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

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ARE WE WORKERS?

Shall we come to the waiting harvest,
With empty or idle hands,;
And look on the grain, the golden grain
As in waving wealth it stands?

And say "why fails the harvest? What use is this standing grain? We saw no sickle in the swath, No workmen on the plain."

Shall we say "'tis a failing harvest," While we stand as lookers-on: And wait for others to thrust the blade The ripened spears among?

Shall we say when we see the idle, Turn aside from the harvest field, "That no golden grain is waiting The ready hands that wield."

Guarentee of wealth in store, For the hungry millions waiting? Still enough for millions more When others come not to the harvest,

The flashing sickle, Ceres' scepter,

Shall we turn ourselves away, And say "there'll be no harvest-home," To all who pass our way?

Let us bare our arms to labor, And say to every Patron, "come! The ripened wheat stands ready," For the happy harvest-home

Then the sythe's sharp merry ringing, Will proclaim success is near; And our voices joined in singing Loud resound till all shall hear.

But if we proclaim a failure, In the glorious Patron's hall, With idle hands we know we've stood
Where there was more than work for all.

Then what care we for malice, Of those who will not toil, If our works proclaim us rightly The owners of the soil.

Then go forth strong hearts to labor. That no sphere of precious grain, Shall fall to waste in life's broad field, -Grange Siftings.

Ambition for Large Farms.

'Tis said, "give a Yankee fifty thousand dollars, and he will soon have half of it invested in a fine residence. He will use enough of it, at any rate, to erect a dwelling that will surpass any of his neighbors. The stance, is not of so much consequence as is the effect of so bad a habit on the character and business of the man. Because the habit that leads a man to squander a thousand dollars at one time, will lead him to squander ten fold that amount at other times. The discernment, or shrewdness that enables a man to make the best use of his means is worth more than a farm to him, it is that faculty that enables him to earn farms. The Scotch call this faculty gumption. It cannot be got from books nor learned in school; it is only acquired by actual experience in life. The true value of wealth, like that of knowledge, is not in its mere possession, but in knowing how to make the best use of it-to make it the means of increasing its own stores for the most useful purposes. One of the most valuable lessons a man ever learns is to know how best to manage his own affairs. "It took me thirty years," says a successful business man, "to learn how to manage my own concerns. and now I find that I have not half learned my trade, for there new things continually springing up that I must understand before I can correctly manage my business." Another difficult thing for a man to do, is to keep within the legitimate limits of his own vocation, or field of labor. An old friend of the writer's, who had transferred a paying business, from central Michigan to a point in the far west, wrote back after he had been in his new home a year or more,-"I know a man. not a thousand miles from this place, who has got in the wrong ship. I remember that I had for a copy, fortyfive years ago, in my old Vermont writing-book, 'Experience teaches a dear school, but fools will learn by no

other;' and to day, I am well acquainted with one of those fools." The farmer who is too ambitious to increase the area of his farm is another instance of the misconception of the limits of one's business. Read the history of all these attempts at farming on so large a scale, and you will find that it is a succession of disasterous failures. The late Dr Glenn, who was called the "bonanza farmer" of California, and whose wheat field was so large that it took twenty four hours to drive around it, did not suc-SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH. his overgrown estate together. From flame.

the first, it was only a matter of time as regards a total collapse of his great enterprise. He found that his monstrous farm could not be managed with the economy and efficiency that regulates a large manufacturing establishment. The tillage of the earth cannot be managed on such a wholesale plan. Many of these immense estates in the west that have proved to be too un wieldy to handle with profit, have lately been cut up into small farms; their owners "believing that one of the greatest injuries they can do their children would be to leave them too much land." Those who have watched the experiments at farming, on so large a scale in our own part of the West, have found that they generally result

in failures. The great Dalrymple farm in Dakota, has been nothing but a huge advertisement for those capitalists who own large tracts of land in that region. As a farming enterprise it has been a signal failure. Great land estates may be made profitable by having one class own all the land, and another class do all the work. This is the English system. It cannot work here; for the laborer in America has the ambition to become a farm owner; and he is not content to work merely for wages while "a few rich men absorb all the available land," and put them as "serfs" on it 'to do all the work

that cannot be done by machinery." Says an able writer on the subject, "the small farmer has been the great safe-guard of our civilization. If we have never had any serious and prolonged conflicts between labor and capital; if the people have always been order loving, just, and in the best sense of the word conservative; if we have been able to receive millions of the poor and the discontented from foreign countries, and convert them without the least friction into thrif y and useful citizens, it is because we have made it our national policy to give every man who wants it a stake in the country. The typical American misuse of the money in this one in- farmer is laborer and capitalist at once; and wherever the two great forces of society are thus united there must be prosperity and peace."

Galesburg, June 5th, 1883.

Notes on Haying, From Columella, About 50,

"The hay which grows naturally in a juicy soil is reckoned better than that which is forced by constant watering." A meadow ought not to be a plain of a hollow, nor upon a very steep hill; not the former, lest it contain too long the water gathered in it; nor the latter, lest it pass off headlong in an instant.

"Nevertheless land that shelves gently, if it is either flat or well watered, may be reduced into meadow; but such a level ground is most approved, which having a very small and gentle descent, does not suffer the showers, nor the rivulets that flow into it, to abide long in it; or if any water comes upon it, it creeps off slowly. Therefore, if any part of it be low or marshy, and the water stagnates upon it, it must be removed by furrows; for either great abundance, or scarcity of water, is

equally pernicious to grass of all sorts. After speaking of removing brush, briars and weeds, he says, "it is important that we neither allow a hog to feed therein, because with its snout, it digs up and raises the turf, nor larger cattle, unless when the ground is exceedingly dry, because they sink their hoofs into it, and bruise and cut the roots of the

"Moreover, the leaner places must be refreshed with dung. Nevertheless, the second year we will allow smaller cattle to be admitted after the hay harvest is over, provided the dryness and condition of the place will suffer it.

"Then the third year, when the meadow is become more hard and solid, it may receive greater cattle also. Prudent husbandmen commonly lay more dung upon a hill than a valley, because, as I said, the rains always carry the fatter matter down hill to the lower grounds. '

"There is a measure to be observed in drying hay, that it be put together neither over dry, nor yet too green; for in the first case it is not a whit better than straws if it has lost its juice, and in the other it rots in the loft, if it retains too much of it; and after it is grown ceed as a farmer. He could not keep hot, it breeds fire, and sets all in a

"They do not put it up in mows, before that they suffer it to heat and concoct itself, and then grow cool, after having thrown it loosely together for a few days." W. J. BEAL.

Who Can Beat It?

Editor Visitor:-I weighed the milk from two of my cows for 10 days the aggregate weight was 913 pounds one gave 45 9-10 pounds per day. One cow was a high grade Durham the other was a native cow, who can beat this? Yours fraternally,

JOEL B. NORRIS. Hillsdale, May 4, 1883.

Science and Art of Agriculture.

Prof. Lazenby, of the Ohio State Experiment Station, in an address upon the value of science to agriculture

and careful experiments, says:
Agriculture is an art, the successful practice of which is based upon science. Science and art must not be confounded. Art is practice—it has to do with the ways and means of accomplishing objects. Science has to do with the explanation of these ways and means; it deals with causes and effects. In its strict significance it has nothing to do with practical application, and is not immediately concerned with the pecuniary results. Practical men, too, often regard the terms "sciand scientific as denoting something difficult to understand, they are fain to believe that a halo of mystery surrounds them. If we would bear in mind, however, that science is nothing more than "classified knowledge," or the sum of known truths pertaining to different subjects, we would save ourselves much trouble. Science is simply our working capital of known acts which are classified, and a scienific experiment is an honest and careul seeking for further truths in the

light of those already known.
On the other hand, the scientific man has too often claimed that the only valuable rules of practice are derived from the teachings of science, forgetting that they have nearly all come rum experience and observation. It hat science has explained many the rules, but the rule itself may be of no more force in practice than it was before. Science has been largely useful in serving as a check upon hasty inferences, and by its explanations suggesting new-lines of inquiry, ob-

servation and experiments. All real agricultural progress is dependent upon both art and sciencetheory and practice. Field experiments, like the testing of varieties of grain, fruit, vegetables, etc, different methods of cultivation of various crop, the application of manures, the feeding of animals, etc., all have to do with the art of agriculture. They teach us how to get the greatest returns for the labor expended; in other words, how to diminish the cost of production.

Science may now come in, take the result of these field experiments to the laboratory, and teach us why they have been brought about.

Feed the Grapevine.

The oldest grape growers we know always manured their vines plenteously and never dreamed of giving them oo much. Of late years there has arisen a class of grape growers who contend that but little manure is needed; that in fact the poorer the land the better. We are not among this class. We have found that the richer the soil the better. We have known even dead animals to be buried about the roots; though we think that this is carrying the manure question a little too far. Vines will sometimes fail in rich land, we are aware, but it is from other causes than the soil being too rich; there are other plagues in the way. It may be mildew, it may be the little dusty-looking worm which sometimes strips the vines of its foliage; or it may be the phylloxera which attacks the roots and plays havoc with them; others think there is something in the climate, and so on. We do not pretend to decide the question; we only know that if we do the best we can in the cultivation of the vines, success will reward us in a majority of cases; but when failure is the result we feel very sure that it is not high feed-The grapevine, we are very confident, and all our experience goes to show it, is a good liver, and we run far less risk in overfeeding than in starving it. -Germantown Telegraph.

PLANT a dozen seeds of cucumbers in each hill, and when there is no longer fear of the striped bug, cut off all but three plants with a pair of scissors Then the roots of those to remain will not be disturbed; or they may be pinched off; but don't pull them out. The same advice applies as well to plants of cucumbers, cabbages, etc.

MULCHING.—Trees that have a good top-dressing of straw, chip-manure, sawdust or shavings, will be found growing well during the hot months, while they will ripen up all the new wood well in the fall. The object is to prevent evaporation and thus keep the roots moist.

IT is now time to wash the stems of all trees liable to the attacks of borers. I the rows of peas and corn.

Michigan Crop Report for J

Lansing, June 8.-[Mich ress.]-Crop reports dated June 1 are received from 859 correspondents and give the following percentages, the comparison being with 1882: Wheat in the southern four tiers of counties, condition 79; in the counties north of the southern four tiers, 85. Oats, acres sowed 96, condition 91. Barley, acres sowed 96, condition 92. Sorgham, acres planted 111, number of farmers planting 112. Clover meadows and 'pastures, condition 103. Timothy meadows and pasture, condition, 99. Clover sowed this year, condition 99; per cent of acreage which failed to grow 5. Apples promise 90 per cent and peaches 62 per cent on an average crop. The wages of farm hands average \$19.50 per month with board and \$26.95 per month without board.

The figures for wheat indicate a crop of about 22 bushels, or nearly 10,000,000 bushels less than in 1882.

In an official telegram received this morning, Secretary Chamberlain estimates the wheat crop of Ohio at 23,380,000 bushels and State Statistical Agent Young of Minnesota estimates the crop of that state at about 32,750,000 bushels. The three states promise 78,000,000 bushels, or 30,000,000 bushels less than

The quantity of wheat reported marketed in Michigan in May is nearly 586,-000 bushels and during the 10 months from August to May nearly 12,500,000

Trie Ohio Wool Growers' Association have appointed a special meeting to confer with prominent wool growers of the country, and secure, if possible, a representative meeting of wool grow-ers from every State and territory in the Union at an early date, which will organize a National Wool Growers' Association, that will thoroughly represent the entire wool producing interest, and discuss and provide ways and means for correcting recent adverse legislation, and for having such legislation enacted at the next session of Congress as will give to the wool grower the protection necessary to the successful prosecution of his business. The truth is the wool grower and the wool manufacturer were sailing in the same stream during the tariff fight, and the wool growers got left. manufacturers felt toward the growers as Artemus Ward did towards his wife's relations during the war, willing that they should shed their blood in the fight.—Farmers' Review.

"LET us practice absolute cleanliness, use all the real, hard, horse sense we have, and learn as fast as possible. 'How can the cows be improved?" Do as Prof. Roberts, and, in addition, patronize the very best bull available of the breed you choose, and keep the very best calves. "How can the farm be improved and its fertility increased?" Keep all the cows the farm will carry, feed all the corn and cottonseed meal they will pay for, save all the liquid manure by absorbents, and you will soon answer the question for yourself. "What improvement can be made in cattle food and feeding?" Go back to the first question: multiply endow and patronize Experiment Stations, and while they are answering your questions, get ready to ask more, and thus let us keep this investigation in the mill; and if it grinds slow, we will get out grist in time, if we are willing to pay toll. Please Prof. Roberts, give us another paper, and accept for this one the thanks of

D. H. THING." West Mount Vernon, Me.

M. Pasteur, in a late address before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, told of the wonderful results obtained by vaccinating live stock with his "attenuvirus as a preventive of disease. During the past year 80,000 sheep, about 4,000 cattle and 500 horses have been vaccinated. Before the introduction of the system the loss of sheep from liver-rot in one Department of France was per cent, but the loss since has been reduced over one-half though only a part of the sheep there have been protected by vaccination. Even among flocks only partly vaccinated the ratio of the loss was only as one to ten between the vaccinated and unvaccinated, all the animals receiving the same care, food and treatment. The rate of mortality among cattle was reduced from 7.03 per cent to .24 per cent. Dr. D. E. Salmon expects even better results from his experiments in Washington, so that the stock-owners of the country have good reason to wait with interest the outcome of his efforts.

From a single bull and eight cows brought to the Pampas of South America by two Portuguese brothers, in 1553 are now descended what are estimated to be twenty millions of cattle. Near Buenos Ayres only, they have been crossed with finer stock.

KEEP the cultivator going between

Gapes in Chickens.

J. T. Cobb:-I noticed in the VISITOR of June 1, an inquiry for a sure cure for gapes in chickens. A good Sister Granger furnished me a remedy, which is one teaspoonful of turpentine to a pint of meal, given every other morning until relieved. Soft soap and meal, in the same proportion, is good also, but not so sure. I have lost none since giving the turpentine, although they were all ailing.

Fraternally yours, MRS. W. C. BARRITT Cambria, June 4, 1883.

Skimmed Milk for Hens and Chickens.

There is nothing better for laying hens in the spring than milk, after the cream has been taken off. We have tried it several sessons with complete success. With the milk given fresh from the dairy room every day, the fowls will need noother drink, and the lowis will seed noother drink, and it will supply everything required in the way of animal food. The pullets fed with milk and corn, and a mixture of corn meal and milk, through the cold weather, have given an abundant supply of eggs. Wheat bran i also a good article to mix with milk. It is better to give the mixture a boiling and to feed it in a warm state, but this is not necessary. We have also found the milk one of the best kinds of diet for young chickens soon after they come from the nest, to promote their health and rapid growth. Indian meal ground coarse, and scalded with milk, is a perfect feed for them. As they grow older, grass, cabbage, onions may be chopped fine and added to the daily rations. A portion of the milk on dairy farms, usually going to the pig trough, may be diverted to the chicken coop with great advan-tage. Eggs are worth twenty five cen's a dozen, and poultry twenty cents a pound, when po k brings but ten cents a pound in the market.—

American Agriculturist.

WHEN you set the hers scatter sulphur, snuff, tobacco, or insect powder, in the nests, and again about ten days before the chicks are due dust the feathers of the hen well with sulphur or insect powder, and the chicks will come from the nest free from lice; then put them in a clean coop, give the mother hens a chance to dust them-selves, and the chicks will not be troubled with lice. For young chicks that are troubled with lice there is nothing better than a mixture of sweet oil and earbolic acid—1 part of acid to 100 of oil.—Fanny Field in Ohio

Handling Wool.

Every year thousands of dollars are lost to wool growers by reason of the careless way in which many of them prepare heir wool for market. Last season we published a number of letters from wool buyers and from experienced wool growers in which specific directions on the subject were given. These letters were extensively read; as a rule the suggestions contained in them were acted on. Later we called for reports from those who acted on them as well as from those who had not. Of the former class a considerable number responded and in every case the report showed that the carefully prepared wool commanded good prices. Naturally the latter class did not respond to a very considerable extent, but private inquiries inuagurated by us, and made under our directions, developed the fact that in almost every case of carelessness, the prices were not favorable. Again we take the liberty of enjoining on wool growers everywhere to take the best possible care of their wool. In this article we will not attempt to give the minutia of shearing and packing wool, but will refer our readers to the suggestions on this subject running through back numbers of this paper, and hints to be given by us hereafter from time to time. - Wool-Growers.

THE wool growers of Ohio are indignant at the new tariff. They ask Congress for protection and they think that this object will be best secured by making it generally understood that there are more than 600,000 wool growers who are qualified voters in the United States and that hereafter they will support those only who recognize the right of wool growers to reasonable and just legislative protection. They also, for a general organization of wool growers throughout the country.

MANY gardeners are not particular in planting lima beans, to place the eye down. In a very interesting pamphlet received from Prof. Beal, he tells us the results of planting the eye uppermost. Many of them came up after a fashion, but were a good deal confused. In the garden, nine out of 25-over one-third-sent the radicle and all the roots out of the ground, when the whole bean perished.

An authority declares that ticks and lice will never be found troublesome where sheep are fat and in good condition, the pests only attacking poorly kept animals. The "moral" is obvious.

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Secretary's Repartment

J. F. COBB, -

- SCHOOLGRAFT.

HIT.

If we have no two or three column editorial in this number we are helped to an explanation by the suggestive article on this page headed "Annihilated." We do not know the writer nor do we know whether he or she was aiming a blow particularly at our editorial head. But it is quite certain the writer has intended to hit somebody or every body who don't boil down their ideas before, or at the time of writing.

And now that this matter has been broached we will pursue the subject a little farther. The great mass of readers have the American characteristic well developed. They do not set down to read with a feeling of leisure and pursue the matter with an air of ease in manner and feeling. A paper is picked up and hastily run over-half read, with the purpose of getting the gist of the thing in the least possible time. And this mental condition and habit ignores a long article altogether, or at least defers the reading until some "convenient season," which like time for repentance to most people never comes. Short articles are read because they are short. Of course many subjects cannot be discussed in a short article, nor fully even in a long one. But in writing, the facts which we have stated, should not be lost sight of, for one of the objects of writing is to bring our ideas to the notice of others.

Now we do not promise to confine our editorials to short articles nor do we ask our correspondents to write only short articles for these pages. But we should very much like to have the number of our correspondents increased. We want short articles covering the experience of farmers, when that experience is in any manner novel or unusual. We want this for the benefit of our large number of readers. And the individuals that we are now inviting to contribute to our pages will be all the better for complying with this request. Do not lose sight of the fact that the Grange is an educational institution, established to educate and improve the farmers of this country, and that in this matter of committing their thoughts to paper there is everywhere room for improvement, The Visitor from the first has given an opportunity for such improvement to the individual, while at the same time valuable instruction has been imparted to others.

Just before going to press with the June 1st number we received the suggestion from a correspondent that a Postal Card Department be added to the long established Departments of the paper. We accepted the suggestion as just the thing, and have adopted it. Now we want for the next number 100 contributors to this new Department. The range of subjects as named by our suggestive correspondent were, crop prospects, little items of general interest, such as experiments and results; what'we are doing and how we do it, smart sayings of Brothers and Sisters in the Grange, postal card essays on polical economy etc. Here is a wide field, nor is it confined to topics enumerated. Now if our readers will respond we shall soon have two or three Bennett. columes that will be more generally read than any other columns of this pa-

things that will admit of brief answers should be found in this Department and are invited.

OUR ADVERTISING BUSINESS.

attention to the advertising depart- disposed to complain. ment of the paper to which its large circulation has had claim and which of the farmers going into polities, in its financial interests demanded.

Believing that the lessons of past experience should not be lost, we this spring secured the services of a brother Patron who promised to give some the advertisers whose patronage he has already secured we feel confident that

advertisements that were as we thought mean to adhere to that course. Our advertising agent will in future as he and goods in such a way and manner part of farmers that we protest, and as his own judgment shall approve and not against their voting or attending we trust that nothing will occur to diminish the confidence which the readers of the Visitor have so often expressed in the reliability of this sheet.

ART AND SCIENCE.

The initiatory steps have been taken for "The Detroit Art Loan Exhibition." The work has so far progressed that or petty lawyer. Is the charge a distinctive feature of the State is pre the plan of a building has been adopted serious one to make? We sat in a sorted in elaborate detail. Kansas is and bids invited for its construction. The dimensions of the main building had done so for several years. Being are 135x135, to be built of brick one a man given to much talk, we drew story high with brick partitions and asbestos roof and located not less than 25 feet from any other building. It is expected the building will be ready for the first exhibition in September and October next.

We make mention of this as a laudable project, going to show that Michigon is keeping abreast with the older States in this department of advanced civilization.

