

POMONA.-MRS. LYDIA DRAKE, Plainwell. FLOBA-MRS. D. H. STONE L. A. S.-MRS. A. B. CLARK Morrice.

Executive Committee.

WM. SATTERLEE,	Ch'n.,Birmingham.
H. D, PLATT,	Ypsilanti,
JOHN PORTER,	Grand Rapids,
THOMAS MARS,	Berrien Center.
J. Q. A. BURRINGT	ON,
THOS. F. MOORE,.	Adrian.
J. G. RAMSDELL	Traverse City.
C. G. LUCE, J. T. C	OBB,Ex-officio.

State Business Agent.

THOMAS	MASON,	Chicago, II
GEO. W.	HILL	Detroi

General Deputy.

JOHN HOLBROOK Lansing.

Special Lecturers.

Thos. F. Moore, Adrian, Lenawee Co. M. L. Stevens, Perry, Shiawassee Co. Mrs. S. Steele, Manton, Wexford Co. Andrew Campbell, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co. J. W. Wing Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co.

Glucose, like oleomargerine, still keeps moving onward. Only onethird as sweet as cane sugar, it is always a fraud upon the purchaser when not sold under its true name. A Chicago paper says: "Sorghum sugar enthusiasts are properly alarmed at the perfection glucose has attained in the hands of skillful chemists, who have succeeded in getting 24 pounds of pure, dry, white, absolutely crystallized glucose, closely resembling loaf sugar, from each bushel of corn of 56 pounds, at a cost so low that by products pay all the expenses of the manufacture, enabling the company to sell it for 2@ 22c. a pound in large quantities and half a cent more for small. It looks much as if the sorghum men must make a fight to have the glucose sold under its own name, and not as cane sugar, which it is now used to adulter-ateand cheapen."-American Bulletin.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Germantown Telegraph says: "Fresh, clean hog's lard rubbed three or four times on any kind of warts on horses or cattle, will remove them on three or four applications. I have removed the warts time after time, and have never been able to find the wart for the fourth application. If I should send the Latin name for lard and tell men to pay fifty cents to the druggist for about two cents' worth of good lard this remedy would be oftener used."

A cow will give more milk and make more butter on a bright, sunshiny day than during one of a dull, character. The animal eats dark more heartily, digests better, while the vital forces are active during the pleasant day. These facts are not, in themselves, very important, yet they suggest the query whether close stabling of cows in winter or summer is better than giving them the run of the yard or pasture lot.

that most farmers have depended upon, to bring in the dollars with which to pay their debts. For many years it was decidedly the most profitable crop for the farmers of a portion if not all of Kalamazoo.

During the earlier history of this county good farmers could depend upon from 18 to 20 bushels of wheat from an acre almost every year and sometimes a much greater yield, and wheat brought during these years from ten to twelve shillings and sometimes two dollars per bushel: with such yields and prices, wheat raising was profitable. But during the past few years, thousands of acres of land in Michigan north of here that once was a dense forest, have been cleared. and wheat grown on the same success fully. And more than this, that vast extent of country in the Northwest containing millions of acres, where

nature has for thousands of years been preparing a soil, which from actual test and experience has proven to be the most successful wheat growing region in the United States if not in the world, has been settled and its immense productions added to the world's supply and that production is so rapidly increasing that the farmers of Southern Michigan cannot compete with the farmers of the northwest in raising wheat.

But this is not the only discouraging feature of wheat raising. In this county we have occasionally unfavorable winters and the hessian fly to contend with, which lessens the yield and quality and consequently the value of the crop very much. It is an expensive crop to raise as it requires high priced machinery to harvest and thresh wheat. The seed for sixty or eighty acres, at one dollar per bushel is quite an item. Threshing is soon done with the machinery now used, but it costs a farmer a good deal in either labor or money for help. After all this exposure and uncertainty to think of not getting more than ninety cents on one dollar per bushel is not very encouraging. We do not wonder that we frequently hear farmers say that they do not intend raising so much wheat in the future-that they cannot afford to raise it at these prices. It might be the wiser course, for a few years at least, for farmers to raise about half the

amount they formerly did and more of ing. something else. And what shall that something else be is very important for us to consider.

It seems to me that the prospect of

sugar amounts to nearly \$50,000,000, or about 21/2 per cent, a greater amount than any previous year. In consequence | further, a wet, cold soil is said to have of buying our sweet of foreign nations and the same having to pass through the hands of so many dealers or middle men it costs us fully as much again as it would cost if it was produced here by ourselves, and then in many instances we get an adultered article not healthy to use.

It has been demonstrated here in many places in Southern Michigan that a good article of syrup from sorghum can be produced, and in Illinois and Iowa, if I am correctly informed, a good quality of sugar has been profitably manufactured in large quantities from sorghum. If people of the other States can produce sugar from sorghum, the people of Michigan can do the same. If the farmers of this State will interest themselves as they ought to do in this question, the time will soon come when they can receive better returns from an acre of sorghum than from an acre of immediately after a prolonged rain in wheat.

There is another crop that can be grown on certain kinds of soil in this county, if not on all, to greater profit than growing wheat, and that is broomcorn. I have had experience in raising this crop. It is a crop that requires considerable labor and expense. We raised on about six acres of my farm 4,150 pounds of dry brush after the seed had been taken off. The crop was valued at \$230. The expense of hired held in cutting and threshing was about \$55, leaving about \$175 for the labor in growing the crop, use of land, etc. With last year's experience, I think I could raise a crop of broomcorn another season with less labor and expense. The quality of the broomcorn raised on my farm last summer is better than the broomcorn grown in the west the same season.

It will do to plant the seed from the 20th of May to the 1st of June, and if the season is favorable the crop will do to commence cutting by the middle of September if not sooner. One bushel of seed will plant nearly 20 acres and costs from \$2.40 to \$3 per bushel if obtained from abroad.

The work is light from the beginning to the end. The hoeing is tedious and somewhat tiresome, but if the land 18 clean and the crop planted in hills (as I would advise), it requires but little hoe-

The machinery necessary to do the work is simple and cheap. A common horse power, a cylinder costing five or

wreck the constitution and entail up-on life discomfort and misery; and deleterious influences on domestic animals, the horse, sheep, and cattle, prothese effects of excessive moisture, a wet, tenacious soil is much harder to till, and yields much less in return than when the surplus water is re-

moved by underdrainage. It is claimed by some that all soils that have not a gravelly subsoil, through which water from melting snow and the rains can be quickly carried off, would by benefited by under drainage, and admitted by all who know anything of tile drainage, that all clay soils and loamy soils having a preponderance of clay in their composition, and sandy and mucky soils having a hard subsoil of clay, com-monly called "hard pan,"lying within a foot or two of the surface, need under-draining before their tillage can yield the largest return to the husbandman.

Pass over a field consisting of the last enumerated soils in early spring or midsummer, and note their saurated condition, and the effects of the frosts of winter and spring upon the wheat and grasses, while in this wet condi-tion. The surface particles of earth mingled with the water are frozen into a honey-comb crust that is raised up some inches, pulling up with it or breaking off the wheat and clover roots and those of some other grasses. The warm sunshine thaws this crust, to be again formed on the succeeding frosty night, with another pull at the roots of the plants, until they are left without covering of earth to ensure their further growth. Finally, the days of warm sunshine come, the water evaporates from the surface, leaving it a compact mass, hard, and not very promising of health, growth, and not very turity of he wheat that has escaped destruction by the root-pulling just noticed; and when the harvest comes the owner of such lands is rewarded with a yield of five to ten busheles of wheat per acre.

For spring planting such lands are not dry enough to work within eight or ten days; some say a month as soon as if underdrained.

To drain a "cat hole" in the middle of a field of this stiff, tenacious clay that holds water like a pan, bury a single tile drain and note the effect along its entire course. Pass over the field in early spring or after a drenching rain, and across this tile drain. For a certain distance on either side and over it the wet adhesive clay found in other parts has given place to a comparatively dry, mellow, loose soil. The contrast in the condition of this soil shows you the physical effect of underdraining. Thorough drainage produces the same effect upon whole fields. As the water goes out through the soil the air goes in, and its physicial action is to break up the cohesion of the clay by changing its conditions six dollars, two men and two boys can of moisture and temperature.

also tend to discontinue the practice of washing, which is as useless as it is barbarous, as my best returns have been from the heavy, unwashed fleeces. The charges for selling, storage and transportation have been three cents per pound on unwashed, and three and onehalf cents upon washed wool.

The objection offered that to discontinue washing would tend to breeding an excess of oil I believe to be fallacious, as the reverse of this would be the case if the wool was sold upon its merits; but so long as we continue to sell at home, it is very doubtful if it is best to submit to the stereotyped dockage, as I am convinced that one-quarter will cover all the loss in the ordinary manner of washing, if the sheep are sheared early and kept free from dust and dirt, and this difference, at last year's prices, would amount to three cents per lb. in the farmer's favor.-W. J. Lawrence in the Michigan Farmer.

The Striped Bug.

Every gardener knows that this is a most destructive insect among melon, cucumber and other young vines, sometimes damaging the crop seriously. Many remedies have been suggested, some of them no doubt good in their way but troublesome. Now we have tried, for several years, another which has proved a complete success. Instead of aiming to drive away the insect by soot, ashes, &c., we pet it, or rather furnish it with food better than the young melon and cucumber plants. We sow around each planting a few radish seeds, and coming up about the same time, the tops supply pas-ture for the bug which it much prefers to the vines. Lettuce will also answer, but the radish is rather liked the best. While our vines are un. touched by making this provision for it, the young radish tops are completely perforated.

Should this fail. which is seldom the case, and has never been with us, sprinkle the vines with a solution of whale oil, soap and water. No other insect but the curculio can stand this. When this preparation is not attaina-ble, a weak solution of carbolic disinfectant soap will answer as well.-Ger mantown Telegraph.

Ensilage Extracts.

We feed hay in the morning; at noon 30 pounds ensilage; at night the same, with the addition of one quart of bran and the same of meal. It increases the yield of milk and makes more butter and of a better quality. One whom we have supplied for 13 years says since we began to feed ensilege our butter is better than it has ever been before, even in summer.— H. L. McElroy, Middlesex, Vt....I put in one load of long corn at one end near the top; it raised a heavy heat and does not keep as well as the fine cut.-P. K. Spaulding, Proctorsville, Vt.... It rained four days during the tire and only enough was put in daily to keep the mass from heating, six or eight inches being needed. That which was put in while wet kept as

and flesh. The herd should be kept warm in winter and fed and watered with regularity. This diet should be varied as much as convenience will allow."

"I Can Buy Berries Cheaper Than to Grow Them."

This is what John says to his wife when she urged him to put vines and plants in the garden. "Beware; he is fooling thee, he is fooling thee." This is the universal method some men have of warding off a trifling expendi-ture. Will John buy all the strawberries, raspberries, black berries, gooseberries, grapes, peaches and pears the family can consume through the long season-wagon loads? Oh no. He has in mind buying a quart now and then, or a few peaches and pears brought home in his pockets. We have a family who enjoy fruits no better than others, but for three weeks they live on strawberries, four weeks on raspberries and blackberries, three months on peaches and grapes, and six months on pears. Ten two horse farm wagons could not hold all they eat. If John had to buy all this he would argue dif-ferently. Few men know how much fruit will be consumed where the supply is ample. We had 200 vines of early grapes, and all the family and laborers were free to eat. One day we told James to gather a load and take to market, but discovered they had been eaten-converted into human tissue-hardly a bushel was left to tell the sad story, yet if we should ask a farmer to plant 200 grape vines for his own use he would consider us demen-If he has one or two vines he ted. considers his supply ample. Now grapes, planted in long rows so as to be cultivated with the horse, are the cheapest food that can be supplied, and are exceedingly healthful, as is all other fruit when ripe.-Green's Fruit Grower.

MOTH PREVENTIVE -A correspondent of the Furniture Gazette commends the following remedy for exterminating moths in carpets and furniture. After some years of experience with the troublesome pests, says the writer, I found a sure preventive of moths in pitch paper, the same as roofers use. The moth will live and grow on cay-enne pepper and tobacco, while I could never see that the use of these articles kept the moth miller out. The plan for the furniture dealer or housewife is to cut the paper in slips and place about the room, under and behind so-fas, chairs, etc. This should be done as early as the middle of April, and in warm climates earlier. If the dealer wishes to make parlor suits moth proof he should place on the inside of backs of chairs and seats small strips of the pitch paper, and rest assured that the miller will not select these places to deposit eggs. It is the miller that is the foundation of all the mischief.

To-morrow is not elastic enough in which to press the neglected duties of

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCOOLCRAFT, - - - APRIL 1.

The Grange Visitor

2

Eingle copy, six months, -----25 Single copy, one year, ____ 50 Eleven copies, one year ---- 5 00 To ten trial subscribers for three

months we will send the VISI-

for _____\$1 00 Address, J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Sample copies free to any address.

INDEX TO THIS NUMBER.

The Grateful Flowers-What Kind of Crops Will be Most Profitable for the Farmers of This County to Grow in the Future-Drainage-Washing Sheep and Marketing Wool -The Striped Bug-Ensilage Extracts-Principles Governing the Production of Milk -"I Can Buy Berries Cheaper Than to Grow Them".....

Arbor Day, 1883 - The State Capitol Engraving-Notes of the Murshall Meeting, March 8th - Agricultural College-Botany and Horticulture-Arbor Day-A New Mill-First Fruits-To Whom it may Concern .. 2 The Liquor Question-Constitutional Amendments -- The Farmer for the Farmer-Remedy for Circuit Court Evils-A Response -Plant Grapes-The Will of the Voter-Transportation-Resolutions -- Legislative Statistics-Notices of Meetings

The Outcast's Warning-The Grange-The Outlook Hopeful-The Educational Needs of the Farmer.....

Pruning-General Directions-Blackberries Children's Fes ival at Howell Grange-Just What He Deserves-Cleon Grange-Temperance Question-Windsor Grange Aevertisements.....

Coming - A Modern Convenience - Our Duties as True Patrons to each other and the Oat-side World-The April Century-Death in the Stocking-St. Nicholas for April -Co-operative Fire Insurance Companies in the State of New York -The April Atlantic. 6

Keep Nothing From Mother-Chat on the Cousins-A Cousin's Opinion of Grange Work -Berrien County Farmers' Institutes Suggestions - North American Review-The Reaper Death-The Markets The Dish Demon - True Every Time - Alabastine-Advertisements.

.... 8

mation.

tained.

tained.

ARBOR DAY, 1883.

To the peop'e of the State of Michigan : At a session of the Legislature for the year 1881 the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That his Excellency the Gover-nor be and is hereby requested to call the attention of the prople of the State to the im-portance of planting trees for ornament, protection, and shade, by naming a day upon thick this work shall be immersively a state of the stat which this work shall be given special prominence, to be known and designated as "Arbor Dav.

While, in view of the economic and climatic advantages, the importance of tree-planting can hardly be overstimated, Arbor Day would seem more especially designed for such planting as will tend to make our home surrounding as will tend to make our home sufforma-ings more comportable and pleasing. The attractiveness it adds to the home is no

small argument in its favor, -indeed, the difference between a home shaded by trees, furnishing delicious fruits in their season, and whose branches echo the songs of birds, and one where scarcely a tree softens the surroundings, may be the influence which shall attract the young to home duti's and home enjoyment. and thus save them from perilous temptations

In passing through the State I have observed with r-gret that but little attention is given planting of trees in school grounds. to the Indeed, the absence of trees is one of the sures indications that a building is used for school purposes. Let me therefore ask that in this purposes. Let me therefore ask that in this year 1883 especial attention may be paid to the planting of trees near the school-buildings. The school and the home, where the characters of the young are so largely moulded, should in this respect receive equal care and attention

Now THEREFORE. pursuant to the foregoing resolution, I do hereby designate Thurs-DAY, THE 26TH DAY OF APRIL, 1883, to be known as "Arbor Day," and recommend the NOTES OF THE MARSHALL MEETING. MARCH 8th. CONCLUDED.

insect life.

likely to forget quite too soon.

his life, and from having been sur-

a good windbreak would be better at-

Mr. Taylor, of Kalamazoo, referred

to the added beauty of his native land,

Scotland, by the roadside trees that

were to be everywhere seen. Mr.

Gorham believed the people of South

ern Michigan as intelligent as could

be found anywhere, and he believed

it was manifested in the preservation

and cultivation of trees, shrubs and

flowers to a greater extent than could

be found elsewhere. It certainly was

a reliable index of the grade of civi-

vation to which any people had at-

Secretary Garfield insisted that chil-

dren should be taught to know trees.

They are generally ignorant and the

same may be said of half the older

very interesting by Prof. Tracy, knife Mr. E. W. Allis, a young farmer in hand showing how to cut seed po living near Adrian, and withal a good tatoes to conform to a recent theory

Patron, who has given the subject of promulgated by Dr. Stortevant, Di- K. Gibson, E3q., of Jackson, read entomology much study, entertained rector of the State experimental staand instructed the audience for a half tion of New York.

hour in the evening by exhibiting the As we remem er the theory is subinsects injurious to farmers' crops, stantially this: within the potato is in a magnified size on canvass by a plant structure. Starting from the the use of a stereopticon. It is fortu- stem as a base, its branches terminate nate for us all that here and there a in the eye of the potato. For seed a man has a taste for the study of in- potato should be so cut that each eye sects. Prof. Cook, of the Agricultural will have its full share of this struc-College, and out friend Allis, and edu- tural part of the tuber which it is alcated men of their tastes and habits leged can be distinctly traced when are real benefactors and deserving of the potato is subjected to a magnifymore honor than they are likely to ing glass. As the eyes are always set receive, for the great mass of people in spiral regularity, by cutting off the never give a thought to the fact that first eye to strike the stem end of it requires much time and patient in- the potato, then turning a little and vestigation to become acquainted with slicing the next eye down ward to the visitors from abroad were handsomely center, and so on, continuously until "Arbor Day-What shall be done to the last eye still retains its hold on a increase its popularity and useful- part running to the center of the po-

ness," was the topic next in order, tato. The Prof. was not prepared to en and here it is p-rhaps well to recall, dorse this theory, but it is a very simthis matter of history which we seem ple method of cutting, and has no disadvantages over the hap-hazard way In the discussion of the evening Mr. generally practiced. He had more Glidden urged the value of shelter- confidence in the value of selection ing windbreaks for buildings and than in this theory. stock, as well as field crops. Advised

Mrs. Perry Mayo read a most exceltree setting six or eight feet within lent paper, subject---"How and why the line of the roadway fence, to pro- shall we increase the interest of our tect the fields from the roots of the young people in horticulture? ' Caretrees, while affording the desired proful readers of the VISITOR will retection of a windbreak-he favored member that her articles, of which we every effort to popularize Arbor Day, occasionally have one, are always and remarked that one enthusiastic good. The paper being the property tree planter in a neighborhood will of the society was, of course, taken by do very much toward establishing the Secretary as soon as read. If we this good work. Mr. Beals, of Lena- by right could have presented any wee, had been destroying trees half claim, we should have made an effort to have secured it for the columns of rounded by them so much, knew their the VISITOR.

value as a protection, believed that At the afternoon session H. J. Edfarmers when convinced of this, would gel, of South Haven read a carefully set trees from a selfish motive rather prepared paper upon "Our highways than in obedience to a royal proclaand how to improve them." This fruitful topic was freely discussed by The value of trees set out at regular a dozen gentlemen present. The nardistances of a rod apart for use as row tire that we had relied upon for fence posts, no: only on dividing linesa life-time to help us at all kinds of but wherever a permanent fence is work in all kinds of weather, got hit desired was referred to. President most unmercifully, in fact did not Lyon suggested that if two or more seem to have a friend there. Some rows of trees were set the purpose of wentso far as to advocate legislating this old servant out of the highway entirely as a public enemy. There was very general agreement that in the matter of constructing highways the people need to know much more than they now do-that our system tained we quote from Page 10 of the and practice is about as bad as the narrow tire, and while no substitute was recommended in detail, yet the pipe-

ent system and usage like the na row tire was without friends on the floor that day.

Mr. Hubbard, President of the Calhoun county Agricultural Society led in extended discussion on sheep try. We began in the spring of 1877, which we are not able to report be and have given more or less attention ing absent for an hour in the after- to the subject ever -ince. noon, but returned in time to hear

crease the yield of potatoes" was made among the people.

The evening session was well attended, but little time given to the discussion of practical questions. W. quite a lengthy paper entitled "The Home Flower Garden and its influence." He gave a long list of flowers that are desirable for purposes of adornment, no doubt, but the botanical names were too much for me as I fear they vere for the most of his heafers. The last half of his paper was very fine, giving evidence of refinement and culture, but as we neglected to take notes we cannot reproduce any part of it. President Lyon and Mr. Healy each gave an account of their trip to New Orleans as delegates to a convention of comologists and the meeting adjourned. The entertained during the days of the meeting, by the citizens of Marshall. and we pronounced the meeting a positive success.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE-BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE.

Some time since we received the report of W. J. Beal, Professor of Botany and Horticulture in the State Agricultural College at Lansing for the years 1881-82. A few of the first pages contain a somewhat detailed statement of the work performed by the Prof. since his connection with the college.

Uplike most gentlemen connected with literary and scientific institutions who are satisfied with pursuing the routine of duties that their salaries are supposed to cover, Prof. Beal has gone outside and done a large amount of work in preparing papers to be read before societies and associations. He has written numerous articles short and long, for agricultural journals. Horticulture and pomology have been favorite fields of labor, and his examinanations and discoveries have added much to the general stock of knowledge which he has by lectures and writings industriously diffused among the people.

Some of the work done at the college under his supervision was testing the vitality of seeds. Seeds for many years have proved so unreliable that the people have been ready to vote "want of confidence" in any and report.

TESTING SEEDS.

The first station for testing seeds was established by Dr. Knobbe, of Saxony, in 1869, only thirt en years A little has been done in the ago. same direction in several of the States within the past few years. Probably more has been done at this College

In Saxony, adulterations of seeds Prof. Tracy express his views on the importance of looking well to the seed were discovered, "most regenious in character, harmful in effect, and remarkable in amount." Various counwere discovered,

The next subject "How shall we in- great value from their dissemination reliable are worthless. I find the greatest frand exists in grass seeds, many of

which are imported. Seeds of the commonest grasses, as timothy, orchard grass, June grass, red top, are generally yery good, but seeds of perennial rye grass, the fescues, meadow foxtail, oat grass, crested dog's tail, sweet vernal, and others are very low in vitality, almost without exception. In some lots tested by me there were no seeds which would germinate. Grass seeds are not known by many persons. At one time a good dealer sent empty chaff of Burmuda grass, which often flowers, but seldom seeds; at another time he sent samples of red top, or something like it, which had apparently been cooked. The seeds were all rotten. Even the Agricultural department at Washington has sent out many very poor seeds.

