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

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Parasites and Diseases.

J. S. Latimore, a noted breeder of shorthorns, gives his method of dealing with all kinds of parasites in all kinds of

"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 bot-tles, 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, burn itch, scurf and other skin diseases. It is also valuable in the poultry house and is a safe and effectual dis-infectant."

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

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.

A CLOSE-FISTED ECONOMIST.

The farmer sat in his easy 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 Conned 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 drawed the tea, Deftly, swiftly, silently: 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 int'rest to pay, And if there should come a rainy day
'Twould be mighty handy, I'm bound to say,
T' have something put by. For folks must

A' there's funeral bills, and gravestone to

buy— Enough to swamp a man purty nigh; Bes des, there's Edward an' Dick and Joe
To be provided for when we go;
So, if I were you, I'll tell you what I'd du;
I'd be savin' of wood as ever I could— Extra fires don't do any good; I'd be savin' of soap, and savin' of the ile, And run up some candles once in awhile: I'd be rather sparin' 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-Gewgaws 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 tu the carpet you wanted new—
I guess we can make the old one du;
And as fer the washer and sewing machine, Them smooth-tongued agents, so pesky mea 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 ceaseless 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' ile 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 wellplanned 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 seen I intend you may go and play 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 be-t 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 ani-

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 county? Have we sixteen; one for each town?" He thought not over that number. This county is fifty years old, and it is very much behind the proit not pay equally as well to buy the best stock? Will it not pay more to keep a Jersey or a Hostein 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

are machines, the latest and best improved, for making butter and cheese; and more profitable than the tries? 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 sary to take into consideration that a many things to learn. Whatever may supply of minerals is something very be said of the old "Kalamazoo driving park," it has done much to improve the breed of horses in this county. The of the earth and only requires labor State and county fairs are doing much toward the improvement of stock in the and have it smelted and formulated country. But yet our farmers, on the average, are not only able but ought to be more earnest and enthusiastic in get- has to be obtained in a very different ting better stock on their farms. If the amusement and entertainment of a driving park resulted in a better breed of horses in this county, our fairs and the our best timber trees require cultivagreat utility of having better cattle tion and nursing by sun and air for ought to result in having better stocked 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 best realize the difficulty of supplying neighbor, his town or county His it with timber for the next hundred farm is his own property, but the public | years. But this alone is not a proper are benefited by it. The public wealth standard to form a correct opinion of a consists of the sum of the individual wealth of the people. The public does not really own anything. The people forests in Michigan and some of our are the public, and the rightful owners | neighboring States, and see how fast of all of what is termed the public in- they are being cut, how rapidly disapstitutions of the country; they are built | pearing, while there is no propby the people, for the use and benefit er provision being made to grow and of the people.

old store; or the school district has outhome 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 pursuaded 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 b ought 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 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 increased, and what with their conof a great nation. Then there is the vast and extending lines of railroad which have co-operated to bring out timber will be almost beyond calculaall these and many other resources, and at the same time a form of government based on the intelligence of the necessary improvements in a new 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 improvegress of the day in blooded stock. If it ments in these new fields, and also pays to buy the best plow or reaper, will 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

does better and more work in a day is of We have now passed that stage and last 50 or 100 years, and also their more value to the farmer than one the more important questions now that does less and poorer work coming up is, how is a supply of tim- but we can do the same thing in this The Alderney, Jersey and Holstein ber to be kept up adequate to meet the country under much more favorable wants of our increasing population, with all its many and growing indus- rience that the growth of both pine

> Now, here is something to consider are great and varied, and seem almost inexhaustible. But here it is necesdifferent from a supply of timber. The one is already stored up in the strata and skill to extract it from the mine for the various purposes for which it is adapted. But a supply of timber way. It requires in the first place to be raised from the seed either in the forest or in the nursery, and many of 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 matter of such vast importance. We ought rather to look at our great pine

keep up a supply for the future. The late vote for a new court house should have been larger in this county. I have jut been looking at a para- Both the States and the government have yet a vast amount of land under The question was, does the county need | Tribune of February 8, 1882, where una new court house. The answer was der the head of "Muskegon," there is yes, for it has outgrown the old one, just a report of a special interview with 15 both hedging and forestry. as a man's business has outgrown his of the leading lumbermen of that place in regard to the amount that was begrown the old school house and builds a ling done in their mills that seas in 1,000 acres as an experimental farm larger one. Home pride should include and the prospect of a lumber supply where hedging and forestry could be and the prices for the future. The writer after mentioning the amount of time, and on this farm I would sugfeet that will be cut and put down for gest to have put up some of the best the season goes on to say:

"The pine lands on the Maskegon 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 scarce 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 relation to the farming interests in the 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 Mu-kegon lumbermen. The day of cheap lumber is about o er."

> 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 likelyhood that within the next 40 years our present population will be more than doubled. Our railroad lines will also be greatly struction, necessary repairs, and all their rolling stock, the demand for tion. Taking ail these things into consideration with the many other country and in this enlightened age the use of timber as a necessary mate rial will be found indispensible 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 of twenty-five or thirty? A machine that problem then was how to subdue it. some of the European countries for the days in the county jail.

mode of forestry, and there is no doubt circumstances, for I know from expeand hardwood trees, are much more free and tapid than the same sorts are that should cause us to look ahead. I in either Scotland or England. We have said that our mineral resources 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 prais ries 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 reglected. This is really in a gr at 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. their several control which furnishes a most ample field for a full display of

In order then, to come to business let some of our prairie States set aside subjected to a practical test at the same 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 storag- 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

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 the 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 ex-

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. stroys a tree planted or gr g upon any road or highway, or upon a public street, or cuts down nysuch tree without the permission of the proper authorities, shall be fined not over \$25, or be confined not more than 30

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, it 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 indispensible, "it insures more than 50per cent of the farmer's gentlemen'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." 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 VISI-TOR, especially from "Old Poultry." WILL COOK.

Box C, Evart, 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 goodsized 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."

The Grange Visitor

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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 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 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 trichinae 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 Hamourg have the German government to except 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 importation from America, and that expected, however, that these repupon the necessities of the poor.

It has been feared that our provision market would be injured by the action tional objectors to the bill we insist of Germany, yet no appreciable effect that if it in any way relates to the has been noticed. This may be due to right of appeal, it is worth just as the fact that our exports of meat are much in favor of restricting as against increasing so rapidly that even the it. If "supervisory control" is exwithdrawal of Germany from our marplained to mean that the circuit court ket does not disturb or weaken prices. shall make any rule or regulation France has tried a similar prohibition, governing the inferior courts in matthe only effect of which was to benefit ters of appeal, then we can as well defined to mean: The act or process the French agriculturist and to deprive the poor of a needed a ticle of food.

Another reason may be suggested to account for the fact that German ex- a case when it com s to it through the clusion has not seriously depressed our regular channel provided by law. provision trade. It is asserted that large quantities of pork are sent to not safely say that this part of the England and shipped from there as section properly construed, means has been cultivated by the abuses English pork, and for that purpose that the circuit court in the exercise which have become a part and parcel

ing is adopted. It is no doubt true what class of cases shall come before that American pork does find its way coun ries, but it must be with additional expense and trouble, and our trade with that country is decreased, if not destroyed. This is evidenced by article. "Sec. 18 In civil cases justices Eleven copies, one year ____ 5 00 the advanced price of pork in Germany since the exclusion.

Some good effects have resulted from the action of France and Germany in \$300, which may be increased to \$500, ---\$1 00 Address, J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, this matter. The charge that American pork is so diseased as to be unfit world, has been investigated and completely refuted. Careful examination shows that the infection of trichinae exists the danger of using such pork the world, because it is almost wholly American Pork in Germany-Circuit Court a product of maize. It is simply a conversion of corn into animal prowhich prevailed so extensively in this disappearing. The corn crop of the If the framers of the constitution in-United States is more valuable than any other crop, and it must find its Rejoinder-Five Cents-Farmers as Busi- pork and beef. The production of ness Men-False Weather Profits 4 pork largely increases the profits of our agriculturists, because it utilizes and the Mountains of Utah - The makes available the most important of Hiring of English Emigrants...... 5 all crops. The exclusion of American pork from the German market is mere The Sheep at Grandpa's Farm—A Word From | sible to compete with us in the produc-

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 judiciary 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 it ferior 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 to go to law; hence, disputants come food and some plausible pretext must extend to, and cover all cases that to their senses, as the saying goes, and compromise, arguing that lawyers inal 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 laid upon its importation. It was, no tribunals." This part of the section to the lawyers. 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 lately united in a petition urging upon 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 undershown especially that in the articles standing of the section. The right of named there can be no danger. It appeal with all the conditions, liabiliappears from the petition, that the ties and requirements surrounding it, pork produced in Germany, has at all is determined by statute, and is a times been excessively high in price, thing entirely different from the poweven during the years of cheapest er here taken. Now what is left of the section we are now considering-only the poorer classes cannot afford to use this, "and a supervisory control of the to any extent, the domestic production same." Not being a lawyer we must of hams, lard and sides. It is hardly be excused for not quoting Blackstone or some other eminent jurist long resentations will produce any effect, since dead, but content ourselves with so tenacious is the grasp of monopolies applying a little common sense to this last clause of the section. If this is what is relied on by these constituclaim that such rules may be restrictive

as in fact a rule must be. The circuit court can only act upon

it on appeal or for what amount. into Germany from England and other 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 of the peace shall have exclusive jurisdiction to the amount of \$100, and concurrent jurisdiction to the amount of with such exceptions and restrictions as may be provided by law. They shall to occupy a place in the markets of the also have such criminal jurisdiction, and perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the Legislature."

These "exceptions and restrictions' is extremely rare, and even when it are to be provided by law, not by the circuit court. This "supervisory conhas been exaggerated. American pork trol" evidently means that the circuit is the purest and most wholesome in 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 ducts. It is to be noticed also that the any authority affecting the right prejudice against the use of pork of appeal, one way or the other. This ight of appeal with all the details is country a few years ago, is rapidly determined by legislative enactments. tended to make the right of appeal unlimited, they woul have expressed way to market largely in the form of 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 s me of the very best have had our views up n 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

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 ap peal 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 be ieve 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. 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 difference before some third party, whose robity and integrity are well known to decide them. This, of course, is detrimenta.

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 mulranging from \$50 to \$200 are now oftener settled than tried, in view of the costs of court. Then the banks are so conducted 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 recogn:zing 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 in all, although less than 100 finally 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 princi-Art. 14, By-Laws of State Grang 'No member of the Order shall enter 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 of carrying on a suit in a court of law claim." This disposition to shun the methods provided by statute, and pursued by those who have to do with the These pettifogging objectors can administration of justice in disposing of cases of difference between citizens, the English style of cutting and pack- of a "supervisory control" shall say 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 d vices 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 enquiry 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 sessio's of judicial proceedings will be ignored. Nothing will tend to promote and encourage reform in judicial practice, as adherthe submission of matters of difference

to arbitration. In contrast with the vicious practice 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 Phœnix park murderers 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.

Willany body pretend that in civil or criminals. its, 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 cumbrous old machine used by the people of the United States in the administration of justice. Two days, the time required to try and 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 princiit often taking years to get a final de cision in a case, that mis unprofitable ordinary, would have been ample be found to prevent the clamoring of the hungry poor. A few cases of the of the State. As first stated its "origrepresents the stupendou 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 en irely on the people to determine when the advantages which accrue to the patentees shall be surrendered.

The people would not seriously 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 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 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 ee ticket was presented to every Ohio editor who requested one, or 150 went. This year the same offer is to several advantages over sulky plows 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 ples and purpose of the Order in Sec. Senate. We sent it to the printing office with some other matter before writing our articles referring to said into litigation with another member | 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. or equity for the recovery of a right or | Shall try again, we hope with better

> 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 you 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 "For what purpose are governments

we think an average Granger might 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 disparties most directly interested fail to come to an agreement that it is necessary to provide some means of adjustburden on the tax paying community, and I have proposed a measure of relief. To this you have objected and ence to the principles of the Order in | the objections summed up are that justices of the peace are incompetent blatherskites, don't understand the rales of evidence, and are so narrow in which has obtained in this country, judgment and partisan in feeling, that they would not honestly apply them f they did. In the article before me we find near its close the following: next. "That the working of our judicial system is bad, decidedly bad, and lays a) 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 ome respects is probable. The result of experience under it might indicate desirable changes. While occasionalples, as men of common ense apply ly a member of the bar admits that this, or a bill of like purpose, should mines, and emigration, has prepared be enacted for the protection of the time to have disposed of that part of body of the people, who have rights as of which is upon our table. A brief the trial. And this was about a fair | well as litigants, yet there seems no | xamination indicates that the resourdisposition anywhere in the profession to make a move in that direction. been ascertained and carefully com-We can assume no reason only the piled. The address of the Commisselfish one that if suits for small sioner is Nashville, application to him amounts were not appealable, the for information will be promptly anbusiness of the profession would be swered. 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, titude of small cases involving sums by new devices, it not only costs more manufactured by the Morrison & Fay manufacturing Co., Bryan, Ohio. Laon 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 the American judicial machine 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 hazzards." 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 runing from 480 to 608 pounds. We also examined the Bryan sulky plow, steel and chilled; this plow seems to have generally, but 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 sails 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. Zudzense, 46 Dorset road, Tue Brook, Liverpool. We hoped to be able to get it in this 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 fev emigrants to Michigan on his registered founded among men." More than orders. He charges Minister Lowell half of your manuscript of ten legal with aiding the English officials in obcap pages just received, is devoted to an structive work. Refers to Hon. W. B. exhibition of profound learning, that Williams, ex-Railroad Commissioner, Allegan; A. B. Wood, Grattan; Hon. L. D. comprehend, but which is not germaine 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 agree. We alike, know that differ. this season is to make personal selection ences arise among men, and when the 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 ment to which both parties will sub- sum of \$45 by draft. This draft accommit. I have aftermed that when small panying a letter, stating that the money amounts are involved the system of is for payment of the passage of an emireaching conclusions in vogue is too grant, said emigrant to be selected by cumberous, tardy and expensive, in- J. B. Zudzense. This sum is the maxiflicting a great wrong on the litigants | mum amount charged and Mr. Zudzense and an onerous and unnecessary 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

> A FEW days since we had occasion to visit the Plumb & Lewis, Mf'g. 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. Mc Whirter commissioner of agriculture statistics, a hand book of over 160 pages, a copy ces and advantages of the State have

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 c pies carefully classified. The purpose of the author, to finish 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 misunders'anding 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 pettifog his case and justify his action.

Do not overlook the excellent artiele 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 Elkhart 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. NATHIAS HENRY H. NATHIAS. Where are we sending it?

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

THE first installment of the fivecent 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."

BEES FOR SALE

FINE ITALIANS in Langstroth hives.

Send for Price List. SOUTHARD & RANNEY. 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 lar e accessions from the most intelligent class of farmers and fruit growers. "Dinner" was soon announced, and after adjouinment 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 Autisdal Hall, and Worthy Master Luce was introduced by A. N. Wood, ruff. 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 s ould learn their true and equitable relations to all other occupations and industries, and should educate thempolitical conservators of the country. was heard with marked attention and bright for the future. applause, and favorable comments were made by the local press.

Bro. Tice, when Levi Sparks-our new for the future. His remarks were fully appreciated.

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 Secretaed upon the Secretary in recording accounts of the steward. proceedings, and collecting and receipting for dues, in a Grange with a

the current year. Brother T. J. West read a paper, 'Class legislation." The essayist reviewed at length the causes of the delso depicted English misrule in her pwards class legislatio in our county, being instigated by British capital.

