an important one. With these examiners a question is a questionthey all count alike, essential or nonessential. Again; there are minds, like Irving's, that shrink from any kind of an"imposed task;" or, like Hawthorne, they have an incompetency in regard to answering any questions on practical business. Furthermore each candidate must answer the same set of questions. No regard is paid to the necessities of phrasing the question in plainer words to those who may not so readily conceive its import. For we know that two teachers, although they may understand a study equally well yet they will not as readily answer the same question, one may require a statement in words different from the other. But here before the examiners, they must be answered as they are, all alike, and on the spur of the moment. This is arbitrary, and many an applicant drops below the required "seventy-five per cent," on this account.

In addition to this, the questions that belong to the first grade are used for the third grade. An applicant for a ertificate to teach a district school is 'put through an examination as hard and difficult as if he were applying for a position as principal of a union school.

Instead of the examiner's adapting his questions to the grade of the certificate called for, the applicant must adapt himself to the grade of the questions put to him, be they ever so high. While this is unjust to the teacher, neither the law nor common sense calls for it or sustains it. We know of an examiner, in another part of the state, who, by adapting his questions to the studies required, and by his good sense and fairness in examinations, has made the present school law popular in his county. We have the instance of another who went to an able physician, and got him to write out ten difficult questions in physiology, with which he said, he was going "to give a certain class of teachers fits.'

Sometime afterwards he sought the physician and requested him to write the answers to eight of those questions. The dose was too hard for him and 'gave him fits" instead of the teachers. This will apply to a certain class of examiners. Another class are nothing if not learned; whether teaching in their own school or examining candidates for certificates, they seem to talk to display their learning and excite the admiration of people, and they think those ignoramuses who do not understand them. Any examiner who puts the questions of the first or second grade, to applicants in the third grade, ought to lose his position. Or one who out of forty-eight applicants rejects self to be examined as to his educational soundness and fitness for his

We make no plea for ignorant teachers, but would denounce unfairness or stupidity that does not try or see fit to discover merit in teachers wherever it exists. This system of catechising or examination by written slip, is very misleading, if we are to take its results as an index to the competency of the in the answers, an assurance that the questioned fully understands the study, this art I say, is a rare one. The great moral philosopher, Socrates, who possessed this art in perfection, left no successor. We have those who are more or less gifted in it; and they always evince it by expressing themselves clearly and understandingly on any subject, whether talking with the

teacher of a district school or a president of a college. It is one of the into the sun. evidences of a great mind to be at all times clearly understood. And the timid, shrinking teacher who, when beforget all he knows, would, if examined by a philosopher, pass as well qualified; when, if the same teacher should come before an examining board of our modern "Dominie Sampsons," he would undoubtedly be rejected. For coming before the latter, he would be so frightened and mystified by their "prodigious" display of learning, that he could give but a poor account of himself; while the former by a few simple and comprehensive questions would put confidence in the teacher who, gaining self reliance, would pass at his best.

V. B.

Reply to William Strong.

When Bro. Cobb stated in the VISITor that a friend in Kalamazoo had given me a job, I looked for something very difficult to perform, but when I read the mild criticism of Bro. Strong, I was sorry that he did not give me something more difficult to solve. He has not advanced any new ideas, but only repeated what Prof. Winchell has said, with which I was familiar before. When I meet Bro. Strong, as I hope to do at the State Grange in December, I will show him the Granger's ten commandments, one of which says, "Use thine own brains." As Bro. Cobb has cautioned us to be brief. I will only ask a little space to reply, and this shall be the last. Bro. Strong says that I did not give the words to show that Prof. Winchell has no faith in God, and therefore he hopes I am mistaken. When the Professor publicly teaches "that the machinery of the heavens is running down, that the planets are dashing into the sun, that the whole universe is going to decay, and universal chaos coming on," it ought to satisfy any man, that the Profhas no faith in God, and does not think him capable of running his own machinery. Again, Bro. Strong says, "that God no doubt could have made a world for endless progress, but has not done it." as much as to say-he might have done better than he has-I would not like to say that. Again he says, "that he who studies the heavens intelligently, has a right to believe that he sees spread out before him, the birth, growth maturity, old age and death of worlds." Certainly, my brother, you have the right to believe the moon is made of green cheese, but you have no more reason to believe it, than you have for believing the death of worlds. You seem to think, because the flower fades, the grass decays, and animals die, the world must come to an end. But the vegetable kingdom never dies, the vegetable world is full of life and vigor, growing better and better; and the human race is constantly tending upward to nobler intellectual manhood. Integral parts of these departments are passing away to give place to higher and more improved forms, and without these changes no progress could

Again, he says, "that the sun is composed of materials similar to our earth, but in a highly heated state." This is pure conjecture, for we have no evidence, that there is a spark of heat, in the sun, any more than in the moon. Again, he says that I have not denied the theory of the Prof., that the planets are rushing into the sun; but I do deny it most emphatically. If the earth was falling into that central orb, in the course of 100,000,000 of years, it certainly would gain at least one inch, but the closest observations that can be made have not yet revealed the fact that it has gained one-fourth of an inch, in that vast period. Why then should I adopt the foolish idea that the earth is falling into the sun? Another weak point in the Professor's argument. which Bro. Strong adopts, is, "that motion produces heat." The earth moves through space at the rate of 19 miles in a second, or 41 times faster than a cannon ball, and vet this fearful motion does not produce a particle of heat, and this shows that the earth is not passing through a resisting medium-if it was. it would be heated by the friction to white heat, and life on the planet would be impossible. Particles of matter thrown off from the sun move through space 192,000 miles in a second, and yet do not produce a particle of light or heat. until they meet a resisting medium, and then the friction, not the motion, causes both light and heat. Another error held by Prof. Win-

chell, and adopted by Brother Strong, is "that arrested motion produces heat." Prof. Winchell cites us to the hammer of the blacksmith, which being arrested by the iron on the anvil heats the iron-this is a mistake-it is not the arresting of the hammer, but the momentum of the blow that sets the particles of matter in motion, that heats the iron. But Bro. Strong takes this idea and says, "As the earth approaches the sun, the velocity will be greatly increased, and when it finally strikes the sun, its motion will be changed to heat." The earth would thus add to the sun, by its motion being so arrested. Well, I can answer that without a time-table. If the earth does not pass through a resisting medium before it reaches the sun, the arresting of its motion would not create heat enough to light your pipe. But do not or line, at any time during the year. the southern negroes.

be alarmed, the earth is never going

Bro. Strong closes up by saying that Prof. Winchell works in fields of science and philosophy. I wonder if Philosofore the public inspectors, is apt to phy is not a science? He says also that he no doubt makes mistakes. If he has "no doubts" of it, why does he repeat those mistakes, and try to vindicate them? I know he makes mistakes, and it is no trouble for me to show them.

CORTLAND HILL.

'Tis as 'Twas.

Old Uncle Chet. Moore, who lived in Connecticut, upwards of fifty years ago, was a famous story teller. We remember distinctly his story about the bells of the old Farmington Church, which was erected by the Presbyterians, about one hundred years ago.

No one could imitate "old Chet." in giving point to a story. The tones of the bells were given as nearly as possible by the human voice, in the vocabulary buzz, with which he intonated the sound of the three bells, by one, three and five, of the musical scale. I can remember the soniferious volume of his voice, and his apt applications, better than the language of his story; but it was told about as follows: "When that big Church was done, the people thought they would have a big bell, which would sound clear over the mountains; so they off to Boston and had a big one cast; but when they got it up in the steeple, there was a flaw somewhere; and when they tried to ring it, it went tiz, tiz, tiz! and you couldn't hear it half a mile. Then they sent it back to Boston, and had a bigger one made; but when they got that up, it went tiz az, tiz az, tiz az! 'twas cracked, and the sound all fizzled out. But they tried once more, and sent the pieces down to Boston with another old bell, and had it all melted over, and put into a big bell; but when they got that up, there was base metal in it, and it went, tiz az twez, tiz as twaz, tiz az twaz!"

Uncle Chet. had his own application for his stories, which were generally depreciatory of politics or religion. Though great changes have transpired during the past fifty years, many innovations are introduced, and reforms initiated, which ruffle the surface of society a short time, but being opposed by organizations which are interested in perpetuating measures which are antagonistic to the best interests of the people; who, after indulging in a little desultory talk about political, temperance, or moral reform, obey the mandates of interested leaders, who draw the lines, while the people "fall in," and, after another year, administrative term, or decade, awake to the fact that " 'tis as

I know a good old farmer, who declares: "he will never vote for a lawyer again for any office." But his party will "set up" the candidates, and, when he votes for the next Governer, or President; he will echo the chimes of the old Bells: "'Tis, as 'twas;" unless-he "throws away" his vote, or joins the Grange and talks up questions of political economy.

How many of us see the importance of making some little improvements in our home surroundings; but seed time and harvest demand our labors in the field; the garden is neglected, and no trees and flowers are planted; no time can be spared for constructing contrivances to lighten the labors of the household.

As the seasons roll around, we have our ideal of what home should be. Shall we then continue to plod on in the old beaten track, as we remember the old refrain, "'Tiz az 'twaz"?

> W. A. B. Celery Culture.

If you have a light, active, horse, it may be easily trained to be worth more on marsh land, than a hired man. Supply it with wooden shoes; which are made from a foot square two inch pine piece. Two iron pieces, curved to the shape of the horse's foot over the top, and bolted to this pine shoe, so the curved irons may be moved back and forth; these are fastened over the top of the foot by a bolt and nut.

Trenches must be made either with a shovel plow or one-horse plow; or dug with spades-about five feet apart to allow the setting of another row of celery between when these are ready to bleach. Fill in the trenches with well rotted manure, composted if possible with different kinds of fertilizers; then cover these manured trenches, leaving the ground level. Set the plants in thin rows about a finger's length apart.

The pony may be used to harrow the ground or cultivate between the rows of celery. It will pay one who wishes to raise celery extensively to visit Kalamazoo, the chief center of this industry, humorously named "Celeryville" by a Grand Rapids

It is against the law in this state to take any grayling between the first day of December and the first of June. Nor shall any person catch any speckled trout or grayling, except by hook

E. W. S.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Trent Grange is booming as usual. We received five new applications at our last meeting which makes nine since New Years. We held our 10th anniversary on the afternoon of the 3d of April, which was well attended by Patrons and others. We have done considerable trading with the Allegan store the past winter and think it pays well. The goods give general satisfaction.

MYRON THOMAS.

We have retired from the cares of farm life and secured a home in the quite little village of Union, still, we do not intend to sever our connection with the Grange.

Oswego Grange, No. 437 keeps its standing of about eighty members, and is doing a good work for the farmer's of that vicinity, although many do not realize the results. May God speed the time when all agriculturists will see the benefit of co operation and unite in the defense of its interests, Fraternally yours, H. E. RUTHERFORD,

Union, Broome Co., N. Y.

Under date of May 7th the Secretary of Quincy Grange writes: Our Grange is doing nicely, a membership of 70 with average attendance of 40 or thereabouts, composed of members full of life. Our meetings are interesting, the literary part especially. We have an excellent Lecturer, one who knows how the business ought to be done and one who does it. The VISITOR finds its way to the homes of nearly all the different families. The many suggestions, etc., which it contains is heeded, as they are discussed pro and con so that we all receive a practical benefit. Hoping to hear more from you through the VISITOR, I remain yours fraternally. WM. H. LOCKERBY, Sec. Grange No. 152.

No. 364 entertained the Allegan County Pomona Grange on the 8th. The meeting was a good one. Brother and Sister Brainard, of Barry County Pomona Grange, visited us and impressed us with the idea that visiting would be one of the aids in this work. and that Barry County had some good Patrons of Husbandry. The County Prohibition Convention was held on the same day and called off many of our good workers. One work of the Order of P. of H. is to make independent voters and break up blind allegiance to party name when on the head of the ticket. Patrons made a good part of the convention. Loungers will come in when there is money in it.

Quincy, Mich., May 7.

Otsego, Allegan Co., May 12, 1884.

Bro. Cobb:- Eaton County Pomona Grange has organized nearly five years. We hold our meetings quarterly, sometimes oftener, with the subordinate Granges in all parts of the county.

On April 23d we held our last meet ing with Eaton Rapids Grange. Although we had no program provided for that occasion we were kept busy in order to listen to all the essays with which we were provided. We spent some time with the question of tariff. About one hour was devoted to dinner which was not time lost as all seemed to be busy enjoying themselves at steady work and with plenty of music. We closed about five o'clock, well pleased with the day's work.

Enclosed please find the essays read before the Grange at Eaton Rapids and requested to be published in our

May not the ladies' discuss with profit the subject of "eating and entertaining" through the jotting column? It is not a new topic, but one which must remain of interest as long as a hostess insists upon slaving herself, beyond the possibility of enjoyment, in order that she may make her "dinner a banquet, and her tea a feast."

Is it thus, in your community? Do the neighbors expect a sumptuous variety at meal time, if a few guests are asked in? If so, is it proper to cultivate such a feeling in the neighborhood? If not, what do you use to do away with it? In the place of seven kinds of cake, four of pickies, three of meat, etc. What do you supply? The law of compensation must be maintained in some way, How? G. May 10, 1884.

Charity and education are good things; but the action of the United States Senate in voting \$70,000,000, to educate the "poor white trash" and plantation negroes of the south, is a little too much. The war for the union was fought in defence of a philanthropic principle, and resulted in giving freedom and equal rights to the negroes of the south at a cost of millions of lives and billions of money and now, if there are no better means of disposing of the immense revenues of the government than giving it to elevate States and people, who are able to care for themselves, it is time the burden of indirect taxation from the shoulders of the people. If reve-

J. T. Cobb: - I have read several articles in the VISITOR of late on itic." 'school reform." I am sorry to note that so many are dissatisfied with the present school law, or "red tape," as it is called.

I have noticed that almost every one who has written on the subject has merely entered a long list of complaints against the "county board of examiners," but do not give one single suggestion for the "reform" for which they so much long.

I will admit that there is "red tape' in the present system, but as no one has a better system to offer, we will have to take the one we have and make the most we can out of it.

These growlers that think the "people" ought to take the matter in hand. These are as beautiful as any costly seem to forget that the "people" have power to improve their schools in other ways than by voting. If the parents in each school district will carry out the following suggestions, I think we will have better schools and less need of a change in our school

Let the parents see, first, that the school-house, maps, globes and books are in good repair before school commences; secondly, that they have a teacher of good moral character, temperate in habits and prompt in work: thirdly, that they make it their special business to see the teacher before school commences, or during the first two weeks of school, and talk with her and see that she understands that she must make the pupils thorough in their work, if it is no more than the first four fundamental rudiments of arithmetic, other studies in proportion.

If these principles are followed, I think there will be no cause of complaint. Let the "Reformers" offer some better plan, and we will all gladly accept it; otherwise let them keep quiet. ELEVE.