The great importance of testing seeds to ascertain their vitality, purity, identity, freedom from foreign substances, has already been clearly demonstrated by the efforts of many persons. This is true of seeds which are home grown, and especially true of seeds which are obtained by purchase. In America the subject can hardly yet be said to have been fairly started. People are just beginning to think of the subject, but have done very little. Once decided that it is important to test seeds, the

next step is, "How shall they be tested ?" The testing of seeds at the college for a series of years and making public the results, must serve as a corrective to some extent of the evil complained of. It has stimulated large dealers to more care in the purchase of their goods, and we hope has induced some honest growers to compete for a part of the trade. The report is a valuable one and ought

to be read by every good farmer, and by every farmer who is ambituous to become such. We intend to make farther reference to this report at another time.

ARBOR DAY.

In another column is the proclamation of Gov. Begole, designating April 26 as the Arbor Day of 1883. There can, though few have the means at has b. en some effort to popularize this hand just now. day, but with less success than was fondly hoped by the large hearted Governor who was instrumental in establishing an Arbor Day in Michigan. There is very general agreement among the people that the setting of trees for ornament, for shade, for protection, and for profit is not attended to as it ought to be. To infuse and stimulate a spirit that shall have practical results depends on the few enthusiastic go-ahead people who will not only lent: talk, but work and do all they can to induce their neighbors to not only every dealer. To give a more definite remember the day, but go to work in of \$50 to \$100, and the second a fine of idea of the practices which have ob- the spirit of the projector of this \$100 to \$500 and imprisonment for from scheme, and set trees on the day designated.

More can be done with the young than with m n of years, who will say "yes it would be a good thing if more trees were set out in the country," but the enacting clauses stricken out, in who wont get out of the rut of habit. which action the house subsequently With these Arbor Day will have its regular work that must be done. We must look to the young to give this day more importance than other April LAND-COMFORT, HEALTH, PLEASURE-

well done, in growing trees that shall cates something of its contents. It "most ingenious in adorn homes, roadsides, schoolyards

APRIL 1, 1883.

FIRST FRUITS.

Below we give letters that seems to confirm the opinion we have expressed in regard to the Emigration Agency of J. B. Zudzense. We think those will do well who allow their advances to remain in the hands of Mr. Zudzense until through the influence of those who may be sent out by him this spring, the apprehension of their friends in the old country has been overcome. A little time is necessary to get this machinery to working smoothly.

Brother Cobb:-1 obtained a laborer from England through the agency of Mr. B. J. Zudzense, who writes me that the prospects of obtaining laborers are brightening. I sincerely hope that he may be successful, as so many hands are taken for lumbering purposes, that it frequently leaves the farmers short of help. If the farmers will co operate with him, I believe they will, in a few years be well sup-plied. Yours fraternally, Grattan, March 21, 1883.

J. T. Cobb, Esq.-Shortly after Mr. Zudzense's advertisement appeared in the GRANGE VISITOR I mailed him an application for farm help-two men and a girl or woman for the house-and am pleased to report the arrival the latter part of February of the two young men, the girl has not yet arrived, but we are in hopes she will soon. The young men are each about 20 years old, intelligent, industrious, and show a disposition to learn and do the very best they can, and I am much pleased with them. They speak very highly of Mr. Zudzense, but say he has much opposition from property owners, "parsons," and others interested in controlling the laboring classes. They seem much pleased with Michigan and say they think many others will come over here when they

> Yours very respectfully, E. WOODMAN.

THE FREE PASS BILLS KILLED.

The Legislature may be doing some good work, but we are of the opinion that it has not reflected the will or opinions of the people in killing the bills referred to in this clipping. Within ten years we shall have a Legislature that will pass a bill of this kind or its equiva-

LANSING, March 20 .- The Bixby and Carpenter bills, the first providing a fine six months to one year for any state officer, either elective or appointive, any judge of any court or any member of the state legislature, who shall accept and use a free pass over any railroad of this State, were killed in the house committee of the whole by having all after concurred.-Grand Rapids Democrat.

WE find on our table a pamplet of over 100 pages. Its title page, "THE OAK. days, and to leave its register of work THE ST. CLAIR MINERAL SPRING," indiis historic and descriptive, and finely

general observance of the same throughout e State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Lansing, this 22d day of March, 1883 JOSIAH W. BEGOLE. L. 8 By the Governor:

HARRY A. CONANT, Secretary of State.

J. T. COBB,

THE STATE CAPITOL ENGRAVING.

We have sent several dozen lithographs of the State Capitol to those en-titled to them by virtue of having sent us five or more names of subscribers and \$2.50, since our offerin the VISITOR 1 March 15th. If we have neglected to send to any person entitled to this fine engraving we shall promptly forward it on receipt of notice.

UNTIL WITHDRAWN THIS IS MADE A STANDING OFFER-FIVE NEW SUB-SCRIBERS FOR ONE YEAR WILL ENTI-TLE THE PERSON SENDING US THE NAMES AND \$2.50 TO A SPLENDID LITHOGRAPH OF THE STATE CAPI-TOL OF MICHIGAN, SIZE OF SHEET 2x28 INCHES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

G. W. Nye, Dowagiac, Michigan, wishes to correspond with a manufacturer, sgent or dealer in cartridges or explosives of some kind used for blowing out stumps. If any of our readers have had experience in this work he would like to hear from them.

WE call attention to the significant report of the committee on insurance, of the New York State Grange. Every farmer should read this report without diminishing his security.

THE advertisement of John Miller, of Anna, Ill., tells where to get good strawberries and does the work well

people. There was quite a variety of opinion as to the value of the recommendation to set trees in the schoolthat sunlight was wanted quite as much as shade. The fact that Arbor Day could not be recognized by school children, in setting out trees in the

schoolyard every year needs but be stated. Prof. Tracy believed in not only setting trees by the boys and girls in the schoolyard, but in grounds at home, not for the shade only, but for the kindly influences that this work and this care exercises on the SCHOOLCRAFT. mind of the child. It was a mistake that boys would rudely destroy these

trees. Not so-these rude boys under good management will have less rudeness by this very work. The company by whom he is employed distributed a large quantity of flower seeds for planting in schoolyards, and no instance had been reported where the flowers had been wantonly destroyed. Several other gentlemen took part in the discussion, and Secretary Garfield at its close offered the following

resolut on which was adopted: WHEREAS, The celebration of a

the proper observance of the day by proclamation, therefore, be it Resolved, by the farmers and fruit growers, assembled here in the Marshal Institute; That the governor be requested in issuing his proclama-tion to call special attention to the bare condition of our school premises, and urge that the people give special attention upon Arbor Day, 1853, to the pienting of trees and following it up for several years; the

shrubs upon the school grounds, and that the children of Michigan be invited to assist in that very desirable labor,

At the opening of the session Frifree from worms at harvest time.

This is a subject to which he has yards of the State. Some thinking given special attention, and he ex- men who adulterated seeds in any pressed great confidence that by care- way. ful selection of seed the wheat crop of the State might be increased from one mitic in the aggregate would amount to a boiling or baking. These were of some large sum. His plan is not at all in plant allied to the valuable one; for accord with the prevailing practice of those who make some effort in this those who make some effort in this with sieves. The large ones were direction by the selection of the largest, plumpest kernels for seed. His plan is to select from the best part of a standing crop at harvest time the tales. The purchaser is deceived in most perfect heads. Sow this selection on one side of a field and the next year again select the most perfect heads from that sowing to sow in ty, are often dyed and used to adullike manner again. Saving for seed terate good seeds of red clover or some the remainder of the product. Continue this practice for a series of years and he said the result would gratify if it did not astonish the experimenter. New varieties degenerate for the want of careful selection. We bring thoroughbred animals into this country, and all know by so doing the stock is improved. If we applied holiday known as Arbor Day has be- the same reasoning to the improvecome an established fact in the State ment of our grain the same results of Michigan, and it is the custom of would follow. Improvement must the governor of the State each spring and will come in that natural and legitimate way in vegetable as well as in animal life, and when this is better understood and recognized more successful farming will follow. The Agricultural College is doing a good work in this direction.

The Prof. said he had experimented with corn, selecting with care and results were a surprise to him.

Mr. Healy related how a neighbor had improved his corn ov cutting out all the stalks that were with me ears with care. And more: every farmer day morning a little time was spent before the period of tertitization, and should remember that to insure in a discussing the best method of destroy- by following this plan of selecting Farmers Mutual is to save money ing the coddling moth. The old band with reference to the perfection of the trap was described by Mr. Allis, but stalk as well as the ear, improved his was pronounced by Mr. Glidden as corn. Deterioration or running out behind the times. Mr. G. then de comes from bad selection, and selection reputation, sell some poor seeds-some scribed the spraying method practice on the true tasis must not be confined strawberry plants and almost every- by Prof. Cook as related in our notes to the earalone. It was also suggested body who tries the business of raising of the Galesburg institute a few weeks as a good plan to secure more complete ago. To our readers who have apple- fertilization where experiments are declares in favor of this fruit. The trees in bearing, we say by all means made that occasional or alternate rows men who fail are the men who only try that plan, the Prof. assured us may be planted a few days later. The half do the work. Set out plants and that it was a perfect success, for two discussion was of great interest. The take care of them and you will have years his apples had been entirely facts stated important, and we think at our grocery stores in small packets

used by the farmer and gardener. tries of Europe, including Great Brit ain, have enacted stringent laws to regulate the sale of seeds and punish

One practice was to kill seeds by mixed with rutabagas, the small ones seeds which grow are good, but those the quantity he buys and in the amount of good seeds sown on a given was called to this matter while in

Old seeds, or seeds of another varieother species. Sulphur smoking is frequently resorted to, to renovate the appearance of worthless old grass seed. Some seeds are dressed with oil for a similar purpose. Experts are carrying on a regular business in doctoring seed -.

The seeds formerly sold, even by careful to adulterate their seeds about so much each year. If they did not, troublesome questions were likely to be asked.

In Germany mills were engaged to grind up quartz, sift it, and color it to estimated that 20,000 bushels of poor turnip seed was sown mixed with good seed. There was, and perhaps it still exists in England, an organized agreement among seedsmen to adulterate seeds to just suit an extent. Pure, fresh seeds they quote as "vet seed," while dead seed they quote s trio or '000." Caulific r, in some ases, iney agree to adulterate 40 to ou per cent.

here.

as good flour as the most improved machinery and the highest skill can It cannot be expected that our Yankee seedsmen would remain very long produce. cented our European friends to selling poor seeds. As a people, we ac no

like to be outdone. Many seeds are imported and sold in this country. Some are adulterated before they come Perhaps some of our seedsmen have learned to adulterate seeds. I do not know. We know that all of seeds which are absolutely worthless. In 1877, I began by testing the seeds which were sold on commission by grocerymen all over our State. They were found very poor and unreliable The results were published. At least three of the worst firms went out of the business soon after or ceased to sell rew to many, and we hope will be of are many of them unreliable, and if un- promises.

and cemeteries in the years to come.



illustrated. In short, this pamphlet, in appearance, make up, and treatment of its subject, is the very opposite of the In no department of manufacture spring water whose healing powers it has there been greater improvement has well lauded, for as we remember within a score of years than in the from one sniff and a very meagre taste manufacture of flour. Millers that of this famous mineral water, it is the could pick a stone and toll a grist, most concentrated nastiness that we ever and run a smutter, only a quarter of a knew. This, of course, is not intended century back, thought they under- in any way to disparage its medicinal stood the whole business. But now, qualities. We don't assume that all that beginning with steel rollers and end- is claimed in that direction for the St ing with bran dusters by skillful ma Clair mineral spring and "The Oakland" with turnips. In such cases, all the nipulation of the grain, a patent pro- is not exactly and wholly true. Those decess flour is turned out, the perfection siring more definite information will of which was not dreamed of by the address "THE OAKLAND," wise millers who so skillfully picked the French burrs. Our attention

St. Clair, Mich. On our third page is an article that, Three Rivers a few weeks ago. The came too late for the Horticultural

old Three Rivers flouring mill that had Department, where it belongs. But in its day been first-class was being the subject is one that needs considerrenewed-not repaired for the old ing and acting upon soon, and we inmachinery was all set aside as value. vite for the article a careful perusal. less in a first-class mill. No expense The articles in the Horticultural Dehas been spared; all the improvements partment, are also seasonable, pracknown in the business have been in- tical, valuable. We wish we could troduced at a total cost to the proprie- impress upon our readers the importor, Mr. Lewis Emery, Jr., of \$35 000. tance of the truths so well stated. In It has a capacity of 250 barrels of flour this matter of small fruits for family per day, besides a custom department use farmers are penny wise and pound for the farmers of the vicinity, where foolish. Every Grange in the State they can not only get their wheat should discuss this matter of small ground, but also corn, oats, &c. A fruits at every meeting, until too late resemble seeds of red clover, with mill of this kind and capacity is of to set roots this spring, and resume which it was mixed. In 1869 it is positive advantage to the farmers. It the consideration of the subject later positive advantage to the farmers. It the consideration of the subject later must have a large amount of wheat, in the season over the ripe fruit of and to get it must be in the market some good brother who has wisely as an active competitor with shippers. given the subject, attention and is We are glad to have the wheat raised reaping a reward. Our Horticultural here, manufactured before leaving the Department is new, practical, useful State. And we are " sd to know that and will do good. the farmers who gro wheat can get

BRO. EDWIN A. BURLINGAME of Wyoming Grange, No. 353, has been appointed General agent for the Patrons' Aid Society of Michigan, with FROM a brother Patron we received office at No. 26, Canal street, Grand the other day a dainty p' & circular with Rapids. Patrons in this State may a most generous offer of valuable silver not be surprised at receiving a call watch free to the sender 6. an order for from Bro. B. at any time for he in-15 New American Dictionaries at one tends to devote a large part of his dollar each. The brother asks, "Is the time to visiting Granges in the intercompany a fraud or will they do all they est of the society and of the Order. promise?" We have lived long enough Correspondence addressed to him as to know that it is not reasonable to ex- above will receive prompt attention.

A BILL introduced into the Minneare devised and worked for the sole pur- sota Legislature prohibits the issuing of railroad resser to judges of the United Stales, E. ale Courts and State money on the strength of their specious ture, under penalty of a fine of not more than \$2,000, or less than \$1,000. officers, and members of the Legisla.

pect somethin for nothing. All these schemes that promise so much for so little pose of making money, and we never think it safe to trust them with our

APRIL 1, 1883.

Communications.

The Liquor Question-Constitutional Amendments.

aside.

where?

Texas, Mar. 21, 1883.

Remedy for Circuit Court Evils-A Response.

Mr. Editor :- In your article found in

the VISITOR of March first entitled 'At-

torney Hiller's Argument Answered,"

you seem to be laboring under a very

serious mistake, for you say that, "In the

defense of existing statutes," etc. Now,

if you will please read my first article

upon the question of appeal of suits to

the circuit court found in the issue of

defend the present statute and usages,

but, that in all I have written upon the

subject I have taken the position that

Dec. 15th was wrong and would neces-

Will our Legislature adjourn without making provision for submitting a prohibitory amendment to the voters of the state? It will be remembered that two years ago large numbers of our citizens. irrespective of party, petitioned for the submission of this important question, for their approval or rejection. They asked that they might decide at the ballot box whether they would continue to be a party in the liquor business or not. It would not seem possible that in this enlightened age and here in Michigan, a State noted for the intelligence of its people, that a body of men elected to serve the people, should refuse to grant a request so reasonable, a right they are entitled to under the constitution, and a right repeatedly exercised by them. The right of our people to amend or change our laws or the constitution of our State as the good of the people demand is a sacred one, and when asked for by a respectable number of the people should not and cannot be trifled with. If it is, a day of reckoning is sure to follow. Some of those frecreant'members who betrayed the trust reposed in them by voting against submission, have been consigned to their political graves from which it is hoped they will never be resurrected.

Bat way did so many members of that body vote against submission, did they not virtually say to the electors, you are not capable of deciding this matter? You shall not be permitted to decide whether whisky or the people shall rule; you shall not be permitted to abate the worst nuisance that ever existed. O. no! your hands are tied and we will not loose them.' We will compel you'to continue in this damning business and you cannot help yourselves.

That somebody which refused to grant the prayer of a hundred thousand of our most respectable citizens, forced amendments upon us, we neither asked for or the public good demanded. Of course it was all right and proper for us to vote one thousand dollars a year into the pockets of our circuit judges, which measure was engineered through at our last election by the legal fraternity. It was all right to vote money out of our pockets, but not proper to vote money into them by putting a stop to the most exhaustive and pernicious traffic that ever preyed upon our people. It is claimed by some temperance people that prohibition means free whisky. It means free whisky in the same way as prohibiting gambling, stealing, robbing or even murder means, the free commission of these crimes.

Bat we are told that while we can and do enforce the law against other transgressors, we cannot against transgres-

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

knowledged by the combination aris- court. In reply, allow me to say that dcx, but am no believer in Paine or subservient to the will of the master. tocracy and political wire pullers of lawyers and clients are substantially the Ingersoll and am fully persuaded that the country, that is, on the eve of same all over the State and the same Robert G. has made more mistakes than law and should be controlled by law. an important election. We are spar- principles of human nature govern them, Moses. ingly allowed a Commission of Agriand lawyers do not as a rule advise apculture at Washington, but he must peals unless they think their clients' not be a cabinet officer. Election is, rights have been trampled on, petterog- the question at useue can be discussed for the present past. O, no, he is now a huge paw. Has no rights that the not advise and cause appeals to be gentry are bound to respect Step taken just for the sake of the MacDuff, and cursed be he who first fees allow me to state that we have a cries, Hold! Enough!" Grange by laws tell us not to talk justice in this vicinity who is now servpolitics or religion in the Grange. ing out the last year of his second term,

Perhaps, under existing circum- and who has in the two terms disposed stances, this may be right. How of nearly a thousand cas-s. During his long must we suffer our grievances first term he had just four cases appealed and remain dumb and paralyzed, un- and only two of them were tried in the der the present political regime that circuit, the others being settled upon exists in the land at the present time? the basis of the judgment rendered by When and how is relief to come? the justice. During his last term he has Laws passed and enacted at the pres- not had a civil cause taken to the cirent day, both State and federal in the cuit and yet he has had to deal with main, are to enrich the few at the common litigating humanity and lawcost of the many. Money and politics yers with their desire for fees. And yet rule this country. Money the poor there is nothing supernatural about that have not, politics t'ey have. Why justice that has produced such a result, not use the means' we have in hand only he has had "no enemies to punish, and not procrastinate until we are no friends to reward," and it is safe to bound hand and foot like the opera- say he was not elected because of any tives and serfs of the old country? "dirty work" he had done for the domi-We have looked in vain for relief nant party or its leaders. If such things from the Republican party. Where can be done here, why can it not be done shall we look next? To the Demo- all over the state? Surely common cratic greenback fusion party? O, no. humanity is the same here as elsewhere. That would be the height of foolish-When voters learn to vote for men to fill ness. The old saying, "If you want the various offices instead of tools, there anything, go, if not, send," applies will be less cause for appeals to be with force in this case. Shall we heed taken. Does the incident related by it? But, as you justly say, under the you of the way your circuit court caption of "Will Farmers Complain?" | was conducted prove anything in favor 'If farmers will send lawyers and of your view of the case? Was the representatives of every other class circuit conducted thus because of apexcept their own to make and amend pealed cases? Would the business have laws, they should not complain that been conducted differently if no appeal agriculture is not represented in our had even been taken to said court? On halls of legislation or the cabinet." the contrary thereof is it not a fact that that very presiding judge had been Why are over two-fifths of all our taxe. for the support of the present elected to office either because he was primary school system? Where does an available candidate or because he the money go? Where is the boasted had been a loud mouthed political stump improvement in our primary schools orator, or because he had done a heap of at the present time? Echo answers, dirty work for certain political leaders and received his nomination as a reward TEXAS. therefor.

And Mr. Editor did you not vote for him yourself? From my knowledge of the man and how he was nominated, I suspect you did. Was not the paper of which you was editor as silent as the "House of death" about his qualifications for the office, and did you not as a citizen do all you could to secure his election lest his defeat would bring the "grand old party" to the verge of ruin? You say you "do not know how to treat the case on its merits," etc. I can readi-January 15th, you will find that I do not ly believe this, for it is a well known physiological fact "That all things look yellow to the jaundiced eye," and though the patient is suffering your position as stated in the issue of the most excruciating torture and pain he dreads constitutional treatment sarily work a great wrong to the people. and prefers palliatives to alteratives. You seem to forget that you have the So you instead of applying the heroic affirmative of the issue and that issue treatment to the disease and destroying

And now having told what a mean kind of a man I am, so that in the future Creator. Such corporations are well gers may. As evidence that lawyers do upon its merits without reference to what I am, I have only to say, "Lay on,

Respectfully, THOMAS J. HILLER.

March 24, 1883.

Plant Grapes.

J. T. Cobb :- I have many times wondered why more farmers did not have sufficient of the delicious grape for family use. Is it neglect or a lack of the supposed intricate knowledge in their management? I hope in a few words to dispel all fears on that score, for really, there is not as much skill required to grow good grapes, as good potatoes at the present time.

In the first place, do not trust to tree peddlers to sell you some new read and unanimously adopted: grand sort, that will ripen by the first of July. and keep until the next April. The most of those chaps know nothing of grapes, or any kind of fruit for that matter, and care as lit- and, tle, only so they get your order and big prices. Go to, or write to some want a dozen grapevines such as will State, and, succeed with you. Say to him to send two varieties or if'you think you would like more of an assortment, say to him you want four varieties, and the number of each he thinks best, and if he is a man he will give you the benefit of his experience.