"Making clover hay," was ably discussed by several brothers; when Mrs. A. N. Woodruff read a paper, 'Butter leved Grange work, and house work \$2 75 per week. and loved her home on the farm. Sis-

regular customers in the villages or up their work. supplied their sisters who do not make exchanges.

Grange, the sum of fifty dollars was determined to make it succeed. voted to aid the Berien Center Grange

in the construction of new stables. Permission to set the tables having been granted by the Worthy Master, germaine resolutions of thanks were drafted and tendered to Benton Harbor Grange, and midst 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 supplimented 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 to know something about our new curtains, arranging the furniture and Detroit, and attacked several persons. boarding system. It will be of special ing to come here any time in the fu-

In colleges where the dormitory system is carried out as it is here, and students are obliged to board in the col- good of the Order. lege halls, few things cause the manmatter of "board." With all mankind 'What shall we eat?" is the first probnot 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 20, 1883. other things are made to seem worse and general discontent is sure to folselves to become the great moral and low. This has been the experience here. Under the system of club board-The speaker's "thunder" could not be ing as practiced at the college now, alienated, or stolen by a verbatum re- price and quality are in such a ratio port of his words. His appearance as to give satisfaction to all. It will and manner shows that he knows and be fair to state, however, that this is feels the truth of his allegations. He the trial term though the prospect is

To understand thoroughly how our system is managed we shall need first The officers elect were publicly in- to see how the students are organized stalled in an impressive manner by as a body, to carry on business which add to the subscribers for the Visitor. belongs properly to them. This body Master-read an excellent inaugural is called the "students organization" address. Retiring Master A. N and has a president, vice president, Woodruff was called and responded in and secretary. All business that cona few well chosen words of congratu- cerns the students in general is lation for the past and the present of brought before the organization. It the Grange. He thanked the Grange for their kind co-operation during his administration, and gave good advice to the Faculty and State Board for approval, and finally to arrange themselves in clubs for boarding as they After supper at Grange Hall, a short now do. The clubs together are the wayside. Respectfully, session as held in the fifth degree, known as the "Club Boarding Assoduring which seven new members ciation," which has adopted a constiwere initiated. Opening in the fourth tution and rules for its government. degree the physical powers of W. M. Its officers are those of the students Tice were severely taxed by a long organization with an additional comexposition of the unwritten work, mittee of three, who have full power

of dividing the students into clubs. At present the students are divided be so apportioned that no class nor so-Thus far no club has over thirty members. Each club elects a steward and an auditing committee of two. The compensation may be determined by the club, but so far each has been alry, the subject was considered; and, it lowed his board. The business of the Grange we send on a list of 89 names to appearing that too much labor devoly- auditing committee is to examine the

A cook is hired for each club who does all the cooking and serving. membership of nearly 400, a resolution Most of the clubs have a man and his prevailed to es ablish the office of Fi- wife. They are paid 40 cents per week nancial Secretary, and W. J. Jones by each member of the club, furnished with rooms, and boarded. The rooms was duly elected to fill the office for 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 line of the Roman republic, and have been divided by wooden partihowed that class legislation had tions. The two other clubs have the aused the Frenca revolution, and old armory for dining halls and the adjacent small rooms for store rooms olonies, and in Ireland. He showed and kitchens. The college bought new y statistics, the alarming tendency ranges which are rented to the clubs at reasonable rates. All other kitchen which favored the transportation and furniture was given to the clubs. Now lanking interests, but ignored a fair the clubs are equipped with all but discussion of the tariff question, and dishes. For the most part the clubs thought free trade a fallacy, which is purchased those belonging to the board ing 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 naking on the farm." She described student leaves college. Board must be her process, which was recognized as paid at least one week in advance. infallible by the sisters present. She Its cost thus has ranged from \$2.30 to

Each club is a separate affair and tr Howe described a home designed runs independently of the others. ceamer, which she thought facilitated Thus the price of board varies slightly tle process of butter making. It was in the different clubs and a student nit patented and she would exhibit a can be transferred if he is not satisfied a lan of it at next meeting. Brother with his surroundings, provided such Whitehead had recently settled on a transfer does not give a majority to frit farm here, and could not find any class or society. Though the god butter on the local market; had stewards are independent of each oth- for Canadian mail matter.

sent to Missouri for his winter's sup- er, they find it for their advantage to ply. Further discussion revealed the meet regularly and talk over toelf fact, that good butter-makers did not business, to purchase together for the sell their butter on the market, but had most part, and in a manner to divide

As board is the largest part of a stupatter, through a system of Grange dent's expense here, any plan that will lessen its expense, and at the same In view of the large attendance at time insure good board is of great im the annual meetings, and the gener- portance to the student. This lan osity of Berien Center Grange in en- has worked to the satisfaction of all tertaining the members of the County | for nearly a term, and the students are

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 building. 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 the county poor house has 450 inmates and the county asylum 100. all our own, and all the members appear to be well pleased with our removal. Our new hall is in the third T. F. Kneeland of Tecumseh. story over Brother Storre's store, in Complaints are made of violations of the fishing laws in Jackson county. 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 asisted in the Agricultural College would like us in tacking it down, hanging the placing things in apple pie order for interest to any who have ever attend- the coming occasion, which all seem ed school here, or who may be expect- 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

I have lengthened this line to a some of your Grangers might like to hear from us of York State.

Four families of Hollanders 39 persons have just settled at Hudsonville on the C. & W. M. aging officers more trouble than this communication, think perhaps that hear from us of York State, as your lem to solve, and with students it is State is largely peopled by our people. Fraternally yours,

MRS. H. E. RUTHERFORD. Campville, Tioga Co., N. Y., April

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

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 nummuch larger payment. Brothers Whitney and Moore will here see proof that the seed sown by them did not fall by the seed sown by them did not fall by

Elk Lake, April 11, 1883.

Senator Pennington's Bill.

Bio. J. T. Cobb:—At a regular meeting of Harmony Grange, No. 337, it was unanimously voted to urge the passage, into five clubs, and they must always in our State Legislature, of Senator Pennington's bill, No. 16, entitled, "A ciety has a majority in any club. 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 steward does the purchasing and has unjust discrimination against local the general oversight of the club. His freights upon such roads." A committee was also appointed to canvass outside the gates. Besides the vote of the 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 Penningten Bill had been duly dis-

cussed, 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 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 Pennning-ton, and also, to the GRANGE VISI-TOR 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

STATE NEWS.

State fair date, Sept. 17-21. Cass county fair Sept 19-21. Cassopolis wheat looks fine Chicken hatchery at Berrien Springs. Sheep shearing at Battle Creek May 3.

Bloomingdale cheese factory is running. There are 13 insane prisoners at Jackson. Many strawberries being set at Muskegon. Adrian tactories are turning out new cheese Flushing requires \$6,000 bonds of saloonists. Eckford boys killed 1440 woodchucks last

Battle Creek expects her street railway in 60

Marshall's fire system consists of 23 artesian wells. A vinegar factory is building at Battle Creek.

Gov. Begole has issued six pardons this Wolves are destroying the deer in upper pen

Sheep shearing festival at Franklin Centre April 27. Wheat prospects in Branch county are en-

Barry county is sowing a large amount of oats this spring.

A boy of 96 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.

Detroit Free Press thinks the legislature will adjourn about June 15.

Calhoun county contains 167 school districts and employs nearly 200 teachers. he Michigan supreme court has decided that pool selling is not a lottery.

Sheridan and Lee townships, Calhoun county, have lady school inspectors. James De Yoe left Jackson with two carloads of horses for New York Wednesday.

Detroit Brush electric light company wil Advance Threshing Machine works, Battle Creek, will build 75 machines this season. There were 17 arrivals—who came to stay-aom Ohio at Harbor Springs last Tuesday. Grand Rapids has 135 saloons, and during the past year they have paid \$42,029 25 license. The steamer Algoman is making regular trips now between Mackinaw City and St. Ignace. Detroit ladies of the W.C. T. U. are hard at work battling against the sale of peer on Belle

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 the providing in our schools passed.

for temperance teaching in our sch 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.

Grand Traverse Herald: Judge Ramsdell has ordered two thousand more trees for his orchard this spring mostly peach. Professor Beal, of the Michigan agricultura college, reports that the native Junegrass of this state is identical with Kentucky bluegrass.

Work will soon be begun on the telephone line from Big Rapids to Newaygo, giving the former place connection with the Grand Rap-ids circuit. ids circuit.

Paw Paw folks gathered in force at Grand Rapids this week to try a sheep case, and had to come horse with nothing accomplished - it went over the term.

At Lansing the Merino sheep breeders' society's annual shearing opened Wednesday with a large attendance and is flocks represented. The fair closed April 19. Sarah Wright, a Battle Creek woman, has received a patent for a washing machine. Who can say now that woman is not an inventor, or deny the equality of the sexes?

Berrien county grange opened at Benton Har-bor 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. Adan.

it the report, simply because the age of the rocks precludes the possibility of a coal for

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.

of a day's work.

The Martin correspondent of the Plainwell Independent says: A freight train passed through this place a few days since 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, diarrhea, tonsilitis, pneumonia and whooping cough increased, influenza considerably decreased, and consumption decreased in area of prevalence. Another edition of the pamphlet, "Michigan and its resources." will be published i. July, The commissioner of immigration has received from Vienna an order for 1,000 copies for distri-bution in Austria and Hougary.

bution in Austria and Hungary. The Clark hardware company, Detroit, are under special police protection because of a lockout. Their moulders refused to do a cer-tain piece of work at 25 per cent reduction and have warned other moulders against the firm.

have warned other moulders 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 Republican: Many Michigan Dakotaites are returning. Six dollars a week for board and an opportunity to lie still two-thirds of the year without work make sad havoc with one's bank account, and that explains the

one's bank account, and that explains 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 planters will do well to get their seed from another state and avoid

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 con-

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 advices the ice was still thick and firm in the straits of Mackinaw, 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 were saved. Loss \$30,000, insured. A high wind fortunately blew in such direction as to help save the rest of the buildings.

Leonard Gaskell is in jail in Grand Rapids charged with fraud in putting stones into baled hay which he baled 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 363 days and weighed 41 pounds and three ounces.

Jonathan Boyce, whose headquarters are in Muskegon, and who owns 200,000,000 feet of pine in Boscommon county adjacent to Houghton lake, will, as soon as the snow is gone, commence the survey for a railroad from section 25, town 22, 2 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 rarilroad.

Ogemaw Herald: John C. Brown closed his ogemaw Heraua: 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 50,00,000 feet of pine, on the several streams as follows: Cedar River, 6,300,000; Au Gres and Hope Oreek, 20,700,000; east branch of the Au Gres, 23,000,000.

the Au Gres, 23,000,000.

Gov. Begole has issued a pardon for Robert Garbutt, who was convicted of murder in the recorder's court at Detroit, August 2, 1868, 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. Ogle. 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 in 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 Augusta, and the iron was spiked on them ready for the construction train, which passed over them at night. All this was completed the other day inside of 10 hours."

The governor has issued another person

The governor has issued another pardon. This time it i 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 he received a notice that they would 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 coming tedder and the farmers are quick to see the good points in them.

The Michigan legislative temperance socio-

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 Albion, 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. Gower, Lansing; 7th, Frank Whipple, Port Huron; 8tn, Wilbur Nelson, Ithaca; 9th, Fitch Phelps, Big Rapids; 10th, O. E. M. Cutcheon, Oscoda; 11th, V. B. Cochran, Marquette. A committee was appointed to arrange for a biennial meeting.

ennial meeting.

Battle Oreek R publican: Talking with a returned Dakotaite to-day he gave us the other side of the picture. He says there will be so much wheat in Dakotat 1s 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 winters are so long as to reader stock raising unprofitable, and stock and teams necessary to be kept will consume all the coarse grains. Corn cannot be raised. The man who goes there to stay, and secures a farm, will be will in the end; but those who go there for present gain will be disappointed. nnial meeting.

Health in Michigan.

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

NUMBER OF OBSERVERS HEARD FROM, 47.						
DISEASES, ARRANGED IN ORDER OF GREATEST AREA OF PREVALENCE.	Per cent of ob- servers who re- ported the dis- ease presest.	of ob server who r ported the dis- ease				
Bronchitis Neuralgia Rheumatism Intermittent fever Tonsilitis Pneumonia Consumption, of lungs Influenza Diarrhœa Measles Remittent fever Erysipelas Scarlet fever Inflammation of brain Diphtheria Inflammation of bowels Whooping-cough Typhold fever (enteric) Ololera infantum Typhold fever (enteric) Membranous croup Bright's disease Mumps Puerperal fever Dysentery Diabetes Cholera morbus Cerebro-spinal meningitis	72 72 72 66 60 60 60 47 43 34 24 19 17 17 13 11 19 9 9 6 6 6 6	74 777 776 66 51 53 68 64 32 32 42 38 38 32 19 6 6 8 4 4 6 6 8 4 4 6 6 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9				

For the week ending April 14, 1883, the reports indicate that inflammaof brain, diarrhœa, tonsilitis, tion pneumonia and whooping cough increased, tnat influenza considerably decreased, and consumption 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 absclute humidity and the day ozone more, and the relative humidity and night ozone considerably less.
It cluding reports to regular observ-

ers and by others, diphtheria 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.

Lansing, April 19, 1883.

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

W. T. Remingto. crowded into the past fifty than into any other fifty since recorded history. The perfection of the locomotive and the now worl -traversing steamship, the telegraph, the telephone, the audi-phone, the sewing machine, the pho ograph, 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 thresher, the steam fire engine, the improved process for making steel, the application of chlo-roform and ether to destroy sensibility in painful surgery 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 forshadowed as among the coming events, the artifi-cial 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 prorulsion of machinery by electricity is even now clearly indicated by the march of experi-ment. There are some problems we have hitherto deemed impssible, 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 of July we produce ice by chemical means rivaling the most solid and crystalline r roduction 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 par s 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

THE number and value of the stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards called for by postmasters' requi-sitions received at the Postoffice Department on the 5th inst., are as follows: Stamps, 28,000,000; envelopes, 1,000,000; postal cards, 2.100 000; as gregate value, \$700,000. These orders exceed in the aggregate any ever before received in one day.

GENERAL postal order issued providing or no extr charge in 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. Densmore. May 5.-Why Boys leave the Farm-Del. Barnaby. Salad-Miss Klane, 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 Readings-Ben Corwin, Miss Nettie

Tibbits, 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 Fam-

ily—Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Annable, Mrs. Whipple. Of Farm Animals—T. Wait, Wm. Yem.

June 16 .- Should women vote and hold office under the same Regulations as men?-Leaders, James F. Whipple,

June 23. - Wheat-When to Cut, Thresh, and Market—Mr. Giddings, D. Cunningham, James DeCater. Ensilage—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 hornapple Grange hall Friday, May 25 h, 1883, commencing at 10 A. M. An interesting programme has been prepared for the occasion. All 4th degree members are invited to meet W. H. OTIS, 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,

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. Glidden; Essay, Mrs. C. B. Charles; Essay, Orville Packer; Paper, J. C. Goold; Sheep Husbandry, Discussion led by A. W. Hayden. Open session in the afternoon to which the public is in-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.

Norticultural Pepartment.

Something About Raspberries.

The name of this much esteemed fruit is derived from the peculiar raspish appearance of the berry, as also in part from the superabundance of prickly thorns with which its canes are adorned in its wild state. Historians and travelwoods throughout the whole of Europe, Northern Asia, Canada, and the United States.