But this is not the only voluntary association that has come to our knowl- or the legistation involved in it perniedge within a few days, having a praiseworthy object in view. Some of the members of Weston Grange, as we understand, under the leadership of our ceived by himself, and to do it was a enterprising friend, Brother Geo. B. base degradation of his position as a legislator. Of course all farmers are Horton, have organized a scientific Association. Have built a hall for the use of its members, with ample arrangements for the preservation and display and influential enough to control legof botanical, ornithological, entomological and other specimens. Nor is this merely for display, but is intended for abuse awakens a "spurt" of rustic zeal, real work in those fields of scientific such as sent earnest, enthusiastic granreal work in those fields of scientific knowledge and research wherein the agricultural class are most deeply in-

We shall watch the progress of this new Grange departure with lively interest, and hope at some future time to State Legislature in the west. But is this or the other kind of stock, both

Bro. E. W. Allis, of Adrian, calls at-legislation in general. They don't tention to the destructive work of the know how to draft and introduce bills; borer bee, which he says are getting quite plenty in that vicinity. If this insect has appeared in other parts of matters so as to secure their enactment the State we hope the fact, together Thus not being at all skilled in these with the kind and amount of mischief done, and all information regarding its their force. We saw a scheming lawhabits, will be fully reported to Bro. yet once lead a Legislature, three-Allis. He has given much attention to fourths farmers, to the election of his the study of insects and is entitled to favorite candidate, who had not one all the aid that other observers can office, and he did it by a smooth furnish for he is prompt to give the speech, well sandwiched with "taffy." public the benefit of his research and We want the farmers in politics,

THE latest new thing under the sun that has come to our notice is the Humanitarian Invention Association. Its professed object is to encourage valuable inventions and aid pecuniarily, inventors whose poverty prevents their inventon from finding its way to the public, though it may have great merit. This society starting with a capital of \$10,000, will through its examining board pass upon the merits of all models submitted to it, and extend aid are well qualified to discuss this subfor a stipulated interest in the business to such inventions as meet the approval of its examining board. Its secretary is James F. Wilson, Youngs-

JEPHTHAH and his daughter, a new cantata by P. G. Hull, rival of 'Queen Esther," will be all the go with Musical Societies next year. It is published by Hull, Wilkins & Co.. at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Please change address of my paper to South Riley, Clinton County-D. A.

We shall cheerfully make the change when informed to what office we are per. Questions relating to a thousand now sending the paper.—Editor.

FARMERS AND POLITICS.

There is some genuine good sense in The few advertisements found in the a positive failure for want of that de- around us is clad in her most luxu-VISITOR for the whole period we may velopment, which education and contact riant garb and we of the country at been rather of a marked feature. We Grange is doing much to bring the called upon to relieve destitution. have all along intended next year to farmers up to that condition of person- But there is a great fact that stares give this branch of the management of al strength and self reliance necessary us in the face and makes the considerthe paper more attention for we have to secure and maintain such a standing ation of the subject of aid or almsfelt that that has been our weak point in legislative bodies as will give the giving always seasonable. in the business management of the agricultural class the influence and poned until we confess to a failure in positive advance has been made within creasing. Each succeeding year the carrying out our purpose of giving that the last fifteen years that we are not

the sense of politicians. Farmers have other citizens, but we don't like the as philanthropists. idea of their degenerating into mere politicians. We do want the farmers some purpose the May 15th and June 1st ed. Even more, if the people want a he will not send us any advertisements that are objectionable.

We have made it a point through the wild of the Visyrop to refuse all some office. Office, from a postmaster, whole life of the Visyrop to refuse all road commissioner or highway surveyor to the United States Senate or of a humbug character, and we still President of the nation, is the ambition end and purpose of the politician. has heretofore done, commend men is against such degradation on the caucuses.

> from a wide personal experience among farmers, and from a personal knowledge of them as public officers, especially in the L gislature. Too ofagents by which the schemes of demagogues or monopolists are pushed railway seat with a prosperous farmer him out a little on his railroad relations, when he frankly told us how he spoke and voted when in his state legislature on a certain railroad bill. The by, heard his speech, full of wit which turned the laugh upon his opponents, and the bill passed all right, and, said the innocent farmer, "I have never wanted for favors since that time." He did not blunder into that, he knew where he could put a little speech and create a little merriment that would 'do him the most good." We do not say the bill in question was a bad one cious. What we do say is that such

not like him, nor a majority of them.

Another thing the farmers of Illi-nois, for instance, should be numerous islation affecting the interests of the farmers of the state, and do this every session, and not wait till oppression or gers to the Legislature for a few sessions, and then gradually died away. That "granger zeal," as it was called in scorn by some, has left its marks on all western legislation for good, and what we want is zeal, and wisdom and en ergy for the farmers, every session of farmers give little practical attention to work them through committee; to see them passed to second reading; and matters, cunning men smuggle clauses into bills which defeat or vitiate we want him there with his brains and conscience trained and on the

There is no occasion for extended comments on the action of Centerville Grange. The cultivation of sorghum in the vicinity of Centerville, has been carried on to a considerable extent in an experimental way for several years, and these people who adopted the resolutions which we present on another page are not talking at random. With their observation and experience they ject intelligently. It seems to us that these resolutions voice the sentiment of large numbers of farmers interested in this business, and we are glad to see this definite, positive action. In contrast with the aimless growling, so common among farmers this is both refreshing and encouraging.

Sometimes we have complaints from We endeavor to rectify all mistakes as soon as possible and subscribers will give us early notice of any failure to receive the copy to which you are entitled. If the mistake is here we shall endeavor to have it set right at once, but cannot do so until complaint is made. If you don't get your paper no-

HOW SHALL CHARITY BE BESTOWED.

This our readers will say is not the the following article, which we clip fit season of the year to talk about or

The fact to which I refer is this. percentage of dependent poor is The Review does not favor the idea evil be abated" has come to be one of the same conclusion long before. the important questions that demand political rights and duties the same as the consideration of statesmen as well States is hopelessly behind in its work,

The receipt of a pamphlet of fifteen | culiar to past ages, while the operato go to the primaries or caucuses, and pages entitled "How to repress pautions of the business world are carried see to the selection of proper candi- perism and street begging," by Robtime to the advertising department of dates, and then "scratch" those who ert Treat Payne, president of the Bosthe Visitor. That he has done so to are not such men as ought to be election. Associated Charities has called numbers of the Visitor furnish proof. good, sensible, successful farmer to this matter to my attention. Later represent them in the Legislature, or in the season when the demands for One advertising agent is a man of large experience and from our knowledge of experien office. And that is not going into politics as a politician. The politician alms-giving as ascertained by some of spends his time, his thought, and en- the best minds who have given the

> WE acknowledge the receipt of the third biennial report of the Kansas and when any man degenerates into State Board of Agriculture sent us by that he become a public nuisance. It its Secretary, Mr. William Sims from Topeka. A brief examination of this book of over 700 pages discloses the fact that within the last decade this But how is it generally? We speak State has made rapid growth in its material prosperity. The arrangement of the work is systematic and complete, a least that was the conclusion we reachten the majority have been the pliant ed after our hasty examination. There is a separate county map showing the through the Legislature, or they vote sections and townships of each and as suggested by some local demagogue every county in the State and every sented in elaborate detail. Kansas is an agricultural State and the appearence of such a work compiled under the direction of her Board of Agricul ture is indicative of activity and influ ence among her farmer population. Kansas was early in the field in recogpresident of the railroad sat in the lob- nition of the importance of education, her Agricultural College having been established twenty years ago. If we were to criticize the report at all it would be because there is so much of it. It is valuable for reference but in these days of haste no one has time for a full perusal of such a volume.

> > WE hope our farmer friends who have faith in improved stock will not overlook the advertisement of B. G. Buell, under the head of

GREEN WOOD STOCK FARM. Mr. Buell is a practical farmer of experience, who has had great success in this his particular line of stock rais-

The observing farmer does not expect the days of cheap meat to come again soon, and he will look well to the quality of that particular kind of stock to which he has a liking, whether it be cattle, horses, sheep or swine. The leading kind that should be kept for profit depends at least on two things. The taste of the farmer himself and the adaptation of the farm to chronicle for the benefit of our readers some of the results of the good work it has undertaken.

that the case? No, it is not: and every intelligent farmer knows it is not the case. Why not? Because the farmer, The farmer who takes kindly farmer. The farmer who takes kindly farmer. The farmer who takes kindly to hoes should not overlook B. G. Buell's advertisement.

> The advertisement of the Jonesville Plow Co., which first appeared in the VISITOR of June 1st was received just before going to press,—too late for at the report we see there are about a any notice. The day following Bro. score of local societies that together Luce was in our office, we called his attention to the advertisement with his endorsement, and he assured us that he in want of a plow to send to the Jonesfor \$6.50 ought to give the company plenty of orders though we don't see just how it will give them much profit. Send for Jonesville plows and don't company that comes to the front with Grange prices should be met with Grange principles maintained to the letter in return.

WITH the article on sheep breeding ful purpose. from Mr. J. B. H. Edison, we received a sample of wool that for fineness length and crimp, would more than satisfy the average farmer. We will not say satisfy the expert, for we lay no claim to a cultivated opinion upon seme decided opinions, and now that the subject is introduced we hope to Grange from which to select subjects. subscribers of non-receipt of papers. hear from others. Sheep husbandry has become a very important branch of agriculture, and with the damage inflicted on it by the operation of the revised tariff, will require great skill

from other sheep men.

THE CONDITION OF OUR COURTS.

In the so-called Granger case of Neal Ruggles vs. The People of Ill from the Farmers' Review. A farmer write about that charity which signilinois, it required ten years to reach a legislator, with good intentions is often fies the giving of alms. All nature decision in the Supreme Court of the United States. This is a curious comsafely say of its successful life, has with business men gives a man. The this season of the year are seldom tional jurisprudence. The issue to be mentary on the condition of our nadecided was perfectly simple, and yet of the greatest importance to the whole country. The question involved lies at the foundation of all discussions of railroad questions. Does the ordinary form of charter prohibit legislatures VISITOR. But with our time fully oc- power which its importance demands. The dependent or pauper class in all from all interference with rates cupied, that next year has been post- This gain must seem slow, but such civilized, countries is constantly in- and tolls for freight and passengers? Fortunately the court answered this question in the negative. higher until "How shall this growing but the whole country had reached

> The Supreme Court of the United because the methods employed are peculiarly out of place in these times. ties are about equally in the dark.

onward in the dark.

son from the business world outside. and returns so little.

WE find on our table the annual report of the Michigan State Detective Associations for 1882. From a glance constitute a State organization.

The fact of the existence of these had used the Jonesville plow all efficiency of our police system. This through the spring side by side with like our judicial system is too tardy in we think it safe for any of our people their makeup have some regard in the seclection of their officers, for the fit-

We print the program of Capitol Grange a little late but not to late to answer one of the objects of printing programs—the presenting of subjects for the consideration of other Granges. this subject. Mr. Edison seems to have It often helps a troubled lecturer to get hold of the program of some other

> There has been no material change in wool prospects, and the only opinion we have to express is-don't be in a hurry to sell your wool to the local ter prices than the first market offers. next?

R. H. THOMAS, Manager of the Inter-State picnic, and exhibition, whose announcement appears on another page, seems to have made a success of these annual gatherings. We have each year hoped to find time to witness the result of the enterpise of this Brother Secretary of a State Grange, but so far have not succeeded. Before the days of railroads these large gatherings were impossible. Now in this country such gatherings of people, and collections of inventors and artistic skill is not uncommon, and may be set down as one of the be t means of elevating the masses to a higher plane of social and civilized life.

Our lady corespondents where are they? And echo answers, Where.

Annihilated. Bro. Cobb in your last issue I prom-

ised you an article for the "VISITOR" providing in cutting down my voluon with the speed of the nineteenth minous composition I found it concentury. The laws' delays are petained enough sense to warrant its publication. I therefore sat down to In many cases the final decision in a see how many commonplace exprescase comes too late to be of any bene- sions and sentiments there were ten years the relations of the various cheap newspaper articles written in parties are usually so changed that the haste and never reread respelled or decision becomes unimportant. Death, punctuated. In doing this I found that insolvency, and changes of residence it was very difficult for me to read my or of business usually intervene long own composition, and then I began to before a legal controversary can be wonder what you type-setters, who terminated. In the mean time the entirely unacquainted with my hand, case becomes so complicated and con- would have done with it. I found my fused that the court, counsel and par- i's not dotted, my t's not crossed, my a's, n's, u's, v's, w's and m's were so Still there has been marked im- simular in construction that without provement in common law methods. guessing from the location of the stem The high court of chancery in Eng- letters what the words were, I myself land frequently dragged a case through | would not have had the most distant several generations of senators and conception of their intention, and I hancellors. Children were born into found still another difficulty, the a's, the suit, old people died out of it, and o's and e,s were often so similar, and court and counsel changed as the years the y,s and g's so exactly alike that went on, until no man would have the my day looked precisely like dog to courage to read the volumes of the re- that extent that the experts in the cord and inform himself of past pro- McLean suit could not have distinceeding, but all preferred to plunge guished day from dog nor hay from hog, besides in many words three or These tedious and useless delays four of the last letters were gone enhave always been characteristic of tirely, and I had to guess around concommon law courts. The administra- siderable to know anything about tion of the law of the present day is what I had myself written. But I more or less hampered by the tradit- passed for the time these small ional forms and absurd superstitions difficulties and began to scrutinize of ancient times. Everything tending my composition as a literary to produce confusion and delay has, production and to strike out as far as possible been retained, while the commonplace and useless. I beall improvements favoring the prompt gan at the first line, read carefully the and final dispatch of business have first sentence, concluded it was entirebeen obstinately resisted. All this rely unessential, meaningless, commonsults largely from the fact that those place and unoriginal, that it had been who do the work and control the pro- said a thousand times and repeated, ccedings, are personally benefited by and had never been said to any purprolonging controversies and delaying pose except to occupy precious space, decisions, while they are not specially so I marked that out. The next I coninterested in securing the ends of jus- cluded would not improve my article tice and right. Reforms therefore are and left it all out but the word never not likely to be encouraged by law- I struck out all of the next half colyers and judges. As a matter of fact umn except these words "expose your the improvements in procedure which ignorance," the next half column I have thus far been secured have sel- have drawn black lines across except dom originated in legal circles, but the words "by writing," and still have been introduced under compul- without looking back I went ahead. Out of the next quarter column I If the press of the country would struck out all but these words "longbring its influence to bear upon our winded," the entire rest of my comlaw-makers, and the judicial machine position I struck out except the word ry of the Country, this characteristic "nothings" which I thought might feature of judicial proceedings would dovetail in to what I had left, so I soon be compelled to give way to went back and picked out of my very the demands of common sense, and, able communication that which conthe object for which courts were tained one hundred per cent more estal lished-to render justice to liti- good sense than the whole original. gants would be more nearly secured. So I threw the whole thing in the fire The great mass of the people would and that is my excuse for not having not much longer remain the passive an article for the June 15th number victims of an organized branch of our of the Visitor. However if I can by civil system that requires so much, hard study gather together some gems of original thought, and can clothe them in original if not elegant language I will yet fulfill my promise. Yours in grief, GRACE GAZELLE.

Too Mnch Beer.

It does not by any means follow that because a man is never intoxicated societies is a reflection upon the that he may not be drinking too much. Men employed in the great breweries in London, especially the draymen. consume an enormous quantity of beer. the Oliver and Gale plows and found it its operation, hence the necessity for The daily allowance which their emequal to either. With this recommend these voluntary organizations which in ployers give them is a very large one. but they rarely confine themselves to that; and the draymen, in addition, ville Plow Co. A first class plow offered ness of the individual, for the work to mers to whom they are always deliverbe done. When men have less attach- ing the casks, so that ten or fourteen ments to party, are less influenced by quarts is no exceptional consumption the small politician, and more resolutely ards in the ordinary sense of the term. intent on taking care of their business The very nature of their work necesfail to send the money with the order. A interests, by looking to the election of sitates the employment of none but good efficient men to discharge public steady men, strength being also a sine duties, the need of local associations for qua non. But if one of these men the protection of property will be done to bed from any other accident, he is should break a limb, or get confined away with. At present the report almost sure to get delirium tremens, would indicate that they serve a use- and a scalp wound frequently kills him, Brewers' men are notorious in ho .pitals as being the worst cases for operation, being prone to exhibit all the most dangerous complications which fetter the success of surgical treatment. -Chambers Journal.

> THE great contest in Ohio next October is to be the liquor question. The Republican legislature last winter submitted: first, a license act; second, a prohibitory measure; third a tax law. The people at the ballot-box to take their choice. The Republicans will be split up; the Democrats will mostly vote for licens.—Exchange.

Is IT better to get 50 bushels of corn in management to make it remunerative. We are greatly obliged to Bro. Edison for his article—Let us hear to Fenno & Manning, or hold it for better to Fenno

Communications.

West Michigan Farmers' Club.

The Great West Michigan Farmers' Club exposition has come and gone, offering the farmer of Michigan the best opportunity to see the working of machinery such as has become indispensable to enlightened agriculture, and although it had been extensively advertised, the attendance of those most interested-the farmers, was meager in the extreme. After exhibitors have gone to the expense of thousands of dollars, as in this case, to bring to the users the very thing they must have, and thus give them an opportunity for intelligent selection, it is a shame that so little interest is manifested by the class above all others most interested. The experience of most farmers in regard to machinery has been, they have had to buy about twice before they knew what they wanted, and then would sell to some one as ignorant as they, when they first purchased the old machine, to enable them to have an expensive field trial of their own, to get what they wanted. Take, for instance, the simple machine, the cultivator. A friend of ours has to our knowledge had two or three spring and diamond tooth devices for cultivating. This year he visited the fair in order to see what he wanted. He went in the field. and saw some if brought to his field and talked up by a smart agent, he would have bought, but seeing them in the trial field with others he would not look at them twice. Some would go through the ground with a jumping motion, tearing turf and sod; some would do the work of driving a dust after you, but few were capable of doing more than one kind of work, without such complications as rendered the change disheartening. Our friend studied them all, and when he went home we saw behind his buggy a Buckeye Spring Tooth Cultivator, manufac-Rapids, and other agents in every important town in Michigan, and this is why he said he bought the Buckeye. and his statement is borne out by the actual field test as it passed under our

First, the Buckeye combines in one, three separate machines, a perfect corn handled, from the seat or from the ground.

Second, a perfect summer fallow cultivator, upon which you may ride, or after which you may walk.

Third, a first-class floating harrow, that will smooth down and pulverize the surface of the newly plowed turf, without tearing up the sod, and this it will do whether you go lengthwise or across the furrows. The ease and rapidity with which this cultivator can be changed from one of the above implements to the other, is an important feature. This change is so simple that it can be done by a boy, while some others require the skill of an expert. Here then, in one, we have three important and essential farm implements, each doing the exact work of three at the expense of but one; and the storing of but one, and the question of the storage of machinery is one of some importance in the matter of trouble and expense. Some machines which purport to do these different kinds of work, will do one well and the others indifferently. The Buckeye does all as perfectly as if made expressly for each purpose. As a fallow cultivator the teeth are set at an angle to draw into the ground, cutting through instead of scraping along the surface. As a floating harrow they are almost instantly set at another angle, and as a corn cultivator it is easily and perfectly controlled by the driver, and will cut at any distance from or to the hill desired. The arrangement for raising and lowering the lightest draft machine in the marthe draft is such that every pound of ket. draft can be taken from the horses' necks. The teeth are of the best oiltempered steel. Mast & Co. are no novices in the trade, but have been supplying a very fine line and quality for the seasons of 1884 and 1885. of goods in Michigan for the last 25 years. They also exhibited their cele- and 6th Farmer Club Exposition five a few miles back, because they are brated shoe drill, which passes through of their machines, for one of which generally located on streams. A farmany ground, and cleaves its way through they received all cash down. They er wanting town privileges must put ordinary obstructions. It is so made keep a full supply of all extras at their up with rougher land. that roots, grass, straw or weeds cannot general office and warehouse at Jackclog it up or prevent the seed being son, Michigan, from whence all their constantly and accurately deposited in local agents have full supplies. the ground and all covered, the seed dropping through a kind of runner. Their general agent, E. P. Burrell, sue, we had occasion to call attention withstanding the herd law, the people Jackson, Michigan, ably represented their machinery.

Having recently visited the beautiful farm of our old friend Dubois Fay Manufacturing Co., of Bryan Conklin in Alpine, Kent County, we found that the question of fine stock in Kent County, is becoming the rule, some farmers introducing "blood" in Farmer's Club, under the super- to twenty thousand trees to a farm of one direction, some in another. We vision of our old friend C. F. Swain, 160 acres, is about the average. The found Mr. Conklin's specialty to be the American Merino sheep and we were surprised to see what a state of per- Bryan was far beyond, even our most my surprise at seeing the country so fection that favorite breed has attained, sanguine expectation. His general well wooded. However fuel is not so Mr. Conklin has for sale several buck lambs from the American Mereno upon stiff sod, as we have ever seen Soft coal is from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per ton, Buck, "Fremont County" this buck was | done. The furrows were evenly cut, | and the improvement in oil stoves is bred by Mr Churchill, Alexander N. Y. of uniform width and depth, and so helping the fuel question.

18% lbs; length of staple 3 inches. Mr. ly. His address is Grand Rapids Michigan.

called the attention of farmers to Rapids, Mich. the devices for lightening their labors. At the West Michigan Farmer's Club Exposition our attention was particularly attracted by a new machine, as far as Michigan fairs are concerned, H, McDonald, of Jackson. Our old ing. true and tried friend Edmund Stiles, by side. Their cutter bar is now made of the very best refined steel and iron, the old wooden bar, and they warrant to improve the country. You get a their bar never to sag or warp. This is good idea of this same bustling west cutter bar is once bent or sags the whole harvester will become uneven Depot, trains arrive and depart con- Mars Ex-Senator from this district. and will never run true after that. By stantly and systematically and still Adjournment for dinner. Basket piethe peculiar construction of their bar, you realize you are in the west by the nic at 1 P. M., reading of the Declaratured by Mast & Co., Springfield, Ohio, they not only secure great strength, and sold by W. E. Dennison, Grand but bring the platform canvass near to peacefully on the triangular patches Stevens, followed by Declaration of the sickle thus preventing all "slobber- of grass left by the crossings. Here Purposes of the Grange, by Mrs. A. N. whether grain is long or short. Their drive a stake anywhere within the Worthy Master Woodman of the Na-Guards are made of malleable iron with a wide sickle steel plate riveted in them, which is sharpened and polished, thus giving two perfect cutting edges, thereby preventing any possicultivator, easily adjusted and easily bility of clogging. The Guards are bolted to the Cutter Bar, and one can be taken off and another put in its

place in a minute. The device they use for fastening the Grain Wheel and upon which they have made an application for a patent, is a very simple and perfect contriv-

This machine can be lowered so as to cut stubble four inches high and raise it so as to cut it twenty inches high, and all is done easily by the driver with one hand and without getting down from his seat. They have used this device with some alterations and improvements, every season since 1877, and it has always been a complete success never getting out of order.

