

SEC'Y-W. M. IRELAND, Washington, D. C. GATE-KEEPER-JAS. V. SCOTT, ... Arkansas. CERES-MRS. J. J. WOODMAN, ... Michigan. these are either made with a beak, or POMONA-MRS. PUT. DARDEN, Mississippi. dented. Many gather the ears with FLOBA-MES. I. W. NICHOLSON, New Jersey themselves with forked irons, other LADY ASST. STEWARD-MES. WM. SIMS, Kan with ripples or combs, and this is very

#### Executive Committee.

Executive Committee.	difficult where it is thick. If only the
D WVATT ATENI South Couling	unneur where it is thick. If only the
H. D. BINGHAM. Obio	ears of the corn are cut off, they may be
DR. J. M. BLANTON,	ears of the corn are cut off, they may be carried into the barn, and then in winter beaten out with staffs or flails,
	winter beaten out with staffs or flails,

#### Officers Michigan State Grange.

MC. G. LUCE,	Gilea
O A. N. WOODRUFF,	Watervlie
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TBEAS S. F. BROWN,	Schoolcrai
SEC J. T. COBB,	Schoolcraf
G. K ELIJAH BARTLET	Г,Dryde

of agricultural experience that are offered to him from so many sources, for he lives in a day of enlightened agriculture. This should improve him as a farmer, and as a people, we ought to be growing richer and more prosperous than any other people in the world. A few years ago we found the farmer plodding on his way, unaided and alone, in comparative obscurity. There were colleges and training schools that fitted men for all other professions in life. This was considered indispensable before starting in the corn and chaff with the wind or them. But it was thought that a tiller with fans; a steady summer wind is of the soil did not need training, or educating, - anybody could be a farmer winnowed a second time to make them And so it was for many years, the cleaner as they will be less destroyed bright or ambitious boys were sent to by wevels. And this reaping and gath- college, and the dullards were kept at

residences in the great city are only occupied for the time they are confined by their profession, their business, or the parliamentary season. These being over they return to their country home. This we say has long been true of the English, and also of the French. It comes from the age of learning and culture, the golden ages of Greece and Rome, when Cicero, Virgil and Horace enjoyed their leisure and dignified ease in their country seats at Tusculum, and the Greeks cultivated letters in their academic groves. V. B. Galesburg, Mich., July 7, 1883.

#### "inety Pounds of Milk Per Day.

Cobb .- I have just been readthe VISITOR of June 15th, and I aw an item headed "Who can beat ering in the harvest is the supreme and home on the farm. But after awhile it?"

designed to produce butter. Heifers should be fed nothing but skimmed milk, grass, rowen, good hay, coarse hay, fresh grass, straw, corn stubble, in fact everything to distend and tax their digestive organs, and with n thmore stimulating, before they drop their first calf, than oats or shorts, or similar food. The rule for keeping heifers to make good cows, is rather extravagantly expressed by saying: "A heifer should have a paunch large enough to turn itself around in." Unsightly as they are in such a con-dition, such heifers make the best cows. \* \* \* The rule is to feed just enough of such things as are found necessary to keep the animal in a thrifty, growing condition and no more—the less the better—and never allow a milk or butter animal to lay on fat. Experienced dairyme inever go into herds that are fat and sleek for their cows. They know that the feeding necessary to produce such conditions in milk and butter animals mpairs their power

snugly around the roots of the newlyset plants, and this can be done by a pressure of the hands, or by pressing on bot sides of the plant with the feet. After the plants are set there is noth-

ing more to do until September, except to stimulate to a good rooting in the soil by frequent hoeing, and keeping them clear of all weeds.

#### HANDLING OF THE CELERY.

As the celerv grows the leaves will spread out in all directions, and have none of the white and delicate texture and color of the celery as seen on the table or in the market. To produce this whiteness and crispness the celery needs to be "handled," as it is termed. When the celery is grown in trenches this bleaching is accomplished by a gradual filling in of the trench, at the same time bringing the leaf stalks to a nearly upright position. With the last culture the celery is allowed to get nearly their full growth, after which the plants are "handled" This is done about the middle of September in the latitude of New York. The The first step in this process consists in giving the leaves an upward direction y getting them in one hand, when they are held, while with the other hand the earth is drawn around and pressed closely about the leaf stalks. In doing this care must be taken that no earth gets between the leaf, stalks and upon the tender "head" of the celery plant. When the celery has been thus "handled" it will appear as if in small sidered "head appear as if in small ridges. The plants will continue for a time, when they are prepared for the further work of leaching the celery. This is done in October, after the growth of the plants is completed. Light frosts do no harm to celery but hard freezing is injuricus. The market gardeners either bank up the celery where it grew. or place it in trenches for bleaching. The banking consists in throwing earth upon the sides of the plant, and banking them fairly to their very tops. Celery thus treated will be ready for the table in four weeks. If it is desired to have some ready for use in October, or early in November, then the bank of a portion of the celery may be done a month earlier than the main crop. The bleaching may be more convenient in trenches. For this dig ditches a foot wide, and deep enough to reeive the plants, which are taken from the "handle" rows and placed in the trenches as close together as they can stand. This is usually done in the month of November. The whole is then protected from the cold by a covering of straw or leaves, and this is increased as the winter comes on, and the cold is more severe. If one has a cool cellar the celery may be packed in long boxes in it, the only danger being from a too high temperature. Other methods of storing are known: the main point being to give the celery plants an even and cool temperature.-C. Ellery, in Farmers Review. THE Country Gentleman, in response to a request from a correspondent for a cure for horses which have cona cure for horses which have con-tracted the habit of pulling at the hal-ter, says: "Take a sufficiently long piece of half-inch rope, put the centre of it under the tail like a crupper, cross the rope on the back and tie the two ends together in front of the breast snugly, so there is no slack, otherwise it would drop down on the tail. Put an ordinary halter on (a good one,) and run the halter strap or rope through a ring in the manger or front of the stall and tie fast in the rope on the front of the breast, then slap his face and let him fly back. He will not choke nor need telling to stop pulling back. Let him wear it awhile, and twice or thrice daily scare him back as suddenly and forcibly as possible. Af-ter one or two trials you will see that he cannot be induced to pull back."

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

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ultimate advantage and gain which the plower proposed to himself when he committed the seed to the earth." LAWFUL WORK FOR HOLIDAYS.

and misfortunes.

for mules, horses and asses."

FOR EVERY SOIL AND CLIMATE.

vineyards, wines, etc.,-more than on

any other subject. The Romans had

more queer notions about vines than

the Germans and English combined.

Some varieties they kept all winter in

vessels. He names about 40 varieties

none of which are familiar to us. They

and they knew "that a vineyard newly

planted will speedily decay and perish

if it is not supported by great and

assiduous culture;" that certain

varieties in certain soils needed more

and says a draw cut is the best for

elms and poplar trees, to support vines.

Willows are not good, as they hurt the

taste of the wine. He names ten sorts

He that has not charity merits no

W. J. BEAL.

cradle-scythes or with sickles; and

easy where the corn is thin but most

or bruised out with cattle." For

threshing he prefers horses to oxen,

and flails to either. He would separate

best. "The pure corns ought to be

useful to a farmer, that it would even enable him to turn a better furrow or

dig a better ditch. That knowledge The Romans observed many religious was a power which he can use in his rites and ceremonies and had some business, as well as the lawyer in his festive days. It was the custom, at or the doctor in his. And in proporcertain times of the year, to lead sacrition as he obtained useful knowledge fices around their fields with great he became a better farmer. And as a ceremony and attendance, and afterresult of this improvement the newswards to offer them up to Ceres, or papers began to notice him, and soon some other gods, with prayers that the farm and its interests got a corner they would preserve the fruits of the in the daily paper, and as farming beground from thunder, lightening, came more popular the editor began to storms, mildew, and all other plagues give it more space in his columns. The

