

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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## The Grange Visitor

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### Parasites and Diseases.

J. S. Latimore, a noted breeder of short-horns, gives his method of dealing with all kinds of parasites in all kinds of stock:

"In the spring, when parasitic enemies are more or less troublesome, take common bar or soft soap, heat with a little water till melted, then add carbolic acid crystals in the proportion of one ounce to each pound of soap. The acid may be obtained at a druggist's in pound bottles, 75 cents, each. Before adding the crystals to the soap they are to be dissolved by removing the cork and setting in warm water. When the mixture is cool make a strong suds by mixing in a pailful of warm water about two and a half pounds of the preparation; wash the infested animals with suds. If the first application does not effect a cure, try a second and a third, with five days' intervals. It will not take off the hair, but it will take off all insects, and will cure mange, burr itch, scurf and other skin diseases. It is also valuable in the poultry house and is a safe and effectual disinfectant."

WAGONS are kept in good order the cheapest by repairing defects as soon as discovered. Not only should the farmer see to it that the axles are kept well oiled, but he should see that the nuts on the bolts that are used to strengthen and keep the woodwork together are kept tight. A few moments spent in this work sometimes saves expensive repairs or perhaps a break-down. It is important that wagons should be kept well painted.

REMEMBER when setting out plants of any description to spread the roots out in their natural position, not cover them when cramped or doubled up. Be careful not to cover the crowns of strawberry plants with earth; set them just level with the surface, and press the earth firmly about them.

## Agricultural Department.

### A CLOSE-FISTED ECONOMIST.

The farmer sat in his dazy chair Between the fire and the lamp-light's glare; His face was ruddy and full and fair; His three small boys in the chimney nook Connected the lines of a picture-book. His wife, the pride of home and heart, Baked the biscuit and made the tart, Laid the table and drew the tea, Doffing, swiftly, her bonnet.

Tired and weary, worn and faint, She bore her trials without complaint, Like many another household saint—Content all selfish bliss above In the patient ministry of love.

At last, between the clouds of smoke That wreathed his lips the farmer spoke: "There's taxes to raise and interest to pay, And if there should come a rainy day 'T would be mighty handy, I'm bound to say, 'I'd be rather parin' of coffee and tea, 'For sugar is high, 'An' all to buy, 'And cider is good enough drink for me; 'I'd be kind o' careful about my clo'es, 'And look out sharp how the money goes— 'Cewgaws are useless, nater knows, 'Extra trimmin' 'S the bane of women. 'I'd sell the best of my cheese an' honey, 'An' eggs is as good, nigh 'bout as money, 'An' as to the carpet you wanted now— 'I guess we can make the old one do; 'And as for the washer and sewing machine, 'Them smooth-tongued agents, so pesky mean, 'You'd better get rid of 'em slick an' clean. 'What do they know 'bout women's work? 'Do they calkilate women was made to shirk? 'Dick and Edward and little Joe 'Sat in the corner in a row; 'They saw their patient mother go 'On countless errands to and fro; 'They saw that her form was bent and thin, 'Her temples gray, her cheeks sunk in; 'They saw the quiver of lip and chin; 'And then with a wrath he could not smother, 'Outspoke the youngest, frailest brother: 'You talk of savin' wood an' tile, 'An' tea and sugar all the while, 'But you never talk of savin' mother!'"

Do Our Farmers Keep Abreast with the Improvements of the Day?

Farming is a multifold business, and the husbandman in order to keep abreast with the improvements of the times, must not only do much well-planned physical labor, but a good deal of judicious thinking, or his best laid schemes will often go wrong. A look ahead is always necessary before starting any business. Well-planned labor is the surest of success. The average farmer is now pretty well equipped with the best improvements of farm labor. Perhaps here the husbandman is at his best. Modern mechanical skill has lessened the labor in the field from one-third to one-half of what it was twenty-five years ago. If there is as much improvement for the next twenty-five years the farmer will realize something of what the song of "Progress" predicts for him in the future:

"I've no muscle to weary, no breast to decay, 'No bones to be 'laid on the shelf,' 'And soon I intend you may go and play 'To 'While I manage the farm by myself."

We say that the farmer is more fully up with the progress of the age, in the use of farm implements, than in any other direction. Perhaps the main reason for this is, that every home market is furnished with the best agricultural implements, and they are even brought to the farmer's door. But it is not so with the means for improvement in other directions; he must find his own seed, breed cattle, horses, sheep and swine, in which he usually manifests less interest than he does in getting the best plows, reapers or mowers. The result is, our farmers are better supplied with farm implements than they are with farm animals.

This point we wish to emphasize, just now. A gentleman who has been greatly interested in this subject, asks "how many well stocked farms have we in this country? Have we sixteen; one for each town?" He thought not over that number. This country is fifty years old, and it is very much behind the progress of the day in blooded stock. If it pays to buy the best plow or reaper, will it not pay equally as well to buy the best stock? Will it not pay more to keep a Jersey or a Holstein than the common breed now on the farm? Will not a cow with a milk record of 80 pounds a day be more profitable than one with a record of twenty-five or thirty? A machine that

does better and more work in a day is of more value to the farmer than one that does less and poorer work. The Alderney, Jersey and Holstein are machines, the latest and best improved, for making butter and cheese; and more profitable than the common herd now on the farm. No nation is ahead of us in improved machinery; but many are ahead of us in blooded stock. We are slow to improve in this direction. It may be because we are the youngest nation and have yet many things to learn. Whatever may be said of the old "Kalamazoo driving park," it has done much to improve the breed of horses in this country. The State and county fairs are doing much toward the improvement of stock in the country. But yet our farmers, on the average, are not only able but ought to be more earnest and enthusiastic in getting better stock on their farms. If the amusement and entertainment of a driving park resulted in a better breed of horses in this country, our fairs and the great utility of having better cattle ought to result in having better stock on farms.

The farmer's pride and interest should start at home, but should not stop there. In order to keep fully up with the improvements of the day he should feel a pride in whatever benefits his neighbor, his town or county. His farm is his own property, but the public are benefited by it. The public wealth consists of the sum of the individual wealth of the people. The public does not really own anything. The people are the public, and the rightful owners of all of what is termed the public institutions of the country; they are built by the people, for the use and benefit of the people.

The late vote for a new court house should have been larger in this county. The question was, does the county need a new court house. The answer was yes, for it has outgrown the old one, just as a man's business has outgrown his old store; or the school district has outgrown the old school house and builds a larger one. Home pride should include home institutions. Our county institutions are built for the use, benefit and protection of the individual homes of the county.

Galesburg, April 20, 1883.

### The Future Development of the Agricultural Resources of the United States of America.

I have been fully persuaded ever since I came to this country that its great agricultural capabilities and its knowledge and practice of forestry, especially in relation to the future are as yet very imperfectly developed. Some of these more immediately in connection with my own business as a nurseryman in raising and cultivating trees has been brought more prominently before me, and of late years I have been giving a little more attention to this and some other things in this connection, as the / have a special relation to the farming interests in the first place, and through them to the general community.

Among the greatest of these I consider are a proper system of hedging and forestry, as they relate to the present and more especially to the future welfare of the great United States and territories of this vast continent.

Since the formation of these States very great changes have transpired. This has been brought about by a combination of circumstances. In the first place by a rich and extensive territory, capable of producing all the comforts and business of life and with all its various mineral resources so necessary and essential to the wants of a great nation. Then there is the vast and extending lines of railroad which have co-operated to bring out all these and many other resources, and at the same time a form of government based on the intelligence of the people who are recognized as the source of all legitimate power. These extensive States and territories open up a wide field of labor and industry to the capitalist to carry out improvements in these new fields, and also to the poor man from all parts of the world, whose chief capital is the labor of his hands.

I have said that this country has undergone great changes since its first settlement, when a great part of the land seemed a boundless forest, and the problem then was how to subdue it.

We have now passed that stage and the more important questions now coming up is, how is a supply of timber to be kept up adequate to meet the wants of our increasing population, with all its many and growing industries?

Now, here is something to consider that should cause us to look ahead. I have said that our mineral resources are great and varied, and seem almost inexhaustible. But here it is necessary to take into consideration that a supply of minerals is something very different from a supply of timber. The one is already stored up in the strata of the earth and only requires labor and skill to extract it from the mine and have it smelted and formulated for the various purposes for which it is adapted. But a supply of timber has to be obtained in a very different way. It requires in the first place to be raised from the seed either in the forest or in the nursery, and many of our best timber trees require cultivation and nursing by sun and air for 50 to 100 years before they are fit for many of our mechanical purposes. Any of our old settlers of 40 or 50 years who remember the forests as they found them and compare their condition then with the country now, will best realize the difficulty of supplying it with timber for the next hundred years. But this alone is not a proper standard to form a correct opinion of a matter of such vast importance. We ought rather to look at our great pine forests in Michigan and some of our neighboring States, and see how fast they are being cut, how rapidly disappearing, while there is no proper provision being made to grow and keep up a supply for the future.

I have just been looking at a paragraph which appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* of February 8, 1882, where under the head of "Muskegon," there is a report of a special interview with 15 of the leading lumbermen of that place in regard to the amount that was being done in their mills that season and the prospect of a lumber supply and the prices for the future. The writer after mentioning the amount of feet that will be cut and put down for the season goes on to say:

"The pine lands on the Muskegon and its tributaries are largely owned by outside capitalists and in a few years all the standing pine in Michigan will be owned by a syndicate whose members can be counted on one's fingers. How long the supply of pine will last is a question not easily answered, but that it is growing scarcer is patent to every observing lumberman, and as it grows scarcer it grows dearer, of course. Logs that were readily bought for eight and nine dollars per 1000 last year and every previous year for nearly a decade are away up this winter to \$14 and \$16. One man who has put in 3,500,000 feet at the head of Muskegon river, asks \$14 per 1000 for the lot. Add to these figures \$3 for bringing them to the mills and sawing and you can get a partial idea where lumber is going to in the future. Heretofore millions of logs have been got to the mills costing all told \$9 per 1000, but that day has gone by, and it is hardly probable that it will ever come back to the Muskegon lumbermen. The day of cheap lumber is about over."

I have quoted this paragraph to show that my opinion is corroborated by men of practical business experience, and I would go on to remark that there is all the more urgency in this matter when we look at the way in which the population of this country is increasing. If we have fifty millions now there is every likelihood that within the next 40 years our present population will be more than doubled. Our railroad lines will also be greatly increased, and what with their construction, necessary repairs, and all their rolling stock, the demand for timber will be almost beyond calculation. Taking all these things into consideration with the many other necessary improvements in a new country and in this enlightened age the use of timber as a necessary material will be found indispensable in the carrying out of every improvement.

The question then comes up with us, what ought now to be done in order to meet the wants of the future? There is only one answer to this. We must immediately set about planting and growing the various useful timber trees according to the laws of forestry. We have a sort of example for this, from what they have been doing in some of the European countries for the

last 50 or 100 years, and also their mode of forestry, and there is no doubt but we can do the same thing in this country under much more favorable circumstances, for I know from experience that the growth of both pine and hardwood trees, are much more free and rapid than the same sorts are in either Scotland or England. We have also a much greater scope of country which could be planted to timber and with more facility than could be done in any part of Europe. They have more of the extensive prairies or rich alluvial soils which constitute the great bulk of our Western States and territories.

But the field being so large and extensive the question naturally comes as to who is to do the work of planting? Well, at first sight it is the business of every American citizen, and in a more practical way of every American farmer. But there is a good old saying that, "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," and so it often happens that the whole thing is neglected. This is really in a great measure the true state of things as they now stand in relation to a practical system of American forestry. As I have been looking at this subject for the last 27 years since I first came to this country, I have formed the opinion that the only way to put this business into a practical shape, would be for the various States and the general government to come to a proper understanding on this most important matter by having appointed both in the States and the government a Bureau of Forestry with subordinate officials to devise certain measures and have them carried out in such a way that every farmer and every man could do it. Both the States and the government have yet a vast amount of land under their several control which furnishes a most ample field for a full display of both hedging and forestry.

In order then, to come to business, let some of our prairie States set aside 1,000 acres as an experimental farm where hedging and forestry could be subjected to a practical test at the same time, and on this farm I would suggest to have put up some of the best modern buildings for housing and feeding the various grades of stock in winter, with proper cellars for storing roots and tubers of all kinds, along with the silos, now found so available for storage of all green summer food for winter use. Such a Model Farm would go to show that the thing could be done, and at the same time how to do it.

I have already prepared and given to the public one article on hedging and two on forestry, these embracing the culture of both pine and hardwood timber. The article on hedging was first published in the ninth annual report of the Secretary of the State Pomological Society of Michigan, 1877, on page 153 of that volume, and the substance of the same article also appeared in the 19th annual report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Michigan, for the year ending August 31, 1880, on page 353 of that volume.

The two articles which I prepared on agriculture and forestry appeared in the report of the State Pomological Society. The first in the eighth annual report of 1878, on page 193 of that volume, and the second article on page 68 of the ninth volume of that society. About two years ago I had these articles on hedging so arranged that they might be published in pamphlet form, hoping they might be more readily come under the observation of the whole community, but I found it would cost me a considerable sum to do this, more than I could rightly afford, as a present for the public benefit without any remuneration for expenses.

Yet, I am the more fully convinced that something in this form is wanted and absolutely necessary to stir up the public mind to immediate action as well as to show how the whole thing can be carried into practical effect.

ANDREW TAYLOR.

The new "Ontario Tree-Planting Act" provides that any person who ties or fastens any animal to, or injures or destroys a tree planted or growing upon any road or highway, or upon any public street, or cuts down or removes any such tree without the permission of the proper authorities, shall be fined not over \$25, or be confined not more than 30 days in the county jail.

### Wheat Growing.

Wheat is the most valuable of all our cereals, and none pay the farmer more for the time spent in investigation and experiment. We know by the improvement that has been made upon it in the past few years that there is much yet unknown about raising this cereal, and also about milling it. From the fact that the old standards have deteriorated we have been driven to seek new kinds. The "Old Club," the Diehl, Genesee, Treadwell, and other kinds, have had their day. Newer and better varieties have crowded them out.

Great efforts have been made to improve wheat by selection, as is seen by the introduction of the Fultz, the Clawson and other kinds. But yet the farmer has not made many attempts to go beyond mere selection. Some have tried crossing one variety with another, a higher art, and one resulting in important gains. The stockman in crossing breeds gets a finer animal. This "operation of crossing wheat is very simple," says an able authority, "but to know what to do before and after crossing is quite another thing, that is, the experimenter desires to make a better variety." In the first place he must "know the elements in his wheat essential to make good flour"; he must know what kinds suit both farmer and miller best. After crossing and the crop is secured there should be the most careful selecting, for the farmer like the stock breeder, has all kinds and varieties. The stock breeder selects and saves his best be it horse, pig or pup. Thus, "with the offspring produced by crossing two kinds of wheat, select and save the best."