The arrangement of the main shaft boxes is such that there is very little friction, and they seldom have to be replaced; they are made as perfect as mechanical skill can finish them, and there is no babbit metal or split boxes to bother and wear out. The roller gudgeons are firmly riveted at each end of the rollers, and the tilting device is so perfect that the driver can rock the guards up and down with one hand, and with but little effort, while the machine is perfectly balanced and there is absolutely no weight on the horses' necks. The whole machine weighs but a trifle, if any, over 1,500 down the corn stubble or stalks with pounds, which is light enough for any substantial, well-made machine, and they claim that their machine is to-day

They use only the best and toughest Ash lumber and have on hand now, and seasoning in their yards, nearly then taken off, and still a good crop enough for their stock of machines

This company sold at the June 5th

of our friends to the Bryan steel and prefer fences, and as soon as all are chilled walking and sulky plows, able the country will be fenced. But manufactured by the Morrison and it is not so easy to rest on a barbed Ohio. (As we then stated) the implements of this Company would be markably fast. It does not take long sole Agent. The test was closely con- cost of "plants" is from \$1.50 to \$2.00 tested, and the work done by the per thousand. I cannot recover from purpose plow did as fine work even much of an item as one would imagine.

fleece 1882, was 33½ lbs. ditto 1883, 32¾ both walking and sulky, established land for speculation. First, it seems Mr. Conklin also offers for sale his su- for its enterprising manufacturers a right that it should be left for those perior buck "General" bred by Samuel reputation, as first-class in every re- who need it. Second, after non-resi-Griswold sired by "Young Fremont," spect, that they may well feel proud dent have paid taxes for school houses, he by "Frement Jr." and he by "Gen'l of, and one that insures for it a most bridges, jails, court houses, railroads Fremont" bred by Tyler Stickney of generous share of the patronage of the etc., there isn't so much gained by it Vermont, and from ewes got by "Young farmers. The Bryans used on this after all. Addison Jr" and he by "Addison" bred occasion were in no wise fixed up, by James E. Parker of Whitney, Vt. polished and painted for the occasion, many places there are no saloons, but, weight of fleece 1883 271/2 lbs. To give but were from the every day stock. of course, these are not German set lea further idea of the value of Mr. Conk- kept for sale by the dealers in Grand lin's flock we will notice his two-year- Rapids. The Bryan was among the old ewe Daisy, weight of fleece 1883, first to enter for the contest at the great West Michigan Farmer's Club Expo-Conklin will sell a limited number of sition June 5, 6, and 7, 1883, and none ewes and bucks to those applying short- retired from that contest with more Of course, we wolverines are inter-Dennett twine binding harvesters: friends will address, C. F. Swain, State are both portions of a noble nation, On several occasions we have Agent, 127 Summer street, Grand and I have no hesitation in advising

> A Michigander's Idea of Iowa. CONTINUED.

and hence a quite full description may but with the consolation ahead that vesting Machine Company, Milwaukee, who are finely located in this country for the average man. Wisconsin, whose general agent is J. of good land although it is very roll-

Corn washed out some during the long Master of Paris Grange is local laterain. They plant entirely with agent at Bowen Station, Kent county, "check-rovers." The average farmer Michigan. This company seem to re- here still has from one to two thoualize that the place to build their ma- sand bushels of last year's corn to chinery is at their factory, and not in sell. It is bringing 36 cents. But in the field, and Mr, McDonald informed my opinion the present prospect is not us that they would put in the field the so good for a crop. The late season, best or none, and have put themselves the poor seed. and the continued rains to great expense to induce purchasers to will result in a thin crop. Land can compare the Dennett with others, side be purchased here for from \$36 to \$50 per acre, improved land at that.

May 17th, at Council Bluffs I met a having in 1879 abandoned the use of man 7 feet 3 inches high going west important for the reason that when a right here. There is a perfect network of railways about the Union Grange, followed by Hon. Thos. sight of 30 to 40 city cows feeding tion of Independence by Miss Ella a gentleman told me you could not Woodruff. 'At 2 P. M., address by State of Iowa without getting within tional Grange, after which several twenty miles of a railroad.

Sioux City, May 18. Signs of immense immigration here. If it keeps up at this rate for a few years every the best cornet bands. Other good stuck a stick of this description in every unless people can be persuaded that ets grow spontaneously in Alaska. It finest maple sugar orchards in southern ing the plants. only needs some one with cheek Michigan. enough to start such a boom, and and then as the boy said to his weary,

rich on the rise of land, lying himself old so far as it pertains to this gatherout of Paradise, by trying to make ig- ing. The spirit which made us the norant foreigners believe his particu- greatest nation of freemen founded But Iowa is a great State. It is settled the world, we trust still animates us; by eastern people, and Germans and and we urge as a new fashion celebra-Norwegians, in about equal proportion the spirit we shall impart to the tions. I found the former enterprising and hospitable, and the latter are said to be honest, industrious and decidedly clannish. Their churches, both Protestant and Catholic, are scattered all over the country as well as in the villages.

I should have said in my last that the milk is delivered at the cheese strengthen, elevate, and encourage the factories at so much a hundred pounds; agricultural masses. the creameries send around an igno er the cream. The former pay the best When they do raise wheat they cut a machine drawn by two horses, then sow the wheat and cultivate it in. They claim this method is better than plowing, because it leaves the ground more compact. A good deal of rye is sown in the fall. It is sometimes pastured in early spring, the stock secured.

It is a noticeable fact that the land the part with the following mixture, around the towns is poorer than that viz: One pint of alcohol and one It is a noticeable fact that the land

At first Iowa farmers went wild over osage orange and willow hedges; out they are getting tired of them. Crops do not grow well within a rod or two. A FEW numbers since in May 1st is- Barbed wire is taking its place. Not-

wire at the end of a furrow. As I have said before, trees grow re-

Local option is in vogue, in very ments.

There is no danger that the land will run out if attended to, for the tame grasses do well. Clover grows whether the land is plowed or not. glories than the Bryan. For any in- ested in the development of our own formation relative to these plows, our noble state, but Michigan and Iowa sive experience teach him to save seed men to make their own choice. It depends upon the kind of man. If you are young, strong, fond of the axe and of life in the woods, and have but little money, by all means hie to tra care or feed at the time, nor was May 13, a very gloomy, rainy day our splendid timber, and success to the amount of milk an increase per you. If you have means to start on day over previous weeks, after grass be of interest to our patrons. The the mud dries up very fast in this the fertile plains of Iowa-for it takes became good. Dennett Twine Binding Harvester is | country. The 14th finds me in Shel- plenty of tools, and energy and help, manufactured by the Dennett Har- by, Iowa, among Michigan people that State or further west is the place G. L. S.

Mt. Tabor Grange Fourth of July Celebration.



There will be a fourth of July cele-Orator of the day. The exercises will every Friday. commence at ten A. M, with an opening address by Hon. Levi Sparks, Master of Berrien county Pomona

It is situated about one mile from On the homeward route I met every- old-fashioned farmer's celebration, we workers in the ranks of reform, we ask that your hearts may go out with ours in welcoming anything that shall

> EDWARD MARSH, Stevensville, June 7, 1883.

> > Preserve Your Fences.

Fence posts can be made almost imperishable by a coat of linseed oil mixed with pulverized charcoal, and boiled to the consistency of paint, and then brushed over that part of the post that is to be placed in the ground.

HAIR DROPPING OFF.-To prevent the hair falling off a horse's main and drachm of tincture of cantharides. Give the horse a dose of salts (twelve ounces) and feed some wheat bran, which will allay the irritation of the skin, to which the loss of hair is due. -- Live Stock Monthly.

WATER FOR STRAWBERRIES-The Country Gentleman quotes President Wilder as saying that no plant is more benefited than the strawberry by a constant supply of water, and his repeated advice is, "Give the strawberry water! water! and still a little more the Keith and Shoemaker bills.

IF every farmer would keep a record of the number of eggs laid, chickens hatched, and those sold or eaten each year, they would form the basis of most represented by them in money.

A writer in Gardening Illustrated uses thin gutta percha in his grafting operations. Pieces about two inches square are put in hot water, and placed around the graft. He likes it better than the common mixture for the

CALVES should have a run in a good

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

It has been stated in our presence that not one farmer in 10,000 knows how to save seed corn, and we believe it. -[ED.]

WHAT is better than a bowl of bread ing are cordially invited to attend. and milk for a lunch in hot weather? -VILLAGER. To our liking the bowl of milk should be about half cream, and the bread nice fresh crackers.-OLD

THE wet season has put the quality of seed corn to a severe test and the careless farmer has paid a high price for seed to replant. Will his expencorn next fall and save it well. We think not.

CHARLES ELDRED, of Climax, milked an average of 63 pounds of milk from his father's grade short horn cow for several days in June. No ex-

Common wheat bran sprinkled thick on cabbage when the cabbage worm commenced to work upon the plants stopped the worms from working for a time, last summer. Frequent sprinkling of bran on the plant would, I believe, save the cabbage from being destroyed by the worm.

A. FANKBONER. Schoolcraft, June 10, 1883.

Berrien county all afloat. Much corn cotted in the ground, many fields not planted, and too wet to plough, plant or bration in the grove at Mt. Tabor cultivate. Apples falling badly from Grange hall, Berrien county, under most varieties. Strawberries 10 days the auspices of the Grange. Hon. J. J late, first berries being shipped. Receipt W. A.B.

Stevensville June 11, 1883.

As the season for pests is at hand I will give my experience for the past two years, for current and cabbage worms I use quick lime dusted over them, it is sure if properly attended to and harmless. For the potato bug I crush potatoes put on Paris green and lay them on the ground for the first large bugs of the season.—D. STRUBLE.

Vicksburg, June 11, 1883.

Last summer at the advice of a friend, prominent workers have been invited I tied a white cotton rag about half to present short speeches. We have an inch wide and eight inches long to a secured to enliven the occasion one of small stick about one foot long, and man will have to stay on his own do- instrumental and vocal music will also hill of cucumbers, the motion of the main for the land will all be taken up, be furnished and be in readiness to white cloth fluttering when the wind complete their part of the exercises, blew, frightened the striped bug strawberries as well as sealskin jack-Our grove is ample being one of the away and prevented them from destroy-

LIME WATER FOR INSECTS.—In away we all "go west." "Young man, Oakland station, four miles south-west used to destroy worms when troublefrom Berrien Springs, and six miles some to lawns. The clear liquid is north from Buchanan, and about 11 used, and the creatures come to the travel-worn mother, "Thank God, miles from the beautiful St. Joseph surface and die by the hundreds when river. While this may be termed an there. It is possible that those who where the land speculator, eager to be have no objection to the application of bug which are often troublesome about young roses, carnations, and other plants in the open air, might find lime lar sections were earthly Edens. upon the largest agricultural basis in used to destroy scale on lemon, orange and oleander trees, with success.-Ex.

> Mow a few acres in the afternoon, if generation next to follow, as to how the sun shines on the grass the next they, as ruralists will celebrate the day, it will do to rake and bunch up great national day. Our invitation is toward night, unless a very heavy rain to all, especially to all lovers of rural should fall, the hay even clover, will ideas and rural life, and to all good not wet near as bad as if left spread out. Next morning if the weather is favorable, spread the hay out, not necessarily very thin, the sun and wind if favorable will finish curing (generally) in the forenoon, and the quality of clover hay will be much more valuable, than if a rain or heavy dew should fall on it, and will well pay for the extra labor. By pursuing this course I have made very good hay during a wet time.

> We are having cool wet weather, hard on corn, many farmers having to replant, and what is up looks as if it had the ague; grass, wheat and oats are getting a big growth. The hay crop will be the largest in many years. About onethird of the wheat winter killed. If the to restore the growth rub the skin or large growth of straw fills well we will, get 34 of the usual yield. Our long-winded Legislature has finally adjourned without passing a single act people, every session seems to grow more and more reckless of the people's money, and the people's wants are ignored in the interests of the lobby. Our railroads pay about one-third of their just proportion of taxes, while they own a majority of the Legislature as was demonstrated by the defeat of

> > H. H. TAYLOR. Dowagiac, June 10, 1883.

A DAIRYMAN says: "In the case of an unusually large and well developed heifer there is no objection to having her first calf before she is two years but when undersized or at all weakly it is safer to let her reach the age of two and a half or three years. If thrifty heifers come in at an early age and are properly attended to they usually make better milkers than when they come in late.

air die to sust in thee; the beasts of the fields die to nourish thee; the fish with other meal, for four successive the life of momentary man. - Quarles. never be troubled with garget.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next regular meeting of Traverse District Pomona Grange No. 17 will be reld with Williamsburg Grange June 20 and 21, commencing at 10 o'clock p. M. of the first day. All fourth degree members in good stand-ADONIS WYNKOOP, Secretary.

The next meeting of Kent County Penona Grange will be held on Wednesday June 20, 10 o'clock, A. M, at Paris Grange Hall. A prógramme will be announced at the meeting. A report will be made by the Executive committee concerning the erection of a hall on the fair grounds at Grand Rapids.

Clinton county Pomona Grange No. 25, will hold its next regular meeting at the hall of Dallas Grange, in the village of Fowler, June 20th, 1883, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Subject for discussion: Is the crop report required to be given by the farmers under the law detrimented to their best interests? All fourth degree members are invited to join in the discussion of the subject, there will be an evening HENRY N. WEBB Sec'y. DeWitt, June 10th, 1883.

Programme for special meeting of Oakland Pomona Grange, No. 5, to be neld at Waterford, Tuesday, June 26, 1883, begining at 10 o'clock A. M. Opening of the Grange, Music, Gar-

land Grange Choir. Salutatory Address, A. G. Allen. Response, Mrs. D. M Garner,

Suggestions for the good of the Or-Song, C. Bartlett.

Dinner. Public meeting at 1:30. Music. Reading of the Scrap Bag, Mrs. Richmono.
Discussion—"Why are agricultural profits so small compared with other investments?" Opened by E. E. Fos-

ter and Wm. Satterlee. Music, Recitation, Chas, Rich-

the auspices of the Grange. Hon. J. J late, first berries being shipped. Receipt Woodman has been secured as the for killing Canada thistles. Cut them ces is it unobjectionable?" Opened by Discussion-"Is menopoly always S M. V. Hosner and E. C. Herrington, Essay, Helen Bacon.

Music. Closing of the Grange. CHAS RICHMOND, Sec'y.

The St. Clair and Sanilae Pomona Grange, will hold their next quarterly meeting at Rural Grange hall, on Wednesday, the 20th day of June. Teams will be at Corsonville station to convey members to the meeting, and will return them. All fourth degree members are especially invited to attend, and take part in the delibera-

M. F. CARLTON, Sec'y. Farmers, May 28, 1883.

Capital Grange, No. 540, North Lansing, Michigan, presents the following programs.

May 27th, 7:30 o'clock P. M.—Horses for the Farm.—What breeds are best and how shall they be obtained? H. C. Evertt, John Creyts, A. N. Gillett, C. D. Buck, Sarah Burr, Mrs. Marion Reeves. June 2d. 7:30 P. M.—How to Make and Tend a Farmer's Garden.—Alfred G. Gunnison, Bert N. Smith, Herbert M. Lowell, Mrs. Martha Livermore, Mrs. Jennette Lowell, Mrs. S. C. Nichols.

June 9th,—Picnic to Pine Lake. June 16th, 7:30 o'clock P. M .- Exhibition and talk on Strawberries.-William E. West and others.

June 23. 7:30 P. M.—Entertainment by Agricultural College Boys. June 30th, 7:30 o'clock P. M.—What is wealth and How Should it be obtained? -Mrs Abigail Nichols, Mrs. Amanda Gunnison, Mrs. Amos Smith, George Welte, James Skinner.

July 7th, 7:30 P. M.-Best Time and Manner of Seeding land to Grass.—Peter Van Pattern, W. M. Hilbert, Thomas Reeve, Joseph Creyts, Johnson B. Carr. July 14th, 7:30 o'clock P. M.—The Cost of Middlemen.-C. Goodnoe, G. M. Tower, James H. Gunnison, William Shaffer, Mrs. Almira Gillett, Mrs. Mary Boon-

July 28, 7;30 o'clock P. M.—Lecture by Prof. R. E. Carpenter, on the moon, illustrated by Magic Lantern.

The tenth annual inter-state picnic and exhibition under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey and Delaware will open at Williams' grove, Cuntberland county, Pa., on Monday, August 20, 1883, and continue until Saturday, August 25.

Excursion rates at reduced fare will be arranged over all the principal roads in Pennsylvania and adjoining

Agricultural and scientific addresses by prominent farmers and statesmen, will be delivered on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Frday, 24th, will be "editors' day,"

and many of the most prominent newspaper men of the country will be present on that day.

Manufacturers of domestic and agri-

cultural implements and machinery, and breeders of good stock will do well to make note of this exhibition. Last year over fifty thousand farm-

ers, representing fourteen States, attended this gathering; and from presfor the benefit of the great mass of our ent indications the number will be much greater this year. Over two hundred manufacturers of agricultural implements, and a large number of raisers of fine stock have already made application for space for exhibition.

Members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and their families and friends, may be supplied with tents on the grounds by making early application. Circula's, giving full details of the arrangements, will be issued by

> For further particulars address, R. H. THOMAS. Manager Inter State Picnic and Ex-Mechanicsburg, Pa.

CHARLES BEACH, President of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, is authority for the statement that the cow had contributed \$250,000,000 to the wealth of the nation within the past year, and that cattle raising had decreased over ten per cent in the past ten years.

A writer says that he has never failed DEATH IN LIFE.—The birds of the to cure garget by the use of beans. He bred by Mr Churchill, Alexander N. Y. of uniform width and depth, and so and is from a ewe sired by Mr. Lusk's buck "Addison" and from a Fremont Buck sired by Mr. Samuel Griswold's Buck sired by Mr. Samuel Gris

Horticultural Pepartment.

The Delaware Grape.

To the Editor of the Grange Visitor Sir:-In a late number of the Vis-ITOR,' we find a very interesting essay on "Fruits," by W. A. Brown Esq., of Stevensville. As I understand it the essay was read at a meeting of the

Among the questions which followed the reading of the essay is one by D. N. Brown, asking "if any one had found that the wood of the Delaware grape was killed this spring; he said much of the wood of his Delawares. was killed. In response Mr. Handy said about two-thirds of his Delawares were killed. The same may be said of the pretty little Delaware grape, at this place, although the mercury did not reach lower than 12 degrees below zero in this vicinity last winter, in the lowest places even.

I was told by a gentleman who is engaged in propagating grape roots for of nature's alch-my, she would not sale, that he found it difficult this sp-nd time laboring to form with it spring to secure 30,000 cuttings of the Delaware vine, uninjured in all of this neighborhood.

We had no mildew, or leaf-dropping, and only a medium crop last season; What is there wrong with the Delaware? With me, this grape has always proved a failure, while the Concord has always succeeded.

The ground is the same in both cases, and the treatment of both is alike in all respects.

During the winter of '82-83 I manured my Delawares, hoping to secure a good crop this season; but I find the new wood nearly all killed by some cause, to within one or two buds of the old timber. Can any one tell me the rea-

In passing through a friend's Delaware vineyard, planted upon light sand, I observed that the vines were in a measure all right, but the new timber was very short, when compared with that of my vineyard; and the idea suggested itself to me, that a light, dry soil is better adapted to the successful growth of the Delaware grape than any

The question is frequently asked through the papers by persons who intend to engage in grape culture for market, "What kinds shall I plant?" And some one will recommend the Delaware among other varieties. Why recommend the Delaware? Is it be cause this variety of grape sells for twice as much as the Concord. I venture the assertion that every two pound basket of Delaware grapes sold in the Chicago market, for one dollar, cost the grower at least one dollar and fifty cents, while the same quantity of the control of the grower at least one dollar, and the control of the grower at least one dollar, and the control of the grower at least one dollar and fifty cents, while the same quantity of the control of Concords can be raised profitably for forty cents.

I ask again, why recommend the unexperienced to plant the Delaware The inquirer may rest assured that whoever advises him to plant the Delaware grape for market, has had little or no experience in this direction, no matter what his position may be.

I am growing the following varieties: Delaware, Concord, Niagara. Pocklington, Prentiss and Moor's Early; and all bave passed safely through the winter except the very first mentioned.

The Niagara and Pocklington were heavily manured as were the Delaware, as already stated. In conclusion I will concede that the Delaware is a nice fancy little grape "pleasant to eyes" and good for food, but as a paying investment it is an utter failure,

Yours truly, I. LANNIN.

South Haven.