the idea got abroad that education was

upshot has been that the vocation of "On holidays they could not wash the farmer has emerged from its obscurity, and worked its way up to a standsheep on account of the wool, but only by way of physic. They were allowed ing among the other useful professions to buy wheat in a market, cut torches, of the day, and now the tiller of the to make tallow candles, to cultivate a soil has his agricultural college where hired vineyard, to purge fish-ponds and his boys can fit themselves for the purold ditches, mow meadows a second suit of husbandry as they would any time, to spread dung, to stow hay in the other profession. Besides this advanhay-lofts, to gather olives, to spread tage to the farmer there is no subject. apples pears and figs, to make cheese, to in which the people are interested, that bring home trees on our shoulders or receives so thorough a discussion, as upon a pack-mule, but we are not alagriculture. There is no phase of it or lowed to carry them on a wagon, nor interest connected with it, but what to sow or plant anything, nor to open has been exhaustively treated by the best talent in the scientific department milk. From the deep narrow pail im-at Washington in its annual report on mersed in cool water to the large flat the ground, nor prune trees, nor anything relating to sowing unless you at Washington, in its annual report on have first sacrificed a puppy, nor cut agriculture. Beside this there are aghay, nor shear sheep, nor bury a dead ricultural magazines and reviews that man. There were no days of vacation send out their monthly and weekly numbers freighted with knowledge of WHAT KIND OF VINE MAY BE PROPER the most successful experiments of scientific experts, on practical husband-Columella wrote two long books on

ry, while each weekly and daily paper with its agricultural columns filled with fresh facts and experience from the farm, goes out with rich lessons of instructions to the innumerable readers all over the land. Added to this are the annual and semi-annual fairs that exhibit the results of practical agknew more than many people of the riculture and stimulate to renewed present day in regard to the evil effects efforts and greater achievements of overbearing. They planted vines in farm life, and finally to ten feet apart and had machines for secure the fullest advantages to marking out the ground with exactness themselves, the farmers have established in their Grange organization, a kind of educational system, making of their lodges training schools, in which they are becoming proficient in the practical affairs of husbandry, and many are pruning than in other places. He de- graduating in the higher departments scribes several pruning implements of their vocation. All these these things considered, give the American farmer pruning. He tells how to plant and the advantage over any other agricultreat chestnut groves, plantations of tural people.

> Here in a country where honest merit and honest labor meet with their full reward, the best will always win the prize, and secure public favor. The

cow that gave such a quantity of milk that out of curiosity I weighed the milk for several days this spring, and she gave 90 pounds per day. She is Alderney and native, and the milk is extra good in quality. I think Mr. Norris of Hillsdale will have to try it again or own up beat. What do you think, readers? Yours fraternally,

JAMES M. DELATOR, Hudsonville Grange, No. 112, June 20th. 1883.

#### The Evolution of Butter Making.

Some 15 or 20 years ago, however, the factory system of cheese making opened the way for the introduction of that master innovation, the butter creamery. This was a new world that opened itself to the invasion of American inventors, and how they did take possession of it. There were patent methods of setting milk, innumerable patent churns, butter-workers, packages, and cans of every conceivable form, patents upon paterts, until no man dare use the suggestions of his own mind for fear of infringing somebody's patent. Terrific was the mental labor in attempting to invent some method for more conveniently and pan that occupied half the milk room and looking like a young pond of milk, every thing was tried in vain to reduce the time to less than thirty-six and forty-eight hours. A genius in Sweden tried deep pans in a pool of ice-water, and he succeeded admirably in reducing the time of separating the cream from the milk to twenty-four hours. This plan was introduced into the United States, and a Vermont Yankee conceived the idea of carrying the system still further, and he submerged the whole can of milk beneath the icewater, and reduced the time of separation from twenty-four to twelve hours. All this simply went to prove that there was one point that mastered the necessities of all others in perfecting the art of butter making. That was the art of butter making. That was based upon the acknowledged fact that cream was a delicate and sensitive substance, and that time was a vital factor in its manipulation. Like the most delicate of gathered fruits, it rapidly ripens and decays. While our inventors were trying to force this separation by various methods of setting milk, the experiments of Europe hit upon the idea of a mechanical method of accomplishing this end. Cream being lighter than the skim

milk centrifugal force would cause the heavier particles to seek the circumference, while the lighter cream would remain in the centre. Thus the gen-ius of man has annihilated time and space, for we saw to-day a little ma-chine, called the De Laval Cream Separator, that could be stowed away in a flour barrel, whirl the cream out of 70 gallons of milk, warm from the question so often asked, "what shall I cows, before it had time to cool. So do to keep my boy on the farm ?" is be- modest and simple was the little con-

I can say I can beat it. I have a thing for which they are to be kept, namely, the making of milk and butter. Meat, not milk or butter, 18 what they will ever after make. They will "take better care of themselves than of their owners."

ish the

"FARMERS err very much when they undertake to keep more cattle than they have means to sustain in the best condition, especially in winter. The result is, their cows come out of the stable in the spring weak and feeble, and struggle through half the summer before they are in a condition to yield milk in quantity more than equal to paying expenses. Dairy cows should at all times be in good condition. They should receive their food at regular intervals; their milk should be drawn at stated hours, and by quiet, gentle milkmen; and they should be reated at all times with the utmost kindness. In short, every means in the power of the dairy farmer should be used to insure their tranquility. Harsh treatment exerts a very injuri-ous action on their milk, rendering it less buttery, and more liable to acidity.'

A TWO-DAYS' sale of imported Jersey cattle was held in New York, last week, at the American institute building. The number sold Thursday-the first day, was sixty-one, and nearly the same number Friday. The surprising rapidly separating the cream from the average of \$955.68 was attained, One average of \$\$5,000, the highest price cow brought \$5,000, the highest price ever paid for a Jersey. The prices paid indicate gowing favor for this breed. They are much above the aver-ages of the last year for short-horns. But it must be understood that many animals went to continue who courd animals went to gentlemen who cared more to gratify fancy, than to get money returns .-- Husbandman.

> ALTOGETHER too many heifer calves from good milkers are deaconed or veal-ed. All such calves should be raised, and by judicious breeding from them a dairy herd could, in the course of a few years, be got together that would yield a profit far greater than that now realized from the ordinary dairy cows, This sacrifice of heifer calves from good milkers, and dependence upon buying to replenish the herd, is suicidal policy.

It is recommended that oats be soaked sufficiently to swell them before feeding to stock. Ground oats are in proper condition at all times, but millers are not partial to grinding cats, and many farmers feed them un-ground. When soaked the husk is partly torn away, and facility of di-gestion increased. Poultry will carefully pick out the soaked grains from the dry when allowed a preference in the matter.

THE round-up of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Stock Growers' Association, whose meeting was held recently at Cheyenne, will extend over a region of country where 800,000 cattle are feed. ing to-day. The association controls 78,000 square miles in. Wyoming and 46,000 in western Nebraska, and it is said that in this region alone 30 mil-lion dollars of British capital has been invested in the last year.

FISH oil or tanner's oil, will effectualv rid your chickens of lice and vermin. Put a good coating on the rocsts and the work is done.

THE most prolific cause of disease among fowls is uncleanliness of their quarters and runs.

2

# The Grange Visitor

SCOOLCRAFT, - - - JULY 15. Hing |- copy, six months, ---Single copy, one year, \_\_\_\_\_ 50 Bleven copies, one year \_\_\_\_ -- 5 00 To ten trial subscribers for three month- we will send the VISI-Iu: -----\_\_\_\$1 00 Address, J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mich. Sample copies free to any address.

INDEX TO THIS NUMBER.

Song of the Corn-Roman Notions of Reaping and Sowing Grain More Advanced than Many Suppose-What Advantages does an American Farmer Possess-The Evolution of Butter Making-Treatment of Jersey Calves-How to Grow Celery.....

How to Save Seed Corn-A Day From Home -Wool Report-English Justice-Emigra-tion to Michigan-Liberty on the Auction Block- The Stock Watering of 1867-68.. 2

Report of the Fourth at Mt. Tabor-Tax ve Prohibition—English Help Commended— Grange Festival—Heads Win-Education is the Key of Success-Opinions of Eminent Patrons—The Demand for Jerseys—Postal Jottings - Notices of Meetings.....