Good seed has more to do with a good crop than soil or climate. Perfect, sound seed of any kind is indispensable, "it insures more than 50 per cent of the farmer's gentleman's and florist's success." Says a successful farmer, "my plan of growing wheat and other crops begins with the seed and ends with the seed." The soil is merely the receptacle to hold the wheat or corn, and the atmosphere is the feeder. This does not mean that the elements of the soil or the air are undervalued. But I put the case thus strongly "to explode the idea most farmers entertain, viz, that large, heavy and tall foliage must be made to produce the best grain." Better take the right view of the matter and make "less straw and more grain—longer heads and shorter stalks." As has been said of the apple tree, "too much wood growth lessens the fruit growth." Then with the wheat, the improvement must be made by selection and "breeding up" as the stock men call it.

You will find as much difference in heads of wheat as you will in ears of corn. Then why not select the best wheat, as you do the best ears of corn, for seed? It will pay the farmer full as well in one case as in the other.

### Sunflower Seeds for Hens.

Bro. Cobb: It is claimed by some who profess to know, that hens will not lay if allowed to eat sunflower seeds. Should like to hear from poultry men through the GRANGE VISITOR, especially from "Old Poultry."

WILL COOK.  
Box C, Ewart, Osceola Co., Mich.  
April 4, 1883.

It is not claimed that sunflower seeds tend to egg production. It should not be a staple food, but as a change it makes the feathers glossy and is commonly fed to exhibition birds a month or so before the show.

### OLD POULTRY.

### Men and Soil.

"Separated from the soil," said Mr. James Parton, the historian, in a recent lecture, "man never yet has succeeded in thriving. At best, without it, he is a potted plant, and some of the pots are miserably small. I have visited many factories in New England, and I find that wherever the operatives have a good-sized garden, with access to pasture for a cow, the people are healthy, contented and saving. Whenever this is the case, the factory population is able to live without actual starvation or extreme destitution in the event of the mills being closed for even a very long period. Whenever they are separated from the soil, as in some of our large and crowded cities, there is squalor, demoralization, and despair."

A writer in the N. Y. Tribune gives this good advice in two words how to cure an egg-eating hen—"Eat her."



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Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

AMERICAN PORK IN GERMANY.

The German government has been trying for the past two years to restrict as far as possible the importation of American pork into Germany, and the law has lately been made entirely prohibitory. Before the prohibition, Germany was an important part of our market for pork. The trade was increasing so rapidly that the German producers of the article became alarmed and sought some means of destroying this dangerous competition. The masses of the people were rejoicing at the prospect of cheap meat, and the starving peasantry were sorely in need of all that America could spare. In order to establish and maintain a monopoly, it would be necessary to cut off a part of the people's supply of food and some plausible pretext must be found to prevent the clamoring of the hungry poor. A few cases of the disease called trichinosis were hunted up and ascribed to the use of American pork, which was thereupon declared to be unfit for food, and dangerous to the public health. The edicts against it were made more and more stringent until a complete embargo was finally laid upon its importation. It was, no doubt, the desire of the monopolists to exclude importations from other countries also, but this the people would not endure.

Since the prohibitory measure was passed it has been repeatedly shown that American pork is less infected with trichinæ than that of any other country, and especially is it superior to the pork produced in Germany. These facts have been conceded, but they have been wholly disregarded by the German government which still insists that the prohibition is a purely sanitary measure. The merchants of Ham-burg have lately united in a petition urging upon the German government to exempt from the prohibition of hogs and hog products two articles—viz, sides and barreled pork. All the facts are set forth clearly in the petition, and it is shown especially that in the articles named there can be no danger. It appears from the petition, that the pork produced in Germany, has at all times been excessively high in price, even during the years of cheapest importation from America, and that the poorer classes cannot afford to use to any extent, the domestic production of hams, lard and sides. It is hardly expected, however, that these representations will produce any effect, so tenacious is the grasp of monopolies upon the necessities of the poor.

It has been feared that our provision market would be injured by the action of Germany, yet no appreciable effect has been noticed. This may be due to the fact that our exports of meat are increasing so rapidly that even the withdrawal of Germany from our market does not disturb or weaken prices. France has tried a similar prohibition, the only effect of which was to benefit the French agriculturist and to deprive the poor of a needed article of food.

Another reason may be suggested to account for the fact that German exclusion has not seriously depressed our provision trade. It is asserted that large quantities of pork are sent to England and shipped from there as English pork, and for that purpose the English style of cutting and pack-

ing is adopted. It is no doubt true that American pork does find its way into Germany from England and other countries, but it must be with additional expense and trouble, and our trade with that country is decreased, if not destroyed. This is evidenced by the advanced price of pork in Germany since the exclusion.

Some good effects have resulted from the action of France and Germany in this matter. The charge that American pork is so diseased as to be unfit to occupy a place in the markets of the world, has been investigated and completely refuted. Careful examination shows that the infection of trichinæ is extremely rare, and even when it exists the danger of using such pork has been exaggerated. American pork is the purest and most wholesome in the world, because it is almost wholly a product of maize. It is simply a conversion of corn into animal products. It is to be noticed also that the prejudice against the use of pork which prevailed so extensively in this country a few years ago, is rapidly disappearing. The corn crop of the United States is more valuable than any other crop, and it must find its way to market largely in the form of pork and beef. The production of pork largely increases the profits of our agriculturists, because it utilizes and makes available the most important of all crops. The exclusion of American pork from the German market is merely one of the evidences that it is impossible to compete with us in the production of the article.

CIRCUIT COURT JURISDICTION.

The bill restricting appeals which we print in another column, is the same that passed the House four years ago, but was lost in the Senate. Introduced again at this session it has been reported favorably by the judicial committee of the Senate, and is awaiting its turn on the general order. The only point against it where it was defeated before was an alleged constitutional difficulty found in sec. 8, art. 6, of the constitution of this State and is in the following words:

"The circuit court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, not excepted in this constitution and not prohibited by law, and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control of the same."

Now if this section has any purpose whatever, it is to define the jurisdiction of the circuit court, and it states in a straightforward way that "the circuit court shall have original jurisdiction" except in certain cases, and then goes on to say that it shall have "appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts," which if it means anything means that its jurisdiction shall extend to, and cover all cases that come regularly to it, under the laws of the State. As first stated its "original jurisdiction" covers all cases "not prohibited by law."

Is it not inferentially correct to presume that its "appellate jurisdiction" covers all cases "not prohibited by law" also, which come before it on appeal "from all inferior courts and tribunals." This part of the section simply invests the circuit court with authority to hear and decide cases appealed to it from inferior tribunals, and it is left with the law making power to determine the character or kind of cases that are appealable to the circuit court.

The first part of the section in defining jurisdiction by the use of the words "not prohibited by law" really invests the Legislature—the law-making power of the State, with the right to enlarge or curtail its "original jurisdiction" and as the circuit court is given this "appellate jurisdiction from inferior courts" in the same section it is a plain and direct conclusion that such jurisdiction must also be received under such laws and restrictions as the Legislature may see fit to enact.

This, from the language employed, is the more easy and natural understanding of the section. The right of appeal with all the conditions, liabilities and requirements surrounding it, is determined by statute, and is a thing entirely different from the power here taken. Now what is left of the section we are now considering—only this, "and a supervisory control of the same." Not being a lawyer we must be excused for not quoting Blackstone or some other eminent jurist long since dead, but content ourselves with applying a little common sense to this last clause of the section. If this is what is relied on by these constitutional objectors to the bill we insist that if it in any way relates to the right of appeal, it is worth just as much in favor of restricting as against it. If "supervisory control" is explained to mean that the circuit court shall make any rule or regulation governing the inferior courts in matters of appeal, then we can as well claim that such rules may be restrictive as in fact a rule must be.

The circuit court can only act upon a case when it comes to it through the regular channel provided by law. These pettifogging objectors can not safely say that this part of the section properly construed, means that the circuit court in the exercise of a "supervisory control" shall say

what class of cases shall come before it on appeal or for what amount. The intention of the framers of the constitution to leave this matter to be determined by the Legislature is strengthened by Sec. 18 of the same article. "Sec. 18 In civil cases justices of the peace shall have exclusive jurisdiction to the amount of \$100, and concurrent jurisdiction to the amount of \$300, which may be increased to \$500, with such exceptions and restrictions as may be provided by law. They shall also have such criminal jurisdiction, and perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the Legislature."

These "exceptions and restrictions" are to be provided by law, not by the circuit court. This "supervisory control" evidently means that the circuit court may require inferior courts to conform to law in the trial of cases that come before them, and does not invest the circuit court with any authority affecting the right of appeal, one way or the other. This right of appeal with all the details is determined by legislative enactments. If the framers of the constitution intended to make the right of appeal unlimited, they would have expressed it in unequivocal language and not left so important a matter to rest on such a feeble implication.

We have presented this matter to lawyers repeatedly, and from some of the very best have had our views upon this section fully sustained. Indeed we believe that class of lawyers of broad views, who are above and beyond the theory and practice, "that the end justifies the means," would be glad to see this bill become a law. The object of providing for appeals is to protect litigants in their rights and this unrestricted right has been greatly abused.

But we think this has been made to appear so often in this paper that we shall not pursue the subject in this number.

Section 10, Article 10, of the constitution, presents a solid answer to that large class of lawyers who seem to believe that the unrestricted right of appeal is a great fundamental principle. This section confers upon Boards of Supervisors the power "to adjust all claims against their respective counties, and the sum so fixed or defined shall be subject to no appeal."

DECLINE OF LAWYERS' PRACTICE.

We are inclined to believe that there is not quite so much litigation in these days as formerly, although there is more than enough for the peace of mind of thousands of worthy people. One of the most prolific causes of this decrease in the number of litigants is a more general realization of the fact that litigation consumes so much time, it often taking years to get a final decision in a case, that it is unprofitable to go to law; hence, disputants come to their senses, as the saying goes, and compromise, arguing that lawyers and courts would eat up about all the money involved in the case. Our judges, whose dockets are overcrowded with old cases, are encouraging this spirit of compromise by sending them to referees. Many men who honestly differ over pecuniary matters find it to their benefit to lay their differences before some third party, whose robbery and integrity are well known to decide them. This, of course, is detrimental to the lawyers.

Then it must be borne in mind that the public have become better educated in regard to the laws of the land of late years. The newspapers report law cases at such frequent intervals that the readers are constantly adding to their stock of information. A multitude of small cases involving sums ranging from \$50 to \$200 are now often settled than tried, in view of the costs of court. Then the banks are so numerous that their well informed officials prevent many persons from becoming entangled in questionable transactions. Many of them have paid dearly for experience in the law, and they find it to their interest to import their legal knowledge to their patrons. Merchants have also had painful court experience, which has led them to conduct their business with a view to avoiding legal controversies. All these things injure the lawyer's practice. -Boston Globe.

The editor of the Globe has recognized a valuable fact and from his location and surroundings is quite excusable in not recognizing the Grange as one of the most potent factors in bringing about the improved condition of things to which he has referred. The teachings of the Grange are and always have been in the direction of a speedy adjustment of differences by arbitration, and not only its teachings, but its grand Declaration of Purposes, adopted by the National Grange, avows as a cardinal principle that, "we shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange."

The Michigan State Grange by a positive enactment ratified the principles and purpose of the Order in Sec. 4 Art. 14, By-Laws of State Grange. "No member of the Order shall enter into litigation with another member of the Order without first having submitted the case of difference to the tribunal already provided in the Order. The word litigation in this By-Law is defined to mean: The act or process of carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity for the recovery of a right or claim." This disposition to shun the methods provided by statute, and pursued by those who have to do with the administration of justice in disposing of cases of difference between citizens, has been cultivated by the abuses which have become a part and parcel of the system. American ingenuity

seems to have been quite as successful in the judicial field as in the field of invention. The American lawyer has become skilled in devices and schemes to prolong and extend a case however simple or unimportant, as long as the litigants will submit to the imposition and pay the bills. The court itself was but the other day from the bar and has been educated and practiced in this same field of "how not to do it" and cannot readily go back on its own record by a determined effort to set aside the useless lumber and usages of judicial proceedings. The court and the bar, law and usage, have by a sort of joint conspiracy made the prompt determination of a case at reasonable cost next to impossible, and this fact has at last awakened a sense of alarm that finds expression in the declaration of Grange principles and Grange law which we have quoted. In legislative bodies the influence of lawyers has long predominated and given direction to legislation. The tendency has been to complicate, rather than simplify the machinery of the law; and rendering the final results of litigation more distant and doubtful. We believe, however, that this condition of things has about reached its maximum; and that before the end of the present century much of the wearisome and expensive foolishness, that prolongs the sessions of judicial proceedings will be ignored. Nothing will tend to promote and encourage reform in judicial practice, as adherence to the principles of the Order in the submission of matters of difference to arbitration.

In contrast with the vicious practice which has obtained in this country, we refer to England. A dozen lines clipped from an exchange states the case as well as a page:

The trial of Joe Brady for the Phoenix park murders began on Wednesday morning, and the evidence was all in and the speeches made on both sides Thursday morning. A verdict of guilty will probably be reached today. If this trial had taken place in the United States, the lawyers would have made it last two months instead of two days.

Will any body pretend that in civil or criminal suits, the great desideratum—justice—is not as likely to be meted out to litigants and respondents in English courts as in American. The trial of Guiteau well illustrates the cumbersome old machine used by the people of the United States in the administration of justice. Two days, the time required to try an convict Joe Brady was spent in proving what was never denied by any one—that Guiteau was the man who shot the President. Twenty minutes in a court run on such common sense principles, as men of common sense apply to business, either ordinary or extraordinary, would have been ample time to have disposed of that part of the trial. And this was about a fair sample of the whole trial, and fairly represents the stupendous judicial machine, the astute lawyers have invented and taken out a patent for in this country. As the patent will not expire by limitation, it depends entirely on the people to determine when the advantages which accrue to the patentees shall be surrendered.

The people would not judicially object to the royalty if the judicial machine had any of the qualities that characterize recent inventions. Unlike all other inventions as this judicial machine gets more complicated by new devices, it not only costs more to run it, but it all the while runs slower and with more unsatisfactory results. The legal ingenuity applied to the machine has been largely expended in devising "how not to do it," and the end reached seems to show that the American judicial machine is run by applying the power at the wrong end of the gearing.