Plant your vines in a row eight feet apart, so you can give them the same cultivation that you would a row of corn, and that is all they require the first season. In the fall or early spring prune off' nearly all the growth made that year, and when the vine starts in the spring rub off all except one or two buds. Drive a stake to each vine, which after it is driven will stand about five feet high. Keep the vine tied to the stake this season. After a heavy frost in the fall cut the vine back to three or four feet, and allow it to drop on the ground. In the spring tie to the stake again, and they will bear some, but do not allow the vine to carry too much fruit the first season, as many vines of heavy fraiting varieties have been ruined in this way. This, the third year, allow three or four canes to grow, from near the ground, and keep tied to the

stake. IDA A' KEEBER, Sec'y. In the fall prune off the two canes Palmyra, March 26, 1883. grown the year before, and cut back the new ones to tour or five feet, and J. T. Cobb :- Bill No. 16, introduced allow to fall on the ground as before, The next spring allow from four to six canes to grow as before, meeting of March 17, 1883, and the fol always from near the ground. At lowing resolution was unanimously this time the vine is in full bearing, adopted: and may still be tied to the stake, or a Resolved, That this Grange favors the passage of Bill No 16, to regulate the trellis may be put up if preferred. management of, and to provide for a This course is to be continued, every uniform rate of transportation of freight year growing new canes, and in the upon railroads within this state, and to prevent unjust discrimination against

Corporations are all creatures of

But at the present time many of them assume to and really do control the represented in all legislative bodies, and their interest is generally considered in preference to any other and there is but one way to change this class of legislation and that is by the free and independent use of the ballet. The laboring and producing interests of this and other States are being trampled under foot by corporate interest and monopolistic influence. In my opinion there is but one

remedy and that is independent voting. Will the people apply the remedy. Fraternally yours, INDEPENDENT.

Duck Creek, Mar. 20, 1883.

Transportation-Resolutions.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :- At a recent meeting of Glass Creek Grange No. 425, the following preamble and resolutions were

WHEREAS, We, members of Glass Creek Grange No. 425, feel that the present practice of railroads of charg-ing all the traffic will bear to be burdensome and detrimental to agriculture,

WHEREAS, There is a bill pending in the Legislature of the State of Michireliable nurseryman, tell him you gan for the regulation of the charges of transportation over the railroads of the

WHEREAS, We believe that if said bill becomes a law it will benefit the working people of the State, therefore, Resolved: 'That we, the members of Glass Creek Grange No. 425, unanimously petition the Legislature to take favor able action on the bill, and further. Resolved: That we ask the representative from our district to use his influence in favor of the bill.

GRANT OTIS, C. A. NEWLAND,

T. S. JENKINS, Committee. GRANT OTIS, Sec. Hastings, March 15.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :- At a regular meetng of Palmyra Grange, No. 212, held March 23, the bill introduced into the Senate by Senator Pennington, to regulate the management of, and to provide for a uniform rate for the trans portation of freights upon railroads within this State, etc., was read and discussed by the Grange. the provisions of which were heartily indorsed by some of its members. A motion made that Palmyra Grange favor the passage of said bill, was carried by a unanimous vote. The secretary was also instructed to

forward to the GRANGE VISITOR, for publication, the action of this Grange in regard to said bill.

by Senator Pennington, was brought up and discussed before this Grange at its

RUFUS HATCH, of New York, has at last carried his point and obtained a ten years' lease from Sceretary of the Interior Teller, for several par-cels of land in the Yellowstone National Park. The terms provide that the lands shall in no case be within one-quarter of a mile of any of the Geysers or Yellowstone Falls, that no mining shall be done or timber removed except as authorized by the Government, that no game, mineral deposit or natural curiosity shall be destroyed, that the public shall have free approach to objects of interest, and that one large and six smaller hotels shall be built, the plans of which are to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. At the ex-piration of ten years the lands and improvements revert to the Government.-American Bulletin.

3

DETECTING COPPER IN FOOD .- Unserupulous venders doubtless do occasionally employ salts of copper to give a fine green color to pickles, but we incline to the opinion that this dangerous form of food adulteration is far less commonly practiced than is generally believed. To detect the presence of copper we need only take one of the suspected pickles, cut it into pieces, then add some am-monia (spirits of hartshorn). If the copper is present, even in very slight traces, the addition of a few drops of ammonia will instantly develop a beautiful deep blue coloration .- Manufacturer and Builder

NATURE is very fortunate about some things. No matter how shrewd a man may be about other thingsfailing and paying ten cents on dollar, and saving enough from the wreck to buy a corner house on the avenue in his wife's name-he must, and there is no possible escape from it, he must, whether he will or no, pay the debt of nature in full.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next regular meeting of Oakland County Pomona Grange will be held at Davisburg Grange hall on Tuesday, April 10, beginning at 10, A. M.

PROGRAMME. Opening of the Grange.

Music by Davisburg Grange Choir. Salutatory,-"Why are we here," y Hiram Andrews.

Reports of Subordinate Granges. Music. Dinner. Public meeting at

Music. Scrap Bag,-read by Mrs. Richmond.

Recitation,-Charles Landon.

Music. Subject for discussion, What stands most in the way of the advancement of the agricultural classes?" Opened by Myrcn Vcorbees.

Essay,-Mrs. Shattuck. Music. "Labor as a blessing," Lec-

turer of Pomona Grange.

Question drawer, open to all. All fourth degree members are invited to attend, and the public generally invited to attend the afternoon meeting. MRS. D. M. GARNER, Sec.

There will be a special meeting of Allegan Pomona Grange, No. 33, at Rural Grange hall, in Wayland, on April 13, at 10 o'clock A. M. All fourth degree members, in good standing, are invited to attend.

D. S. GARDNER, Sec. Otsego, March 22, 1883.

sors of a prohibitory law, virtually ad. mitting that a few saloonists and their hangers-on cannot be controlled by a law enacted by the people, for the protection of their property, lives and the public good. In a word that the liquor interest is to over-ride the law and the people. I am not willing to admit that the citizens of this State one so negligent of the duty they owe to themselves and their God that they will not, ere long, rise in their might and decapitate this monster and cure this lasting sore that is wasting away the lives and property of so many amendment when submitted to the voters (as it most assuredly will be) will be adopted by an overwhelming majority; that they will speak with a voice that cannot be misunderstood.

Will the member from the southern district of this (Van Buren) county redeem the pledge he made before election, that if the temperance voters in his vicinity would support him, he would use his influence in favor of submitting the amendment and if submitted he would work for its adoption; so far we hear nothing from him on the sabject. Will our Legislature adjourn without making provision for submitting this matter to the voters? Will they do it? we shall see. I was somewhat amused in perusing H. Bishop's article in the VISITOR of the 15th of this month on the liquor question. His plan of dealing with it is, to say the least, a novel one, and will not bear close criticiam, nor will space permit at present.

D. WOODMAN.

The Farmer for the Farmer.

Bro. Cobb .- You say in the VISI-TOR of the 15th inst., that the late tariff law reduces the duty on wool 30 per cent. Please inform your numerous readers what the duty on foreign wool was previous to the new law, and the effect the new tariff law will one of the blatherskites I have heretohave upon our present Michigan grade wool.

Although farming was the first and ever has been the most important calling of the masses, what branches of industry have received as little respect and attention from our lawmakers as the class of men engaged in this very important branch of industry? True, farmers are very important factors, the real bone and sinew of

clearly defined by the quotation I made taken and that in opposing your tents. views I am at liberty or free to choose any other method of relieving the circuit of the vast number of appeal cases that I may deem best. You labor under the mistake that the issue between us is between the present law and usage and the one advocated by you when the truth is yours are simply "backing your horse against the field" 'In your hallucination you only party. I think, Mr. Editor, that I have see one remedy for present ills and that of our people. I believe the prohibitory is the one advocated by you while I have been endeavoring to show that your proposed remedy would only aggravate the evil; that the proposed

remedy would be worse than the wrongs complain, but I usually dispose of one subject at a time. Any other course would lead to confusion only.

As to the amount of argument which was found in my last article, I have nothing to say, except that it has been submitted to the jury who are to pass upon it. You are not the first person whom I have known to say, "It contains very little argument." That is a common resort of all pettifoggers when they find themselves unable to answer the position taken, but it does seem a little strange that an astute and shrewd editor

should say so and then occupy so much space as you did in replying to "little or no argument." It does seem wicked that you should have done so. You seem to think that because a party can have a jury trial before a justice he can obtain a fair trial and secure his rights before fore described. But you must be woefully ignorant if you do not know that

every jury is sworn to "render a true verdict according to the law and evidence given to them in open court." If evidence is improperly excluded, what benefit is a jury? A jury does not admit evidence; that is done by the court. the aforesaid intelligent justice.

You seem to think that but for lawyers there would be but few appeals this great and glorious republic, and taken, and that the legal profession are carry nearly three-fourths of the votes entirely to blame for the vast amount of who may come to our shores. In relig- The Master should not petition the taken notice of, either as wanting

the cause of trouble seek temporary refrom your article published as aforesaid, lief by palliatives. The grand old party and that in taking the negative I am must be preserved intact even though simply opposing the position you have the offices are filled by non-compe-

> You complain of the treatment of witnesses and yet you forget that such things were not tolerated by judges when men attained that position because of their fitness for the position that it is the legitimate fruit and outgrowth of a vicious system of electing men to office who have neither brains or character for the sole reason that they belong to our now made this way so plain "that the wayfaring man though a fool shall not err therein." Remove the cause and the trouble of which you complain will cease.

And now Mr. Editor a few words in complained of, Having thus called your reply to your correspondent "Civilizaattention to the issue between us, let tion." I have very little respect for a me say 'further, that the discussion of man who writes for a paper whose readthe present issue does not call for a ers are as intelligent as the readers of statement of any remedy from me at the VISITOR and is ashamed to present for said evils. Whenever this sign his own name thereto and question is disposed of I shall then be if there were not ear marks to prepared to say what remedy I would the article that clearly prove the writer propose for the evils of which you com- to be A. H. Briggs I should waste no time in replying thereto. He evidently thought that the announcement that he did not agree with me would settle the question without giving a reason there-

for. He had forgotten the admonition of Paul to "Always have a reason for the hope that is within you." Again he was fearful that I would deceive the very elect unless he informed them that I was a lawyer. I have admitted that. in case the Pennington bill should beeditors and preachers and politicians as should not be heeded as well as that to the interests of the producer. Are of any other person provided it is sound, our law-makers to consider only the but your correspondent evidently be- interest of corporations. This appears lieves "No good thing can come out of to be the case. Our numerous petime to tell you further what I am, so our legislators both State and nathat you may not lack for adjectives to tional.

apply to me. I am a democrat of the strictest kind. Not that I always sup- ing anti-monopoly for 364 days in the port and uphold the démocratic party- year and on the 365th vote monopoly, their measures are sometimes not dem- neither have I any charity for that ocratic. I am an anti monopolist, and class, I m an what I say and am willopposed to granting any special privi- ing to practice what I preach. I am leges to one class of men to the detri- a Patron. from principle not policy, ment of any other class. I am a woman and am opposed to any further petisuffragist and fully believe that the tioning Congress or the State Legisla-

well qualified to exercise the elective should demand of those bodies, not franchise as the negro or any foreigner | pray for what already belongs to them.

fall pruning out those that have fruited the past year. This simple management of any of the hardy grapes, with a dozen vines will give a family an abundant supply of the most delicious and healthful fruit grown, and I think I may add, do more to make the sons and daughters of the farmer contented to stay on the farm, than to know he has ten times their cost invested in notes and mortgages. I have many times at our fairs noticed the longing eyes of the farmer, his wife, sons and daughters, while gazing at this fruit displayed so temptinglylon the shelves, and wished I was able to convince them, with what

little expense and effort they might have an abundance of the same. Hoping all who have not this fine fruit, will resolve not to let this spring pass without planting, I am Yours to commend,

J. N. S.

The Will of the Voter.

Worthy Secretary J. T. Cobb:-The subject of the few lines inclosed with my subscription for VISITOR may be found in VISITOR of March 1, Psge 6, where some one expresses fears that There are dishonest clerks and dishonest come a law it would work injustice to corporations. This may be the case well as shyster lawyers, and I see no but are not corporations with their reason why the argument of a lawyer unlimited powers working injustice

I am not of that class who are talkwish to cause them unnecessary trouble or anguish of spirit.-Lansing Re publican. intelligent women of America are as ture for any purpose. The people

of this broad land, at least this is ac- appeals that are taken to the circuit 10n, perhaps, I am not thoroughly ortho- servant but the servant should be sense or as wauting sincerity.

local freights upon such roads. MRS. M. BENJAMIN, Secretary Grange No. 387.

Flushing, March 26, 1883.

Legislative Statistics

The oldest member of the State senate is John M. Greusel, aged 73; while John W. Hance and Joel W. Mc. Mahon have each scored but 34 years in the battle of life. The ages of other members range from 35 to 68 years. Twenty-eight are married and four are single. Eight were born in Michigan. 11 in New York, three in England. three in Ohio, and one each in Indiana, Maine, New Jersey, Vermont, Massachusetts, Netherlands, and Ba-The occupations are divided varia. up as follows: Farmers six, lawyers six, merchants three, editors two, lumbermen two, lumberman and manufacturer one, lumberman and merchant one, real estate and lumber man one, physician one, farmer and lumberman one, forwarding and commission merchant one, banking and farming one, banker one, real estate two, miscellaneous two, manufacturer one. The oldest member of the house is Henry Woodruff, aged 70 years, while the youngest is Frank L. Dodge, aged 28. Of the house members 25 were born in Michigan, 30 in New York, five in Ohio, five in Pennsylvania, two in .Indiana, seven in Eng land, five in Germany, five in Canada, two in Connecticut, two in Vermont, two in Scotland, Two in Holland, and New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maine, Massachusetts, and Louisiana one each. The occupations are divided as follows: Farmers 36, lawyers 16, physicians three, mer chants five, lumbermen fou!, lumbermen and farmers four, miscellancous five, millers two, produce dealers two, edit rs two, cigar maker, clerk, farmer Nazareth." And as much of your argu-ment is based upon the same idea, allow have been spurned with contempt by banker, finisher, farmer and banker, and surveyor, printer, real estate and clergyman, farmer and miller, mining superintendent, manufacturer, contractor, brick-maker and farmer, justice of the peace, farmer and lumber man, hotel keeper. In the house 89 members are married and 11 pull in single harness. This item would be a little more complete with a full list of marriageable members in both branches, but some of these gentlemen are exceedingly bashful, and we do not

> AFFECTATION in any part of our carriage is lighting a candle to our de-fect, and never fails to make us be

Worthy Master C. G. Luce will speak at the ball of Ganges Grange, No. 339, Ganges, Allegan County, on April 18, at 7 o'cleck P. M. To all who are interested in the welfare of the farmer, a cordial invitation is ex-HENRY HAWLEY, Sec. tended.

The next regular meeting of Berrien connty Grange, No. 1, will be held at Benton Harbor Grange hall on April 17th and 18th, commencing at 10 oclock, A. M. Tuesday. Programme as follows:

Reports of Subordinate Granges. 2

Recess for dinner.

Public Installation of officers. Public address by C. G, Luce W. M. State Grange.

Recess until evening session. Evering session-Conferring of

fifth degree.

7. Morning session-open in fourth

degree. 8. "Political education of the farmer," oper ed by Hon. T J. West 9. "Making clover hay," Z. K West.

Bishop. 10. "Making butter on the farm,"

Closing excreises. 11.

Let the public turn out and hear the address of Hon. C. G. Luce. WM J JONES, Sec.

Berrien Springs, Mich., March 19, 1883. sterry Metry AC

The next regular meeting of Lapeer Co. Pomona Grange No. 29, will be held with Elm Creek Grange No. 656, on April 12th (second Thursday) 1883. A full attendance is requested, as some important business will come before the meeting, among which will be an agent to receive and ship wool during the coming season. All fourth degree members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. Meeting will be called to order at 1 o'clock therp.

J. W. SCHELL, See'y.

A special meeting of St. Joseph County Pomona Grange will be held at the Grange hall in the village of Colon on Thursday, April 5, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The Lecturer has arranged a good programme for the occasion and a lively time is expected. All fifth degree members are requested to be present. A cordial invitation is also extended to fourth degree members to be present and take part in the discussions of the afternoon session.

SAM'L H. ANGEVINE, Sec'y. Mendon, March 5, 1883.

Hillsdale Pomona Grange No. 10 will convene at Jonesville Grange Hall Wednesday, April 4, 1883. Programme s follows:

 Music by the choir.
Rehearsal by Sister Mattie Dresser.
Question. In what way does it pay to give attention to plants in the house Opened by Sister L W. Benedict.

4. Reports of experiments in the use of salt on lands. Opened by Bro. E. C. L. Mumford.

5. Song by Sister Mary Gardner. 6. Essay by Sister H. Griswold.

7. Music by the choir. G. M. GARDNER, JR., Sec'y,

Litchfield, March 12, 1883.

Communications.

THE OUTCAST'S WARNING.

Almost within the city's sound, A lifeless corpse one day was found Beneath an oak tree, on the ground, One hand outstretched imploringly.

4

And in the hand so icy cold, Was found a paper worn and old Which to the world, a story told, Of strong drink's cruel treachery.

"Here underneath this wildwood tree My sinful soul from earth must flee With none to cheer or comfort me! Alone, in all my misery."

"If time is spared me, I will write What brought me down from fortune's hight, To this, my present woful plight, An outcast dying helplessly.

"Some temp:ed soul in time of need, May take a warning when they read, And check their maddening downward speed Avert their fearful destiny

"Once, I possessed a home of bliss And loving friends which now I miss ! I never dreamed to die like this, Amid wild nature's scenery."

"No eye to shed for me a tear! No heart to hold my memory dear ! No hope my dying hour to cheer Or light the dark futurity."

"Forsaken, friendless, poor and lone, No spot on earth to call my own, Hope, rest and peace forever gone, Leaving remorseful memory.

"To haunt me with the joys once more, Which desthless 'round my heart strings twine, And in their maddening beauty shine As fancy paints them, vividly.

"I had a child and loving wife, My priceless pearls, my light of life ! We lived in peace and knew no strife And all was love and harmony.

"Our boy, a dimpled cherub fair, With sunny, clustering, auburn hair, And laughing eyes undimmed by care, Oar treasure guarded lovingly."

"No feeble words can ever trace ne peerless charm, the wonderous grace Of my sweet Inez's perfect face, And soul of spotless purity."

"Our home was fair as Eden's bowers: For all that wealth could buy was ours. Our pathway strewn with blooming flowers, Our lives one round of ecstasy."

"But when the tempter's cup I sought Where precious souls are sold and bought A blighting change, soon, soon was wrought By that destroying enemy."

"It chilled my heart, and fired my brain, And soiled my soul with many a stain, Then left remore and anguish vain To bear me constant company.'

"I placed my boy on ruin's brink serve the man who sold me drink ! It drives me wild when'er I think Of that base act of cruelty !

"That brave, bright lad that boy of mine, Was forced to pour the foaming wine, And watch the crimson bubbles shine In tempting beauty, luringly."

'It charmea him like the serpent's glare, And bound him with its cruel snare !! And now, my boy is where ? O! where ?-For life, imprisoned hopelessly."

"Shut out from evry cheering ray, By massive stone walls cold and gray, He wears his sad young life away wears his sad young life away In darkness, brooting gloomily

"The cruel blow fell like a dart And pierced my Inez's gentle heart ! And we were severed far apart, By worse than death, dread lunacy."

"Now in a mad house dark and drear She sadly pines from year to year, Bereft of all her heart held dear, Heart-broken, sighing wearily.

"Thus Satan's draught my soul beguiled, Took from me home, friends, wife and child, And now, in death, despairing, wild, I sink to endless agony.

"With darkness hovering like a pall, And in my ears the stern death call. I let my worn out pencil fall To face the *dread eternity.*"

lutely necessary for us to unite for our way. We have had social enjoyments left our homes for the Grange hall and unqualifiedly not to accept a free pass. tions. The history of man furnishes protection. What have we to say in the Grange that no other institu- traveled from one to five miles for That court at least should be like Ca- us with this fact throughout all ages. about the price of what we have to tion in this country has ever given us. what? to spend half a day and do sar's wife, above suspicion; and no sell? What have we to say about the We have through the Grange made nothing but what might have been man should vote for the increase of loved land and examine the situation, price of our labor more than a slave friends and acquaintances in every has of his? We take our produce to part of the country, and many of us in market, and take just what they please different parts of the State that will sunshine, beautiful flowers, beautiful clause prohibiting any legislator, answer readily comes to all of us. Our to give. We give for what we wish to buy just what they please to ask. It is said in plaster alone we have made Mere mummies and dummies in each enough to pay all the Grange ever cost tion. There are plenty of topics that in office. transaction in which they transfer to us. We have forever silenced the slide their own pockets just what per gate swindle and I hope will be able to structive to which we as farmers ought cent they see fit. These corpora- dispose of the drive well swindlers. I tions which have been established think, however, we ought to have pur- botany, pomology, zoology, entomolochased our own plaster beds, as we under the protection of laws which they themseives have made or caused were abundantly able to "ave done, for to be made by lobbying, bribery, or fear that fight must be done over any other means they found necessary again. We have materially reduced are fit subjects for discussion in the to accomplish their purpose, have complete control of every department letting dealers know we know of the government. They control what they are worth and showing our Gardner's Lime Kiln Club, but still ability to supply ourselves, thereby we would learn. And f tell you, every industry. The commerce of the country, its highways of travel and showing our independence and com-

manding respect. carriage, the money-its volume, mak ing it plenty or scarce at will, and What benefits may we derive from thus enabling them to set such price the Grange? . This is a broad question, on everything we produce as best suits and I answer, nearly everything that them, till we are bound hand and would prove a benefit may be accom foot. . We have done just what they plished if we work together, for in wished us to do, voted for demagogues on one side or the other that they have Grange room we ought to learn every set up for us, either of which were ready and pledged to do their bidding. body in the land. We should learn by Under the laws and privil-ges extended to them they are piling up wealth by the millions. Where did Vanderbilt and Gould get their immense everything grow on the farm; the best mode of preparing our products wealth. They simply appropriated the wealth accumulated by the toil of for market and selling the same.

We should learn how to judge, feed, the laboring millions to themselves. rear and utilize every domestic animal they pass an edict stronger and surer than can the Czar of Russia and make in use among us. We in the Grange a million by it. Have you and I a ought to stimulate each other to raise good crop, they toll it just what they better crops, better stock, and to better please and transfer it to their pockets store our minds with useful knowledge. It ought to stimulate us to lead just by a little simple edict, that's all. And what do we say about it? O pure, beautiful and useful lives, so that nothing, only freights have gone up, each can vouch for the integrity and and consequently wheat has gone good name of all. Now Brethren, we hold the balance down, and perhaps by this little act of

theirs, done in a moment, they take of power in this country, and if we every cent of profit our good crop gave could think alike and act together, we us promise of, and we, as laborers, lie might accomplish much, but if we are experience and observation. weary and worn just where we started, never to say a word and hold to no all the profits having been absorbed policy nor speak our thoughts or disby these Shylocks. I see here old men cuss what is best because politics are excluded from the Grange, then we and women, comparatively, that have been industrious, prudent and saving, may as well work away sing lulabys rising early and toiling late, year in and go to sleep, hoping all will be well and let the extortioner have bis day and year out, through summer's heat and winter's cold, till your heads show and his way, for I tell you unless we unite and work and stand by our printhe frosts of many winters and how much have you to show for this life ciples and each other, our chains are of toil? Don't show me a few dollars forged and will soon be riveted upon us. All we need do is keep quiet a few and tell me you are out of debt and are rich, and all this. I hope you do more years. I will not mention the causes that are at work to bring this not owe any one and are comfortably fixed. But just sit down and count order of things about, but the few comparatively rich men of the counwith these lazy drones who are bleed ing you. Enter their costly palaces try control all.