'In variety of color and flavor, nature improve upon, but in respect of size and productiveness there yet remains a wide surface. range for the exercise of his arts. The roots of this berry are "perennial" and the stems or canes are "biennial," that is to say the canes produced one year, will bear fruit the following year and perish. After the first planting, the renewal is spontaneous and continues year after year ad infiinstum.

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 re- ly so soft as to require shipping in shal-Romans are said to have found in its quart cases. fruit and roots a panacia for a multitude human ills while as a table delicacy it was regarded with the greatest favor, and from this fruit they also manufactured a highly prized beverage, for use at the feasts of the wealthy and on state occasions. In modern times it is valued no less for its medicinal virtues, while for dessert, for jams, jellies and flavorings, it has few equals. It is likewise employed largely in the coloring and flavoring of wines and brandies and with the addition of sugar and water in proper proportion a very superior article of vinegar may be made therefrom.

Occasionally some of the more delicate shades of color and flavor find a modest atiding place in the "curious corner" of the nurseryman's grounds, and occasionally under high sounding titles and the gardens of the man of wealth where variety or quality rather than quantity, are the characteristics sought for, remasses of humanity, for market purposes, the blacks and the reds are the dominant colors: each of which, howeach division of color there follows a Herstine, and a host of others belong in this class.

as well as traveling vendors who are maintained." blissfully ignorant of what constitutes merit in a market-berry, but there are Patron of Husbandry. others to whom this charitable assignment will not apply.

dishonesty is at fault, distrust, discour- tivating the ground; even here we let at agement and serious loss has been wrought among small fruit growers all may not be exposed to a famine." over the country by the dissemination of these and kindred worthless varieties.

worthy of general cultivation here on that this is true of the State at large. They possess three of the most important requisites, namely, hardiness, pro-I will add, however, that those who have and with the same cultivation are inclined to the opinion that they are identical, or at best possessing so strong a general resemblance as to be practicalbest on rich sandy or clay loams. tolerate either in summer or winter. The location for planting should therefore be selected with reference to perfect surface-drainage. Frequent and moderately deep culture is necessary to the development of strong canes and an abundant frait crop. In may be pinched or cut off when they but in exposed places at twenty-four inches. The extreme tenderness of the canes when young render them very and this method of treating them, besides producing a stalky growth, tends to harden and early mature the wood. trees and vineyards." To further promote this end, cultivation should not be continued later than August. Plants of these varieties are

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." The two first-named have been before the public for several years and, though not as produc- aging goats, sheep, poultry, bees, grafttive as could be desired, they ing, pruning, pot herbs, fig trees, roses, are hardy, good in size, good in flavor and good shippers. The Cuthbert is of so many and various things concerning comparatively a new acquaintance in husbandry, such as learn, must go on this city, but elsewhere in the interior very slowly in their studies. Some will never remember it.-Chauon.

of the State it has been on trial much be terrified through despair of ever atthat to a certainty and meantime it will tain." be safest to "make haste slowly." Lovest in this, as in all other new fruits, sparingly.

Nearly all the red raspberries are propoagated from "suckers." These, if permitted to grow undisturbed become be the object sought there is no objection to their multiplication indefinitely, but if a crop of fruit is desired select eight or ten of the thriftiest canes for has left little for the genius of man to preservation and mercilessly hoe out all others as soon as they appear above the

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 | tinct books, separately. the usual depth of planting. The propensity of the reds to sucker points to the necessity of shallow culture in their case. The market for either color is fore a usually remunerative crop. boxes, but the red varieties are generalcent period. The ancient Greeks and low pint boxes, enclosed in 16 or 24

marketed promptly on arriving at the period of full color.

H. J. EDGELL.

South Haven, Mich.

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 at fancy figures, these are transferred to of the manager. He had known in his time dancing masters, head-dressers, hair trimmers, professors of rhetoric, geometry, music, academies for the most gardless of cost. But for the teeming contemptible vices, for delicately dressing and seasoning of victuals, and many other things. "They who have a mind to build, send for architects, masons, carever, have distinctive traits, and under penters; and they who resolve to send ships to seu, send for skillful pilots; for train of good, bad, and indifferent va- war they train generals, but husbandry rieties, and still others are being added alone which, without doubt, is next toyearly. Very many of these are wholly and, as it were, near akin to wisdom, is worthless, and others proving only less in want of both masters and scholars; of so under exceptionally favorable circum- agriculture I have never known any stances. The Naomi, the Clark, the that professed themselves either teachers or students."

"Without husbandmen, it is manifest, Doubtless there are some propogators | that mortals can neither subsist, nor be

He seems to

"Even in this Latium and country where Saturn lived, where the gods It matters little whether ignorance or taught their own children the art of culauction the importation of corn that we

He has a high estimate of agriculture and says "as for myself, when Among the "black caps," the "Mam- I consider and review either the moth Cluster"and the "Gregg" are named greatness of the whole thing, or the as the only black raspberries deemed number of its parts, as so many members in particular; I am afraid, lest my the lake shore. Extended observation last day should surprise me, before I and inquiry also leads to the conclusion | can acquaint myself with the whole things a farmer must "be exceedingly well sequainted with the nature of ductiveness and firmness for shipping. things; the several latitudes of the grown both side by side on the same soil agreeable, or what is repugnant to every climate; that he may perfectly setting of the stars, that he may not have given such general satisfaction that thing. begin his works when winds and rains ly non-distinguishable. They succeed are coming upon him. The weather is not always settled by law; it does Stagnant surface water they will not not always wear the same dress; nor does the summer or winter come every year with the same countenance; nor is the spring always raining, or the

autumn moist." After speaking of the weather, then comes'a note on agricultural chemistry, when he says, "very few have the protected situations the young canes talent to discern the great variety itself bly your readers would be pleased if of the ground, and the nature and farmer Hillier would follow W's excelhave attained a height of thirty inches, disposition of every soil, what each of them may promise or deny us. Some deceive us by their color, some by their quality." Then follows a note on susceptible to injury from high winds, horticulture. "Who is it that thoroughly knows every thing that is requisite in planting and preserving

Then of stock he says, "who knows all about purchasing, breeding and keeping all sorts of cattle; for horsepropogated by layering the tips during cattle require a way of management the latter part of September or first of very different from that of herds of oxen; and sheep-cattle differ- and either plant in a box of earth by the ent from these. Moreover the business of a hog or pig feeder is different from that of a swineherd, and they in the sunshine. The germinated kerhave different ways of feeding; nor do nels will indicate the percentage that will the smooth coated swine require the grow. same climate as those with thick hair." He speaks of the need of skill in manmeadow lands. "After the enunciation

longer and promises to be the coming taining to a science of so vast an extent berry for general cultivation. A year or and variety, and will not attempt what two more will be needful to demonstrate they have no hopes of being able to ob-

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, extinso numerous as to render the canes of guish the desires and studies of them ers inform us it is found in thickets and little value for fruit bearing. If plants that came after him." "Still agriculture with foo much delicacy and niceness, nor, on the other hand, in a gross and bungling manner, for that is far from be- worried at that. easy and requires no great penetration or sharpness of wit." He closes his preface by saying, "There is no occua- least,' thought Sam, and at that mosion, at present, to discourse more of it ment he espied the five cent piece and in general, forasmuch as I am resolved picked it up. to explain it in all its parts, in some dis- hands had plunged into his pockets his pockets stuffed with scraps of red

Then in chapter 1st, he gives some rules for a husbandman, "who should stocks,' laughed another. 'Sam's a have prudence and knowledge of his regular old speculator. business, ability to spend and lay seldom over stocked and they are there- out money upon it, and a willingness to ask and know what must "Black Caps" may be marketed in quart be done." He strikes off into astronomy, a little when he says, "That the mood to repent of his foolishness, the time will come when the poles of so he walked on thinking. the world will be moved out of their gave me for taking care of his horse All raspberries should be picked and heaven will be altered." He advises putting the potatoes in the cellar, and a dollar for one of Top's puppies, and a dollar for distributing handbills, and within doors." The servant must not be wiser than his master, or as Columella you come to think of it; don't see you come to think of it; don't see put it: "That land is scurvily used what in creation I've spent it all for. whose owner does not teach nor direct
what must be done but hears his bailiff
But 5 cents. Wonder if a fellar could (foreman)."

He gives some advice in reference to front of the house and began to whistle looking up a farm. There are two and think. things to be considered, the wholesomeno man in his senses ought to lay out money in cultivating a barren soil, nor attention also to the road, water, neighberhood, convenience of importing and exporting. "Look it over again and again, for at first view it neither discovers its faults, nor its hidden good

He was a woman's rights man you will see, because he sa s "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." "The situation upon the els. I'll make it all right with you, middle of a hill is the best, provided the prominent a lit place swell out and be prominent a little." The reasons for this location are, to be out of the frost and moisture of the valley and out of the piercing winds of the hill top. W. J. BEAL.

A Rejoinder.

That brilliant lawyer, justice of the peace and theologian who signs his name, "Thomas C. Hiller" and claims to be adbetter offered than to furnish the himself, a wonderful man far surpassing his illustrious namesake, Thomas Jefferson, but with all his varied acquirements and his long-winded pettifogging attempt at argument, utterly fails to give a single good reason why the right of appeal from justice courts should not be restricted. That immaculate justice who, he says, tried nearly 1,000 cases in seven years with only four appeals, must be of rural discipline." Among other munity, which should be speedily visited the feathers. by a Grange missionary who should en- enough. I could make one myself. lighten them as to the folly and expen-flowers,' went on Ada; 'one of those sive wickedness of such outrageous litiworld; that he may be sure of what is gation. Only think how that worthy magistrate must be harrassed with a lawsuit nearly every other day for seven and poker in, but I can't have that remember the times of the rising and long years, and his wonderful decisions either, so I guess I don't want anyhe should, and probably would, be promoted to the supreme bench were it not for his extreme modesty.

Lawyer Hiller's arguments are in ty of some ignorant farmers has concluded to subside and abandon the field, all ried about something. though he promised more anon, possilent example, as he effects to despise ley's, just to take a look at the window that large class of writers who are too modest to sign their real names to their communication and who are not ambitions to have the pubic learn of their tious to have the pubic learn of their that 'any fellow could make one.' varied and brilliant qualifications. I Uncle John was a farmer who lived a suppose he will not condescend to notice this from REFORMER.

Dowagiac, April 17, 1883.

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, kitchen stove or put between wet cloths at the ordinary temperature of the same room, or sprout in a bottle of water hung

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

HE who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should 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

can only tell you who found it. It was a boy. His name was Sam Gardiner, 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. He was comis capable of being managed, neither fortably dressed, though his jacket sleeves might have been longer and his pants were a trifle gray about the knees; still he was not a boy to be The thing that did ing true, that husbandry is exceedingly worry him was that it was only a few weeks to Christmas an the had not a cent in the world.

'I cugit to have five dollars, at 'Hallo!' said a schoolmate, 'Sam's

again, and carrying the money with them.

'He's going to invest it in mining 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

'There was that 50 cents Uncle John place and the constitution of the when he was away, and a quarter for can look on often and see that "the ser- fifty cents for cleaning up the yards, a dollar for distributing handbills, and vants do not pass the time in idleness and lots of times I've had a nickle or and ease, lolling in the shade or keeping a dime, and-oh, yes, two dollars for do anything with 5 cents?"

Sam sat down on a horseblock in

Sam could not think very well with ness of the air, and the fruitfulness of how his thoughts ran by noticing the out whistling, and you could tell just the place; neither should be wanting; tune, or whether it was any tune at This time it gradually changed all. from a slow, doubtful, monotonous live in a country where death is more then went on again, to a rapid, energer certain than getting money." He calls getic movement that ended in a regular control of the calls getic movement that ended in a regular control of the calls getic movement that ended in a regular control of the calls getic movement that ended in a regular control of the calls getic movement that ended in a regular control of the calls getic movement that ended in a regular control of the calls getting the call t ne that almost entirely stopped, and r jig, as Sam jumped up, clapping his hat down upon his head and start ed 'round the corner, where Sandy McCreesh was just beginning to ery 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. 'Going into the business?' enquired

Sandy. 'No, but I want to raise a few nick sold his papers to his father and Mr. Lanman.

'One hundred per cent; that's not bad,' thought Sam, as he went home jingling the two coins in his pocket; at any rate I have made a beginning; there's two cents a piece for the fami

he went in to supper.

Lanman; but Sunday found him with 25 cents on hand as the result of that

He had never felt half so rich in his life, and as he watched his sister Ada busily dusting the parlors, he suddenly asked her what she wanted for a paint of a dark red color, paying fifteen Coristmas present.

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

'Wonder how they make 'em,' located in a terribly quarrelsome com- hand and plunging his fingers among 'Pooth, that's i vely ones at Darley's; but they cost fearfully, and it's of no use to wish for that. And I want one of those pretty

> 'But I mean just for yourself-gloves and ribbons, and lace things.' Ada turned her bright face on

as she answered grimly: 'I will not want what I know I can't about the same line of Lawyer W., who, have. Every girl wants pret y things to wear, but I couldn't enjoy them having failed to give any better reason while mother has only her old black for continuing in the old expensive le-silk for Sundays, and father dosen't gal practices than that of the dishones- buy him a new coat, though the old one has been cleaned over and over. I tell you, Sam, I think father is wor-

> Sam looked grave for a moment, and then announced that he was going out to Uncle John's to see the new colts.

They were certainly very handsome and very expensive, but after Sam had surveyed them on all sides, he decided couple of miles out from the city, and Sam spent most of his holidays on the painting it in alternate stripes of black 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 briefer 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.

'Now for the handles,' said Sam, rummaging in his box of odds and wanted in the rounds of an old blackwalnut chair, prettily turned into clusters of balls in the middle, and smaller clusters near the ends. He carried his glae-pot into the house and sat it upon the kitchen stove to heat while he pre pared his handles, sawing the upper and carefully arranging the pots of end smoothly off by one of the rings, flowers, the tallest in the middle, and and boring a couple of holes in the drooping plants at the edges, and filllower end about two inches apart. ing all the spaces with rich earth which Then he prepared the feathers by carefully shaving off the thick quill, leav- woods.

ing only a then strip. Next he put one end of a piece of wire through the lower hole in the handle and fastened it securely, and having loid a row of dark feathers around the end of the stick, he wound them very closely with the wire. Then he added 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 handing up to dry.

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

On Monday, he explored the shoeand blue leather, for which he had pain ten cents. These he cut into strips, notched 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.

The two prettiest were carefully wrapped and laid away for Christmas. 'I might make a dozen,' thought Sam, 'if I only had time. But I must beg n my window boxes.'

He got two boxes at the grocery paying ten cents each for them. They were 26 inches long, 14 inches

wide, and 10 inches deep. 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 remnants of wall paper in the garret until he found part of a roll of narrow bor-dering 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 brildiant 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. One more coat of varnish completed the work, and the boxes were a marvel of beauty.

Sam took his mother into his secret. partly because he had no way to hide the boxes from Ada for so long a time, and partly because he was so delighted with his success that he felt as if he must have some one to admire him. His mother praised his work warmly, and allowed him to lock it up in a closet where it would be safe from injury.

Sam's next triumph was a b Sam laughed merrily at the thought, the shovel and loker, which he made and turned a somerset on the porch as from a starch box by fastening on the cover, opening the box at one end and setting it on the other, supported by mitting his egotistical representation of evening papers to his father and Mr. four little feet, which were nothing more than eld brass buttons polished brightly, the shangs let into little slits in the wood and fastended with putty. He finished the box at the top some bits of pine beadings, which he found among the rubbish of a carpenter's shop. He then b ught some more cents this time, but obtaining the use of a brush.