Mr. Lannin's observations in regard to the Delaware grape, are so much in accord with the experience of nearly all cultivators of this grape in Michiigan, that we have no hesitancy in endorsing his article. It can be said, however, that under some circumstances, favorable to its growth and habits, planters have for a time succeeded very well with it, but in all cases that have come under the notice of the writer, it has sooner or later failed. Such is the case we are informed at Monroe, and nearly the whole line of the Lake Shore region, and such is the case with the two vineyards of this variety, viz: that of the Messrs. Chilsons at Battle Creek and that of H. E. Smith, of Ionia, which we reported as gave so-much promise in the Orchard committee report to the State Pomological society in 1874. And the universal complaint after the hard winter just passed isits undoubted tenderness will no longer warrant its continuance among the list of hardy and profitable varieties. H. D. A.

It is the practice with some farmers to whitewash the trunks and larger limbs of their young apple trees every spring, to remove moss and destroy moths and other insects. The practice, however, is not a good one. The bark of a tree performs functions similar to the skin of a person. It exhales and inhales such gases and substances as are necessary to its healthy condition. The lime closes the pores and becomes an air tight coating. A strong wash of tobacco, lye and soap suds, will be as effective upon moss and insects as lime, and will open the pores of the bark, give it a smooth Horticultural Papers.

From Secretary Garfield's portfolio in the twelfth Annual Report of the State Horticultural Society, we make the following selection:

FRUIT AS A FOOD.

A physician contributes to Neltnor's Fruit and Flower Grower, the follow-

ing ideas: It has been acertained by careful analysis that apples contain a larger nished the following lines: amount of phosphorus, or brain food than any other fruit or vegetable, and Good fruits to raise, all lands to suit. Horticultural Society, of Berrien potatoes. The acids they contain are county.

Similar nation for the System as potatoes of Berrien potatoes. The acids they contain are needed to assist the system to rid it.

These are creations that do the world good, self of effete matter, which if retained, Treasures and pleasures with health in our hinders the organs from performing their functions, causes inaction and many diseases.

The juices of the various berries aid the system to overcome the lassitude caused by warm weather, and should be eaten freely in their season. The importance of fruits as an article of Songs of thanksgiving where'er they are found, diet does not receive the consideration which it deserves. If parents were to realize their value there would be money ved from doctor's bills, and many less empty cradles and mourning hearts.

If the mothers in the country were correctly educated in regard to the value of fruit, used as it comes to us, stored with delicious flavors, the result some health-destroying compound of grease and spices to tempt the appetite but would go with her children into the orchard or berry field, inhaling the invigorating air and bathed in the magnetism of the sunshine, there would be no lack of appetite fordinner or supper, at which the golden or rosy cheeked apples, or delicately-tinted berries are eaten freely, and the rest of neither mother nor child would be disturbed by pain or restlessness, caused by indigestion.

When the lunch for school is prepared, if it consisted only of good nutritious bread and plenty of yellow apples, or lucious grapes, there would be no occasion for complaint from headache and inability to study for the stomach would not be clogged, by indigestible food, and the brain would be in a condition to be trained and strengthened. Oring to its composition, the brain is not liable to be overworked when the digestive organs are in good order, and of those said to be injured by-over study in the schools, a majority have lived largely upon stimulating food and nick-nacks, to the exclusion of fruit.

Farmer makes a practical point: It is said of a doctor who became largely interested in peach growing, that he recommended peaches to his patients binding and knitting together of many on all occasions. The story was told to illustrate the man's meaness; but and fall, these cords remain as their if he was mean it was a meaness that benefited his patients. If men were wise they would spend two days in a vine yard or orchard to every five valleys, the fringes of the rills, the joy valleys, the fringes of the rills, the joy minutes in a drug store when any-thing is the matter with them. If tures, the glory of the earth, they are you have dispepsia, eat fruit. Did you ever think what a doctor gives for dispepsia? He gives an acid. Fruit will It is evident that, unless the only ue to have your medicine done up in such a repulsive mixture when nature

And thus it is, in the fine old furnishes it in so palatable a shape.

growers are without any exact theory and uninterrupted development. as to the advantage secured to a tree Hence one can trace the spiral from the by cutting away dying and dead limbs. ground to the outmost bough, except Such are cut away because they are ungainly blemishes, rather than for the other reason, that the tree thrives better without them. We herewith the tree from the ground The circum present a theory that sets forth the advantages from a scientific standpoint of five distinct strands, like those of of cutting away dead limbs from rope, twisted around each other, until growing trees.

DEAD BRANCHES DETREMENTAL. Prof. C. E. Bessey, in the New York Tribune, takes the ground that dead branches upon a tree are detrimental to its health and growth; arguing from The branches, five in number and escape of water from the leaf does not

which is gorged with watery matter, of its canopy from north to south is which in a dry atmosphere, as a matter of course, tends to escape. The epi dermis, composed of dryish, imper vious cells, which entirely surrounds the watery cells of the leaf, would prevent almost completely the evapora-tion of water from the latter were it not for the breathing pores before mentioned. These pores are for permitting the free ingress and egress of gases, particularly oxygen, carbonic acid, and probably, also, ammonia. Now, when the pores are open for that more or less water escapes, if the air barrens to be air is dry. If the air happens to be very moist, the loss of water through the breathing pores is very little or even none at all.

loses water simply because it is a for it the professional chimney sweeps watery structure; its epidermis is de- would soon gather and offer it for sale signed to prevent this loss, and the breathing pores with their power of quantities are not required. however, opening and closing are for the same and the annual sweeping of the house purpose. A leaf instead of being an chimneys and stove-pipes furnish organ of evaporation is actually a enough for a good sized window full of structure in which evaporation is quite plants. successfully checked. Careful experi ments made under my supervison in ened by mixing with it sait in proporthe Iowa Agricultural College in 1880 tion of one part of soot in bulk to ten by Miss Ida Twitchell, a graduate student, demonstrated that the evaporation from a moist piece of dead wood should be copiously watered after each was exactly like that from a living leaf, Now when a dead branch is large enough to keep continually moist in the interior it will in dry air constantly lose water by evaporation from its surface. This water so lost is taken from the tree, and must have been supplied directly or indirectly by the living portions. Moreover it must be small quantities at a time, and more remembered that a living branch is frequently, rather than to charge the well protected against loss of water soil with more than the plant can readthrough evaporation, by the epidermis which covers all its surface when young, or the impervious corky bark which is always found or it when older. When a branch dies, these The fruit grown by such plants would protecting devices soon fall into decay

THE NURSERY-PLANT THE BEST SEEDS.

Col Marshall P. Wilder, upon being asked to give ten lines of his best thoughts for a live newspaper, took the following text from one of his own ddresses: "Plant the most perfect and mature seed of our very best fruits, and as the means of more rapid progress, cross-fertilize our finest kinds for still greater excellence," and fur-

as much nutrition for the system as Fruits which shall live, their blessings to shed

Pleasures which leave in the memory no sting, No grief in the soul; no stain on Time's wing.

For fruitage and flowers let praises arise From earth's utmost bound to heaven's highest skies.

Songs of thanksgiving where'er they abound. A PERFECT APPLE TRE,

H. C, Hovey, in the Scientific American, gives an account of a perfect apple tree, which we reproduce here to induce the reader to look about him and ascertain how near this ideal he can find a specimer.

planted to a sunny, sheltered spot, near his bome in Crawfordsville, Ind. The his object as fully as possible, the chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been removed chairman of the general fruit commit-virgin forest had just been remov from the fertile soil, amid which its roots were placed; and throughout its career it has been plentifully watered by the overflow from two ample roofs.

The law of spiral growth, so often distorted, has been beautifully wrought out in this individual tree. The reader is probably aware that the leaves on every tree follow a definite arrange ment on the stem. The plan is highly complex in pines and cedars, but sim ple in the apple tree. Fasten a thread to a leaf and pass it from one to anoth-er, in the same direction, and it will go twice around the stem before reaching a leaf situated exactly above the first. The divergence of the second leaf from the first is 144°, or two-fifths of a circle; there is the same distance between the second and third, and so

the generating spiral. The leaf is the builder of the tree. It hangs out its inch or two of oval green in the air for breath and sunshine, and drinks in the dew and the rain, conveying the result of its vege-Upon the same poirt, the Western table chemistry to a permanent place in the substance of the tree. From the heart of each leaf a cord goes into the fiber of the wood which is only a

on to the sixth, which is directly above

the first. This is what is known as

And thus it is, in the fine old tree here held up as an example of what a Probably the great body of fruit tree is capable of becoming. All its conditions have favored a symmetrical where they lose themselves by being knotted together.

Five buttres-ed roots, each one foot in diameter mark the emergence of ference of the trunk immediately above them is nine feet; and it is mad at the length of six feet from the ground and exactly over each corresponding root, each strand puts forth a branch. The girth of the tree, mid way, is eight feet; just below the whorl of branches it increases again the now acknowledged fact that the ranged in a spiral, measure at the point of divergence respectively, three differ in any way from the evaporation of water from any other moist surface, eight inches, four feet, and four feet gent agriculturists.—Editor.] six inches. The height of the entire A leaf is a mass of cells, every one of tree is about forty feet. The diameter forty three feet, and from east to west it is forty-five feet.

It should be added that this patriarchal apple tree enjoys a green and fruitful old age; being still a prolific bearer, although it has stood where it

The American Garden considers soot one of the very best concentrated fertilizers we have for plants, especially effect, driving, at the same time all worms from them. At present it may be difficult to ob

tain soot in large quantities, but if We may put it in this way: The leaf there were any considerable demand

> For outdoor use its effect is heightparts of salt. Or it may be mixed with any fine compost. The plants with any fine compost. application, to wash the soot into the ground and prevent its being blown

> away by winds. For pot plants it is best used with water, a handfull of soot stirred well with three gallons of water, in a kind of watering-can. In watering plants with soot water it is advisable to use

Go over the strawberry plants set The fruit grown by such plants would not amount to much, while they would and the water, so carefully guarded by the living parts of the plant, is wasted growth necessary to a full crop next

American Pomologidal Society-Nineteenth Session.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society having invited the American Pomological Society to hold the next purely scientific aspects. The investigation by the provision of the pr meeting at Philadelphia, the under-Wednesday, September 12th, 1883, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing for three days. This session will take place at the

time of the fifty-fourth annual Exhibiof the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, at Horticultural hall, Broad it. not even an abstract of its contents near Locust street.

All horticultural, pomological, Agicultural, and other kindred associa tions in the United States and British P ovinces are invited to send delegations as large as they may deem expedient, and all persons interested in the cultivation of iruits are invited to be present and take seats in the conven-It is expected that there will be a full attendance of delegates from all had exceeded its authority in several quarters of our country, and that this particulars. It had presumed to adwill be the largest and most useful meeting ever held by the society

The catalogue of fruit published by the society includes nearley all the states and territories, and is filled with a great amount of in ormation as The perfect apple tree, of which an to the fruits adapted for culture in the Dr. Collier's first three reports, as well respective locations. Some of these as those contained in his criginal account is here given, is a specimen of the hearty, juley, old fashioned Vandeveer Pippin. It was selected with care by my father in 1838, and transplanted to a sunny, sheltered spot, near planted to a sunny, sheltered spot, near planted to a sunny, sheltered spot, near constitutions and bring its catalogue of the second spot of the sec are yet incomplete, and it is the object statement to the Academy. It was tee, P. Barry, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., will send out the usual circulars of in-

quiry. When we consider the great importance of fruit culture in North in evident forgetfullness of the fact or hulled, half a cent a pound; barley America, its rapid progress during the that the Commissioner had been relast thirty-five years under the beneficent action of this society, the great all the data bearing on the subject, 48 pounds; out-meal and rye flour, 20 for its products at home and abroad, report now in course of publication starch, 2c. a pound; rice starch and we feel warranted in urging the attendance of all who are interested in amples was subsequently furnished. cleaned, 2½c. per pound; rice tendance of all who are interested in

for rates with the roads in their locali-

York Avenue, Philadelphia. At the last meeting of the society it was decided in future to encourage general exhibitions of fruits, as well as new varieties or novelties. It is revised report was received by Comroom will be needed for their fruits. long delay was necessary, or whether six specimens of a variety will be sufficient except in fruits of unusual ence interested in suppressing the resulting and the sufficient except in fruits of unusual ence interested in suppressing the resulting and the suppression of the superstance.

All persons desirous of becoming Mass. Life membership, twenty dollars; biennial, four dollars. Life numbers of the proceedings of the Scciety as far as possible.

MARSHALL P. WILDER,

President, Boston, Mass. PROF. W. J. BEAL, Secretary, Lansing Mich.

The Sorghum Report.

[COMMISSIONER Loring seems to have accepted the office with the belief that his own importance would be increased in proportion as he begiven him extended unpopularity with scientists as well as all intelli-

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune gives this matter extended notice in a letter of recent date, as follows .:

The printing of a sorghum report prepared by a committee of the National Academy of Sciences is under way in the Government Printing Office, but it can hardly be completed and the document published and distributed in time to be of much benefit to the sorghum industry this year. There is moreover, danger that the value of the report will be materially periments by the Department of Agsubjected to mutilation at a time when the government is daily printing thousands upon thousancs of pages of stuff which interests nobody except

trunk makers and junk-dealers. vestigation, and this year the result is likely to be the same. There does not appear to be any sufficient excuse for this long delay. It is not to be wondered that farmers and farmers' clubs in all parts of this country are loudly complaining and blaming the Commissioner of Agriculture, whom they hold chiefly responsible for the unreasonable delay in the publication of the report. The investigation was begun by the Academy at Commissioner Loring's official request con-

siderably more than a year ago. He wanted a scientific investigation of the whole subject, in its practical and tigation was vigorously pushed by emy and the report was ready in retary of the treasury shall officially de-April. It was officially approved by the Academy and immediately trans-mitted to Commissioner Loring. There it halted, and notwithstanding the earnest and general demand for

could be obtained for publication.

Portions of the document were high-

ly objectionable to Commiss-oner Lor-ing. He was angry because Dr. Collier, who had conducted all the sorghum investigations and experiments in the Department of Agriculture, was mentioned by name and his methods and results praised as his own. The Commissioner declared that the Academy particulars. It had presumed to advise that the experimental manufacture of sorghum sugar be continued at the Department-something which he would rather resign his office than do cuss the statements and conclusions of one side, and that several times as fore, 4c. a round; lard 2c. a pound; many could be shown on the other wheat, 20c. a bushel; rye and barley side. Arrangements have been made incorrect. The Commissioner's obwith hotels and some of the railroads jections were urged with such vigor will be best for delegations to arrange and thus a long delay became inevita-

companies anywhere in the Union, found place here, this article would be members can remit the fee to Benja-min G. Smith, treasurer Cambridge, This company under the managemen On the free list are annatto and all members will be supplied with back ful. We have looked upon the offer ufacture of fertilizers; animal carbon pleasing to find a portion of it awarded to the Jefferson company as a fitit has displayed in the face of obsta-

cles.-Husbandman. Why the Legislature should have adourned to visit the Orchard Lake Military Academy, passes our comprehension, It is an institution that littled the work of his predecessor. the State has nothing to do with any more than it has with Albien, Kala mazoo or Hillsdale colleges. It looks a little as though the Legislature was trying to find some excuse, no matter how frivolous, to extend its session. It would add to its reputation to pass the proper appropriation bills and dissolve. - Coldwater Republican .- [Just the thoughts that have been gal-loping through our mind. We shall expect the Legislature to visit all the high schools in the state and hold on until crowded out by the freshmen who will be elected to fill their places. - Ypsilanti Comme: cial.]

An idea of the extreme youth of Chicago, may be gathered from the pro-ceedings at a Chicago church last Sunday, which on that day celebrated its impaired by the severe pruning and day, which on that day celebrated its merciless abridgment to which it has fiftieth anniversary. It was the first been subjected through the influence Christian church erected in Chicago, of somebody since it left the hands of the Academy. For example, about ing commemoration service referred to, thirty pages near the beginning of the some forty odd persons who were livreport—a concise summary of the progress and result of the sorghum exercised, among them the builder who erected, among them the builder who built it. For every inhabitant then riculture for four years—have been contained in the city there are now cut out bodily. It is rather singular that a report of this sort, from the chicago now boasts of hundreds. The most distinguished scientific body in the country, should, without the knowledge of one of its officers, be

THE ages of the United States Supreme Court Judges are as follows: Judge Harlan is 50, and the youngest man on the bench; the Chief Justice The history of this sorghum report is 67; Judge Field, 67; Judge Bradley, furnishes a most instructive example of the power of official red tape to hinder, if not to strangle, an investigation, in the result of which thousands of farmers in the Northern and Western Stores feel a deep personal in 1863, Judge Bradley in 1870, the Chief Western States feel a deep personal in- Justice in 1874, Judge Harlan in 1877. terest. Last year they were wholly deprived of any benefit from the in- in 1881, Judge Grav in 1881, and Judge in 1881, Judge Gray in 1881, and Judge

> cyclones the past, all over the country, especially in the West and South-west. Many lives lost: immense distriction of property. A partial list distruction of property. A partial list, however condensed, would fill this column, or even this page.

as order and classification.

The New Tariff on Things Agricultural.

As most of the provisions of the new learn what those that concern agricultmeeting at Philadelphia, the undersigned give notice that the nineteenth session of this National Association will be held in that city, commencing was officially approved by the Acadhibited, unless in cases where the section of the report was ready in April. It was officially approved by the Acadhibited, unless in cases where the section of the report was ready in April. termine and announce that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contageous or infectious diseases among our own cattle. The secretary is empowered to regulate or suspend such importations, and a willful violation of the law is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500, or mprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. The import duties on articles or in which farmers are likely to be especially interested are:-Sumac, ground, three-fourths of a cent per pound; sumac extract, 20 per cent. ad velorem: castor beans or seeds, 50 cents per bushel of 50 pounds; extract of hem-lock and other bark used for tanning, 20 per cent. ad valorem; glucose, or grape sugar, 20 per cent. ad valorem; leaf tobacco, of which 85 per cent. is of the size and fineness of texture to be -it had undertaken to review and dis- suitable for wrappers and of which more than 100 leaves are required to weigh a pound if not stemmed, 75c. a pound; if stemmed, \$1 a pound; all other tobacco, not stemmed, 35c. per

This statement was also made 10c. a bushel; barley, pearled, patent malt, 20c. per bushel of 34 pounds; Inquested by the committee to submit dian corn and oats, 10c. per bushel of value and rapidly increasing demand and he had presumably done so. The per cent ad valorem; potato or corn the welfare of our country and the statements contained in pound; paddy, 14c. per pound; rice development of its wonderful re- the report were also asserted to be un- flour and rice meal, 20 per cent ad vasources in this branch of agriculture. true, but the assertions turned out to be lorem; hay \$2 per ton; honey, 20c. per gallon; hops Sc. a pound; milk preservwith hotels and some of the railroads terminating in Philadelphia for a reduction of fare. In most cases it sent back to the Academy for revision, and pertinacity that the report was sent back to the Academy for revision, potatoes 15c. per bushel of 60 pounds; vegetables in their natural state or in salt or brine, not specially provided ble.

The revision of the report by the for, 10 per cent ad valorem; vegetables A local committee of Reception has been appointed, to whom are confided sult in any material changes, so far as provided for, 30 cents ad valorem; chiall matters pertaining to the recept the portions in which sorghum growers cory root, 2c. a pound; vinegar, 71c. a tion and accommodation of the mem- and manufacturers are interested or gallon; acorns, dandelion root and bers and delegates of the society. The concerned, and those portions at least other substitutes for coffee, 2c. per chairman is Hon. J, E. Mitchell, 310 might as well have been sent to the pound; oranges in bulk, \$1.60 per 1.000: might as well have been sent to the pound; oranges in bulk, \$1.60 per 1,000; printer a year ago as now. Presuma-bly, the investigation and report were lorem; raisins, 2c. per pound; filberts designed to promote sorghun industand walnuts, 3c. per pound; peanuts, try, otherwise they were useless. The unshelled, 1c. and shelled 1½c. per pound; flax straw, \$5 per ton; flax not earnestly requested that no duplicates appear in any collection, and that none but choice specimens shall be cember. It was referred to the compute but shall be not be specimens shall be not but choice specimens shall be not be specimens shall be not be not specimens shall be not be not specimens shall be not specimens. none but choice specimens shall be placed on exhibition. Exhibitors should not fail to give notice as far as as possible, at an early date, what room will be needed for their fruits. It was referred to the companion of the session was not or ad valorem; bulbs and bulbous roots, and perfectly the session. Whether this for, 20 per cent ad valorem; bemp and room will be needed for their fruits. inseed, one-quarter of a cent a pound; linseed or flax-seed, 20 cents per bushel interest. A limited number of Wilder Medals will be awarded to objects of yet to be answered.

In the control of the design of the control of osier. or basket willow, 25 per cent, ad

> of Mr. Henry Talcott, president, and extracts of it; dried blood; crude bones; his associates, has been very success- bone dust, or bone ashes for the manof priz s by the commissioner as a vi- fit for fertilizing only; guano and all olstion of law, but if the appropriation other substances expressly used for of \$25,000 designed for carrying for- manure; raw hide cuttings; hoofs and ward investigations by the department all glue stock; unmanufactured horns; must be liverted from that use, it is rennets, raw and prepared; unground ginger-root; wood ashes; apatite, or native phosphate of lime; phosphate, ting reward for the zeal and enterprise crude or native, for fertilizing purposes; muriate of potash: plaster of Paris; nitrate of soda. Animals brought into the country for a period not exceeding six months for exhibi-tion or competition for prizes offered by agricultural or racing associations are on the free list, but under bond. Animals specially imported for breeding purposes are duty free; so are teams of animals, including harness, vehicles, etc., actually owned by emigrants and in actual use for the pose of emigration. Other duty-free imports are bed-feathers; eggs; tropical and semi-tropical fruit plants for propagation or cultivation; ripe or green fruit, not otherwise provided for; raw goats' skins; hair of horse or cattle not manufactured; whether dry. salted or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled, and skins, except sheep-skins with the wool on; Angora goat-skins, raw or unmanufactured; hop roots for cul-tivation; hop poles; oil-cake; plants, trees, shrubs, and vines of all kinds not otherwise provided for, and seeds of all kinds, except medicinal seeds not specially enumerated elsewhere; saurkraut; seed of sugar beet; silk-worms' eggs and silk cocoons; tea plants, teasels, yams.