Our Best Advertisement-The Farmer and Politics-Food of the Indians-Telegraph Monopoly-Dr. Hall's Maxims-The Grange for Farmers-Liquor Legisation-A Crisis in Civilization-Who Will Experiment--Changing the Character of Plants-Things a Farmer Should not Do-How to Kill Cabbage Worms...... 4

Report of Brady Grange, No.61, Jund 7, 1883. -Lapeer County Pomona Grange -Subjects for Subordinate Granges - Mistakes of Fathers-How Miss Jenkins Got Out of It-Should a Farmer Take an Active Interest in Politics?-Citizens of Kalamazoo and Vi-

The Return-A Chat with Old Friends-That Trip Across the Country-About Knick-nacks-Things Worth Knowing-Meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Ionia -The Strawberry for Home Consumption -The Law of Variability - A Defense of the Sparrows ..... 

"Let Our Light so Shine"- Subject for Warm Weather-Cousins do Your Duty-The Risks of Bonanza Farming-Studing Farm-ing-Insects as Talkers-A Curious Phen-Owner, Which Netter Will Chromosophics omenon-What Not to Kill-How the Cables were Made for the Brooklyn Bridge-Japan Life in Boats-Under the Willows at Helena-The Markets-The Reaper Death-Advertisements.....

Advertisements .....



In the Jottings of the last number knew how to save seed corn. And we

near as we can. The plan adopted by those who think they know, fails not so much on account of not thinking of the relation of that fact to the character or seed.

we are about to say is to gi What

# stalks that were without ears before growth as to hide the farm buildings in this box to winter his crop of Po-

erence to the perfection of the stalk as well as the ear had continually im-If this plan were adopted we should hear no more about varieties running is well adapted to stock as he has perout and the importance attached to changed seed would be very much diminished if not altogether set aside. We hope and expect our enterprising farmers will adopt this plan and that thing quite as important remains to results will be reported to the VISI-TOR in due time. The Professor told raising as shown by the quality and ed and from our brief acquaintance we us how to apply the theory of selection to seed wheat, but our readers will not can grow good corn and good crops which they have received will prove

#### A DAY FROM HOME.

proved his corn.

In common with the average citizen who is continually making promises to do this, that or the other hing, as soon as he can get time; for the last five years we have been promising and postponing a trip to this place, and that, all the time thinking that a little way ahead we should find time that we could appropiate to this purpose. In the mean time the years have run on and on, and the best resolutions and promises in this direction have mainly gone for nothing. But the other day at half-past one P. M. we set aside office and all other work and in thirty minutes were at the thr.ving village of Marcellus. Here we by appointment met Bro. B. G. Buell. A drive of six miles brought us to Green wood stock farm the home of Mr. Buell for the last thirty years. Although Little Prairie Roude on which this farm mostly lies, is less than twenty miles from our home, we had not been there in more than a score of years and had little recollection of localities or individuals except those we have since met elsewhere at Fairs, Institutes or other public places. Away from any railroad or

village of importance, the farmers of Little Prairie before the days of the Grange proved an intelligent interest in their occupation, and we may add in themselves and their families, by

organizing and sustaining for years a Farmers Club that obtained more celebrity than any other similar institution in southern Michigan if not in the State. This fact alone established the standing of the farmers of that vicinity as above the average for intelligent well-directed enterprise.

Little Prairie as its name indicates has not size for very many large we promised to prove in this issue farms, but its extent is measured that not one farmer in ten thousand by nearly three sections and the land around it for several miles south shall now make that promise good as and west that we saw during a three

hours drive, that Mr. B. favored us with, is of excellent quality, this may be set down as among the best neighaccount of ignorance of a fact, as on borhoods in the State. In this drive we called on the Hon. Milton Gard, formerly a member of the State Board essential qualities of the corn used for of Agriculture. He has a splendid

farm and in proof that he does not

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

the period of fertilization, and by fol- from view until you get right among land China hogs but will come near morning his master said that he them. But this explains only "Green- enough to determine Lext year what wood" and the Poland China pigs to do in this direction. And we think of which we saw the next morning this experiment is of more real internearly a hundred, explains the rest. est to farmers a merally than success Mr. Buell's farm of nearly 400 acres manent water that accommodates 200 acres on the north side of the highway and on the south his farm is counded by a lake. But another be said. Mr. Buell is adapted to stock which they seem to have well improvcondition of his stock. Many farmers are quite sure the school education but comparatively few understand the

business of rearing first class stock, and to succeed in this branch of farming requires a head for the work the University and return to the farm which the average farmer has not; in the spring with broader views and nor will he give the business the pa- all the better prepared to attain some tient sttention essential to success without he has a liking for it.

in whatever direction you go after ready acquired a good education in leaving the house yard, the chances are more than even that the first ani- prophecy. mal you meet will be a Poland China ranging in weight somewhere between five and five hundred pounds, and if Mr. Buell is with you the equally divided between the scratcher time coming when road fences are not fairly begun.

With his liking and knowledge of know of in the State. Both Mr. Buell or a successful business.

Every purchaser of a pig, gets with redations of stock. They say they the animal, if not a certificate of character, what is considered of more not a prediction that the road fence worth, a certificate of right reyal Peland China pedigree as found recorded gone. in the Ohio Stock Register of this favorite breed. From luck or management he has so far been very fortunate, for with an average stock of over a hundred head for several years, he has lost none by cholera, while other herds have been ruined. He keeps his Boston. We give their weekly report stock well supplied with sait, ashes, charcoal, plenty of water, a free range in clover, and shelter from sun and storms when they seek it.

To this as an unusual article of diet a patch of artichokes are added to which his hogs have access doing their own digging through the late fall and winter. He esteems this a good crop costing but little, but highly appreciated by the hogs.

But breeding Poland China swine, is not all the business of this large farm. We went to two corn fields of forty acres each, lying side by side. One had been plowed and prepared for corn in about the usual marrier, anxious seller who will make prices the other field had been pre red wholly with a pulverizer, a new impliment in Michigan farming, which wool. Their needs for actual conwe shall not undertake to describe smption are very small while so little

will be with the culverizer, as that is of no use excep to the large farmer. We hope for a favorable report vext winter from this silo experiment. Mr. Buell as a practical man. recog-

nizing the advantages of education, has given his children oppoltunities of real value.

The oldest son will complete next winter an eight months' law e urse at distinction as a farmer and a citizen. The girls have not been dle, but to Starting out from Mr. Buell's house tell what a young lady who has atends to do, is outside the limis of my

> We have not said all we intended to a necessity than in any other places we

good animals, Mr. Buell has made the and his neighbor Mr. Lawrence necessary plant of registered stock are raising crops without road fences and without fear of loss from the dep-

had a fight for it, but with them it is " has got to go," The road fence has

WOOL REPORT.

As most wool shipped on their own account by the Patrons of Michigan is consigned to Fenno & Manning, of of July 7, 1883.

"The condition of the wool market during the past week has been much as it was the week before, viz.: The volume of sales has been increased somewhat, and, considering that a holiday which usually spreads over the best part of three days has intervened, the amount of business has een large, while prices still continue to favor buyers. Receipts are steadily increasing, and already the offering of new wools represents a full assortment, and is certainly attractive, but manufacturers seem to be in no hurry to buy unless they find some overthat encourage speculation, or happen on some especially attractive lot of

should summon him for absenting himseif without notice. The bench Lord Lausdowne, Rev. F. Goddard, Mejer Hereage, Captain Wyndham, anu Mr. H. Brown) awarded the farmer 53 damages and 53 costs. The 38.00 also charged the same armer man with killing a rabbit. Fined 2s 6d, 7. 6d costs, payable by instalments of 2d 6d a fortnight. So Thomas Smart, the laborer in question (says a contemporary), for the next sixteen state has just issued the Michigan crop weeks will have to keep himself, his report for July. The rain fall during wife, and his five children on the mag ificent sum of 8s 9d a week, or board of health nearly 10 inches and exfifter npence per head, a fraction over ceeds the average for five years by 41/2 intwopence a day. Perhaps Thomas ches and for 17 years, at the Agricultural Swart's best way out of the difficulty college, by six inches. The weather durfficiels of the union workhouse show making it impossible to cure hay or

than twopence per diem.