Why were not our petitions heard and parlors and see how your wealth has been extorted from you and by our own Legislature when framing wonder that under the present sta e our tax law (which our last Governor Jerome so much boasts of) when we of things communism in all its horri ble forms does not hold sway. To asked that all property should be taxed such a pass have things come they equally. When we asked that the man who holds the mortgage on the even deny the right of the laboring classes to enter into an agreement with farm should pay his just share of the each other as to what wages they taxes with the man who held the must have, calling such acts conspira- deed. They took good care on the cy and arresting them as guilty of other side that the farmer should pay

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

done in a very few minutes. We can salaries of State officers unless the spend time better talking of beautiful proposed amendment contained a whose interest they are working. The be of lasting benefit and enjoyment. nature, ever beautiful and interesting, judge or State officer from accepting is ever worthy our study and admira- a pass under any circumstances while they are the best educated class of men REFORMER. would be highly interesting and in-Dowagiae, Mar. 20, 1883.

The Educational Needs of the Farmer.

that the readers of the VISITOR shall

Worthy Master, Fellow Farmers,

'There's millions in it.'

Does the farmer have any educa-

of souls in this nation, and about one-

ricultural pursuits. It has been wise-

ly said that a nation cannot have a

with equal wisdom be said that a na-

tion cannot fully prosper, having one-

or less ignorant. Intelligence will al-

produce discontent, injustice and ine

to give our attention. Chemistry, gy, all subjects that closely interest us and our vocation, and on which we Beach, Wm. M. Tabor and all other ought to be tolerably well posted, members of the farmer's institute held at Mt. Tabor Grange hall Feburary the price of many articles we use by Grange. We might to the thorough 10th. Agreeable to your request I herewith present to you for publicascholar remind him sometimes of Bro. tion in the GRANGE VISITOR a copy of the essay I read a said institute, on the subject of "The Educational needs of the Farmer. "The reward I ask for this effort in behalf of the farmer, is

heavy material where it is left till to the most profound and sagacious need of the farmer. The thought found nearly as good as when put there, thus supplying succulent green presented by the subject is of such than people of other callings? food much cheaper than roots and in magnitude, that any attempt to do it much less space than it can be simple justice on an occasion of this saved dry. It is health and kind, would seem useless. Like some change to all kinds of stock, of the great monopolies of the day, even hogs devour it greedily. Cows, sheep and calves are very much bene

fitted by it, as it means health and comfort and change. All these subjects and many more need our joint

There is only one subject more I will introduce at this time and that is the religious feature of the Grange. We have our Chaplain, and we invoke the blessing of Almighty God, and brethren, let this not be a solemn mockery. And when we ask our Heavenly Father to bless this Grange and all connected with this Order, may this be a heartfelt prayer, and let a sincere amen pass the lips of each brother and sister in all sincerity. Let our lives be full of acts of love, our days be spent in doing good to those around us, and when the night of death shall overtake ua, may we by the Great Master above be gathered home with the good and great of all lands and receive the full reward for all our toil.

R. DOUGHERTY. Colon Grange, No. 215.

The Outlook Hopeful.

Editor Grange Visitor :-- In your edspecial detriment. itorial headed "Will Farmers' Com-

Let us come home to our own beand see who enact our laws, and in lawyers govern us, Why? Because in this country. Their calling by its very nature gives them a greater knowledge of men and the relations of the varied business of the country, than can be obtained by any other [Messre Wm Brown, E Marsh, J. class of our citizens. Selfishness governs all classes more or less, and is it surprising that lawyers do enact laws that will give their own class a good

living. The farmers yot s put the cunning lawyer in power, and a corrupt press, and corrupt politicians, and corrupt and soulless monopolies vie with each other in deluding the uneducated and unsoplisticated farmer into paying tribute either directly or indirectly to undeserving men and objects. It is useless to extend this picture. You can see its shadow in all secure to our class the God given directions, then doubt not the existence of the reality in all its hideousness. Our interests are involved in its existence, and it is our duty to adopt Ladies and Gentlemen:-In obedience means for our protection. In the scale of wealth we overbalance all other classes as well as outnumber all other classes. How then does it happen that as a class we do not wield the heavily weighted with stones or some signed me is in every respect entitled balance of power, and secure to ourselves at least justice and equity with wanted for use in winter or pring, consideration of the farmers of this other classes? Why are we not more when, if properly done, it will be great land, viz., the educational uniformly successful in our calling? Why are we socially on a lower plane

> As an answer to these questions, we repeat what we said before, we are ignorant of ourselves, we are to a great extent ignorant of our occupation, and

we are ignorant of the responsibilities as well as privileges of citizenship untional deeds, and if so what are they? der this government. In support of We number upwards o' fifty millions the first of these assertions, we find that we are ignorant of ourselves as a half of the number are engaged in ag class. We do not understand our common wants or our common power, wielded through intelligent united lasting existence which is one-half action. We do not seem to understand free and the other slaves. It might that upon our shoulders hangs the d stiny of this nation; that all other classes are dependant upon us to a half its citizens intelligent in pursuit great extent for what they are and hope of its calling and the other half more to be. We are ignorant of the cause that places us on so low a plane. We ways assert its power, to the sure det- do not recognize our opportunities, riment of the ignorant, and thereby hence we must suffer oppression, ignominy and unmerited injustice.

quality. One of the first things the We are ignorant to a great extent of farmer needs to learn is, that the right our occupation. The proof of this to equality in this country was patentexists everywhere. How many here ed on the 4th day of July 1776, and to-day could give an intelligent deenveloped in the hearts of the noble scription of plant life, the elements 7 Patrons, whose blood was offered on producing it and the relative amount the alter of human rights. And unlike of each necessary to produce any parthe law governing patents in these ticular plant? Who can examine a days, the time securing the benefits of given quantity of soil and determine this patent has not yet expired, but its composition, as to its elements of we are forced to admit that many in. plant life, what is necessary to add, if fringements are in existence, to our anything, to insure a good crop of wheat or corn? Who understands This fact leads us directly to investi- definitely the physiology of our doplain." you seem almost to despair of gate the cause of these infringements, mestic animals or the causes which accomplishing the universally con- and whether the causes are in any produce the best results in rearing a tion of probabilities. Of course many say that none can be absolutely so. We are ignorant of the responsibiliheritance in the patent of 1776. Were we educated as a class to our responthere would be no cry of class legislation especially against us. No, we are not educated in political economy or fixed like the little boy, to be seen and kept handy for service but not to be heard. How many of us too true that one politician will exerfarmers in manipulating an election than fifty farmers do? Ah! how many of us use the privileges granted to us by our patent to freedom? Are we not fearfully responsible for all the class legislation and monopolies of which we so justly complain? Are we not responsible for the unbalanced condition of society? Are we not responsible for the absence of the keenest and shrewdest intellects from our farms and kitchens? Has it not been rulable to keep the dull boy or girl at home on the farm while the shrewder ones would be sent to school to prepare for the profession of lawyer, doctor, preacher or teacher, and the fathers and mothers labor even to suffering to furnish the necessary means, and withal sweetening their toil with the vain glorious idea that farm labor is degrading to a being blessed with such intelligence.

APRIL 1, 1883.



-Mary H. Prichard

The Grange.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters: -I am called upon for an essay withwill choose for a subject, "the Grange." the Grange? What benefits have we questions we ought to be able to an trath, whether I am right or wrong.

by our enemies as a huge monopoly, to foster these old political parties and springing up like other monopolies corrupt political organizations. But and where corporations and monopoor hardly to their number or their ob. around and pick up among our citijects. Jim Fisk paid the debt of nature, but his successor was as objecof his father, and when he dies a huge go into politics. Well, politics is de starch, soda, books, paper, nails, iron cate. And it should apply to every coal, everything that we buy, everything we sell, are all all under the direction of rings, bulls, bears, boards pork dealing.

Altohfield, March 12, 1883

crime, denying them the right to set the price upon their own labor.

In view of all these facts the Grange was and is a necessity, and I hope it will be so managed it will meet a'l reout any subject being given me, and I quirements. We united to oppose these aggressions, and by unity de-Well, what about the Grange? For feat the united action of those who what is the Grange intended? What would enslave us. In this we have do we propose to do in and through not succeeded as well as we might have supposed. We are scattered up derived from the Grange?. What are and down through this great country our duties as Patrons? These are all of ours and simply do just as we alswer at least to our satisfaction. I for the demagogues and Shylocks hope every member present will note nominated by party machinery who every objection to what I may say, are pledged to favor the rings that are and criticize it till we arrive at the preying upon us. We are reminded the Grange is not a political institu-The Grange has been characterized tion and I should hope not at any rate

around us and for the same purpose, in my opinion we will never accomviz., self aggrandizement. But not so, plish much till we act together politiit grew out of an absolute necessity. cally and look for our public servants Perhaps there is not a country in the among our citizens who are not strivworld or a time in earth's history when ing for office for the purpose of selling us and living off the spoils. When initiated 30 or 40 members. I have lies entered as a controlling force into we seek our officers instead of allowing been here meeting after meeting and not only the politics but the social men to seek and obtain offices for condition and influence of the people which they are not morally or intelas it does now in this country. There lectually qualified, we will begin to seems to be no limit to their activity make progress. We ought to look zens just such men as we want to fill could have given them all the instrucour offices and then hold them persontionable as he. Vanderbilt died but ally responsible for their acts. Some his son far more than fills the measure one will say, you are advising us to corporation whose little finger will be rived from the word policy, and are we heavier than his loins, will arise on Patrons to have no policy? I believe his ashes, and the number of these we ought to get rid of our party prefmonopolies is legion. Railroads, tele- erences and go for men and measures graph lines, national banks, and com- as one man instead of going for party, binations taking the oil we use for and now then I think we may accomilluminating our houses as it flows like plish something for I believe there are water from our mother earth free, and brains enough in the Grange if we so monopolizing it that millions are unite and set them at work to bring and reading them seems much like made from it. The mills that grind about all needed reform. The Grange the plays of children. There are none our bread, the manufacturers of our is intended to unite and educate us tools and the clothes we' wear, salt, and I wish to emphasize the word edubranch of our business as farmers, stock raisers, wool growers, dairymen, politicians, citizens, statesmen,

to the uttermost, and when he worked his road tax he must look out and get his receipt or he must pay it again, even the return of his road master that he had so worked would not be a voucher.

Why does our Congress withdraw nearly all small bills and all fractional currency when we the people want them and ask for them for our own convenience. Why force on us instead ten cent and five cent pieces (little nuisances) when we ask paper scrip ways did, viz, vote as we always did instead? Why will they not accommodate us in these matters? Simply because our bankers, rich men and privileged orders tell th m not to. I tell you when we send the right men they will work for our interests; but we need not expect it when we send lawyers, bankers and shysters to make laws for us.

> Our Grange laws need overhauling and exemplifying, and our National Grange ought to hear us and we ought to ask it. I have belonged to this Grange a year or two and we have this initiation has been going on, taking valuable time that, in my judg ment, would have been more profitable doing something else. Had our wise leaders seen fit to allow us to do so we tion received in a few minutes. Forty or more of us as charter members were initiated in a few minutes and I have yet to learn if they are not as good Patrons as those who have been run through the regular mill. I suppose all the formality of the masons, odd fellows, good templars and all the rest must come into our Order or we would be out of fashion. To learn all our books well so we could dispense with our ritual would require much time of us the wiser or better for all this loss of time.

> Other societies may fool away as much time as they please, but Patrons' time is precious. If I am wrong in

ceded reform in legislative repre- way traceable to the farmer himseli first class animal, such as we would sentation demanded by our most in- as a class. You will pardon the as- all like to possess. We deem it unelligent farmers, but you must re- sertion if too harsh or unwarranted, necessary to multiply questions which member that we are creatures of habit, that the farmer as a class is the most are so easily suggested, and so few of and having been controlled by parti- ignorant according to his wealth and us able to answer. Suffice it to say zan lawyers and unscrupulous mon- opportunities, of any class of citizens that our system of farming is largely eyed politicians for the past century, composing this republic. First, he is composed of traditions and a calculait will take a long time to fully eman ignorant of himself; Second, he is igcipate the rural voters from their par | norant to a great extent of his chosen | farmers are comparatively successful tisan prejudices, and enable them to occupation; Third, he is ignorant of without a definite knowledge of the assert their independence. The VIS- the responsibilities as well as privi- scientific principles underlying agri-ITOR is doing a noble work, be no leges of citizenship in this govern- culture or horticulture, but we dare discouraged, remember that all great ment.

reforms move slowly. It took nearly Our people have but followed the half a century to educate our people example of other great nations, and we ties as well as privileges of citizenship up to the point of emancipating the see no indications at present, of a here. Remember that we have an in. colored slaves from physical Londage, change in choosing our law makers. and it may take as long to secure the When Rome swaved the sceptre of emancipation of the millions of white empire, she choose her clergymen to sibilities and privileges, having the political slaves from the control of make her laws, hence the great domin- greatest number of voters in our ranks cunning, corrupt political demagogues. ance of the church in all her affairs. The leaven is working among the Why did she thus choose her clergy-

masses, continue to sow the good seed men for this high purpose ?. Because and in time it will spring up and pro- they were the best educated class of the science of government, hence we duce a magnificent crop. Justice and her citizens. They enacted laws sole- are labelled farmer, and our place is truth will ultimately prevail if pushed ly for the benefit of Roman Catholicto the front with energy and perse- ism. They created the priesthood. verance, patriotism seems to have be- bishoprics and the great infallible come nearly extinct among our lead-pontiff and demanded the uneducated acknowledge our responsibilities to ing politicians, and the bitter and dis- masses to support them, and place im- each other by our actions. Is it not graceful strife between leading parti- plicit confidence in whatever priestsans and the different factions of the craft could invent for its own benefit, cise more influence even among the two great parties for the loaves and and enforced these demands by the fishes, demonstrates the fact that they use of the Inquisition or faggoted are destitute of all good, sound polit- stake. The more ignorant the masses ical and moral principles and are were kept the more easily could the only held together by the cohesive domineering element assert its power. power of public pluuder. Money, not Another example, which comes brains or patriotism has secured near- more directly under our own observaly all the United States Senators who tion, can well be used here to illushave been elected in the past four or trate our position on this subject, viz., five years, and money instead of that of English landlord government. brains controls the legislation of that Who are the chief law makers of Engaugust body. When the people fully land? Landlords and lawyers; just comprehend the danger to our free in- that class of men who are the best stitutions from the corrupt use of educated as a class. The means and money, instead of passing it off as a opportunities are facilities which they good joke as they are inclined to do possess under their peculiar laws to now, they will arise in their majesty gratify their selfish purposes, and and sweep the corrupt money changers think you they will cast them aside from power, who have got control of and enact laws that would secure inthe temple of liberty, they will also telligence and equality, or even justice learn in time that free railroad passes between themselves and the tenantry are simply bribes which affect legis- of England and Ireland ? The answer, lators, lawyers, judges and courts, and no, comes to us with no mistaken sound this please drop it as coming from influence the recipients to favor the amidst the groans of the ignorant and of trade. One firm claim they made citizens and friends, in friendship and a rather weak brother; but if I am corporations by way of reciprocity at oppressed farmers of those unhappy

\$6,000,000, off the farmers last year in brotherly love preferring one another. right let us labor to have our work the expense of the people. No man islands. Need we multiply examples What benefits have we derived from shortened that so much time be not should vote for a supreme court judge to satisfy us that education assisted by we have abundant example in the This state of things makes it abso- the Grange? I answer, much, every spent. Think how many of us have unless the candidate pledges himself wealth governs in all progressive na- course pursued by nearly all classes.

Now how shall we remedy these wrongs and failures? We answer. As a class, there is only one way, and

APRIL 1, 1833.

Would we emulate the lawyer, the doctor or preacher, a commercial spec-ulator or even a successful mechanic, we must educate. We must thoroughly understand our business in all its bearings. But, says one, how can we do this better than we are n w doing? Among farmers the pruning of the or-We have our schools both at home and chard will soon be in order, in fact may abroad, also farmers' papers, iostibe commenced at any time when the tutes, etc., etc. All very good. weather will permit, and in the apple But let me ask, are our coun- and pear the sooner the better. If the try schools (where the majori- orchards is newly planted little more ty of our farmers are educated) need to bedone than to remove such really farmer's schools? What kind branches as incline to throw the tree of a doctor or lawyer could you turn out of the proper form designed. out of such a school? Would you The work may be done with trust the life of your friend to the care the saw, pruning shears or knife of a physician who had no other e u Small twigs, or suckers, as they cation to fit him for his profession than are frequently called, and small branches such as could be obtained in our aver may be removed with the knife; those age common schools? Our laws now of larger size, say from half an inch to wisely put no limit to what may be an men in diameter, can be best and taught in our common schools, but let most rapidly done with the large prunany one advocate the introduction of ing shears now found in most hardware any branch of learning in our com- stores, while larger branches, an inch or mon schools other than what the law more, can best be done with the saw. says must be taught there, and I'll Saws are now made especially for this guarantee you will be denounced by purpose, in shape quite narrow and runthe now progressive element. Our ning to a point with the blade about 18 common school education is the only inches long. These will be found no resource of t e majority of farmer-' better, however, except in an occasional sons and daughters and it ought to be case, than the common back saw of the made as efficient as possible. They carpenter's bench After trying both now simply furnish such an education quite extensively we prefer the latter; as is necessary to be used in the pur- let it be of fine cut, sharp and set wide, suit of any calling, and absoluteiv to avoid pinching, and now to the ornothing which especially fits a per chard. son for the intelligent pursuit of If the orchard has been properly farming. Fellow farmers, is there pruned in previous years there will be not a field he e for investigation and found few or no large branches needing

improvement? We should establish removal-only the sprouts along the and maintain a definite course of read- main branches and such smaller limbs ing for our special calling while we as tend to make the top too dense. are practicing our profession.

The farmer ought to have a thor- cording to varieties. The Baldwin, ough knowledge of the political affairs Greening, Rox Russett, and others of a of our country, in order to protect his like open habit of growth, will need but interests from villainous politicians little more than suggested above, while and monopolists, and for this line of the Northern Spy and many others of reading I would most earnestly advise similar habit, will require much more. the patronage of the independent press As a rule avoid cutting large limbs or as the safest and n ost reliable for truth branches, especially those connected and candor. Partisan jolitical papers with the body or trunk of the tree, leavare not always reliable, and in ing the heaviest branches on the side of fact the number of reliable papers for the tree next the prevailing winds to farmers' interests are woefully few. balance the tree in that direction. Do Like our institutions of learning, our not cut too close to the main branches great State contents itself with but one or the body of the tree; the bilge or enwhich has for its object the education largement at the base of every limb of the farmer; while the institutions should not be cut into, the dividing line which educate for the professions and lies between this and the branch to be other callings, which prey upon the severed. When large branches are productions of the toiling farmer, are necessarily taken off trees are liable to scattered conveniently all over our decay from the effect of so large a State. This is another result of elect- wound being exposed to the sun ing professional men to enact our laws. and rain; this should be covered with They are earnest and skillful in creat- melted wax applied with a brush ing and maintaining institutions for a week or ten days after the cutting or the education of their respective as soon as the surface of the cut has beclasses, and that, too, at the expense come sufficiently dry for the wax to adhere-These directions for the apple orof the masses as far as possible.

In connection with this part of our chard apply equally as to the pear, the subject I desire to make a suggestion plum and the cherry, excepting the two to our friends of the Grange Order, as latter will need but little more than the I believe you intend to live and labor removal of dead and dying plants. for the good of our class. My suggestion is based upon the needs of the different treatment, the habit of the tree farmer and the seeming impossibility left to itself inclines to carry naked of securing what we need under exist- branches. The smaller inner ones aning laws and c roumstances. In the nually dying out. Most of the pruning first place, I presume all will admit will be required on the outer ends of

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

ing wood.

removal of the brush until the rew

PROFITS.

business requiring the closest atten-

IMPLEMENTS

Growing small fruits for market is a

canes are free from frost.

Blackberries.

Climatic conditions are nowhere more congenial to the growth of the blackberry than in Michigan. Cold, heat and moisture are admirably tempered to meet its varied wants. It is found growing in spontaneous luxuriance under every concievable disadvantage and wherever the slightest encoursgement is afforded it.

Pruning-General Directions.

Neither old or young, rich or poor savage or civilized, can be readily found who does not extoll its virtues as an article of diet or commend its properties as a sanitary agent, yet strange to say a very large pro portion of our people, and especially the "well-to-do" farming class, are at best inadequately supplied.

The cultivated varieties are of course. ar superior to the wild, both in size and flavor, and with the improved methods of recent years their season of usefulness may be indefinitely prolonged.

In this article it is my purpose to submit a few plain and practical sug- tion and whoever embarks in it will gestions, which if followed, will ena- learn that only in rare instances can ble any one to secure at trifling cost it be carried on successfully in conan abundant supply of these delicious nection with general farming. In berries for daily table use, throughout any event the profits will depend their season of fruitage, beyond this the provident housewife may easily narily ne acre of blackberries will obtain such information as is needful to a continued feast from some lady acres of corn. An over supply some reader of the GRANGE VISITOR for the asking.

SOILS.

Blackberries may be grown on any cant proportions but occasionally also comes a year of "Bouanza Prices," kind of soil, but the extremes of either rich or poor are best avoided. Avoid also with equal care the extremes of dry or moist situations. There will be more or less of these ac-Soils adapted to the requirements of a fair corn crop, whether clay or sand, place is sure to win. are usually productive of satisfactory results, but when a choice is offered, a well drained sandy loam is preferable to all others, an important primary consideration is also that of convenience. When the fruit comes to be in dai y request, proximity to the dwelling will be a desideratum the weary housekeeper will not fail to appreciate.

PREPARATION OF GROUND.