THE Brearley White Mountain excursions, which have been deservedly growing in popularity each year for the past seven years, by reason of their unexcelled attractions and experienced management, offers a "side trip" to Europe this year as the latest new departure. Two years ago Mr. Brearley offered free transportation to 100 Michigan editors, and last year the same offer was made and carried out with Ohio editors. As a matter of fact, a fee ticket was presented to every Ohio editor who requested one, or 150 in all, although less than 100 finally went. This year the same offer is to be made to the Indiana press, with the implied understanding that Illinois editors will be remembered next year.

[We know this White Mountain excursion is a good thing, for two years ago we tried it.—Ed.]

We had a copy of the bill relating to appeals as printed for the use of the Senate. We sent it to the printing office with some other matter before writing our articles referring to said bill. When we went to the office to make up this paper no one knew anything about the bill. Whether it went astray by mail or was lost in the printing office we do not know. The fact remains, it can't be found and it is too late to get another copy for this issue. Shall try again, we hope with better success.

Bro. Cobb:—Will you please send my "GRANGE VISITOR" to my address at this place and oblige. Yours Truly, M. T. FOOT. Big Rapids, April 24, 1883. Where are we sending it?—Ed.

SHALL TRIVIAL SUITS BE APPEALED TO THE CIRCUIT COURT?

Mr. Thomas J. Hiller:—As you gave us a free lecture in your communication found in the VISITOR of April 1st, on the charge of not adhering to the question under discussion, we shall not allow you to inflict on our readers the dissertation which you open by the enquiry

"For what purpose are governments founded among men?" More than half of your manuscript of ten legal cap pages just received, is devoted to an exhibition of profound learning, that we think an average Granger might comprehend, but which is not germane to the subject under treatment. You have defined the question, and insist that it shall "be first disposed of," and I cannot consent that you waste your energies upon a discussion of "great principles" about which we do not disagree. We alike, know that differences arise among men, and when the parties most directly interested fail to come to an agreement that it is necessary to provide some means of adjustment to which both parties will submit. I have admired that when small amounts are involved the system of reaching conclusions in vogue is too cumbersome, tardy and expensive, inflicting a great wrong on the litigants and an onerous and unnecessary burden on the tax paying community, and I have proposed a measure of relief. To this you have objected and the objections summed up are that justices of the peace are incompetent blatherskites, don't understand the rules of evidence, and are so narrow in judgment and partisan in feeling, that they would not honestly apply them if they did. In the article before me we find near its close the following: "That the working of our judicial system is bad, decidedly bad, and lays an unnecessary burden on the public, no sane man will deny. The difference between us is as to the best method of removing that burden. I had intended to have digressed somewhat and given my ideas in brief upon that point," etc. Now, it seems to me, that "digression" would have been quite in order. And your failure to "digress" in the direction of the question at issue has compelled me in adhering to your own purpose, to decline giving space to your voluminous article. In this issue we print the bill which I propose as a remedy for that "unnecessary burden on the public" that we mutually agree should be removed. That this bill might be amended in some respects is probable. The result of experience under it might indicate desirable changes. While occasionally a member of the bar admits that this, or a bill of like purpose, should be enacted for the protection of the body of the people, who have rights as well as litigants, yet there seems no disposition anywhere in the profession to make a move in that direction. We can assume no reason only the selfish one that if suits for small amounts were not appealable, the business of the profession would be materially diminished.

At the field trial of farm implements to be held at the Kent county fair grounds at Grand Rapids Mich., June 5th and 6th next, our old friend and Patron C. F. Swain the State agent, will exhibit the Bryan steel and chilled walking and sulky plows, manufactured by the Morrison & Fay manufacturing Co., Bryan, Ohio. Last week it was our privilege to examine these plows both in iron and wooden beams, steel and chilled. In plan of construction, material and finish, these plows are to our mind all that could be desired, and seem fully to confirm the manufacturer's claims, that they "offer nothing but perfect goods, in material and construction, make all goods superlatively well, aim to keep the standard of excellence very high at all hazards." The draft of the wooden beam plow at the great plow trial in Wayne county, taken in clay sod in competition with seven other popular plows, was Bryan star chilled plow, wooden beam) draft 463 pounds, the draft of competitors running from 480 to 608 pounds. We also examined the Bryan sulky plow, steel and chilled; this plow seems to have several advantages over sulky plows generally, out of course the test will determine. The company is very pronounced and emphatic in its warranty, they "warrant the Bryan sulky plow to do better work in stony, or dry, hard ground than any other sulky plow in the market." That is a very important feature, any ordinary plow will do good work on smooth mellow land, but the plowing of stony cemented and gravelly soils is where the excellence of the plow is manifested, our farmers will not fail to notice its work.

THE processes of manufacturing sugar from sorghum have been so improved within the last five years, and so much work has been performed successfully and profitably in this direction that we look with entire confidence to the establishment of this industry on a large scale in all the agricultural States of the great Northwest within the next ten years. Those who desire more information on the subject we refer to the notice on another page of Geo. L. Squire, of Buffalo, N. Y.

ENGLISH EMIGRATION AGENCY.

Just before going to press we received a lengthy communication from Mr. J. B. Zudense, 46 Dorset road, Tue Brook, Liverpool. We hoped to be able to get it in the number of the VISITOR, but are not able. Condensed it amounts to this: On account of the obstructions placed in his way by English officials he has not been able to send but few emigrants to Michigan on his registered orders. He charges Minister Lowell with aiding the English officials in obstructive work. Refers to Hon. W. B. Williams, ex-Railroad Commissioner, Allegan; A. B. Wood, Grattan; Hon. L. D. Nichols, Orangeville mills; Hon. E. Woodman, Paw Paw, J. C. Phelps, Damon; as among the number who have been supplied with help and invites correspondence with these gentlemen as to the kind furnished. As the matter now stands he says the best he can do for this season is to make personal selection of good help and send to those who are willing to take their chances of sending to the Guion Royal Mail Steamship company, 25 Water street, Liverpool, the sum of \$45 by draft. This draft accompanying a letter, stating that the money is for payment of the passage of an emigrant, said emigrant to be selected by J. B. Zudense. This sum is the maximum amount charged and Mr. Zudense proposes to send under a contract with the parties, that they will work for the sender a stated time. He mentions several persons who have already forwarded money on this proposition. This is, of course, taking chances that but few will venture. But we condense his circular for the benefit of interested parties. Hope the circular will find its way into some of the papers of the state. If not out of season we shall print it in our next.

A FEW days since we had occasion to visit the Plumb & Lewis, Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids and examined their celebrated "Mystic" carpet sweeper. It is certainly the most simple and efficient sweeper we have ever seen. There are no superfluities about it. The brush is perfectly self-adjusting to heavy or light sweeping by simply elevating or depressing the handle. The dust pans revolve and drop all the accumulated dust by touching a spring. It is perfectly noiseless. Diplomas were awarded to Mr. A. D. Plumb the inventor, at the exhibitions at New York in each of the years 1881, and 1882. We have no hesitancy in saying, that we prefer the "mystic" to any we have examined.

To bring to the attention of emigrants and capitalists the advantages of Tennessee, Hon. A. J. McWhirter, commissioner of agriculture statistics, mines, and emigration, has prepared a hand book of over 160 pages, a copy of which is upon our table. A brief examination indicates that the resources and advantages of the State have been ascertained and carefully compiled. The address of the Commissioner is Nashville, application to him for information will be promptly answered.

We find on our table "Goff's Hand Book of ready reference for advertisers," a pamphlet of a little less than 100 pages. The list comprises all papers in the United States, having a circulation of over 500 copies carefully classified. The purpose of the author, to furnish a complete arranged bundle of facts of value to the advertiser, and a convenient reference to others, seems to have been accomplished.

THE open letter of Prof. Henry of the Agricultural College of Wisconsin, to Commissioner Loring is the right thing. There is no misunderstanding his purpose, and we are curious to know how the Hon. commissioner can evade a direct answer, and we are quite as curious to know how he can pettifor his case and justify his action.

Do not overlook the excellent article in the Horticultural Department on Raspberries by H. J. Edgell, of South Haven. He is not talking from the book, but from that source of personal knowledge gained by observation and experience in practical work.

R. S. DALTON asks us to "send the VISITOR to Elkhardt as I am living there now," but as he don't say where we are sending it for him, we can't make the change.

Editor Grange Visitor:—Please send my next paper to Camden Center Mich. HENRY H. NATHAS. Where are we sending it?

MR. CHAS DILLS wants the address of his paper changed to "Petersburg, Monroe County Mich." Where from?

THE first instalment of the five-cent nickel piece of the latest design was received by Treasurer Wymau last Friday from the Philadelphia mint. This issue of the nickel piece has the word "cents" inscribed under the Roman numeral "V."

BEEES FOR SALE.

FINE ITALIANS in Langstroth hives. Send for Price List. SOUTHARD & RANNEY, Imauz, Kalamazoo, Mich.



Communications.

Berrien County Pomona Grange.

The quarterly meeting convened at Benton Harbor on Tuesday, the 17th inst at 10 A. M. Worthy Master A. N. Woodruff in the chair. The reports from Subordinate Granges showed renewed prosperity, and large accessions from the most intelligent class of farmers and fruit growers. "Dinner" was soon announced, and after adjournment to meet at Antisdale hall at 2 P. M. The long tables were filled, and the proverbial hospitality and skill in the culinary art of the good sisters of Benton Harbor Grange was thoroughly tested, and most fully appreciated by the hungry visitors. The C. W. & M. R. R. (recently completed across our county from Niles to Benton Harbor), is a Granger road, but unfortunately the train does not arrive in time for the first dinner-table. The train arrived, however, about one P. M. with delegates from Buchanan and all along the line, including Bro. Thomas Mars and his guest, Worthy Master C. G. Luce, of the State Grange. The late arrivals were given time for dinner, when a large audience assembled in Antisdale Hall, and Worthy Master Luce was introduced by A. N. Woodruff.

The speaker alluded to the early combination of the mercantile classes, for self aggrandizement, and related at length the moral, financial, social, and intellectual benefits conferred upon the farmers of the country through the organization of the Grange. He did not assume the attitude of a dogmatic, aggressive rantar, against other legitimate occupations; but showed the Grange to be the necessity of the age in assisting the farmers of the country in the intelligent pursuit of their business; and the development of free and full thought, and the discussion of methods pertaining to improvement and progress. Farmers should learn their true and equitable relations to all other occupations and industries, and should educate themselves to become the great moral and political conservators of the country. The speaker's "thunder" could not be alienated, or stolen by a verbatim report of his words. His appearance and manner shows that he knows and feels the truth of his allegations. He was heard with marked attention and applause, and favorable comments were made by the local press.

The officers elect were publicly installed in an impressive manner by Bro. Tice, when Levi Sparks—our new Master—read an excellent inaugural address. Retiring Master A. N. Woodruff was called and responded in a few well chosen words of congratulation for the past and the present of the Grange. He thanked the Grange for their kind co-operation during his administration, and gave good advice for the future. His remarks were fully appreciated.

After supper at Grange Hall, a short session as held in the fifth degree, during which seven new members were initiated. Opening in the fourth degree the physical powers of W. M. Tice were severely taxed by a long exposition of the unwritten work, when the meeting adjourned to meet at 8:30 Wednesday morning. In consequence of the busy season, and fine weather, many of the visitors did not remain over night; but a fair audience assembled on Wednesday morning, when, in the absence of W. M. Sparks, Brother Tice was called to the chair. Notice having been given at a previous meeting, of a change in the by-laws, which would enable this Grange to create the office of Financial Secretary, the subject was considered; and, it appearing that too much labor devolved upon the Secretary in recording proceedings, and collecting and receipting for dues, in a Grange with a membership of nearly 400, a resolution prevailed to establish the office of Financial Secretary, and W. J. Jones was duly elected to fill the office for the current year.

Brother T. J. West read a paper, "Class legislation." The essayist reviewed at length the causes of the decline of the Roman republic, and howed that class legislation had caused the French revolution, and also depicted English misrule in her colonies, and in Ireland. He showed by statistics, the alarming tendency towards class legislation in our country, which favored the transportation and banking interests, but ignored a fair discussion of the tariff question, and thought free trade a fallacy, which is being instigated by British capital. "Making clover hay," was ably discussed by several brothers; when Mrs. A. N. Woodruff read a paper, "Butter making on the farm." She described her process, which was recognized as infallible by the sisters present. She loved Grange work, and house work ad loved her home on the farm. Sister Howe described a home designed ceamer, which she thought facilitated the process of butter making. It was not patented and she would exhibit a plan of it at next meeting. Brother Whitehead had recently settled on a fruit farm here, and could not find good butter on the local market; had

sent to Missouri for his winter's supply. Further discussion revealed the fact, that good butter-makers did not sell their butter on the market, but had regular customers in the villages or supplied their sisters who do not make butter, through a system of Grange exchanges.

In view of the large attendance at the annual meetings, and the generosity of Berrien Center Grange in entertaining the members of the County Grange, the sum of fifty dollars was voted to aid the Berrien Center Grange in the construction of new stables.

Permission to set the tables having been granted by the Worthy Master, germane resolutions of thanks were drafted and tendered to Benton Harbor Grange, and amidst the clatter of dishes, and in full view of the good things being brought in, an invitation was extended through C. F. Howe to hold the next quarterly meeting at Buchanan, which was duly accepted. Bills were audited and paid, the closing exercises were supplemented by another good dinner, and another meeting of Berrien County Grange No. 1, is recorded. W. A. BROWN, Secretary.

How Students Board at the Agricultural College.

No doubt the many readers of the GRANGE VISITOR who are interested in the Agricultural College would like to know something about our new boarding system. It will be of special interest to any who have ever attended school here, or who may be expecting to come here any time in the future.

In colleges where the dormitory system is carried out as it is here, and students are obliged to board in the college halls, few things cause the managing officers more trouble than this matter of "board." With all mankind "What shall we eat?" is the first problem to solve, and with students it is not always an easy one. If board is good, and at a reasonable price, other things can be suitably arranged with less difficulty. But if board be bad other things are made to seem worse and general discontent is sure to follow. This has been the experience here. Under the system of club boarding as practiced at the college now, price and quality are in such a ratio as to give satisfaction to all. It will be fair to state, however, that this is the trial term though the prospect is bright for the future.

To understand thoroughly how our system is managed we shall need first to see how the students are organized as a body, to carry on business which belongs properly to them. This body is called the "students organization" and has a president, vice president, and secretary. All business that concerns the students in general is brought before the organization. It was in this way that the students were enabled to propose plans, present them to the Faculty and State Board for approval, and finally to arrange themselves in clubs for boarding as they now do. The clubs together are known as the "Club Boarding Association," which has adopted a constitution and rules for its government. Its officers are those of the students organization with an additional committee of three, who have full power of dividing the students into clubs.