He painted the inside of his box and a long panel upon the front with this red color, and then carefully pinned a catching the duster from her and plunging his fingers among painted the rest of the box black. On the red panel he afterwards glued a silhouette, which he had cut from some scroll-saw patterns, of children playing in a wheelbarrow, and completed the whole with two coats of varnish.

When this was locked up with the others, Sam went prowling about the fancy stores studying art after a fash ion 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 litt e nests for spools 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 t gether 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 our 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 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 varn.

It seemed as if there was no end to the pretty things that might be made for next to nothing, and Sam went around with an air of deep absorbtion from morning till night, while the family kindly ignored an occasional streak of red paint on his nose, or a ends, until he found the very thing he suspicious smell of turpentine which sometimes followed him.

Christmas was a day of surprises. At his mother's suggestion Sam had put under his window boxes some old castors, and then she helped him fill them by putting in a layer of charcoal

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.' One dollar and twenty five cents

capital, 'said his father. 'You certainly made the most of it.' 'No, sir,' said sam, 'I had only five cents.' - Christian Union.

Farmers as Business Men. There are few real business mes 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 unpleasant duns. 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 hugal, 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 eattle, 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 direcon-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 condescended 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 success-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.

False Weather Prophets.

Surely the press and public should not allow themselves to be fooled by humbugs like Wiggins and Vennor .-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 condiions of weather. But Wiggins and Vennor have no such machinery attheir 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 Feb ruary of every year there is an average of nineteen storms or more. safe, therefore, to predict that on a cer tain day a "blizzard," or some unusua weather disturbance, will take place .-If, at the appointed time it should b pleasant weather on the Atlantic Coas. there is pretty sure to be a tempest drain and wind in the Mississippi Valle or west of the Rocky Mountains. The these "bogus" weather prophets clain that the forecasts were verified. gins, it will be remembered, predicted phenomenal disturbance on the ninth February, and later on the eleventh March, but, as if to discredit him and his kind, the weather was exceptionaly and unusually fine nearly all over te continent. His excuse was that te meant that there would be a storm rging on the Pacific, instead of here the East. Let us hear no more of thee humbugs.—Demorest's Monthly.

As you make your bed so shall yelle; as you plant so shall ye reap. 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 Which will ye do? A farmer observed. who sows thistles cannot expect to raise figs.—Farm and Fireside.

"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

God pity us all in our pitiful strife!

God pity us all as we jostle each other, God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel When a fellow goes down with his load on the Pierced to the heart; words are keener than

And mightier far for woe than for weal. Were it not well, in this brief little journey, On over the isthmus, down into the tide We give him a fish, instead of a serpent,

Ere folding the hands to be and abide,

Forever and aye in dust at his side?

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

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 -[Joaquin 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. desired, that it requires the most acute on the "tide that leads on to fortune." nay, verily, for I have seen those "kept their heads above water."

There is another thing I must mention right here, and that is, that what would not, as it all depends on the which the world calls success.

ty of elf education, and to acquire it emergencies in which it becomes nec from their every day surroundings. essary to show that a man will not be They "make books of running brooks, crushed. "In speaking to some youths his surprise, the fence was completed. gloomy canyon. There is a long row sermons from stones, and good from at Manchester he said: "I gave to He is the embodiment of the hand to of coal bins with shutes, and car after everything." Such a man was Abra- them that counsel which I have ever mouth, limpness of purpose individ- car is drawn out of the mouth of the everything. Such a man was Aola like that the work as support with soft clay mut, are not suffer with soft clay mut, are ham Lincoln and Robert G. Ingelson given to Jotal. I told she had been soaped. The way into the night brought describes him in such graceful, happy I believe that the youth who does not rach's biographer, and is the key to bins. There are a dozen or fifteen log ons were loaded as full as the teams to Price River, at the same crossing language that I cannot forbear quoting him: "He lived the poem of the spirit which does not dare to soar is crowded with paupers, which the fields, the woods, the blessed country. | destined, perhaps, to grovel." He had the advantage of sociability. He was thoughtful, and he saw on the from different nations for the reason horizon of his future, the perpetual that they have both reached the acme star of hope. To him every field was of success. I think to either of them a landscape, every landscape a poem, fame, and the knowledge that they every flower a lesson, and every grove | were beacon lights to their fellowmen a fairy land. Oaks and elms are far was of more importance than the ac-It gives a man the idea of home. He wealth could not, and their characters a living." The trouble was they were glad enough to get out again. There hears the rain on the roof, the rustle are handed down to posterity as worof the breeze, the music of nature's thy of emulation. If reports are true fullest choral. You have no idea how | there is no real enjoyment in a large est with himself. He was an oratorthat is, he was natural. If we wish to grass-we must sit close to the hearth | day." of human experience. Above the clouds it is too cold. If you want to find out what a man is to the bottom lated quite a fortune. A friend who give him power. Any man can stand adversity, only a great man can stand her success in life. "Success," prosperity. It is the glory of Abra- said she, "my life has been an entire ham Lincoln that he never abused failure.' Thus "e see that where the had power he used it in mercy. He cessful they may have been in that dihusband he had snatched from death. hearing and left a stain upon his nanimous."

We believe these good traits of Mr. Lincoln were innate, that is, that he was born with all the qualities that go from day to day. Who ever heard of to make up the happy, well-balanced temperament, so that in some such with knowledge, and had attained a cases we give people credit for per- great degree of eminence as one thorforming acts, which in others it would oughly versed in science, literature, or be impossible, who would be equally any of the many accomplishments as well disposed provided their characteristics were of as happy a nature man race, in all that educates, refines as his. But I hear some one say such and ameliorates their condition, claimtraits can be cultivated. Well so they can to a great degree, but we all know No; we hear of some of them wishing how dimensional training might have been of greater of corn, potatoes, or even grass, where there is a spontaneous growth of Canther the birther of the case with the party. Would be done with the party of them claim they are in favor. ada thistles, still it can be done, and in the future.

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 limpness of purpose of many of our youth. They live at haphazard; they There are so many and various ways live from hand to mouth without which all seem to point to the object reverance, without purpose, without self-denial, without force, They are sense, combined with good judgment all straw; they have no iron in them. to tell just where to launch our boats | They would like distinction very well | if it dropped into their mouths, but Do not think it is the man or woman they lack the manly fiber, the stern who labors the hardest in a physical self-control, the never wearied papoint of view that succeeds the best, t.ence, the inflexible determination, the unwavering adaptation of means whose struggles were intense, that to ends, by which success is won. In only, to use an old adage have just opening life, his mistakes, his inconsistencies, his quarrels, were such as would have crushed any ordinary man. But he never quailed, though one person would call success, others be had to fight, often single handed against a multitude of most formidachannel in which the mind of the per- | ble antagonists. When his first speech son runs. If his highest ambition is in the house of commons was met by fame, and his intellectual faculties are every possible manifestation of opro of a high moral tone, then he culti- sition and ridicule, and at last drowned vates the acquaintance of books, and in the uproar, every one knows how, whatever particular theme he shall stopping in the middle of a sentence choose, whether the law, theology, he lifted his hand and cried in the full medicine, or politics, or any thing in | tone of voice that rose above the tuthe same category, he must throw his mult: "I have began sever I times best endeavors in that direction if he many things, and yet have often suc would succeed. In other words he ceeded at last. I will sit down now, must aim high, or Le will surely fail but the time will come when you shall of attaining that eminence, which hear me." "Was I," he said in recharacterizes the thorough man, and counting the incident, "to yield to There are men also of a high order a poltroon? No; when I sat down I the edge of the objectionable part of work in the morning. It was not a of intellect, who seem to have a facul- sent them my defiance." There are the route, and haited. I set him at week till we had our line run up to

I have chosen these two characters more poetic than streets and houses. cumulation of wealth. That it gave A country life is in itself an education. them a degree of sat sfaction that many men education spoils. Colleges accumulation of hoarded wealth. are institutions where brickbats are Wm. H. Vanderbilt is said to be alpolished, and diamonds dimmed. most a monomaniac for fear that his Lincoln's education was derived from riches will take wings and leave him men and things, and hence he had a standing on an equality with those chance to develop. He was not afraid around him. On last New Year's day to seek for knowledge when he had it some one wished one of the Rothnot. When a man is too dignified he schilds of Europe, one of the most ceases to learn. He was always hon- wealthy men in the world, a 'happy new year," when he gloomily replied "It will have to be different from the be sublime we must keep close to the last, for I have not seen one happy

I have also read of one lady who had an eye to business, and had accumuwas visiting her congratulated her on power only on the side of mercy. He accumulation of filthy lucre is the ruwas a perfectly honest man, when he ling passion, that no matter how sucloved to see the tears of the wife whose rection, that the mind is never satisfied, and hence they fail to gain that Abraham Lincoln would never have happiness, which I believe it the provturned a man out of office without a ince of a reasonable amount of wealth to secure, while those who have the name. He was too grand, too mag- more laudable ambition to benefit their fellow man, and by so doing improve their talents, and exercise philanthropic spirit, have their reward a man whose mind was well stored that characterize the leaders of the huing that their lives were a failure.

says; "It is the favorable or prosper- and assess all mortgages to the actual ous termination of anything attempt- owners, exempting property to the ed; a termination which answers the amount of the mortgage, abolish the purpose intended." Thus we see its useless and expensive township boards meaning, and have endeavored to of review, and if they want the people point out the requisites necessary to to vote for the proposed amendment inbring it about. We could cite count- creasing their pay, insert a provision less instances where it has been prohibiting free passes, and limiting brought to a favorable and prosperous each session to 100 days, if they hold termination. All who have read Gen. over that it shall be without pay, pass Grant's life will remember that when the appropriation bills and adjourn as he was a boy, a circus came through soon as possible, the unnecessary length his neighborhood, with the inevitable of the sessions shows that they are glad around the ring. Ulysses stepped out vote an increase unless the time is rewent, the mule performed every antic the petitions and righteous demands of key was set on behind him and took of the members. hold of his hair, and round and round they went, not a muscle of Ulysses's 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 gineer directing me to go to Clear Creek who could ride that mule. That same than the feebleness, the placidity, the spirit pervaded him when before Vicksburg he sent a proposal to Gen. I got there I found a large locating Pemberton to surrender, and he refused. Then said he "I propose to move immediately on your werks," and we from the station. 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,"

more energetic have to support.

There is another thing I wish to the idea that a thorough book educa bred walking the streets of New York city who did not know enough to get the miners at their work, and was too dilitory to put their knowledge is little or no trouble from foul gases. into practice. As Daniel Webster and the workmen each carry a small used to say, "they desired mine ease open lamp attached to their cap over at mine inn," more than anything the fore piece. else, and then, perhaps, wonder that gaining that eminence.

If the idea here presented shall have the effect to stimulate the rising genand cause them to adopt "excelsior" ite 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 matter, lumps of resin, looking like and an operator was seated at his into be taken up in the consideration of made of sheet-iron, comical in shape, my party. Night found us at Elliott and when a measure of general public it. interest is introduced it is briefly disas many of them claim they are in favor we be discharged, as so many of the capped mountains with the stars peep-

But we started out with success, and of equal taxation, why don't they amend parties had already been, or would we ing out over them for a back-ground, the requisites required to bring it the law so as to require every taxpayer be sent over the mountains into the at their foot was the level park with about. What is success? Webster to swear to the list of taxable property, lower canyons of the Price, which its hut and correls all lighted by the mule, also the challenge for any boy to stay as long as possible at the present in the audience who could ride him salary, and the people will be slow to and mounted him, and away they tricted, and they pay more respect to possible for his muleship, but could the people the close of the session will for the lower Price. John Chinaman before being sent into Castle valley for not dismount his rider, then the mon. be the closing up of the political career REFORMER.

In the Mountains of Utah.

BY F. HODGMAN.

One day about the middle of No vember a telegram was brought to my camp with orders from the chief enand take charge of a party which I would find awaiting me there. When party in camp, about a mile up the Utah and Pleasant Valley railroad

company had got possession of this party. There was Emmett the tran-The Denver and Rio Grand railroad road some months before, and were now operating it. I was to make a Also, Gen. Garfield was another able re-survey of the line of the road with exponent of the pluck and energy that maps and profiles to show its location ultimately makes a success of every and grade from Clear Creek to Pleasundertaking. He experienced nearly ant Valley coal mines. The weather every vicissitude of life, from a driver was cold, but not so uncomfortable as on the canal, to the presidential one might have expected from the indications of the thermometer. There And now having pointed out the was a little snow on the ground along characteristics which crown their the valley, and a good deal more in possessors with success, we will simp- he gulches and ravines along the ly allude to the adverse side of the mountain sides and about the summit. question, and cite one instance which We moved camp from place to place will show why success stands in the along the line by loading our things background, and always will when on to the passing traits which took us the same spirit actuates it. I set one up and let us off wherever we chose. of my hired men to building a piece When half way up the mountains, of rail fence, and at one end of the pro- part of the men gave out with the cold posed route was a wet place for a few and left me. In their place a couple rods, and he remarked to me that the of Michigan boys, McIntyre and fence could not be built through the Rockwood from Flint, were sent to place. I told him it could, and would my party. They came just as we were be built right through there, as we running our line over the summit, and wished to use the pasture immediately. down into Pleasant Valley. It was I told him to go as far as he could with biting cold there, with the wind blowit, and I would see that it was finished. | ing and the mercury down to 200 bethis i sulting derision like a child or As I anticipated, he completed it to low zero, when we would start for our another piece of work and took hold the very mouth of the coal mine. of it myself, and in a short time, to This is at the bottom of a dark and look up will look down and that the the solution of our poorhouses being 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 mention in this connection, and that runs horizontally into the mountain is, that we must divest ourselves of side, with scarcely any dip. A single mule goes in and out the mine, drawtion, of itself, gives success. Horace ing long trains of little dump cars back Greeley once wrote that "there were and forth, to and from the farthest galthousands of people who were college- leries in the mine. I ventured a few hundred feet into the mine and saw

> The coal is blasted out with powder. they did not succeed. That there is the lower part of the vein to the hight 'room at the top," in every avocation of a man's head being taken out first, of life, we have abundant evidence in and then the roofing thrown down. witnessing those who are persistent in 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 eration to a higher plane of action, in the lower part of the vein, and seemed ready to drop on their heads as their watchword, as they launch at any instant in great masses of tons their barks on the voyage of life, then in weight. I was especially careful to my object shall have been accom- stand from under, and it made my plished, and I shall feel that my efforts blood fairly run cold, to see the reckhave not been in vain. We will also less way in which the miners passed deduce this conclusion from our favor- 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

would not risk himself on the other the winter. side of the mountains, so we were obliged to start out without him. It English lord, and his partner Davidwas the sixth of December that we son, was a Scotchman. They had been bloke camp and started for our new in India and Australia, and finally work, one wagon drawn by a span of settled in this uninhabited portion of mules, carried our oats and baggage Utah for their stock range. They and hay, and grain for the animals, owned about 30,000 sheep, and a another wagon loaded down with pro- relative named McLaren had about visions, made a load for four more 15,000 more. We had met them on mules. We had flour, beans, bacon, our first trip into the Castle valley in hams, baking powder, dried apples, the spring, and found them to be gencanned tomatoes, butter and a general tlemanly well informed men. We assortment of spices and condiments. | frequently met their shepherds further We expected to get fresh beef and mut on who had standing orders to furnish ton when we got there. We started our party with mutton free of charge, without a cook, and with only half a whenever we asked for it. sitman, an energetic little fellow, quick the road was very rough and had been as a flash at his instrument, and just washed away in places, and it required as quick to fly into a rage and swear the constant assistance of the party to till everything looked blue, if any- keep the wagons from overturning. thing went wrong. He was a whole At one place I took my rifle and went souled, generous fellow, and the boys in ahead of the party in hopes of findall liked him for all the cursing he ing some game. A dead sheep lay on gave them now and then. Next came the ice in the creek which something Carrington the leveller, a lat from the had been at work at, and which I must sacred soil of Virginia. He was a lit- have disturbed. I sat down behind a tle fellow living with his parents in tree to watch a few minutes. Presently Richmond during the long siege, and a small flock of magpies alighted on saw enough enough of war there to the sheep, and began to tear and delast him a life time. Then there was your it. I fired among them and kill-Burbank the roadman, a printer boy ed one. As I went to see the result of from among the Gentiles of Salt Lake my shot I noticed a black spot where City, and McIntyre from Flint, Mich. my ball had struck the opposite bank Rockwood whose weak eyes had just at the edge of the ice. Picking obliged him to give up his studies at into it I discovered a vein of very fine the Michigan University, and McNul- cannel coal. It extended only two ty the young California tramp who inches above the ice and how much ha! bummed his way more than half below I do not know. I carefully noway across the continent, and was now | ted the spot but have never been there glad of a chance to get an honest liv- since. ing among decent people. These with Just before leaving the Soldier's McPhitridge, who did not stay with canyon the road climbs a very steep us long, and the two teamsters made hill a couple of hun ired feet high. up the party who went out with me Night caught us at the foot of the hill, from Clear Creek. A better lot of men next day it took us till nearly noon to were seldom got together.