A suitable location having been decided upon, proceed as early as practicable to prepare the ground in the same manner as for corn, except that to ten inches is best. Drag thoroughly, mark one way only, north and feet asunder, using for this purpose a of course, on the inner segment.) one horse, or a light two horse plow going twice at least in each row or until a furrow equal in depth to the first plowing has been made.

WHEN TO PLANT.

It s presumed that plants have been procured and heeled in ready for transplanting immediat-ly at the conclusion of the a ove mentioned preparations while the earth is still in a moist condition-and if the operation is conducted during cloudy or moist weather, all the better.

VARIETIES.

Every well-regulated nurseryman's catalogue contains a bewildering list. It is sufficient to say that where a succession is desired Wilson's Early. Kittatiny, Snyder, and the Lawton will extend the period of fruitage long enough to satisfy any reasonable demand. The first and last named va rieties are not strictly hardy, and away from the Lake Shore will require protection, this however, may be easily accorded where there is an abundance of straw. Of the four named, the Kittatiny is superior in quality, and the Snyder in point of extreme hardiness.

or cut off the terminal buds. This edly have been cultivated in her duty that God has assigned for man will produce a stocky cane, develop school life at Ypsilanti. I have seldom lateral branches, render it less susseen her excelled as an elocution st. ceptible to injury from wind and ma- The scene was brought so vividly beterially increase the area of fruit bearfore us, that we could almost see the raging of the fire, and hear the pray-All sprouts appearing within a dis-

ers and shricks of the dying. tance of one foot on either side of the Lillie Dickerson's recitation, "A litoriginal setting, should be allowed to the Light," was very thrilling. On a grow, all appearing outside of this dark stormy night a light had been limit cut out at sight. Old canes may pla ed in the window by a little chair, be pruned out just as soon as the fruit to guide the mariner safely home. At is removed, but if permitted to stand the command of the father, and in they will be found to afford no inconspite of the pleadings of the little one. siderable protection to the young the light was extinguished. The and tender canes, and during the folfather afterward learned with feelings lowing winter help to retain the snow. of great remorse, that one vessel had However in the early spring, while steered by that little light, and esthe ground is yet frozen they must caped the rocks, while others had be cut off with the least possible disgone down in darkness. turbance of the roots, deferring the

R. P. and Sadie Merrill favored the meeting with choice music on the violin and organ. I wish you could have heard the singing which was carried on entirely by the little children, and if you want to see a lot of bright, wide awake children, just come to Livingstone county, and attend a children's festival.

These meetings are among the most profitable and pleasant of the whole year, as well as of mutual benefit, for very much upon the location. Ordiw find that increasing our children's happiness increases our own. They equal the net products of five to ten are fast growing away from us, and the first we know we shall awake to times occurs in this as in all other dethe realization that they are no more partments of horticulture, and the wholly ours. The world has its claims profits are thus reduced to insignifiupon them, and we would not hold them back from their part in the great drama of life, but the saddened

suffice for purposes of cultivation, but | which nothing but their presence can the second and indeed all subsequent seasons shallow culture is demanded, let us make their lives bright and wherever roots are cut or mutilated happy. The children look forward to suckers will appear, and these rob the parent plant. Deep cultivation is therefore to be avoided, a light double terested in them. They serve to creshovel plow and a one horse spring_ ate an interest in the Grange, among toothed drag are the implements the children, and those who come to which will suit the greatest number listen to them.

of cases, besides they are tools which At the close of this last meeting we should be found on every farm, for received the application for memberother purposes. An efficient prucing ship of E J Hardy and wife, and, now the plowing should be deeper, eight implement may be made from an old with such noted sheep and cattle eight or ten inch flat file wrought to a dealers as W. J. Garlock, E. J. and knife edge on one side, and bent to E. W. Hardy, Charles Fishbeck and south if possible, and exactly eight the form of a letter C, (the sharp edge, Wm. Ball, don't you think Howell Weld on the upper segment, the that is not so, but we are glad that socket of a cast-away hoe, attach a such representative men of the State handle four feet in length, and with appreciate the worth of the Grange, this old dead canes may be cut and and have enrolled themselves for the pulled out without assuming a stoop- cause of the right, and are willing to ing posture or sustaining injury to labor for the advancement of agriculture, and the upbuilding of a nobler and better manhood and womanhood. There is cause for action prompt and decided. Intemperance is filling the land with its blackening curse. Monopoly is grasping in its clutches the reward of the honest toiler. The balance of power is with the American farmer, and woe to this nation if he sells his birthright for a mess of pot MRS. W. R. SEXTON. tage. Howell, March 14, 1883.

to do. Let us not forget our responsibility nor the value of the example we as Patrons set before others. Let us do what we can to save our brothers. I say brothers for I think no sister will touch the poisonous stuff.

MRS. JOHN F. LYKE.

While we freely confess our mutual that this is a step in the right direc-

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of every Patron, farmer, manufacturer, and dealer, to do all within his power to secure the pas-

sage of the same. Also, Resolved, That a copy of these reso-lutions be furnished each of the members of the Legislature from this coun-

JUDGE DRUMMOND yesterday decided the motions for injunct on in the barbed-fence wire case of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company against Jonathan Watkins and others. The Judg- reaffirmed the validity of the Kelly and Glidden reissues, but doubted whether the defendants; was manufactured under the "Watkins spinal barbed-fence wire' patent, had been guilty of infringement. The injunctions were refused, but these annual meetings with a great the defendants were required to give bonds pending the determination of the litigation.

> A GENTLEMAN while bathing at sea saw his lawyer rise up at his side after a long dive. After exchanging salutations says he: "By-the-way, how about Gunter?" "He is in jail," replied the lawyer, and dived again. The gentleman thought no more of it, but on getting his account he found: "To consultation at sea about the incarceration of Gunter, \$3."

Grange feels just a little inflated? No MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO TIME-TABLE - MAY 15, 1882. WESTWARD. A. M. P. M. 4 50 Accommodation leaves, arrives, 9 85 Evening Express,____ Pacific Express,____ 1 85 Day Express,

EASTWARD.			
Night Express, Accommodation leaves, arrives, Mail Day Express, New York Express, tiantic Express,	6 6	50	8

Yours fraternally, Cleon, March 11, 1883.

Windsor Grange.

Bro Cobb :- The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at our Grange on the evening of the date here given :

dependence on transportation companies, knowing that they have done much toward the development of this our noble State, yet we realize that they are to a certain extent, usurping our rights, as producers and con-sumers in selfish gains and unjust discriminations in freight rates. And we believe after a careful consideration of Senate Bill No. 16, now pending in our State Legislature; (Introduced by Senator Pennington of Eaton county),

tion; therefore, Resolved, That we as a Grange, F. H. H. F. tender our tranks to the Hon. H. Pennington for the interst that he has manifested in this matter.

ty, also a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. D. G CARPENTER Sec'y, February 28, 1883.

when three to four handred dollars thoughts will come as one by one rer acre is not an uncommon result. they go out from the old home and re-As a money-making venture it is safe ceive from others the love and care to say, the right man in the right we had given them all their lives, until that lov. and care had become a part of our own existence, and an The first year almost any tool will aching void is left in our hearts

> fill, and so, while they are with us deal of pleasure, and are intensely in-

that our country schools do not secure the branches and as a rule cutting back lege for several reasons. Then my pear orchards of the east. suggestion is, that the Grange Order unite in an effort to establish county agricultural schools, auxilliary and pre- cutting out of weak ones of last year's paratory to the Agricultural College. growth leaving only the most vigorous Certainly the farmers of Berrien and not more than four to the hill, and county could establish such a school these shortened to three or four, feet acthat would be self-sustaining, and in cording to growth and variety. This the end produce a greater benefit to shortening is more properly done with our class than all the co-operative most varieties during their growth in stores and business associations that late summer which furnishes the canes you can maintain. It seems a selfevident fact, that if our educational facilities could be secured at or near home, we could and would secure a remaining. much higher degree of intelligence among the masses and thus be better fitted to cope with our more favored cutting out of old wood and weak shoots. er classes.

In conclusion, fellow farmers, I can do nothing less than to call your attention to the fact that the education al needs of the farmtr are numerous and varied, and that in the present condition of our general education, in comparison with that of other progressive classes, is to be found one of the principal causes of our low estate of citizenship. We have the power to the quantity of fruit of surprising size and quality and ever after will have change the present order of things in this matter. Will we do it, or will we suffer the same to continue and raise in like manner. up our children to follow in our oppressed footsteps? Would you stand an equal chance with the legal profession in governing the affairs of this thinning of the wood or vine in proporcountry, then you must educate equal tion to the growth as the grape. We in degree with him. Would you se- shall not attempt any extended or fascure an equal social position with the tidious rules, but would simply say, sefavored classes, then you must be lect one, or not more than two, of the equally educated in your calling. Fi- best canes, trim out all weak laterals nally, if you would preserve your in- and cut the others back in all cases to heritance in the patent of 1776, then two buds, shorten the main canes to four you must truly and thoroughly ed- or six feet, and the work is done; fear ucate. Respectfully submitted. R. V, CLARK.

Buchanan, March 5, 1883.

MR. NELSON of Eaton county has imported 50 sheep from Vermont said to be the finest lot ever brought into the state. He paid \$500 for one of the far safely wintered 237 swarms of bees, bucks.

to farmers' sons and daughters such one-half to one-third of the last season's an education as our calling demands; growth which is best done with the comand, secondly that no considerable mon grape pruners or spring shears. number of our children can or will This is termed the heading in system take a course at our Agricultual Col. and is also practiced largely in the dwarf

The peach will require a somewhat

Raspberries and blackberries will require the removal of old canes and the with fruit bearing lateral branches which will require the cutting out of weak ones and shortening back of those

Currants and gooseberries if hereto fore neglected will demand a thorough and better educated fellow men of oth- The gooseberry is but little cultivated among the farmers of Michigan, but currants are found in all farmers' gardens and what is required in the way of the one as to farming equally applies to the other. Let every one having a few rods of currant bushes give them a thorough thinning as above suggested, keep them free from grass and weeds, apply a liberal dressing of manure for this season and they will be rewarded with double

GRAPES.

Of late the fruits of the farm or garden, none require so great an amount of not to use the knife or shears unsparingly, it may seem like barbarism to the vine, but quantity and quality of fruit is only obtained in this manner of treat-

H. D. A.

losing only two swarms.

ment.

HOW TO PLANT.

Blackberry roots will not survive exposure to sun or wind, remember that. Prune the plant stock to ten or twelve inches, place the roots lengthwise in the row, sixteen or twenty inches apart, incline each stock uniformly against the same side of the furrow, cover the roots promptly, three to four inches, moderately pressing the earth down with the foot. A little practice will enable any intelligent workman to perform this labor very rapidly and when thus done the work of planting may be completed in short order by follow. ing with an ordinary shovel plow or hoe, giving the roots an additional covering of three to four inches of mellow earth and thus securing to the plant the most favorable condition for ample reasons for continuing their care growth.

CULTIVATION.

If a crop of any kind is grown in the spaces between the rows, corn is the least objectionable, provided the stalks are allowed to remain standing to afford some compensating protection in winter, but the practice is not approved and is only permissible on the score of necessity.

The hoe and Cultivator should be set at work as soon as possible after each rainfall and as often in the intervals as the appearance of weeds indicate their presence to be needful, but not later than the middle of August when to encourage the maturing of the young canes, further cultivation is prohibited.

PRUNING.

When the young canes have at-

Bro Cobb .- Howell Grange has f many years, annually held a children's meeting, furnishing the children with a dinner sumptuous in fare like all Grange dinners, and filling up the afternoon with singing, declamations, recitations and other literary exercises carried on entirely by the children, from the wee lisping voices, with their artless captivating manners, to the boys with their deep ringing voices just entering manhood, and the young miss fresh from school life, and all its confidence and easy address.

face or hands. JOSEPH LANNIN.

Correspondence.

Children's Festival at Howell Grange.

Such a meeting was held Saturday, March 3d, but it is impossible by any words that I can write, to give you an idea of the delightful time we all enjoyed. You just ought to have been there. If I was, one of the gushing kind I should say, "It was too lovely for anything." .It would be impossible to discriminate, every one did their part so well. The little ones brought the house down with their funny speeches, why the lawyer at the bar pleading for the life of his client might well be proud of the oratory displayed by some of the boys in their declamations. The girls essays, recitations select readings etc., were given in a manner creditable to any gathering.

May Fishbeck's essay on "Country Life" was very fine. Gracie Fishbeck's select reading, "Miss Ophelia at Home" was amusing and exceedingly well read. Miss Ophelia had decided upon a trip to Boston, and was beset by dressmakers, corsetmakers, etc. She had nearly lost her patience, having been interrupted several times in the process of dipping candles, and one day, determining to "finish them candles," had just placed the pan of tallow on a chair to cool, when, hearing a knock at the door, opened it and admitted a book agent wishing to sell a book on etiquette, and to show her the excellency of the book said he would sit down and read her a few chapters, but he sat down in the pan of tallow, and, unmindful of the rules of etiquette, made for the door, dripping the tallow on her new rag carpet, and as the weather was cold the tall ow hardened before he reached the door. Miss Ida Howe held the large audi-

ence spellbound through the recital of

Just What He Deserves.

We are always glad to see justice administered. If people break laws, justice demands a penalty for the infringement of those laws. It right good will and good work for any laudable cause whatever has been done, we are also glad to see such labor at least acknowledged. We cannot always repay the work and toil that kind hands and noble hearts have done, but we can try at least and show

our appreciation of them. This is just what Calhoun County Grange tried to do at our last meeting toward our retiring Master Edward White, for the untiring energy and faithfulness in the discharge of his duties as Master for the past five years. The Grangers of Calhoun County, and they were not all members of our Pomona Grange either, presented him with a valuable watch and chain. State Master Luce presented the gift in a very appropriate speech. And we have to again repeat it was just what he deserved. A. B. C.

Cleon Grange-Temperance Question.

Bro. Cobb :-- I have seen no report from Cleon Grange, and as these reports from Granges are gratifying, if of a certain sort, to the readers of the VISITOR. In behalf of No. 633 I give you the following encouraging facts. We have a membership of thirty. At our meeting two weeks ago we had a class of nine to instruct in the third and fourth degree, after which we had our feast. At our last meeting two applications were accepted and two joined the Grange by demit and three more applications will be passed upon at our next meeting. We are taking steps to build a hall that we may have a permanent home.

I am glad that some Patrons are agitating the temperance question as much as they are. I think it time that Patrons take hold and do what they can to root out intemperance. I hope the time is not far distant when it can be said that no true Patron "The Burning Ship." She has great touches the intoxicating cup that tained a heighth of three feet pinch powers of description, which undoubt- clouds the intellect and unfits for every

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sau-days. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:38 P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 7:37. "H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit, J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago. O. W. RUGELES, G. P. & T. A., Ohicago.

L. S. & M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

(Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.) GOING SOUTH.

	NY&O Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way Fr.
Le. Grand Rapids		4 25 PM	5 00 AM
Ar. Allegan	9 17 "	5 40 "	8 10 "
Ar. Kalamazoo	10 15 "	6 40 "	11 40 "
Ar. Schoolcraft	10 50 *	7 22 "	1 40 Ph
Ar. Three Rivers	11 18 "	7 52 "	2 45 "
Ar. White Pigeon	11 45 "	8 20 "	4 50 **
Ar, Toledo	5 35 PM	2 45 AM	6 45 AM
Ar. Cleveland	10 10 "	7 05 4	9 10 PM
A. Duffelo	9 55 4 1	1 10 PM	7 40 "
Ar. Buffalo GOING	NORTH.		
	NORTH.		
GOING	NORTH. NY& B Ex & M	NYAO	Way Fr.
GOING Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland	NORTH. NY& B Ex & M 12 45 PM 7 35 "	NY&O Express.	Way Fr.
GOING Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland	NORTH. NY& B Ex & M 12 45 PM 7 35 "	NY&O Express. 12 25 AM	Way Fr. 5 50 PM 9 50 AM
GOING Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo	NORTH. NY& B Ex & M 12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM	N Y & O Express. 12 25 AM 7 00 "	Way Fr. 5 50 PM 9 50 AM 10 00 PM
GOING Le. Buffalo Ar. Oleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers	NORTH. NY& B Ex & M 12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 " 6 28 "	N Y & O Express. 12 25 AM 7 00 " 10 50 "	Way Fr. 5 50 PM 9 50 AM 10 00 PM
GOING Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Schoolcraft	NORTH. NY & B Ex & M 12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 " 6 28 " 6 58 "	N Y & O Express. 12 25 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 40 PM	Way Fr. 5 50 PM 9 50 AM 10 00 PM 8 45 AM
GOING Le. Buffalo Ar. Oleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers	NORTH. NY & B Ex & M 12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 " 6 28 " 6 58 "	N Y & O Express. 12 25 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 40 PM 4 05 "	Way Fr. 8 50 PM 9 50 AM 10 00 PM 8 45 AM 10 00 "
GOING Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Schoolcraft	NORTH. NY&B Ex & M 12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 " 6 28 " 6 58 " 7 30 "	N Y & O Express. 12 25 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 40 PM 4 05 " 4 34 "	Way Fr. 5 50 PM 9 56 AM 10 00 PM 8 45 AM 10 00 " 12 10 "

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on A. G. AMSDEN.

Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalan

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R. Corrected Time-Table-November 1, 1882.

STATIONS.	Mail an Expres No. 2	18,	E	Day pr				
Le. Port Huron	6 10 A		7	40	AM	7	55	PM
" Imlay City	7 18 4							
" Lapeer	7 42 '		9	10	44	9	22	66
" Flint	8 30 9	64	9	55	64	10	05	66
" Durand	9 03	"	10	27	44	10	35	\$6
" Lansing		66	11	30	44	11	85	41
" Charlotte	10 45	"	12	06	PM	12	10	
" Battle Creek		M	1	20	=	1	28	44
" Vicksburg		66	2	07	**	12	06	66
" Schoolcraft	1 00	66	2	19	64	2	17	66
" Cassopolis		**	3	08	64	1 3	10	44
" South Bend	2 42	66	3	50	**	3	58	66
" Valparaiso		**		25			40	
Ar. Chicago	6 50		1 4	45	46		00	

TRAINS EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		Atlantic Express. No. 3.	
Le. Chicago	8 50 AM	5 15 PM	9 00 PM
" Valparaiso	11 30 "	7 45 "	11 20 "
" South Bend	1 10 PM	9 10 "	1 12 AM
" Cassepelis	1 55 **	9 53 "	2 08 "
" Schoolcraft	2 54 "	10 39 "	8 07 "
" Vicksburg	3 10 "	10 50 "	3 20 "
" Battle Creek	4 00 "	11 40 "	4 20 "
" Charlotte		12 47 "	5 22 "
" Lansing		1 40 "	6 12 "
" Durand	7 25 "	2 56 "	7 50 "
" Flint	8 10 "	8 40 "	8 35 "
" Lapeer	8 52 "	4 18 "	9 10 "
" Imlay City			
Ar. Port Huron	10 20 "	6 00 "	10 25 "

All trains run by Chicago time. All trains dail ept Sunday. GEO. B. REEVES Traffic Manag S. B. CALLAWAY,

es, apply to E. P. Kear informa

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

The April Century.

with ladies, and where the very highest Mrs. Burnett's story, "Through One price grades are used the chances of Administration," which has steadily poisoning are small, but the cheaper grown in intersst, reaches an effective line of goods are dangerous. No color rubs off as does this black. It is almost Century, which completes Volume XXV. of the magazine. The third part of "A Woman's Reason," Mr. poisonous, look out! There is little danger to be feared from red and blue and brown stockings .- Philadelphia Bulletin. Opens in a very seasonable fashion with a frontispiece illustration of George H. Boughton's beautiful pic "Snow in Spring time," and ture.

St. Nicholas for April.

some charming springtide verses by Avis Grey, called "The Summons,"

which are followed by Katherine R.

McDowell's April Fool story, entitled

story, called "The Sad Little Prince,"

characteristic illustrations; and H. H.

contributes an interesting sketch of

Chinese life on the California coast, under the title of "A Brave Chinese

Wings," which describes some of the

curious ways in which certain gifted

animals laugh at Sir Isaac Newton

By the author of the "Peterkip Pa-

pers," but in a very different style, is Lucretia P. Hale's "Alone in

Rome," a true story of an American

mother and her son left without

friends in the Eternal City. A hu morous poem that boys will appreci-ate is "Bob's Wonderful Bicycle," by

E J. Wheeler; a remarkable machine

indeed, if the author is to be believed.

From this unique contrivance the

boys will turn with interest to the

Work and Play Department, where

they will learn how De Cost Smit .

made a paper boat in which he has

rowed two seasons, and how any boy

Of the serial stories, Frank R.

Stockton's "Story of Viteau" comes

all too s on to its conclusion; while

J. T. Trowbridge's "The Tinkham Brothers' Tide-mill" gets the young heroes into a serious predicament.

Among the other attractions of the

number may be mentioned one of

Francis's funny cat pictures; "A New Mother Hubbard," by Eleanor A.

Mother Hubbard," by Eleanor A. Hunter, illustrated by Rose Miller;

and contributions by A. G. Plympton,

Anna Eichberg, L. D. Brewster, Mary

Co-operative Fire Insurance Companies in

the State of New York.

Report submitted to the New York State

Your committee on Co-Operative

Fire Insurance appointed in the in-

Wager Fisher and many others.

Grange, Jan. 25, 1883:]

can make a similar one, at an ex-

pense of iess than seven dollars.

and his attraction of gravitation.

Nicholas's numerous Agassiz

for which R. B. Birch has drawn some

Edgar Fawcett tells in delightful

'Louis's Little Joke."

Baby.