At present the students are divided into five clubs, and they must always be so apportioned that no class nor society has a majority in any club. Thus far no club has over thirty members. Each club elects a steward and an auditing committee of two. The steward does the purchasing and has the general oversight of the club. His compensation may be determined by the club, but so far each has been allowed his board. The business of the auditing committee is to examine the accounts of the steward.

A cook is hired for each club who does all the cooking and serving. Most of the clubs have a man and his wife. They are paid 40 cents per week by each member of the club, furnished with rooms, and boarded. The rooms are furnished by the college so that is no extra expense to the students.

Three of the clubs have rooms in the old dining hall and kitchens, which have been divided by wooden partitions. The two other clubs have the old armory for dining-halls and the adjacent small rooms for store rooms and kitchens. The college bought new ranges which are rented to the clubs at reasonable rates. All other kitchen furniture was given to the clubs. Now the clubs are equipped with all but dishes. For the most part the clubs purchased those belonging to the boarding hall under the old regime. To pay for these, tickets of membership were issued at \$2.50 each, which will be bought back at face value when the student leaves college. Board must be paid at least one week in advance. Its cost thus has ranged from \$2.30 to \$2.75 per week.

Each club is a separate affair and runs independently of the others. Thus the price of board varies slightly in the different clubs and a student can be transferred if he is not satisfied with his surroundings, provided such transfer does not give a majority to any class or society. Though the stewards are independent of each other,

they find it for their advantage to meet regularly and talk over their business, to purchase together for the most part, and in a manner to divide up their work.

As board is the largest part of a student's expense here, any plan that will lessen its expense, and at the same time insure good board is of great importance to the student. This plan has worked to the satisfaction of all for nearly a term, and the students are determined to make it succeed. F. F. ROGERS.

A Grange in York State.

Brother Cobb:—Not having received my paper bearing date April 1, 1883, I send you this line hoping to be supplied with the missing number. The postoffice at our place was burned with all its contents, the first of the month, and probably my paper was in the office at the time.

Our Grange is prospering. We occupy our new rooms to-morrow for the first time. We now have a hall all our own, and all the members appear to be well pleased with our removal. Our new hall is in the third story over Brother Storre's store, in Otsego. The sisters met there on Wednesday of the present week, and made our new carpet of over one hundred yards, and the Worthy Master, Overseer and some brothers assisted in tacking it down, hanging the curtains, arranging the furniture and placing things in apple pie order for the coming occasion, which all seem to anticipate with pleasure. The fourth degree is to be conferred and a feast is being prepared for the new members, and each one is all alert and anxious to do his or her part for the good of the Order.

I have lengthened this line to a communication, think perhaps that some of your Grangers might like to hear from us of York State, as your State is largely peopled by our people. Fraternally yours, Mrs. H. E. RUTHERFORD, Campville, Tioga Co., N. Y., April 20, 1883.

Elk Lake Grange, No. 469.

Mr. J. T. Cobb:—Let the VISITOR tell of the progress of Elk Lake Grange, No. 469. On March 31st we had a public meeting; invited our friends and neighbors; had a very good turnout. At the close of the meeting, which was conducted by ourselves, 12 persons gave their names to become members of our Grange. We have now in circulation those blank forms which you sent us some time ago, and hope to be able to add to the subscribers for the VISITOR.

We hold our meetings every two weeks; work is onward bound. We send our quarterly dues, \$4.20, and we want a ledger, for which we enclose \$1. We anticipate a lively time at our next meeting, with the goat. Our Grange numbers 50 members. The prospect is favorable for our next report, requiring a much larger payment. Brothers Whitney and Moore will here see proof that the seed sown by them did not fall by the wayside. Respectfully, H. G. L.

Elk Lake, April 11, 1883.

Senator Pennington's Bill.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:—At a regular meeting of Harmony Grange, No. 337, it was unanimously voted to urge the passage, in our State Legislature, of Senator Pennington's bill, No. 16, entitled, "A bill to regulate the management of, and to provide for a uniform rate for the transportation of freights upon railroads within this State and to prevent unjust discrimination against local freights upon such roads." A committee was also appointed to canvass outside the gates. Besides the vote of the Grange we send on a list of 89 names to Senator Pennington in support of this bill. We believe this a move in the right direction, and meets the approval of every farmer whose attention is called to the subject. We hope to hear of the action of Granges all over the state.

Yours, &c., A. A. WILSON, Chairman of Com.

Grand Rapids, April 15, 1883.

Silver Creek Grange Resolutions.

Bro. Cobb:—At a late meeting of Silver Creek Grange, No. 644, after the Pennington Bill had been duly discussed, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we believe a noble work was undertaken by Senator Pennington when he introduced into the Senate, bill, No. 16, which provides for a uniform rate of transportation on freight in this State, etc., and as a Grange we favor the passage of the same.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of every Patron of Husbandry to use his influence to secure the passage of said bill.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Senator Pennington, and also, to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. ANNA M. LEONARD, Sec'y. Manton, April 23, 1883.

The new designs for the two-cent postage stamps have been received, and will be submitted to the Postmaster-General. The three cent stamps in stock after the two cent law goes into effect may be used for packages of third and fourth-class mail matter requiring three cent postage, and also for Canadian mail matter.

STATE NEWS.

State fair date, Sept. 17-21. Cass county fair Sept. 19-21. Cassopolis wheat looks fine. Broken hatchery at Berrien Springs. Sheep shearing at Battle Creek May 3. Bloomington cheese factory is running. There are 18 insane prisoners at Jackson. Many strawberries being set at Muskegon. Adrian factories are turning out new cheese. Flashing requires \$6,000 bonds of salmonista. Eckford boys killed 1400 woodchucks last year. Battle Creek expects her street railway in 60 days. Marshall's fire system consists of 23 arctic wells.

A vinegar factory is building at Battle Creek. Gov. Begole has issued six pardons this month. Wolves are destroying the deer in upper peninsula. Sheep shearing festival at Franklin Centre April 27. Rapids will build a new \$80,000 school building. Wheat prospects in Branch county are encouraging. Barry county is sowing a large amount of clover. A boy of 86 and a girl of 80 are to be married in Mackinac island. Buchanan will have a brick yard with a capacity of 40,000 a day. Wayne county poorhouse has 450 inmates and the county assizes \$30.

Detroit Free Press thinks the legislature will adjourn about June 15. A patent wheat huller has been invented by T. F. Kneeland of Tecumseh. Complaints are made of violations of the fishing laws in Jackson county. Calhoun county contains 167 school districts and employs nearly 20 teachers. The Michigan supreme court has decided that coal is not a lottery. Sheridan and Lee townships, Calhoun county, have lady school inspectors. James DeYoe left Jackson with two carloads of horses for New York Wednesday.

An ugly hog got into Elmwood cemetery' Detroit Brush electric light company will soon put up several towers in that city. Advance Threshing Machine works, Battle Creek, will build 75 machines this season. T. C. Gentry, who came to stay from Ohio at Harbor Springs last Tuesday. Grand Rapids has 185 saloons, and during the past year they have paid \$42,025 license.

The steamer Algoma is making regular trips between Detroit and Mackinac City and St Ignace. Detroit ladies of the W. C. T. U. are here at work battling against the sale of beer on Belle Isle. Four families of Hollanders 39 persons, have just settled at Hudsonville on the C. & W. M.

Out of seven applications for divorce in Judge Mill's court at Paw Paw only one was granted. Paw Paw Grange will hold an open session on Friday evening, April 27, to discuss the subject of sorghum growing. The vote by which the house bill providing for temperance teaching in our schools passed the senate was 26 to 1.

The Michigan & Ohio railroad strikers at Addison engaged in a riot Sunday; called out the sheriff of Lenawee county. It is proposed to change the act incorporating Battle Creek schools so as to permit women to vote on school matters. Herald: Judge Ramsdell has ordered two thousand more trees for his orchard this spring, mostly peaches. Professor Beal, of the Michigan agricultural college, reports that the native June grass of this state is identical with Kentucky blue-grass.

Work will soon be begun on the telephone line from Big Rapids to Newago, giving the former place connection with the Grand Rapids circuit. Paw Paw folks gathered in force at Grand Rapids this week to try a sheep case, and had to city hall, not being accomplished it went over the term. At Lansing the Merino sheep breeders' soc' e'ty's annual shearing opened Wednesday with a fair attendance and 6 stocks represented. The fair closed April 19.

Sarah Wright, a Battle Creek woman, has received a patent for a washing machine. Who can say that woman is not an inventor, or deny the equality of the sexes? Berrien county Grange, opened at Benton Harbor April 17. C. G. Luce, master of the state Grange, and A. N. Woodruff, past master of the county Grange, delivered addresses.

Two valuable cows belonging to J. W. Adams of Pennfield were poisoned by eating corn which some of the stock had dropped. Other cattle are sick from the same cause. Coal is reported to have been found northwest of Negaunee. Intelligent miners discerned it the report, simply because the age of the rocks precludes the possibility of a coal formation. A large meeting was held at Whitney's opera house, Detroit, Sunday afternoon, to protest against selling liquors on Belle Isle park. A number of prominent men spoke in favor of the prohibition.

Mill men and log owners met at Muskegon Thursday and decided that over production must be prevented. All mills and the boom will start May 1 and 10 hours will be the limit of a day's work. The Martin correspondent of the Plainwell Independent says: A freight train passed through this place, loaded with copper, from the mines in upper Michigan, 10 cars of which were valued at \$100,000.

For the week ending April 14, inflammation of the brain, diarrhoea, tonsillitis, pneumonia and whooping cough increased, influenza considerably decreased, and consumption decreased in area of prevalence. Another edition of the pamphlet, "Michigan and the Vienna order," has been received from the mines in Austria and Hungary.

The Clark hardware company, Detroit, are under special police protection because of a piece of work at 25 per cent refused to do a certain piece of work at 25 per cent. They have warned other molders against the firm. The leading business and professional men of Adrian joined in the banquet to Prof. Maclean of the Evening News (libel suit) Saturday night. At its close a silver water service was presented to him, by Dr. Rynd on behalf of the citizens of Adrian.

Lansing Republicans: Many Michigan Dakotians are returning. Six dollars a week for board and an opportunity to sell two-thirds of the year without work may be had by one's bank account, and that explains the reason for the homeward trips. Jackson Citizen: "It is stated by a farmer who has tested a large number of samples, that the seed corn from last year's crop in Michigan will not sprout unless it has been kiln dried, and plants will do better and get their seed from another state and avoid risk."

At the state capitol the prevailing winds during the week ending April 14, were southeast, and compared with the preceding week, the temperature was considerably higher, the absolute humidity and the day ozone more, and the relative humidity and the night ozone considerably less. Lake Michigan is now open to navigation through its entire length and breadth, and Goodrich's steamers are making their regular trips. But at last advice the ice was still thick and firm in the straits of Mackinac, and the prospect of an early opening of navigation with the lower lakes is not promising.

Sunday afternoon fire destroyed the main building of the Lansing wagon works, containing the machinery and partly manufactured stock. The store rooms and completed stock of the year without work may be had by one's bank account, and that explains the reason for the homeward trips. Leonard Gaskell is in jail in Grand Rapids charged with fraud in putting stones into baled hay which he sold for his employer, W. H. Striker. Striker had Gaskell arrested for fraud, and got a judgment of \$75 against him, one of the stones having fallen out of a bale of hay before a customer, thereby injuring his business.

It is said that the largest fleece ever recorded in the United States at a public shearing, was taken Thursday at Lansing, at the meeting of the Michigan merino sheep breeders' association. It was from a two-year-old ram, "Diamond," owned by A. T. Short, of Coldwater, was grown in 365 days and weighed 41 pounds.

Jonathan Boyce, whose headquarters are in Muskegon, and who owns 200,000,000 feet of pine in Roscommon county adjacent to Houghton lake, will as soon as the snow is gone, commence the survey for a railroad from section 25, town 22, west, to Houghton lake a distance

of eight miles. Between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 feet of Mr. Boyce's pine can be put on the coming railroad. New Herald: John C. Brown closed his logging operations in this vicinity last week and horses from his camps, which have just broken up, were brought out and shipped Monday. He has run eleven camps this winter and got in 50,000,000 feet of pine, on the several streams as follows: Cedar River, 6,300,000; Au Sable, 10,000,000; Au Sable, 20,700,000; east branch of the Au Gres, 28,000,000.

Gov. Begole has issued a pardon for Robert Garbutt, who was convicted of murder in the recorder's court at Detroit, August 2, 1882, and sentenced for life, for the killing of an old man named Amable La Plant. He was in jail at Detroit one year before being sent to Jackson. Mrs. Jas. Ozie, of Pontiac, left Lansing for Jackson Tuesday afternoon, bearing the pardon to him. She has been working for it seven years.

How the contractors are pushing the work on the M. & O. railroad is shown in the following from the Augusta Review: "Trees were felled on the morning, the logs taken to mill in Barry county and sawed into ties, and these hauled 15 miles and laid on the M. & O. roadbed, near Detroit. The iron was spiked on them ready for the construction train, which arrived over them at night. All this was completed the other day inside of 10 hours."

The governor has issued another pardon. This time it is to Eugene Hilliard who was convicted of assault with intent to kill and murder one Mrs. W. H. Hilliard in Allegan county. He was convicted in October, 1882, and sentenced for three years. His plea is that he has a land claim in Dakota which will be forfeited if he does not get to it. The victim of his assault is so afraid of him that it is stipulated that he must leave the state and stay out of it.

Marshall Statesman: A firm in Otsego, Mich., has the contract for getting out 400 of the improved hay tedders, for Mr. P. A. Spicer and this week received in notice left Lansing, and commence putting the machines together this week. Over two-thirds of the first lot have been disposed of and it is more than probable that an order will be sent in for an additional 100. There is no doubt but that they are the best tedder and the farmers are quick to see the good points in them.

The Michigan legislative temperance society has elected Representative LaDu of Coral, president, W. M. Clark of Lansing, secretary, Geo. Albertson of Jackson, corresponding secretary, and the following vice presidents: First congressional district, C. S. Pitkin, Detroit; 2d, John Strong, Jr., South Rockwood; 3d, John Evans, Belleville; 4th, Wm. Chamberlain, Three Oaks; 5th, A. B. Cheney, Sparta; 6th, C. A. Geyer, Lansing; 7th, Frank Apple, Port Huron; 8th, Wilbur Nelson, Ithaca; 9th, Fitch Phelps, Big Rapids; 10th, O. E. M. Cutcheon, Okemos; 11th, V. E. Cochran, Marquette. A committee was appointed to arrange for a biennial meeting.