Big Rapids, May 1, 1884.

In reading the advice of E. P. Williams in the "Postal Jottings" of May 1st, that farmers should leave the political campaign to lawyers and politicians as we have in the past, and work hand in hand to make two speres of grass grow, where one grew before, I thought that brother was joking, but when he said "No matter if the fruits of our labor do go to enrich railroad corporations, to protect our infant manufacturies, and to shield criminals from merited punishment for their crimes, then I knew he was joking, and was almost willing to swear to it. Then, when I read the statement of Bro. Cobb, that this was an "excellent jotting," and that "we want more than we get of such," I thought the Worthy Secretary was joking too. The advice given by the brother, is just what the lawyers have given us ever since the Order first started. They say to us. the Grange is a good institution for farmers, but do not meddle with politics; stay at home, and raise a little more grass, and we will make your laws, and settle all your quarrels. Railroad men say to us, do not bother your head about freight; stick to your people than free trade. The only thing farms, raise wheat and corn, beef and pork, and we will fix the freight. Merchants have told us in this county, more than once, that we had no business to buy our own goods, that our calling was on the farm, and they would buy the goods for us. I think Bro. Williams will take back what he has said, when he learns how the Con-

CORTLAND HILL.

gress view it.

Oar Grange meets once in two weeks, and we have very good programmes carried out. Some speakers want a great deal of room to themselves, and that is the way with us, but if we are small in numbers, we are great in ambition, as old Groveland Grange must live. We have lived for the last 10 years and he who lives till 10 years hence will find Grange No. 443 at work. We hold the 10th anniversary of our organization on the 12th of May next, and we are going to wake up the old sleeping members, dry about the roots and put new life into our Grange. Brother John Holbrook, our Worthy State Lecturer, has promised to be with us and you know that is enough. Shearing is very backward here this spring. But very few farmers have their oats into the ground yet. Wheat is poor. The cold, dry winds of April were too much for it. Farmers are trying their seed corn. Some who thought they had seed that would come every time, find it will not.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL. Nice weather. Wheat small but improving fast. Barley is looking green and more sown than usual. Oats all sown. Farmers are busy plowing for corn. There will be quite an acreage planted if the season is favorable. We cannot say what the fruit prospects are. Our peach trees wintered well but fruit buds killed. Our town elected a lady school inspector. Ladies were run on both party tickets this spring. Brothers, if you can get a farmer governor nominated, we think he is just as good as elected. Dont be that Congress should take some of afraid to assert your rights, put an honest intelligent farmer in the field. then all vote for him without regard nues cannot be reduced, Congress for party. You have the power, why better give more to the poor soldiers, not use it? Don't stand round until W. A. B. stable. A word to the wise is suffi- Earth with impunity.

cient. O dear! I have "run into pol-AUNT HATTIE. Kent county, May 8.

Now, while every thing is pushing up into light and buds and blossoms and tender green shoots are seeking new life, it is a wise plan to keep our good resolutions in regard to home adornment. All of us, at one time and another, have firmly declared we" would have a fern bed next year." That time is here and no better season can be found for transplanting the bunches of curious unrolling fronds. Let us not forget to take with us a trowel, or knife, (perchance a spade) on our spring rides and walks, and ers, at South Haven, May 3, 1884 gather the common kinds of ferns. ones. My experience with a fernery has been such that I can but wonder we do not see them in every garden. especially in the country, where they may be so easily obtained. A rather shady place, loose earth, and plenty of water at the time of transplanting, and one's labors for them are ended: but their return of beauty are continuous. Their delicate green can add more grace and daintiness to a buquet than three times the amount of other

The Van Buren county Pioneers will hold their annual reunion on the fair grounds in Paw Paw June 4th. Gov. Begole is expected to be present and address the people. Not a single peach blossom have I seen this spring. Small fruits and apples promise a full crop. A larger breadth of oats than usual was sown this spring. Wheat is doing well but the yield will be light. The acreage is much below last year and there will be less bushels than in any previous year for a long time. Corn planting is now in progress. The acreage will be increased over last year. "The political pot" is being warmed up and will soon be boiling hot, and by and by we shall have a great war of words over the tariff which seems to be about the only issue between the parties Quite likely farmers will do as usual neglect to attend the primary meetings of their parties, and "the machine" will grind out a full grist of politicians for us to vote for, and after we have elected them we shall growl as usual because our interests are neglected.

Paw Paw, May 12

The monopolist organs are clamoring for a stoppage of the coinage of silver, and a consequent reduction of currencv. They claim money is too cheap and provisions so high, they can't be exported. Wheat 10 cents a bushel higher in New York than in Liverpool and the country is being drained of gold to pay for imported goods. Why don't they stop the extravagent importations by a prohibitory law, barring all products that can be produced in abundance in this country, which would be far better for the great mass of our that saves us from the most diastrous financial panic ever known, is the abundance and cheapness of money, which is bad for the Shylocks, who always reap a rich barvest by robbing the debtor class when money is scarce. Give us plenty of 'greenbacks and silver, and we will weather the storm without gold; but we can't raise wheat at any lower price. If it goes below \$1.00, we must stop raising, and try dairying and stock-growing. There is more net profit in butter at 20 cents and cheese at 10 cents per pound, than wheat at \$1.00, and far better for our land.

REFORMER.

The month of April has been dry and cold, and the wind has swept over the hills and plains of Michigan, moving clouds of dust, which constitutes the best element in good soils. The sand has drifted from light, exposed soils making great excavations in hillsides piling up sand dunes by field fences uprooting the defenceless wheat, strawberry plants, newly planted gardens and fruit trees. The foundations of buildings erected on sand have been undermined, and houses and barns stand all awry. Yet many farmers will persist in cutting away every tree and shrub for the purpose of utilizing a few more feet of land.

What is the country good for with-

out trees? Who wishes to live where the winter storms sweep over the land like a hurricane? What can induce a man with a soul, to destroy the trees with which Nature designed to make the earth habitable for man and beast! Do you wish to make your farm an African desert, without a shade-tree to relieve the burning shimmer of the mid-day sun? Do you expect to continue to grow luxurious crops of grain and grass, without the aid of forest trees to conserve moisture and control the floods? Do you think you can grow fruit trees in a country destitute of forest trees? Don't you know that trees protect each other, and that the more trees, the more equable the climate, the more productive the fields, and the more fruitful the garden and orchard? It is written that "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." The great God of nature has covered this earth with a stately living mantle who fought to give equal rights to the horse is stolen, then lock the proving that man cannot strip Mother of green and gold, and experience is

As we value our country, our homes, and the welfare of future generations, let us plant trees. Stevensville.

To West Michigan Fruit-Growers.

In view of the very flattering responses to the circulars sent out to the fruit-growers of western Michigan, we feel warranted in calling a meeting to carry out the general desire for organization: Therefore take notice.

A meeting will be held in the city of Grand Haven, on the 27th day of May, at 7 P. M., for the purpose of organizing a West Michigan Fruit-Growers' Society. The invitation is to all fruitgrowers interested. By order of the following committee.

appointed by a meeting of fruit-grow-J. LANNIN. A.S. DYCKMAN, H. J. EDGELL, D. E. HISTED. S. G. SHEFFER, H. A. FOWLER,

P. B. SHELDON.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next meeting of St. Joseph County Grange will be held at Centreville, Thursday June 5th, 1884. All 4th degree members are invited to attend. MARY A. YAUNEY, Sec'y. Centreville, Mich., May 6, 1884.

The tenth anniversary of Groveland Grange will be held at their hall. in Groveland, Saturday, May 24th, 1884. John Holbrook, Lecturer of the State Grange, and other good speakers, will be present. A good program will be BY ORDER COM.

The next quarterly meeting of the Kalamazoo Co., Pomona Grange, will be held at Eureka Grange hall on Thursday, June 12. There will be an open session in the afternoon. Good speakers and good programs will be ready.

A general invitation given, and prompt attendance requested. By order of executive committee, M. Cox.

Chairman. Clinton County Pomona Grange. will hold its next meeting at Watertown, June 11th, 1884. Program:

Rehearsal, by Sister Lizzie Floate. Select readings, by Sister Nellie Ca-Select readings, by Sister Wm.

Botsford. Essay, by Sister Cortland Hill. Declamation, by Brother M. L. Fen-

QUESTION. How far are we under obligations to make education free?

Bro. CORTLAND HILL, Affirmative. Bro. Lyman Townsend, Negative. F. W. Restfern, Lecturer.

Calhoun County Pomona Grange. The next regular meeting of Calhoun County Grange will be held Thursday, May 29th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with Home Grange, in the township of Newton.

The meeting in the afternoon will be free, and all friends of the Order and all who are not friends, (if any such there be) are kindly invited to be present and join with us in our discussions, and with us labor for the uplifting and up-building of the farmer

Mrs. PERRY, Grange Secretary.

The next meeting of Hillsdale Pomona Grange, will be held at Allen Grange hall, Wednesday June 4th,

Music by Allen choir, Welcome, by Edie Clickner, Rehearsal by Sister Nory Sheperd, Music. Select reading by Sister Emma

Shepard, Laconic, by Sister Freeman, Music.
A Will, by Sister McDugal,

Recitation, by Sister Amy Themp-

Essay, by Sister Wagoner, Music. Question : What is to be the future

market of our butter and wheat?
Opened by Bro. Benardt, A. J. BAKER.

Programme for Allegan County Po-mona Grange to be held at Otsego Grange ball the first Tuesday in June, 1884. 1 Welcome address by Sister Dr. Chase, Otsego.

2. Response, by H. E. Buxton, Plainwell. 3. Music. 4. Recitation, by Mrs. Stevens, Alle-

5 Discussion, Which would be for the best interest of Farmers and labor-

ers; Free trade or protection, opened by Bro. J. G. Stegeman. 6. E say, Faith Hope and Charity, by Sister Mary Vahne.

7. Essay, Co-operation, by F. S. Hicock, Watson. 8. Essay, My pleasant Neighbor, by Sister Stevens.

9. Paper, by Bro. Phillips of Plainwell Grange.

J. G. LEGGETT.

The program for the special meeting Oakland Pomona Grange, No. 5, to be held at Waterford, Tuesday, May 27th, 1884, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. is as follows:
Opening of the Grange.

Music, Garland Grange choir. Salutatory Address, A. G Allen. Response, J. W. Donelson,

Suggestions for the Good of the order, C. M. Hosner, Mr. Calkins, Robert Garner, Lyman Cate, H. Andrews.

Song, C. Bartlett.

DINNER. Public meeting at 1:30.

Music. Reading of the Scrap Bag, Miss Effie

Kinney.
Discussion—"How shall the Farmer be awakened to the best opportunities and possibilities that are within his reach"—J. W. McGregor, E. C. Harrington and M. B. Newberry.

Original Poem, Mrs. D. M. Garner. Music Paper, C. E. Dewey.

Discussion—"What shall we do with our Fair Grounds?"—E. J. Bigelow, A. Green, G. Campoen.
Song, Mrs. Benjamin.
Essay, Mrs. C. E. Dewey. E. Green, G. Campbell.

Our School System.

[The following interesting paper was read before the Farmers Institute at Vicksburg, February 8. 1884, by F. Hodgman.]

It will not be necessary for me in the little I shall offer, on this topic, to say much about the good things we have in our school system. They are many and plain to be seen. They speak for themselves better than I can speak for them. But is the system perfect? If not what are its faults, and what are the remedies? As we are likely to have different ideas in this matter, let us compare views and see if we can agree on that which is

I take it that our schools are established and maintained by general taxation, on the assumption that the public welfare and the perpetuity of free institutions depend upon the education of the masses of the people. In other words, it is a matter of public policy. I know of no other grounds on which you can justly be taxed to pay for educating me and my children.

If this is true the question then arises: How much, and what kind of education is necessary for the public good? Here opinious are likely to differ. My own opinion would be, that only those studies known as the common English branches, including civil government, should be included in that education. I would not have the people taxed to pay for teaching the higher mathematics, including algebra, geometry, trigonometry, etc. Nor would I tax the people to pay for teaching the natural sciences, chemistry, botany, geology and their allied studies. Neither would I include any of the languages, living or dead, except our own. Not that I do not see and appreciate the value of these

If everybody, especially the farmers; were well posted in these things they would make the world a better place to live in than it is now. There is a boundless world of beauty and glory ner in which our government is conroad and placed him within reach of the means by which he may advance himself to any eminence in knowledge or to sition to which he may aspire. We have done all that the safety and perpetuity of our free institutions deschools. If there is time (which there taught anything. If there is any reason why the public should educate our children in anything, that reason knowledge you give person

not, you doubtless concur in the sentiment that the public weal demands present system of examinations does public schools. Accordingly we have not even determine the educational them of all grades, from the smallest qualifications of teachers with reason. district school up the university. Eeah fills its place with more or less success and we could illy afford to do without any of them: yet I question the propriety of taxing the public to support our high schools and colleges. Which they did know. The same support our high schools and colleges. Let them, like railroads, be supported by those who use them. However, this is hardly a living question to-day. When the people of Michigan adopted their constitution, they decided to have an agricultural college at the public expense. They have got it and it has proved a good investment. Its influence is the direct cause of the formation of our club and what has brought us together at this meeting. Our university too and normal school, and state public school, though not like the agricultural college, established through the direct vote of the people, have become a part of our school system, and it is now too late to go back on them if we wished to. While we have to pay for them, we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are powerful instrumentalities for good, But it is not in these higher institutions of learning that the masses are specially interested. The school that is right at every man's door, that gives to rich and poor alike, the opportunity for an education is the school which concerns us all, in which we are all interested. This is the school where we all get our start, and where most of us get all the education we ever do have, except that which is instilled into us by experience in our every day contact with the world. In these schools we want to get the best possible return for the money invested. Do we get it? Is some one thinking no, in answer to the question? If we are not getting the best returns, why rot? I think there are several things that may be suggested in answer to the why not. One reason is, that public affairs are not so well looked after as private affairs; men who are competent to look after the interests of the public in school matters are, usually, men who have plenty of business of their own to look after and will only attend tions of teachers, if I want a good one, to the public business when they can

not very well avoid it. Then again, I am inclined to think our system of school districts is not the best. We have too many feeble

have, as compared with the feebler districts. I believe it would be better to apply the system now in vogue in our large villages and cities to the whole country. Have but one district in a township and one set of school officers and build school houses whenever and wherever they are most needed, just as is now done in Kala mazoo, for instance. By so doing we should get rid of the complaint which is now so often heard: "We are a small district, with only a few scholars and are not able to sustain a school more than six months in a year and have to get the lowest priced teachers, at that,' We should, also, for the most root so that the lowest priced teachers, at that,' we should, also, for the most part, get rid of that nuisance known as a fractional district.