It was a clear pleasant Sunday after- unloaded from the wagons and carried noon when the boys started out from up by hand. When we got there the Clear Creek, a little snow had fallen broad expanse of Castle valley lay like the night before, in the valley, and a panorama before us, stretching out was now thawing, so that the roads for miles and miles away. A hard were as slippery with soft clay mud, afternoon's drive which extended well could draw, and the boys walked along where we had first struck it and side, giving a lift now and then up camped in March before. some steep pitch, or holding the wagons from slewing around and tipping over, when they ran over a piece of sidling 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 quality of bituminous coal, containing where Davis was now settled. The but little sulphur, and rich in resinous telegraph wires had reached the camp, time at the expense of the tax-payers the common rosin of commerce were strument communicating with the but have failed to pass a single act of interspersed through it. It burned outside world. Davis was away down general public benefit. Their time seems freely in our camp stove, which was the river, and after dinner 1 rejoined petty local measures, the settlement of and without any bottom. We laid a and Davidson's sheep ranch in Emma which should be delegated to the boards few stones on the ground to keep the Park. There was a log hut beside a of supervisors of the respective counties, coal up, and had no trouble in burning little stream and a large corral of an that time the death warrant is signed acre or more divided up into several by the Governor, the execution takes Our work here was soon done, and smaller yards filled with sheep. cussed and through the influence of the we returned to Clear Creek and went When we had pitched our tents and lobby laid upon the table, as seems to into camp to await further orders. It eaten our supper, and turned out in be the case with the bills for the regula- was a matter of a good deal of specu- the dark, a scene met our eyes which

Davis had been recently exploring. lurid blaze of a fire, over which a large The latter seemed a desperate alterna- caldron seethed and boiled. Beside it tive to some of the boys as winter was was a large vat, and half a dozen men now upon us, and the snow was daily in rough costumes engaged, some in piling up higher and deeper over the dipping the decoction to and from the summit. It was an open question caldron and vat, others were catchwhether we should be able to ge any ing sheep from the adjacent pen and provisions over the mountains into plunging them over head and ears in that country after we got there. Our the vat, and others standing ready cook and all the Mormon boys in the and pulling them out on the other side. party but one, left us, from very fear Half a dozen dogs were playing about of being sect there. We supplied the and seemed to take as much interest cook's place with a heathen Chinee, in the work as the men themselves. who stayed with us and cocked our The sheep which had been feeding in victuals, and stole our provisions as the n cuntains were now gathered tolong as we stayed at Clear Creek. It gether in the park and were being was not long till the dreaded order dipped in hot lime and sulphur water came for us to break camp, and start as a remedy, and preventative of scab

Elliott was said to be the son of an

Next day we entered Soldier canyon

climb the hill, as everything had to be

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. Zudzense 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. Zudzense 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. Zudzense 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 place; but otherwise the imprisonment

A STORY going the rounds is that Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt said to his son

ac upper peninsula

continues.

Tadies' Bepantment.

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 pur

ple fields that lie

Where the sunlight in departing, leaves its glory in the sky;
Piling up the clouds like bastions full of fire

aiong the west,

And the early star of evening gleams upon their fading crest,
Then we feel that something brighter, fairer

still lies out of sight,
Where the beauty and the glory will not fade away in night: And that somewhere in the distant, in the

beautiful Beyond. Our beloved and departed hold us still by some sweet bond; And across the gold and crimson of the even ing's changeful track

We can almost hear the music of their voices

Tell me dreams, say, what is it that we feel but cannot know? Why these cravings half of rapture, half of sorrow haunt us so? What these pictures half immortal ne'er de-

scribed by brush, or word, By which all the human spirit of a mortal sou is stirred? Tell me prophet, do they lead us to the looked

for "by and by."

Where no mortal eye has parted back the shades of prophecy?

Oh, ye dreamers! Oh, ye prophets! what

your dreams and prophecies,
What to me the light and fading of the ever What to me the glorious beauty in the cloud-

land of the west, While with every heart-beat moaning for the priceless boon of Rest!

Home Amusements.

[Essay read by Mrs. C. E. Morris before Morrice Grange, March 24, 1883, and by vote sent to the Grange Visitor for publica-

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:-"Let amusements fill up the chinks of our existance, 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. An idea seems to be prevailing and increasing every day, that the whole business and purpose of life is, to be amused, and if we have a "good time" that is sufficient. The dull routine of utility and economy of time is ignored. The important business of life with its grand purposes and results, are treated as trifles. It seems to me this is a mistake; and why is it so? Why this avoidance of the practical and beneficial? Is it so for the want of proper employment? And to-night there stands at the door of our hearts a stern questioner, who asks how well are we filling our mission; are we bending all our energies for the advancement of the right, or are we drifting slowly with the current toward the rock of sorrow

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 Lousehold. Fathers and mothers are co-workers, and it is of more importance that both should agree than that one should rule. And if any one ever needs wisdom in any thing it is in conducting a family enterprise. The family is the grand focal center to whatever appertains to private and public interests. The first point then to consider is selfpreparation,, just as preparing the ground is the first step toward obtaining a new crop.

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. There is a good deal of truth in the adage that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." We will first notice sports for muscular development. Fishing, hunting and trapping are engaging pastimes, though their amusements are rather onesided. Then we have skating, racing, sledding, curiosity hunting, horseback riding, etc., for boys and girls together, and even parents can descend with pleasure to the children's level. For evenings quiet fireside games are pleasant, but these diversions, unless varied by well-directed labor and learning, fail to produce the results we need. There must be duties, incentives, and training. It is for the parents to provide these. We should help our children in their work, and ask them to help us. This wili make them feel that they are of use and account. We should give them work, and tell them how to do it, help them, encourage them, reward them, and when the work is over, join with them in play. Go fishing with them, or something of that kind. Advise more than command, reward more than punish. draw them to us, rather than push them our own families and have them get acquainted with us. Let fathers and and try to talk well.

their homes, may be wise in many respects, but they are not wise in their for young people, a place from which it to be far higher wisdom than to com- need they be left where the rats and mice ited to the pen of Moore. "In songs they will escape if they can. Young people look little beyond the present moment. If a thing pleases, they are their faculties. Can we look over the special purpose of washing and mend- the hopes of their posterity, and all apt to seek it, if it displeases, they are prone to avoid it. If home is a place harsh, they will spend as many hours cry out for something better. There is neglect to repair old implements or buy- makes the cry of liberty as the trump that of a mother singing sweetest notes elsewhere as possible.

ong. They will love each other and mental, and physical development. their homes be better for it. The hymn in after days be a voice that will recall

them from ruin. 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 izing. If society would only substitute parlor gatherings; to be participated in by both old and young in place of publie balls, club rooms, billiards, cards, etc., it would be better for our health, morals, and happiness. In fact the parlor is a grand institution of nature; it supplies a human necessity, but is not your burdens, and you will find a satisused half enough.

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. Their duty may require them to do such

work in the future. ened the life of nations. In considering much hay and straw on the barn floor. these amusements we must take into consideration the natural gayety of the ing, "Forbidden fruits are the sweetest."

pel them to desist, and furnish no can make such sad havoe? No woman the people express the purity of their substitute on which to lawfully exercise | would object to set apart a day for the | homes, the sacredness of their altars, world, past and present and see what ing them if it would do any good. flogging, restraining, cramping and There is another waste on the farm patriots bleed; all that gives millions

pastime. It is elevating, it is harmoniz- pound of cure." The farmer does not drive off to town, (leaving the hired names, glorious deeds, and honorable ng, it is healthful. One of the greatest need to establish a gymnaseum for naman to work in the garden) or spend feeling are always allied to the lyric some method of musical instruction, attractions for young and old, when vis- ture has provided one of the very best, the greater part of the day getting some spirit. The independence of a country at least a rudimentary one, we believe ting cities, is the music that may be and nature also provides a museum to eard there. Why should not the far- train the observation, and then we have ners' household be as cheerful and full the work shop to educate the mechaniof pleasure as that of the merchant or cal talent, add to these a moderate lithe professional man? I know of nothing brary to nourish the intellect, and we more genial and heart-warming than to have a foundation on which to establish near a whole family joining in a hymn or a well set moral character, by a thorough

The young have opportunities now the sung by a mother to her little child may 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 men from those coarse recreations now peace and happiness. We often hear so common and yet so fearfully demoral- persons sighing for their childhood days and wishing they were boys and girls again, they want to go back and build over. You little know what is in store for you, build a foundation that can with. stand everything, and when you come to be men and women, you wont shrink from responsibility, you won't dodge faction in living and doing and being. It is a great thing to be a true man or woman, there is work for such to do, a work that will bring its own reward.

Wastes on the Farm.

[Contribution to Pomona Scrap-Bag, read before Oakland Pomo na Grange, April 10.] I attended a farmers' institute not long ago and Mrs. P. D. Lerich read an excellent essay, subject, "Wastes on the 1 will now notice the two great amuse- Farm" One thing in particular she rements of the social world, card-playing ferred to by way of illustration, that of and dancing. And probaby there has keeping the barn floors clean. A farmer been as many bitter things said, and entered his farm for premium at the fair, there are as many different opinions but failed to get the premium because honestly entertained on this subject, as the committee, on examination of the have been on subjects, that have threat- premises, saw so much wastefulness, so

The thought occurred to me that there were numberless little things that might young, also the principles of an old say- be enumerated as coming under this little "waste on the farm." For instance, And it remains for us to consider the bags which every farmer needs and whether it is wisest to shut them off is supposed to own. About every year, from these amusements by arbitrary or every other year, the farmer has a rules, or provide them similar pleasures, spasmodic idea come over him that new under conditions which render them bags are needed. He looks the premises morally harmless. Now whatever is over and finds a few dirty, torn things, said on this subject we expect will have which are hardly fit to use for any puran influence. And I hope that influ- pose, and the next time he goes to town ence whatever it is, will be pure and he buys a new set and they are put away ennobling, and in accordance with the in a clean, safe place, and he resolves he principles of our Order, "To avoid in- will never allow them to be used for temperance in eating, drinking and lan- anything but clean purposes and they guage, also in work and recreation, and shall be returned to their proper place. whatever we do, strive to do well." We But after a time one and another uses cannot settle this question according to them for different purposes, perhaps to our puritanical or our liberal views, fill up with clover seed or oats, and set pairing would save precious hours from neither by the inward monitor our con- away for the time-being. But the rats science, which is subject to education and mice, intent on mischief, proceed to and prejudice. But according to their try their teeth on them and make sad fruits. "By their fruits ye shall know havoc. Others are taken to the field to them." What would we think in pass- put potatoes in as fast as dug and picked ing a lovely garden, were we to see up and are accidentaly left over night in the gardner scattering with ruthless the heavy dews or, perhaps, in a rain hands, the seed of the thistle and bur- storm and are thoroughly soaked with dock, and we were to say to him, water and muddy with the dirt from the "Friend, why do you scatter seeds that potatoes, and lo! what unsightly things mind, none are more expressive or shall cause you so much trouble in the are seen in the place of new, clean ones. future?" and he should say, "What is Still another lot of bags are left carelessmore beautiful and fragrant than the ly in close proximity to the cattle or blossom of the thistle and burdock?" horses, and they tear them badly or use would we not say, "The blossom is in- a portion for food. After a time the fardeed beautiful, but what of the fruit-a mer thinks of selling his grain, and he plant shunned and loatned by all, one gathers up all he can find about his own that will send forth seed that will spring premises. Perhaps some are at the up again and again, until the ground is neighbors who "thinks it is half in borthoroughly overgrown with the obnox- rowing" and they are not returned. ious stuff." What are the fruits of these With the compliment of torn, dirty, miceamusements when practiced in saloons, eaten things he terms bags he rushes to beer-gardens and public balls? Prob- the house in a great hurry and says: ably all will agree that they are bad. Wife, the price of wheat has risen, Profanity, drinking, gambling and pros- I am going to had mine off totitution join hands in the dance, and day, can't you mend them bags? around the card table. Now, is it con- Talk about system in household sistent and good policy to condemn these arrangements under such circumstances. amusements in public and advocate Perhaps she is moulding bread or stirtheir indulgence in our individual homes. ring cake which must be put into the My own observation and experience has oven forthwith, has churning to do that been that these amusements in the coun- morning, or the dishes are not washed, try home are too much like cultivating beds are unmade. Then perhaps she the thistle and dock in the garden, not has planned this beautiful day that after necessarily dangerous to good morals, if the house work is all finished, in the properly restrained, but liable to occupy afternoon she can put on her new calico too much time that should be devoted to dress and white apron and sit down to learning, work, or self-discipline. And rest and read the new book or magazine, as matrons, if we fail to trample beneath or write a letter to a friend, or perchance our feet the things of vice. just so far some new ideas has flitted through her do we fall short of accomplishing the mind and she is eager to fasten them on grand and glorious destiny for which we paper for an article for the VISITOR. But | Quintillian wrote a complete treatise there are those terrible bags, and the But some one asks, how shall we keep men folks will be waiting for them, and our children from objectionable amuse- after a time some one will come in and cultivation of the voice." Song was ments. I will suggest, provide some- say, Have you got those bags all mendthing better; for our children have a ed? So like a loyal wife she sets aside kind mentioned throughout ancient right to all their powers, and it is our her own work, sews up the rents, and sacred history, as in use from the read and practice, and as music has duty as parents who desire their broad- patches the holes. Her castle in the air creation of the world. It was first the reputation of being the science of est, highest, grandest development, to is demolished, her happy thoughts heard "when the morning stars sang provide them with lawful, harmless checked, and the sunshine taken out of together, and all the sons of God means for the exercise of those powers. her heart, all because of the careless- shouted for joy." It was used by the from us, in short, get acquainted with To prevent our girls from swinging on ness and heedlessness, and the inoppor- first created people in the Garden of harvest of music, then grasp the inthe gate by providing a good swing in tune calling on the wife to repair the Eden, who received from God the gift the barn or trees for summer, and one in damage which might have been avoided. of song and speech, indeed many go strings of those noble genius to vimothers and children talk; all talk much the house for winter. To prevent them Why cannot it be a law of the premises, so far as to suppose that all language brate, until they seem to become a part from reading dime novels give them that if a person uses a bag it should be was first song. The oldest literary Parents, who are habitually silent in something better to read. If they mark returned to its proper place in proper compositions are found to be songs. and make pictures on the wall, I would time? And why need the ones used for The traditions of the people were give them a slate and pencil, a piece of clean grain and flour be used for pota handed orally from father to son in gilence. A silent house is a dull place paper or a blackboard, because I believe toes and turnips? And why, Oh why song. The following we find accred-

a good deal of truth in the saying, "an ing new ones. Have you never seen the of judgment; and the sounds of free- to childhood's fancy.