St.

by H. H. Boyesen. Stedman's essay on "Emerson," the most important article in the number, reaches the high-water mark of liter. ary criticism. It is appreciative and discriminating, and deals mainly with Emerson as a poet. Accompanying the article, as frontispiece, is a fine engraving by Cole, from a photograph of ide dity. "At Sea" is a study of the realism and grandeur of the ocean as observed by John Burroughs from the associates will e gerly read Professor Holder's article on "Flying Without deck of a steamship, »nd described in his fresh and picturesque way. Equal ly noteworthy is the accompanying full page engraving of a steamer at sea, which was drawn with the graver by Etbridge Kingsley. Effice Hop-kins contributes a scholary article on "The Song of Songs," in which she discusses the Canticles from the point of view now generally accepted in bib-lical criticism; and H. H. (Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson) fo lows up her pap r in the March number, on the village of Oberammergau, with an entertain

Capitol at Washington," including anecdotes of famous men who have been leaders in congress. In "Plotters and Pirates of Louisiana," Mr. Cable offers the most fascinating chapters principal feature being a graphic sketch of the pirates of Barataria, Lafitte brothers. A richly illustrat+d sketch of "Eugene Fromentin" (which includes a review of the re-cent biography of that artist and author, by Louis Gonze), is contributed by Henry Eckford. Charles G. Leland has the assistance of Mr. Pennell's pencil in his article, "Visiting' the Gypsies," and brings to bear his profound knowledgs of the customs and language of those civilized nomads. An article with curious illustrations,

The poems of the number include "Remonstrance," by the late Sidney terim between the last annual session of the State Grange and the present, to gather statistical information from In the several Co-operative Fire Insuiance Companies doing business in this State, beg leave to report: 'Slave or Master?" and "The That owing to the brie: period al-lotted them for the work they have been unable to obtain as full and com-

Death in the Stocking.

co-operative companies of whom your Every now and then of late one he of cases of fatal poisoning from wearing colored stockings, but the rage for. bright-hued hose continues undiminished, and the demand for the most injurious shades shows no sign of falling off. Fashion rules the feminine world with powerful sway, and, as a prominent now in force is 31,143. The average hosiery manufacturer put it this morning, "women will be in the style even if they know they run enormous risks." "It is not our fault," he said, "if what we sell them poisons them. We must supply the demand or go out of busi-We would much prefer to make only the standard goods, but fancy losiery is now worn by almost every body, and the cry for new colors is loud past year. emphatic, We must follow the and Of the sixty-one companies reportmanufacturers of dress goods. When a ing, fifty four are organized under the new hue or tint becomes popular in silk or woolens we must have something in stockings to match it. Perhaps this particular fancy cannot be reached without the use of poisonous dyestuffs. The dealers don't care and the wearers don't know. Even if they did the probabilities are that they would cry for the goods just as loudly. In our stock here we have thirty six different colors. and, while we pride our selves that they are all 'fast,' and warrant them as such, there are of course some of the shades that will soon come off. It can't be helped. The very best grade of goods give off some color when the feet of the wearer perspire, and it is idle to say they don't. We are particular to use the finest yarns, the most carefully dyed and least injurious, but some of them are really dangerous for all that." What colors do the most damage ?" was asked. "The greens. There is no question that green stockings of any shade is liable to poison the wearer. Of course a great deal depends upon the quality of hosiery. If it is cheap, the more likely it is to poison you. Poor dye stuffs are used and the color rubs off readily. But even the best is far from safe. For my own part, 1 wouldn't wear a stocking with a tiny pin stripe of green in it. You see some people are more sensitive to poison than others. Some can rub the leaves of a poison vine all over their face and hands and not be affected up the least. whereas others cannot go near where such vines are growing without having their faces swelled to an enormous size and their hands looking like light boiled lobsters. So it is when they wear colored stockings. Thin skinned ple who wear green hose are apt to get the poison into their peoblood, their limbs and feet become inflamed and swollen, and if they do not speedily do something to arrest the spread of the poison death will very likely ensue. Now this happens more often than any one has an idea of. I believe that many cases of smallpox can be traced to the wearing of colored stockings. The blood becomes poisoned and this infectious disease is the result. Sometimes, even when the skin is not thin, poison may get into the blood through a scratch; or, as is often the case, the skin becomes rubbed at the heel and the dye makes its way in through the chafed place. Black

jurious. These are very popular now amount to more than \$1,000,000 per annum.

Authentic information has been received by your committee that there are 600 co-operative insurance compa-nies in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, all in a thriving condition, and many are reported as having doubled their risks during the past year. It is also reported that in the State of Ohio during the last fourteen years, the stock companies have received in premiums \$26,000,000 more than they have paid back in losses; 39 7-10 per cent of all moneys received having paid all losses, the remaining 60 3.10 per cent being consumed in prcfits and exorbitant expenses.

There are 1,000 co operative fire insurance companies in the United States, carrying over \$500,000,000 in risks. The cost to the insured in these companies, at an average of \$2 00 per \$1,000 for three years, would be \$1,000,-000, or \$333,333 per annum, showing a saving of \$1,000,000 per annum in favor of co-operative insurance. The annual saving in interest amounts to \$60,-000, making a total saving per annum of \$1,060,000. In connection with these facts it should be borne in mind that co-operative insurance is yet in its infancy, and that not more than one farmer in thirty in the Unite i States is receiving its benefit at the present time. Suppose that all insured in this way; we would have a grand total saving of \$31,800,000 per annum, a sum sufficient to build and equip in the next twenty years all the railways that would be needed for the internal agricultural commerce of the

na 10n. While your committee would not wish to give floancial gain too prominent a place in the Grauge, yet we wish to place ourselves on re ord as believing that saving in finance. through proper co-operation and economy, was in the beginning, is now, and ever should be, one of the fundamental principles of our noble Order. We can no more reasonably expect good results from any organization devoid of this consideration. than we can expect bountiful harvests from barren fields without liberal use of proper fertilizers. Finance is just as necessary to the prosperity, growth and perpetuity of the Granges, as food the proper development of aniis to mal life, or sunlight to the growth of plants. Money, properly used, is a blessing to the individual, the organization, the State, the nation. Improperly used, it becomes a source of corruption and oppression, without it we would lapse into a state of semibarbarism; with it, we may educate and elevate our class, until we can be truly called the noble tillers of the soil, and justly claim a place in legislative halls for representatives chosen from our own number.

We therefore feel it our duty to impress upon the members of the New York State Grange, and through them, the members of all the Subordinate Granges, the importance of cooperation, not only in fire insurance, but in life insurance, in trade associations, and in all ways that promise to add to their social, intellectual or financial welfare.

In conclusion, we wish to call your attention to the fact that the co-operative fire insurance companies of this State have effected an organization plete reports as they desired. Blanks for insurance reports were sent to all Insurance." known as the "New York State Central Organization of Co-operative Fire The objects of this or-Co-operative companies of whom your Committee had any knowledge, with the request that they be filled out any the interests of all such companies in they be filled out an a the State, by adopting more uniform returned early in the month of Janu- methods of insurance, and torough combined effort and influence, to secure just and proper legislation, when-ever deeded, for the protection of the legitimate interests of such companies This organization being the off-pring of the New York State Grange, we would recommend it to your favorable consideration, and ask that you give approval, encouragement and support. While your Committee have desired to be brief, they have been obliged, in order to place facts plainly before you, to present this lengthy report. Respectfully submitted, W. C. GIFFORD,

Department.

COMING. [Suggested by reading Paul H. Hayne's poem, "In Harbor."]

BY SARAH DEWOLF GATWELL.

6

Ladies'

I know it is coming, coming, I think of it more and more, Of the lights that gleam in the harbor, Of the waves that wash the shore ! Surer than huntsman's arrow, Surer than eagles' flight, Swifter than weaver's shuttle, Swifter than watch of night; I know it is coming, coming, I think of it more and more, Of the lights that gleam in the harbor, Of the waves that wash the shore.

The shore of that silent river, Silent, and dark, and deep, Whose waves forever and ever Their awful secrets keep; Where mid eternal shadows, Over that unknown sea, Comes swift and sure the boatman Who waits to carry me. I know it is coming, coming, I think of it more and more, Of the lights that gleam in the harbor, Of the waves that wash the shore. Shall I see those lights in the harbor,

Close by the border land? Or feel in the swelling waters, The clasp of a helpful hand? Will there be surceases of sorrow? Will there be redress of wrong ?

Will my heavy load be lightened? My fainting heart made strong

I cannot tell-I only know It is coming, swift and sure! I cannot tell-I only know "They are blessed who endure !" I cannot tell-I only know I think of it more and more, Of the lights that gleam in the harbor, Of the waves that wash the shore -Good Cheer.

A Modern Convenience.

I have been thinking for a long time of writing to the Sisters who read the VISITOR, something concerning a new household convenience. In articles by Chloe, not long ago she says: "In the care of milk and butter I should think a ping from the New York Tribune concerning the Mosley cabinet creamery, is to tell. I have used the Moseley creamer about a year and the longer I best one in use of any I know about, Mine is the large family size, four cans, each can be said to hold five gallons of milk.

to 32 degrees. This is done by putting plenty of ice around the cans, and yet the milk never freezes in the creamer. If a person has a windmill and can place the creamer where cold water will flow in and out, it is less work than using ice. It is claimed that more butter can be made by this process. Sister Porter of Wyoming Grange, told me she made a quarter more. I have not tested it in this direction but I do know better butter can and is made by the "deep, cold, setting process" than the old way of using pans. The cream is soft and can be churned either sweet or slightly acid, and there are no white specks floating around or mixed up with the butter, life. which are so troublesome to good house-In bestowing the greatest of early keepers. I claim they are the result of exposure to the air, and are dried that we are limited to merely the benevportions of cream which perhaps have adhered to the edge of the pan. If a person lives near town the cream will find a ready sale to those who deal in speech, in being slow to anger and in ice crean, as this soft cream is kept perbeing loth to believe an evil report of a fectly sweet and is of such good qualibrother or sister of our Order, and esty. pecially should we refrain from com-Now, I am going to tell you somemunicating such rumors to any person thing, but don't hold up your hands in outside our doors. It is to be much horror and say, Myra is one of the sort of regretted that any discord that housekeepers who "skims the milk both may occur among our members sides." When ever you wish a glass of should ever get outside, as it works ice cold milk to drink, or wish to make ruin to our best interests, as an Order. a pudding or custard draw by way of the faucet what you require. It is no abroad, it is thrown, like mud, back in detriment to the cream that is rising to our faces, and with much the same effect the surface, and the milk is of excellent -besmearing our institution, yet, how quality. You will be surprised to find ever, with this difference, the blemishes so much richness, and if you feel the are not as easily removed. They can least bit stingy in regard to feeding point the finger of scorn at us, and say, good things to the hogs, you will say it behold this band of brothers, by their is altogether too good for them. After works shall we know them by the by, a the cream is all taken off, the milk has truly righteous judgment. I think it of And bespeak generosity 'mong Patrons all. none of that blue, watery look and taste that skimmed milk has that is taken from sions arising in the Grange should be pans. It is several shades better than confided to no one outside our doors, some of the milk I have found at hotels, but carefully guarded from those who and I believe I should prefer it to the will only use it to our disadvantage, kind that is carted around in the sun making us an object of derision, for we two or three hours in the city. well know that those in opposition to The creamer system saves work very the Grange movement catch like a materially, especially in the line of work- drowning man at the least object which Then let's meet at the Grange as true friends ing and scalding and dairy utensils. If they can hurl back at us, although, in properly managed the cans never need our opinion, it will only be a matter of to become sour, as the milk and cream time before our enemies will be more is taken from them when perfectly reconciled, yielding prejudice to princisweet, rinse them out in pure cold ple. If we persevere in a straightforwater and occasionly put a little borax ward course of conduct, showing ourin the water that they are rinsed with, selves honest. sincere and truthful we And who are more jovial than our Patrons shall surely command their respect in ness. I can take care of the milk of the near future, for truth will eventually eight cows with a Moseley creamer prevail. If our institution is founded easier than I can with four cows and put on principles of equality and justice, the milk in pans. I think I can draw off then is jit likened to a house that is gems for gentlemen.

the milk and cream from ten gallons of built upon a rock, which no storms nor milk, wash. and have the new milk put floods can ever wash away, but if it has

tion, where shall we stop and deal justly

with all? It is not always possi-

ble for us to define the real motives of

an applicant to our Order, and we have

that some have united with the Grange

course, will manifest but little interest

in its proceedings beyond pecuniary con-

My conviction has ever been that any-

one joining the Grange from such mo-

had no such object in view, and as to the

labor, was excluded from society, its

pleasures, its educational and refining

influences. They also saw and felt the

pressing demand for something to afford

the laboring class, a new and expanded

channel of thought, and thereby pro-

mote their self-esteem and energies by a

new stimulent to action. It is true that

into the cans in 15 minutes, but I could not this base, then, after accomplishing not wash, scald and dry pans to hold all the good of which it is capable, it that amount of milk in twice that time. will give place to something better, as The time has come when farmers will progression is a law of nature.

not deny the luxury, and necessity of There is another point, in relation using plenty of ice, and if there is not our duties as true Patrons, concerning a co-operative creamer in the neighbor- the eligibility of a certain class of applihood let each one family get a Moseley cants who wish to join us, which proves creamer of their own, and operate it to be quite a puzzling question, and as its utmost capacity, then the making of we have lately had a little experience in butter will not have so much drudgery the matter, and are liable to have more, the feeling that he had been dismissed; attached to it, and when dealers know I think this a proper time to notice some and discriminate the difference between of the reasons that are urged for and good, and poor butter, between creamer against such admissions. If a respecta- and an American hero, is contributed and the ordinary method, it is then we ble citizen shall request to join our housekeepers will receive a compensa- Order, although his or her pursuit may tion commensurate to our hard earnest not be agricultural, yet, from pure mowork invested.

tives of friendship, we are inclined many I had intended to tell you of some times to favor their admission, often other things connected with household with the remark, that they will do us no conveniences, but my article is of suffi- huit, at least and while in a majority of cient length already. But one more cases this might be true it is not a safe thing 1 will say, if any of you need a standard by which to be governed, and prime of life, which is instinct with new churn, and intend getting one soon, the question is, where shall we establish please look at one of Moseley's and the dividing line?

Stoddard's make, they are the right It would be very pleasant to have all kind and have principle about them. our congenial friends here, to enjoy I am not an agent for Moseley, but only these social meetings with us, but by wish to point out the easier and better our Grange laws, of which we have no way, as butter-making like washing has control, we are strictly forbidden to aca certain amount of hard work connected cept any one, whose pursuits are not in with it, even with modern appliances. direct interest with the farmer. If we MYRA. admit one who is outside this jurisdic-

siderations

Our Duties as True Patrons to each other and the Outside World.

In orginal productions of the pen, we no better guide than the rules laid down are supposed to give our own opinions by our Grange laws. It is well known and experience on any subject on which we may choose to write, and in the through mercenary motives and, of present instance any corrections or criticisms are cordially invited.

Our present subject is one in which we are all interested, and should give much thought and consideration. The authors of our ritual did not intend that creamery would be nice," and in the its promises and obligations were to be heve the organizers of our institution repeated and then forgotten but for everyday use and practice. The lessons taught in the Grange room, are meant has been said and persons differ some with a note added by Bro. Cobb, that to impress the mind of the listener with what on this point. It is my opinion probably the "cold, deep, setting pro- a profound respect for the beautiful that with the founders of the Grange morals there set forth. They were inture." The thought occured to me, why tended to convey lasting impressions, one. They argued that the farmer, on delay writing longer, but tell what you and to exert a refining influence on each account of his confinement to incessant and every member, and through them, on society in general.

In speaking of our duties as true Pause it the better I like it. I think it the trons, I do not forget how much easier it is to counsel right than to practice it, to not because it is the kind I have, but it give good advice than to be living ex can be operated easier than others. amples of the efficacy of wise precepts, and these are they who the world stands most in need of to-day, followers of a as thought has been developed other ob-

faith who shall show by their daily life jects of importance have been presented, I have always advocated deep setting and dealings with their fellow man of milk even in pans, but the cold pro- that they believe in and endeavor fect of the Grange movement will soon. cess I knew nothing of till I began to to practice the principles which be felt and heard throughout our govuse my creamer I could not properly they advocate as being true. In all ernmental affairs, and will ultimately varied institutions and organizations do much toward revolutionizing the sufficient ice or by cold water, but this the great need of such teachers is very wrongs of society. It is my opinion that winter it has worked admirably. I can manifest, and perhaps there is as much this institution has done more to unite get all the cream from the milk in 10 to demand for them in the Grange as in any the farmers in concord and friendship as their promissory note, and would be as loth to dishonor one as the other, and indeed the same might be said of any other citizen, for if strict honesty prevailed, nothing more than promise of honor would ever be becessary. We are informed in the teachings of our ritual to exercise a brotherly forbearance, inasmuch as we profess to be a band of brothers and to be charitable toward one another, remembering that none of us are without our faults and weaknesses, The monotinous life of farmer and wife, and not one who is not fitted for some place of usefulness in the great drama of blessings, charity, we do not understand This hall is our home, and though not very olent dispensing of the necessaries of life, but also in exercising this virtue in a moral sense, by being guarded in our As quick as any such difficulty is noised Of the lake, of the groves, and the trains pasthe utmost importance that any dissen- With tables all loaded with enough and to

grown in intersst, reaches an effective Howell's new and striking story, reveals the heroine Helen reduced al most to poverty after the settlement of her father's estate. She writes an ex-planatory letter to her sailor lover, Robert Fenton, who went away with and Lord Rainford appears again upon the scene. A short story, entitled "Anastasia," with an Italian heroine

ing account of the Passion Play. Most conspicuous among several profusely illustrated articles is Ben Perley Poore's description of "The yet printed of his Creole papers, the wi ose leaders were the notorious appealing not alone to sportsmen, is Barnet Puillip's account of "The Primitive Fish hook."

Lanier; a sonnet in honor of "Salvini," by Robert Underwood Johnson. and, in "Brie aBrae," four "Rondeaux of Cities," by Robert Grant, who sat-irizes the chief attraction imputed to the typical belles of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. "Topics of the Time" are editorials entitled "A Great Metropolitan University, Press and the New Reform," meaning civil service.

APRIL 1, 1883.

True Patrons will regard their prom- Our members seem to meet here on a than all other organizations combined. ises of honor, one to another, as binding true basis of social equality and justice, and if we could only keep before our minds, the golden rule, to do by eachother as we would wish to be done bywhich I conceive to be our highest standard of morality, we would surely be blessed with prosperity in our Grange hall, as well as at our own homes and firesides.

The Grange had its birth with wise men who 89.W

The great need of something to change And thus organized for us the Grange; Their motives were pure, and their lessons are Teaching us how to live as a true brother-

hood

grand,

We hope in the future to brighten

Its walls with paintings and carpet its floors, And the tramp of our noisy feet lighten; That the farmers, whose lives are so burdened with care.

- May have joys treasured here which each one may share.
- We choose not to meet, mid our great city's throng.

But aside in its suburbs to live,

Away from all noise, confusion and strife; The country no better could give;

We have a fine view from our windows high,

sing by.

Of one thing most needful our hall is pos

sessed-A large cupboard full of good dishes, With cook-stove, and fixtures, and tables for

all, We're supplied to the best of our wishes. Our quarterly feasts are attractions not small.

spare Of the best that the farmhouse can yield. We cannot forget that it comes of hard toil-From the sweat of the brow in the field. And as we partake, the old adage we know

To be true, that declares, "If ye reap, ye must sow."

should meet.

Exchanging kind words as each other we greet:

For none are so wise that they may not learn Someth ng useful and good at these meetings

here.

MRS. A. S. PROUT.

Emeralds are said to be the coming

ary. Sixty-one companies have complied with our request, and their reports show that the aggregate amount of insurance carried by these companies is \$61,761,715. The number of policies amount insured in each policy is \$1, 983,165-10. The average cost of insuring \$1000 for three years, as reported by the companies, is \$1.84 or 0613 ceuts on \$100 per annum. As far as your Committee have been able to asertain, all losses have been promptly paid and not a single co operative company has retired from the field during the

State law, and can, therefore, guaran tee as perfect security to the insured as any stock insurance company in existence and at 75 per cent less cost Your Committee feel that the above showing is sufficient to convince even the most skeptical that co operative insurance (for farmers at least) is safer. cheaper and better that any other known plan. We propose, however, in addition to the facts and figures already presented to submit a few comparisons that we believe will be of interest, not only to the members of this Order, but to every farmer in the State and nation. It is an old maxim that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and we believe it is just as true that money is worth its legitimate interest. If we have saved money by co-operative in-surance, that money has been laboring for us, and earning its interest ever since the day it was saved. Therefore the interest upon this ammount is just as really a saving to the insured as is the sum originally saved. The policies carried by the co-opera tive companies average about \$2000 per policy, and the cost of insurance (as reported by the companies) including losses and expenses, is \$1.84 per \$1000 for three years. Let us see what it will cost to insure the same amount for the same time in the stock companies. At three-'orths per cent. (the usual rate charged by them) it would cost \$7 50 per \$1000 exclusive of survey and policy. With policies averaging \$2000 the cost for survey and policy would be \$1.00, or fifty cents per \$1000, making the total cost per \$1000 for three years just \$8.00. Thus it will be seen that we have saved more than 75 per cent, by co-operative insurance. The aggregate cost of insuring \$61,761,-715 in the co-operative companies for three years, at \$1.84 per \$1000, is \$113,-641,56. The cost of insuring the same amount for the same time in the stock companies at \$8.00 per \$1000, is \$494,-093.72. This shows a saving to the A careless and easy going Ohio man companies at \$8.00 per \$1000, is \$494,mutuals of \$380,452 16. This saving whose farm lay near a moderate sized has remained with the insured, and has remained with the insured, and has, as before stated, been worth its lawful interest, which amounts to the snur sum of \$68,481.30 this added to the the principal makes a total saving of roots and in time grew into a hand-\$448,933.55 in three years. Judging some avenue of trees, and a retired from the foregoing statistics, your citizen admired them so much that he bought the farm at a pretty strong price, that if all the farmers in the State as a residence. This is not the way stockings, in dying which logwood is the of New York were insured in costockings, in dying which logwood is the principal material used, are also very in-operative companies, the saving would for willow, cotton wood, etc.

A. J. BARTLETT. Committee

The April Atlantic.

The April Atlantic opens with the first installment of Henry James's Daisy Miller," not the story of that name which everybody, has read, but dramatization of it, with new characters and scenes, adding attractions which will make it quite worth while for all to read it who have read the story as well as for those who have not read it. This is followed by "Pillow-Smoothing Authors," an essay by Dr. Holmes, who furnishes a prelude on Night-Caps, and comments on an old writer, namely, Burton, from whom he makes a copious extracts. Charles Dudley Warner contributes a remarkably excellent article on "Mod-ern Fiction" which is peculiarly opportune in view of the receat discus sions, notably in England, of some leading American novelists. Miss Sarah Orne Jewett has a delightfully characteristic New England story entitled "A New Parishioner." Rich. ard Grant White contributes an arti cle on the "Bacon-Shakspeare Craze," which is remarkably instructive and readable. Bradford Torrey, who wrote a few months ago a paper of peculiar interest on "The Birds of Boston Common," writes for this number an equally interesting article on "Bird Songs.", Elizabeth Robins writes of "Stage Buffoons" in different countries and times. There are poems by Mr. Aldrich, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, and others, together with reviews of important recent books, and the usual variety of the Contributors' Club. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co., Boston

If the Governor of your State has appointed an arbor day, don't not Plant a few trees for ornament, wait. shade or wind-break. Even a lazy

APRIL 1, 1833.