#### EMIGRATION TO MICHIGAN.

We clip this from a copy of "The opposition which Mr. Zudzense has had siderably more than it otherwise would. o encounter, for the months he has

spent in England, in the interest of the English laborers on the one hand, and back scratched with a stick. In fact some other cause, the farmers of Little glad to present to our readers. We we thought the enjoyment was about Prairie have sooner reached the good think, it will show a great work just

Referring to previous correspondence under the heading, I should like to emigration "boss" of the farmers and employers of labor generally of that part of America, is so eager and for this country in particular were planted failed to grow married couples with plenty of childre

is in most cases equal with married laborers with families. Even agreeing or mechanic, does it not look rather queer that those who are better able to state is 52. live at home under existing circumstan-

ces are more greatly urged to go away I have come to this conclusion since having read an advertisement, inserted in a certain northern county newspaper by the same Mr. Zudzense, that the men and women who are wafted over to America through Mr Zunzense need not expect to become independent workmen for some long time after their arrival, but on the contrary to be treated much the same as slaves, who were at one time bought and sold in that country—barring the lash—*i. e.*, to work for their "tucker," or tommy only, without receiving a particle of wages till the passage money to America had been marrowed from their bones. At any rate Mr. Zudzense's scheme seems to savor, so much of the cheap labor kind for his professedly very benevolent patrons in America that I can't help warning young people in the Eastern

#### JULY 15, 1883.

#### MICHIGAN CROPS.

#### THE OFFICIAL RETURNS TO SECRETA-RY OF STATE CONANT.

The 1882 Wheat Crop the Greatest Michigan Ever Harvested-July Estimates Increase 1,000,000 Bushels-Fruit.

June measured at the office of the state Id be to go to prison, and let the ing the first 11 days of July was showery, him hew to keep his family on such a sum-i hey can. At present Wilt- Much more wheat and grass lodged shire pappers cost considerably more than usual. Complaints of wheat rusting are quite general.

The number of bushels of wheat harvested in 1882, as shown by the supervisors returns, was 32,482,000. The supervisors report the yield machine measure. Fully one-third the crop was Eastern Weekly Press," published at threshed when very damp and badly sprouted, consequently measured con-

It is probable that the yield of wheat this year will be 24,194,000 bushels. about some men and things, but we are admonished by the memory of Grace have not heard of his return to Michi-This estimate is based on the acreage in chances are the animal will be petted one thing n ore I must refer; whether on Saturday the 23rd of June. We exthe influence of the Farmer's Club, pect to have a full statement of the estimate. The wheat reported marketed familiari'y that it epjoys having its the Grange, both combined, or fr.m work done by him, which we shall be in July was 55,562 bushels; in the 11 months from August 1, 13,626,519 hushmonths from August 1, 13,026,519 bushels. The estimates show that from 2,000,-000 to 2,500,000 bushels of the 1882 wheat crop is yet in farmers' hands.

The following are the percentages of the other crops, the comparisons being know how it is that Mr. Zudzense, the with 1882: Corn-acres planted 90; con-Michigan bor gener- lev, condition 94; clover meadows and pastures, condition 109; to get hold of young single men and timethy meadows and pastures, condiwomen or married couples without tion 106; clover sowed this year, condichildren? I should imagine it to be tion 104. Wheat is slightly mjured by better both for the Michigan colony insects. Twenty-six per cent of the corn

Apples promise in the southeastern and to be emigrated away who find it much southwestern parts of the state 51 per more difficult to live in England than cent; northeastern 69, northwestern 75, do young, strong, healthy, single men and the central portion 62 per cent of an whose wages with the Norfolk farmers average crop. The average for the state 61. Peaches promise in the southwestern, northeastern and central parts that emigration, as a system, is benefi-cial, ultimately, to any English laborer and in the northwestern 72 per cent of an average crop. The average for the

"AFTER ali" rem rks the Atlanta Constitution, "the meney made by arming is the cleanest, best money in the world. It is made in accordance with God's first law, under honest and genial it fluences away from the taint of trade or the fierce heat of speculation. It fills the pockets of the farmer at the extense of re other man. His gain is no man's loss; but the more he makes the better for the world at large. Prosperous farmers make a prosperous people. Whatever benefits our agriculture benefits the common wealth."

FRUIT-GROWERS in California complain bitterly f the exactions of the Central Pacific Railroad in the matter of freights. This company has charged Warning young people in the Eastern Counties, through the medium of your Weekly Press, not to be too easer to Weekly Press, not to be too eager to price is still so high that many fruitgrowers are letting their oranges go ungathered. The principle of the company is not to charge on the basis of the service rendered, but of the amount the goods will stand.

as near as we can remember the statement of Prof. Tracy, made at a meeting of Horticulturists in the city of Marshall in March last.

Mr. Tracy is a graduate of the State Agricultural College, and has given to this subject of seed selection, careful attention which, backed by a knowledge of botany makes him as good authority perhaps as any man in the State. But his knowledge of botany or his extensive experience in seed selection is not necessary to a good understanding of the impor ance of a selection of seed grain based on known and generally recognized facts.

That sexes exist in plant life is well understood, and that the pollen from the blossom on the tassel, to produce corn must fertilize the undeveloped corn by contact with the silk of the ear, is a fact that has been repeatedly proved by enclosing the silk end of the ear with a cloth or paper cover to prevent contact of the silk with the falling pollen. The ear thus protected has no corn.

By the usual plan of selecting seed corn the best and earliest ears are saved and cared for according to the experience of the farmer. The corn of these ears so saved has been fertilized by pollen from all kinds of stalks in its neighborhood. The poor and unfruitful as well as the good, and, of course the best conditions have not been met. With this fact before the farmer what is the remedy. Simply to apply the same law of selection that is little rusty; all of it with more universally recognized in stock breed- or less blight from a single grain to a ing.

We bring thoroughbred stock into this country and all know the good results that follow.

As applied to corn the process is simple and inexpensive. First select a few acres of the best corn of your crop, and after the ear is developed, and before the pollen begins to fall, go through the field and cut the tassel from every stalk that has no ear, and from every stalk that has but a small, poor, or imperfect ear, and thus prevent the fertilization of good ears by the pollen from poor, unfruitful stalks. By continuing this treatment for a series of years, the Professor said he ping off Bro. Gard to wend his way had so improved his corn that nearly homeward across the fields we soon every stalk had two good ears thus pulled up at the gate of Greenwood largely increasing the yield. At the

eschew labor it is sufficient to say that we found him in a field of timothy and clover good for two and onehalf tons per acre, pitching hay on a

wagon as though he must. But Friend Buell easily persuaded him to leave his work, get his coat and take a ride with us to the little village of Volinia. Here Volina Grange No. 125 has a hall of its own, not large, but neatly equipped for intended use. For two or three years this Grange though not dead was really dormant because of the fact that while there is no antagonism between the Grange and the Farmers Club, yet many members of one are members of both and they could not find time to give both the necessary attention .o maintian their vigor and value.

The life of the successful farmer is a busy one, and those who appreciate the advantages of associated effort in any direction are not likely to always give to the work the attention necessary to maintain all those conditions essential to permanance. 'ihe work always falls on the few and the few sometimes get weary in well doing. While the Club as we understand has not been entirely given up, the Grange now has more vitality and is in better condition than for several years.

In this ride of a dozen or more miles with only good land on either side we found the wheat generally had a good growth, some of it a whole head, and none of it

showing the bright healthy look which we like to see, a week before harvest, and the prevailing

opinion of the farmers on whom we called, was that while the crop might figure up fairly well in bushels the quality will not be of the best.

Here, as elsewhere, a week of wet weather had delayed having and damaged that which the more venturesome had cut.

Although the latter part of the day was rainy and chilly, with good company and a good borrowed overcoat, we had a very satisfactory ride. Drop-

with such particularity as to give as clear idea of its construction as of its work.

It consists of four independent wheels about three feet in diameter on separate axles, each wheel having a face of about 30 inches, composed of steel have taken pains with their clips will knives  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, running spir- this year reap the benefit of it. The ally around the wheel, some seven or trade in woolen goods has been very eight inches apart. Over all is a frame light during the week, and there is as for the driver's seat, which with the tongue is about all the wood used in its construction. The knives of these broad open wheels when in motion, cut up, or pulverize the ground very completely. The wheels are adjustable in pairs at any desired angle, and on this angle, and the condition of the ground depends the depth of cut of the knives. When rigged for full work it themselves mistaken. requires from four to six horses to draw it over 20 acres of ground in a in the foreign wool markets, and the day.