Since the state contributes largely to the support of our common schools, she has a right to demand that the money she gives shall be properly expended, that it shall not be paid out to unqualified teachers. Hence we make laws providing for the examination of teachers and for granting them certificates when qualified. We have business. For years it was done by the Township School Inspectors. Then we tried the County Superintendent system. Then the Township Superintendent plan and lastly the County Board of School Examiners. Judging by what I have myself seen in the schools and what I have heard other people say, I have come to the conclusion that the Town Superintendent plan was the best, and the anything I may say, I do not intend to reflect in the slightest possible ity of the gentlemen composing our board of school examiners. So far as I know, I have no reason to suppose otherwise, than that they are earnest, honest, able men, doing their best to framers of the law intended that they capacity to enjoy them. But while getting such, we want somebody to all this is very desirable it is not inquire into and pass upon their necessary for a man to know these fitness. Our boards of school examinthings in order to properly discharge his duties as a citizen of this republic. When we have taught him to read, to write, to make business calculations, do this work under the present system. to understand the geography and history of our country and the manduring the year to exam ne teachers. during the year to exam ne teachers. One day is spent at each meeting. ducted, we have done all that is required to enable him to properly and intelligently discnarge his duties as a citizen. We have started him on the candidates to write out answers to. These questions are prepared at the capitol and sent out by officials who

mands that the public shall do for the is not likely to be when the work individual. All, did I say. No, not which occupy several days is all. It is as important that our future crowded into one) the candidates are the principles of right, justice, truth and honesty as it is that they should be taught anything. If there is a standard one) the candidates are asked a few questions orally. If a certain percentage of the questions given out are correctly asserted to the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked a few questions or all the candidates are asked as few questions or all the candidates are asked as few questions or all the candidates are asked as few questions or all the candidates are asked as few questions or all the candidates are asked as few questions or all the candidates are asked as few questions or all the candidates are asked as few questions or all the candidates are asked as few questions or all the candidates are asked as few questions or all the candidates are asked as few questions or all the candidates are asked as few questions or all the candidates are asked as few questions or all the candidates are asked as few questions or all the candidates are asked as few questions or all the crowded into one) the candidates are candidate gets his certificate, otherwise not. Now the best that can be said of this kind of an examination is. applies to the special teaching of good that it shows how familiar the teacher morals in our public schools. This is with his books. If the teacher is morals in our public schools. This teaching should not be simply of the one who is easily embarrassed, or has negative, passive sort, but should be had acess to the questions beforehand, positive, active, aggressive. It is a it does not even show that. Every one sided and dangerous education body knows that this is a very insuf-which does not include the principles ficient test of a teacher. We all know of good morals and the rights and that many of our most erudite and interested in and that every one who farmers would take a little more trouneighbor and the world at large. The tal failures as teachers, while others, a tithe of their edwithout at the same time cultivating ucation, are shining successes. It is his moral qualities, the more accomp not the person who knows the most, will take hold of it and handle it with his moral qualities, the more accompnote his mor greater scourge to the world at large. imparting to others what he does
It is not your low villians, but your know, of awakening in them the dehigh toned, polish and accomplished sire to learn, kindling their enthusirogues who commit the crimes that strike the closest to the heart's blood of the nation.

size to learn, kinding their returns as m, as each new truth is brought to light, and sustaining it as he leads them onward on Whether you agree in the details or the road to wisdom. Such is the man who makes the best teacher. But the qualifications of teachers with reasonable certainty. I know instances in which teachers have been marked high in branches which they say they teachers were marked low in branches which they knew best about and were most familar with. Teachers of years of successful experience, who pass creditable examinations in any one county are plucked in another. A graduate of a high school who had uniformly stood at the head of her

> get a certificate, and so on to the end of the chapter. Oa the other hand there is no adequate provision made in our present system for the examination of the teacher and his work in the school room. The boards of examination never see the teacher there. A person, who, by reason of the lack of force of character and an unfortunate physical infirmity was utterly unfit for a teacher, passed examination, got a certificate and undertook to teach one of our schools. The result was a most lamentable failure. The examiners height of three feet. knew nothing about it except by report of third parties and the district lost both their school and the money paid

class and received the highest en-

dorsements of her teachers failed to

the teacher. It is doubtless the intention of the law, and of the boards of examiners to weed our incompetent teachers. Judging by what I see and hear, I should say that the practicle result has been an indescriminate cutting out of all sorts, so that we have left a lot of good, bad, and indifferent teachers, just the same as we have always had. As far as the public is concerned, we have a diminished supply of teachers, higher wages to pay and no perceptible improvement in the service rendered. If by reason of an artificial scarcity of teachers, I am obliged to pay higher wages, then I ought to get better service in return for my extra outlay. So far, I have not got it, and I have to investigate for myself the qualificathe same as if there was no board of

examiners. Now I hold that the only true and satisfactory test of a teacher is success in the school room. And by this I do districts that are not able to provide not simply mean getting along smoothsuitable school buildings or sustain a good school, and other districts, which have more money than they ought to

this and not earn his salt either. The question is, does he so control and guide the pupils intrusted to his charge that good morals and good discipline prevail? Are his scholars interested in their studies, and are they making commendable progress? Is his influence as a man a good one? These are the points in which our school examiners should pass, and none but the lowest grade of certificates, and never a second certificate should be given to a teacher till these things have been passed on by the examiners. But how is this to be done if they never visit the schools? You tell, I can't. I suppose it is fair to call on a man, who finds fault with the existing state of affairs, to indicate how he thinks they might be bettered, so I will give you my notion to be criticised and found fault with by those who think differerently.

First, as I said before, I would abolish all these petty school districts and unite all the districts in a township into one. At the same time I would abolish the township school Inspectors tried a variety of ways of doing this business. For years it was done by each district (or township, which would be the same thing), I would have one superintendent similar to the superintendents of city schools, who should have supervision of all the schools in the district and spend his whole time with them when in session. I would have the teachers examined by this superintendent, acting in conjunction with the superintendents of two or more adjacent districts. In this way present system the worst that has yet been tried. And right here let me have it distinctly understood, that in have it distinctly understood, that in no more. We should not have two or three school houses and two or three manner on the zeal, integrity, or abil- poor teachers to instruct thirty or forty scholars in places when one school house and one good teacher would do the work a great deal better. otherwise, than that they are earnest, honest, able men, doing their best to perform the duties of their office in the spirit and manner in which the control of the whole year, that every child might attend. We would have every school and every teacher under boundless world of beauty and glory all about us which most of us never should be performed. Let us have no see nor dream of. A knowledge of these things would give us a peep at that world of wonders, give us a thousand new things to enjoy and the new through the new t

supertendent.
If I could get this radical change made, my move would be to retain our present board of school examiners, but I would have a stirring up among them. I would not have friend Clapp teaching school here in Vicksburg and the others teaching in Kalamazoo or somewhere else. I would parcel out the territory among them, assigning each one so hundred and fifty teachers are present much to supervise and then I would set them to work. Every day in the year when there was a school in session in their district, these men should be at work with schools. It should be their business and they should not have any other business and they should attend to it. And I would pay them handsomely for it, so tney could afford to do it and do it

I had thought of saying something about people giving their schools their personal attention, but have conclud-ed not to. The few who have interest look into the schools and see for themselves what is going on there, will eon tinue to do so if nothing is said about It would be just as reasonable to make it. There is a question of school books, a law that a man who has taken a but I will leave that for some one else sponsible for passing the same after he for the kind attention you have given terfeit, because he received it from my paper. It is a subject that I am another party in good faith. If the has the welfare of our schools and our children at heart ought to be interested in. I trust that whether you think forms are needed the way to bring them about is to agitate, discuss and law makers hear and respond.

Paste in Your Note Book.

There is no remedy of such general application, and none so easily attain able, as water; and yet nine persons out of ten will pass by it in an emergency to seek for something of far less efficiency.

There are but few cases of illness where water should n t occupy the highest place as a remedy agent.

A strip of flannel or a napkin folded lengthwise, and dipped in hot water and then applied around the neck of a child that has croup, will usually bring relief in ten minutes.

A towel folded several times and dip-ped in hot water, and quickly wrung out and applied over the seat of the pain in toothache or neuralgia will generally afford prompt relief. This treatment in colic works almost like magic. I have seen cases that have resisted other treatment for hours yield to this in ten minutes. There is nothing that will so promptly cut short a congestion of the lungs, sore throat. rheumatism, as hot water when applied promptly and thoroughly.

Pieces of cotton batten dipped in hot water, and kept applied to old sores, or new cuts, bruise-, or sprairs, is the treatment now ge erally adopted in hospitals. I have seen a sprained ankle cured in an hour by showering it with hot water, poured from a

Tepid water acts promptly as an em etic; and hot water taken freely half an hour before bed time, is the best cathartic in case of constipation, while it has a most soothing effect on the stomach and bowels. This treatment continued for a few months, with proper attention to the diet, will cure any curable case of the dyspepsia.

simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and the back of the neck. It is an excellent plan to record facts like these in a note book, which should be always at hand when wanted. In the anxiety caused by accidents or sudden illness in the family, one becomes confused, and is not apt to remember quickly what should be done; hence they may be prolonged,

and unnecessary suffering before prop-

Headache almost always yields to the

er remedies are applied. An exchange says that the tomato may be trained as an ornamental vine to advantage. Try a couple of vines; let one be a yellow variety, the other red. Pinch out all laterals and let the two grow closely together so that the fruit will intermingle. Vines so tra:ned will grow from ten to fifteen feet high, while the ripe red and yellow

Patent Rights.

To the Editor of the Husbandman: J. J. Woodman, in Husbandman of March 26th, asks, "Is there anything in justice or equity upon which to base a reason why an individual who purchases in good faith, and for a valuable consideration, an article offered for sale in the open market, and without knowledge that it was patented, believing that he had purchased to use with the same, and from the legal owners of that right; or who makes an impliment or device for his own use, without knowledge that it was patented; or believing it to be covered by a patent, purchases in good faith, the right to make and use the from one claiming ownership, should be held liable to pay for damages and profits, a licence fee, or for cost of suit, or even to be harassed by patent rights, and money extorted from him under threats of prosecution and encouragement of law?"

To answer the question, let me sup pose a case. Mr. Woodman has a fine valuable horse, I enter his barn and take that horse; or I may find it astray, however, the horse is in my possession. I go to the next town where the horse is not kown, and sell it to Mr. A. Mr. Woodman comes along and recognizes his horse and attempts to take it away, and of course is stopped by Mr. A., who asks him by what authority he attempts to take the horse? By the authority of rightful ownership. raised the horse from a colt, and it has never been out of my possession and you can not hold it without my consent," "Not so fast, Mr. Woodman; that used to be the law, but hap pily for us poor farmers, we have got that law repealed. I bought this horse in 'good faith,' from the person whom I supposed to be the rightful owner. I paid a large price for him; he is just the horse I need and I cannot afford to give him up. You must look to the man who sold him to me if you want to recover any damages. I will pay you a "license fee," whatever the 'court or jury' shall decide providing it is 'reasonable, '" We would like to know what Mr Woodman would think in such a case

Yet is it not precisely what he is asking Congress to do in patent cases? Except that he wants the 'license fees" established under the patents as they are issued." After the government has granted me a patent, that is has given me the sole right of ownership to some "new and useful invenion," for which I have spent a great deal of money, time, and perhaps health, have complied with all the laws of the government, on my part, then Mr. Woodman and hundreds of other "communists," are now clamoring to have Congress take away my own property, and parcel it out to Tom pay me a "license" for the use of it, to be recovered by action of law of course but the principal I can never recover. If there ever was a more communistic law passed by any country, than is contained in the several bills to amend the patent laws passed by the House of Representatives, then I would like enough in their children's welfare to to know it. Congress would have the same right to pass a law to give the right of usage of any other property. too, that wants a thorough shaking up counterfeit bill should be holden reto collar. In conclusion I thank you had been notified that it was a counpeople, who are swindled by the class of imposters that Mr. Woodman speaks of are farmers who do not take any newspaper, or if they do seldom read it; who will write their name on some keep them before the people, till our paper presented by an entire stranger, and then when too late find out that their note has been protested at some bank. It is this class of people who are now asking Congress to protect them for what they lack in brains. S. M. MACOMBER.

Grand Isle, Vt.

S. M. Macomber, residing on that lone isle in Vermont, where communists never dwell, undertakes to answe an article from the pen of J. J Woodman, in the Husbandman of March 26th, on "Patent Rights," and in doing so is obliged to trot out the old "hoss, an argument that was worn thread bare years ago by which patentees defend themselves in a wrong pos-tion allowed them by law. The argument is about as applicable to Woodman's reasoning or the patent right question now before Congress, as the argument of some of our protectionists are to the people. It is impossible to comprehend his position until you glan e at the seventh page of the Hus bandman, when you will find that he is an inventor; that he has put his money, time, health and brains into a corn-planter, that is regulated with a thumb-nut.

Now, let me suppose a case, to be placed beside a horse-supposition, that we may see which is nearer right in respect to the complaints of the people about certain patentees and their agents, which have been the means of bringing this question before Congress. S. M. Macomber, like Green of the

driven well, employs agents for whom he has advertised in the Husband man, and sends them into every corngrowing State in the Union to sell his corn-planter. Thousands of farmers purchase and pay for them, in good faith, supposing that when they have done so the planter is their property. Time passes, Macomber receives a list of the names and residences of the purchasers, and sends out another gang of agents, who say to the communists that have purchased his planter: "You are using my property. They answer, "No, sir, I purchased that planter, and can prove it." "No doubt, sir,

that is true, but I have a patent on it; and you are infringing on my rights. Now, as I do not wish to be hard, and taking into consideration the fact that you have purchased the tool and have paid the market price for it, I will now sell you the right to use it for five dollars. What do you say?"
"No, sir." "Then I will sue you in the United States Court for infringement. You can take your choice, pay or be sued." The result is, nine-

ty-nine out of a hundred, pay.

Now, Mr. Editor, the work described above is what the people com- ton Herald.

plain of and they ask relief. They want the privilege of going into the open market to purchase what is there exposed for sale without being subject to legal robbery afterward.

Useful inventions, inventors have no

ers, and they to the people. But when an inventor rests on his rights and allows his inventions to go into general use, the law should then step in and say they are the property of the people. Now if Mr. Macomber will step into his mud boat and pull to the main land and commence suit for infringement against the communists of Michigan, for using his new and useful inthrough, that the *Husbandman*, with hundreds of like periodicals, is circulated and read quite freely by them. That they are seldom caught by sharpers, only as they step on the open market, and purchase corn planters, which afterward prove to be patented And he may also find in fooling with the United States Court that he was ignorant of the fact that his patent was an infringement on some one of the hundred patents issued on hand cornplanters before his, or that there is no novelty in his invention, or a thou plows when not in use will prevent sand and one points that enter into a rust.
patent suit, for it is conceded if a man Pro could grow a jack with small ears and this is a slippery world in which all may learn, even those that are overstocked with brains, may awake some morning felling that they ought to

H. D. PLATT. Ypsilanti, Mich., April 15, 1884.

Needs of Michigan Agriculture.