Battle Creek problem: Talking with a returned Dakotian to-day he gave us the other side of the picture. He says there is so much wheat in Dakota it is year that the facilities for transporting it to market will be entirely insufficient. Speculators will take advantage of this, and prices will be so low as to disappoint the producers. The winterers are so long to tender stock raising unprofitable, and stock and teams necessary to be kept will consume all the coarse grains. Corn cannot be raised in Michigan, and the winterers secure a farm, will be in the end, and those who go there for present gain will be disappointed.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by observers of diseases in different parts of the State, show the principal diseases which caused most sickness in Michigan, during the week ending April 14, 1883, as follows:

Table with columns: NUMBER OF OBSERVERS HEARD FROM, 47. DISEASES, ARRANGED IN ORDER OF GREATEST AREA OF PREVALENCE. Includes Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Intermittent fever, Typhoid, Consumption of lungs, Influenza, Measles, Remittent fever, Cholera infantum, Scarlet fever, Inflammation of brain, Inflammation of bowels, Whooping-cough, Whooping fever (enteric), Cholera infantum, Typho-malarial fever, Membranous croup, Dysentery, Mumps, Puerperal fever, Diabetes, Cholera morbus, Cerebro-spinal meningitis.

For the week ending April 14, 1883, the reports indicate that inflammation of brain, diarrhoea, tonsillitis, pneumonia and whooping cough increased, influenza considerably decreased, and measles decreased in area of prevalence.

At the State capitol, the prevailing winds, during the week ending April 14, were southeast; and compared with the preceding week, the temperature was considerably higher, the absolute humidity and the day ozone more, and the relative humidity and night ozone considerably less.

It is being reported by regular observers of the disease, that influenza was reported present during the week ending April 14, and since, at 9 places, scarlet fever at 18 places, and measles at 23 places. One case of measles came with immigrants arriving at Port Huron, April 12. HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.

The Age of Inventions.

The number of inventions that have been made during the past fifty years is perhaps unprecedented in the history of the world. Of course inventions of benefit to the human race have been made in all ages since man was created, but looking back for half a hundred years, how many more are crowded into the past fifty than in any other fifty since recorded history. The perfection of the locomotive and the new world-traversing steamship, the telegraph, the telephone, the audiphone, the sewing machine, the photograph, chromo lithographic printing, the cylinder printing press, the elevator for hotels and other many storied buildings, the cotton gin and the spinning jenny, the reaper and mower, the steam threshing, the steam fire engine, the improved process for making steel, the application of chloroform and ether to destroy sensibility in painful surgical cases, and so on through a long catalogue. Nor are we yet done in the field of invention and discovery. The application of coal gas and petroleum to heating and cooking operations is only trembling on the verge of successful experiment, the introduction of steam from a great central reservoir to general use for heating and cooking is foreshadowed as among the coming events, the artificial production of butter has already created consternation among dairy men. The navigation of the air by some device akin to our present bal-

loon would also seem to be prefigured, and the propulsion of machinery by electricity is even now clearly indicated by the march of experiment. There are some problems we have hitherto deemed impossible, but are the mysteries of even the most improbable of them more subtle to grasp than that of the ocean cable or that of the photograph or the telephone? We talk by cable with the ocean rolling between; we speak in our own voices to friends a hundred miles or more from where we articulate before the microphone. Under the blazing sun, 28 July, we produce ice by chemical means rivaling the most solid and crystalline production of nature. Our surgeons graft the skin from one person's arm to the face of another and it adheres and becomes an integral portion of his body. We make a mile of white printing paper and send it on a spool that a perfecting printing press unwinds and prints and cuts and delivers to you folded and counted, many thousand per hour. Of a verity this is the age of invention, nor has the world reached a stopping place yet.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

PROFESSOR BAIRD, of the United States Fish Commission, has just completed the semi-annual distribution of young carp for stocking ponds in various parts of the Union and in several foreign countries. About 260,000 young carp have been sent out from Washington this spring in response to demands from nearly every state, and requests from Canada, Cuba and Costa Rica.

The number and value of the stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards called for by postmasters' requisitions received at the Post-office Department on the 5th inst., are as follows: Stamps, 28,000,000; envelopes, 1,000,000; postal cards, 2,100,000; at great value, \$700,000. These orders exceed in the aggregate any ever before received in one day.

GENERAL postal order issued providing for no extra charge for forwarding all prepaid letters and postal cards; such forwarding to be made on request, and to continue until the party addressed is reached.

It also answers our query, "How much will potatoes shrink from fall till spring," as follows: "That depends altogether upon the size of the family; give us an easier one."

Hudsonville Grange No. 112.

"FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER." Saturday evening, April 21, 1883.—Farm Plans—Mr. Giddings, Sugar Cane Reports and Prospects—A. Edison, Essay—Mrs. A. W. Dean.

April 28.—Some Grange Successes—Master H. E. Hudson. Unwritten Work Exemplified—E. Hoyt, J. Corwin, Hints of the Season—Geo. Deansmore. May 5.—Way Boys leave the Farm—Del. Barnaby, Salad—Miss Kline, Miss DeCater, Kiah Green—W. H. Camp, Miss Corwin, Miss Belle Hudson, Chas. Lenacre, Bert DeCater.

May 12.—City Life Preferable to Country Life—Leaders, S. H. Adams, Mrs. Prescott. May 19.—Improvement of Seeds—A. A. Crozier, Readings—L. Chamberlin, Miss Ballou, Hattie Green.

May 26.—Make Home Attractive—Mrs. Giddings, Mrs. DeCater, Mrs. E. Whipple. Readings—Ben Corwin, Miss Nettie Tibbitts, Miss Roberts. June 2.—The Farm Garden—Carl Roth, E. Barnaby, Roots for Stock and Market—A. W. Dean, Dialogue—Frank Hudson, Miss Annable and others.

June 9.—Good Health in the Family—Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Annable, Mrs. Whipple. Of Farm Animals—T. Wait, Wm. Yemmans. June 16.—Should women vote and hold office under the same Regulations as men?—Leaders, James F. Whipple, E. Hoyt.

June 23.—Wheat—When to Cut, Thresh, and Market—Mr. Giddings, D. Cunningham, James DeCater, Enajage—W. H. Camp. Our Grange is What we make it. Don't be bashful, nor forget when your turn comes. H. E. HUDSON, Master. JAS. F. WHIPPLE, Sec.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next meeting of Barry county Pomona Grange will be held at the Thornapple Grange hall Friday, May 25th, 1883, commencing at 10 A. M. An interesting program has been prepared for the occasion. All 4th degree members are invited to meet with us. W. H. ORTIS, Sec. Hastings, April 19, 1883.

The Van Buren county Pomona Grange holds its next regular meeting in the hall of Hamilton Grange on Thursday, May 17th at ten o'clock. All Patrons are invited to attend, a good and interesting time is expected. J. E. PACKER.

The next meeting of Kent county Pomona Grange will be held at Whitneyville Grange hall on Wednesday, May 23d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. T. REMINGTON, Sec. Alto, Kent county, April 23, '83.

A regular session of Van Buren County Grange will be held at Hamilton Grange hall on May seventeenth, at which the following programme will be presented: Paper, A. C. Giddings; Essay, Mrs. C. B. Charles; Essay, Orville Packer; Paper, J. C. Gould; Sheep Husbandry, Discussion led by A. W. Hayden. Open session in the afternoon to which the public is invited. JASON WOODMAN, County Grange Lecturer.

The Lenawee County Pomona Grange will hold its next regular meeting with Ogden Grange, at Ogden Center Thursday May 10. Regular 5th degree meeting at 10 o'clock. The afternoon session to commence at 1 o'clock, will be public and a very interesting programme will be presented. Ogden Grange was but recently organized and large attendance of Patrons will have its effect for the good of Order in that vicinity. GUS MOORE, Sec'y. Hudson, April 23, 1883.



Horticultural Department.

Something About Raspberries.

The name of this much esteemed fruit is derived from the peculiar raspy appearance of the berry, as also in part from the superabundance of prickly thorns with which its canes are adorned in its wild state.

In variety of color and flavor, nature has left little for the genius of man to improve upon. but in respect of size and productiveness there yet remains a wide range for the exercise of his arts.

The raspberry is not only more generally distributed than the blackberry, but has been much longer in cultivation. Its artificial improvement however does not appear to have engaged the attention of its cultivators until a comparatively recent period.

Occasionally some of the more delicate shades of color and flavor find a modest abiding place in the "curious corner" of the nurseryman's grounds, and occasionally under high sounding titles and fancy figures, these are transferred to the gardens of the man of wealth where variety or quality rather than quantity, are the characteristics sought for, regardless of cost.

Without these are some propagators as well as traveling vendors who are blissfully ignorant of what constitutes merit in a market-berry, but there are others to whom this charitable assignment will not apply.

It matters little whether ignorance or dishonesty is at fault, distrust, discouragement and serious loss has been wrought among small fruit growers all over the country by the dissemination of these and kindred worthless varieties.

While it may be safely said that none of the red raspberries have thus far proved wholly satisfactory, three may be named as approaching nearest our ideal, the "Turner," the "Brandywine" and the "Cuthbert."

of the State it has been on trial much longer and promises to be the coming berry for general cultivation. A year or two more will be needful to demonstrate that to a certainty and meantime it will be safest to "make haste slowly."

Nearly all the red raspberries are propagated from "suckers." These, if permitted to grow undisturbed become so numerous as to render the canes of little value for fruit bearing.

The planting of both red and black varieties is conducted in the same manner as recommended for blackberries except that six or seven feet is the usual width for rows, and four or five inches the usual depth of planting.

All raspberries should be picked and marketed promptly on arriving at the period of full color.

South Haven, Mich. H. J. EDGELL.

T. T. LYON says that comparatively few who grow peach trees have learned the law, that neither foliage nor fruit can be produced from wood of more than a single year's growth.

Columella on Roman Agriculture, 1,800 Years Ago.

He believed that "the original Farmer and Father of the universe endowed the earth with perpetual fecundity, that it is not affected with barrenness, as with certain disease." He thought if the earth failed to produce well, it was the fault of the manager.

Without husbandmen, it is manifest, that mortals can neither subsist, nor be maintained.

He seems to have been a pretty good Patron of Husbandry.

He has a high estimate of agriculture and says "as for myself, when I consider and review either the greatness of the whole thing, or the number of its parts, as so many members in particular; I am afraid, lest my last day should surprise me, before I can acquaint myself with the whole of rural discipline."

After speaking of the weather, then comes a note on agricultural chemistry, when he says, "very few have the talent to discern the great variety itself of the ground, and the nature and disposition of every soil, what each of them may promise or deny us.

From all over the country comes the warning to farmers to look well to their seed corn and test it thoroughly before planting. Select 100 kernels at random, and either plant in a box of earth by the kitchen stove or put between wet cloths at the ordinary temperature of the same room, or sprout in a bottle of water hung in the sunshine.

be terrified through despair of ever attaining to a science of so vast an extent and variety, and will not attempt what they have no hopes of being able to obtain."

Still he thinks they should not be discouraged "for neither did the renowned Cicero himself give up and become terrified with Demosthenes and Plato's thunder; nor did the divine Homer, the father of eloquence, extinguish the desires and studies of them that came after him."

Then in chapter 1st, he gives some rules for a husbandman, "who should have prudence and knowledge of his business, ability to spend and lay out money upon it, and a willingness to ask and know what must be done."

He gives some advice in reference to looking up a farm. "There are two things to be considered, the wholesomeness of the air, and the fruitfulness of the place; neither should be wanting; no man in his senses ought to lay out money in cultivating a barren soil, nor live in a country where death is more certain than getting money."

He was a woman's rights man you will see, because he says "It will also be more agreeable to the man, if his wife also accompany him, as her mind is more delicate. Let him build elegantly, though not large."

W. J. BEAL.

A Rejoinder.

That brilliant lawyer, justice of the peace and theologian who signs his name, "Thomas C. Hillier" and claims to be admitting his egotistical representation of himself, a wonderful man far surpassing his illustrious namesake, Thomas Jefferson, but with all his varied acquirements and his long-winded pettifoggery attempt at argument, utterly fails to give a single good reason why the right of appeal from justice courts should not be restricted.

Lawyer Hillier's arguments are in about the same line of Lawyer W., who, having failed to give any better reason for continuing in the old expensive legal practices than that of the dishonesty of some ignorant farmers has concluded to subsidize and abandon the field, although he promised more anon, possibly your readers would be pleased if farmer Hillier would follow W's excellent example, as he effects to despise that large class of writers who are too modest to sign their real names to their communication and who are not ambitious to have the public learn of their varied and brilliant qualifications. I suppose he will not condescend to notice this from REFORMER.

Dowagiac, April 17, 1883.

Mr. Withey said he turned clover sod down in November and plowed again in December, and set strawberries the following spring, and lost but very few plants.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it, he who does one should never remember it.—Chaoun.

Five Cents.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

It lay in the gutter, half covered with dirt, and that is the first I know about it.

Somebody must have lost it, but I don't know who found it. It was a box, and at that very moment he was walking along Main Street with his hands in his pockets. Besides his hands he had in his pocket a first rate jack knife, a slate pencil, a top-string, and a couple of buttons.

"I ought to have five dollars, at least," thought Sam, and at that moment he espied the five cent piece and picked it up.

"Hullo!" said a schoolmate, "Sam's hands had plunged into his pockets again, and carrying the money with them."

"He's going to invest it in mining stocks," laughed another. "Sam's a regular old speculator."

Now Sam was a boy that spent every penny that came into his hands for the very first thing he happened to fancy, either for himself or some one else, but this morning he was just in the mood to repent of his foolishness, so he walked on thinking.

"Evening Journal and Tribune; full count of the election." Sandy and Sam were on excellent terms, and Sandy was easily persuaded to let Sam have a couple of papers for his nickle, which were just the terms on which he bought at the office.

"No, but I want to raise a few nickels. I'll make it all right with you, Sandy one of these days," and Sam rushed away to his father's office and sold his papers to his father and Mr. Lanman.

For the next three days nothing better offered than to furnish the evening papers to his father and Mr. Lanman; but Sunday found him with 25 cents on hand as the result of that enterprise.

"O, I don't know," said Ada, whisking her duster, I believe; this old thing leaves the dust in streaks."

"I will not want what I know I can't have. Every girl wants pretty things to wear, but I couldn't enjoy them while mother has only her old black silk for sundays, and father doesn't buy her a new coat, though the old one has been cleaned over and over. I tell you, Sam, I think father is worried about something."