> > THE Brearley White Mountain excursions which have given so many persons a chance to see the beautiful scenery of eastern America every summer for the past seven years, offers this year a "side trip" to Europe. Two years ago Mr. Brearley, the able and gentlemanly manager of these excursions, offered free tickets on these trips to 100 Michigan editors, last year the Ohio editors received the benefit of this generous offer, and this year the Indiana editors are invited to get their dusters and Panamas in readiness for a similar pleasure. Every one who has been on these excursions speaks highly of the pleasures of the trip and the excellent manner in which the excursions are managed.

WE had thought that paper had been out to the utmost uses some time ago, when machinery belting, car wheels etc.,had been made of it; but now we learn that in Breslau, Germany, a chimney fifty feet high has been erected of A TERRIBLE week of tornadoes and sist combustion. What will paper be

SECRETARY FOLGER is in correspondence with the Collectors of Customs at Chicago and San Francisco with a view to the selection of an ex-Nothing helps the memory so much pert tea examiner, as provided for by the act relating to the importation of adulterated teas.

Correspondence.

INITIATORY BALLAD.

Read at the Harvest Festival on the occasion of the initiation of a class of which the writer was a member.]

We come into your ranks, brothers,
To play no idle part;
We come into your ranks, sisters,
We come with hand and heart— To help you fight the battle Of labor with the band Oppressing toiting millions, Long with a despot hand.

We come strong, honest Laborers-Stirring afresh the soil Subduing rank weeds choking-Sapping the life of toil,-Clearing away the rubbish Strewed by designing men; With helpful maids assisting, Prepare to sow good grain

And now we come-fresh Cultivators-Come with a zealous band— Sowing broadcast the hay-seed, With an untiring hand, Planting anew with diligence Pure gems—Hope, Faith and Love-Cementing bond of Brotherhood, Akin to that above.

We come-true faithful Shepherdess-To watch with guardian care, To cheer the weary worker With faith our guiding star; By faith we point to fruitage, Good seed's ne'er sowed in vain— Behold! the promised harvest
Waves white o'er hill and plain.

We'll join you now, skilled Harvesters. To reap the golden grain, Must use the "sickle" dextrously Our object to attain. As diligent co-workers. We careful Gleaners come To save the grain left scattered,

That all be garnered home. We'll join you now, true Husbandmen, To garner up with care, The proceeds of the lab'ring class Secure from treach'rous snare. With Matron from the storehouse

Dispense" the just rewards

To all, of honest labor, Despite the money lords. Bonded in sister-brotherhood. Let's all work with a will, Together and in harmony, Its mission to fulfill. Co-operate and move right on, In one grand phalanx strong. we'll gain our "equal rights" For Right will conquer Wrong.

-Mrs. N. M. McKibben

Lenawee County Grange.

J. 7. Cobb:-The Lenawee county Grange held its regular meeting with Ogden Grange, at Ogden Center, Thursday, May 10, 1883. The meeting was opened in the 5th degree at 11 o'clock A. M., Worthy Master Beals in the chair. After a short business session, a recess was taken for dinner, which for quality and quantity was like other Grange dinners. The afternoon meeting being public, many outside of the Order availed themselves of the opportunity the attandance was large, and the interest good. All the officers were presthe next Pomona at Palmyra Grange, August 9th. Yours,

GEO. D. MOORE. Medina, Mich., May 15, 1883.

Madison Grange.

Madison Grange met last Saturday The day and evening showery. Thirty members present, and six visitors from Adrian Grange.

Worthy Master Warren M. Beal being detained at home by sickness, Mr. Edward Beal was called to the chair. Regular business being finished, the on. I am by no means blind to its Lecturer called for the program. Misses importance. But I insist that our pub-Minnie Allen and Stella Beal were de- lic schools, by consent of parties, tained at home by measles. The place should be kept out of this fiery vortex. of the latter was supplied by her sister, It is a question not for children, but Miss Cora Beal, with a well chosen selection on "Home Influence," followed by another by Mr. George Wilson, entitled "All Day Long." We never realized that Mr. H. C. Bradish could be particularly funny till he read from the ciaim upon the State to assist me in the N. Y. Tribune of May 16, "The Model American Girl." The lecturer, Mrs. Hattie Beal, read an original production, entitled "Flowers." Her choice ground with those whose views differ for summer would be pansies, verbenas, geraniums and foliage plants.

A discussion of home topics ensued, in which Mr. C. R. Porter stated that an unpainted portion of cornice, sixteen feet in length had just been inclosed in his house, the roof having been extended, and in two days (May 18 and 19), no what I willingly accord to others, ed, and in two days (May 18 and 19), no or "carpenter" bees less than 60 "bores" had been killed in the house Mr. E. Beal-They first appeared

May 17.
Mr. Will. Carpenter—Do they burrow in both pine and whitewood?

E. Beal-Equally well, avoiding pine knots, nails or holes. H. C. Bradish-Have also seen them in tamarack and black walnut. T. F. Moore-What is the best pre-

Ans .- A heavy coat of paint is so con-

Mrs. E. Beal-My house is well paint-

Mr. E. Beal—Because, with natural tools they will throw as many chips, make as much noise, and spoil more lumber than a carpenter with artificial tools, working by the day. My house is badly tunneled, all over.

peckers made holes into a grape vine trellis for us, at about one inch apart, and extracted the inmates from the tunnels. C. R. Porter-Have known them to

W. Allis-Last winter the wood-

tunnel the bottom of a chair, with a man sitting in it. H. C. Bradish suggested that Brothers Beal and Porter be considered bee

keepers. That all may know the bee, we will state that it is very like the bumble bee, a shiny black abdomen, or hind body with few hairs and very little yellow, while the other is generally covered with hair in those parts, and has more yellow. As there have been some forty kinds of bumble bees found in the United States, it would be hard to describe it simply by variation. The older carpenter bees have slightly higher colors, also than the young ones. [If any have had the carpenter bee work through paint please report the kind of paint and number of coats at this office. We also have a sample bee. -Ed Press.

As the county agricultural society offers premiums for the best displays by societies at the coming fair, we are to hold a special meeting May 26, to prepare for work. Next regular meeting, June 2. A good program presented. A well spread table by those who best know how, claims our attention before we part.—A. in the Adrian Weekly Press.

The Professors Sustained.

The following resolutions were adopted by Centerville Grange, No.76, May 29, 1883, after being car fully considered:

Resolved, That the making of sugar at a profit from northern grown sugar cane is of great importance to the whole people, and that our Commismis-ioner of Agriculture should use every means at his disposal, and make every effort in his power to dis cover a cheap and practical method for its manufacture, a method that individual farmers might use.

Resolved, That we take pleasure in tendering a vote of thanks to A. W. Henry, professor of agriculture in Wisconsin for the manly tone of his open letter on this subject to Dr. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture. Also a vote of thanks to J. W. Beal professor of botany in the Michigan Agricultural College for his timely letter on the same subject in the GRANGE VISITOR of May 15th, 1883. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the GRANGE VISITOR

Morality In the Public Schools.

and the Crusader for publ cation.

There is need of an educational symposium of representative men of all shades of religious belief and specu-lation,— Catholic and Protestant, Oravailed themselves of the opportunity thodox and Liberal, Jew and Agnos-to enjoy the literary programme, and tic,—to consider this subject. Sitting get some idea of what the Grangers down together, and looking into each are doing. Sisters Allis and Russel recited with marked credit to themment all speculative questions, and selves and pleasure to the audience. Sister Corwin and Bro. Allis read esobject of moral teaching in the schools, and dren themselves, who gave money for this purpose, the contributions amountobject of moral teaching in the schools, ing to \$21,556.91. With this sum 5,599 says. Bro. Poucher read a choice selectiney would no doubt be astonished to tion from Chas. Sumner's writings.

Bro. Smith recited the "Schoolmaster's the ultimate basis of morality is to be guests," and stirring speeches were sought in a supernatural revelation, made by the Worthy Lecturer T. F. or in the nature of man and the testi-Moore, Bro. Umphry and others. At the close of the open meeting a very the close of the open meeting, a very as to mora ity itself, in its practical interesting session was held in the relations to the education of the young, fourth degree. Reports from 9 of the they would speak with one voice. 12 subordinate Granges in the district show with but one exception, a very would find that they had arrived at show with but one exception, a very one and the same place, and were all seeking a common end. And the mcdiscussion was had on the necessity of rally which they would all commend an increased number of black balls to as essential to the purity of society and the safety of the republic, and therefore indispensable to good citizenship, date, which may result in a petition to would be, in substance, that of the the National Grange. Though the day New Testament, which has its grandwas stormy, and the roads very bad, est illustration in the teaching and death as well as in life. * * * death as well as in life. * Mr. John example of Jesus -his example in

ent except the assistant steward. After Fiske speaks for all the scientific skepthe Grange closed we made our way ties of the time when he says, "The homeward, with a firm resolve to meet principles of right living are really connected with the constitution of the universe." Is there not here a platform broad enough and strong enough for all the friends of the public schools? Why will they not all plant heir feet upon it, and stand shoulder to shoulder as one brotherhood in a common effort to educate the conscience as well as the intellect of the children and youth of the republic, and aid them in laying the foundations of the moral character which is the primary condition of good citizenship?

The controversy between naturalism and supernaturalism must of course go It is a question not for children, but for grown men. However much, as a most widely from my own,-even those who think my religion a worth-less superstition. I make no demand upon the government save for protection in the "free exercise" of my religion; and what I ask for myself is may please them to adopt. Liberty, as thus broadly defined, is the vital breath of free government, the atmossphere most congenial to the growth of true religion. Whoever fears that his religion will not endure this liberty, and therefore seeks to ally it with the state, evidences a suspicion, if not a consciousness, that that religion is fatally weak .- June Atlantic

PERSONAL habits will have much to do with your future success in life. The best of abilities will avail but lit-

The Fresh Air Fund.

Close by the river, at the foot of a dismal street, stands a big shed, in which eighteen families eat and sleep. It is a quarter of New York where de cent people are seldom seen. On every side there are shanties and rookeries and the air is heavy with sickening smells from slaughter houses. Dirt is everywhere; a foul ooze of garbage and standing water in the gutter; solid layers of dust in dark entries which are never scratched by a broom; heaps of unclean straw serving for pillow and bed in the closets which are known as bed-rooms; and thick coating of grime, ancient and modern, on the hands and faces of the children swarming about the door-days, as well as in the shreds, tatters, patches with which they are scantily clothed. The midsummer sun heats up the piles of refuse until they steam with foul vapors, which are caught up by the windows; and when the doors leading into the halls are opened for a draught of fresh air, there is a stifling sense of closeness and damp-ness, which makes the babies sneeze and the mothers cough. The long wooden building, with its three floors and rickety staircases is so unsteady and tottering that one who watches it in the noontime heat of a July day fairly holds his breath, expecting to hear a sudden crash and to see its ragged roof and dingy walls fall to pieces, disappearing in a cloud of dust.

That ugly shed is known as "The Barracks." Rubbish heap though it be, it contains within its patched and slimy shell eighteen homes, with as many as sixty children. On each of its three doors there are six families, and no household has more than two rooms, one of them being barely larger than a closet, and as dark as night even in the day time. In those two rooms the cooking and washing for the family are done, and at night the father, mother, and sometimes as many as six or eight children, have to sleep close together, like sardines in a box. "The Barracks" like sardines in a box. "The Barracks" is but one of the hundreds of tenement houses where the children of the poor live all the year round.

The children in these tenement houses always look older than they

really are.
The childhood which accords with their years, if not with their faces, can not be permanently restored to them, for poverty is their birthright, and every season brings with it privations and misery. But if they can be helped to be children for two weeks in the year, the memories of their holiday and the renewed health which it gives to them will make them younger as well as healthier and happier. If, when the scorching midsummer sun falls with a white glare upon the thin roofs and flimsy walls of their tenement homes, the children can be taken out of the narrow closets where they sleep, and the steaming gutters where they swarm like big black flies, and set down in the center of the children's play-ground which is the country, a new glow will be kindled in their cheeks, and they will be the children they were meant to benot little old men and little old

women. Now, this is the work of what is called "The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund." People who are rich or have moderate means furnish the money for the children's traveling expenses, sending it to "The Tribune" newspaper. Last summer there were more than fifteen hundred generous persons, many of them children themselves, who gave money for of the poor children of New York were taken into the country, given holiday of two weeks, and carried back to their tenement homes. While their traveling expenses were paid by the contributors to the Fund, the children were the invited guests of farmers and other hospitable people living in the country. During the spring, seventy-five public meetings were held in as many villages in New York. Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Vermont and other States, and arrangeinents were made with committees and clergymen in as many other localities: and when the kind-hearted entertainers in the country were ready to receive them, the children were sent out from the city in large companies, and distributed among the villages.

The manager of the Fresh-Air Fund is Willard Parsons, a bachelor clergyman, who has adopted the poor children of New York for his own. Hale and hearty, with a ruddy face and an eye twinkling with good humor, he has a heart brimful of kindness for neglect-ed children, and the energy of twenty men. He it was who devised this simple and effective plan of entertaining in the country the poorest of poor children living in New York and Brooklyn. The experiment was tried six years ago, then he had a country parish in Pennsylvania, and now he is making this the business of his life. The first year, sixty children were taken into the country. Last year, 6,000 children had an outing in green fields and pastures new. It is a charity as popular as it is beautiful, for ever heart is touched by the sorrows of neglected childhood.—I. N. Ford, in St. Nicholas for June.

The Great Salt Lake.

Four barrels of water of the Great Salt lake will leave, after evaporating, nearly a barrel of salt. The lake was discovered in the year 1820, and no outlet from it has get been ascertained. Four or five large streams empty them selves into it, and the fact of its still retaining its saline properties seems to point to the conclusion that there exists some secret bed of saline de; osit over which the waters flow, and that thus they continue salt-for, though the lake may be the residue of an immense sea which once covered the whole of this region, yet by its continuing so salt with the amount of fresh water poured into it daily, the idea of the existence of some such deposit from which it receives its supply seems to be only too probable. the past fifteen years, until las year, the lake has been gradually rising; but in 1879 it receded two or three feet—a most unusual occurrence—owing to the exceptionally warm weather. There are no fish in the lake, but myriads of small flies cover its surface. The buoyancy of the water is so great that it is not at all an easy matter to drown in it. The entire length of the Salt Lake is 85 miles, and its breadth 45 miles. Compared with the Dead Sea, the Great Salt Lake is longer by 43 miles and broader by 35 miles.

Waiting for a competitor to fail so as

Straightening Furrows.

BY MRS. HARRIET A. CHEEVER,

"Well, I never saw anything like that Capt. Crofts round that old lady in all my 'ife. He's dancing attend ance from morning till night, and sakes alive! if he isn't tying on her sunbonnet for her. Well I never! Wonder what't would seem like to have my Billy grow up to be as attentive as that!" and the voice, half scornful at first, took on a longing. yearning expression, suggestive of tearful

at the mention of "my Billy." The speaker, Mrs. Bowles, lived in Seaport, usually spoken of as a fishing village, owing to the fact that many fishermen had lived there in years gone by; but the town was an old one, and possessing great natural attractions, and being a suburban town, many fine residences now graced its winding avenues.

About two years before, a weatherbeaten, sun burned man, unmistakably a sailor, had bought a tasteful little cottage near the beach. This he had fitted up, beautified and embel-lished, until Mrs. Harris declared it to be a "perfect pink of a place."

Over this pretty house, Cap'n Sam, as the boys had learned to call the genial man, had installed his whitehaired mother as mistress and chief, and more attentive, loving son, it would appear, had never lived.

In a small barn at the rear of the cottage was kept a fine, steady horse, and a low basket carriage, and every fair day the captain and his mother "went abroad." as Mrs. Bowles expressed it, on long, pleasant drives.
As we have hinted, Cap'n Sam was

a great favorite among the boys of the place. Who else would harness up As Mrs. Hollis passed on, Captain the steady horse into a big wagon, and give them such grand drive- upon occasions. Then the great hickory and chestnut trees at the foot of his lot were free for the boys to visit as often as they liked, only they must never damage in any way the fine old branches; but when it came to spinning a yarn, ah, then! who so beguiiing, nay, so perfectly bewitching, as the sea bronzed man?

It had long ago become a subject for harmless bantering among the boys and rather relished than otherwise by the captain, that he was gallant and unceasingly attentive to his "sweet-heart," "My fair old sweetheart," he had once in their hearing called his mother, and they of course, lively little wretches that they were, would never forget it.

But one day, the boys, quite a little crowd of them, found Cap'n Sam on the rocks of the beach. There were breakers that afternoon, and particularly at such times it was a favorite diversion with the seafaring man, to sit high on the rocky beach and watch his "second love," the sounding sea.

It was at times like these the boys delighted in finding their old friend, and coaxing him for one of their "heart's delights," which he well knew meant a story of tempestuous seas or foreign lands.

But on this particular afternoon the captain was brooding somberly a habit he often had when by himself, and this time he couldn't throw off the mood, even at the appreach of the

merry boys.

In vain the better reared of them bantered, declaring 'he'd had a jilting, but never mind, they expected to be jilted themselves in time to come:" while the less mannerly Billy Bowles guessed "there'd been a caudle lecture at home."

At leagth, partly emerged from his brown study, the captain said soberly, "Boys, do you know what I've been trying to do every day for the last two years?" Oh, why, for certain they knew all

about it, they-the merry youngsters of the town. "Been a-courtin' chiefly," Jimmy Hollis observed, while Freddie Hollis

remarked, "he'd worn himself all out a pettin' his sweetheart.' That last opinion evidently struck the tender spot, and the boys found

out that for once Cap'n Sam was in no mood for jokes or banter, and being very quick to see which way the wind blew, the kind sailor a few minuter later addressed to a row of very serious young faces what one boy afserious young faces what one boy afterwards termed "a perfec' brick of a train a mile from any station and in a sermon.

"Boys," he said, "I've been trying years to straighten out furrows-and I can't do it!"

One boy turned his head in surprise towards the captain's neatly kept place.

"Oh, I don't mean that kind, lad. I don't mean land furrows," continued the captain, so soberly that the attention of the boys became breathless as he went on:
"When I was a lad, about the age

of you boys, I was what they called a 'hard case;' not exactly bad or vicious but wayward and wild. Well; my dear old mother used to coax, pray and punish-my father was dead, mak ing it all the harder for her, but she never got impatient. How in the world she bore with all my stubborn vexing ways so patiently will always be to me one of the mysteries in life. I knew it was troubling her, knew it was changing her pretty face, making it look anxious and old. After a while, tiring of all restraint I ran away, went off to sea; and a rough time I had of it at first, Still I liked the water, and liked journying around from place to place. Then I settled down to business in a foreign land, and soon became prosperous, and now began send-ing her something beside empty let-ters. And such besutiful letters as she always wrote me during those years of cruel absence. At length I noticed how longing they grew, longing for the presence of the son who used to try her so; and it awoke a corresponding longing in my own heart to go back to the dear waiting soul.

"So, when I could stand it no longer, I came back; and such a welcome, and such a surprise! My mother is not a very old lady, boys, but the first thing I noticed was the whiteness of her hair, and the deep furrows on her brow; and I knew I had helped blanch that hair to its snowy whiteness, and had drawn those lines in that smooth forehead. And those are the furrows I've been trying to straighten out.

"Lastnight while mother was sleep ing in her chair, I sat thinking it all over, and looked to see what progress

hadn't straightened them out-and-I-never-shall! never!

"When they lay my mother—my fair old sweetheart—in her casket,

there will be furrows in her brow; and I think it a wholesome lesson to teach you that the neglect you offer your parents counsels now, and the trouble you cause them, will abide, my lads, it will abide!"

"But" broke in Freddie Hollis with great troubled eyes, "I should think if you're so kind and good now, it needn't matter so much!

"Ah, Freddie my boy," said the quavery voice of the strong man, you cannot undo the past. You may do much to atone for it, do much to make the rough path smooth, but you can't straighten out the old furrows my laddies; remember that!"

"Guess I'll go chop some wood mother spoke of, I'd most forgotten," said lively Jimmie Hollis, in a strangely quiet tone for him. Yes, and Ive got some errands to

suddenly remembered Billy Bowles. "Touched and taken! said the kindly captain to himself, as the boys tramped off keeping step in a thoughtful, soldier-like way.

And Mrs. Bowles declared a fort-night afterward, that Billy was "really getting to be a comfort instead of a pest; guessed he was copying the captain, trying to be good to his ma; Lord bless the dear good man!"

Then Mrs. Hollis, meeting the captain about this time, remarked that Jimmy always meant to be a good boy, but he was actually being one now a-days. "Guess your stories they like so rauch have morals to them now and then,' added the gratified

Sam with folded arms and head beat

down said softly to himself, "Well, I shall be thankful enough if words of mine will help the dear boys to keep the furrows away from their mother's brow: for once there, it is a difficult task straightening out the furrows!""-Illustrated Christian

Some Railroad Decisions.

Another United States Supreme Court decision has just been rendered which establishes as fully the right of the State to fix maximum railroad freight rates, as the other decision pubished in a recent issue did its right to limit passenger rates. This suit was brought by direction of the Illinois State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for an overcharge of \$3.55 above the rate fixed by the commission on the transportation of seventy barrels of salt from Chicago to Tuscola.