[We find in the Farm Department of the Grand Rapids Democrat the often causes loss of queens. following sensible article by Charles W. Garfield.—ED.]

A letter from the United States department of agriculture inquires of the ditor of The Times what he considers "the present most urgent needs of agriculture in Michigan." We espond promptly that two needs the American Agriculturist: stand out prominently above all others: First, such an arrangement of the organizations in the interest of agriculture in our state that there should

Last winter when the legislature was in session we hoped for assistance in answering the first need and in faster than the other, and be a more these columns outlined a plan for uniting the various agricultural and horticultural associations under a state board of agriculture, and a state

experiment station as an auxiliary.

The second need can be best satisfi ed through the accomplishment of a plan for satisfying the first. No more important question can be agitated among the larmers of Michigan than of increasing properly the precentage of our forest areas in the older parts of its protecting mantle, thanking God that they live in a state where tornados and cyclenes do not sweep over the country and at the same time doing that which will bring about the conditions which breed these terrible wind storms. Every day we meet men who are cutting off every available tree upon their farms under the theory that they can better raise wheat and buy their fuel: This is absolute and inexcusable theft from the next generation.

Sweeping the timber from our country is fast bringing about conditions which will render wheat growing unprofitable. What then? We have lauded Michigan as a state

in which to build homes and still a large proportion of us are trying by our actions to remove the favorable conditions which render the state attractive as a country to live in.

IT would be crediting the owners of elegraph lines and railroads with rank idiocy to believe that they expect nothing from the tens of thousands of dolars of "franks" and free passes which they scatter among public officials. They know what they are about. If the returns from the investment of "franks" and free passes among the official class were not satisfactory, that kind of business would not be carried on. But the public officials who accept these "favors" or "courtesies," or, in plainer words, "bribes," are a hundred times more censurable than the corporations which give them. What would be thought of a member of the Legislature who would accept a present of \$25 or \$50, \$100 from the Western Union Telegraph Company? How could be explain the matter to his constituents and other honest people? There is not a particle of difference between accepting "franks" and the sums of money named from that company,—Burlington (Ia.) Gazette.

What would the independant voters who are so mighty particular in their Presidential candidate, do in case neither conventions should nominate a man up to their standard?" Thus Thus queries a stalwart organ. Well, they might conclude to nominate a man of their own, and stand up and be count-Or they might just stay at home on election day as 100,000 of them did in New York in 1882. How would the Republican candidate fare in the close States if the independant voters should take either course! But such a con- or icy roads, with smooth shoes: tingency is improbable. If the Republicans shall, out of bull-headed confidence, nominate a machine candidate; drive him in a storm, or let him stand in one without protection; to let him stand in the cold without blankets or nominate their best man, to secure the good and sufficient bedding at all independant vote. And if the Repub-Democrats would put up another in self-defence, in order to divide the independant support. So that, any way you look at it, the voters who owe almost a support to the independent of the support of the strike him if he stumbles; to whip or beat him if he balks; to work him if he balks; to work him if he balks; to work him the support of the strike him if he balks; to work him the support of the strike him if he balks; to work him the support of the strike him if he balks; to work him the support of the strike him if he balks; to work him the support of the strike him if he balks; to work him the support of the strike him if he balks; to work him the support of the strike him if he strik

Agricultural Notes.

Really poor ground will not grow

Manuring and pruning will help old

trouble in disposing of to manufacturapple trees. The agricultural outlook in Colorado is being improved by irragation. Give cows that have not wintered

well warm bran slop with a little gin-Lard and sulphur applied to the backs and sides of calves will destroy

One of the secrets of successful farmng is to do little things at the proper

vermin.

Some one says that "the reason the farm,don't pay is because it don't owe you anything.

Give the horses legs and feet a therough cleaning after the close of the lay's work.

Good stockmen say a mixture of salt and wood ashes kept in a horse's manger will prevent disease.

A mixture of one part powdered res-in and two parts of lard smeared on Prof. Arnold states that sudden and

extreme changes of temperature in had thirty-five do lars, he could get milk or cream, injure the keeping him patented. I tell you, Macomber, qualities of butter. A mixture of sulphur and cream of

tartar in half-ounce doses is reccom-mended by the American Agriculturist for sheep loosing wool. Unworked butter melted and mixed

with vinegar and simmered together makes a good ointment for sore or chapped cow's tests.

Colonies of bees should not be examined in cold or disagreeable weather, as disturbing the bees at such times

Green Food for Swine.

Prof. S. R. Thompson, of the Nebraska Agricultural College, speaks from experience on pork growing, in

Green food makes thriftier and larger hogs. Farmers who raise many pigs and feed them exclusively on corn, know that some of the shoates be an acknowledged head and that all will cease to grow at an early age, beshould work in harmony of purpose. Secondly, an enlightenment of the masses of the people concerning the disastrous corsequences to agriculture, and especially horticulture, of the lessening of our great treets of timber. lessening of our great tracts of timber.

Last winter when the legislature larged capacity will enable him to eat and digest more corn, and thus fatten profitable hog to grow for market.

Grass fed hogs are healthier than those grain fed. Every intelligent breeder knows the advantages of feeding green food to sows about to farrow. They have less difficulty with their pigs, are less liable to destroy them, give more milk and nurse them better. Grass fed hogs are less liable to disease. The dreadful hog cholera is not much to be feared where hogs have the run of our forest areas in the older parts of the state, and preserving a just proportion of woodland in the newer portions. We have rung the changes on the water protection of our peninsula until the old tune has no satisfying variations. In truth, we are finding with the removal of our forest growth, the climate is gradually undergoing a change for the worse in spite of our deep waters on either side of a good clover pasture. Undoubtedspite of our deep waters on either side of the peninsula. The change is so imperceptible in a single year or a turned them on a patch of green rye decade that people do not appreciate and gave them water from a well. The and go on denuding our country of disease was checked and the deaths

> If the cry of certain narrowly interested parties is founded on f et that met the removal of the lumber tax-that Michigan will be flooded with Canadian lumber so as to entirely stop our own lumbering enterprises-we must emphatically say let the tax be removed. Michigan can well afford to thrust aside the penny close to her eyes that she might gather the dollar in the distance. The immediate effect of life on our lumber districts is of small account compared with the disasters which await Michigan agriculture from a wholesale destruction of her forests.

> We have no sympathy with the fear expressed that with the rapid destruction of our timber there will be at no distant day a dearth of lumber for manufacturing purposes. Substitutes will be found as soon as needed. But where will we find a substitute for lost climatic conditions that are the formulation of agricultural success?

We can not make too much of this matter and we can not study too carefully the methods of restoring favorable climatic conditions already lost. Forestry, wind screens and all subjects connected with timber planting and preservation should occupy a prominent place in the discourses of our clubs, institutes and societies devoted to the interests of agriculture. Newspapers should keep the subject before the people and publish everything that will throw light upon these matters. The facts which are now confined to seientific circles should be commonly known among the people. And if necessary the state and govern-ment should take more active measures to protect those who will not protect themselves. We shall have more to say of this hereafter.

A WRITER in the Humane Journal declares that it is not humane to refuse your horse sufficient and good water, to give him decaying or in-sufficient food; to let him go un-groomed; to scratch his skin with an iron or wire-tooth curry comb; to shear his mane or tail; to use overchecks or blinders; to put frosted bits into his mouth; to work him when his shoulders are sore, or ride him when his back is galled by a cruel saddle; to drive him when he is lame; or icy roads, with smooth shoes; to the Democrats would be very sure to other covering; not to furnish him times; to drive him too fast; to jerk licans should nominate a reformer, the him by the bits; to whip him up hill, legiance to principle, not to parties, are more than twelve hours a day; to turn of great service to the country.—Bos-ton Herald. him out when old to die of neglect and starvation.

Communications.

Our Criminal Courts and "Jury Fixing."

'Tis said that the Cincinnati rioters read, "in the angry flashes of each others faces," these terrible words: If the courts will not hang murderers, WE WILL! And when this mob failed in securing Berner at the jail, they instantly thought of the courthouse and that infamous verdict. The spirit of the old cry-"Destroy the rookery and you will get rid of the rooks,' maddened them as they rushed for the temple of justice. For they knew that here a noted criminal lawyer had found the most suitable material for his use-are ignorant jury. These he soon made secure for the verdict he wanted. Here were twelve ignorant, irresponsible men, the willing instrument in the hands of a villainous lawyer. This is the pith of the matter. Now one of the secure ways to head off this dangerous practice in our courts, is to see that none but responsible, intelligent citizens are put in the jury-box. Do this and you will kill off this "jury fixing business." Our present law indirectly aids the criminal lawyer in defeating the ends of justice; for, by allowing illiterate men of unscrupulous morals and character to monopolize the control of the jury-box, they virtually exclude men of intelligence from serving as jurors. And as long as this is allowed, crime hung. Cincinnati can vouch for this, by her terrible experience in her late reign of terror. Her experience is but the old lesson that has been so often repeated, and as often unheeded by the people. The lesson that our crimi inal court trial had becoem a farce, was given in the Gitteau trial, which although resulting in conviction, yet it brought lasting reproach upon our American criminal law. For there it was only another Tom Campbell who played the legal villain through the whole drama, while the prisoner himself played the mountebank before a grinning audience, giving the most glaring illustration of the decadence of our criminal pro cedure. The same lesson was repeated in the Star route trials, where he has received. This dividend is repjudicial dignity was paralyzed, and a jury worn out by an exhaustively long session, while a noted lawyer and orator made this great trial, a forensic arena in which to display his wit and oratory though at the sacrifice of his reputation as an honorable advocate. His brilliant display of wit and oratory on this occasion, was like the flash of the fire-fly, it revealed its own natural ugliness and deformity. This lesson found its fellow in the acquittal of Dukes in Pennsylvania years since, they were so prosperous of Thompson in Kentucky, and of as to receive 81 per. cent on wages. Frank James in Missouri. In all The share from the net profit, which these cases law was neither respected nor feared. Human life was considered cheap and of no account where there was an occasion to screen a villain or clear a murderer. In all such trials, intelligence in a jury goes at a discount, and ignorance at a premium. It is on this principle that lawyers manage their cases in court, and gain their victories over law and justice. Col. Tom Campbell, the notorious criminal lawyer who defended the assassin Berner, tauntingly announced that "he not only could have acquitted the murderer if he had been so disposed, but that it was the first case in which he had ever allowed a jury to convict a criminal client of his." Such words from a lawyer of his ability stimulates bad men to commit crime, for they know they can rely on division of profits between labor and such an advocate before the bar of any capital is no guaranty to a workman, court to clear them of whatever crime they may commit. Five hundred and sickness or incapacity overtakes him. four men had been examined by the and his resources are exhausted, Mukeen scrutiny of this criminal expert before he could get the twelve wretches who he thought would serve his scoundrel purposes.

Judge Carter says: "The prisoner was a confessed murderer, guilty of murder planned weeks beforehand and coolly consummated; the meanest murder ever committed in the criminal records of Cincinnati, and he es caped by a verdict acquired by the cunning and adroitness of lawyers the workshop which incapacitates the the responsibility and the blame. known for their legal talent." This individual for labor, while the miniwas enough for the people to stand. But we must add to this another consideration; if the adroitnes of unscru- of the family do not attain this minipulous lawyers, and the venality of mum. corrupt juries do not clear the criminal in the lower court, the supreme court of the State will reverse the finding on some wretched quibble, and send the case back for a new trial, the criminal will be let out on straw bail, until he escapes altogether." It is a notorious fact so many of our supreme courts have so often interfered and to a daily allowance, fixed at a with verdicts of the criminal courts on some miserable technicalities, till it has seemed to be leagued with the criminal classes against the peace and protection of society, by thus protecting and not punishing crime.

Our Eating and Drinking Habits.

V. B.

An increase in the knowledge of the sciences, especially chemistry and proportionality of forces producing it, for the purpose of defending themphysiology, have shown many practices, but we find also the successful opera- selves against the extortions of the

by our forefathers, to be injurious and evil in their nature. Perhaps there is nothing in which we are more unscientific than in our eating and drinking habits. People generally eat too fast, chew their victuals too little, swallow them when too hot, consume too much grease and fat meat, also too much new bread and hot biscuit. Recent medical discoveries have shown that the use of tea and coffee are injurious, both to the nerves and stomach if they are taken as strong as many people drink them.

If parents could only be made to unlerstand how much the use of tobacco lessens the chances of their boys becoming useful and healthy men, they would make a greater effort than they do, to prevent their forming this pernicious habit.

There was a time when some people believed that strong drink, or intoxication prolonged their lives and increased their power of endurance, but all such ideas have long since been proven false.

Let every person who wishes the prosperity of our country, and has an interest in the happiness of humanity, do what they can to supress the evil of intemperance. B. Chamberlain, Buchanan, Mich., Feb. 15th, 1884.

Successful Co-operation.

Perhaps no institution so succeesfully illustrated the harmonious association of the forces that produce and distribute wealth, as the equitable association of Labor and Capital, founded, will go unpunished and murderers un-France. In the summer of 1881, it was by Monsieur Godin of Guise in my good fortune to remain cix weeks in this institution as a guest, thus securing the best opportunity possible for studying the results of the system there adopted.

The purpose of the association at Guise, is to establish a community of interests among its members by means of the participation of both Capital and Labor in the profits, according to certain conditions prescribed in the Statutes of the association. The founder contributed the original capital stock of nearly a million dollars. About fifteen hundred workmen are employed in the foundries. The dividend coming to a workman from the net-profit of the institution, is a certain percent annually upon the wages resented by what is termed "Certifi cates of Savings," and becomes the workman's share in the capital stock, on which he receives interest payable in specie. Thus the wage-laborer in this institution, becomes his own Capitalist. During the year 1879, the workmen who are called associates, received on an average, 600 fraces, or \$120 in savings stock; and the "participants," 300 frances, or \$60 each, About two

fails to capital, is a certain per. cent upon the wages of capital, that is, up on the rate of interest.

In the redemption of stock, which occurs at the annual dividend of profits the shares of the Founder are the first to be parties or witnesses, in any juto be retired, by the substitution of the workmen's share of savings. This is to secure the successive transmission of the Capital Stock through the hands of the co-operators, and to retain the power over the common work in the hands of those who carry it on.