They were certainly very handsome and very expensive, but after Sam had surveyed them on all sides, he decided that any fellow could make one. Uncle John was a farmer who lived a couple of miles out from the city, and Sam spent most of his holidays on the farm; where the great homely house, the big barns, the clear, gravelly creek, the woods, and the meadows, and hills, were full of fascinations.

To-day, however, he was intent upon business, and after a brief visit than usual, he went home with an immense bunch of turkey feathers, white, black, and gray, which he laid away carefully in his work shop at the barn.

ing only a thin strip. Next he put one end of a piece of wire through the lower hole in the handle and fastened it securely, and having laid a row of dark feathers around the end of the stick, he wound them very closely with the wire. Then he headed a second row of yellowish feathers, then a row of light gray and white, finishing with some shorter ones of white down, winding each row with the wire, and saturating the ends with glue. Then secured his wire by bringing it through the second hole and hammering it down into the wood. He had a handsome and excellent feather duster. It only needed to have the ends of the feathers concealed, and that Sam meant to attend to by and by. He worked on until dark, and left a row of six dusters hanging up to dry.

I am afraid those dusters brushed away some of Sam's thoughts on Sunday, for more than once he found himself looking at the carved iron rails and thinking what pretty business they would make if they were smaller.

On Monday, he explored the shoemaker's shops, and came home with his pockets stuffed with scraps of red and blue leather, for which he had paid ten cents. These he cut into strips, and glued them on lower edge, and glued them neatly over the ends of the feathers.

"I never saw such pretty ones," said Sam, in delight. "I ought to have 25 cents each."

He watched about the office until his father was out, and then sold two to Mr. Lanman, who was so pleased with the dusters and with Sam's ingenuity that he brought him an order for two more the next day.

He filled up all the nail holes with putty, and also filled the corners on the inside of the box. When this had hardened, he took two old tin cans, and went to a painter and bought 10 cents worth of black paint and 15 cents worth of varnish.

His father had a varnish brush and the painter gave him an old paint brush. He gave his boxes two coats of paint, inside and out, and when this was dry, a heavy coat of varnish on the outside. Then he rummaged among the remains of wall paper in the garret until he found part of a roll of narrow bordering in black and gold, with which he finished his boxes, putting it on with paste completely around each side, from top to bottom. From an old fashioned wall paper he cut some brilliant flowers, birds and grasses, and arranged them on the sides of the boxes; not regularly, but with the grasses springing up from one corner and drifting out towards the middle, while the birds just flattered above them, as nearly as possible in the style of the Japanese decorations at Darley's.

Some next triumph was a box for the shovel and trowel, which he made from a starch box by fastening on the cover, opening the box at one end and setting it on the other, supported by four little feet, which were nothing more than old brass buttons polished in the wood and fastened with putty.

When this was locked up with the fancy stores studying art after a fashion of his own; and almost every day discovering some pretty thing which he was sure he could imitate.

Two little round berry baskets, picked up in the woodshed were painted and varnished, and transformed into lovely little nests for spoons or trinkets, Ada being readily coaxed into lining one with a bit of gray silk for the mother, while the little woman herself was secretly lining the other with pale blue for Ada, and Sam ready to burst with the two secrets.

A little oblong grape basket had the rough handle changed for two handles of bamboo, put on an inch apart at the ends, and brought together in the middle, where they were tied with a blue ribbon. Birds and leaves were painted on the broad woven strips that made up the sides, by cutting the figures out of wall paper and painting through the hole in the same way as painters use a stencil. This was designed for a napkin basket, and Ada lined it with pink paper.

Out of a large peach basket they made an excellent mending basket by painting it in alternate stripes of black and red, and lining it with seal-brown silesia, gathered in a ruffle at the top, and furnished with a row of little pockets all around the inside for holding balls of yarn.

It seemed as if there was no end to the pretty things that might be made around with the aid of deep absorption from morning till night, while the family kindly ignored an occasional streak of red paint on his nose, or a suspicious smell of turpentine which sometimes followed him.

Everyone was delighted with the result, but Sam regretted that he hadn't bored two holes in each end, through which to pass strong wires bent to support a great Chinese clam shell, which might be filled with a trailing mass of lobelia or Kenilworth ivy.

"Let me see," said Sam. "I have two feather dusters, two spool baskets, two window boxes, one stocking basket, one napkin basket, one box for fire irons. They all cost me just 98 cents, and I have 27 cents left in my pocket to treat Sandy McCeech."

"No, sir," said Sam. "I had only five cents."—Christian Union.

Farmers as Business Men. There are few real business men among farmers. How many farmers keep a cash account, and know at the end of each month how much money they have received, from whom they have received it, or how much, to whom and for what the money was paid out? If a farmer wishes to understand his business, he must treat the business part of his profession in a business manner, and he cannot do this unless he keeps a book, a pen, some ink, and is careful to write down correctly all his business transactions.

I have been in farm houses where it took about half an hour to find the pen and ink with which to do a little writing. I have known men actually who have to go to a neighbor's house for pen and ink. It is an easy matter to keep a purchase account in addition to the cash account, and everything which is bought can be written down, and if paid for it can be marked paid, and the same entered in the cash account. By referring to the purchase account we always know what bills have not been paid, and we can make our calculations to meet them, and thus avoid an unpleasant surprise. We can also keep an account of our sales, and when anything is sold, write it down in the sales account, and if we receive the cash we mark it paid, and enter it on the cash account as before. It would no doubt be worth many times the trouble, and every farmer would have the satisfaction of knowing at the end of the year just how his money came, where it went and what his year's work brought him. It would open up new fields of thought, induce him to make greater exertions and make him more frugal, more intelligent, less penurious, and greatly improve his manner of transacting business.

The merchant makes good his bad debts off the easy-going, careless farmer, by a skillful management of the book account. The farmer may know that he got so much for his cattle, his wood, his grain, his hogs, or whatever it may be, and he may know that he paid his taxes, his store bills, and his many doctor bills, but he will be likely to feel that his money slipped away and did him very little good, and, of course, he becomes stingy and mean. I once knew a man of whom it was said that when he paid anybody money he always held it out and looked in the opposite direction—he hated to see the money go.

Let the farmer's wife keep her account also, and thus add dignity to labor, and we will not hear the growling husband ask her what has become of the money he expended to give her.—She will take a just pride in keeping an accurate account of her affairs; and the handling of the funds necessary in the management of the household will make her position dignified and respectable, instead of an endless routine of drudgery.

I have been keeping a diary for the last six years, and find it very successful. The time of putting in crops has been noted, and the observations made on the seasons, the weather, the crops, the stock and farm-work are so valuable for reference that I would not do without it for many times the trouble of keeping it.—American Farmer.

Fals: Weather Prophets.

Surely the press and public should not allow themselves to be fooled by humbugs like Wiggins and Vemor.— Their predictions have turned out to be worthless, as might have been known, as they had no facilities for making weather forecasts at all comparable with the weather bureau at Washington. The latter has signal stations all over the country, they can tell where a storm is raging, and generally can predict its course, thus anticipating local conditions of weather. But Wiggins and Vemor have no such machinery at their command, and yet their absurd forecasts are published by the press far and wide. The manner in which they deceive the public is very simple. Storms are constantly raging over different parts of the earth's surface. It has been found for instance that in the February of every year there is an average of nineteen storms or more. It is quite safe, therefore, to predict that on a certain day a "hibzard," or some unusual weather disturbance, will take place.— If, at the appointed time it should be pleasant weather on the Atlantic Coast, there is plenty sure to be a tempest of rain and wind in the Mississippi Valley or west of the Rocky Mountains. These "hogus" weather prophets claim that the forecasts were verified. Wiggins it will be remembered, predicted a phenomenal disturbance on the ninth of February, and later on the eleventh of March, but, as if to discredit him all his kind, the weather was exceptionally and unusually fine nearly all over the continent. His excuse was that he meant that there would be a storm raging on the Pacific, instead of here in the East. Let us hear no more of these humbugs.—Demorest's Monthly.

As you make your bed so shall ye lie; as you plant so shall ye reap. Under these circumstances every farmer should know that it is his duty to vote as he would be served. Vote for a monopolist you will reap all the traffic will bear for he will make your laws. Vote for the anti-monopolist and your rights will be observed. Which will ye do? A farmer who sows thistles cannot expect to raise figs.—Farm and Forest.

"My boy," said a father to his son, "treat every one with politeness; even those who are rude to you. For remember that you show courtesies to others not because they are gentlemen, but because you are one."

Parties are now at work inspecting the gold mines in Madison county, Georgia.



Communications.

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother, Bearing his load on the rough road of life? Is it worth while that we jeer at each other, In blackness of heart, that we war to the knife? God pity us all in our pitiful strife!

Look at the roses saluting each other, Look at the herds all at peace on the plain; Man, and man only, makes war on his brother, And laughs in his heart at his peril and pain, Shamed by the beasts that go down on the plain.

Is it worth while that we battle to humble Some poor fellow down in the dust? God pity us all! Time too soon will tumble All of us together like leaves in a gust, Humbled, indeed, down into the dust. —[Joanna Miller.]

Success, and the Requisites Required to Bring it About.

Brothers and Sisters.—How many of us if asked to point out the road to success, would feel competent to the task. There are so many and various ways which all seem to point to the object desired, that it requires the most acute sense, combined with good judgment to tell just where to launch our boats on the "tide that leads on to fortune." Do not think it is the man or woman who labors the hardest in a physical point of view that succeeds the best, nay, verily, for I have seen those whose struggles were intense, that only, to use an old adage have just "kept their heads above water."

There is another thing I must mention right here, and that is, that what one person would call success, others would not, as it all depends on the channel in which the mind of the person runs. If his highest ambition is fame, and his intellectual faculties are of a high moral tone, then he cultivates the acquaintance of books, and whatever particular theme he shall choose, whether the law, theology, medicine, or politics, or any thing in the same category, he must throw his best endeavors in that direction if he would succeed. In other words he must aim high, or he will surely fail of attaining that eminence, which characterizes the thorough man, and which the world calls success.

There are men also of a high order of intellect, who seem to have a faculty of self education, and to acquire it from their every day surroundings. They "make books of running brooks, sermons from stones, and good from everything." Such a man was Abraham Lincoln and Robert G. Ingersoll describes him in such graceful, happy language that I cannot forbear quoting him: "He lived the poem of the fields, the woods, the blessed country. He had the advantage of sociability. He was thoughtful, and he saw on the horizon of his future, the perpetual star of hope. To him every field was a landscape, every landscape a poem, every flower a lesson, and every grove a fairy land. Oaks and elms are far more poetic than streets and houses. A country life is in itself an education. It gives a man the idea of home. He hears the rain on the roof, the rustle of the breeze, the music of nature's fullest choral. You have no idea how many men education spoils. Colleges are institutions where bricks are polished, and diamonds dimmed. Lincoln's education was derived from men and things, and hence he had a chance to develop. He was not afraid to seek for knowledge when he had it not. When a man is too dignified he ceases to learn. He was always honest with himself. He was an orator—that is, he was natural. If we wish to be sublime we must keep close to the grass—we must sit close to the hearth of human experience. Above the clouds it is too cold. If you want to find out what a man is to the bottom give him power. Any man can stand adversity, only a great man can stand prosperity. It is the glory of Abraham Lincoln that he never abused power only on the side of mercy. He was a perfectly honest man, when he had power he used it in mercy. He loved to see the tears of the wife whose husband he had snatched from death. Abraham Lincoln would never have turned a man out of office without a hearing and left a stain upon his name. He was too grand, too magnanimous."

We believe these good traits of Mr. Lincoln were innate, that is, that he was born with all the qualities that go to make up the happy, well-balanced temperament, so that in some such cases we give people credit for performing acts, which in others it would be impossible, who would be equally as well disposed provided their characteristics were of as happy a nature as his. But I hear some one say such traits can be cultivated. Well so they can to a great degree, but we all know how difficult it is to raise a good crop of corn, potatoes, or even grass, where there is a spontaneous growth of Canada thistles, still it can be done, and

those who would achieve success should act the part the thorough husbandman must in the above case, then his labors will be rewarded.

There is another character to which I wish to refer, in this connection, as showing better than any pen can picture the causes of success, and that is Benjamin Disraeli, the late prime minister of England, now deceased. "He was a Jew and although he knew his race were despised, he never shrunk from the name, thus showing himself to be honest, and being honest had the courage to live up to his convictions. His characteristics and self control were such that he could endure a storm of obloquy and remain unmoved and did not even deign to reply to some accusations, that might have been rebutted by a single word. Honor to the man who feels the dignity of separate manhood, who can hold his own in silence, among angry opposites, and whether successful or unsuccessful, can still be true to, can still fall back upon himself. His biographer says in this marked individuality, nothing was more remarkable than his strength of will. Young men may learn from him how invincible the spirit that has the strength to say "I will." Nothing is more deplorable than the feebleness, the placidity, the limps of purpose of many of our youth. They live at haphazard; they live from hand to mouth without reverence, without purpose, without self denial, without force. They are all straw; they have no iron in them. They would like distinction very well if it dropped into their mouths, but they lack the manly fiber, the stern self control, the never wearied patience, the inflexible determination, the unwavering adaptation of means to ends, by which success is won. In opening life, his mistakes, his inconsistencies, his quarrels, were such as would have crushed any ordinary man. But he never quailed, though he had to fight, often single handed against a multitude of most formidable antagonists. When his first speech in the house of commons was met by every possible manifestation of opposition and ridicule, and at last drowned in the uproar, every one knows how, stopping in the middle of a sentence he lifted his hand and cried in the full tone of voice that rose above the tumult: "I have began seven times many things, and yet have often succeeded at last. I will sit down now, but the time will come when you shall hear me." "Was I," he said in recounting the incident, "to yield to this insulting derision like a child or a poltroon? No; when I sat down I sent them my defiance." There are emergencies in which it becomes necessary to show that a man will not be crushed. "In speaking to some youths at Manchester he said: "I gave to them that counsel which I have ever given to youth. I told them to aspire. I believe that the youth who does not look up will look down and that the spirit which does not dare to soar is destined, perhaps, to grovel."

I have chosen these two characters from different nations for the reason that they have both reached the acme of success. I think to either of them fame, and the knowledge that they were beacon lights to their fellowmen were of more importance than the accumulation of wealth. That it gave them a degree of satisfaction that wealth could not, and their characters are handed down to posterity as worthy of emulation. If reports are true there is no real enjoyment in a large accumulation of hoarded wealth. Wm. H. Vanderbilt is said to be almost a monomaniac for fear that his riches will take wings and leave him standing on an equality with those around him. On last New Year's day some one wished one of the Rothschilds of Europe, one of the most wealthy men in the world, a "happy new year," when he gloomily replied "It will have to be different from the last, for I have not seen one happy day."