Music is another source of pleasant ounce of prevention is better than a farmer on a bright, sunshiny morning men as the bolts of heaven. Glorious implement repaired or purchasing a new may seem to be utterly lost, the ruin ed but neglected to get in time or when he was in town the last time before If accomplished, but the character of a farmers would only spend rainy days people is never absolutely degraded or then there would be less waste of time.

They can generally plan their work no longer in the temple." 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. There are times and seasons proper for each kind of work, and it is not like woman's work, liable to be so often disconcerted. On large farms I think a man can make it profitable to install himself overseer in general, instead of making a full hand in the field, hiring good, honest help, paying ample wages and then looking after and planning for them, then going here and there looking after stock to see if they are in their proper places and not in mischief. If a gate is off from its hinges repair and put it back on, if a board is loose at one end of the fence, put in a nail or two before some one uses it for kindling wood, and a new one is required in its place. If the cattle get into the front yard drive them out immediately before they spoil the beautiful green grass for which they seem to have such a liking, and before they trample on the girl's flower beds. "A stitch in time saves nine," ap- ted among all nations of the earth, and gleaners, returning homeward at close plies to out-door affairs as well as in-

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 It was used in ancient, royal courts to worth doing at all is worth doing well." It pays to do work well and look after of their festive occasions, often accomthe odds and ends and stop the little wastes and the larger ones will become

less and less. see a man take any rest at all, or have recreation. Far from it. I admire the man who so 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. I think he would rest more in a given time if he had system, order and forethought connected with all his plans and work. He would not get in such a burry and fret, or blame some one else because he runs behind with his work, or things

break at the wrong time. There is never a convenient season for breakages, and often a few moments revexation and expenditure of money.

[An Essay read at the Berrien Center Farm ers' Institute, March 3d, 1883, by Mrs. Ed-

Music, Its Origin and Effects.

ward Marsh.] Music is soul inspiring. Of all the heavenly view or vice-versa. There is music for all classes and conditions of music in their soul which they are ever rendering for their own amusehave heard that good men or monotonous monosylable of self praise, the old home hearth. to more effectually glaze over conscience. You are all familiar with applications: First, If our young peothat boistrous man, who sings as though he had but one moment in who shouts "amen" at each expresfed by the fountain of youthful, pas-

or contaminated by the trials and disappointments of life. About the year 180, A. D., Aristides on music, defining it as "The art of the beautiful, but the highest form, the the kind of music first used; it was the for which martyrs suffer: all for which

This divine gift. filling the heart, 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 Pe- in silence and in feverish haste, forter, and who had in his lifetime conversed familiarly with the Apostles themselves, saw a vision of angels spirit of liberty, and in singing feels hymning in alternate chants the Holy for a moment that he is a man; the Trinity, after which he introduced the ruddy faced sailor, engaged in song mode of singing he had observed in pulls more cheerily at his rope. Nathe vision into the Antiochian tional music that appeals to the parchurches." Thus you see singing as ticular tastes of the people for wnom it practiced by angels was given to mortals, and became associated with all markedly than any other. We have no forms of church worship, and from it songs at the milking hour, we have originated "Psalmody, or the service had no historic plowman's song ringof song." This worship by "singing ing out in the early dawn or approachhymns to Christ as God" p acticed by ing twilight which clothes pastoral churches, ministers and the people life in Europe, with the echoings of a through the fourth and fifth centuries | fondness which ever remains with her was caught up with enthusiasm by sons and daughters. succeeding generations sweeping onward like a great tidal wave, until it ings for improvement, we have had has become so thoroughly dissemina- no choruses of merry harvesters and has become so closely associated with of day laden with sheaves of golden the progress of human happiness and grain. There is due the founders of christian civilization, that what de- the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, a grades the one, degrades the other.

The effects of music need not only increase the excitement and hilarity panied by performances, demonstrations, dancing, etc. Its effects have been known and employed in all ages Do not inter that I would not like to and by all conditions of humanitymilitary chieftains, array brother against brother in deadly combat under the thrilling influences of a lively march, the eloquent divine a ter his most able effort resorts to music to raise the eyes of the sinner to a throne of grace. We find expression through music, of sorrow for our departed friends, on which to waft their memory forward on the wings of time. We can convey our love or hatred for things or objects, with its proper effeet. Who ever saw a dancing party at its best without the aid of lively lyrical sounds? Stop each so no sound could enter, then view a fashionable ball and you would flee with disgust; this has received actual demonstration. One in my own circle of acquaintance, now noted for his extreme piety, was effectually cured of his fondness for the ball room, by simply trying this experiment. I wish I could command the language sufficient to describe in emotions which act upon the human his vivid manner, the effect produced upon his mind, at the sight of the impressive. Like the fervent prayer swaying, writhing mass of people, it carries one to the sublimity of a unaided by any lyrical sounds to faci-

nate the sensibilities. Who can estimate the value of muof people, and every one has some sort | sic in the home? Wnat entertainment can take its place? All will join in saying, none. Then let us have it just ment or debasement. To judge one as pure and grand as may be, that the you have but to hear him sing. You strains which fall upon the stranger's ear may be like lighted visions, bidwomen sing from the depths and full- ding him go on his way rejoicing, and ness of love. You have heard the mi- its charming influence may prove a ser hum his anything but pleasant cord to bind affection to affection at

Now I would offer a few practical ple could be induced to spend the same amount of time in the study or perusal which to sing all he ever knew and of some musical journal, as is often thrown away or worse than thrown sion which seems to suit his taste, or away upon some light, trashy novel, the easy man who sings as though he we would have less of the frivolous, had just entered eternity, and had the less of the going to the bad. I fear whole of it in which to sing one that our musical periodicals are too hymn. You have heard the joyous little patronized, because their value emotions of boyhood and maidenhood is too little known or appreciated; and I think that every parent who is sur- and is ready for spinning. The art of sionate glow, ere it has become soiled rounded 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 to the front. By more complicated known fact that the young mind will machinery a certain arrangement of figrasp with avidity, anything relating to the musical world, when it would pass by a political paper with disgust. to expense, but not to the wearing Everyone is measured by what they quality, and in selecting cloth we Everyone is measured by what they sciences, ought we not to aid in every way to kindle the lyric fire in every heart? Gather into your homes a rich spiration which caused; the heart of our very being; for every song we sing may drive some evil thought from the heart. If those persons who dressing for the hair which they could from force of habit fret and scold at every trifle, would but render instead a strain or two of some melody as "I 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 where faces are sour, and words are dwarfing, have not done for it, and not which involves both time and money, a single wish or a single will; all that upon that most beautiful of all pictures

If by some means there could be in its influences for good could hardly one, which he knew before that he need- of a nation may appear decided, indeed be measured; we would soon become a its external destiny may a pear to be nation of song. Where experiments of this kind have been tried we have been told that the pupils learn other repairing tools that are out of order lost, until the lyric fire is dead upon branches faster, from the interest and its altars, and the lyric voice is heard enthusiasm inspired. It is urged by many that any who can learn to read correctly can learn to sing; be this as and guiding the tongue of the great 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 getting that "music lightens toil." In his song the slave reflects the pent up was written, must affect them more

Until the Grangers instituted meetmonument of gratitude for their wisdom in appointing to music so promibe described, but also may be observed. nent 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 beau ifully 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—softens 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 arlier. 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 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 incies 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 so that the teeth of 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 lum-per the sto- k 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 ture 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 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 bres can be made on the surface of the cloth, and thus we get the various forms of diagonal twills. These add should prefer that with a smooth surface. Te 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 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 dreamed of childhood's home," that is clear and beautiful. Another and cheaper one is made by dis olving 4 ounces of pure glycerine in 12 ounces of rose water. I am indebted to the author of "Fireside Science" for these re eipes.-Rosamond.

> THE truly wise man should have no keeper of his secrets but himself .-

Pouths' Bepartment.

THE SHEEP AT GRANDPA'S FARM.

Of lovely things we do, my sister Maud and I, In summer days, at grandpa's farm, where hills are green and high,

sent to keep, All through the shady afternoon, a flock milk-white sheep.
You see, each lambkin knows its name; and,

From every corner of the field the fleecy dar-

At twilight when the sun goes down, to let the stars outshine, We bend for them some willow boughs, dainty budding vine,

And grandma bids us give them salt; they

think it quite a treat, Just as we think of sugar plums or bonbons nice and sweet.

But when the frisky little ones eat quick and

run away, "Excuse them, please, they're very young," their mothers seem to say. I wonder people think them dumb. I'm sure

the wise old ewes Could tell some things to giddy girls who have no wits to lose. How patiently they pace along and let the

lambkins play,
And chase their shadows on the grass, and skip about all day.
One never sees them looking cross; and that's

what grandpa meant— That "silly" once, in older days, meant pure

And in the Good Book Maud and I together love to read Of pastures green and waters still, where hap-

py flocks may feed.
We know the Shepherd loves the lambs, and oft we pray to Him At eve low kneeling by our beds, when all the earth is dim:

And when we wake and laugh and play, and when we go to sleep, We trust that He will keep us safe, as we have kept the sheep.

A Word From George.

Aunt Nina:-Answering to Ellen's call, I will come and bring what little fingers. I can to make the picnic a success, and we hope the other cousins will be there also. It has been quite a while attend a pienic.

going to scool this summer? Are you with farm work properly-to small going to study history, bookeeping, fruits and vegetables principally. We grammar, civil government and bot have a good home market, but it is any, are the girls going to learn how to not for this, but pleasure that I prodo housework, and the boys take les | pose to devote part of my time to garsons in plowing. I think I will take den cultivation, the lessons and study nights and It appears that we are not making

and enjoy ourselves generally.

ward.

go to the neighbors or steal off to the slurring you, for it's not every young would throw them aside for better al fair this fall.

most cases farmers will talk anti conscience, thinking they have done many farmers out of our Legislature. There are men who had rather lose on the opposite ticket, be he ever so than they used to. The Grange has done more to break up party superstition, than all other influences combined, and if they succeed in the next five years as they have in the last five, we will have a majority of farmers in our State Legislature.

There's nothing that we like so well as being our worst monopolies. Think for a and an intellectual worth to the VIS five million dollars paid to steel work- exception of "Little Hannah's Dream" men, they make a profit of fifteen million dollars, while at the some time, five million dollars paid to iron work-

Now cousins, I know you are weary of this dry talk and I will close. Good by GEORGE

March 17, 1883.

A New Departure.

Dear Aunt Nina and Cousins:-After our long and severe witter the dark. lowering clouds have finally given way to blue fleecy down. The balmy spring has come, nature's dermant spirits are thrilled with waking life, and bird-voices make the leafless forest smile. Now boys is the time to form new plans; to begin a practical farmer's life. The girls, too, may participate, enlivening the garden walks with fragrant and beautiful flowers. Trailing up clinging Issomea perhaps the boys dont know what that is? No matter the girls do, when I pronounce it, it seems to sound whisperingly, hop-i-my-knee, with their slender

How many of the cousins read Iso dore Roger's article in the last VISI-TOR? "They stayed on the farm." I since I wrote to you, and probably you hope all of you enjoyed it, and applied have almost forgotted me, but my in some of its advice to yourselves. Alterest in our department is strong as though previously I never gave much ever, and availing myself of Ellen's of my attention to gardening, yet I invitation I will come, for in Michi- intend to this season. I have set off a gan, boys are very few who will not portion of our garden about an acre of daik, sandy soil, quite rich, this Well cousins, how many of you are being as much as I can take care of

our department as useful as it might Granger Girl, how is your Grange be. Don't you all think it would be getting along? do you have any new much nicer if we could coax Aunt Ni members and do you have a program, na to change the heading of our deand last but not least, have many partment to, 'Amateurs' Department.' young Grangers? In our Grange, It seems to me more dignified than nearly one third of the members are "Youth's Department," My plan is, young people, and such splendid times that each of the cousins procure a we have too. Our programme is the small parcel of land, as much as the most interesting part of the Grange, girl or boy may be competent to work and when we have no new applican s conveniently, from their parents, and to murder, we have it every evening. commence gardening. Thus we will glad to hear you speak again; come thoroughbred and trotting horses have All through the week we look forward form ourselves into a club and use our again. Now, Grandpa, you know the in consequence become the almost exfor the evening to come, when we may department for a discussion column, barn is just the best place in the world clusive productions of this great stock meet and visit, hear the wise ones in which we will discuss different talk, go through with our programme topics relating to the garden. Don't you think if we are true to our course, And Vermont Girl, how is the we shall now have all the age of re-Grange prospering up your way? do spect turning to our department as can have just as good a time here as in has been only a few years in the busithe Green mountain boys come to the sure as the VISITOR makes its appear- the barn. And we all know old profront and help the grand cause for ance to their respective homes from ple 'on't like young ones rumaging ken the line of inducing a natural the publishers.