All facts alleged in the bill were admitted by the company. The company defended on the ground that by its charter the Board of Directors were expressly authorized "to establish such rates for conveyance of persons and property on railroads as they should from time to time by their by-laws direct and determine, and to levy and collect the same for the use of the com-The amount charged was the pany. regular tariff rate established by the directors. The company claimed that the law limiting it to the rate estab-lished by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners was invalid, because it impaired the obligation of the contract contained in the charter.

The United States Supreme Court holds that as this power establishing rates was to be exercised by by-laws and as all by-laws must be conformable to the Constitution and laws of the State, there was no contract that the company might charge anything in ex-

cess of the rates established by law.

These two decisions covering the questions of passenger and freight

rates should be a permanent settlement of the whole matter in this State.

The court of common pleas of Philadelphia has just rendered a verdict of \$5,000 against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in favor of Mark Specker, a commercial traveler, who was ejected from a railroad train in November, 1881. His ticket was an excursion ticket, the time for which had expired. It was accepted by the first conductor on the route, but the second refused to violent rain-storm, from exposure to "Boys," he said, "I've been trying which he took a severe cold. It was every day of my life for the last two claimed by the defense that the Pennsylvania road was not liable, because the plaintiff was ejected while upon the Northern Central road. But it shown that they were both practically under the same management. Judge Biddle charged the jury that the ejec-tion of the plaintiff, under the circumstances, was an outrage, and the only question for them to consider was the liability of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

A Matchless Match-Making Monopoly.

The last Congress removed the tax on matches in spite of the urgent opposition of the Diamond Match Company, which, owing to recent combinations, almost monopolizes the match manufacture of the country. Its resistance to the removal of the tax was entirely selfish, as its continuance in ured the combination against competition. After the first of July next there will be no tax on matches, and the Company has for some time been making extensive preparations to maintain its hold on the production of matches and on the pocket of consumers. In the West it is buying up and closing small factories, having already done the same in the East. It is reported to have purchased all the pine timber lands in the Michigan markets; it owns all the patents on improved match-making machinery, and is prepared to buy up all new inventions, and it now claims to be in position to keep matches at the present price in spite of the removal of the tax. Well, it may do so for a time, but it will hardly be able to continue long to "corner" the enterprise, inventive ingenuity and pine timber of this vast country as well as to force submission to extortion. The business is "protected" from foreign competition by a tax of 35 per cent. ad valorem on imported matches; but the love of com-petition and fair dealing among the public, and a desire of a share in the large profits of the combination among capitalists are pretty certain ere long to give to other manufacturers a share ed, but not with a lead paint. It will stand the weather, but not the bees.

stand the weather, but not the bees.

Mr. T. F. Moore—Why are they called "carrenter" bees?

"they face was very peaceful, and business, to run another man out is about equally successful.

"Her face was very peaceful, and the expression contented as possible, but the furrows were still there! I matchless match-making menopoly.

S1000 REWARD VICTOR

A full line of Dairy Implements for farm or factory
VT. FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

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

lmar4t

Evening Express,
Pacific Express,
Mail.

arrives ._

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

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Passenger Time Table.

GOING NORTH STATIONS. NO. 1. NO 3. NO. 5. NO. 7.

Grand Rapids_Lv. Cadillac Ar. Cadillac Lv. Traverse City_Ar. Petoskey " Mackinaw City "	7 45 AM 12 05 PM		3 15 PM 3 30 "	10 10 " 11 00 "
	GOING			
STATIONS.	NO. 2.	NO. 4.	NO. 6.	NO. 8.
Mackinaw City Lv Petoskey "" Traverse City "" Cadillac Ar.			7 20 AM 8 25 "	1 05 🛦
Grand Rapids Ar. Grand Rapids Lv.	7 00 AM	4 00 PM 8 20 "	12 05 PM 4 35 4	5 45 44 6 10 44 10 55 44 1 00 pp
Kalamazoo Ar. Kalamazoo Lv.	9 00 44		7 00 "	2 52 "

No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No 8 leaves Mack naw City daily, except Saturday. All others trains daily except Sund-y. Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos. 5 and 6 between Cin-cinnati and Grand Rapids, and sleeping and chair cars

between Grand Rapids and Petoskey also Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos 7 and 8 Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City. A. B. L A. B. LEET, Genl Pass. Agt.

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

	NY&C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way P
Le. Grand Rapids	_ 8 00 AM	4 25 PM	5 00 AB
Ar. Allegan	9 17 "	5 40 "	8 10 "
Ar. Kalamazoo	_ 10 15 "	6 40 "	11 40 "
Ar. Schoolcraft	_ 10 50 "	7 22 "	1 40 Pe
Ar. Three Rivers	11 18 "	7 52 "	2 45 "
Ar, White Pigeon	11 45 "	8 20 "	4 50 "
Ar. Toledo	_ 5 35 P M	2 45 AM	6 45 AR
Ar. Cleveland	110 10 "	7 05 "	9 10 P
Ar. Buffalo	9 55		
GOING	NORTH.	NY&C	7 40 "
GOING	NORTH.	N Y & C Express.	W =
GOING	NORTH.	N Y & C Express. 12 25 AM	W =
GOING Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland	NORTH. NY&B Ex & M 12 45 PM 7 35 "	N Y & C Express. 12 25 AM 7 00 "	Way Pr
GOING Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo	NORTH. NY&B Ex & M 12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM	N Y & C Express. 12 25 AM	Way Fr
GOING Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon	NORTH. NY&B Ex & M 12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 "	N Y & C Express. 12 25 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 40 PM	Way Fr. 3 50 Pm 9 50 AB
GOING Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers	NORTH. NY&B Ex & M 12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 " 6 28 "	N Y & C Express. 12 25 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 40 PM 4 05 "	Way Fr. 8 50 Ph 9 50 Ah 10 00 Ph 8 45 Ah 10 00 "
Le. Buffalo	NORTH. N Y & B Ex & M 12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 " 6 28 " 6 58 "	N Y & C Express, 12 25 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 40 PM 4 05 " 4 34 "	Way Pr. 8 50 Ph 9 50 Ah 10 00 Ph 8 45 Ah
GOING Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Schoolcraft Ar. Kalamazoo	NORTH. NY&B Ex&M 12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 " 6 28 " 6 58 " 7 30 "	N Y & C Express. 12 25 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 40 PM 4 05 " 4 34 " 5 05 "	Way Fr. 3 50 Ph 9 50 Ah 10 00 Ph 8 45 Ah 10 00 " 12 10 " 1 40 Ph
Le. Buffalo	NORTH. N Y & B Ex & M 12 45 PM 13 45 PM 14 01 AM 6 00 " 6 28 " 6 58 " 7 30 " 8 40 "	N Y & C Express, 12 25 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 40 PM 4 05 " 4 34 "	Way Fr. 8 50 Pm 9 50 AB 10 00 Pm 8 45 AB 10 00 " 12 10 "

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R.

Corrected Time-Table-April 22, 1883.

TRAINS WESTWARD. No. 2. No. 4. No. 6. Pacific Pass'g'r. Express. Express. Express.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

No. 1. No. 3. No. 5. Atlantic Express. Express STATIONS.

All trains run by Chicago time.

Nos. 3 and 6 da"y. No. 5 daily, except Saturday.
All ether trains daily, except Sunday.

†Traines stop for passengers only when signaled.
Pullman Palace cars are run through without change between Chicago and Port Huron, East Saginaw Bay City, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Toronto, Montreal and Boston.

GEO. B. REVE,

Traffic Manager.

S. B. CALLAWAY.

General Supermatendent.

E. P. KEARY, Agent, Schoolcraft Mich.

The Railroad Companies Influence and Corrupt Legislatures.

HARRISBURG, March 1.—Ex-Judge Jeremiah S. Black instructed and amused for over two hours to night the Pennsylvania senate judiciary general committee and about as many more men as the senate chamber would hold. Lieut-Gov. Black, Attorney-General Cassidy, Secretary of the Commonwealth Stenger, and Chairman W. C. Hensel were attentive listeners to the eloquent jurist's argument and funny illustrations in support of Senator Gordon's anti-discrimination Among the most prominent railroad men present were John W. Davis, assistant to the first vice-present of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, and John K. Cowan, counsel for that company.

Judge Black discarded formality and

spoke in a sociable, conversational way, "There is now," he said, "an irrepressible conflict between railroads and their adherents on the one side and the rights of the people to the use of their own public highways on the other. I believe that the Gordon bill ought to pass, but I don't mean in its present shape, as there are omissions and inadvertances about it. When the constitutional provision which this bill proposes to enforce was proposed in the convention there was no animosity or bitter feeling against railroads. Those corporations were well represented and defended there. Mr. Cuyler represented the Pennsylvania railroad. That corporation caused his election The next greatest corporation in the State had its own president on the floor, Mr. Gowen. If either of these gentlemen had been able to point out a single letter that was unjustly harsh or severe upon the railroads it would have been stricken out by a unanimous vote. Neither of them suggested that the rights of the railroads were about to be endangered. It was argued there, however, that some of these railroads having been chartered with certain privileges, could make rates to suit themselves. "I hold that a railroad charter with-out a reasonable limit to charges is

The road is not a public highway if the managers may charge what-ever they please. This was settled as early as 1831 in the first great railroad case that ever came before the courtsthe case of Bonaparte against the Camden & Amboy Railroad company. To say the State cannot save the people from such extortion and fraud, is to utter a preposterous absurdity. the right of eminent domain the State always has the power to abate a mo-You can regulate the railroads just as you can hack drivers. The opinion of Judge Waite in the case of Mann against the State of Illinois is unanswerable and settles that point completely. Mr. Gowen says the railroads have great power with the courts. 1 don't know how that is, but really they are weak and powerless in any issue that brings them before the people. For every millionaire they have made a thousand paupers; for every man they've done a favor to they've cheated ten thousand, and these are the things that will be remembered in a popular issue. There's nothing in the Lord's Prayer more correct than the seventeenth article of the constitution. Does anybody pretend that railroad companies have a right to monopolize not only railroads but other business be-

"Does anybody believe free tickets a good thing? I believe that any member of this Legislature could be influenced improperly by a free ticket. These tickets may be worth to legislabusiness from \$100 to \$500 a year. Now, would there be any difference in principle if Mr. Robins came up here with cash enough to go around and give that money to each member? While you're at it don't permit any judge, especially any judge of the supreme court, to take any such accommodations. I think the judicial integrity of the country should be like Cæsar's wife—not only chaste, but un-impeachable. The railroads ask you to stop short when you come to something hard for them to bear. A tavern keeper indicted for keeping a disorderly house knows he's guilty. His friends and customers are about to be called up as witnesses. He knows that he will as witnesses. He knows that he will be convicted if they all tell the truth. He has given them many a free drink and he promises them abundance of free rum in future if they stop a little short of telling the whole truth. These railroad people think that the whole commonwealth was made for them They tell you what they're going to suffer if justice be done. Their unlawful profits are to be curtailed, and that's their objection.

sides and fleece the country?

'I don't doubt their contempt for the constitution is sincere. They've proved it in many ways. A mighty banker before the lord came up here from Philadelphia to carry through the Legisleture. lature a bill that would give the cor-poration that he represented four million of the State's money, to which that corporation had no more right than the wolf has to the mutton that it slaughters in the light of the moon. Certain persons got a little startled at the methods he adopted. A committee asks him tion of legislators was very wrong. No, he didn't know any such thing. 'What,' they exclaimed, 'don't you know the constitution forbids it?" 'O yes, he replied; I know there's a lot of stuff in the constitution about that but then constitution about that, but then nobody cares for the constitution that I know of. That was the training he got on that subject by his masters before he left Philadelphia, and now his masters make use of the same argument against this bill." Judge Black then read a paper which he had addressed to the New York Chamber of Commerce, embodying his views upon certain phases of discrimination. "If you heard or read Gowen's speech," he proceeded, "you know how gladly he said he would aid in putting certain persons in the penitentiary, if the attorney gen-eral would only take the proper steps.

"I think his complaints were well founded, but he did not tell the whole truth. He didn't tell how he got a monopoly on the sale of coal at Phila-delphia. If he had just told us how many hundred million he had taken from the people over and above what he had a right to, we might have been better able to judge whether the Standard Coal company was much better than the Standard Oil company. In the Town of York there are 100,000 tons of coal consumed every year. The consequence of the freight charged upon these coals is, the consumers pay \$1 more than the coal sold for in Balti more. It ought to be \$1 the other way so that makes the actual discrimination \$2 a ton, or \$200,000 a year at that | Jefferson.

one town; and this is not to keep up the railroad companies but to swell the colossal fortunes of the directors. believe that the Reading Railroad blackmails the property and the wealth alike of the city of Philadelphia to an extent that is appalling. I can't give you figures but I trust that Mr. Gowen will be called upon to do so. The only way to stop these outrages upon the public is by a prohibition with a penalty. Mr. Gowen and Mr Roberts don't want to go to the penitentiary, and they'll never go there. Pass a bill like Gordon's and the next morning every railroad man in the country will wake up just as honest a man and as good a Christian as you or I.

After two hours of talking Judge Black submitted himself to be catechized by Davies, Wallace, Stewart, and others.

Mr. Gowen of the Baltimore & Ohio told the committee that he would not deny in his speech the power of the Legislature to enforce the provisions of Gordon's bill. Much of Judge Black's argument he would admit to be sound law and the rest he would sa be sound law, and the rest he would assume to be right for the sake of argument. He proposes to fight his battle solely upon the question of public economy.—Chicago Express.

A Profound Secret.

"Can you keep a secret, Daisy?" asked Nell Clay of her younger sister.
"Yes, indeed," replied Daisy, trying replied Daisy, trying to look dignified.

Nell bent down and whispered some-thing in Daisy's ear, to which Daisy clapped her hands and cried, "O

goody!"
"Remember, its a profound secret," said sister Nell. Daisy ran off to school, feeling very important, and overtook Conny Trav-

ers on the way.
"Oh, Conny" she said, I know something awful nice!"
"What is it.!" asked Conny, opening

her eyes very wide.

"Oh, I musn't tell," said Daisy, screwing up her lips. "Sister Nell told me this morning. Its a profound se-

"Oh my!" said Conny, "eau't you just tell me?" "Nell wouldn't like it."

"She wouldn't mind me," pleaded Conny. "Won't you never, never, never, tell?"

whispered Daisy. "Never, 's long as I live!"
"Honest and true?"
"Truer'n steel!" declared Conny.
"Well Sarah Bell's father is going to

give her a piano for her birthday to-morrow, but they wouldn't have her know it for anything until she comes home and finds it in the parlor."
"How splendid!" exclaimed Conny.

"It's a profound secret," said Daisy. A few days later Mrs. Bell called up-

on Mrs. Clay.
"I suppose Sarah was surprised and delighted about the piano," said the latter. "She was delighted enough," was the

reply. But she wasn't a bit surprised.'
She heard it at school." "That Conny Travers must have old," said Daisy, indignantly, after Mrs.

Bell had gone home. "But who told Conny?" asked sister

"I did, but I didn't suppose she'd be mean enough to tell."
"And I didn't think you would," re-

"Well, children," said Mrs. Clay, "it's an old saying that if you can't keep your own secret nobody else will keep it for you. If you remember this it will say you you great deal of the this it. will save you a great deal of trouble." s an older sentence that I like much better," said sweet Aunt Peace from her window. "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth, keep the door of my lips."—The Myrtle.

Milk Better than Meat.

The habit of drinking milk with food in lieu of water, as have many country people in warm weather, is not considered wholesome, from the fact milk in and of itself is food, and should be treated as such. Persons who wish to introduce milk more largely into their diet to take the place of meat (and fresh meat partaken of once a day is quite enough for the reasonable demands of any hardworking man in or out of doors) will do well to make one entire meal a day of milk, with oatmeal, wheaten grits, whole boiled wheat, rice, corn or Graham mush, or bread. Although milk is as drinkable as water, it should be taken as food instead of drink, so as to receive the action of the salivary glands upon it, which form a very important part in digestion. The value of milk as food cannot well be over estimated (it is in the majority of cases altogether underrated), and the different ways in which it can be used are almost without number. If one is really desirous of making the most of it, he can very quickly learn of the delicious soups and puddings and vegetable dishes that can be pre pared largely of it. Indeed, with plenty of milk, eggs and fresh vegetaods he adopted. A committee asks him if he didn't know that corrupt solicitations have not only in abundance, but variety, one can live most healthfully and deliciously. Eating fresh meat two and even three times daily—so many slices from some dead animal's body; really is it not being almost as bad as a cannibal?-Mary Wager Fisher, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Hominy and Arnica.

An old darkey came into an Austin drug store with his head bandaged up and groaning as if every bone in his ody was broken.
"What's the matter?" asked

"We have had the bery debble of a time, me and de ole woman, battering each other with de chairs and sich."

Well, what do you want?" "We needs some anarchy. Dar aint no anarchy in de house. De bottle got smashed in de fuss, and de anarchy spilled all ober de floor.' "If you had more harmony in your house there would be less anarchy, marked the drug clerk, smiling, as he

filled a small bottle of arnica.

"You am right, boss. Dat's jes
what de fuss was about. De reason we needs anarchy is bekase dar was no hominy in de house, and dat's why de ole woman hit me wid de chair."— Texas Siftings.

WHEN angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, one hundred.

The Difference.

The following article, going the rounds of the independent press, contains some good points fully in the line acknowledge the revolution it defects. of Grange thought and action for several years past:

Railroad Company-Mr. Farmer I acres of your farm for right of way to locate and run my road upon, for which I will allow you what it cost you and a fair per cent on your investment. Farmer-But, sir, I can't take that

sum. Land is worth double the original cost and interest. I must have my price or I can't allow you to appropriate

Railroad Company—Åll right; there is a way to get it. I shall apply to the government to exercise the right of eminent domain, and it will condemn your private property to public use, and it, not you, will fix the price.

Farmer—Then I may have to yield,

but I will see you again. The land is condemned, the railroad company appropriates it, all costs are thrown upon the farmer, and he gets about half price for his ten acres. A year passes; the parties meet again.

Farmer—Mr. Railroad Corporation, I

shall have to appropriate about ten of your freight cars to haul my grain, hogs and cattle to market, for which I will pay you the cost of transportation and a fair rate of interest on your actual R. R. C.—Why bless your Granger soul, we can't do business that way. We

shall have to charge you what the traffic will bear, and our rates are established. You must pay our prices or haul your products to market with your team. Farmer—All right. There is a way

to make you transport my property at fair rates. I will see that legislation is

upon your products, your labor, or your tombs of the Pharaohs.

is a public necessity, and your franchise was granted for public was Admit that the cars, the locomotive and the rails are private property. I propose to ask the government to exercise its right of eminent domain and in the exercise of such use. It is a poor rule that works but one way.—Bulletin.

How to Make a "Best Bedroom" Comfortable and Cozy.

Embroidery may be used in the bed-room on bed hangings, bed spreads, covers for bureaus and wash-stands, sash curtains, bookcase curtains, and for splashers back of the washstand. Bed spreads may be embroidered elaborately on India silk with years of work in them, and they may be embroidered simply heavy, linen sheeting. These bed covers may be washed almost as easily as a linen sheet, and are suitable for people of moderate means and fit for actual use. At present, bed spreads are made long enough to come up over the low pillows, covering them com-pletely, thus doing away with the use of pillow shams, which were always an offense. Bed spreads are now woven with colored lines and borders for those who wish color but cannot have the embroidery

Chintz is pretty, cheap and suitable for many a simple bedroom. If embroidery is used for bed cover, or bed hangings it must harmonize with that used in other parts of the room, with the embroideries on the bureau or about the wash-stand.

A window box in summer outside the window is little care, and adds not only cheerfulness to the bedroom. but

s an ornament to the outside of the nouse and a pleasure to the passer-by. Every bedroom should have a place for at least a few books. Don't think the best bedroom needs only a Bible, a prayer book and a book of religious meditation. These need not be omitted, but let there be a few books of light, easy reading, the last poem, or good novel to come before the afternoon nap

of the tired visitor. Let there be a table or desk large enough to write or work at. The table or desk may or may not be ornamented, but it should be large enough to be comfortable, and a homely table covered with books and writing materials has a homelike look that is better than ornament, for it means use, It is not hospitable to compel a guest to write his letters home on an unsteady writingease resting on the knee with a spring inkstand placed insecurely on the window-ledge. Let there be a table desk, with penholder, pens and inkstand freshly filled. A moderate supply of

useless courtesy. I have gratefully in mind one hos tess, who, beside the needful writing materials, vase of flowers, and pleasant book, remembers always to put in the guest's room a small work-basket with needful sewing materials and a button hook. This is really luxury when home comfort holds fast to home art.

paper and envelopes may also prove not

I have said nothing of chairs. There should be one large and strong enough for any man's comfort, and one low enough for a child. They may be what you please, if strong and unpretentious. The old-fashioned rush-bottomed chairs are good for common use in bedrooms, but let them be made comfortable with cushions of chintz, matching in color the bed and bureau ornamentation.

A screen is very useful in a good-sized bedroom. It may hide the bed by day, making it more like a sitting-room. It may screen off a portion as a dressingroom. It is picturesque wherever you put it, and can be folded and placed behind the door at night if you wish. As for the walls of your room do not think you must cover them at once with something. Wait till you can buy a picture you know is beautiful. One can always go without, but to face a poor thing daily and be sorry you bought it, is hard.—Demorest Monthly.