I have also read of one lady who had an eye to business, and had accumulated quite a fortune. A friend who was visiting her congratulated her on her success in life. "Success," said she, "my life has been an entire failure." Thus we see that where the accumulation of filthy lucre is the ruling passion, that no matter how successful they may have been in that direction, that the mind is never satisfied, and hence they fail to gain that happiness, which I believe is the province of a reasonable amount of wealth to secure, while those who have the more laudable ambition to benefit their fellow man, and by so doing improve their talents, and exercise philanthropic spirit, have their reward from day to day. Who ever heard of a man whose mind was well stored with knowledge, and had attained a great degree of eminence as one thoroughly versed in science, literature, or any of the many accomplishments that characterize the leaders of the human race, in all that educates, refines and ameliorates their condition, claiming that their lives were a failure, No; we hear of some of them wishing that they might have been of greater service, and that their lives might be prolonged, for the good they might do in the future.

But we started out with success, and the requisites required to bring it about. What is success? Webster says: "It is the favorable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; a termination which answers the purpose intended." Thus we see its meaning, and have endeavored to point out the requisites necessary to bring it about. We could cite countless instances where it has been brought to a favorable and prosperous termination. All who have read Gen. Grant's life will remember that when he was a boy, a circus came through his neighborhood, with the inevitable mule, also the challenge for any boy in the audience who could ride him around the ring. Ulysses stepped out and mounted him, and away they went, the mule performed every act possible for his muleship, but could not dismount his rider, then the monkey was set on behind him and took hold of his hair, and round and round they went, not a muscle of Ulysses' face moved, but he sat there as rigid as a statue until the mule and the monkey grew weary and gave up the race, when the ring master announced to the audience, that that was the first boy they had found in all their travels who could ride that mule. That same spirit pervaded him when before Vicksburg he sent a proposal to Gen. Pemberton to surrender, and he refused. Then said he "I propose to move immediately on your works," and we all know the result. And again the same actuating spirit dictated this characteristic speech, "I shall fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." Also, Gen. Garfield was another able exponent of the pluck and energy that ultimately makes a success of every undertaking. He experienced nearly every vicissitude of life, from a driver on the canal, to the presidential chair.

And now having pointed out the characteristics which crown their possessors with success, we will simply allude to the adverse side of the question, and cite one instance which will show why success stands in the background, and always will when the same spirit actuates it. I set one of my hired men to building a piece of rail fence, and at one end of the proposed route was a wet place for a few rods, and he remarked to me that the fence could not be built through the place. I told him it could, and would be built right through there, as we wished to use the pasture immediately. I told him to go as far as he could with it, and I would see that it was finished. As I anticipated, he completed it to the edge of the objectionable part of the route, and halted. I set him at another piece of work and took hold of it myself, and in a short time, to his surprise, the fence was completed. He is the embodiment of the hand to mouth, limps of purpose individual, so graphically described by Disraeli's biographer, and is the key to the solution of our poorhouses being crowded with paupers, which the more energetic have to support.

There is another thing I wish to mention in this connection, and that is, that we must divest ourselves of the idea that a thorough book education, of itself, gives success. Horace Greeley once wrote that "there were thousands of people who were college bred walking the streets of New York city who did not know enough to get a living." The trouble was they were too dilatory to put their knowledge into practice. As Daniel Webster used to say, "they desired mine case at mine inn," more than anything else, and then, perhaps, wonder that they did not succeed. That there is "room at the top," in every avocation of life, we have abundant evidence in witnessing those who are persistent in gaining that eminence.

If the idea here presented shall have the effect to stimulate the rising generation to a higher plane of action, and cause them to adopt "exceller" as their watchword, as they launch their barks on the voyage of life, then my object shall have been accomplished, and I shall feel that my efforts have not been in vain. We will also deduce this conclusion from our favorite of the poets:

"Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate, Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait." H. D. EDGERTON. Watson, Feb. 16, 1883.

The Situation.

Editor Grange Visitor.—Nearly four months have passed since our legislative solons organized at Lansing ostensibly for the purpose of serving the people by enacting good and just laws in the interest of the masses, they seem to be enjoying themselves and having a good time at the expense of the tax-payers but have failed to pass a single act of general public benefit. Their time seems to be taken up in the consideration of petty local measures, the settlement of which should be delegated to the boards of supervisors of the respective counties, and when a measure of general public interest is introduced it is briefly discussed and through the influence of the lobby laid upon the table, as seems to be the case with the bills for the regulation of railroad rates, free passes, and amendments to the unjust tax laws. If, as many of them claim they are in favor

of equal taxation, why don't they amend the law so as to require every taxpayer to swear to the list of taxable property, and assess all mortgages to the actual owners, exempting property to the amount of the mortgage, abolish the useless and expensive township boards of review, and if they want the people to vote for the proposed amendment increasing their pay, insert a provision prohibiting free passes, and limiting each session to 100 days, if they hold over that it shall be without pay, pass the appropriation bills and adjourn as soon as possible, the unnecessary length of the sessions shows that they are glad to stay as long as possible at the present salary, and the people will be slow to vote an increase unless the time is restricted, and they pay more respect to the petitions and righteous demands of the people the close of the session will be the closing up of the political career of the members. REFORMER.

In the Mountains of Utah. BY F. HODGMAN.

One day about the middle of November a telegram was brought to my camp with orders from the chief engineer directing me to go to Clear Creek and take charge of a party which I would find awaiting me there. When I got there I found a large locating party in camp, about a mile up the Utah and Pleasant Valley railroad from the station.

The Denver and Rio Grand railroad company had got possession of this road some months before, and were now operating it. I was to make a re-survey of the line of the road with maps and profiles to show its location and grade from Clear Creek to Pleasant Valley coal mines. The weather was cold, but not so uncomfortable as one might have expected from the indications of the thermometer. There was a little snow on the ground along the valley, and a good deal more in the gulches and ravines along the mountain sides and about the summit. We moved camp from place to place along the line by loading our things on to the passing trains which took us up and let us off wherever we chose. When half way up the mountains, part of the men gave out with the cold and left me. In their place a couple of Michigan boys, McIntyre and Rookwood from Flint, were sent to my party. They came just as we were running our line over the summit, and down into Pleasant Valley. It was biting cold there, with the wind blowing and the mercury down to 20° below zero, when we would start for our work in the morning. It was not a week till we had our line run up to the very mouth of the coal mine. This is at the bottom of a dark and gloomy canyon. There is a long row of coal bins with shutes, and car after car is drawn out of the mouth of the mine, weighed and dumped into the bins. There are a dozen or fifteen log huts scattered around, and a few frame houses. The coal vein is seven feet thick, and lies thirty or forty feet above the bottom of the canyon. It runs horizontally into the mountain side, with scarcely any dip. A single mule goes in and out the mine, drawing long trains of little dump cars back and forth, to and from the farthest galleries in the mine. I ventured a few hundred feet into the mine and saw the miners at their work, and was glad enough to get out again. There is little or no trouble from foul gases, and the workmen each carry a small open lamp attached to their cap over the fore piece.

The coal is blasted out with powder, the lower part of the vein to the height of a man's head being taken out first, and then the roofing thrown down. In one of the galleries that I entered, the miners were preparing to throw down the coal from the roof. It had been seamed and shaken by the blasts in the lower part of the vein, and seemed ready to drop on their heads at any instant in great masses of tons in weight. I was especially careful to stand from under, and it made my blood fairly run cold, to see the reckless way in which the miners passed back and forth under these apparently loose masses of coal. "There is little danger," said one, "we can tell when it is going to fall, and get out of the way." Before I left Clear Creek, a special train was carrying his mangled remains over the line to his friends. A mass had fallen when he did not expect it. Scarcely a month passes in which some one is not killed in the mines, and yet the miners continue as reckless as ever.

The coal mined here is an excellent quality of bituminous coal, containing but little sulphur, and rich in resinous matter, lumps of resin, looking like the common rosin of commerce were interspersed through it. It burned freely in our camp stove, which was made of sheet-iron, conical in shape, and without any bottom. We laid a few stones on the ground to keep the coal up, and had no trouble in burning it.

Our work here was soon done, and we returned to Clear Creek and went into camp to await further orders. It was a matter of a good deal of speculation among the boys, as to what would be done with the party. Would we be discharged, as so many of the

parties had already been, or would we be sent over the mountains into the lower canyons of the Price, which Davis had been recently exploring. The latter seemed a desperate alternative to some of the boys as winter was now upon us, and the snow was daily piling up higher and deeper over the summit. It was an open question whether we should be able to get any provisions over the mountains into that country after we got there. Our cook and all the Mormon boys in the party but one, left us, from very fear of being sent there. We supplied the cook's place with a heathen Chinese, who stayed with us and cooked our victuals, and stole our provisions as long as we stayed at Clear Creek. It was not long till the dreaded order came for us to break camp, and start for the lower Price. John Chinaman would not risk himself on the other side of the mountains, so we were obliged to start out without him. It was the sixth of December that we broke camp and started for our new work, one wagon drawn by a span of mules, carried our oats and baggage and hay, and grain for the animals, another wagon loaded down with provisions, made a load for four more mules. We had flour, beans, bacon, hams, baking powder, dried apples, canned tomatoes, butter and a general assortment of spices and condiments. We expected to get fresh beef and mutton when we got there. We started without a cook, and with only half a party. There was Emmett the transitman, an energetic little fellow, quick as a flash at his instrument, and just as quick to fly into a rage and swear till everything looked blue, if anything went wrong. He was a whole souled, generous fellow, and the boys all liked him for all the cursing he gave them now and then. Next came Carrington the leveller, a lad from the sacred soil of Virginia. He was a little fellow living with his parents in Richmond during the long siege, and saw enough of war there to last him a life time. Then there was Burbank the roadman, a printer boy from among the Gentiles of Salt Lake City, and McIntyre from Flint, Mich. Rookwood whose weak eyes had obliged him to give up his studies at the Michigan University, and McNulty the young California tramp who had bummed his way more than half way across the continent, and was now glad of a chance to get an honest living among decent people. These with McIntyre, who did not stay with us long, and the two teamsters made up the party who went out with me from Clear Creek. A better lot of men were seldom got together.

It was a clear pleasant Sunday afternoon when the boys started out from Clear Creek, a little snow had fallen the night before, in the valley, and was now thawing, so that the roads were as slippery with soft clay mud, as if they had been soaped. The wagons were loaded as full as the teams could draw, and the boys walked along side, giving a lift now and then up some steep pitch, or holding the wagons from slewing around and tipping over, when they ran over a piece of sliding ground. I stayed in Clear Creek to have a short visit with my brother, who had just come over the mountains on his way home.

Next morning I started out on foot and alone, to overtake the party, snow had fallen during the night and as I neared the summit it grew deeper and deeper, making the walking very difficult. Half way up I passed a dozen teams belonging to the company, loaded with hay, grain and provisions which they were trying to get over the mountains before the road became impassible. I overtook the party a little after noon, a few miles over the summit at Marion's camp. From here on, the roads were better for some miles, and we trudged merrily on, now and then mounting the wagons for a ride, when the road would admit of it.

We were following the old Spanish trail, which leaves the valley of the Price river near the mouth of Fish creek, and avoiding the canyon, passes to the left through Emma Park. We camped that night at the foot of Coyune Hill. We have thus far kept along a broad open valley between two mountain ridges, the river all the time running near. The valley continues on and the trail follows it, but the Price makes a sudden bend to the right, and makes its way through the very heart of the mountain ridge, and we see no more of it for the next fifty miles. The next day at noon we reached Horse Creek and I took the opportunity to run down it to my old camp on the river, among the firs where Davis was now settled. The telegraph wires had reached the camp, and an operator was seated at his instrument communicating with the outside world. Davis was away down the river, and after dinner I rejoined my party. Night found us at Elliott and Davidson's sheep ranch in Emma Park. There was a log hut beside a little stream and a large corral of an acre or more divided up into several smaller yards filled with sheep. When we had pitched our tents and eaten our supper, and turned out in the dark, a scene met our eyes which would have filled the heart of any artist. There were the gloomy snow capped mountains with the stars peep-

ing out over them for a back-ground, at their foot was the level park with its hut and corrals all lighted by the lurid blaze of a fire, over which a large caldron seethed and boiled. Beside it was a large vat, and half a dozen men in rough costumes engaged, some in dipping the decoction to and from the caldron and vat, others were catching sheep from the adjacent pen and plunging them over head and ears in the vat, and others standing ready and pulling them out on the other side. Half a dozen dogs were playing about and seemed to take as much interest in the work as the men themselves. The sheep which had been gathered in the mountains were now feeding together in the park and were being dipped in hot lime and sulphur water as a remedy, and preventative of scab before being sent into Castle valley for the winter.

Elliott was said to be the son of an English lord, and his partner Davidson was a Scotchman. They had been in India and Australia, and finally settled in this uninhabited portion of Utah for their stock range. They owned about 30,000 sheep, and a relative named McLaren had about 15,000 more. We had met them on our first trip into the Castle valley in the spring, and found them to be gentlemanly well informed men. We frequently met their shepherds further on who had standing orders to furnish our party with mutton free of charge, whenever we asked for it.

Next day we entered Soldier canyon the road was very rough and had been washed away in places, and it required the constant assistance of the party to keep the wagons from overturning. At one place I took my rifle and went in ahead of the party in hopes of finding some game. A dead sheep lay on the ice in the creek which something had been at work at, and which I must have disturbed. I sat down behind a tree to watch a few minutes. Presently a small flock of magpies alighted on the sheep, and began to tear and devour it. I fired among them and killed one. As I went to see the result of my shot I noticed a black spot where my ball had struck the opposite bank just at the edge of the ice. Picking into it I discovered a vein of very fine cannon coal. It extended only two inches above the ice and how much below I do not know. I carefully noted the spot but have never been there since.

Just before leaving the Soldier's canyon the road climbs a very steep hill a couple of hundred feet high. Night caught us at the foot of the hill, next day it took us till nearly noon to climb the hill, as everything had to be unloaded from the wagons and carried up by hand. When we got there the broad expanse of Castle valley lay like a panorama before us, stretching out for miles and miles away. A hard afternoon's drive which extended well into the night brought it to us once more to Price River, at the same crossing where we had first struck it and camped in March before.

The Hiring of English Emigrants.