We said one corn field was prepared for planting wholly with this impliment; which was drawn over it three times, the last time it was closely followed by a planter with check-rower, and I can certify to the completeness of the work, so far as straight rows go to make good that condition.

There was no perceptible difference in th two fields of corn, both were fully up to the average of the corn in that vi-

cinity. This pulverizer when divided becomes two two-horse cultivators, and with these and a Gorham the corn has been worked. As in the preparation of the ground and in the cultivation of the crop the ground has been stirred but about four inches, we can be sure of one thing, if the matured tion reported last week, and is below crop of corn is as good in the field the range of the market here to-day. wholly prepared with the pulverizer

as in the other, then farmers are doing some unnecessary work when plowing six or eight inches deep for corn. Mr. Buell has used this pulverizer nearly two years and likes it. It is designed only for the large farmer, and allows one man to spread himself over a good deal of territory.

Mr. Buell has given some attention to fruit having nearly 2,000 apple trees which some years have given handsome returns. This year his orchard won't cost him much or produce much.

Stock Farm, so named on account during the rainy weather of June in same meeting Mr. Healy, of South Ha-yen related how a neighbor of his had greens set nearly thirty years ago, ply a pit 10x12 curbed up with oak the shillings a week, and having same meeting Mr. Healy, of South Ha-greens set nearly thirty years ago, ply a pit 10x12 curbed up with oak the sented himself for a day to find an-

machinery is running, and they feel that they are masters of the situation. There is more discrimination on the part of buyers in favor of the lightest and brightest wools than we have seen in a long time, and growers who

yet no encouragement for any of the idle machinery to be started up. All indications point steadily to a very cautious and conservative system of doing business during the summer, and buyers and growers alike must bear this in mind and expect no excitement or beom, for if they do, the chances are good that they will find

At pr sent there is very little doing closing rates at the London auctions are firmly maintained at private sales. for the preceding week of this year. farming and we are glad of it. The principal sales have been, of

Michigan and Wisconsin wool, about 325,000 pounds; of Pulled wool, about 377,000 pounds, and of Texas, Territory and Southerr, about 375,000 pounds. Among the sales we note Michigan, Wisconsin, New York State, &c. 250,000 pounds new X Michigan at 34c; 35,000 pounds old Michigan at 35 to 36c.; 10,000 pounds No. 1, 38 to 40c.; 5,000 pounds, No. 2 at 30c. The large sale first mentioned was the transac-

#### ENGLISH JUSTICE.

The Wiltshire Echo an English paper publishes the following specimen of English justice. The Court seems to have been a mixed affair, and from our standpoint taking the matter as lian classes, are a bad lot if these were representative men of the several Simons. classes.

There is a laborer in Wiltshire now engaged in discovering how to In passing we must not overlook keep himself, wife, and five children on Aug. 15. week. The man had been earning

hug all the bright promises of Mr. Zud-zense or any other similar "go between." My advice to agricultural laborers, both married and single, is to join a sound union society and keep at home. Their time is yet to come. Yours Truly,

J. BETTS.

As a business it seems to have been indicated by the extensive arrangements made with railroads for trans- bition." port of truck to northern markets. We don't suppose that truck is confined to water-melons but with this a man's credit are to be regarded. The of freight rates on watermelons in carload lots from Atlanta, Georgia, to longer; but if he sees you at the bildealers in such towns. The small boy sends for his money the next day .of every village who can raise the dimes can now be made happy about Sales during the past week foot up the last of June, and we don't think about 1,750,000 pounds, against about they are all intended for small boys tion in the next number of the North week of last year, and 1,500,000 pounds able for those who engaged in truck to show that woman is unfitted for

> Do not overlook the article from the pen of Professor W. J. Beal. This is the first of a series that should particularly engage the attention of young men, or perhaps we should of England. The Finance Minister lately said, in an official document, that say of young people. Prof. Beal is Canada ought to make her own treatnot a visionary, nor does he talk to hear himself talk. But whether talk- of those who do not understand her ing or writing he seldom loses sight of her wishes."

> For this number we ought to have had a brief report for our Jottings Col umn, of the weather, and condition of the crops from every neighborhood for coming home intoxicated, only the latter period doesn't commence un-where the VISITOR is taken in Michi-til 10 o'clock at night - Philade/phia gan. Who is to blame that we did Chronicle. not have it?

FARMERS in want of pe: manent help for house or farm will find it to true as stated, we think the aristocracy their interest to correspond with Mr. the clergy, the military and the civi- J. B. Zudzense, Cedar Springs. See the letter on the third page of W. S.

> THE Michigan legislative excursionists will start for the upper peninsula

WHAT Barnum lost on account of wet weather in Lansing on Friday he which have made such vigorous plank. He don't expect to get enough other job. He went back to his work day's receipts reaching over \$16,000.

Chief Justice Waite was visited by a Some one has sent us a slip showing topics. He did not care to talk much, reporter to get his opinions on current up truck farming in Georgia, and its but a smile crept over his face when it advantages over all cotton farming. was suggested that David Davis was out of politics "But," said he, "there is nothing to prevent him getting into the growth of the last half score of politics again. Presidential lightning will soon be flitting in the air. Married and settled down you say? Yes, but his wife won't stand in the way of his am-

THE most trifling actions that affect printed slip came a 40 page pamphlet sound of your hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months every important town in all the north liard table, or hears your voice at a tavtogether with names of reliable fruit- ern, when you should be at work, he Franklin.

> equal participation with men in pub-lic affairs not only by her smaller brain capacity, but also by the pecullarities of her nervous organization.

THE Canadian newspapers are disussing the commercial independence ies, "without interference on the part wants, and may not be very careful

Between ten and three are now the fashionable hours for shopping in Philadelphia. Strange coincidence. They are also the fashionable hours

TRUE politeness scorns deception; it has a kind and honest heart shown in kind and honest speech and conduct. Hence if thou wilt be truly polite; first, feel kindly; secondly; act kindly -Ivan Parim.

One of the civil service commissioners says that the people think the government is an almshouse, which can afford employment to those who cannot earn a living in the ordinary employments.

ONE of the Civil Service rules reads: 'No person habitually using intoxicating beverages shall be appointed or retained in office."

JULY 15, 1883.

## Communications.

#### Report of the Fourth at Mt. Tabor.

J. T. Cobb :- The fourth of July celebration at Mt. Tabor we are happy to report a success. Taere were two things which seemed in the minds of many to conspire against it. First, the change of grove first announced to that of Berrien Springs. Second, the inclement weather of the week before forced the larmers to feel as though they must redouble forces to meet pending exigences. However, the usual expression was, there is all and more than we expected. Of the 13 Granges of the county, ten were represented. The meeting was called to order by the president of the day, Bro. Edward Marsh, who with a few well chosen rema ks introduced Bro. Levi Sparks, who proceeded to deliver the opening address in his usual characteristic way which was both instructive and amusing; after which adjournment was taken for the basket part of the entertainment. Called to order at 1:30 P. M. the band discoursed some beautiful and appropriate music. Miss Elia Stevens of Mt. Hope Grange was presented, who had memorized the Declaration of Independence and this she delivered in the most elequent and masterly manner. Miss Genie Mars, of Berrien Center Grange, followed and with a prohibitory law the sellers in Kalamaful appreciation of her part, read in an impressive manner the Declaration of Purposes of the Grange; all of which was very enthusiastically received.

The president then proceeded with the following introduction of the Orator o' the day. "Ladies and gentlemen: in accordance with custom and announcement, we present the chief feature of this occasion, the orator of the day. Ten, fitteen, or twenty years ago had it been announced that a farmer would perform this function the printer would have demanded his pay in advance for advertising and the farmers would have been found at home hoeing their potatoes or making clover hay. Who can measure the contrast. An English nobleman a member of the British Parisment never allows many of his constituents or subjects to behold his face. In passing from Castle to carriage he throws a mantle over his head maintaining the idea that by such exclusiveness there would be entertained by the common people a greater respect for his superiority and position. How different with us to-day. We have with and before us one of nature's tinental Eur; pe. "Right here I wish to tell an penalty for so doing. incident relating to our speaker have a smart son take him home, put him upon the farm and he will than he will in this overcrowded proonly instance of professional acknowledgement that a smart boy was ever retained upon the farm. And perhaps upon this occasion he may drop some hist as to the mystic secret which may ignite in the breast of some rural youths that spark of ambition which under good direction, has in this instance been crowned with marked success.