IT is as impossible for the Grange to prosper and grow in a community where the people know only what they learn through their political papers, as it is for a farmer to harvest a crop, when he has neither prepared the soil nor sown the seed.

to alienate them from the state will taking the child's hand, the old man this attention to they should look up to as a sure protector, and love as a second father. Withnor sown the seed.

Dynamite.

We may denounce dynamite with ing in the arts of offence and defence. As gunpowder and rifled cannon and railroads chan ed the former methods again the balance of power, reducing still further the supremacy of brute force and mere numbers. Great armies and vast cities are indeed a sou ce of weakness in dynamite war fare, furnishing as they must most vul-nerable points of attack for its wholesale destruction. A barren rock in the secret mountains of Switzerland, with its dynamite laboratory and convoys by air or land, may set at naught all the standing armies of the proud Ger-man empire, and drop an annihilation upon its walled cities at any hour by night or day. At this moment a single wayfarer, with dynamite in his pocket, throws the cities of England in greater terror than would an army of a hundred thousand men landing at Dover, with only the ordinary weapons of guns and sabres. A handful of hunt-ed, homeless nihilists are able to terrorize all the Russ ans, forcing its emperor to live the life of a fugitive, and making his very coronation a problem of chance. Jupiter with his lightnings was scarcely more a master of the ancient world than is the mob with its bomb of dynamite, the avenging

fate of modern monarchies. At first glance the dynamite bomb seems an implement of fiends, but a closer view discovers in it a potent minister of good. All triumphs of science and invention work inevitably in the end for the people. It is these scientific victories which have made had to compel you to do it.

R. R. C.—No, you can't interfere with "vested rights," nor can you compel a man to sell, or nire the use of his private property for any price less than he chooses to ask. Can the law set a price the world, and the great mass would be but cheap material to build the tomor your products your knew are represented. the populace of to day other than the slaves and chattles of the ancient civi-Every ,advance in science has given the people Farmer-Is your railroad private an add tienal hold of the sceptr of power. Sometimes by an increase of R. R. C.—Of course it is our own private enterprise as much as farming is yours, and we have as good a right to charge all we can get for service, as you in machine, sometimes by an increase of the general wealth, as in the case of the steam engine, the loom, the sew ing machine, sometimes by a multiplication of the me ns of destruction, as Farmer—Very well then: let us see.

Transportation of persons and property

in the invention of gun-powder, cannon and firearms, making a single man often more formidable than a phalanx of an ient swordsmen. Every increase in the destructiveness of weapons of war has brought increased respect and importance for the indi-vidual war-maker. Thus the poorest nmilist with his dynamite is an object of that right to condemn your private of more consideration from the Czar property to the public use of transport-ation, and it, not you, shall set the price thousand serfs of the olden time armed simply with staves and forks. As a direct consequence the case of these poor malcontents will be more heeded

an it has been heretofore. Not even proud England can escape the alternative. She may resist for a time and try her laws of excessive rigor, but at last she will come to respect this hidden force and find it wiser and cheaper to cultivate the Irishman's good-will than his ifl-will. Thus it will be found when the first mad outourst of murder and destruction has cleared away, that there will follow throughout the world a more ready disposition on the part of governments to listen to the petition of the humblest classes of the community, and see that no burdens of unjust laws are maddening them to revolt. The consequence will be an era of comparative peace and good-will, greater stability and less frequent revolutions in govern-ments, and the eventual abolition of standing armies. This consummation can evidently be achieved most direct ly by some agency like the perfected dynamite bomb and electrical battery which will make great armies useless, make them mere targets for destruction en masse, instead of reserves of strength. In the future, little corps of engineers with telescope, batteries and baloons will take the place of the lumbering armies of the past and finish in a few days, perhaps hours, what in olden times would have been thirty years' war.

These effects will be observed whereever the dynamite wave reaches; horror and attempts at repression at first then the better counsels of disc etion and humanity, and at last a genuine recognition of the brotherhood of the despised classes and the sincere purpose to relieve their estate and remove from them all unjust discriminations for it is increditable that all this dis centent, unanimity of outery, should appear through all Europe without some serious justification in bad laws. It is not human nature to wince without pain; and in all ages the common people have been more ready to accept and endure impositions than to rebel without cause against fair and equal institutions. It is a weakness in all governments to favor the rich at the expense of the poor. Monarchies are avowedly governments of privileges for the few; and eyen republics cannot c unteract the tendency of power to gravitate to the powerful. Here is Now York which has been a hundred years perfecting its system of free institutions, and yet how many of its laws discriminate against the poor in plain defiance of principle? For example, a few days ago some poor boys in Avenue "A." were arrested and fined or tossing a ball on Sunday; if they had possessed horses and carriage and the services of drivers and footmen they might have rolled through the streets in grand style and get their due airing in and recreation without interference; but having simply muscle and a ball, that came under discrimination. A wealthy publisher like the proprietor of the Herald may print and issue his paper on Sunday, thereby adding thousands of dollars to his already overflowing treasury; but the poor man who wishes to eke out his meager subsistence by catching a few fishes off the docks, is interdicted by the stern majesty of the Sunday law A score of similar cases might be cited. So accustomed indeed are the public to such discriminations that scarcely are aware of them: and greater numbers probably entertain unconsciously the notion that a poor man fishing, leaping, jumping, tossing balls or quoits, is a more wicked violation of Sunday than a party in silk, satin and broadel th bowling along the boulevard in a splendid turnout. Happily the case is not one to call for the interposition of dynamite, but the discriminations are irritating to the classes discriminated against, and tend

out such regard from the humblest. from the great mass of people, no government can stand in enti e security. to hunting out statue books all traces shall have to appropriate about ten of war, so this new agent has shifted and especially such as tend to keep up t: e old antagoni ms between the poor and the rich.—Home Journal.

Punctuality.

"Always be ready at least five min-utes before a specified time," was the excellent advice given to a pupil by a rather stern though first-rate tutor; and this advice taken and conscienor when the service has begun.

waiting for fully half an hour; and that statements should not still, though old married people, contheir friends never to be sufficiently regretted; and making their enemies Bulletin "chortle" malignantly.

An officer, invited by an eccentric maiden aunt to wait upon her at a certain hour, forfeited a valuable gold watch because he arrived five minutes late; the stern old dame brooking no delay, and bestowing the gift on another relative instead.

We pity the condition of the struggling young doctor who, being sent for in great haste by a certain millionaire, delayed five minutes, and found, on arriving at the house of the patient, that anything in the milk line. One meal another M. D. had entered before him; thus suicidally damaging his own prostream, and myself and family find pects at the beginning of his career.

Five minutes before the hour, and you have matters in your own hands; two minutes after it, and you are left out in the cold: as the lady felt who drove in a cab to the last train, and arriving two minutes late, had the pleasure of a ten mile drive in a dull winter night, with twenty shillings to pay at the end of her journey instead of two.

There are some people who are sys tematically late for everything, irritating their households in a remarkable degree, and always finding themselves in a flurry and bustle. The newspapers are full of accidents, heedlessness being the cause, and as often as not, unpunctuality merely in minutes. There is no virtue so necessary in the young as punctuality. Habits grow upon people, and it is as easy to cultivate habits of regularity and exactness with regard to ime as it is to cultivate cleanliness or honesty. A young lady staying at a friend's house in the country was amazed to find that the eldest daughter of the house never came down in time for breakfast, but always half an hour late. Her astonishment was increased

soft-hearted mother—now sixty-five still rises when her daughter enters, and offers her the chair! In our opinion, silliness could not go further, and we feel sorry for both mother and daughter the last a slave to habit; the first a slave to her own offspring.

Reverence has long ceased to be a eature of the age; but we would counsel parents to cultivate by every means in their power habits of punctuality in their children from very early years.- $Chambers\ Journal.$

Chubby and his Grandfather.

No wonder that little Chubby's feet vere never slow to follow grandfathdad's steps. Granddad was a little deaf but he generally had ears for all Chubby's movements. There was an occasion, however, when granddad did tatter is, "If his land is exhausted he not hear the patter of the little feet should plow no more than he can following him so closely. It was on a certain rainy morning when he was what he called "treating conscience." should plow no made that he call thoroughly manure. Seed is clover and grass and let it rest, and that field will not only pay well for tillage. but say had been, for since Chubby came size rich also." And then keep it rich, to fill his heart with thoughts of love, do not run it with grain until again he had been wonderfully preserved from the fangs of his evil appetite. It was fair time and granddad felt to lodge for half an hour in his favorite corner in the Nine Pins. Chubby was, he thought, away very busy with "father" and the pigs. So off he went impelled by the force of an unholy appetite.
"Right glad we are to see you!" was

the hearty greeting from landlord take hold of the plow himself; he beswire. "Come in, come in; there,s your old corner all ready for you, and suggests. Well, he furnished, out of him own pocket, two fine libraries of the course of the cour an old friend or two quite eager for a chat. What shall I draw you?" "I'll begin with a pint of bitter beer,

said granddad, fumbling in his waistcoat pocket for some silver. "And Chubby take some too!" said a silvery little voice at granddad's elbow, feeling in his pinafore pocket for a far-thing he had treasured up for many days

Chubby from landlord and others present; but granddad had only tears at nis command.

Eh! landlord, he said, shaking his head sorrowfully, we're fools to think we're only followed by the youngsters in the ways that are good! Their lives

Foot and Mouth Disease.

Rumons having been circulated-for And it will be well for our legislators to heed the warning that comes to us from Europe, and to give due diligence from Philadelphia to the London Times sets the matter at rest:
The Duke of Richmond's

statement that foot-and-mouth disease in cattle prevailed in this country has attracted attention and denial. Dr Gadsden, a well-known English veterinary surgeon, now resident in Philadelphia, who has been cattle inspector both Governments, writers that being in constant communication with all parts of the country to detect such diseases, he deems it his duty to contratiously acted upon through life saved the young man much trouble. If people would act generally upon this oldfashioned maxim, a great deal of worry, bustle and annoyance might be avoided. Five minutes before the hour would which were immediately quarantined more, from the steamer Nessmore, in enable Mr. B. to catch the early train for foot-and-mouth disease. One died in time; whereas a minute too late leaves him on the platform lamenting. Five minutes before their usual hour for rising on a Sunday morning would prevent Mr. and Mrs. B. and a whose returned to England, the infection in string of little B.'s coming into church either in the middle of the first prayer mals, and thus giving rise to the report. Dr. Gadsden says that in former years, That was an awkward predicament in which poor Mr. P. found himself—namely, five minutes too late for his marriage—minutes which seemed to marriage—minutes which seemed to late for his marriage. the marriage party, and especially to pated. According to all obtainable in-the bride, like hours of torture. Strange formation the disease is entirely un-that such a mischance did not cure known in the Western States, whence him of unpunctual habits; yet it the bulk of the cattle exported to Eng-proved unavailing, for that gentleman land are brought direct to the shipping and his wife kept the company invited to meet them at their first dinner-party that it is but an act of simple justice upon until careful inquiry had been tinue the same evil usage—causing made. He is convinced that investigation be ordered the report will be found to be unsupported by facts.-National

The Cheapest Food Used as a Luxury.

There is no arguing upon taste, as what may be found most palstable to one person may not be relished by another. To my own liking Ayrshire milk is the mo-t palatable of all milks, but Jersey cream is more palatable to me than Aryshire milk, and I prefer a Jersey cream thinned with milk to milk one of the most satisfactory of foods. When we regard cheapness, palatability and comple eness of nutriment, milk stands pre-eminent among foods, and its consumption among roots, and its consumption could profitably and pleasurably be increased five fold. While supplying a New England village with milk some years ago—a village of welf-to do people-my surprise was great to find that the average consumption was just one pint daily to a family; a quantity less than is consumed by any one of my own family. But to the public milk seems to hold the phenomenal position of the cheapest of foods used as a luxury .- Dr E. Lewis Sturtevant.

Farmers Should be Readers.

We know that farmers often claim that they have no time to read. This is not always true. Indeed, it is true only when they don't want to read. No workingman has more leisure time than the farmer. There is not one day in ten, even in the busiest season, that he could not find one hour to devote when she discovered that the too indul- to study, and during at least one-third gent mother, instead of remonstrating of the year he could spare two hours with her daughter on this unpleasant habit, actually rose from her easy-chair as the girl came dawdling down and offered it to her!

"armers' boys have abundant time for reading and stud. This will seem wild language to some of our readers, Upon being asked the reason of this but we know what we are writing curious leniency, the mother said that about. We know all about farm life, it was "no use finding fault with Maria; and we know that any smart, ambiof course she would grow out of it!"

At the age of thirty, Maria still time for study as he needs, if he only tries. And we know that every farmer can find, on an average, more than one hour a day to devote to acquiring knowledge.—Kansas Farmer.

Those farmers who are constantly grumbling because they cannot make both ends meet, that farming don't pay, and are continually threatening to sell out and engage in some more lucrative occupation, may get a hint from the following excerpt, and profit thereby if they have the faculty of making the application. "It is good profit to raise 300 hundred bushels of wheat from ten acres, but when it takes thirty acres to raise that amount, it is raised at a loss. So it is with cater's; there they were, from early morning until bedtime, the echo of granding farmer making four year old seers worth from \$60 to \$80 each, and his neighbor's, at the same age, not worth over \$25 to \$40." His advice to the should plow no more than he can will not only pay well for tillage. but To tell a little secret granddad was it will furnish manure, if rightly manvery fond of drinking in his time. I aged, to make another field of the same and draw him nearer God and heaven, exhausted, or the latter eng of that land will be worse than the first.

VERMONT has an ex-Governor that is worth having-Redfield Proctor, of Rutland, and President of the Vermont Marble Company, the largest marble firm in this country, if not in the world. Besides, he is a successful farmer, and is not afraid or ashamed to his own pocket, two fine libraries of several thousand volumes each for the use of his workmen. Recently he has had a very fine marble soldiers' monument made, as a present to Cavendish, his native town, to be set up, unveiled and dedicated Decoration Day. While he was Governor—1878-79—he set in motion reforms by which scores of ays "gainst fair time."

A boisterous laugh greeted little to escaped taxation, was put into the list, and wealthy railroads, insurance list, and wealthy railroads, insurance and other corporations help bear the burdens of taxation, to the great relief

OCCASIONALLY touching the latches, cks and hinges of the doors with a are echoing ours in bad and good licks and hinges of the doors with a equally alike. To think I've led my drop of kerosene or a little tallow from Chubby's feet in the paths where mine have often strayed. Landlord, no offense, I'll pay for the beer, but I'll not and quiet shutting of the doors and drink it. Come, Chubby lad, old grand-dad'l follow your leadings to-day;" and, taking the child's hand, the old man this attention the doors and latches

Pepartment.

TWO PICTURES.*

MARY E. MILLER.

Just out from the noisy city's din,
Away from its hurry and rush,
There's a beautiful spot we will visit to-day
The breathe of its calm holy hush.
Here are shaded valleys and sloping hills Tall hemlocks and whispering pines,
The brightest of flowers, the greenest of ferns, Dark grasses and soft drooping vines.

Here are gravelled drive-ways, broad and Winding through carpets of green;

Here are narrow footpaths enticing our feet Past lakelet, and fountain and stream. 'Tis a beautiful spot, this holy retreat, Where sadness and silence regain, And the marble headstones gleaming white, Speak of loneliness, anguish and pain.

Let us pause at this mound where a granite shaft,
Towers high mid the leaves above.

A beautiful offering of free h cut flowers.

Tells of a fond parent's lov.

Tis said that each Sabbath, the whole year through, through,
In sunstance or cold or storm,
Fair flowers are laid by a father's hand,
O'er his darling's sleeping form.

You admire and praise, but I stop and ask, Do we live for the spirits fled?
Do flowers on the coffin or mossy grave Bring peace to the silent dead?

Can a heart so seemingly tender and fond,
Do ever an unkind deed? Does love for his darling prompt ever thought For the little ones suffering in need?

II.

' Mother, dear Mother," the voice was weak, And came from a couch of pain,
"Mother, wont Father come home to-night;
Shall I never see him again?"
The mother raised her drooping head,

At her darling's pleading tone, But the only answer her lips could frame Was a low heart-stricken moan. The night was wild and bitter cold. Outside the snow fell fast,
And few, though muffled in beaver and fur,
Dared brest the winterly blast.

The streets were descried; the alleys were dark;
The busy city was still; But the sheltered inmates of palace homes Scarce heeded the dark night's chill.

In one of the narrowest, darkest lanes, Stands a hovel, lowly and mean;
And scarcely less drear than the outer wall
Is this wretched home within.

The walls are low, and dark and bare, The curtainless windows are small, And light burns dim on the broken stand Casting wierd shadows o'er all. "In Heaven we never shall hunger more Nor suffer from winter's cold,

Nor suffer from winter's cola,

For no one can rob us of hope or joy,
Up there in the Savior's fold.

I long to see father and say good-by,
Ere I cross o'er the river's brink;
But when I get home, I'll ask the dear Lord
To save my father from drink."

All night that mother in anguish and fear, Her lonely vigils kept.

And when morning dawned, her suffering child.

In dreamless silence slept. But where was he, whose promise in youth Told oft of future most fair? A slave to that deadly maddening cup Whose end is but death and despair!

A desolate home, and a broken heart, To the drunkard's wretched wife, But to him who wrought this cursed work, A tranquil and prosperous life. He may rear a monument, tall and fair,

And wreath it with blossom and bud, But this terrible truth breathes from flowers Our price is the price of blood.

*A saloon keeper. living in one of our large cities, carries each Sabbath to the grave of his little child, a bouquet of green-house flowers.

The Coming Vacation.

Dear Nieces and Nephews: As June, redolent of roses, is fast slipping away. I suppose you are looking forward to a not distant vacation. Children, I notice, go hurrying by

with bright expectant faces that plainly index coming pleasure. But many of the youth have a preoccupied air that is not so easily deciphered. But as the days grow longer and invitations accompanied by gilt-edged programmes begin to arrive, it occurs to us that this pecular demeanor is engendered by the near approach of commencement. And now that we think about it, the very air seems full of the festal preparations that are going on around us. Only a few days more and many will celebrate with appropriate ceremony their completion of a course at school or college, and may this first foundation stone they are laying be the begining of a noble structure, that when complete they will be proud to contemplate.

If any of the Nieces and Nephews are numbered among those who "finish," I hope they will let us have a peep at their essays or orations.

Ellen, I think "Aunt Nina" knew the fate of your "May offering" but I do

And about stopping Will "in his headlong career." Now I am anxious to have him continue, and as for his capturing the Department that rests with you contributers. Remember, "To the Victor belongs the spoils."

Hoping Mr. Printer will not make as many mistakes in this article as in my last one, in June 1st issue,

I remain your AUNT PRUE.

June 10, 1883.

COFFEE FOR FLOWERS .- A lady of San Francisco lately received some plants from Mexico, and with the plants came the advice to fertilize them with coffee and coffee grounds. This was done, and the results so satisfactory that the same treatment was tried by us all. Our Worthy Brother has lost a on roses, and the effect was a healthy and vigorous growth, and more and better flowers and of richer colors.

A LANSINGBURG firm has almost completed a paper steamboat for a Pittsburg Company. Its length is twenty feet. It has seating capacity for twenty-five persons and a carrying capacity of three tons. The sheathing is a solid body of paper three-eighths of an inch thick. A bullet from a distance of four feet neither penetrated nor made an abrasion in it.

IT seems to the workers at the Rural Grounds that nobody that speaks from experience will advise people to pick off the first potato beetles (parent beetles) by hand in order to save work later on when the eggs hatch out. We tried this plan thoroughly last year, and our readers may remember the several estimates made of how many were thus gathered and destroyed daily. But it seemed in a great measure a loss of time It is true enough that if all the parent beetles are destroyed, there will be no grubs, and this is just what we tried to do. But this is impractica ble. A large proportion at any given time are concealed under the soil while others are creeping from place to place, not to speak of those that come from neighboring premises. In spite of our care in destroying the beetles and eggs, myriads of grubs appeared, and we were at length driven to use Paris green the same as in previous years. When writers advise us, as many have when where advise us, as many have done, to gather the beeties by hand, we want to tell them that if they would practice this advice for one sesson they would feel ashamed to offer it the next.

Quality of Milk.

The first drawn portion of milk yielded by a cow when milk is considered to be of a very different quality from that o tained toward the end of the operation, the former being of particularly watery consistency, while the 'strippings' are nearly pure cream, the improvement in quality gradually and constantly progressing as the milking proceeds. This points out what a practical advantage could be effected in the saving of time and trouble. With the tview it has been suggested that the first milk of each cow should be milked into a parate yessels. In this manner the poor milk, suitable for cheese making, and the richer milk intended for butter, are brought into the dairy already sepa-

Care of Wagon Wheels.

The severest strain in the cart or carriage comes upon the wheels. The felloes especially are exposed to alter nate mud and drought, according to the prevailing weather. The paint soon wears off, and the wood absorbs the water from every mud puddle through which the vehicle is driven. In a dry time the wood shrinks and the tire gets loose. The remedy is a new setting of the tire, and a bill from the blacksmith. It is much cheaper to clean up the carriage occasionally, and give the wheels a dressing of linseed oil as hot as it can be put on. The wood will absorb a good deal of the oil and will swell the rim so as to make the tire tight. It will prevent the rotting of the wood and make long lived wheels. When the wheels have soaked up all the oil they will take put on a good coat of paint .- American Agri-

THE REAPER DEATH.

OTIS-Died at her home in Dansville, Sister Areneth Otis, aged 49 years, a member of Grange No. 54. Dearly beloved by a large circle of friends, words but poorly express our sympathy for this thrice bereaved family. We know but cannot fully realize their irreparable loss. As an expression of our love for our departed sister, it is ordered by this Grange that our hall be draped in mourning for sixty days, and a copy of this memorial service be sent to the bereaved childred, entered upon the Grange record, and a copy be sent to the Grange Visitor for publication.