Editor Visitor.—It will be remembered by the readers of the VISITOR an advertisement in its columns from Mr. B. J. Zadzense of Cedar Springs, Kent county Mich., soliciting orders from farmers of this State who were in want of hired help, to hire English emigrants, stating in his circular the reasons why he thought it best. One chief reason was to avoid the paying of exorbitant wages per month, another was that the English were very careful in their taking care of stock etc. I was in want of a man whom I could depend upon, as my business takes me away from home a great deal, dealing in agricultural implements and farming, so I sent to Mr. B. J. Zadzense the sum of \$1.00 and had my name placed on the register, with the order for such a man as I thought I wanted. Mr. B. J. Zadzense met with a great deal of opposition on his arrival in England, and so put out circulars and informed the people of this state, but he succeeded in hiring a few emigrants who were willing to come to Michigan. Among them he sent me one as near the order as I could have got had I been there myself. The emigrant sent to me is a well educated young man, clean in habits, refined in manners, and takes hold with vim and view of learning how to do our work. I must say I am perfectly satisfied, and I do hope the farmers will encourage this good work, as it looks to me as though it would be for their interest to do so.

Hoping others may make use of this agency with as good results as myself. I remain Yours respectfully. C. J. PHELPS. Damon, Mich.

ALTHOUGH Kansas has for eleven years had a capital punishment law, nobody has been hanged except by lynchers. Under the statute a person sentenced to death is first imprisoned a year in the penitentiary, and if at that time the death warrant is signed by the Governor, the execution takes place; but otherwise the imprisonment continues.

A story going the rounds is that Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt said to his son at the late ball: "I wish I could afford to give such a ball;" to which was replied: "Ah, but you have not a rich father as I have."



Ladies' Department.

TIRED.

When the day with all its splendor, all its beauty, all its light, fades away, and leaves us standing in the shadow of the night, and we turn with wistful longing to the purple fields that lie where the sunlight in departing, leaves its glory in the sky...

Home Amusements.

[Essay read by Mrs. C. E. Morris before Morris Grange, March 24, 1883, and by vote sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.]

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:— "Let amusements fill up the chinks of our existence, not the great space thereof." It appears to me, that in this sentence there is an idea it would be well to keep in view in the discussion of this subject.

We find home to be the oldest organization in the world. It is earlier in its organization than the state or church. It is like our Grange in many respects. It is a co-operative institution, man and woman being equal and joint heirs to the household.

What shall our children eat, drink and wear are not the only questions we should consider, but what shall they become is equally important. Parents and children both need constant employment, not constant labor, but continual occupation.

Parents, who are habitually silent in their homes, may be wise in many respects, but they are not wise in their silence. A silent house is a dull place for young people, a place from which they will escape if they can.

Music is another source of pleasant pastime. It is elevating, it is harmonizing, it is healthful. One of the greatest attractions for young and old, when visiting cities, is the music that may be heard there.

Reading is another source of amusement and improvement. And another thing we should furnish for our young people, are plenty and various elevating, cheap even free home entertainments, if only to keep our young men from those coarse recreations now so common and yet so fearfully demoralizing.

If we still need more amusements, I would suggest that the girls learn to do boy's work for pastime. Now it appears to me that every girl should learn to harness a horse, milk a cow, and ride on horseback; and every boy should learn to cook, make bread, make their own beds, and sweep and dust.

I will now notice the two great amusements of the social world, card-playing and dancing. And probably there has been as many bitter things said, and there are as many different opinions honestly entertained on this subject, as have been on subjects, that have threatened the life of nations. In considering these amusements we must take into consideration the natural gaiety of the young, also the principles of an old saying, "Forbidden fruits are the sweetest."

But some one asks, how shall we keep our children from objectionable amusements. I will suggest, provide something better; for our children have a right to all their powers, and it is our duty as parents who desire their broadest, highest, grandest development, to provide them with lawful, harmless means for the exercise of those powers.

ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." The farmer does not need to establish a gymnasium for nature has provided one of the very best, and nature also provides a museum to train the observation, and then we have the work shop to educate the mechanical talent, add to these a moderate library to nourish the intellect, and we have a foundation on which to establish a well set moral character, by a thorough mental, and physical development.

The young have opportunities now the future can never replace. Oh how important to improve them now for they will never return. But depend upon it boys and girls "ignorance is not bliss" by any means. Serve your time faithfully. Build a foundation deep and firm. Be the right kind of boys and girls, and you will be the right kind of men and women, and the future will bring you peace and happiness.

Wastes on the Farm.

[Contribution to Pomona Scrap-Bag, read before Oakland Pomona Grange, April 10.]

I attended a farmers' institute not long ago and Mrs. P. D. Lerich read an excellent essay, subject, "Wastes on the Farm." One thing in particular she referred to by way of illustration, that of keeping the barn floors clean.

The thought occurred to me that there were numberless little things that might be enumerated as coming under this little "waste on the farm." For instance, the bags which every farmer needs and is supposed to own. About every year, or every other year, the farmer has a spasmodic idea come over him that new bags are needed. He looks the premises over and finds a few dirty, torn things, which are hardly fit to use for any purpose, and the next time he goes to town he buys a new set and they are put away in a clean, safe place, and he resolves he will never allow them to be used for anything but clean purposes and they shall be returned to their proper place.

There is never a convenient season for breakages, and often a few moments repairing would save precious hours from vexation and expenditure of money. Music, its Origin and Effects. Music is soul inspiring. Of all the emotions which act upon the human mind, none are more expressive or impressive. Like the fervent prayer it carries one to the sublimity of a heavenly view or vice-versa.

About the year 180, A. D., Aristides Quintilian wrote a complete treatise on music, defining it as "The art of the beautiful, but the highest form, the cultivation of the voice." Song was the kind of music first used; it was the kind mentioned throughout ancient and sacred history, as in use from the creation of the world.

There is another waste on the farm which involves both time and money, neglect to repair old implements or buying new ones. Have you never seen the

farmer on a bright, sunshiny morning drive off to town, (leaving the hired man to work in the garden) or spend the greater part of the day getting some implement repaired or purchasing a new one, which he knew before that he needed but neglected to get in time or when he was in town the last time before.

They can generally plan their work ahead. They know what kind of tools are required to fit the soil for certain crops or gathering the same. They know what kind of seeds and how much it will require per acre, and whether they have it of their own or whether they must look elsewhere for it.

Some farmers are like a child with an apple in each hand and trying to grasp a third. They try to do so much that they do not half do anything. One of the precepts of the Grange is "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." It pays to do work well and look after the odds and ends and stop the little wastes and the larger ones will become less and less.

Do not inter that I would not like to see a man take any rest at all, or have recreation. Far from it. I admire the man who systematizes his farm work that he has time for both and has time for sociability, reading and posting himself on all the leading topics of the day.

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Music, its Origin and Effects.

[An Essay read at the Berrien Center Farmers' Institute, March 3d, 1883, by Mrs. Edward Marsh.]

Music is soul inspiring. Of all the emotions which act upon the human mind, none are more expressive or impressive. Like the fervent prayer it carries one to the sublimity of a heavenly view or vice-versa. There is music for all classes and conditions of people, and every one has some sort of music in their soul which they are ever rendering for their own amusement or debasement.

About the year 180, A. D., Aristides Quintilian wrote a complete treatise on music, defining it as "The art of the beautiful, but the highest form, the cultivation of the voice." Song was the kind of music first used; it was the kind mentioned throughout ancient and sacred history, as in use from the creation of the world.

men as the bolts of heaven. Glorious names, glorious deeds, and honorable feeling are always allied to the lyric spirit. The independence of a country may seem to be utterly lost, the ruin of a nation may appear decided, indeed its external destiny may a year to be accomplished, but the character of a people is never absolutely degraded or lost, until the lyric fire is dead upon its altars, and the lyric voice is heard no longer in the temple.

Their divine gift, filling the heart, and guiding the tongue of the great prophet, came forth in the form of a psalm. The individual in olden times "speaking by the spirit," spake in psalms, hymns and songs. Socrates in his ecclesiastical history says: "Ignatius, third Bishop of Antioch, in Syria, the third from the Apostle Peter, and who had in his lifetime conversed familiarly with the Apostles themselves, saw a vision of angels hymning in alternate chants the Holy Trinity, after which he introduced the mode of singing he had observed in the vision into the Antiochian churches." Thus you see singing as practiced by angels was given to mortals, and became associated with all forms of church worship, and from it originated "Psalmody, or the service of song."

The effects of music need not only be described, but also may be observed. It was used in ancient, royal courts to increase the excitement and hilarity of their festive occasions, often accompanied by performances, demonstrations, dancing, etc. Its effects have been known and employed in all ages and by all conditions of humanity—military chieftains, array brother against brother in deadly combat under the thrilling influences of a lively march, the eloquent divine after his most able effort resorts to music to raise the eyes of the sinner to a throne of grace.

Who can estimate the value of music in the home? What entertainment can take its place? All will join in saying, none. Then let us have it just as pure and grand as may be, that the strains which fall upon the stranger's ear may be like lighted visions, bidding him go on his way rejoicing, and its charming influence may prove a cord to bind affection to affection at the old home hearth.

Now I would offer a few practical applications: First, if our young people could be induced to spend the same amount of time in the study or perusal of some musical journal, as is often thrown away or worse than thrown away upon some light, trashy novel, we would have less of the frivolous, less of the going to the bad. I fear that our musical periodicals are too little patronized, because their value is too little known or appreciated; and I think that every parent who is surrounded by a young and growing family, should not fail to find upon their center table, a place for some good musical journal published by pure and distinguished authors, for it is a well known fact that the young mind will grasp with avidity, anything relating to the musical world, when it would pass by a political paper with disgust. Everyone is measured by what they read and practice, and as music has the reputation of being the science of sciences, ought we not to aid in every way to kindle the lyric fire in every heart? Gather into your homes a rich harvest of music, then grasp the inspiration which caused the heart strings of those noble genius to vibrate, until they seem to become a part of our very being; for every song we sing may drive some evil thought from the heart. If those persons who from force of habit fret and scold at every trifle, would but render instead a strain or two of some melody as "I dreamed of childhood's home," that face would change from one of wrinkled perplexity, to that of midday glow, and its reflection would carry all back to childhood's happy days, glittering upon that most beautiful of all pictures that of a mother singing sweetest notes to childhood's fancy.

If by some means there could be introduced into our common schools, some method of musical instruction, at least a rudimentary one, we believe its influences for good could hardly be measured; we would soon become a nation of song. Where experiments of this kind have been tried we have been told that the pupils learn other branches faster, from the interest and enthusiasm inspired. It is urged by many that any who can learn to read correctly can learn to sing; be this as it may, we can not discuss it here, but I may add that all may enjoy the beautiful influence of music.

We, through the hurry and worry, and fanatical excitement of this nineteenth century, have too little of the lyric spirit; we do the most of our work in silence and in feverish haste, forgetting that "music lightens toil." In his song the slave reflects the pent up spirit of liberty, and in singing feels for a moment that he is a man; the ruddy faced sailor, engaged in song pulls more cheerily at his rope. National music that appeals to the particular tastes of the people for whom it was written, must affect them more markedly than any other. We have no songs at the milking hour, we have had no historic plowman's song ringing out in the early dawn or approaching twilight which clothes pastoral life in Europe, with the echoes of a fondness which ever remains with her sons and daughters.

Until the Grangers instituted meetings for improvement, we have had no choruses of merry harvesters and gleaners, returning homeward at close of day laden with sheaves of golden grain. There is due the founders of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, a monument of gratitude for their wisdom in appointing to music so prominent a place in the instructive and entertaining work of the Grange, and by having it prepared especially adapted to the different departments which it so beautifully aids and sets forth by the special "fitness of things." Then let us ever remember that "Music exalts each joy, allays each grief, Expels disease—soothe every pain, Subdues the rage of passion and of plague."

Shoddy.

As ordinarily understood shoddy is simply old rags torn up for use in adulterating wool. Its general use will not date back more than about 25 years, although in limited use still earlier. It was first used in Yorkshire, England, and at that time only to a slight extent, while now it is very good cloth which has 50 per cent. good wool in it. In 1861, at the beginning of the war, shoddy came into general use in this country on account of the great demand for cheap clothing. Since its use became so general the whole world is searched for rags to make it. Cotton rags are not much used in this country, but are in England. After being sorted, the rags go into the picker room, entering first a machine for beating out dust, and called the "willow." It consists of a cylinder with long teeth, and boxed in. A fan is attached, and this blows the dust out into a long flue. The rags next go to the picker. This has a cylinder with teeth about two inches long, very sharp, and set close; it revolves about 1,200 times per minute. The rags are fed by slow moving rollers, which hold them: as they pass the picker cylinder tears them in threads, and these threads are passed on to a machine called the "finisher" or "lumper." This is something like the picker, but is not so powerful. It throws out the unworkable stock or lumps, and reduces the good stock to finer texture. After leaving the lumper the stock is ready for mixing, that is, different weights of shoddy, cotton and good wool are placed in piles, according to the grade of cloth to be made. The materials are then mixed in layers, often in such quantities as would weigh several tons. This mixture is then again passed through the willow, to more completely mingle it, and then through the lumper. It then leaves the picker room, and goes to the card room. The "stock" as it is now called, is placed in machinery called breakers, which make it uniform in quality, and it then goes to the "condenser," by which it is formed into thin folds, from three-quarters to two inches in width, according to the quality of the stock. It then goes to a system of rollers, which roll these thin folds into thread, which is run to large spools and is ready for spinning. The art of hiding the nature of shoddy is seen in greatest perfection in the weaving. By arrangement of the loom machinery the inferior material is thrown to the back of the cloth and the better fibres to the front. By more complicated machinery a certain arrangement of fibres can be made on the surface of the cloth, and thus we get the various forms of diagonal twills. These add to expense, but not to the wearing quality, and in selecting cloth we should prefer that with a smooth surface. To test the quality of the fibre we should get a thread of the filling and pull it apart. If it breaks off short, without any long fibres holding it together, it is shoddy. If, however, it draws out without breaking at once, and shows long fibres, then the body of filling contains pure wool, and the more of these long fibres are found the better the cloth.

I PRESUME many of the Review readers have been troubled to find a dressing for the hair which they could rely upon. I will give two which are agreeable, cleanly and safe. Pure fresh castor oil 2 ounces, cologne spirit (95 per cent.) 16 ounces. The solution is clear and beautiful. Another and cheaper one is made by dissolving 4 ounces of pure glycerine in 12 ounces of rose water. I am indebted to the author of "Fireside Science" for these recipes.—Rosamond.

THE truly wise man should have no keeper of his secrets but himself.—Gutzot.