Thus in time the Unitary home

of the workmen with all its dependants, educational and commercial, the vast foundries with the lawns and gardens, will become the property of those once poor, illiterate French Peasants, and their families, but at the for the minimum of existence, if tual Assurances are instituted in the association at Guise. First, the assurance of pensions, and of the necessities of existence. Second, the assurance to aid the sick. The first is to serve the have become incapable of labor, the service in the institution. Indemnity mum of subsistence is assured for each family whenever the resources

To the Assurance fund, for the aid of the sick, all workmen of the Association give a certain percentage upon wages received. After six months of regular payment of the fixed assessment, the mutualist who may be afflicted with sickness has a right to the physician of his choice certain minimum. Mutual assurance is also established among the women of the association, according to prescribed rules. The women of the Home elect from among themselves nine delegates, who with nine men elected by the workmen, form the committee for the administration of mittee be appointed to obtain the these assurances. Thus you perceive views of sister granges and all others that in this institution not only is interested in the success of agriculture wealth distributed according to the etc., on the subject of organization,

ence is expressed in these mutual To hold their produce, if necessary, assurances

This institution has been in successful operation for more than twenty years, and has never had a police case or experienced a strike, for workmen do not care to strike against themselves. I have no time in which to tell you how M. Godin, through years of seeking for the true methods of associating labor and capital, went back to nature and man's relation thereto for his lessons, and how, little by little, he wrought these lessons into his enterprise. In the fare of dire discouragen ent, public and private, he has carried it forward to an everincreasing success. How could it be otherwise? The methods of the institution had the whole economy of the universe behind them, and it was impossible to fail. Godin has at last opened the gates to the Gospel of Life and Labor. He has brought the golden rule down to terms of business. This is the ripened fruit of all the religions of the ages. It inspires within us an unwavering faith that peace on earth and good-will to men" shall some day be more than the song of angels breaking the silence of an evening in Judea. It shall be the living reality of a happy, industrious world.

MRS. A. C. BRISTOL.

The Cincinnati Riots.

The outbreak of violence at Cincinnati was sudden and unexpected, but the cause: are of long standing and easily recognized. A great riot is, under any circumstance, an ominous occurrence. It is no trifle that will induce the people to defy the law and assemble in a wild mob for the destruction of property and life. It usually indicates some great and prevalent distress or an intolerable wrong and oppression. It is always a wild and unreasoning method of protesting against some condition of things that seems to be unendurable.

In this case, the mob assembled without any previously formed plan or agreement. The movement was entirely spontaneous, and commenced with a class of men who are generally law-abiding and peaceable citizens. So determined and obstinate was the mob that the streets and public buildings were in a state of siege from the evening of Friday, the 28th of March, until after sunrise the following Monday. The fighting was severe, and many lives were lost and a vast amount of property destroyed.

In a certain sense this riot was a revolution, rather than the mere disorder of a street mob. It was the culmination of the violence that has manifested itself all over the country for some time rast in the lynching of criminals. All these out-breaks are significant of a deep and abiding con. viction, in the minds of the people, that our courts, in every important emergency, are absolute failures. This is the unbiased judgment of the people, and is based upon the common sense of all who have the misfortune dicial proceeding.

In Cincinnati a trial, of a confessed murderer, had resulted in a conspic uous failure of justice. The city jail was crowded with desperate criminals whose trials had been delayed by the efforts of expert criminal lawyers, with a view of defeating the execution of the law. The crime of murder has been frightfully common in Hamilton county, and yet, but one murderer has been executed there since 1866, and that was a colored man who failed to retain the most expert lawyers. The failure of justice in the Berner case was simply the last straw and the en durance of the people suddenly broke

The condition of things in Cincin nati is no worse than the average in Michigan. There has been very little progress in judicial methods since the Middle Ages. Our courts are three hundred years behind the present age, aged workmen of the institution who and the tedious mummery which was held in reverence in medieval times, sum accorded to each pensioner being is now regarded with universal con determined primarily by his years of tempt. In this matter, the press of the country is almost unanimous in also is accorded for any ac ident in charging the judges and lawyers with This is one of the great and pressing evils which the Grange in the United States has undertaken to expose and reform. That we have not exaggerated the evil is now more evident than ever before. We must insist that the improvements of modern business life shall find their place in the proceedure of our courts.

As it will be remembered that the general question for the discussion of patrons in March was "Is a farmer's organization necessary, if so, why, and for what purpose?" it was natural enough that a member of Mt. Hope grange, upon being appointed to deliver an essay in that month, should adopt that question as a basis. This essay led to the suggestion of a resolution-which was adopted-that a comsupposed to be correct and beneficial tion of reciprocity and interdepend- ever present middlemen of every kind. and the agricultural college 676 acres.

till their demands are complied with. The views of farmer's generally would be sought as it is not alone a grange movement. Could we in the township meet and apoint two or three repre sentatives to a county conference, to be followed by a state organization and so forth. Mt. Tabor grange has t ken some action in conjunction with ours. It is thought that a publicity of our action would bring out the opinions and cooperation of others,

(WM. M. BYERS, Committee, OTIS STEARNS, A. J. NORRIS. Mt. Hope Grange, Berrien Co., Mich.

lawyer who tries to have litigants set-

tle their disputes and who has a high

action, does not amass riches, neither

does he get practice. On the contrary

winning his suits, that people invari-

ably seek when litigation is likely to

on his side. He has to make a repu-

the practice. Is it much wonder that

always strictly legitimate or not, so

his part, what shall be said of the peo-

ple who by their acts, as well as words

say, "go on, young man, you are on

the sure road to wealth and prosper-

ity?" Uatil people frown upon ill

gained success, and encourage the

lawyer who tries to do right, and sees

that he have, at least, a show to get a

living in the legitimate practice of the

law, they should quit grumbling at

tween the people and criminals, and

not as a place in which two lawyers

are to measure swords intellectually,

or where the number and class of

witnesses or the time occupied in the

trial is to depend upon the money

and influence of the parties, then

will the danger of riots, such as that at

Cincinnati cease. We should not

claim for one branch of society or

one profession, all the honesty of pur-

pose in life, and accord to some

other all of the dishonesty. An old

carpenter once said to his son, "There

are tricks in all trades but our " The

son replied, "Yes, father, and we often

As there are some complaints about

damage by gophers I will give my

plan of catching them. I invert a

steel trap over the hole when I know

the gopher is at home and dig under

it in such a way that it can spring

readily. When the gopher comes out

of the hole which he is likely to do

soon, if the trap is properly set he is

sure to be caught. I have practiced

this for a number of years by taking

a trap with me when plowing my

corn ground and seldom fail after I

set the trap of finding a gopher in it

not long ago about crows pulling corn.

I tried this plan last year with good

effect. Took a stake six or seven feet

long and drove it in the ground at

about the angle common to a stake

and rider fence tied an ear of corn to

each end of a string say eight feet

long and fasten the middle of the

string to the top end of the stake

letting the ears of corn swing about

one foot from the ground. I fixed

half a dozen that way and the crows

gave me no more trouble. It is worth

And now I want to ask one ques-

tion. Do you consider lt advisable

to hold Grange meetings in private

houses without curtains or anything

before the windows especially when

When fashion demands that no

window shall be complete without

blinds and two or three sorts of cur-

tains we should advise that under

the conditions named the curtains or

The reform school contains 224 acres

C. F. P.

conferring degrees?

blinds be used,-[ED.

M. F. CARLETON.

set screws with a hammer.

Port Huron, April 2, 1884.

made accordingly. In wheat sections only such land as is adapted to wheat. Editor of Grange Visitor:-Much has been said and much is being said and that can be put in a good state of about the Cincinnati riot and the cultivation. causes which led to it. Lawyers, law and common cit zens are brought in for a share of the blame, and it would grass it will do to be a little more exseem with good reason. Lawyers are especially called hard names and I think mede to bear a little more than mutton and pork. their portion of the blame. Young men set out in life, and while some

choose a profession, because of their preference for it, others fit themselves beef and pork, and then go to market for the one that seems to them to be the shortest road to liches. Knowing of the manure from the stock that can that riches bring honor, in the minds of the larger portion of mankind, they look about them and see that year to year, and farm products be the larger part of the places of trust especially those which pay well, are occupied by lawyers. They see that market with a staple crop as wheat or a lawyer's ability is measured by his cotton, but also with our wool, beef,

Straw, hay, oats or corn shipped to

Lecturer National Grange.

he sees that it is him who succeeds in

The noted excursions so successfully grow out of their difficulty. He soon naugurated by Mr. Brearley of the Detroit Evening News several years learns that success does not always since and which were carried over perch upon his banner who has right the picturesque Grand Trunk road, will be continued the present season tation for success, in order to obtain under the direct management of that road, and will equal, if not excell, any excursions ever before sent over he soon learns the means that will this excellent route. The excursions give him success, whether they are will be under the immediate supervision of Mr. William Robinson, the general agent for the road at Detroit long as all good people look up to him who is thoroughly acquainted with and point him out as a successful the whole route, and will see that and rising man in his profession, and nothing is omitted or neglected, that will in any way add to the comfort and pleasure of those under his entirely ignore or wink at the means of his success. If this be a wrong on charge. Quite a number of our citizens availed themsel es last season of the superior inducements offered over this route and all are loud in their praise, of not only the many beauti ful and picturesque scenes on the route, but also of the uniform courtesy and gentlemanly conduct accorded them by the officers in charge of the trains. The first excursion for 1884, will leave Detroit over the Grand Trunk road on Thursday morning, June 26, at 9 o'clock. The fare for the round trip will be \$22 to the law and lawyers. When people will White Mountains or Portland and relook upon trials at law as a means of t rn. Double berths in Pullman doing justice between litigants or be- sleeping cars, can be obtained for \$6 from Detroit to Portland, which will accommodate two persons. The dates of other excursions are July 10th and July 24th,

Guide Books giving general information regarding the excursions can be obtained free of charge, from Wm. Robinson, General agent Grand Trunk Railway, Detroit.

At the Michigan Sheep Breeders Convention, Mr. B. G. Buell said that where sheep were kept in the largest numbers there the crop production was the largest. He thought sheep and clover would keep up the fertility and largely improve it, if judicously Sterile places in fields could be made rich by running a movable fence around them and yard ng she p within. Sheep are less liable to contagious diseases and pay dividends oftener than any other of the domestic animals. Alonzo Sessions thought sheep would thrive best on mixed grasses, rather than upon clover. A mixture of June grass, medow oat grass and orchard grass was more suitable, in his opinion, for a sheep pasture than clear clover. well rooted, pasture sod he considered the best preparation as a basis for a crop.

Peter Fay writes to the New Eng land Homestead that, after experi-menting for a number of years and trimming every month in the year to ascertain when the wound would heal best, he has come to the conclusion that from May 25 to June 25 is the proper time. There when I come around the next time. and the wound begins to heal im then There was an item in the VISITOR mediately. The two worst months in the whole year are March and April.

The Happiness of a Family,

And prosperity, also, depends on the health of a mother. She should maintain her health, and correct any monthly difficulties, or uterine weakness by using Zoa-Phora Woman's Friend. See advertisement in another column.

Watch. Each person must send 26 cents with their answer which they will receive three months' subscription to the Hoj Guest, a 50 page Illustrated Book and our Bonanza Premium (lection of 32 portraits of prominent persons, 26 needlework design 40 popular sones, 30 popular games, 30 money making receipts, the property of the property

Fish's American Manual of PARLIAMENTARY LAW Is the cheapest and best. The subject is made so plain that every Citizen or Society member

GÉO. T. FISH, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Lecturer's Communication, National Grange, P. of H.

SUBJECT FOR JUNE.

Question 63-What is mixed hus bandry, and does it pay?
Suggestions—Mixed husbandry means diversfied farming, not all one thing that wears out the farm and leaves the loss on worn-out land greater than the profits realized on the special crop. In the cotton belt what cotton can be well worked and geathered to advantage-more is not profitable—the balance of time and land should be devoted to corn, oats, peas, gra-s, etc. In tobacco sections the same rules apply as in cotton growing and calculations should be

And in all sections as much oats as needed for feed, corn in porportion to labor at hand to tend it properly. In travagen, so as to have plenty of hay and pasture, for mixed husbandry means to also produce butter, beef,

Co ton, wheat and tobacco can be turned into ready cash, but oats, corn, peas, straw, corn-fodder and should be converted into wool, mutton,

The proper saving and application be fed on the straw, fodder and hay will earich the farm, make it more come more satisfactory. Mixed husbandry gives us the advantage of a mixed market. We not only go to success. They soon find out that a pork, mutton and dairy product.

market cost from 150 to 200 per cent more for transportation than when standard of morality governing his shipped in meats.

H ESHBAUGH,

White Mountains and Sea-Shore Excursion.

Sold by all Druggists.

nunting Cased Swiss Watch, worth \$50. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Stemwinding Silver Watch; the third, a key-winding Silver Watch. Each person must send 26 cents with their answer to which the chemical experiments and leasons in magic. Pubs. of HOME GUIST, HARTFORD, CONN. SPECIAL: A 16 inches, free to the first 1000 persons answering this advertisement.

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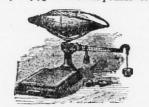




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Museum, Classroom Apparatus, also a large and well stocked farm.

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

RATES. Tuition free. Club Boarding.

CALENDAR. For the year 1884 the terms begin as follows: Spring Term February 18

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.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMASOO.

TIME-TABLE - FEBRUARY 17, 1884. WESTWARD.

Pacific Express,	1 00	9 35
Mail Day Express,		1 08 2 31
EASTWARD.		
light Express,	A. M	P. M.

Kalamazoo Accommodation Kalamazoo Express arrives, Atlantic Express,

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5.14 p. m. and No 20 (west) at 7.14 p. hring passengers from east at No. 20 (west) at 7:10, bring passengers from

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit J. A. GRIER, Ge O W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

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

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M. E. WATTLES,
Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

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

NO. 1. NO 3. NO. 5. NO. 7! 7 40 AM 7 15 PM 10 32 " 9 52 "
 Richmoad
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 2 87 PM
 10 32 "
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 Sturgis
 5 13 PM
 5 14 AM
 10 35 AM

 Kalamazoo
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 9 22 "
 3 57 "

 Grand Rapids
 10 17 PM
 2 30 PM
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 4 45 "

 Cadillac
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 10 18 "

 Cadillac
 Lv.
 3 2 "
 10 18 "

 Traverse City
 4 55 PM
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 Petoskey
 6 24 "
 3 14 AM

 Mackinaw City "
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STATIONS. NO. 2. | NO. 4. | NO. 6. | NO. 8. 6 10 AM 9 15 PM 7 38 " 11 33 AM 7 38 " 11 33 11 33 11 33 11 37 " 5 20 1 4 05 " 10 00 1 Petoskey ____ Praverse City_
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No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No 8 leaves Mackinaw No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No 8 leaves Mackinaw All other trains daily

No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No. 8 leaves Mackinaw City daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily except Sun.lay.

Woodruff sleeping cars or N. s. aza between Oiz cinnati and Grand Rapids, and sleeping and chair cars on same trains between Grand Rapids and Petoskey; also Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos. 7 and 8 between Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City.

Gentleman Sun Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City.

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Gentleman Sun Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City.

Pepantment. Ladies

"MOTHER'S ROOM."