Then followed a review of our educa- If the farmers of Michigan who are charge of this duty our future as an tional systems which was so full of in- in want of good, reliable help, will Order depends. Whatever else we struction, and food for thought that only stand by Mr Zudzense and give may do, our chief reliance is upon the only thing I can offer that will him their orders I believe he will yet this. Education is the corner-stone. satisfy our people, is our sadest regrets be able to furnish them all the help Education is the key to success."

that we were not provided with a reporter, that it might be given to those who were not fortunate enough to hear

With such a review of the political and tariff status of the country, as time and strength would permit. he closed one of the best addresses the farmers of Barrien county were ever favored with hearing. Strange as the coincidence may seem, nine years ago our worthy Bro. delivered the first Grange speech of his life, outside of his )wn county while but Master of his own Sabordinate Grange, upon those very grounds, from a band wagon. With cur best wishes, we hope that it may not be another nine years until we may hear his clarion voice, again doing honor to this great class, of which he is the worthy and honored representative.

Stevensville, July 9, 1883.

#### Tax vs. Prohibition.

Convince a man against his will and e will be of the same opinion still. I contend that there is less liquor sold to those who make an improper use of it under the present law than there would be under a prohibitory law, I reason from the past, when we had a zoo numbered one hundred and twenty, now less than thirty. Mr. D. Woodman goes upon the principle that all the evils would cease had we a prohibitory law. He thinks that if the Legislature had submitted the question to the people that it would have gene like wild fire-that may be-but that would be but a very short step toward inducing people to abandon its use. In the first place, however much we may desire it, we have no more right by Heads Win-Education is the Key of Success law to say what a person shall drink so long as they do not encreach on others rights) than we have to say what they shall eat.

Mr. W's. comparing my plan to that of a quack Doctor, who could cure fits, is not well taken, the plan is not mine, My plan would be to stop making it, if I expected people to stop using it. I know of no other plan. As it is now the tion to the brains employed. Government encourages its manufacture by getting a large revenue from it. Now is it just, for the people to derive raise enough of a certain kind of crop, this large tax and allow it sold by the a crop which is valuable in the marbarrel, and pass a law prohibiting ket. This crop is check. It presses its use; we must take men and matters forward and presents its claims, check as they are and not as we would like te insists on its rights. It is a prize windeserving more credit for changing the a ward caucus. Cheek will elect a satruest noblemen a tiller of the soil, disease, than most quack Doctor's loon keeper one of the directors of an quack medicines, as nine out of ten agricultural fair. Cheek will effect a courage has found his way to the head to sell liquer now must have some reof the greatest agricultural organiza- sponsibility to enable him to engage in modesty retires in disgust. Check is tions that ever had an existence. A the business, pay the large tax and find valuable for certain purposes, but position of greater honor than any in- bondsmen. Then again everyman that sterling worth is better and should go herited dukedom or lordship of con- now sells sees to it, that ne one else hand in hand with cheek. sells except those who have paid the I am asked would I license a man to Rural New Yorker They are true as which I had from an acquaintance of steal, no, neither would I license him to steel. "Heads win in this life." Not his some two or three years ago. You sell liquor; but I would insist on his he who vielates the laws by early risall perhaps realize the significance and paying a penalty in advance to try and ing; not he who toils unceasingly, and force of the expression, that in time make good the injury such sale may be scrimps and saves. No! heads win in side of the Island where the cows past all of the smart boys were educat. to the public, the difference between the battle, though hands are worn, ed and put to some profession. The the two is that nobedy uphelds thiev- blistered, knotty and callused. Eknow incident is this: After the completion ing, while the participators with the of men who have "succeeded at farmof his education his father takes him by liquor sellers are legion, but who ing," whose success I would not take the hand and leads him up into the under the present law are much surer for myself or my children as a gift, office of one of the most distinguished to be punished than the rogue. If a lawyers of our State, and offers lazy shiftless fellow steals a few bushhis son a sacrifice to the profession. els of wheat, he is sent to prison, (that But he says, "Mr. Woodman you is if caught, which will probably be once out of five times). Now, how about the tax, in this case the trial is a tax to plan more, and work less. make a greater mark in the world, the county of-say one hundred dollars instead of five, then if sentenced for a fession." This is remarkable, as the long term his family becomes paupers than the wages of his hired mon, yes, and are an additional tax on the people. five times more, is not making his Now it strikes me that it would be better for the public to make the thief studies his farm and his farming as when caught work outdouble the value men study astronomy and geology, he of the property thus stolen (for petty offences) on the public highway, or help it. other public works. It is just as difficult to make laws against stealing as it is against selling liquor, both evade punishment by some subterfuge. In the case just mentioned, the man who stole a few dollars worth of wheat gets severly punished, but should he rob the U.S. Treasury, rob a bank, or rob widows or orphans out of their investments in railroad or other stocks by dividing with some shrewd legal gentleman to help him through the courts, he would be riding after fast horses or in palace cars, and would be considered a very eligible candi late for Congress, were it not for the naughty press which knows more about a candidate's character as soon as up for office than his own mother from infancy up.

Yours fraternally, they need. W. S. SIMONS.

Battle Creek, June 25th, 1883.

#### Grange Festival.

Ed. Visitor :- It is a long time since you have received any communication from Galesburg Grange, and were it not that our "State dues" were kept paid up, you might think we, as a Grange, had burrowed up. But had some good fairy dropped you down at the residence of H. Dale Adams, on Saturday afternoon, June 30th, you would have found many members of No.18, and some from Montour Grange, No.49 and other friends there assembled The weather was fine, beyond descrip tion, the house, porticoes and yards were decorated with beautiful plants, flowers and evergreens, and with the pleasant countenances of the host and hostess, evertything conspired to bespeak a welcome.

The usual Grange session was held after which all repaired to the shady yards, with sea s and tables, where we were regaled with strawberries, such as Bro. Adams knows just how to raise. Other good things were not lacking, and last, though not least, ice-cream, equal to Sister Adams' best which is saying enough.

After rambling among the flower and fruit yards, strawberry beds, and green-house till a late hour, each took their departure, wishing that our Grange meetings at Bro. Adams' could be extended as interminably as our Legislative sessions are sometimes, and we would not even ask for a"Rain Road Pass" to go home every two weeks to see our wives and children. As I said before, could you have been so opportunely dropped down there, you would surely have said, 'It was good to be there." "CONFREEE."

#### -Opinions of Eminent Patrons.

It is barely possible that some Paof life or death with the peasant, and trens have heard once or twice that he studied the cow's nature and caterfarming is the most ancient and pered to her wants and humored her whims, trying in all ways to induce haps the most honorable calling of her to give enormous quantities of very rich wilk. If the cow proved obdurate men. Let me add what you may also have heard, that like any other occuand gave only a moderate amount of milk. or the quality of her milk did pation, it ranks high or low in propornot come up to the standard of excell-

ence, she was quickly made into Our Worthy State Lecturer once reasts and steaks. This application of said that our farmers neglected to the doctrine of the survival of the fittest brought it about that only the very best cows were permitted to reach ma tarity. A few bulls were kept for breeding, purposes and they were al-ways self ted with the greatest care. So the Jersey cows flourished and have them. Even the quack Doctor is ner on all occasions. Check will pack abroad. Cattle-breeders began to imtheir fame gradually became noised port them into England and finally into this country. Fearful that the breed of cattle in the Island of Jersey us face to face. And this farmer by only tell on the patients pocket, and if man delegate to a convention, and in the island of an inferior stock, the natural ability, indemitable will and cured, nature has performed it. A man send him to the Legislature or to Con-British Government early passed a law gress. Cheek carries the day while