Pouths' Department.

KEEP NOTHING FROM MOTHER.

They sat at the spinning together, And they spun the fine white thread, One face was old and the other was young A golden and silver head.

At times the young voice broke in song, That was wonderfully sweet, . And the mother's heart beat deep and calm For her joy was most complete.

There was many a holy lesson. Interwoven with silent prayer, Taught to her gentle, listening child, As they two sat spinning there.

And of all that I speak, my darling, From my older head and heart, God giveth me one last thing to say, And with it thou shalt not part.

"Thou wilt listen to many voices, And ah! woe that this must be! The voice of praise and the voice of love, And the voice of flattery.

"But listen to me, my little one, There's one thing that thou shalt feer, Let never a word to my love be said, Which her mother may not hear.

"No matter how true, my darling one, The words may seem to thee. They are not fit for my child to hear If they cannot be told to me.

If thou'lt ever keep thy young heart pur And thy mother's heart from fear. Bring all that is said to thee by day At night to thy mother's ear.

Chat on the Cousins.

Good Morning Aunt Nina:-Lay aside my hat and cloak? no, I thank you, I am out on a misston. I am home on a vacation from school, and taking up the VISITOR read Grand pa's letter, and the one from Old Girl. and I am extremely puzzled at the condition of our department of the VISITOR. It can't be that all have gone west to row up with the "kentry" as the darkey said, neither can they all be in school; or if they are some could find time to write if the spirit moved; and so, dear auntie, my mission is to trouble the waters, and see if any will step in and be healed, of ennui, and I just dropped in to say I am on my way to grandpa's but must not go alone, so I will step ashamed of myself for my negligence. across the way if you will be so kind I have kept putting off writing until as to go with me.

with great mows of hay, the cutest tion on our part. place for hens to lay, and in the shed I hope all the cousins have read

air castles, shall bring her hammock, and while gently swaying back and forth, shall recite a poem, and Archie, the mischievous, shall stand by, and "brave with you the danger" if danger there be as he promised, (see Sept. advance the general interests of the 1st, '82)-and after you shall repeat something from Emerson Yee Laura, Pope is one of my favorites. I

never tire reading his E-say on Man: "Honor and shame from no condition rise: Act well your part there all the honor lies.' Fred, you sarcastic cousin, how dare you enter our peacetul domains, now you should do penance and bring something sweet if it is only a song. Nettie Gifford in November 1st said goodbye. Surely Nettie we cannot do without you. Please come and tell us if household duties are detrimental to mind culture. Alice Steward we cannot let you dance, but bring your music and Fred Spaulding will conduct you to the piano and turn the leaves for you, and we will all cheer you right royally; and Old Girl too, shall come and meet grandpa face to

most important of all. "Critic" is welcome, thrice welcome, for a company without a critic would be dull indeed and she shall pay for her privi lege by criticising each of us in rhyme.

What will I bring? Oh! I'll bring a May ba-ket for grandpa. When shall we make the raid? The first of May if that will suit the company. And now, Aunt Nina, havn't we had a breezy chat. I thank you for your company, and bid you a good morn-. ing till we meet again the first of May in grandpa's library. ELLEN. Loch Katiina.

A Cousin's Opinion of Grange Work.

Aunt Nina:-I feel most heartily

now, and if I can take my place be-Is it cold? Oh, no it is delightful! side the rest of the cousins, I will enand we can walk brisk, and chat as deavor to perform my duty more we go. How invigorating this frosty punctually in the future, Oh, Cousins, air is, and to be free from school just don't you see the tired, anxious, alfor one little week. I am just going most desperate look on Aunt Nina's to enjoy it to the full. And Auntie, face? And who is the cause of it? It as we trip along I will just explain is because of our negligence to fill what I will do to punish grandpa for our department with some of our saying he guessed we had told all we thoughts stamped on paper. I will knew and had to wait for a new re- take my share of the blame, and let us cruit; the saucy old dear. Now, I try and not let it happen again bejust know, he has a nice large barn cause it requires a little extra exer-

black and white calves, Holsteins, the address of Worthy Master Woodand further a Jersey with great intel- man before the National Grange at ligent eyes, and the colt, what a beau- the last session. If not, I advise you ty! Well, now I am going to invite to do so, and I think it more instructhe cousins to make a raid on this un- tive than some of the eminent authors suspicious old man, and brave the the cousins have quoted, and he too, lion in his den; we'll clamber over only a farmer. If anything will the hay, we'll steal his hen's eggs, arouse the farming community to the ly approachable in any other way

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

the fruit of his brain labor for the past away, "one by one," so we must fit has proved so successful that we rec few months. "Charlie," who had the ourselves to fill their places, and to do ommend it as a wise policy for future scarlet fever last year, I like your idea this we must educate ourselves while use of working in your young days so as we have the opportunity. Who are to have an easy old age. Please bring to fill the high offices and positions of a quotation from your favorite author. trust throughout the land? It is the Laura, who loves to dream and build young men and women, and to do this we must qualify ourselves so as to leg islate to benefit all classes of mankind. We may never go to Congress, but we can do a great amount of good in vari-

> farmer. Your nephew, HICKORY. Otsego, March 23, 1883.

ous ways, to elevate, educate and help

Communications.

Berrien County Farmers' Institutes-Suggestions.

J. T. Cobb:-It would seem hardly fair for Berrien county to make an attempt to capture the VISITOR, but to consider our geographical position we might make a good corner for a starting point. With a long cold winter just shaking off its mantle of . reariness to don the brilliant habiliments the institutes was as much appreciated of spring, it seems to me a befitting face. And now, one more, last but time to review. The Berrien County Farmers' in-

stitutes have come and gone, the thirteenth or last of the series offers its record in the review of the past. As a member of the county committee on programmes, etc., I have watched the result of these institutes with unusual interest and a few of the conclusions which have forced recognition, are that they are the finest metal link yet brought into use, to draw the members of our Order and those outside into a feeling of unison and action, by allowing them to measure capabilities in the discussion of the many topics which received such review. May I add that the Grange always comes out ahead as impliments which are in constant use are always brighter than those that lie idle, or alternate use and rest. We believe this a very fertile source of adding to the membership of our Order. One who is now an ardent and enthusiastic worker and member of our Order, and whose pen and voice has furnished much entertainment for one short year remarked to me less than half a month ago, that it was at an institute a year ago that they received the first conviction which led him to knock at the gate for admission; and this is but one of many illustrations " hich might be presented. Perhaps one of the greatest benefits accomplished is in bringing before the minds of those outside of the Order the good which is being accomplished by the organization of the Grange. There are those who live near a Grange hall who might never enter it were it not for this class of entertainments. I incline firmly to the belief that we are able mous wealth, as eit for nefarious pur-

The sesignment of topics is a duty of a delicate character, as there are those who think they cannot write upon any subject except that of their own choice. To such we say, make the effort and let others judge. A few very striking illustrations of this kind have happily been exemplified. If the farmers will shake off this dogmatic servitude of folshake off this dogmatic servitude of foi-lowing professional policies of ring and associated press inventions, enter the sanctum of their own courts and fair-ly present and discuss their own cause is provided by the servitude of foi-state of the servitude of foi-sanctum of the servitude of foi-lowing professional policies of ring and associated press inventions, enter the sanctum of the servitude of foi-service of the servitude of foi-service of the service of it will raise the veil and bring to view that monster ghost which is nothing but a mythical bug bear driven over the country under professional dis-guise, for which purpose such topics as the tariff and transportation ques-tion, political training for the farmer, educational needs of the farmer, do our lams deal justly with women, the sottlement of estates farmers versus that monster ghost which is nothing settlement of estates, farmers versus lawyers for legislators, and such of

political and economical questions as form the bed-rock o: our civilization. But do not forget our agricultural college. An essay upon this topic by a graduate of the college given a' one of as any I have ever seen presented and

developed an interest that was manifest by the number of questions asked, and also disclosed the f et of a proper knowledge of the college work. The ordinary topics are easily presented and discussed, but it is the solution of advanced problems which means suc-CEES.

Lest we make this too long, we close by rendering our thanks for the many kind wishes and words which have been spoken for the Berrien County Farmers' Institutes.

> Yours fraternally, EDWARD MARSH

Stevensville, Feb. 12, 1883.

North American Review

In the North American Review for April, the scriptural and the legal aspects of Divorce are presented respectively by the Rev. Dr. Theodore D. Woolsey, well known for his insistance on the indissolubility of the marriage tie, and by Judge John A. Jameson, a jurist whose long experience with divorce cases in Chicago, both on the judicial bench and at the bar, lends to his observations a very special value. Dr. P. Bender, a Canadian who has studied to some purpose the political, social and economic conditions of his country, under the title 'A Canadian view of Annexation, makes a forcible presentation of the reasons which incline many citizens of the Dominion to regard with favor the idea of absorption by the United -tates. Senator John A. Logan sets forth the needs which exists for "National Aid to Public Schools" in the several States and territories. The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby writes of "The Dangerous Classes" that menace the perpetuity of civil order and the peace of the community, meaning the manipulators of corporation stocks and the men who, having amassed enor to reach and interest a class rare- poses. James C. Welling, President

THE MARKETS. Grain and Provisions

NEW YOBE, March 29,-Flour, steady: prices without decided change. Wneat, higher, firm arr moderate speculative trading; No. 1 white,

without decided change. Wneat, higher, firm er; moderate speculative trading; No. 1 white, \$1.11's; No. 2 red, Apr., \$1.19's(1.20's, Corn, %@lc higher; mixed western spot, 61@68's Oate, % @ % higher; western, '0@57. Pork, quiet, firm; new mess \$18.00@19.25. Lard, triffe better, steam rendered, \$11.52's. TOLEDO, March 29, -Wheat, firm, higher; No. 1 white, \$1.08; No. 2 white, 94@95; rejected. 72's; No. 2 red, \$1.10's(0.11. Corn, firm, high-er; high mixed 57; No. 2 spot, 55's; rejected 15's; nolgrade, 40@49's(. Oats, st ong; No. 2 spot, 44's; rejected 42. Clover seed, strong; prime mammoth \$8.90; prime med, \$8.45; No. 2, \$8.20. DETROIT, Mar. 29, -Flour, \$4.75@5.00. Wheat Flour. Wheat. Corn. Oats.

27.605 499

Groceries. CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT. 2@21/2 timothy 1.45-62

Live Stock.

CATTLE STEADY-HOGS ACTIVE.

CHICHGO, March 20.-Cattle-receipts, 6,000; steady, strong; exports 186.80(27.15; good to choice shipping, \$6.00(26.50, common to fair, \$5.50(26.59); butchers, \$2.25(55,00)(26.51; stock-ers and feeders, \$3.50(26.510, Hogs, receipts, 10,000; active firm; 5c higher; light \$7.00(27.65; mixed vacking \$7.00(27.50; heavy packing and shipping, \$7.50(28.00).

M. H. SMITH'S **GRAIN GRADER**

And Seed Separator, the Best Fanning Mill in use.

Works Established at Law-

ton in 1860.

Patented March 29, 1870; Im proved in 1882 and 1883.

My mill is well known by the Side Spouts and being marked: "Patented March 29, 1870; Improved 1882 and 1883," None Genuine unless it has the side spouts and so marked. Farmers! you will have an opportunity to purchase these genuine mills, improved this year of my agents. o marked. This is the only Fanning Mill Manu-factured in Lawton, Mich., and any assertion

Of unprincipled and dishonent tricksters. The fact that counterfeit Fanning Mills are built and marked in imitation of mine, and claimed to be manufactured in Lawton, Mich., when they are not, is un-questionable evidence that it is a fraud, gotten up on purpose to mislead. Farmers! do not be deceived and purchase this Bastard Mill of irresponsible parties, but purchase the Genuine "Grain Grader and Seed Sep-arator, patented March 29, 1870," with sponts leading through the side of the mill, of my agents. Yours truly,

MYRON. H. SMITH.



W. H. CARDNER SEED GROWER OF MOLINE,

Is still alive and selling a finer assortment of seeds than ever before at prices to astonish the natives. Many varieties below seedsmens' wholesale prices. Send for price list.

INSECT POWDERS and FERTILIZERS. The cheapest and best INSECT ANNIHILA. TORS, PALMER'S PLANT AND VINE PROTEC-TOE, and HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT, a profit-Tok, and HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT, a pront-able fertilizer for all lands, sure death to all insects, harmless to man or beast: Only \$7.50 per barrel, (200 pounds;) 25 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., 60 cents; 5 lbs., 35 cents; 1 lb., 10 cents. Warranted or money refunded. To be used on potatoes, vines, flowers, and trees. Seeds are warranted also. flowers, bushes,

To show that I mean business I will sell for two weeks from date of this paper or while stock lasts at the following extraordinary low prices below general wholesale rates, viz: Mammoth Pearl and Harlequin potstoes, large, fine stock; and Red Brazilian Arti-chokes, true and improved, also White French genuine, yield for me for two years 900 bush-els per acre. Either at \$1.50 per bushel, 50

cents per peck, 10 cents per pound. California Dent, true 8-row-d, broad, deep, yellow kernels; new, very scarce, extra quality for table or field, green or dried. The ear-liest Dent, 1 pint, 15 cents; 1 quart, 25 cents; 1 peck, \$1 00. Sibley's Pride of the North, extra early dent corn, 15 cents per qt; 4 qts. 50 cents; 1 peck, 90 cents. Sweet Corn. the earliest, medium, or late, 1 quart, 20 cents; 5 quarts, 75 cents

White Silver Skin or Portugal Onions, Yellow Danvers Onions, 1 pound, 1.25 5 pounds of either, 10 cents per 1b. reduction. 25 "

25 100 .. 35 4

Other varieties in proportion. Boxed or bagged and delivered at freight or express office. To show the extra large packages I put up

I will send upon request to every Granges a sample packet free, of seed kept over one sea-son. Prices for seed by the quantity to Grangers given by request.

Remember 21 to 71 ounces of choice Beans, Corn, or Peas generally for 5 cents. N. B .-- All seeds left over one year at half

For full particulars address

W. H. GARDNER, 15feb MOLINE, Allegan Co., Mich.

Evergreen and Ornamental Trees, JAMES A. TAYLOR

At his nursery at Kalamazoo, Mich., is offer, ing for sale a fine stock of Evergreen and Or-namental Trees, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, etc. Among the stock are Strawberry Plants, etc. Among the stock are 25,000 Norway Spruce from two three feet high, at from \$10 00 to \$25 00 per hundred, These are fine, bushy, transplanted trees suitable for hedges or ornamental purposes. A fine stock of larger Evergreens of different kinds at proportionate prices. For more information in regard to prices, etc., address

JAMES A, TAYLOR, Kalamazoo, Mich 15marit

Sucker State Strawberry Plants.

50,000

First-class Plants for sale at \$10,00 per thousand; Second class plants at \$8,00 per thousand, \$2.00 per hundred; Fifty at one hundred rates, 500 at one thousand rates. A liberal reduction on all orders above 5,000.

Sharpless and Monarch of the West

Terms cash in all cases on first-class refer nce, six months time.

JOHN B. MILLER, Anna, Union Co., Ill.

PATENT IMPROVED

to the contrary is a falsehood.

Farmers, Beware!

Lawton, Van Buren Co., Mich.



ment got asleep.

of book learning, so much the better. do. He might get enlightened enough We cannot wait to argue the point to vote for his own interests, and be but will lay the case before her and raised to a higher level than he has ask as a favor to the cousins that she hitherto occupied. come to the picnic and bring from the If the farming class of the United Green mountains and some of the of getting a living.

let the calves loose, untie the colt, and assertion of their rights, the facts that ride the gray mare without bridle or are stated in that address ought to saddle, and then we'll enter his sanc- show them that persons of other protum sanctorum and present such an fessions are going to legislate for the article as we have brought for his farmer. You rarely find the man but edification, and then if he dont give who looks out for self-interest first us a vote of thanks we'll smuggle him and foremost every time. And i, you away as the Masons did Morgan. send lawyers to Congress to make the Do you consent? Yes, thank you, now laws, they will make laws to benefit we will call on Sweet Briar, because the lawyers. And to the bankers or she lead last year when the depart- any class of men. But the farmers don't know enough to legislate and

Sweet Briar is deep in the my-tery make laws. Oh no, that never would

storehouse of her mind something States, do not educate themselves, jolly and quaint that will put every and their families, rouse themselves one in a good humor. Next is Sun- from this lethargy, and take part in flower gathering the sunlight from the law making department of the every countenance; please bring what government if the farmers do not asyou have gathered. Lina lives in the sert their rights, if they ignore the land of the trailing arbutus, we are lessons of observation as they have in so glad, please bring a garland of that the past, before they are aware of it early flower, also a bunch of wild they will be in the same predicament pansies and some winter greens. Ben- that the farming classes of Europe are ton Harbor shall bring pebbles from at the present day. Deprived ef eduthe lake shore and some of the enter- cational advantages, over-worked, prise of that busy little town. Ver. "nd oppressed, their whole thoughts mont Girl may bring the spice of the and efforts are centered on the matter

sturdy Green Mountain boys with The men who are in Congress have her; with a breath of the grand old been considerate of the interests of the ocean. "Granger Girl" must speak a farmer, and so of course, they have good word for the Grange in gen diminished the tariff on wool, so as eral and the GRANGE VISITOR in to allow the wool of foreign countries particular; Ella Spaulding will write to compete with ours, and lower the something of interest to us all. price accordingly. All for the benefit "Pretty by night" whose name is of the wool growers of course. And suggestive of bits of bright ribbon, the reason that this law interests me rich lace, and a cosy fireside, we are is because I have just started in with sure will answer on call and bring a half dozen sheep and calculated to brightness with whatever else she make a fortune, but ah, what a shock may present. "Hickory" is tough to my exalted aspirations. But to be and firm we may expect something sure it is all right, for they are the lasting and yet pliable, perhaps he men you farmers elected to make the will bring some nuts to crack. Do laws. The manufacturer, and all please, and we will all take a hand at classes of men are protected by the cracking them. "Will" shall write a laws of our land. But the producer is poem we are sure he is a poet. he protected? His interests are of "George, robust with ncble physique, little worth. And laws that benefit the committee may not be amiss. shall come laden with bits of romance, others ought to benefit him, so Mr. scraps of history, tit bits of fun as his Singleton, of Washington, advocates. nature dictates. "Brown Thrush," The farmers' wrongs have to a cer- to exchange talent appointing about dear little Brownie, shall bring rosy tain extent been righted. But it is five on duty for each place, and adonecks, bright eyes, and describe the only a main accounter. And it will vising that each place be supplied with scale of the "little wile well wiled." "Tree Spacing?" whose ideas on the our Order will be realized. Some of cal talent in case of non-compliance lator question were sound shall bring our most earnest workers are passing of those regularly appointed. This GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

where we may interest them in mitters they would never glean from reading. The ignorance of the uneducated class of farmers can be penetrated, broken in upon, and this class educated by throwing around them the protecting influences which are issuing from the better class and from organized systems.

It is enabling many to see the practical demonstration of the fact that there are many among us who are capable of presiding over bodies with ability and credit to themselves and the cause. We have seen presiding officers in these meetings presenting essayists and speakers with as much grace and ease as may be seen anywhere. Another very commendable feature is the ambition inspired in our I was requested to send notice for publication young people to furnish the very best in the VISITOR. of music for .hese occasions. We have certainly listened to music at these institutes that was worth all the cost with the programme thrown in.

Some have thought it would be a beautiful and entertaining feature to concentrate all into three or four institutes in the county. While this may be a very pertinent question, I enter my most earnest protest, and ask all to consider well before moving in this direction. A hint to the wise is sufficient. It is not the righteous but sinners who need the missionary. My observations after attending six of th se meetings, and from what I have gleaned from those who have attend ed others has given me great confidence in the system. So much so that I would advise every county that has a Pomona Grange to take advantage of some of the interesting meetings for making arrangements for a series in their respective jurisdictions for next winter, and if no council or Pomona Grange exists, any Subordinate Grange ought to be equal to the emergency. Prepare your programme, don't be afraid to use the local press or other means to properly advertise. A word as to the course pursued by Knowing that a prophet has no honor in his own country, their effort was

olumbian Univer-ity, treats 'Race Education," the problem that confronts the philosophic statesman of the presence in our body politic of a strong Negro contingent. The Water Supply of Cities" is discussed by Charles F. Wingate, "Ethical Systems" by Prof. F. H. Hedge, "Street Begging" by Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, and "Criticism and Chris-tianity" by O. B. Frothingham. Published at 30 Lafayette Pace, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

How solemnly true it is that the aws of death are not half so dreadful as the "jaws" of life.

THE REAPER DEATH.

PIERCE. - Diel January 26, 1883, Brother Dewitt C. Pierce a worthy member of Ravenna Grange, No. 373. By vote of the Grange

THOMAS D. SMITH Secr'y. Ravenna, March 22, 1883.

GILL .- Died January 15, 1883, in Virginia, whither he had gone on a visit. Bro. E. madge Grange, No. 639.

WHEBEAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom, has been pleased to take from our number by death, our beloved brother and feilow laborer. Therefore, Resolved, That in the death of Bro. GILL

we mourn the loss of a true and faithful brother and earnest laborer, a congenial friend and neighbor. Resolved, That with sorrowful hearts we

bow to the Divine will, and heed the warning "be ye also ready. Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved

family our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad afflction. Resolved, That our charter be drap d for

sixty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents and wife of the deceased, and also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publica-

PRAY .- Died at her home in Windsor, Eaton county February 12, 1883. Sister Esek Pray aged 48 years. A charter member of Windsor Grange, No. 619.

WHEEKAS, After a long and psinful illness the Angel of death has taken from our circle another of our most faithful members. Resolved, That in the death of our beloved Sister, our Grange and her associates have lost a dear friend, whose cheerful presence, quiet demeanor, and words of wisdom long be treasured in the hearts of the neighors; but more especially will her husband and children miss the loving kindness of the dear departed wife and mother. Resolved,

That this Grange tender its ympathy to the sorrow stricken brother and family, whose pathway is thus darkened; well knowing that the greatest consolation to sor-rowing friends is the promise of a better life beyond.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for

tor, strictly a frigerator. The cream is taken from the top and is clear of sediment. The most complete arrangemen f sediment. The most complete arrangement Farmer and Dairyman in existence. Agents Send for circular and price list MCCALL & DUNCAN Schoolcraft, Mich.