Sweet Briar, please give us a subject Of course you will wish to divide to discuss, let it not be very hard, but your grounds pretty equally between something easy so that we lesser lights small fruits and vegetables. Each will can write something about it. Then need some text books and a good milet all the cousins do their duty and croscope. And then, too every one we will cheer Aunt Nina up, and she will not forget to keep an account will have the best department in the book of the garden. I propose to keep VISITOR, (for the young people.) one and publish my assets and liabili-There has been a little discussion on the ties in the fall. Besides we will elect the rest will not give me the subject of card playing, but it seemed some holder of deposits. Aunt Nina, to languish for want of interest. The I think would do, and give a prize for subject is a very good one, and we the best "essay on gardening," at the should give our opinion one way or close of the grewing season. And I the other. Card playing, if not car- have been thinking-you see I am ried to extremes, is no more injurious quite carried away with my enthu- Coming, Ellen Coming; Thanks for the Inthan playing dominoes or authors, siastic idea, though not troubled, I In some persons it is liable to be car- hope, with "mean, low thoughts," ried to extremes. More danger is done like the young lady that once held a however, by forbidding card playing conversation with James T. Fieldsin the house, compelling the boys to now girls don't think, please, I am barn, there to play with all the roughs lady, I am happy to say, that's troubin the villa e, while if they were alled with cacoethes loquendi, whatever lowed to play in the house, they would that is -we might so arrange it to have soon look upon it as an old story, and our club represented at the agricultur-

Speaking of text books, Hender-Hickory gives us some very sound son's "Gardening for Pleasure," will advice in regard to sending lawyers do for the first year, in connection and railroad men to the legislature. In with Roe's "Success with Small Fruits." No! that's too expensive. monopoly and make a big noise be- Fuller's "Small fruit Culturist" will cause there are so many lawyers and suffice. Perhaps some may know of mare, and milk the cows? Well since bankers in Congress, but if a lawyer is better treatises than these just menon their ticket, and a good honest far- tioned, which they may be able to mer on the opposite ticket, they will suggest. To those whose tastes desire vote for the lawyer, and have a clear something more aesthetic, E. P. Roe on the 1st day of May, to one's friends, can satisfy them. You all know he their duty nobly if they vote a straight writes charming love stories. Well, Figuratively we present you one, ticket. It is the party lash that keeps he treats gardening, that is fruit, in made of fragments of literary producthe same facinating manner, To read "Penny and Profit" one would know their little finger, han vote for a man Mr. Roe was an ardent admirer of the beautiful. But the girls want to know good. The farmers in this section are what is adapted to their requirements. beginning to "split" their tickets more Oh! Henderson's "Practical Floriculture" can't be beat.

a speed of effusion; have appeared for we fear the young people will be quite gushing-quite flowery of my so much interested in each other they ideas to speak more rhetorically. will not notice the grey haired trio. Some, perhaps, will say, "the talk is Grandpa, your kitchen is unnecessary Some, perhaps, will say, "the talk is as the refreshments will consist of a "feast of reason and flow of soul" high-Hickory seems to think his sheep of the cousins try? The labor is cerly seasoned with Attic Salt. business is going to be a failure, on actainly worthy of a master. Our gar-

count of the reduction of tariff on wool. dening would be pointed out that I can hardly agree with him there, would take its life from such a club. of course he may not get as much for It would create more ambition; more a pound of wool, but at the same time, of that which the French term "espirit druggist, who was busily. ompound if he wanted to buy a suit of woolen de corps;" more talented insight into ing quinine into pills for the relief of clothes, he could get them as much nature, and plant growth. It would cheaper. I look upon a high proceed make our department so much more tive tariff as a protection to some of readable, and, I flatter myself to say, moment of the enormous profit of ITOR. Heretofore our department has Bessemer steel manufacturers. Out of been composed principally-with the -of personal letters, which are very pretty in their place, and dull essays that smack of future wisdom. In coners, produced a profit of one million demning those you will perceive I dollars. The difference in the profit have not spared one, unless it was Sunwas owing to high protection on steel. flower, and not always her, and cen-While not in favor of free trade, I am sured another. Every one before this decidedly against a high protective must have recognized the author of 'Will," and certainly more than one of his essays helped to fill up the Vis-TOR. But I condemn them one and all. They failed of their purpose! And more by real work, such work as cess will, if cultivated, produce huge becomes young men and women, your pardon please for placing the masculine bef ro the feminine gender, it sounds better in this connection of words-vou see I have not lost all my taste for literary excellence-we may make our column worthy of peru-al by older heads than ours. In conclusion, I hope this communication of mine will elicit response from near and far, giving this pleasant employment a widespread popularity. Won't it be nice to sit on a sultry Sunday in our respective gardens, among grape vines and nodding cherries, rosy strawberries and blooming currants, or weeding a musty flower bed? Ahem! I forgot I was a boy!

PARK HAMILTON. P. S .- Cousins, let "grandpa" rest. How childish-I almost said childless -his last letter read, talking about locking his barn. What witless nonsense for eight thousand admiring readers of the VISITOR to peruse. I don't mean bad ones. Kentuckians assert that it any disrespect, but certainly he is a very young oy, or an awful old man. At any rate he is a child in sense. Eilen, I am reading my favorite portions of literature yet, but I can't find where Homer sung of Hiawatha.

"Hickory" at the Party.

Aunt Nina, Grandpa and Cousins:-You are all here before me, as I an: a little late, but that isn't to my credit, s it? but I think I am excusable this time as I have been very busy, and have not had time to gather any nuts times the sheep have to be housed in o crack, so I thought I would come just as I am as I wanted to see you all. Grandpa, you will not care if we have not got the nuts this lime will you?

Ellen, I am sorry to disap oint you n not performing the work you suggestedfor me, but I could not avoid it as our farm work has been so pressing it have grown too slim to allow the could not be neglected. red, I am must look elsewhere to give vent to horses have come into fashion as a our merriment and fun. But here is the cozy sitting room, and perhaps we supassed hersel with her success. She around, and especially in the barn trotting tendency and an early matuwhere all their tools are, and besides we might frighten the stock and make them break loose, and that would in the world, So-So, is a Kentucky cause Grandpa displeasure. But as I have not done my share in making this a pleasant time. I will not take up much room, but will sit here in the

Hoping Fred, Charlie, George and shoulder" because I have not better prepared myself for this gathering, I will bid you all a pleasant good night. HICKORY.

Otsego, April 23, 1883.

vitation.

It has been a long time since we have ndulged in anything like a gala day, and we welcome this with heartiness; the more so, as we have just finished house cleaning and need a rest. We have grown young thinking about this "raid" and shall wear our most becoming ribbon, crimp our grey hair, and look our best; for are we not to live over again our own madcap day when the trick was played on some faith to knowledge by making a mile one's big brother. Now Grandpa, how do you think the programme can be carried out with the barn locked? Were'nt we to steal the hen's eggs, untie the calves and colts, ride the old you have locked the barn, a change of base will be in order.

It is an old time custom to present fancy baskets, called May baskets. tions furnished by Ellen and her holding it up with its delicate fibred young friends, and cemented by fraternal love. Please hang it in a corner of your memory and may it be a sweet memento of "Ellen's Raid." Dear Aunt Nina, as Grandpa, you and I are the only elderly folks present, we Well, I have been going on at quite must be very agreeable to one another,

OLD GIRL.

The first Kentuckian I ever spoke to on his native heath was a country ague stricken inhabitants of Georget wn. He saw that I was stranger. "Kentucky is a great State, he suggested patriotically. "And is noted—?" I answered, inquiringly, 'For three things," said he, "women, whisky and horses-blue grass women, blue-grass hisky, blue grass horses. Blue-grass is the popular name of a superior kind of pastule growth which attains in Kentucky a peculiar degree of perfection, and whose presence is the source of no small part of the State's fame and wealth. Poa Pre tenses is what the botanists call it. June grass is the name it bears in New England. The sobriquet under which it appears in Kentucky owes its origin to the blue hue which the grass as sumes during its flowering time in the early summer. Its presence is an in dication of the richest land The same soil which, if left to its-lf, will bear the blue grass with the greatest succrops of tobacco and hemp, the most consuming of all products without a y sensible diminution in stre g h When uncleared, trees of black walnut, blue ash and black locust cover it to bear testimony to its virtue. A doz en counties in Kentucky boast a soil strong enough to produce the blue grass in a greater or less degree of per The thousand and one requi sites for its absolutely perfect growth are found combined in only three-Fayette, Woodford and Bourbonwhi h together constitute the famous blue grass region of the State. Fav ette is the county which includes the city of Lexington and Ashland, the home of Henry Clay; Woodford, the one in whice is Woodbine, Alexander's farm, the largest in the State, and Bourbon is the source of the finest of Kentucky's exported cattle and the original producer of Kentucky's corn whisky, whose name it bears. three are alike districts of exhaustless fertility and alike possess a sub-soil of blue limestone which constitutes a perpetual and natural fertilizer.

The blue grass is cultivated as a food

for stock. It perfects the good qualities of an animal and diminishes his makes horses go faster, cows give more milk and bear more flesh, sheep grow more quickly and wear more than any other food in the world. It is exclusively a pasture growth. It cannot be cured for hay. It stands in the field the year around, and the stock for the same period feed on it, with the greatest relish. The fall of snow seldom heavy enough in Kentucky to cause them any inconvenience. acts rather as a gentle seasoner, which the stock puff or scratch away, to fin the gras moist and succulent on account of its having been there. Usually; unless the winter is very severe, the stock is kept turned out the year around in the blue grass region. Some a heavy storm, but sheep are not a very popular or common product with the Kentucky farmers. Sheep can thrive on a land so much poorer that it seems a waste of wealth to raise them. Before the war mules and hogs were the great staples of the Sta e, but the demand from the South, which used to be so large for these in the slave days, business of their breeding to be general. Durham and Alderney cattle, and

country the last few years trotting source of profit, and Kentucky has ness, but her achievements are marvelous. Her improvements have ta-It has yet to be discovered whether this means an early decay o not. The fastest two-year-old trotter horse, also the fastest three-year-old Jewett, the fastest four-year-old, Tric ett, the fastest five-year old, Santa Claus, and Maud S., the fastest six-year old (and with St. Julien, the fastest trotter yet produced anywhere) was bred at Mr. Alexander's place in

Woodford county. Such a record as this suggests some peculiar virtues somewhere which are of the cld f shioned Rysdyk's Hambletonian pedigree, which has 38 been common in eastern stables for two score years; and yet at the ages when horses in the East are first jogged gently around the track that they may learn to submit to bit and reins, these Kentucky animals are making records away down in the twenties, such as were seldom made at all before the State entered into the business. Maud S. and St. Julien will afford examples of what I mean Maud S. is by Harold, a fine, hand. some horse, but one who makes his first great achievement as a sire in She was bought on faith, as all young trotting horses must be. In her five year-old form she changes in 2:174. St Julien is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer. Volunteer is a Rysdyk's Hambletonian horse standing in Orange county, N. Y., of mature years, and confessedly the most successful of living sires. St. Julien was bought on faith, too, as well as Maud S., but it was not until his eleventh year that he made a reputation by his famous effort at San Francisco. In the case of the Kentucky horse the owner had five years of doubt; in the case of the eastern horse he had eleven. If you ask a Kentuckian to give you the solution of such a state of affairs, he will pull up a bunch root, will say: "There is the solution." And yo ., knowing no cetter one, will per force agree with him .- New York

ORDERS from Postmasters were recoived at the Postoffice Department in one day la t week for 7,000,000 postal being the largest order for this class of supplies ever received in one

WILLIAM LILLEY to-day enter-d against ex-Senator Dorsey for \$10,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by him as a result of an assault made upon him by Dorsey on March 6, at Dorsey's house.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions. New YORK, April 28.—Flour, sales 10,000 bbls., dull, declining. Wheat, %@% higher; variable and irregular; less doing; No. 1 white, \$1.15; sales, 120,000 bu. No. 2 red, May. \$1.20%@ \$1.15; sates, 120,000 bu. No. 2 red, May, \$1.20\% (1.21\%; 240,000 bu June, \$1.22\% (21.23\; 320,000 bu. July, \$1.23\% (21.23\; 320,000 bu. July, \$1.23\% (21.24\); 60,000 bu. Aug \$1.22\% (21.23\%; 1.23\%; 1.22\% (21.23\%; DETROIT. April 28.—12:35 P. M.—Flour, \$4.75@5.00. Wheat, steady; cash, \$1.04%; May, \$1.05; June, \$1.07%; Juny \$1.09%@1,09%; Aug., \$1.09%@1.10; No. 2 white, 93%; No. 3 white, 84%; No. 2 red, \$1.13; r jected 73. Corn, duil; No. 2, 58%, Oats, dull; No. 2, 45@45%; No. 2 white 47.

Toledo, April 27. - Wheat firm, 1/2c better; No. Tolebo, April 21.—Wheat infin, %c better; No. 2 red, cash, or May, \$1.13; June, \$1.15%; July, \$1.15½; Aug., \$1.14; Sept., \$1.14¼; Oct, \$1.16½; year, \$1.12½; No. 3 \$1.09½; rejected, 94½; Corn. a - hade better, firm: high mixed 60; No. 2 58%; rejected, 54½; ... o grade, 49. Oats, unchanged; No. 2, 44½.

unchanged; No. 2, 44%.
Chicago, April 28.—Wheat, regular, quiet and firm; \$1.10 nominal, April; \$1.10% May; \$1.13% June; \$1.14% July; \$1.10% Aug.; \$1.07% Aug.; \$ year. Corn. quiet, conerally firmer; 55 nominal April; 55% May; rejected, 48@50; new mixed, 53@53%; new high mixed, 55%. Oatfirmer; 39% April. Pork, fairly active, a shade easier; \$19.10 April Lard, a shade easier; \$11.60 April and May.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Butter, quiet, firm; western 10@28; Elgin creamery 31. Cheese dull; 7@15. Sugar, firm, fair demand. Molasse-, quiet, unchanged. Rice, firm quiet. Coffee, dull. weak. Tallow, firm, 8%. Western eggs, dull: 1643-@17. dull; 16%@17.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT Potatoes, E rose 35@58 Eggs, fresh....15@15½ Wool, med. unw...25-30 Beans h pick. \$1.75-2.05

CHICAGO, April 28.-Hogs-receipts, 5,400; OHIOAOO, April 28.—Hogs—receipts, 5,400; for the week, 69,000: corresponding week last year. 101,000; packing to date, 263,000, same date last year, 441,000; market active, stronger; light \$7 15@7.65; mixed packing \$7.20@7.50 heavy packing and shipping \$7.55@7.85. Cattle—receipts, 1,600; demand fair; market strong; exports \$6.20@6.80; good to choice shipping, \$5.85@6.10; common to fair \$5.40@5.80; butchers, \$2.75@5.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.75@5.40

THE REAPER DEATH.

OSB RN-At a special meeting of Acme Grange, No. 269, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, That silent and to us unwel ome messenger, death, has entered the ranks of our Grange, and after a long and lingering has taken from us our much esteeme B o. HARVEY OSBORN, who was among the first to indentify himself with our noble Order, and who, although stricken down with disease for years, held his membership to the Order he so loved to the last, and who by upright deportment and brotherly love became so endeared to us that his loss seems irrepar able, Therefore,

Resolved, That by the death of our Worthy Brother, his wife has lost an affectionate companion his children a kind tather, the Grange a Worthy member, and the community a good and reliable citizen.

Resolved, We sympathize with the bereaved family whose hearts are bowed down with grief, at the loss of a husband and father. Resolved, That a page in our record be de voted to his memory. That a copy of the above be sent to the bereaved family, also a copy to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

DRAKE-Our Brother JOHN B. DRAKE aged 71 years, a member of Springville Grange is dead. The intimate relation he sustained for several years to the members of this Grange, makes it fitting that we express our appreciation of him-Therefore;

Resolved. That the untiring zeal and fervent love he has displayed for our fraternity will be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That the removal of Brother Drake, leaves a vacancy that will be realized by all members of our Grange, and will prove

That we sympathize with the Resolved, That we sympathize with the afflicted relatives and friends, and hope that their bereavement may be overruled for their Resolved, That these resolutions be spread

upon the journal of the Grange, a copy sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

CONCEIT is to nature what points is to beauty, it is not only needless, but impairs what it would improve -



OVER TEN YEARS AGO we commenced erecting WIND En-GINES in this State. To-day they are doing better work than many of the so-called improvements. We still contract to force water from wells or springs to any point. All of to any point. our work put in by ex-perienced mechanics. Buvers can have the practical benefit iving spring put into their house, thence to different points. for stock by means of

Write for Lithographs, valve tanks. trations of different jobs, stating kind of work you want done B. S. WILLIAMS & CO, Kalamazoo, Mich.

26.999 NOW IN USE.





The designed purpose of the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Commercial College is to prepare the student for the practical duties of life. Discipline of the mind, then, lies at the base of our scheme of education; and the question to be answered is: How may the greatest degree of mental discipline be obtained?

For further particulars please call, or enclose stamp for College Journal. Address, C. G. SWENSBURG, Proprietor, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. ldecly

NOW IS THE TIME

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

A large number of small fruit farms, of ten to forty acres, located in the center of the fruit-growing region, at prices from \$25 per

1,000 acres of timbered lands of best quality for fruit growing or general farming, situated along the line of the C. & N. M. R. R., between Stevensville and Bridgman stations. These lands have but recently been placed on the market, and consist of some of the most desirable land in the State of Michigan, and will be so'd in lots to suit purchasers at \$.0 to \$25 per acre, on favorable terms.
2,00 acres of wooded, hill and vale, on the

Lake Shore, at prices from \$2 to \$4 per acre, cash. These lands were partially denuded of timber by the great fire of 1871, but are now covered with a dense second growth of timber, bs, wild frui s and grasses, and all favorably located for fruit growing, and have been proved well adapted to sheep and stock grow-

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

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



f sediment. The most complete arrangement Farmer and Dairyman in existence. Agents wanted. Send for circular and price list.