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Set wheat, oats and barley in round shocks, of ten bundles, and cover with two bundles broken above the band and thrown on the shock one across the other with heads and buts well spread. sending his son to the Agricultural

college. He says "The thicker, the To say that the grass crop is very graduates can be planted all over the heavy and that unseasonable rains State the better." He speaks from a have both delayed haymaking and thorough knowledge of the institudamaged the crop, is to repeat what tion and not from floating, adverse people both in town and in the councriticisms which too many farmers try well understand. In the lower believe, and may I say, half hope are tier of counties wheat is being cut be- life, newspaper reading. fore haying is all done. Our brightest, best educated and

most stirring Patrons are just the In the article published in last number of the VISITOR, "A trip ones to exert the greatest influence for good on the youth of the present across the country." There are some mistakes, some of them of minor importance, but one or two I would like agement given to some worthy young to correct. In speaking of the size of person may very likely be the means Mr. Sexton's farm it reads ten hun of helping him or her to a good edudred, when it should have been two cation. This is within the reach of hundred, an t the name Horgus should every citizen of Michigan, unless he have been Mr. and Mrs. Harger. have feeble health or have to support

> Until the purchase of Florida James town, Va., had the distinction of being the first settled town in the country. This distinction was by that purchase transferred to St. Augustine. The acquisition of New Mexico has given to Santa Fee the honorso long held by St. Augustine, and the inhabitants of New Mexico proposes to celebrate at Santa Fee this month, the 333 year of the settlement of this now famous city.

MYRA

Our Horticultural friends did not get around in time to occupy their place on the fourth page. This we regret though we are glad to give them what we take ourselves, a place on the inside. Gentlemen of the berry business: we shail be glad to give you space to promote the interests of horticulture in Michigan. But we can't fill columns from our own pen-we know too little of the business.-ED.

About the time our readers get this number of the VISITOR, haying will be done and the binder will be in the harvest field. Don't for et the lesson of last year. Shock all grain in round shocks, cap well and save the crop.

That was a happy thought you bit upon when you started the "Postal card Department." It must have been original with you, for I have seen it in no other paper. I hope your readers will make it as brisk as bees in a warm day. Many who are repelled by the idea of a letter, or lengthy article will say their say on a postal card very readily. One item in your last issue, on "newspaper reading" met my views precisely. Let us have , I frankly admit that this is a question more on the same subject. To all who are distressed by worms (cabbage worms I mean.) I say kill under a given time." Could not the them, not by pinching them between national code just as well say, that if the thumb and finger or two sticks they became paupers or professional nor by chasing their wir ged predeces- beggars, in a fixed number of years. ors all around and through the patch witha a breakfast shawl or an apron, out with a decoction of May apple root and tobacco leaves made strong and then diluted with water so as not to injure the cabbage.

Some one writes in the Postal column of the last number of the VISITOR. and says that news paper reading has become a vice, that business is often neglected and indieness encouraged. He also says the only safe way for the newspaper reader is to confine his reading strictly to the most important dispatches and ignore the rest. What think you readers of the VISITOR? What part of our interesting paper shall weignore? Some one ought to come to the rescue of one of the most important features of our every day MYRA.

This is a fast age; young people spend all their income in riotous living, ruin their health, and distroy their constitutions, and unless there is a speedy reformation we shall be compelled to enlarge our prisons, poor houses, and insane asylum. Our leglators, courts and juries are corrupted and the people have lost all respect for, and confidence in them, and are compelled to resort to lynch-law in order to secure the just punishment of criminals. Liquor dealers continually violate the law with impunity, and continue the hellish work of making paupers and criminals and suicides. This nation seems to be on the down grade to destruction. Who will organize and push forward the needed reform for the salvation of our people. REFORMER.

#### Dowagiac, July 12, 1883.

In regard to the insect we spoke of in the last VISITOR, we made a mistake describing its wings. The wings are not so long as the body, and but a single pair on a side, while the butterfly has two on a side. The wings in texture and color are like the house fly, only it has a black spot on each wing, on lower edge, about one-third from top of wing. After June 17th, they had all disappeared, but left their mark. The curled leaves have mostly fallen off, some of the leaves grew to twice the natural size, and the peaches are falling badly, but the trees are improving now, some limbs have no leaves on, we fear they are dead or past recovery. We hope to hear something on this question soon. The insect was quite prevalent in this county and has done much damage to trees,

> Truly yours, AUNT K

ATE

In the VISITOR of July 1st two items among the "J \_\_\_\_\_\_, Fnoticea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, things," relating to the practice of forsign countries this country " Pers and criminals to this country. " this has been a subject of comment among the newspapers of the coup' among one time, and some ask r dore defiantly than enquiringly. W ell, what are you going to do about it? not easy of solution Uncle Sam says, "People of foreign birth shall be eligible to citizenship (say five), that they must be returned to the country from whence they came. If I go to Schoolcraft and work for Brother Cobb ten days before an election, I gain a voter's residence and vote, but if I am taken sick and become a public charge before I have been there one year, Schoolcraft would ship me back to Bunker Hill, for this town to take care of me. Thus we gain a voting residence in ten days, and a paupers residence in one year. Why could not a similar law for the Nation be made to work. QUERIST. Bunker Hill, Ingham Co. Mich., July

THE GBANGE VISITOR.

He carries out his belief, by vigor-

ous speaking in many places and by

A few words of advice and encour-

dependent relatives. Teaching, or

work of some other kind will bring

In my next I shall continue this

W. J. BEAL.

The fact

subject and speak of what constitutes

The Demand for Jerseys.

Jersey cow flourishes, and brings ex-

ceedingly high prices at auction and

private sales. The importation of these

animals is yearly increasing, and so is

that the little Island of Jersey produces

the best cows in the world is said to

have been originally due to the fact

that it was such a poor little place. All

the peasants on this relic of the Anglo-

French empire kept co vs. As there

was about one cow to each peasant, and

as he was mainly dependent on the

product of the animal for his daily

food, he took care to see that this one cow was a good one. It was a matter

About this season of the year the

a good modern education.

the interest taken in them.

money which will help pay for school-

true.

day.

ing.

"Ladies and gentlemen, it is with a peculiar sense of pleasure that I have the honor to introduce to you our distinguished and worthy brother the Hon. J. J. Woodman of Paw Paw, Mich., Master of the National Grange of the United States of America."

Bro. Woodman very humorousiy responded by telling the story of Pat setting the hen on twenty-four eggs, in order that she might spread herself. saying that he did not know that he should be able to wear the vest the president had made for him, yet before he had gone far it was evident he could cover all the fr - aty might ask for. The was one never to be forgotten by the Patrons present or the many others not of the Order. The speaker first gave a historical and comparative review of the first compacts of our Puritan Fathers, mainlargely in the majority, with the exso, suporting the position by able aras a people departed from declared printhe Grange was admirable.

H. BISHOP.

#### English Help Commended.

readers will be interested in knowing wife does not like to meet him as he that, about the 5th of May last I sent passes through the garden gate of his taining that when those compacts to Mr. B. J. Zudzense, at Liverpool, own home, and his children do not were made, the agricultural class was England, for English farm help, (a like his presence, then his life is a man and woman). I also sent a draft failure." pectant view that it should ever remain on Liverpool to pay transportation of Hon. C. G. Luce, Worthy Master said help, and on June 13th, they ar- of Michigan State Grange says, "We guments, and showing that if we had rived at my place and commenced must never forget that, in the lanwork the next day. I am well pleased guage of another: 'the crowing glory striped bugs and over 100 chinchbugs ciples, the restorative power was yet with them, and believe them to be su- of all our work as an Order. is to in our hands, as the agriculturists are perior to any other nationality, as educate and elevate the American faryet in the majority. His reference to their language and manner of doing mer.' This is our right, nay more, it work is nearly the same as our own. is our duty. Upon the proper dis hunters.

Ne doubt some of our readers have seen the words of C. A. Green, in the and accept what these men have lost in intelligence, in knowledge of the ways of the world, of the arts, and of literature. They are dwarfed men in these respects. Simply think more,

The farmer whose time is not worth more in planning and superintending business intellectual. If the farmer will become intellectual, he cannot

Does the culture of the mind pay good returns for all the time, money, and effort gived to the subject? Let us see what some of our most succesful and eminent Patrons say on this subjest. J. B. Hinckley, late master of the State Grange of New York, in dore A. Havemeyer, of N. speaking of the value of County Granges, says: "To these are especially entrusted the educational interests of the Order, the only sure dependence within or without the Grange for success, prosperity and progress."