IS THE TIME NOW

To go west and select from 2,000,000 acres of lands which I offer for sale in the best part of the west. But, before you go west, please look over the long list of lands which I now offer for sale in Berrien county, Michigaa. This list comprises about 4,000 acres of fruit, farm, and sock lands, among which may be found fine fruit farms, with palatial residences, and every variety of fruits indigeneous to this unrivaled Lake Shore region. A large number of small fruit farms, of ten

forty acres, located in the center of the fruit-growing region, at prices from \$25 per acre, and upwards. 1,000 acres of timbered lands of best quality

for fruit growing or general farming, situated alorg the line of the C. & V. M. R. R., between Stevensville and Bridgman stations. These lands have but recently been placed on the market, and consist of some of the most desirable land in the State of Michigan, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers at \$10 to \$25 per acre, on favorable terms.

2,000 acres of wooded, hill and vale, on the K GILL, aged 26. A Worthy Member of Tall- Lake Shore, at prices from \$2 to \$4 per acre, cash. These lands were partially denuded of timber by the great fire of 1871, but are now

covered with a dense second growth of timber, schrabs, wild frui's and grasses, and all favorably located for fruit growing, and have been proved well adapted to sheep and stock grow-

ing. For maps and pamphlets, descriptive of western lands, and rates to all western points, or for bills and circulars giving lists of Michigan lands, call on, or address

WM. A. BROWN,

Emigration and immigration Agent, Fruit grower, and dealer in Real Estate, Stevensville, Michigan.

laprtf



Causes. Trade Marks, Copyrights, Assign-ments, Caveats, and Mechanical Drawings. Circulars free. 16 Portage stre aprlt KALAMAZOO, MICH.

TRY MY

New Extra Early Sweet Corn Three cents per package; ACME TOMATO.

Five cents; CHOICE LETTUCE, Three cents:

White Winter Radish. Three cents

PEERLESS WATERMELON, Three cents:

CARROTS, 3 Cents New Double Sunflower, 5 Cts, The collection postpaid for 25 cents. W. E. WEST, 15mar2t N. Lansing, Mich.

SPRING-TOOTH HARROW



One of the best Farm Tools ever sold. No breakage of Bed Pleces as we do no Cut Them

THE BEST TOOTH HOLDER EVER INVENTED laving flanges cast on each side prevents lateral ppring, thereby preventing trailing. It is impossible spring, thereby preventing trailing. It is im for the Tooth to get loose and wear the woods count of its peculiar construction.

Tried and Tested Successfully. Gives General Satisfaction.

Adjusted by moving the Nibor bead puched on the both from one depression in the casting to the other.

TOOTH CANNOT SLIP.

Simplicity and Durability.

Simplicity and Durability. We use the best of step [oi] tempered], and the best of white oak in the construction of our implements, All castings are made of the best iron. Are with proper care one will last for years. Farmers can save the price of one of these Harrows in a very short time, in time and labor saved in going over the ground, as once going over prepares and mel-lows it up in such a condition to receive the seed as would not be obtained in going over three or four times with any of the ordinary Harrows. It is also the best seed-coverer in the world. Ground prepared by this Harrow will yield a larger crop than by any other agricultural implement, be-cause it pul-erizes the ground thoroughly, cuts the soil from the bottom, shakes it up and leavest it in a lose condition; in so doing it shakes out all grass, thistles

condition; in so doing it shakes out all grass, thistles and weeds, leaving them on the surface in the sun where they die much quicker than if half covered up. This is our fourth year as manufacturers of SPRING FOOTH HARROWS. We have made several improvements hereby our Harrows do better work than last season. Liberal discount to the trade. For terms, prices

Address CHASE, TAYLOR& CO., Manufacturers, Kalamazoo, Mich 15mar6t





quantity of CAREFULLY SELECTED AND THOROUGHLY TESTED Seed Corn, pur-Send for circular, prices and sa

Eliram Sibley & Co., SEEDSMEN, Chicago, Illinois. Special prices on cer lots shipped direct fro lanr4t

The Dish Demon.

BY ELEANOR KIRK.

Mrs. Leonard had washed the break-fast, dinner and tea dishes. She had prepared food to fill these dishes, and had swept, dusted, churned and scrub-bed. In fact, every housekeeping de-tail that ne. ded attention had received tail that needed attention had received it, and now Mrs. Leonard was not only tired in body, but worn out in spirit. The tea dishes had gone hard. There is nothing vicious or eccentric about Mrs. Leonard, but it is a fact that on this occasion she was possessed with a sudden desire to break every dish on the table. Mrs. Leonard held herself to a strict accountability in all thing-, and this revelation of latent wickedness was most appalling. The exhaust ed housekeeper could find no shadow ed housekeeper could find no shadow of justification or excuse for the temp-tation that had so sudenly seized her. The idea of a respectable woman and a church member wanting to break dishes! What if she had become a little more off her guard, and the temptation a little stronger! She shuddered at the more off her guard, and the temptation a little stronger! She shuddered at the thought. At this crisis her husband, Deacon Leonard, came up from the barn. "Chores all done," he remark-ed, cheerily, "and old Bill will be around in a few minutes to take us to meeting. You've got to change your gown, I suppose?" 'I never can go to the village to night,' Mrs. Leonard replied. 'I am so tired that I can hardly drag one foot after the other."

after the other." 'Old Bill'll do the dragging,' said

the deacon, good naturedly. Mrs. Leonard might have said she

was sick, for she was in soul and body, but she thought of the supper dishes, and moved silently away to "change her gown."

'You had better step a little lively,' the deacon suggested, wondering why it was that every day that passed found her less and less interested in spiritual things. She was a model housekeeper. Her butter was the best in the country, and, in fact, everything that left her hands was as good as it possibly could be. But she had grown very careless about her church duties, and the dea-eon decided to charge her with her der eon decided to charge her with her der elictions on the way to the sanctuary. He was a kind-hearted, zealous, obtuse man, with a strong physique and a healthy temperament. There was no reason that he could see for his wife's apparent indifference to the things that most interested him. That phys-ical fatigue could have anything to do that most interested him. That phys-ical fatigue could have anything to do with spiritual observation to the things and much abused, and have cried a good deal when I could do so in secret with spiritual obscuration never oc-curred to him. A body was a body but I neve and a soul was a soul. each living its Mrs. Snepherd responded. 'I have disown life quite independently of the other. Deacon Leonard would have had grave fears for the person who hinted at any such relation between them. His wife had allowed herself to become careless and indifferent and to become careless and indifferent, and it was his business to labor with her. So after awhile he broke the silence by the following remark: 'Let's see, was it last time or time afore that you got asleep in the evening meeting?

'I've been asleep every time that I've been lately,' Mrs. Leonard replied with burning cheeks, and then added, 'I suppose I shall do the same thing to night

But you didn't use to do so', said the deacon.

'No, I didn't,' his wife replied, 'but I don't think I'm as strong as I used to be. When night comes I want to go to bed.'

"But look here, Mary. You know yourself that you ought to go to meet-

Mrs. Leonard replied, in a voice that trembled pitifully. 'I think I know just about how you feel,' said Mrs. Shepherd, after a mo ment's pause.

'Oh, no you don't,' her guest responded, quickly. 'No one can imagine how wicked and how wretched I am.' 'I can,' and the minister's wife took

her hand in hers, because I've been have at last become so rasped with the details of drudgery, and the con-stant strain upon them, that they have at last taken the reins in their own hands, and now drive you instead of your mastering them. Our nerves are most excellent servants, but most desmost excellent servants, but most des-potic masters. Let me tell you some-thing of myself. I once had the care of a very sick friend. For three months I was occupied day and night. After a while I found myself grow-ing very irritable. The voice of the suf-ferer calling me from my sleep in the night would make me positively an-gry. Now, the best pert of me was gry. Now, the best part of me was not angry. I would have sacrificed

tinchess. For a long time the fire wouldn't burn, and when it did the water in the kettle tasted of smoke,

and I was obliged to wait for more to heat. All the time I knew my friend was absolutely suffer-ing for the drink, and at last my nerves became so excited that it was with the greatest difficulty that I prevented myself from throwing the cup and saucer across the room. All sorts of horrible things came into $m \vee mind$, and it was only by the supremest ef-fort that I kept myself from shrieking fort that I kept myself from shrifking out at the top of mv voice. Nobody can tell how conscience-stricken I was when I took that cup of tea to my friend. I felt myself not only dis-loyal to her, but absolutely deficient in every womanly grace and christian the top of mv voice. Nobody my friend. I felt myself not only dis-loyal to her, but absolutely deficient in every womanly grace and christian the top of mv voice. Nobody my friend. I felt myself not only dis-tione to her, but absolutely deficient in every womanly grace and christian the top of mv voice. Nobody my friend. I felt myself not only dis-tione to her, but absolutely deficient in every womanly grace and christian the top of mv voice. Nobody and well stocked farm. FOUR YEARS are required to complete the course embracing Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, English Languages and Literature, and all other branches of a college course except Forattribute. The next morning a deliri-

ous headache settled the question, and I was in bed for more than a month. My nerves have never recovered from the shock, and I doubt if they ever will." 'I want d to break dishes to-night,'

Mrs. Leonard sobbed. 'I supposed it was as bad as that,' Mrs. Shepherd replied. 'Is it the first time you have ever felt destructive?' 'The first. I have feit very cross but I never before wished to break

covered that my nerves and I are two distinct individuals. If reason has the helm, then our nerves work in harmony with us, but if they are ig-nored or abused, they run riot with the body and stultify the soul. Tonight it was your duty to go to bed. The religion that hasn't common sense in it is no religion at all.' 'But what shall I do to-morrow?'

Mrs. Leonard inquired. 'I see but one thing to do, and that is to have some one to help you do your work.'

'But I don't think my husband will consent to such an arrangement."

'Try him, said the hostess, 'and I will call upon you in a few days and see how you make out.'

Mrs. Leonard did as she was told,

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Grange Seal Stolen. Sign of Caution-An Impostor Exposed!

represents a fine Patrons, Some one unknown to me PLATFORM SCALE entered the apartment where the Seal that will weigh of the Knickerbocker Grange was, from one-half of and stole impressions of said seal on an ounce to 240 sheets of writing paper and one E. A. pounds. It has a Quarterman has been using said brass beam, steel sheets of paper with stolen seal on bearings; size of signing himself "Yours fraternally." platform, $9\frac{1}{2}x12\frac{1}{2}$ He was not a member of the Order inches, warranted even. The seal is used by him in perfectly accurate, various ways, to impose an inferior paint on Patrons, making them think they are buying the Patron's Ingersoll Rubber Paint. We have letters from \$4.50. This is a Rubber Paint. We have letters from several who have parted with their Rubber Paint. We have letters from several who have parted with their money for a worthless Paint in this to have one. Send way. Masters, Lecturers and Secre- in your orders at just as much as ever; but my nerves had got the upper hand, and ali I could do was to keep their secret. One ter aloud in Granges and public meetter aloud in Granges and public meet- vances the price. Fraternally, ings.

O. K. INGERSOLL. 76 Fulton St. New York, P. M. Knickerbocker Grange.

The State Agricultural College,

This institution is thoroughly equipped, hav-



THE ACCOM-PANYING Cut

They weigh, boxed, 45 pounds, so that the freight on two will be the same as it would be on one.

SEEDS. SEEDS. 1 March SEEDS.

Vegetable and field seeds of every kind and variety from the best growers in this country and Europe at wholesale prices to Patrons. If you have not already received my Catalogue for 1883 send for it. COFFEES,

TEAS. Are at their lowest prices. Now lay in your supplies before the reaction comes. All other Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Dry goods, and Cloth-ing I can furnish cheaper than you can buy elsewhere. If you come to Detroit in person to select your goods remember that I can save you from five to ten per cent if you will let me make your purchases. I handle all kinds of Farm Produce on commission. If you have anything to sell send it to me and I can do you a great amount of good, as hundreds can testify who ship me all their produce and buy their goods of me. Try it just for once and learn for yourselves. SUGARS.

GEORGE W. HILL, Detroit, Mich,

And and and a state of the stat	
GREENWOOD STOCK FARM. I have for sale a few	A
CHOICE YOUNG SOWS	Ma Pa
POLAND CHINA BLOOD	Urered f
hat 1 have bred with care. Stock recorded to Ohio Poland China Record.	ed antil sent free struction
Farmers wishing stock of this kind will find for their interest to correspond with or visit B. G. BUELL,	AND TIT
Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich.	LWAYS GET THE. LL AGREE
RHEUMATISM.	THAT Fami
All Pain Cured by First Treatment, ABSOLUTE CURE	One yr - \$1.
WARRANTED	Six mo \$0.7 Three mo\$0.4
hen Directions are followed For full in formation, Testimonials, Circulars, etc.,	THE LEV and other states, w reliable general ne
Address with stamp or apply to ROF. GEO. M. RHODES. Universal Dispensary, 351 Lyon St.	What oth-) "It ers say. { doll
GBAND RAPIDS, MICH.	good general famil plan and purpose." its prosperity."Mr
ecifics for all Chronic Diseases on hand.	and out-spoken. I widely read and lift would do more to t SAMPLE FR.
ew Harness and Trunk Store,	ldectf
F. KININMENT & CO. ,	1
anufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers in	A am am

Harnesses, Trunks, Blankets, WHIPS, Etc., 117 Oanal St., Grand Rapids, Mich. All work our own make and guaranteed all

 Mrs. Leonard did as sne was ton, and to her inexpressible surprise her husband did not offer a single ob jection. It took some time for the rasped nerves to become quiet and healthy again, but the new servant was capable and faithful, and after a while Mrs. Leonard declared herself as 'good as new.' But the servant remained, for the deacon finding his wife was her old self in spiritual things, was wise enough to insist upon a continuance of the favorable conditions.—Congregationalist.
 do in the future as in the past—futures in the past—futures in the past solution in the past future is in the past—futures in the past solution is the past future is in the past—futures in the past solution is the past future is in th Farm Harness, stitched 6 to the inch, stock all selected, an extra fine arti-cle, Breeching, Round Lines, com-Mr. T. Kininment for the past five years has been foreman for Mr. A. Vandenburg, and now in order to build up a trade offers special inducements to the Grangers of Michigan, guaranteeing a better class of work than was ever given to them by anybody. All orders received under seal of Grange will be attended to at once and goods may be re-turned at our expense if not found satisfac-tory. Address all orders to Yours very respectfully T. KININMENT, 117 Canal Street, 15jully Grand Rapids, Mich. DAKOTA LAND IN TRAIL COUNTY To rent for cash or on shares. Ready for seeding in spring. A few GOOD FARM HANDS WANTED. Address "W," HOPE, Griggs, Co. ar4t Box 54. Dakota Ter. 1mar4t SEEDS. SEEDS



EBEST for BEST is al- CHEAPEST. This is a rule Exception. ETHE LEVER is Liveliest Bravest Newsiest Cheapest Boldest and The Development of the Divelopment of the Divelopment of the Statest and The Development of the Divelopment of Divelopment



APRIL 1, 1883.

To the Patrons of Michigan.

Mrs. Leonard's reply was a somewhat reluctant affirmative.

You will have to look out for yourself,' her husband remarked, sadly, 'or you will be tempted beyond your abiliby to resist.'

Mrs. Leonard thought of the supper dishes, and concluded it was quite likely.

'It is all wrong, Mary,' he went on, 'you must see yourself that it is all wrong.'

Something was wrong, certainly, but Mrs. Leonard had a dim idea that band meant. It was true she was growing fretful and impatient, and duties that had once been pleasant enough were now more than distaste-ful. But even with her husband's admonition ringing in her ears she saw everlasting dish-washing. There would be something for her hands to seven in the evening and the worst of it was that this drudgery was all that she could think of, even though her conscience was actively engaged in chastising her.

Old Bill made good time, and when he drove up to the church there was nearly half an hour to spare. The deacon thought of some errands to do, and Mrs. Leonard coucluded to utilize the time by a call on the new minister's wife. Feeling as she did, it was a hard thing to do, but according to her husband's theory the harder the better; so with a sinking heart she rang the parsonage bell, wondering as she did what she could find to talk about, and how she could possibly endure the few moments between then and church time.

Mrs. Shepherd was at home, and opened the door herself to her unexpected guest.

'I saw your carriage,' said the host-ess, after an apology from Mrs. Leonard for not having called before, 'and I was just going out to ask you to come in. It must be very difficult for you to find time to make calls.'

'I suppose I ought to find time." Mrs. Leonard responded wearily, but

I don't and it really seems impossible.' 'But aren't you too tired to be out this evening?' the lady inquired, no-ticing as only tender-hearted, sympa-thetic woman can, the lines of pain about her visitor's mouth, and the air of weariness that pervaded her.

This was somewhat strange, Mrs. Leonard thought. The idea of the minister's wife suggesting that she might be too tired to go to meeting. 'I am very tired,' she replied, 'and I told my husband that I didn't feel as if Icould come, but of course that was

wrong.' Mrs. Shepherd'smiled.

'But didn't you think it was wrong?' Mrs. Leonard inquired.

'I think there is something wrong somewhere, but in my opinion the

Something was wrong, certainly, but Mrs. Leonard had a dim idea that it was not exactly in the way her hus-band meant. It was true she was the people get angry. If he glosses over or smooths down the rough points, he is bribed. If he calls things by their proper names he is unfit for the position of an editor. If he does not furnish his readers with jokes he no way to make them less so. The head, lacking stability. If he con-next day was Saturday. There were demns the wrong he is a good fellow, but lacks discretion. If he lets wrong he is a good fellow, but lacks discretion. If he lets wrong he is a good fellow, but lacks discretion. is an idiot. If he does he is a rattle six farm hands to cook for, besides all but lacks discretion. If he lets wrong Sunday's work to anticipate. There was the inevitable scrubbing and the everlasting dish-washing. There he does it to gratify spite, is the tool do at five o'clock in the morning till If he indulges in personalities he is a seven in the evening and the worst of blackguard. If he does not his paper is dull and insipid.-Boston Post.

Alabastine

Is the only preparation based on the proper principles to constitute a durable finish for walls, as it is not held on the wall with glue, etc., to decay, but is a Stone Cement that hardens with age, and every additional coat strengthens the wall. Is ready for use by adding hot water, and easily as plied by anyone.

anyone.Fifty cents' worth of ALABASTINEPorcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,...76Will cover 50 square yards of average
wall with two coats: and one coat will
produce better work than car be done
with one coat of any other preparation
on the same surface.Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,...
to keep accounts with members,.....
to Receipt Book, containing 100 Orders on the
from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub,
well bound......
to well bound......
to well bound......76 on the same surface.

For sale by paint dealers everywhere. Send for circular containing the twelve beautiful tints. Manufactured only by ALABASTINE CO.

M. B. CHURCH, Manager, juyl-tf. Grand Rapids, Mich





The designed purpose of the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Commercial College is to prepare the student for the practical duties of life. Discipline of the mind, then, lies at the base of our scheme of education ; and the question to be answered is : How may the greatest degree of mental discipline be obtained ? For further particulars please call, or enclose stamp for College Journal. Address, greatest wrong lies in your overwork-ing yourself.' 'But there is just so much to do,' GRAND RAPIDS. MICH.

will be shipped at once, and may be returned at my expense if not entirely satisfactory. Address all orders to Yours very respectfully.

A. VANDENBERG, 92 MONBOR STREET. GRAND RAPIDS.



MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE. And sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Order, over the seal of a Subordinate Grange and the signature of its Master or Secretary

Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound, Applications for Membership, per 100, ... Secretary's Account Book, (new style)... Withdrawal Cards, per doz.,..... Dimits, in envelopes, per doz.,..... By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c, per doz.,.... By-Laws, bound,..... "Glad Echoes," with music, Single copy 15 cts per doz., The National Grange Choir, single copy 2 40

Granges, per copy, Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges, with Copy of Charter, all complete,... Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100,. Declaration of Purposes, per doz., 5c.;

per hundred. American Manual of Parliamentary Law 40 . "

Address, J. T. COBB. SEC'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

ESSEX HYBRID TOMATO Stands at the head of the Tomato family.

Essex Hybrid Squash

EARLY MARBLE HEAD SWEET CORN Earliest variety known. Ears large, stalks small. Just the kind for garden planting

BAY VIEW MUSKMELON Grows to weigh from 15 to 18 pounds. CUBAN QUEEN WATERMELON Under ordinary cultivation will grow to weigh from 18 to 25 pounds, with high cultivation from 40 to 60 pounds quality very sweet and fine.

THE NEW PROLIFIC TREE BEAN, The most prolific bean known. 1175 bean have been raised on one stalk.

Price per package 10 cts. All large size. Squash, corn, and beans, ounce packages.



FRUITS, VEGETABLES, BUTTER, EGGS.

WOOL, HOPS, POULTRY, GAME, VEAL,

Grass Seed. Raw Furs. Hides, Pelts, Tallow, dec.

BONDED ABENT of the R. W. PRODUCE EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION. Ohartered Fab. 13th, 1877.

To Patrons and Shippers .--- This is the only Commission House in Ohicago argan and and controlled by the Patrons of Husbandry. The chief aim of this Agency is

Let Security for Payment to Shippers.

A. E. GREEN,

Walled Lake. J. G. RAMSDELL

Traverse City. GEO. PRAY,

WM. B. LANGLEY, Pres't,

and "to obtain the Highest Market price for goods received, quality consist ard. Quick Sales and Prompt Payment.

Shippers in all States will receive equal benefits of this management, the Business Manager being under Bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

This Agency will fill Orders for any goods in this market, at lowest possible rates. Oash must accompany the order for near the amount required ; balance to be paid on receipt of bill THOMAS MASON, Business Manager.

MARKET REPORTS, STENCILS and SHIPPING TAGS sent on application



This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The receipt is on every box and Jur secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Ober-holtzer Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk an be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, an increases the production of eggs It is also of greas value to them when molt-ing. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO. GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBEIDGE ST., DETROIT. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBEIDGE ST., DETEOIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO, and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN, Put

German Horse and Cow



Beauty of Hebron, Early Ohio, and Chicago Market Potatoee, Russian White Oats, 90 cents per bushel, delivered at Berlin or Grand Rapids. New grain bags 20 cents each. CHAS. W. WILDE, Past Master Ottawa Grange, Berlin, Mich 1mar4t



10

T. L. WHITE, GIRARD Branch Co., Mich J. L. KENYON, Marshall. A. N. WOODRUFF, Watervliet. Woodward Lake or to Local Agents they may appoint. For By-Laws and Circulars apply to either

Or J. T. COBB, Sec'y, Centreville, febiti Schoolcraft, Mich.

15feb6t