BY THOMAS COREY BATES.

As I sit alone in the twilight, In my cushioned easy chair, I forget that I am an old, old man With wrinkles and silver hair. I forget my mansion stately, Half-hid in the gathering gloom; A boy, I cling to my mother's hand, And I enter mother's room.

At the windows hang no curtains, With soft, luxurious grace
No carpet is on the clean-scrubbed floor, 'Tis a poor and homely place.

A mending basket is on the stand, Ah, many an eventide, As she patiently sat and darned and patched Have I sat by mother's side!

Here the boots and shoes are hanging In a shoe-bag by the wall; The toes of some are rubbed and white, Some have no toes at all. And on the pegs above them

In a motley colored row,

Hung the threadbare clothes we used to wear When to church we used to go.

It was always cl an and quiet In that cool and restful nook .--The place to which we always stole To read a favorite book. "Twas there our prayers were whispered,

- Repentant tears were shed, And pain and sickness lost their sting When we lay on "mother's bed."

Oh, I've stood on sacred mountain-tops; I've roamed the oc an oer;
I've gazed upon earth's honored great; I've garnered wealth and lore, But the casis of memory
That precious spot doth bloom, arest heaven I've ever come, Is my dear, dead mother's room.

Home.

There is no word in our language around which clusters so many pleasing recollections and gentle memories, as this one word, home. With it, are connected all the strongest, tenderest and most lasting associations of life, the joys and sorrows of childhood, the happiness and sadness that comes to all, the hopes of man and womanhood, the hours wasted or improved, love, friendship and bereavements.

We should view home as a social family nursery, within whose walls all are trained for the different situations they must fill. It is the ante-room leading into the great hall of life, in which all are to act a more or less important part. Self control and discipline must, or should be, learned at home.

Let home be the source of truth, simplicity, refinement and honor, We should aim to make home congenial and attractive to our children and their associates. This is the keynote to home love and affection. No one can be truly happy without some employment to occupy his mind and awaken his energies. A plentiful supply of the right kind of reading (no dime novels), will have a decided tendency to increase the love of study, thought and industry, games and puzzles studied out and laughed over by parent and child make the home circle of home, as well as tends to the forthousand dollars which may prove a curse to his children.

Let our home surroundings be what fine the taste and purify the affections, character. The home is incomplete if all patriots and political economist. it excludes charity and hospitality. Many families live very quietly, so much so that they have no willingness | civilized world should be a warning "and all will be lost. Only long years to share their daily living with a to governments and monopolies that of toil and research can give you the friend or stranger. They can not enter- they must, and will be convicted. The knowledge I now offer. Be brave and Money and monopoly were the firm this session, two members from a dortain company, they say. Why? "Because it is so much trouble to get up a nice meal, bring out the good things and put them away again." Why not himself and family a competence of resembled a column of marble, slightgive them that which if they the world's goods. This question of ly pyramidal in form, reaching far are your friends, they will like better human rights is being extensively beyond the clouds and losing itself in than display, etc; a taste of your home life and a seat at any time at your i e, the poor in the future will be rectable and fire? If they find your tablelinen somewhat soiled, a piece chipped off your plates, or a nick out of to them, they will make the future a your tea cups, they would only think, terriable one for those that come after me your wish and it shall be gratimine are not the only ones that have us. May it be remembered before it fied." "Show me," I said, "my namet with hard usage and accident." They will feel more respect and friendship for you than ever, they will let soul, body and material interests of existing events, from the time the you come to their table and see the same evidence of wear and you will victimes of dynmite, bear witness of across the waters to herald an event sense of existing evils. It was the condole with each other on the this. perishable nature of earthly possessions; or, if the children are disorderly, and you have over done, or have ability to discuss the great issues at by was a small platform upon which forgotten some table property, your hand if we wished and with Pope I took my stand. "Look and learn," guest only feels that other people could say: "For forms of governments, he said, and waving his wand over stand forth and stem the tide of pubhave the same vexations as herself, let fools contest; what's best admin- the land, a scene was presented to my lic opinion, and the growing power of and should be cheerful, contented and listered, is best.

light hearted, always remembering ingly, miserable and unhappy.

afar.

I suggest a pan of fried cakes, cookies or ginger snaps (good ones) be kept in a handy place for their own individual use. Who knows but it may save them from learning to chew that filthy weed, tobacco?

I cannot refain from bringing to your notice some home surroundings in which the husband should be interested as well as the wife. As a general thing farmer's seem to have a lack of thought, or inclination in the matter of making clean and tidy out-door surroundings, or even keeping them clean when once made so. Some seem to think they have no time for such work, but I maintain they spend time enough tasking with every man they meet on the road, going to and from town or to their work

I believe farmer's wives suffer more in this respect than any other class of care of hours and days, just for the want of proper fences. Such things running at large are enough to worry a woman's life out, if she has any thrift, spirit or nerve about her. Poultry has no business in the dooryard or garden. They are a nuisance to which no woman can submlt graciously, and are the torment of too many homes. If the time and ability spent in theorizing about matters which we never receive a penny's profit from, were devoted to the consideration of our mental, moral and social improvement, and to the brushhome duties and responsibilities, it well ordered home.

MRS. W. B. L.

In looking over the current items of the day, the most careless reader can not help but note the struggle on the part of the poor for a better chance to win a competance or wealth. This is indicated by the various organizations originated for the purpose of mutual protection. They are the protests of private individuals against the exactions and despotism of monopolies, and combinations of monopolies.

The farmer works hard and, economize as he may, he can not become rich; can not remove the mortgage from the farm, while railroad men grow to railroad king, with millions of fellow beings contending with adgrow to railroad king, with millions of fellow beings contending with adtered broadcast and ere long the scene burst as under the iron bands of servithe company he chooses, so is it rehappier and stronger, while love, com- at their command and with power to verse circumstances and striving with again was changed. I saw wealth fort and peace will reign within our form combinations with other kings, dwellings, be they ever so humble. If by the writing of their names or narrow and limited circle of action, mer industry and frugality; pride and our children love study, music, draw- speaking a word, to squeeze every what knew I of the scenes continu- arrogance weaken the bond of united fully." ing or flowers, we should encourage bushel that passes through their hands ally enacting in the great busy drama friendship and all again was strife their tastes as we have the ability and closer and closer in their exactions of of life? While pondering thus, I felt and contention. Liberty, justice and means. If the Father has money to toll. They see men made superflu. the presence of some one near me, equality, no longer the basis of spare, I do not doubt he would make a ously rich at their expense. They have and looking around, saw by my side thought and action, were known only wise investment in the purchasing of felt that they have no chance against an old man venerable with age, his as a thing of the past. Money ruled a musical instrument, books, maga- these gigantic combinations that have hair and beard snowy white. In his the nation, and all energy, ambition zines. pictures and many other things not only power at any moment to dewhich lend an influence for the love prive them of the profits of their industry but, also, by their fabulous marks and signs whose meaning I forts and even the bare necessities of mation of character. Much better, wealth buy, or dictate, the laws necesthis seems to me, than having money sary to keep them secure in their en in the bank or drawing interest on a vious priviledges. Wendell Phillips, the air and said: "My daughter, I ity were trampled under foot and neighbor's farm and leaving many the champion of the poor, have divined your thoughts, and have crushed out of existence; and labor once said: "When the rich come to your assistance. I am conspire let the poor combine." the keeper of the pillar of time; rushing stampede for wealth. An-Yet it is to be regreted that such meas. and have it in my power to other cloud now darkened the horithey may, we should not forget practi- ures should be necessary, for it must extricate you from the entangling zon, almost as threatening as that in cal home duties indoor and out. What- always have a tendency to make a theories which possess your mind. the revolutionary times. It grew ever tends to develop the intellect, re- breach between capitol and labor; Come with me if you would learn and larger and blacker until its shadows and destroy the sympathy between be satisfied." may find a fitting place in every home. the employers and employed. It In an instant I was travel-None has a better right to adorn and seems bad that any system should be ing through space; borne upward surround his home with all that is indispensible, that should alienate the by an invisible power; and onward, useful, beautiful and cultivated in sympthy of these two classes. Howev- by an irresistible longing to take adnature, than the farmer. Our sur- er, it is a notable indication that the la- vantage of the opportunity so strangeroundings have a tendency to elevate borer is discontented with his lot, and ly presented. I experienced a craving or dwarf our capacity for thought and deserves the careful consideration of curiosity to be satisfied, and at the

universal right to the production of the soil must be recognized and the reserve force of courage and proceeded. laborer have a fair chance to win for

It would make no difference what and at best, only a brief synopsis there are others whose troubles are party were in power, if they would can be given. greater than our own. In the home elect the best men for the people; circle we should show the sunny side those that would dare to do right and the "land of the free and home of our natures, not go about complain- strenously maintain the privileges of the rich and poor alike. God grant in I wish to make a plea for our boys at the coming struggle between the home. Boys must have something to parties there may be no false reasonquiet their uneasy restlessness and I ing upon matters of political ecomony! imagine their masticating organs Not only Christianity but national sympathise with their minds. In existence depends largely upon it. other words, they must have some- And that class that can throw down a thing to chew and, as most mothers single barrier between the rich and know, they scent pies and cake from the poor, serves the state no less than humanity.

AUNT HATTIE.

A Dream.

One evening, just at the close of a warm, delightful afternoon, I stood watching the beauty and grandeur of a gorgeous mid-ummer sunset, the cares and responsibilities which had reigned supreme during the day, seeming to flee before the approaching darkness, and, with the fading light, to vanish from the horizon of my thoughts, leaving me, for the moment to enjoy and appreciate the

Scarcely realizing what I did, I turned me to the organ, to unite, if possible, the charms of simple melody, to the already enchanted hour. There, just as I had left it the day before, I found our Grange singing book, woman and if there is any one thing a the "Trumpet of Reform," opened to woman should be forgiven for, it is page 134. I sang the words again, as getting angry when hogs, cattle and many times before, but a new meanpoultry ruin and destroy the labor and ing, as it were, was thrown into the sentiment. The words seemed to touch a responsive chord in my nature that had never before been fully aroused. They seemed prophetic of some impending calamity or existing evil which I had not yet really comprehended. What was the meaning of these words:

> "O, we are volunteers in the army of reform, Forming into lines as our legions come, We are under marching orders to take the battle field. And we'll ne'er give o'er the fight till the

foe shall yield! To what strife had these soul promptings reference? Was there ing up our ideas on the subject of really a conflict raging about me that concerned me individually? One in would facilitate the attainment of which my material interests were at every true woman's life, a happy and stake? Or were they but meaningless words after all, the delusive fancy only, of an idle brain, and all around me as tranquil as the beautiful sunset I had just witnessed? I left the organ and seated myself by the open window to contemplate, and, if possible, solve the mystery. All nature seemed so calm and peaceful, quietly

awaiting the transition from busy,

bustling day, to still, solemn night.

The slowly descending mantle of sable darkness would soon shut from our sight another day, with its pains locking them up into the long eternity. I thought how little I knew of the world at large, or of the myriads the inevitable. Outside of my own sides hung tablets, covered with great object. Homes, happiness comcould not interpret. He stretched life were sacrificed in the mad race forth his hands, waved the wand in for gold. Rights of helpless human-

same time a timidity, difficult to The protests that come to us from overcome. Only once my guide adthe various movements all over the dressed me: "Falter now," he said, fear not." I called into action all my unyieding, relentless powers which

We soon came to a vast pillar which agitated and be assured of one thing, the blue above. "This," said the old man, "is the pillar of time. The gradually grew larger and brighter, ognized. If they still are ignored in events of all ages, all time, and all the mad greed for wealth, at any cost places, are chronicled here and preserved in living reality. Express to is too late, that the day for the exer- tive land, and let me view the time cise of irresponsible power over the and tide of destiny that has fashioned men has passed. The bodies of the dead first white winged messenger sped which aflected tne world's destiny. We are now upon the eve of another | On the summit of the pillar was a political campaign. We have not the throne which he occupied and near

I saw spread out beneath me, of the brave" in all the beauty nature. Far to the north was the eastward the stormy Atlantic was seen in its majestic splendor; southward was the hot and stifling region of perpetual heat and sluggishness; westward the peaceful Pacific reached out in one boundless expanse. This land alone seems to be designed as a fit habitation for mortal man. Climate, soil, and productions in every conceivable variety, noble forests, grand old streams, and extensive mines, whose power and usefulness had never been imagined. I turned my eye to the eastward, and beheld ation to "ne'er give o'er the fight till the first fleet approaching the western continent, which came to the rude, uncultivated savages, like departed spirits returning from the happy hunting grounds. Following these, in quick and eager

succession, came multitudes, thronging to the new found Eldorado, and very soon a change was wrought in the scene, The homes and villages of the new comers dotted the eastern coast, and the former owners were compelled to move toward the west; final struggle. It was then I saw want, strife cruelty, treachery, murder and robbery reign supreme in their worst imaginable forms. I saw the natives struggling to maintain the homes which had been theirs from time immemorial. I saw the dark cloud of revolutionary times trail its black and threatening mantle over the infant nation, until after a long and bloody struggle the sunshine of success beamed through the rifts and ere long, the bell pealed forth the joyful tidings of victory. Crime and wickedness now made way for peace and prosperity; and in time this vast wilderness was converted into a prosperous nation. All industry encouraged and sustained, art and education liberally supported and all branches of useful invention were closely approximating to the climax of perfection. All now seemed peace and prosperity. The power of the mighty streams was utilized; the countless wealth of the mines and forests brought forth from their long hiding places. The very elements of nature which before were useless or incontrollable were now made the useful servants of mankind; but ere the blessings were scarcely realized they were snatched from the pinnacle of their usefulness and made the stepping stones to wholesale robbery. Usurped, utilized and controlled by a few, these very blessings soon and pleasures, its joys and sorrows, became the great devouring fiend which watched with greedy eyes the scanty earnings of honest toil.

The seeds of corruption, were scat-

and affluence usurp the power of forwas robbed of its just reward in this were perceptible throughout the whole land, bringing desolation to thousands of homes, shutting out the sunshine of prosperity from many weary hearts struggling against its power; and causing the once happy and successful toiler to descend to the lowest depths of degradation and poverty. in readiness to gather up the scanty savings of the poor and deposits them in triumph into the already overloaded coffers of the millionaire. governed the people. Labor seemed crouching and cowering like a fugitive slave evading the hungry blood hounds on his track.