McCALL & DUNCAN,

NORTHERN SUGAR MANUAL by Prefessors Weber and Scovill, of Cham-

SENT FREE BY GEO. L. SQUIER, lmaylt

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE - MAY 15, 1882. WESTWARD.

Evening Express,		0 00
Pacific Express,	2 47	1 18
Day Express, Local Passenger,		2 34
EASTWARD.		
Night Express,Accommodation leaves,	6 50	
" arrives,		12 19
Day Express,		1 38

Atlantic Express.

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:34 P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 7:37. H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit,

J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE (Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.

	NY&C Express.	SS. Ex & M Way P					
Le, Grand Rapids Ar, Aliegan	8 00 AM 9 17 "	4 25 PM 5 40 "					
Ar. Kalamazoo	10 15 "		11 40 "				
Ar. Schoolcraft		7 22 "	1 40 2%				
Ar. Three Rivers	11 18 "	7 52 "	2 45 "				
Ar. White Pigeon	11 45 "	8 29 "	4 50 "				
Ar, Toledo	5 35 P M	2 45 AM	6 45 AM				
Ar. Cleveland	10 10 "	7 05 "	9 10 PM				
Ar, Buffalo	3 55 AM	1 10 PM	7 40 4				

GOING			
	NY&B Ex&M	N Y & O Express.	Way Fr.
e. Buffalo	12 45 PM	12 25 AM	5 50 PM
r. Cleveland	7 35 "	7 00 "	9 50 AB
r. Toledo	12 01 AM	10 50 "	10 00 PM
Ar. White Pigeon	6 00 "	3 40 PM	8 45 AM
r. Three Rivers	6 28 ."	4 05 "	10 00 4
ar. Schoolcraft		4 34 "	12 10 4
Ar. Kalamazoo		5 05 "	1 40 PM
r. Allegan		6 08 "	4 20 4
rand Rapids		7 25 "	8 10 "
All trains connect at Whanin But. Supt. Kalams	ite Pigeo	G. AMSD	RN,

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R.

Corrected Time-Table-April 22, 1883.

TRAINS WESTWARD.

STATIONS.			No. 2. Chicago Pass'g'r.		No. 4. Day Express.		No. 6. Pacific Express			No. 8. Flint Express.			
Le. Port E				AM	7	55	AM	8	10	Pb			PM
	City		23	**	-					-	5		
" Lapeer			47	44	9	11	45		39	11	6		"
" Flint .			40	44	9	55	**		20	4.5	a7	05	**
" Duran	d	9	25	"	10	27	44	10	53	67	CERTAIN	N LOWER	1000
	g	10	35	66	11	30	46	11	54	44			
	tte	11	10	66	12	06	PM	12	25	AM	1005920	Sec.	77.00
Ar. Battle	Creek	12	00	M	1	00	66	1	15	**	wa	y	Ft.
Lv. Battle		12	20	PM	1	20	66	1	20	54	6	10	AM
	ourg		09	66	2	06	44	2	16	\$4	91	00	"
	craft	1	20	66	2	17	"	+2	17	11	9	10	66
	llus	1	43	+6		/		2	43	64	10	45	
	olis	2	13	44	3	05	66	3	10	11	12	10	PM
	ers		37	44		-					1	43	66
	Bend_		58	44	3	50	4=	3	58	44	2	50	"
	ell		45	44					46		5	30	66
	lls		20	44	1			1+5	22	66	7	0	44
	raiso		40	66	5	25	66		40		7	50	46
	lale		14	66	1						CHES	abits.	STEEL ST.
	P Cros		55	66	6	47	44	7	02	44	-		
Ar. Chicag			50	**		45			00				

STATIONS. Express. Express 9 10 Am 5 30 PM 9 00 PB 10 06 " 6 23 " 9 57 " Valparaiso __ 11 50

All trains run by Chicago time.

Nos. 3 nd 6 da'y. No. 5 daily, except Saturday.

All ether trains daily, except Sunday.

†Trains stop for passengers only when signaled.

Pullman Palace cars are run through without change between Chicago and Port Huron. East Saginaw Bay City, Hamilton, Niagrar Falls, Buffalo, New York, Toronto, Montreal and Boston.

S. B. C. R. R. P. S. S. B. CALLAWAX.

S. R. CALLAWAY, General Superintend GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager, E. P. KEARY, Agent, Schoolcraft Mich.

Open Letter to Commissioner Loring.

Through the columns of the Rural World Professor Henry sends the fol- SEED GROWER Sign of Caution—An Impos-

Hon. Geo. B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—
Sir: I trust that what is here said will be regarded as coming from one wlo does not in the least desire to dictate to those in higher places, yet, in the name of the great agricultural population of

gare Cane Industry.

The derogatory tone with which you be used on potatoes, vines, flowers, bushes, and trees. Seeds are warranted also. investigation in your annual reports, the withholding the report of the Academy of Science from the public, your relegating the proper work of investigation and experiments in your department to outside parties have led many to believe you would willingly wash your hands of this whole matter: while your presence and address at the last meeting of the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association, the publication and dessemination of that address, your life-long attachment to agriculture, and the high and honorable position you occupy, all tend to make it seem impossible that you can be partisan in this matter, and regard the subject only with an unworinvestigation in your annual reports, the regard the subject only with an unwor- quarts, 75 cents. thy prejudice. Permit me to remind you of the vast benefits that will accrue stantiates the claims of its friends. Yellow Danvers Onions, 1 pound,..... American agriculture since our people 15 "became a nation that will compare with 25 " it in the promise it holds out. Never before have our department of agriculture at Washington, and the various agricultural colleges and experiment stations scattered over our land had such a grand opportunity of proving their necessity and worth to the people as is offered to them by the study of this one

for an answer: Which varieties of cane are the richest in saccharine matters? Can our present varieties be improved For full particulars address: as France has improved the beet plant? Which soils are best adapted to this plant, and what localities are best suited to it? Then there are questions of cultivation and harvesting the crop, and the uses and value of the seed, that call upon us for investigation. These topics, together with the proper management of the juice to get the most sugar from it.

At his nursery at Kalamazoo, Mich., is offermake a demand upon our sources of seling for sale a fine stock of Evergreen and Ornical Selection. entific agricultural investigation that is irresistible. Shall we take up this work and lead the farmers and capitalists, or shall we halting and married the same and capitalists, or shall we halting and married the same and capitalists. shall we, halting and unwilling, follow them and let them work out the problem as best they can. If our people, alone and unaided, can take up this question and push it to a successful issue, who of us in the future can have the assumption to stand before them and descant upon the utility of departments of agriculture and experiment stations? In no way can we so successfully court ignominy and defeat as to stand idly by and watch our people as they work away upon these problems, nor can we pretend that the times are not ripe for our utmost endeavor. Already millions of dollars are being invested in this sorghum sugar and sirup industry. Whether wisely er unwisely, capital is beginning to flow into this new channel like water. In no business is there a greater chance for charlatanism and fraud, and the need for scientific men and all the help that science can give, is imperative at this juncture. The guiding hand of science should be visi-ble at every step in the history of this

In your department is a chemist ac knowledged as standing at the head of all investigations in this matter. Congress has made a liberal appropriation to carry on investigations. What, in view of these conditions, is to prevent the most satisfactory conclusions from emanating from your department. Our people are unwilling to take mere personal opinion for accurate scientific data. If your reluctance in this matter comes from the first of these, your position is most untenable; if from the latter, you are in duty bound to make the cause known to us.

I close with the same thought with which I began, and call upon you in the name of the people of the west, to so define your position upon this northern sugar cane industry that we can know by consistent words and actions where you stand. With all due respect, most sincerely yours, W. A. HENRY, Professor of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

BE GENEROUS! You have some sick friend who is tired, who wants pictures to look at and short stories to read. Send us that friend's address and 25 cents in postage stamps and we will mail post-paid, six back numbers of our beantifully illustrated magazine (retail price 90 cents). Address, The COTTAGE HEARTH Co. Boston, Mass.

AUCTION SALE.

The undersigned having sold his farm, will also sell at Public Auction on Wednesday, April 25, 1883, on the premises situated limites south of Jonesville, on the Hillsdale road, personal property of various kinds including 7 horses (five of the same are under six years and of Hambletonian stock); about 225 Merino Sheep, all highly bred, the buck registered and bred by Sanford of Vermont; several head of Cattle; Harnesses; Buggy; Harrows; Plows; Fanning mill; Corn Sheller; Reaper and mower; Grain Drill; Hay Rakes and other farm implements and uten-Rakes and other farm implements and uten-sils; also household goods, and about 800

bushels of corn in the crib.

Terms:—All sums under \$10, cash. Sums above ten dollars may be arranged with approved and satisfactory bankable notes running for one year and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from date. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN HOLLOWAY,

Hillsdale, Mich. April 6, 1883.

GIVEN AWAY,

above choice tract within one minute of New State Blind Asylum. Lansing. walk of New State Billid Asylum. Lansing. Mich., and lying less than one mile from New State Capitol Building, at a "give away" bargain, if closed at once, non-resident title perfect, no incumbrance, small first payment, long time, come and see it. Address Post Office Box 762, Lansing, Mich.

W. H. CARDNER,

OF MOLINE,

INSECT POWDERS and FERTILIZERS. The cheapest and best INSECT ANNIHILAthe West, I urge upon you, as the representative of the National Department of Agriculture, to assume the position and perform the duties which plainly devolve upon you in regard to this Northern Sugare Cane Industry.

The derogatory tone with which you.

To show that I mean business I will sell for

White Silver Skin or Portugal Onions, 1.25. What plant has been introduced into 5 pounds of either, 10 cents per lb. reduction. 35 " Other varieties in proportion. Boxed or

bagged and delivered at freight or express To show the extra large packages I put up I will send upon request to every Grange a sample packet free, of seed kept over one season. Prices for seed by the quantity to Granson. gers given by request.

lant.

Look at the questions now pressing

Remember 2½ to 7½ ounces of choice
Beans, Corn, or Peas generally for 5 cents. N. B .- All seeds left over one year at half

> W. H. GARDNER, MOLINE, Allegan Co., Mich.

Evergreen and Ornamental Trees.

Stawberry Flants, etc. Among the stock are 25,000 Norway Spruce from two three feet high, at from \$10 00 to \$25 00 per hundred, These are fine bushy, transplanted trees suitable for hedges or ornamental purposes. A fine stock of larger Evergreens or different kinds at proportionate prices. For more information in regard to prices, etc., address JAMES A. TAYLOR, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Sucker State Strawberry Plants:

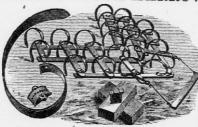
50,000 First-class Plants for sale at \$10,00 per thousand; Second class plants at \$8,00 per thousand, \$2.00 per hundred; Fifty at one hundred rates, 500 at one thousand rates. A

liberal reduction on all orders above 5,000. Sharpless and Monarch of the West At \$3.00 per thousand.

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

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

PATENT IMPROVED SPRING-TOOTH HARROW



One of the best Farm Tools ever sold. No breakage of Bed Pieces as we do not Cut Them.

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

Tried and Tested Successfully.

Gives General Satisfaction.

Adjusted by moving the Nibor bead puched on the cooth from one depression in the casting to the other. TOOTH CANNOT SLIP.

Simplicity and Durability

We use the best of steel [oil tempered], and the best of white oak in the construction of our implements. All castings are made of the best iron.

All castings are made of the best iron.

Farmers can save the price of one of these Harrows in a very short time, in time and labor saved in going over the ground, as once going over prepares and mellows it up in such a condition to receive the seed as would not be obtained in coinc over these of save would not be obtained in going over three or four times with any of the ordinary Harrows. It is also the best seed-coverer in the world.

best seed-coverer in the world.

Ground prepared by this Harrow will yield a larger crop than by any other agricultural implement, because it pulverizes the ground thoroughly, cuts the soil from the botrom, shakes it up and leaves it in a lose condition; in so doing it shakes out all grass, thistles and weeds, leaving them on the surface in the sun where they die much quicker than if half covered up.

This is our fourth year as manufacturers of Spring Tooth Harrows. We have made several improvements whereby our Harrows do better work than last season. Liberal discount to the trade. For terms, prices, etc., address

etc., address
CHASE, TAYLOR& CO., Manufacturers,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Moseley's Cabinet Creamery





COMBINED.

Sizes for one cow to fifty.

For families, large and
small dairies, factories, and
for the cream gathering
system, for hotels, restaurants, boarding schools and
for such like institutions.

Adapted for summer and
winter dairying. Is used
either with or without ice.

Sold strictly on its merits
warranted as represented warranted as represented

Moseley & Stoddard Ming Co., Poultney 15mart

NEBRASKA

quantity of CAREFULLY SELECTED AND THOROUGHLY TESTED Seed Corn, pur

Hiram Sibley & Co., SEEDSMEN, Chicago, Illinois. Special prices on car lots shipped direct from Nebraska. lapr4t

Grange Seal Stolen.

tor Exposed!

Patrons, Some one unknown to me entered the apartment where the Seal that will weigh of the Knickerbocker Grange was, and stole impressions of said seal on sheets of writing paper and one E. A. Quarterman has been using said sheets of paper with stolen seal on signing himself, "Yours fraternally." He was not a member of the Order even. The seal is used by bim in various ways, to impose an inferior paint on Patrons, making them think they are buying the Patron's Ingersoll Rubber Paint. We have letters from great bargain, and several who have parted with their each family ought money for a worthless Paint in this way. Masters, Lecturers and Secretaries will please make this fact once before the know to the Order by reading this letter aloud in Granges and public meet-Fraternally, O. K. INGERSOLL.

76 Fulton St. New York, P. M. Knickerbocker Grange.

Alabastine

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

on the same surface.

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

The Kalamazoo Publishing Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.,

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BLANK BOOKS of all kinds, MANUFACTURERS' CATALOGUES. PAMPHLET WORK. COUNTY RECORD BOOKS. HOTEL REGISTERS. BANK BOOKS,

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EGGS FROM all varieties of Poultry.

Circulars free. Send 10c for New Book on Poultry. OAK LANE.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE

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

Blank Record Books, (Express paid),... Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound,.... Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub,

40 cents. Per dozen 4
Rituals, single copy,....

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

are required to complete the course embracing Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, English Languages and Literature, and all other branches of a college course except For-SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

And Seed Separator, the Best Fanning Mill in use.

Works Established at Lawton in 1860.

My mill is well known by the Side Spouts and being marked: "Patented March 29, 1870; Improved 1882 and 1883," None Genuine unless it has the side spouts and so marked.

This is the only Fanning Mill Manu-factured in Lawton, Mich., and any assertion to the contrary is a falsehood.

Farmers, Beware!

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

Yours truly,

MYRON. H. SMITH, Lawton, Van Buren Co., Mich. | lmar4t

To the Patrons of Michigan.

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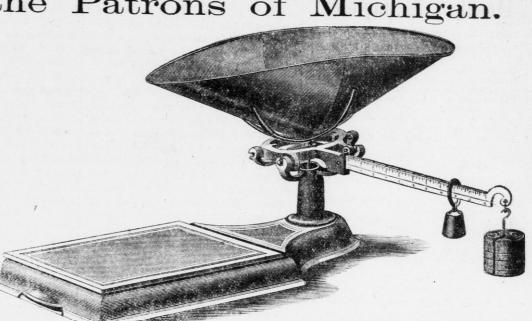
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