Yes we miss thee, sadly miss thee, And we drop the falling tear; But we hope again to meet thee, When our work is finished here. Dansville, May 7, 1883.

EGGLESTON - WHEREAS, Death has again entered our circle and removed from our midst our worthy and respected Sister ELLA EGGLESTON; therefore,

Resolved, By the members of Rockford Grange No. 110, of which the deceased was a member, that we extend our heartfest sympahty to our brother, whose heart and home has been so suddenly desolated, and to the mother and the brothers and citera who mother and the brothers and sisters who are left to mourn her loss. And may the Great Master above have in his special care, the in-fant thus early left without a mother's love and care.

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for ninty days, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Grange, a copy furnished to the family of the deceased, to the Grange Visitor and Rockford Register for the Change Visitor and Rockford Register for the little that the contract of the Change Visitor and Rockford Register for the little that the contract of the contract of the change Visitor and Rockford Register for the little that the contract of the change Visitor and Rockford Register for the little that the change Visitor and Rockford Register for the little that the change Visitor and Rockford Register for the little that the change Visitor and Rockford Register for the little that the change Visitor and Rockford Register for the little that the change Visitor and Rockford Register for the little that the change Visitor and Rockford Register for the little that the change Visitor and Rockford Register for the little that the change Visitor and Rockford Register for the Change Visitor Rockford Register for the Change Visitor Rockford Register for the Change Visitor Rockford Roc ford Register for publication. Rockford, Mich., May 5, 1883.

KEIFER-Died at her residence in Wyoming, Mich., March 31, 1883, Sister MARTHA J. KEIFER. Sister Keifer was an old resident and one of the first Patrons of Wyoming Grange, No. 353. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and a memorial page set apart for her on the records of the E. A. BURLINGAME, Sec'y.

KENT-Died at her residence in Watson, Allegan county Michigan, on May 1st, 1883. Sister JAMES E. KENT, a worthy member of our Order, in the forty-seventh year of her

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our Sister, and of the still heavier loss of those who were nearest and dearest to her; therefore,

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of our departed Sister to say, that in her removal from our midst, we mourn

that in her removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our regard, and we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased in their great affliction.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial

of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of our departed friend, that these resolutions be spread upon the Journal of the Grange, and also sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

for publication. Watson, Grange hall, May 5th, 1883.

HAMMOND .- Died in Trowbridge, April 22d, 1883. Sister Hammond, aged 38 years. This Sister was a worthy member of Trowbridge Grange, and won many friends among us by her gentle ways. Her death is lamented good wife, and our Grange a Worthy member. Resolved, That as a token of respect, our Resolved, That as a token or respect, our Charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, a copy of these resolutions spread on the minutes of this Grange, also a copy be presented to the husband of the deceased, and sent to the Grange Visitor for publication. Trowbridge, May 31st, 1883.

EVANS.-WHEREAS, Lake Grange, No. 84, has been called upon to bid farewell to our dear departed Sister, JEMIMA EVANS, who Stencils, Dies, and Stamps. died May 10th, 1883. Therefore. Resolved, That our Grange mourns this

great bereavement, and that our hearfelt sympathies are hereby extended to friends and relatives of our Sister, and especially to the bereaved husband, Brother J. H. Evans, and the shouth, has been the adoption of the shouth in some leading to the shouth in the shouth in some leading to the shouth in some his little motherless boy. Stevensville, May 28th, 1883.

GRIGSBY .- WHEREAS, On the 26th day of April 1883, the great Master above saw fit to remove from our Grange by death, Sister HEADQUARTERS ELLEN GRIGSBY. Therefore,

Resolved, That the members of Trowbridge Grange, deeply mourn the loss of so valuable a member of our Order.

Resolved, That to our bereaved brother whose pathway through life is thus clouded by the loss of a kind and affectionate wife, this Grange extends the hand of true symathy.

Resolved, That in memory of our departed
Sister, our Charter be draped in mourning for
sixty days, this memorial be entered on the Grange records and a copy be presented to the bereaved Brother. Also sent to the Grange Visitor for publication.

ENGLISH .- The inexorable Reaper Death nas again visited South Boston Grange No 175. gathering to the final harvest, our Worthy and beloved Brother Edson English, who, after a long and painful illness, on May 20th, fell like a shock of corn fully ripe, aged nearly 82 years. His erect form, cheerful visage, and hopeful spirit, that was wont to cheer us in our fraternal gatherings will long be remembered, so will also his faithful, useful life, so bered, so will also his faithful, useful life, so gathering to the final harvest, our Worthy and worthy of emulation. From early life he was a consistent follower of Christ, and a member of the M. E. church. He was married more than 60 years ago, and his aged companion survives him, as do also three sons and two daughters; while one son has passed on before, For six years he has been with us in the Grange, and here, as in all other relations of life, he was faithful.

As christian, Patron, "husband, father, He did na fail his part in either.'

He removed from his native place Tunbridge, Vt., in 1840, to the home where he has since lived, and where he has since been prominently indentified with the growth and prosperity of the town of Boston and county of Ionia.

Resolved, That we extend our earnest sym pathy to the bereaved family, and also that this notice and resolution be placed upon our records, and a copy be transmitted to the Grange Visitor for publication.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Previsions.

DETROIT. June 13.—12:35 P. M.—Flour, firm. Wheat, dull; No. 1 white, \$1.09½ asked; June, \$1.09½; July, \$1.10½; Aug., \$1.12½; Sept., \$1.14½; Oct., \$1.16½; No. 2 white, nominal; No. 2 red, \$1.17; rejected. 7; No. 3 white, 85. Corn, quiet; No. 2, cash, 57½@57½. Oats, quiet; No. 2 white 47 asked; No. 2, 44.

 Flour.
 Wheat.
 Corn.

 Rec'pts.
 1,815
 19,076
 4,285

 blip'ts.
 375
 1,466
 503

Groceries.

New York, June 13 .- Butter, firm, fair inquiry; western, 11@22; Penna. creamery 2: Cheese; 4@11½. Sugar, dull, nominal. Molasses. steady, quiet. Rice steady, fair demand. Coffee, dull, weak. Tallow, steady, 7 15-16. Western eggs firm; 17@17½c. CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT.

 Sugar, stand. A....
 8½
 Butter, dairy.
 14@16

 granulated...
 9½
 ex cream'ry
 19@20

 Dried apples...
 9@10
 fresh white,
 8@9½

 Potatoes, E rose
 55@05
 Eggs, fresh.
 16@16½

 Wool, fine. w'shd...33-35
 Beans h pick...\$1.50-2.25

CLIGAGO, June 13—Hogs—receipts, 24,000; fairly active; steady, unchanged; light, \$6.30@6.70; mixed packing, \$6.35@6.70; heavy packing and shipping, \$6.55@6.95. Cattle—receipts, 4,000; active, firmer; exports, \$5.90@6.15; good to fair, \$5.00@5.50.

A Sound Business Principle.

Blow Loud and Long if you wish to make a demand for an ordinary article, out if you have something of superior merit no noise is needed. Intelligent people will surely find it out in time. This fact is demonstrated by the quiet but constant growth of ZOA-PHORA.

It began life twelve years ago under the name of "Woman's Friend." Without puffery, simply on the good words of those who have used it, it has made friends in every State in the Union. Not a cure-all, but a gentle and sure remedy for all those complaints (no naming needed), which destroy the freshness and beauty, waste the strength, mar the happiness and usefulness of many Girls and Women. Testimonials concerning this medicine, or our book on "Diseases of Women and Children" sent gratis. Every woman. especially mothers, should read them.

Address R. Pengelly & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

The new Directory of Kalamazoo county' is now ready for delivery. Price \$3. Buy one of the Kalamazoo Publishing Co.

Greenwood Stock Farm.

A CHOICE LOT OF PURE BRED POLAND CHINA SWINE

For Sale at Reasonable Rates. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin. Breeding cock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record. Parties wishing stock of this kind will find Parties wishing stock of this kind will find it for their interest to correspond with or visit me.

B. G. BUELL,

Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich.

15febtf

DAVID FORBES ENGRAVER.



GRANGE SEALS. BAG PLATES, 29 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.,

tion of the shrub in some localities as a hedge plant, for which, where the climate and soil are suitable, it is said to be excellently adapted.



FARM AND MILL MACHINERY,

Mention "Grange Vititor.

O. FITCH

25 South Division Street, Grand Rapids, Mich Most Durable and Neat st Carriages Road Carts, Platform Wagons, Etc., Ever Made. Call and see the New Automrtic Jump-Seat Carriage. Best ever seen here. Change in an instant from single to double seat. Mention this paper

Young Men

WOMEN

KALAMAZOO

Fall term opens Sept. 1. Send for Journal.

W. F. PARSONS, Prest, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

A NOTABLE BOOK.

Thurlow Weed's Autobiography. Agents are wanted in all parts of the country to canvass for the forthcoming AUTOBIOG-BAPHY OF THURLOW WEED. This is a most interesting work, embracing numerous anecdotes of Mr. Weed's early life, and, later, givactes of Mr. weed searly life, and, later, giving many curious facts representing the inner political history of the country during the half century when this influence was so powerful. An immense sale is expected. Send for

circulars and terms to agents HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. 99 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.



All is not Gold that Glitters, But you can buy Furniture cheaper in Grand Rapids than in any other city in the United States. I sell at retail bedroom suits made of hard wood, imitation walnut, wood top, three pieces, \$18 00, \$19 50, \$22 50, \$25 00, \$26 00 pieces, \$18 00, \$19 50, \$22 50, \$25 00, \$26 00, \$30 00, \$33 00. \$34 00, and upwards, all well made and nicely finished. Parlor Suits, seven pieces, price. \$45 50, \$55 00, \$60 00 \$.50 00 and upwards. Upholstered Chairs and Patent Rockers. Bed-Lounges from \$14 00 to \$25 (0 each. Common Lounges \$7 50 and upwards. A large line of week. upwards. A large line of wood and marble top Center Tables and Stands, Extension Tables, &c Ratan and Camp Rockers and all kinds of cane and wood seat Chairs, Mat-tresses and Springs, Wardrobes Bookcases,

tresses and Springs, Wardrobes Bookcases, House Desks, and many other articles too numerous to mention. N. B.—Office Desks and Tables made a Specialty.

Any person vishing to buy Furniture at wholesale or retail, can save money by giving me a call or corresponding. I am doing a strictly cash business, and can sell goods from 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper than any person can who sells on time. Send me your orders, and they shall receive prompt attention. I am well and shall receive prompt attention. I am well and favorably known as a business man.

WM. A. BERKEY, NO. 71 CANAL ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. un 1t Mention Grange Visitor.

BUTTON, After 33 years



experience as a su cessful Dent-ist, and for 13 years occupying the same office.

Please call before going elsewhere.

R. Button, Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

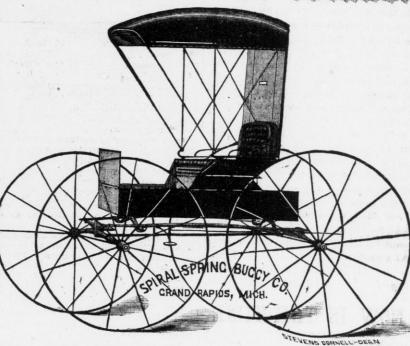
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WOMAN'S FRIEND. Without puffery, simply on the good words of those who have used it, it has made friends in every State in the Union.

NOT A CURE ALL But a gentle and sure remedy for all those complaints (no naming needed), which destroy the freshness and beauty, waste the strength, mar the happiness and usefulness of many Girls and Women.

Diseases of Women and Children' sent gratis. Every woman, especially Mothers, should them. Address R. PENGELLY, M. D., 116 Walnut Street. KALAMAZOO, MI KALAMAZOO, MICH.

WONDERFUL SPIRAL.



THE EASIEST RIDING CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD.

The Spiral Improved and Perfected.

Absolutely free from tilt or side sway, and the only Buggy in the World that the Spring can be adjusted to ride as easy for one man as three. Can be changed in a second. Our Buggies warranted entire for two years and the Spring for Ten Years. Ask your DEALER for them, and if they haven't got them, write to us direct for Price Lists, Cuts and Catalogue, which will be sent free to any address. Insist on seeing a Spiral before you buy, and you

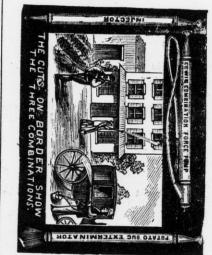
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Business College, 37 North Ionia St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

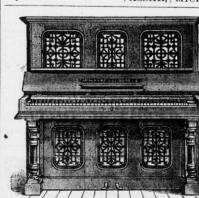
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As a Hand pump there, is no Superior.

With the Injector and the spray attachment we have a combination of useful articles need-ed by eveay farmer whether his specialty is stock, grain, fruit or vegetable raising. The insect exterminator will save threefourths your material and very much of labor. In treating potatoes from three to five acres can be efficively treated in a day. For spraying fruit trees infested with insects it stands unrivaled.

Parties not wishing the Combination com plete can have the Exterminator, made of brass, for \$1.75; made of zinc, for \$1.25. will prepay express charges and send the whole Combination complete for \$6.00. Agents wanted in every locality of the State Write us for illustrated circular and terms. A good canvasser can make some money ing an article that will do farmers good. Address, Guilford & Dickinson, Sole agents for Michigan, VASSAR, MICH.



McIntyre & Coodsell PIANO MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 North Ionia St., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Manufacture and sell Pianos at their factory at bottom prices. No middle-men employed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inspection invited. Circulars on application.

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Scourer & Repairer, 31 Kent St., and 32 South Division St.,

We color all the new shades of ladies' garments. Gent's clothing colored or cleaned without skinkage or rubbing off. The best tailors employed for repair ng and pressing Grand Rapids, Mich. Mention Grange Visitor.

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Lewis Combination Force Pump. Farmers, Read This

GREAT BARGAINS IN

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Where farmers will be supplied with the very best goods at lowest possible prices.

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Empire Reapers, Mowers, and Twine Binders, The Howe front and rear cut mower. PLOWS. Wiard's Iron and Wooden Beam Chilled

Plows, and Wiard's celebrated Sulky Plow, with all repairs for the same. THRESHING MACHINERY. The celebrated "Minnesota Chief" Separa-

tors, with horse powers and farm engines. "Victory" Vibrator, the best separator in the

HORSE RAKES AND CULTIVA-TORS. "Tiger" and "Favorite" Horse Rakes, "Climax" Cultivators, together with all kinds of smaller farm tools and implements. Repairs

for all ktnds of machines sold by them. Do not conclude purchases of tools, implements or machinery till you have taken prices

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Farmers Take Notice! PLOWS.

Mention the GRANGE VISITOR.

We will furnish to the Grange or any one more of its members one or more of our

New Improved Chilled Plows

in order to introduce them this year, complete at the extremely low price of \$6.50 guaranteeing satisfaction. Don't be humbugged any longer with high priced plows.

Try Them and be Convinced.

CARD.

C. G. Luce, of Gilead, Mich., says:—
"The Plow I purchased this spring of the Jonesville Iron Works, Jonesville, Mich., gives good satisfaction, and I cheerfully recommend it to all who want a plow.' And he advised us to make mention of it in your paper that the farmers might have the benefit of a first-class plow for a very low price. Address,

JONESVILLE IRON WORKS, Jonesville, Mich

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

Fifty cents' worth of ALABASTINE wil cover 50 square yards of average wall with two coats: and one coat will produce better work than car be done with one coat of any other Lieparation on the same surface.

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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 acre, and upwards.

1,000 acres of timbered lands of best quality for fruit growing or general farming, situated

for fruit growing or general farming, situated along the line of the C. & W. M. R. R., between Stevensville and Bridgman stations.

These lands have but recently been placed on the market, and consist of some of the most desirable land in the State of Michigan, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers at \$10 to \$25 per acre, on favorable terms.

2,000 acres of wooded, hill and vale, on the

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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

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Farm Harness, white trimmed, Breeching, Round Lines, Rum straps, Spreaders, etc. complete......\$29.00
Same without Breeching...........26.00
 Double Light
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 The same nickletrimmed
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 Buggy
 Harness, with round lines, white trimmed
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 We also make a fine Nickle Trimmed
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All orders received under seal of Grange will be attended to at once and goods may be re-turned at our expense if not found satisfac-tory. Address all orders to

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Largest Stock in the City of
HATS, CAPS, LAP DUSTERS, &c.,
All goods warranted as recommended.
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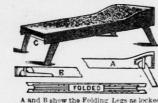
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The "BEDETTE" is a soft, easy spring bed without springs or mattress, which is not true of any other spring bed, whether folding or otherwise, whether cheap or expensive.

It is a delightful warm weather bed, there being only one thickness of soft flexible cloth under the sleeper, thus giving an even cool temperature on all sides, which can be regu-lated to suit the weather by putting the nec-essary amount of clothing under the sleeper. It is a well-known fact that a mattress ab-

sorbs heat through the day in hot weather and gives it off through the night as the tem-perature becomes cooler, thus making it uncomfortably warm to lie on, causing restlessness and often causing disease. Not so with the "BEDETTE;" by leaving allclothing from under the sleeper, he will be comfortably cool in the hottest weather. This cannot be

done with other beds as they must have something on to make them soft.

The "Bedstte" is unequaled for sick rooms, as the temperature can be regulated from below as well as from above, thus obviat ing the necessity of cooling the room by the use of ice in cases of fevers, etc.

No family should be without one at least. It can be folded up to six inches square by its length and is easily put out of the way when not in use and makes a perfect bed in itself when wanted. Weighs only 25 pounds and is strong enough to hold the weight of three heavy men. heavy men.

Do not punish yourselves and children by trying to sleep on hot, musty matresses through the warm weather but procure "Bedettes" and sleep peacefully and healthfully. Price \$3.00. Finished with stain and varnish, 10 cents extra. For sale by furniture dealers everywhere. If not for sale by your dealer we will send to any address on receipt of price. Liberal discount to clubs of one dozen or more.

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This institution is thoroughly equipped, having a large teaching force: also ample facili-ties for illustration and manipulation includ-ing Laboratories, Conservatories, Library, Museum, Classroom Apparatus, also a large and well stocked farm.

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

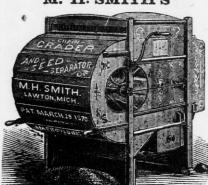
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Tuition free. Club Boarding. CALENDAR.

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Works Established at Lawton in 1860.

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

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

Farmers! you will have an opportunity to purchase these genuine mills, improved this year of my agents.

This is the only Fanning Mill Manufactured 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 debeived 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.

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Custom grinding of all kinds promptly done.
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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 both from one depression in the casting to the other. TOOTH CANNOT SLIP.

Simplicity and Durability.

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 melows it up in such a condition to receive the seed as would not be obtained in going over three or four times with any of the ordinary Harrows. It is also the best seed-coverer in the world.

Ground prepared by this Harrow will yield a larger crop than by any other agricultural implement, because it pulverizes the ground thoroughly, cuts the soil from the bottom, 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

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

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Horse Clothing, Single Harness, Double Light Driving Harness, and Farm Harness,

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All hand made, and of good s ock. Also a
good assortment of Express, Truck, Hack, and
Trotting Harness, Riding Saddles, Bridles,
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Fly nets, Curry Combs and Brushes, Sweat
Pads, Fine Leather Goods, Collars, Trunks
and Traveling Bags in full stock at low prices and Traveling Bags in full stock at low prices Call and examine stock. [Mention Grange Visitor.]

DENNIS L. ROGERS, Successor to Burlingame & Rogers.

Attorney at Law and Solicitor of Patents, TWAMLEY BLOCK,

28 CANAL ST., GRAND RAPIDS Mention GRANGE VISITOR. 7

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REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



nake Cream ery Butter as well as keep it dition until it is marketed. It saves two-thirds the la-bor. No ice is required as it is strictly a cold water re-

frigerator. The cream is taken from the top and is clear of sediment. The most complete arrangement for the Farmer and Dairyman in existence. Agents wanted, Send for circular and price list. McCALL & DUNCAN



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 our work put in by ex-perienced mechanics. Buyers can have the practical benefit of a living spring put into their house, thence to different points for stock by means of

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B. S. WILLIAMS & CO, Kalamazoo, Mich.

German Horse and Cow

This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,060 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and increases the production of eggs It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO, GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBEIDGE ST., DETROIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (leose), price Eight Cents up in 60-lb. boxes (loose), price Eight Cents per lb., 30-lb boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, Ten Cents per lb.

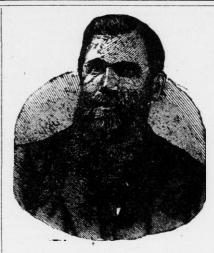
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PIN WORM DESTROYER

In Capsules.

This medicine is put up by the undersigned in bottles and capsules. It is put up in capsules for the reason that many cannot take medicine in a powdered form. In this way it is very easy to take, being tasteless. If taken according to directions the result of the medicine will have the same effect.

This medicine destroys all kinds of worms, including Pin Worms, and is the only eradicator of the Pin Worm known. It is also one of the most powerful Blood Purifiers known. No physic is required after taking this medicine. Also used as a physic instead of pills, being very mild in its operation.

In Capsules sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. In powdered form at 25 cents. age stamps may be sent as payment.

CEO. C. STEKETEE.

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ask your Druggist tor Steketee's Worm Destroyer, and take no other.

[Mention Grange Visitor.]

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