Iu the midst of this fast approaching gloom I beheld a star arise which shedding its beams in all directions and serving as a beacon light to cheer and encourage thousands on the verge of despair. Weary and burdened hearts turned toward it for comfort and consolation. This star was the light of the Grange; its truths and principles were educating the wronged and injured millions to a clearer key which would unlock the galling money power in abject slavery. They were the cheering words of a few brave and noble minds who dared to eager gaze which baffles description, monopoly.

masses wake up to find that there was and grandeur of its primitive state must prevail; that unity, strength ere artifice had usurped the powers of and courage had lost none of the more interesting. To the youth they power they had, when, a hundred bleak and desolate British Dominions: | years | before, it rescued the nation from the hand of despotism. I saw the light of truth and education steadily growing brighter, the black cloud of monopoly slowly giving way before its pure, cheering beans. Volunteers for the cause of truth and freedom came pouring in from all sides, preparing for the time when the last final struggle should come; when wrong would be compelled again to yield to right and justice. I saw them forming in to lines as their legions came" and with a fixed determinthe foe shall yield." So intently had I watched these passing scenes that I are regularly and well attended, have did not realize that they were drawing to the present and consequently to a

After viewing the present, all became blank and the old man once more addressed me. "You have seen the past and present. Believe now and be satisfied. If thou wouldst know more of the future, live and Grange hall, and in the greater part learn. Improve the present as it pas- of our homes, to improve upon the ses. Take your place in the ranks, but not without one last, fearful and and your stand for the right. Go back shall bring forth an hundred fold, and accomplish the work that has and we become truly independent been assigned thee to do.

'Go forth to your place in the conflict; Go forth to the field of the strife.

There's work for the strength of your spirit, A work that will end with but life.'

Enlist in the Army of Reform if thou aspire to usefulness, and you labors will receive their just rewards. Go mingle with the world, but forget not the precepts of the lesson you have just learned.

Add dignity to labor and in your dealings with your fellow men be honest, be just, and fear not. Avoid intemperance in eating, drinking and language, also in work and recreation, and whatever you do, strive to do well. Be a quiet, peaceful citizen; feed the hungry, help the fatherless and widows, and keep yourself unspotted from the world." I looked some what astonished at the words he just uttered. "I see," he said, "you are surprised at the language I have used; but know that I am a worker in the noble Order, from the silent unseen realms where await the rewards due the faithful. Grange truths and principles perpetuate through all time and eternity; and if thou wouldst rise in the scale of perpetual progression, if thou wouldst soar above the clouds of doubt and despair into the more intellectual atmosphere of the all of it.-[T. De Witt Talmadge. true, the good and beautiful, live close to its teachings, obey its precepts, and heed well the council and advice you receive from that source. Nothing can stay the force if its well tude and free the nation once more from darkness and oppression. Go prefers. now and discharge your duties faith-

He waved his wand as before and I was once more transported through space, wafted downward talent, latent before members had startled me, I awoke to find my self still sitting by the window with the book, and "Army of Reform" still before me. "Only a dream" I said, 'and yet not all a dream."

FLORENCE N. KENT. January 20th, 1884.

Children's Day.

Brother Cobb:-Having seen nothing said, of late, concerning Colon Grange, if I may be allowed a small space in your columns, I will enlighten those who may care to know, as to how we are prospering.

I want to speak especially of "Children's day," which we celebrated for it is because we will not open our the first time, on the day of our first hearts to receive them. regular meeting in April. We had never attended anything of the kind, nor received any instructions,-it was entirely experimental. All children The iron hand of monopoly was ever of Patrons were invited, and any one choosing to bring a friend was allowed to do so. We met at ten o'clock, and opened the Grange in regular order, for the transaction of business. During mant Grange were taken and re-obligated, after which the meeting was closed, and the ladies prepared a sumptuous feast-and all Patrons know what this means.

The children and company were served first and nearly filled our two tables, which are as long as the hall will allow. A third table was filled with the remaining members, after which the tables were cleared, and the afternoon exercises began, which were public. Parents had taken much pains to have the children prepared with recitations, select reading and declamations which were well rendered. Our Worthy Master gave a brief address, and our Lecturer read the "Declaration of purposes of the fetters which bound them to the Patrons of Husbandry." All pronounced the day a very pleasant and children will never forget. All are

anotner children's day. We have a nice organ in our hall.

I watched the conflict of light con- and thoughout our exercises, music, tending with darkness. 1 saw the both vocal and instrumental, was freely interspersed. Methinks this day yet a power that even money did not will become a very popular one among possess; that right is mighty and the Grange's, and it is believed that each meeting will become more and must be very instructive. Lessons learned, and impressions received in the spring-time of life, are not easily erased in after years.

We should like to hear through the columns of the VISITOR, from other Grange's who have held these meetings-what their mode of proceedure is-and what the general opinion of the members are, regarding its successhow often they are to be held, etc. It seems to me, by sufficient forethought and experience, the program can be much varied, so as not to become monotonous.

We consider our Grange in a very prosperous condition. Our meetings a home of our own, beautifully located, and, best of all, a kind and brotherly feeling among our members, with no symptoms of that disease, " I am better than thou."

While it is true that we have not a rich treasury, yet, we expect by the pradence and economy taught in the one talent which we have, until it Grangers and farmers-both in mind and purse.

MRS. A. S. PROUT.

COMMON SENSE.

Grange work has a field infinitely

When one gets to love work, his life is a happy one.—[Ruskin.

We let our blessings get mouldy and then call them curses. - [Beecher. Forgive thyself little and others

much.-[Archbishop Leighton. Have you a beautiful home? If you have, keep it so; if not, make it

There is abundance of pure literature accessible to all persons whose minds are pure.

A Grange means something or nothing, precisely as its members give it significance.

Love of the beautiful tends to enlarge the affections and refine the heart.- Husbandman.

Be always at leisure to do good; never make business an excuse to decline offers of humanity.

"Hold fast that which is good "-and the Grange must be regarded as of this character.-Husbandman. Short papers, as a rule, are preferred

by ordinary readers. Let every Grange timulate this kind of exercise. He who has such an idea of time

that he takes none of it for rest wastes The Grange cannot do better than to impress upon all members the importance of kindness to domestic animals. Improvement in the daughter will

est aid in the reformation of the sons vealed by the issues of the press he

A man's house should be on the hilltop of cheerfulness and serenity-so high that no shadows rest upon

it.-[H. Ward Beecher. The Grange has call for exercise of

with a sensation of falling, which association in the body, and exercise has brought development.—Husbandman. Duty is the little blue sky over every heart and soul, over every life,

large enough for a star to look between the clouds, and for the sky-lark happiness to raise heavenward through and sing in. It is the deep-seated life purpose which tells upon the countenance,

burns out its coarseness or stupidity, redeems its lines, ennobles its hues, and by the art of soul sculpture produces the likeness of high thinking and right living. There is dew in one flower, and

not in another, because one opens itself and takes it in, while the other closes itself and the drop runs off. So God rains goodness and mercy as wide as the dew, and, if we lack them

PATCHWORK AND CRAZY QUILTS are the latest Craze, and ladies will be glad to learn of an economy in this Art Needle work. We have just been shown an ounce package, of "Factory ends called 'Waste' embroidery" good silk, beautiful colors, and in quantity as much as is obtained in from 75 to 100 skeins of regular goods. These factory ends can all be used, and are highly prized for their economy. Any of our subscribers may obtain a similar package, by forwarding 40 cents to THE BRAINERD & ARM-STRONG Co., 621 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. By some it will be remembered that

a few weeks ago this same firm advertised wast silk, and the parcels sent so far as we have heard, were entirely satisfactory.-ED.

Most housekeepers who have tried it have found great difficulty in preserving green corn in glass cans. To such the following directions given by Mr. Hayes before the Grand R.ver Valley Horticultural society last week: Shave the corn from the cob and pack in glass cans closely by pounding it down; fill the jars as full as possible and screw down the top. Be sure and have the rubber circles perfect. Then place the cans in a boiler, having cloth under and between them so they shall not touch each other or profitable one, and one which the the metal, and boil in water three hours. After taking from the water anxious to know when there will be give the tops another turn so as to have them as tight as possible, and the product will keep perfectly until

APPLE BLOSSOMS.

Underneath an apple tree Sat a maiden and her lover; And the thoughts within her, he Learned in silence to discover. Round them danced the sunbeams bright, Green the grass-lawn stretched before them. While the apple blossoms white Hung in rich profusion o'er them.

Naught within her eyes he read That would tell her mind unto him. Though their light, he often said. Quivered swiftly through and through him Till at last his heart burst free From the prayer with which 'twas laden, And he said "when wilt thou be

"When!" said she, "the breeze of May With white flakes our heads shall cover, I will be thy brideling gay-Thou shalt be my husband lover." "How," said he, in sorrow bowed, "Can I hope such hopeful weather? Breeze of May and winter's cloud Do not often fly together."

Mine for evermore, fair maiden?"

Quickly as the words he said, · From the west a wind came singing, And on each uncovered head Sent the apple-blossoms flying; "Flakes of white, thou'rt mine," said he, Sooner than thy wish or knowing," "Nay, I heard the breeze," quothe she, "When in yonder forest blowing." - Will Carlton.

"A Little Talk to Country Folk."

Dear Nieces and Nephews: I think the good sense and timely suggestions condensed in a short art.cle in a Boston Journal with the above title, will justify my quoting it entire without further comment:

AUNT PRUE.

We have often noticed, and once before expressed, our surprise at the little use made of out doors by a majority of country people, except as a place to work in. The idea of getting rest and enjoyment, comfort and de light, out of it, seems to be tacitly abondoned to city folks. There are many communities, even in New England, where a woman is looked upon as ether shiftless or "queer," she takes her book and seeks a sheltered nook under some favorite tree, or goes to the woods for the simple pleasure of seeing the trees, ferns, mosses and lichens, or to make the acquaintance of a new bird. To climb a lofty nidge just to see a sunset is a strange use of time and energy. A pail of blackberries will warrant such an excursion, but not the mere "notion" of seeing, or hearing, or smelling anything under the sun.

Every country house ought to have its "best room" out-of-doors in the pleasant weather, from June to October; but how few farmers ever utilize a grove or plant a clump of trees for such a purpose. A few hours work in the spring, in "slicking up,"—a swing hung for the children and hammocks for the older members of the family, some permanent seats fixed under the trees-will transform a little

grove into a bower of delights.
Of course we can anticipate the ready retort, that farmers and their families have something to do in the summer season besides swinging in hammocks or loafing under trees. We know the life perfectly well; and all the more carnestly, because of this knowledge, we insist that there should be more comfort and repose and beauty brought into it.

Season your toil with a few cheap and common luxuries, if you can not afford the greater ones, good friends, and see how it improves the relish. Do not think of out-doors as simply a place to work and grow crops in, but as God's beautiful world, in which to grow healthy and happy and wise. Some people go through life as though they had no members but hands and feet, and no organ but a mouth-no mission but to "get a living," and no way to live except by eating. Give the eyes and ears and nose a chance,—and above all, that to which animal." We think Mr. Torry is one all senses should minister: the mind and soul. Do not be cribbed, cabined and coffined, with "all out-doors" at your disposal.

Cousins of the Visitor :- Let me share with you a glimpse of the great Pacific seen through the Golden Gate way of "Frisco." It comes, by letter, from the beautiful land of almost perpetual spring in time to meet our joyous month of May.

"I think California almost needs to be called the "web-footed state" now, at least you cannot find the man who cries for more rain. Even the 'San Joaquin' valley is flooded, and if noth- kiss the laughing ripples as they pass. ing happens the state's yield will be Squirrels, irds, and flowers! What enormous.

As I sit at the window I look across the bay on the surrounding esting study. Byron's words occur to hills, or, I suppose you would term our mind: "The very dust we tread, them mountains (but familiarity has rendered them hills in my eyes). is alive still. Their sides are covered with green and even the abrupt sides to the entrance of the bay are covered—a beautiful sight.

blocks to one line of cable cars, and sects, but they only eat the living, rode down to the 'Ferry,' took seats ants gather the dead. on one of the open (by open, I mean

ing tendency over the sand.

the left and sweep down on the beach and Ocean by a swing to our right. thus running alongside the beach a short distance, giving one a greater desire to plunge into its cooling depths. We see the crowds of people already there, little children running along the edge, picking up curious shells the depot, we find a fine hotel near by, anxions to be down at the breakers edge; so we sit on the rocks, while he is playing with sticks, thrown in the water and tossed back on the serf.

Once in a while, every one has to breakers. The little folks most thorand stripped to their knees, they wade knocks them off their feet. The distance we rode was twelve miles. My description fails,-one needs to go to realize its pleasures." GRACE.

Forest Nature.

Dear Cousins of the Grange Visitor: -Aunt Prue's article in the March VISITOR gives me courage to offer

Forest Nature." Since Mr. Beal has been so kind as to notice me in the VISITOR, I will state that after the first of April, my residence will be at Lansing, not at the Agricultural College, but preparing myself at the High School.

Very truly your cousin, "Will."

Nature is best understood by her children. Man is foreign to her language. His is a mind ever given to strive without her; yet ever imitating her in all her paths. He builds and plans, and yet his is but a poor imitation of the infinite Wisdom. Too wise in his own conceit to listen to her teachings, he accepts her works without understanding their wonderful mechanism.

What an amount of keen humor, and native happiness, and sweet innocence is possessed by the little red squirrels of our American forests! Often in the woods of my native Saginaw have I watched their gambols. I have been walking, unconscious of my surroundings, when; "chatter-chatter;" up the mossy trunk of some spreading maple runs a nimble nutter. I pause to watch him jumping from one bough to another, until hung for the children and a few cheep perched on some pendant limb, he proceeds to give me a lecture,—show- west of Grand Rapids, so I was obliged ing its philosophy in practice-on the to climb bluffs until I was almost art of eating a nut—we suspect it was tempted to give up the visit, but, from "brown October's wood," saved Granger like, having once put my over to tempt our eyes this bright May

It is astonishing how many separate beauties Nature produces to make the forest attractive; from the hazel's leaf, to the sky-lark's note. Pass along through the branching beeches and maple, and listen to the bird-voices; so rich, so plaintive, so filled with blissful harmony.

Bradford Torry made a happy remark: "It would be a cruel change if the birds, declining from their present beautiful customs, were to work and sleep, sleep and work, with no holy hour between, as is too much the case with the being, who according to his own notion, is the only religious of those broad souls, who give thanks to God for nature's offerings.

You remember Bryant wrote: "The trees were God's first temples!" Considering them the temples of Nature. where she dwells in all her grandeur, we lack the power to drink in her infinite beauties. There is one thing above all others, that always lends a charm to me in forest scenery,-a brook!

"Here it comes sparkling And there it lies darkling,"—

creeping over the mossy pebbles, and winding through flowers, that try to better associates for God's fountains?

The ant mound is an object of interwas once alive." In many respects it

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise." God seems to have created them for a purpose, and surely they are doing all in I think I've not written you since their power to fill the criterion of his the cable cars have been running out judgment. Well may Nature be proud to the Ocean beach, and, as it is a de- of the tiny workers, as she undoubtlightful trip, I will try to tell you. edly is, for they are the living Our little company started one morn- dust of the earth. Frogs are esteemed ing at half past eight, walked two friends, because they destroy small in-

But we have been giving too much just seats and covering, so one can attention to Natural History, atmossee the whole country) 'Ocean Beach | pheric phenomenon, in the shape of a Cable Cars,' and rode to the connection | thunder storm seems likely to engage with the regular railroad line. In a our thoughts. "Where are you now, car of the latter, we were soon whirl- Mr. Ant? Safe, I suppose, in your and so on. Each accepted when aping along through the sandy waste sand-stone residence?" "And where pointed and helped to furnish literary that lies between us and the Ocean, are you, Mrs. Red-breast? "Oh! entertainment at the following meetblown up by ever ceaseless winds, re- I'm enjoying the protection of ling.

sembling the Ocean in its billowy a maple's leaf;" and you, Mr. form; but the owners, of that soon to Squirrel? Well, if the little body isn't be valuable land, are planting wisps of sitting in the door of his log cabin by the young people of the Order. wild mesquit grass about one foot grinning at us, and in his gibbirish apart, while ever so often is planted a we seem to catch, "We are safe, beyou stand out side of her place, and We skirt along the edge of the must shift for yourself." Just then a Golden Gate Park,' then bend off to flash of lightening makes him whisk back in his hole.

A thunder storm! who ever realized the grandure of one; the majesty of its lightening flashes? See it coming like a race horse in the west, raising a cloud of, not dust, but living, sweeping rain, stirred with thunder, and boiled with lightning; the wind vortex of a and sea-moss, although little of the Maelstrom. For fifteen minutes before latter comes ashore here. Arrived at it makes its bow, the elements are calm. You hear nothing, but see a but the little man of our party is too great black cloud rising up from the west; trees commence to rock and fall, then a wave of wind, a fearful war, and the hugh leviathan is upon us. After the first gust, there is a slight pause, a slight cessation scamper out of the way of the largest of hostilities, and then the rain comes; mighty proclaimer of Omnipotent oughly enjoy it. With their shees off power; driving, rushing, blowing savagely into every nook and corner, boldly out until a huge breaker almost followed by the raining, raving blast, that will not cease. The peal of thunder and flash of lightening, like the old time Greek God hurrying to see the defeat of Troy; the clouds are his chariot, the thunder is his voice, the lighting is his whip, and the wind the mighty avalanch of his coming, heralding "cloud propelling Jove's" approach.

At last the storm has passed. The rumbling thunder mutters more indistinct vibrations; the rain has

The sun struggles out just where it rain-bow, and such a one! How lovely, how sublime. There it forms a perfect arch, spanning the heavens.

Twilight comes on, and the stars shoot out one by one, till it looks as though pearls are strewn over the immensities of the universe.

Get near enough to hear, to see, to feel Nature, to learn her "various language" Hear! the light waving breezes; the happy birds with varied tunes; the babling brook that trickles by. See! the blue vault over head; the sun dropping away in the west : thunder clouds piling themselves up in the east, and sheet lightning darting to and fro, over the green hills and golden vallies. Feel! a still low voice, the mystic teacher of Nature; a sound, yet unlike a sound, that supplicates us to prayer, a sound that goes to the heart and makes us thrill with happi-

April 26. Having a little spare time I visited Harmony Grange,

The hall is about a mile and a half hand to the plow, I did not turn After passing many large, elegant

farm houses, a beautiful two-story building came in sight. Four well worn roads center at this attractive Teams were comfortably quartered

in the long line of sheds. Nearing the building one of the occupants of a passing carriage exclaimed, "On! what a beautiful church, see they are hold ing meeting to day." Passing up the stairway, for the hall

was above, a lady gate-keeper eyed me very searchingly, while a smiling lady steward granted me permission to enter. The bright and Leaut ful carpet, the

elegant furniture, the mantle pieces, mottoes and pictures, and more than all, the neat library gave the room more the aspect of a private parlor than a public hall. This room may be kept neat and or-

derly, for all the feasting is done in the spacious dining hall below.

Harmony Grange has a total membership of 124. This was among the first pleasant days of a late spring and the farmers were prudently busy with their work, so that 28 members were present: of this number, 21 were sig-

In the discussion that followed, these sisters took an active part. They made the motions and carried them through.

One of the motions thus made was to add more books to the library, which already contains about 150 volumes of the choicest works,

Another motion was that, at the weekly tea parties, held for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of library books, each sister should bring cloth to make a block for a bed quilt. The sister, at whose house the party was held, should furnish the pattern for the quilt and receive the quilt when done as a present.

The literary programme of the day was carried out by the sisters.

There was a novelty to me, in the way in which the literary committee of five, was appointed. The worthy master appointed the first member of the committee, this first member chose a second and the second a third,

The labor of the day closed with an appropriate Grange song, rendered

The active part taken by the sisters was pleasing and was a happy contrast cedar which seem to have a restrain- cause nature has provided for us, but to Granges where the ladies sit in one corner of the room, and it is like pulling teeth to get a word from them. There is no risk in recommending

to any, a visit to Harmony Grange, Yours fraternally,

Crop Report for May.

W. S. SNYDER.

Lansing, May 9 .- [Mich. Press. |-For the May crop report returns are re-ceived from 793 correspondents representing 628 townships. As in the 1883 and 1882 months, April was cold and dry. At Lansing the average temperature was 45 degrees, as compared with 46 in 1883, and 45 in 1882. At 44 of the 90 observations the wind was blowing from the north, northeast or northwest. Scarcely any rain fell from the 10th to the close of the month. Wheat on sandy soil looks fairly well. On land and on the hills, especially the northern slopes, the crop is badly injured. Estimates show the condition of the crop in the southern four tiers of counties to be 87 per cent in the counties north of the southern four tiers 97 per cent of the condition one year ago. Two per cent of the acreage seeded to wheat will be plowed up pecause winter killed or otherwise destroyed. A considerable area thought to be injured beyond recovery will not be plowed up, because the ground has been seeded to clover or grass.

The number of bushels of wheat re-ported marketed in the nine months, August-April, is 8,346,000. Very little clover has been winter killed. Clover not winter killed is 98 per cent of the condition of May 1, 1883.

In condition horses are 93, cattle 89, sheep 88, and swine 85; 100 representing stock in good healthy and thrifty condition. The loss of sheep and lambs this spring is very great and is attributed to the poor quality of hay fed during declines beneath the trees, reflecting a the winter and the lack of grain. It is probable that the wool clip will be much below the usual average.

Apples promise 91 per cent, peaches 50 of an average crop.

"LIFE AND DEATH," a poem by C. P. Cranch, is to be the subject of a full-page original engraving, by Elbridge Kingsley, in the June CENTURY a unique contribution to the history of the war in Egypt in 1882 will also appear. It is the diary of a young daughter of Gen. Stone, Chief of the Khedival staff (who himself contributes an introductory note, in which he sharply criticises the British for the precipitancy of the bembard-ment of Alexandria). The family of Gen. Stone were in Cairo during the bombardment, and were in constant danger of massacre by the Arabs, from which the tact and courage of Mrs. Stone alone delivered them, her husband being on duty at Alexandria.

MRS. SOPHIE B. HERRICK has prepared for the June ST. NICHOLAS a paper on bee-hunting, which will open a field for sport and profit that will be new to many readers. It is entitled "Queer Game." Louisa M. Alcott, Trowbridge, Lucy Larcom, Maurice Thompson, Helen Gray Cone, Palmer Cox, Mrs. S. B. Herrick, E. S. Brooks, and Susan Anna Brown are announced as among the contributors A CHEAP, INFERIOR MANUFACTURED WALL

The Orange County Farmer says Seed corn may be made safe from wireworms and other vermin by soaking it before planting in a mixture consisting of one pound of blue vitriol or sulphate of copper in a gallon of water. The solution should be lukewarm and the seed may soak a day or a day and a half. The poison will not only kill worms but it will also destroy any injurious fungus germs that may on the grains. Care should be taken not to get any of the solution on the hands.

THE REAPER DEATH.

GRIDLEY-For the first time has death entered our Grange, and taken from us our dearly beloved Sister MARY GRIDLRY. Resolved. That we extend our deepest

sympathies to Brother Gridley and relatives and drape our charter in mourning for thirty Kalamo Grange, No. 224, Kalamo, Eaton

THE MARKETS. Grain and Provisions.

Liverpool, May 13.—2 p. m.—Wheat, new No. 2 spring, dull but steady, 7s 4d.

2 spring, dull but steady, 7s 4d.

NEW YORK. May 13.—Flour, without change.
Wheat, opened %@%c lower; recovered decline
and advanced %@1; moderate speculative business, mainly in July; No. 1 white, nominal;
sales, 486,000 bu. No. 2 red, June, \$1.03%@
1.04%; 976,000 bu. July, \$1.04@1.05%; 120,000 bu.
Aug., \$1.03@104; 89,000 bu. Sept., \$1.02%@1.41%. Oorn, %@11%c higher; mixed western,
spot, 58@65; futures, 63@65%. Oats, %@%c
higher; western, 38@46. Pork, firm; new me8s,
\$18.50; old \$17.00. Lard, higher; steam rendered, \$8.62%.

Toledo, May 13.—Wheat, firmer, quiet; No 1 white \$1.05 bid; No. 2 do \$1.06; No. 2 red, cash, 96@96½; May 95½; June 97½; July, 97; Aug. 95½; No. 2 soft, \$1.03@1.06½; No. 3 red, 88@92. Corc. active, higher; high mixed, 62; new do. 58; No. 2, cash or May 58½; rejected, 57½; no grade, 53. Oats, dull; No. 2 cash 35½.

CHICAGO, May 13 — 1:10 P. M. — Wheat, receded, after sold to 92½ for July but closed % @¾ higher than yesterday. Wheat closed 88 May; 89½ June; 90% July; 90 Aug. Corn, steady; 55½ May. Otts, 33½ May. Pork, \$17,-47½ June. Lard, \$8.94½ June.

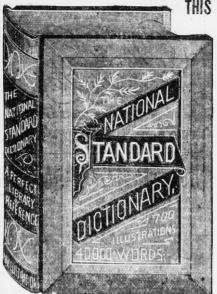
New York, May 13.—Butter. dull; western, 8@27; Elgin creamery, 26@27. Cheese, dull; 2@14%, common to prime. Sugar. dull. Molasses, unchanged. Rice, firm. Coffee, dull. Tallow, steady; 6 13-16. Western eggs steady; 15%@16%.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT.

Live Stock.

OHICAGO. May 13.—Hogs—receipts. 16,000; active and firm; 5c higher; light, \$5.00@5.90; rough packing \$5.45@5.74; heavy packing and shipping, \$5.80@8 15. Oattle—receipts, 5,300; strong; exports, \$6.35@6.75; good to choice shipping, \$5.00@6.40; common to fair, \$5.40@6.00. Sheep, receipts, 2,000; firm; short, \$4.00@6.00; wooled \$5.00@7.00.

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Professor Kedzie's Letter to the Alabastine Gompany.

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Lansing, April 19, 1884. }
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Professor of Chemistry.

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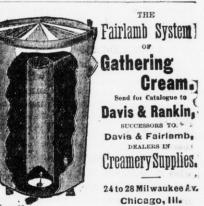
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Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 24, 1882.

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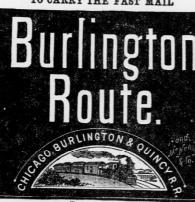
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TRAINS WEST	WARD.—C	ENTRAL M	ARRIDIAN	TIME.	TRAINS EAST	WARDe	ENTRAL MI	BRIDIAN T	IMB.
STATIONS.	No. 2. Mail, Ex. Sun.	No. 4. Day Express. Ex. Sun.	No. 6. Pacific Express Daily.	No. 8. B Creek Pass'g'r. Ex. Sun.	STATIONS.	No. 1. Mail. Ex. Sun.	No. 3. Limited Express Daily.	No. 5 Atlantic Express Daily.	No. 11. Valp'so Accom Ex. Sun
Le. Port Huron _ " Imlay City " Lapeer	7 50 " 8 15 "	9 12 "	8 ' 0 PM †9 05 " 9 30 "	5 19 "	Le, Chicago " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale	9 10 AM 10 06 "	3 21 PM 4 13 "	8 30 Ph 9 23 "	5 20 PM 6 20 "
Ar. Det., G. W. Div. Lv. Det., D. G. H.&M.		9 55 " 8 25 AM		6 25 "	" Valparaiso " Haskells	12 07 PM		10 40 "	7 45 PM
" Pontias " " Holly "	7 55 **	8 32 " 9 20 " 9 53 "	8 35 " 9 83 " 10 11 "	4 30 " 5 35 " 6 20 "	" South Bend." Grangers	12 42 " 1 30 " 1 50 "	6 44 "	12 10 AM	
Ar. Durand "Lv. Durand	9 40 "	10 27 "	11 06 "	7 05 "	" Cassopolis " Marcellus	2 16 " 2 45 "		12 51 "	No. 7. P. H.
" Charlotte Ar. Battle Creek	111 40 4	11 32 " 12 06 PM 1 05 "	11 50 " 12 22 AM 1 03 "	8 28 " 9 08 " 10 20 "	" Schoolcraft - " Vicksburg Ar. Battle Creek	4 00 "	8 10 " 8 35 "	1 36 " 1 46 " 1 40 "	Pass'g'r Ex Sun.
Lv. Battle Creek "Vicksburg		1 25 " 2 10 "	1 23 " 2 17 "	10 20	Lv. Battle Creek " Charlotte " Lansing	4 20 " 5 24 " 6 01 "	8 55 "	2 35 " 3 37 " 4 15 "	4 35 AM 5 32 "
" Schoolcraft_" " Marcellus " Cassopolis		2 45 "	†2 28 " 3 19 "		Ar. Durand Lv. Dur., D.G.H &M.	7 25 "	11 06 "	5 23 "	6 (9 " 7 40 " 9 15 "
" Grangers	No. 12. Vaip'so	3 50 "	4 08 "		Ar. Holly, "Pontiac."	8 θ5 " 8 45 "		4 56 " 5 35 "]	9 53 "
" Haskells " Valparaiso	Ex. Sun.	5 25 "	5 52 "		Lv. Det., G.W.Div.	9 50 "		6 25 " .	11 45 "
" Redesdale " C,RI&P Cros	7 05 "	6 48 "	7 15 "		" Lapeer " Imlay City	8 58 " 9 25 "	11 35 " 12 07 AM	6 35 "	8 25 - 9 12 " 9 34 "
Ar. Chicago	8 40 "	7 45 "	8 10 "		Ar. Port Huron_	10 40 "	1 26 "		0 40 **

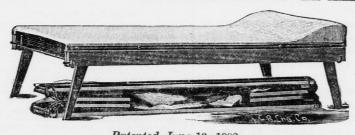
Westward, 10:05 A. M., except Sunday.

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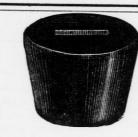
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