Another says, the most successful farmer is not the one who squeezes the most money out of everything."

Hon. R. G. Horr is probably not a Patron, but the following from his lecture is good. "No man is really suc- \$4,800. A son of Coomassie, one year cessful in life who does not make a continuous stirring effort to educate himself. It matters not how much a Cooper, the importer, for \$10,000 cash Brother J. T. Cobb .- Perhaps your man's ambition is gratified, if his not very long since, and a three-year-

cattle to be carried into the island for 100 years. The importation of Jerseys into this

country began in 1850, the principal importers being Thomas Motly, of Boston, and Col. Taintor, of Hartford. Just previous to the year 1860 a de-mand sprang up in England for Jerseys used in ernamenting lawns. Everalive to their own interests, the breeders of Jersey began to give all their attention to producing animalthat were handsomely marked, cattle were prettier, but not so good producers of milk, and mixed with those of the best sort on the eastern slope. The result was the deterioration of the breed, and those cattle imported to this country between 1860 and 1875 were of inferior grade to those brought here before and since. Those imported in the past five years by T. S. Cooper and others have been quite equal to the original stock.

The cattle of the Jersey blood bred in this country are said to be fully equal in all points of excellence to these imported. There are now in the United States imported animals that were formerly the most celebrated in the fsland of Jersey, and most of those bred here are of the very best Jersey blood. There are at the present time in this country 16,000 Jerseys. Of these from 3,000 to 5,000 are imported animals. There are many large and well-known herds. J. A. Walker. of Worehestet, Mass. has a herd of 200 animals, descendants of the importations previous to 1860. One of the most valuable herd is that owned by A. B. Darling, of Radway, N. J. which consists of 100 enimals. Col. Russell, of Boston, has recently got together a herd of the most beautiful and expensive animals in the country. Theo-dore A. Havemeyer, of N. Y., has at his farm at Mountainside, N. J., a very large and valuable herd of im-Jersey cattle, called the Jersey Cattle Club, keeps a record of the animals of the country. Some of the strains of blood most highly prized are the Coomassie. Alphea, Eurotas and Darlington. Enormous prices are paid or animals of these strains. The cow Royal Princess was recently bought by Mr. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, for

old, was a few weeks ago sold for \$5,-600. The well-known bull Pedro was sold by Miller and Sibley to T. S. old son of Eurota's brought \$12,500.

MENDON Globe: A farmer observed a flock of quails running along between the rows of corn which were just sprouting. Conceiving the idea

that they were pulling up his corn, one of the birds was killed and his crop examined. Instead of corn, it was A valuable bird to the farmer is the quail, and one that should be protected instead of being hunted and shot for the mere amusement of sport-loving

Respectfully, F. B.

July 9, New Tracy, Mich.

In Clinton county wheat is good, grass very heavy, oats are killed out in spots, corn is very sickly, and needs a good long dose of warm dry medicine. Potato bugs have been fed so much on Paris green that they have left in disgust for a country where they can get healthier food. Apples have gone up, and no more topers will be made on hard cider until another rascally political campaign is upon us. it rains so much that farmers cannot cut hay, cultivate corn, or hardly speak pleasantly to their wives.

CORTLAND HILL.

WE have shocked hundreds of acres of oats and wheat, commencing as scon as big enough to drag a sheaf to the shock. We continued for 35 years to set up grain in round shocks. We used to think we could set up and cap a round shock as good as any body, and about as quick as the man who set his grain in a long open shock Last year we went to Petoska and ported animals, A: association of after leaving Kalamazoo County those interested in the breeding of scarcely a field of grain was set up in scarcely a field of grain was set up in round shocks, all following the old Jersey blood born in or brought into dutch fashion of setting in long shocks which cost the owners thousands of dollars. We hope the experience of 1882 will not be lost on Michigan farmers in 1883 -- EDITOR.

> From the June report of the commissioner of Agriculture of Tennessee, compiled from 300 local reports :-

> An unusual rainfall coming just before the wheat harvest has greatly damaged this and other crops and delayed farm work. Rust

injured wheat some but the crop is fair. Oat crop good, grass and clover are receiving more attention than formorly throughout the State especially in the cotton regions of Tennessee, where the crops are good with an increased average. Corn promises an average crop, cotton less than average -condition fair. Fruit and vegetables. This industry is a growing one, small fruits and vegetables have done well. The larger class will be a short crop.

6th, 1883.

#### NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The regular meeting of the Livingstone County Council will be held in Howell Grange Hall, Tuesday August 7th

Essays will be read by Sister Brown, of Oak Grove Grange, Bros. A. E. Cole, of Conway Grange, and A. M. Davis, of Howell Grange.

Bro. Cole's subject will be "Wheat Culture," and Bro. Davis "What books we shall read.

Let us hope the rain is over and that with happy hearts and smiling faces, we may come to this harvest feast. Mrs. W. K. SEXTON, Sec.

The Hilisdale Pomona Grange No. 0, will met at the Fayette Grange hall in Jonesville, on Wednesday, August 1st, 1883.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES : Music, Sister Mattie Monroe. Rehearsal, Sister Hattie McDougal. Something of her own choice, Siser G. B. Linsday. Music, by the Choir.

Select reading, Sister W. L. Smith. Music.

Question for discussion, "How can we best cultivate the taste for useful reading in our families," opened by Sister Clickner.

WM. MCDOUGAL, Sec'y.

Clinton County Pomona Grange, No. 25, will hold its next regular meeting at the hall of DeWitt Grange, No. 459, in the village of DeWitt, July 18, 1883, commencing at 10:30 o'clock, A. M. Subject for discussion "Will it not

pay farmers better to make more but-ter and cheese and raise less wheat?" Fourth degree members are invited to be present and join in the discussion. There will also be an evening session. HENRY N. WEBB, Sec. DeWitt, July 9, 1883.

The next regular meeting of Lenawee County Pomona Grange will be held with Palmyra Grange at Pal-myra. Thursday Aug. 9, '83, at 10 myra, Thursday Aug. 9, '83, at 10 o'clock, A. M.. All fourth degree mem-bers are cordially invited.

GEO. D. MORSE, Sec.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

#### Our Best Advertisement.

It has been the practice of many of the western States to put commissioners of immigration in the field with documents and samples of products, who employ agents abroad and by every means possible secure large additions to the population utterly regardless of the quality of immigrants.

To this end the most extravagant stories have been told of marvelous productiveness of the soil; the ease of getting a competence, and wonderful opportunities for investment of surplus. These same commissioners have, judging from the reports, secured a continu-ance in office by certified statements of the numbers of people induced by their methods to settle within the borders of the State represented.

We have taken occasion from time to time to deprecate this method of settl-ing a State, and Michigan can well afford to wait a long time for close settlement rather than bring such influences to bear upon people to find homes in our State. The people induced to settle in any State by extravagant stories of promised prosperity will always be a class that add little to the strength of the population, and actually in time have a tendency to retard the immigration of the most desirable people.

In our own State something of this kind of work has been done by corporations having lands to dispose of. Extraordinary inducements have appar-ently been offered to secure settlers upon the lands from which a large crop of pine has been taken; and men of small means have in great numbers settled upon these lands only to find that without large expenditures they are nearly worthless for agricultural purposes.

We believe in making plain, truthful statements about Michigan and in them there will be sufficient inducements to attract the best kind of people and any amount of capital; and most earnestly protest against the one-sided pictures that lead people who enter our borders to throw away their ordinary sagacity and settle upon lands that will bring to them only disappointment.

must depend upon her own native re- of securing for themselves by simple sources for support and development, Michigan would lead them all. We have no immense wheat fields, nor gold by which they would save more than mines, nor mountains of iron, nor is our railroads have ever extorted? land extravagantly fertile. Cotton is not king, nor is corn queen. In truth we acknowledge no royalty in any one product. But we have a nicely adjusted diversity of products leading to a great variety of industries, which renders us capable of mantaining a large popula-tion. We supply our own needs to a very large extent by patronizing the producers and manufacturers within our own limits, and while doing this we need not be without the luxuries of life produced at our very doors. Michigan is emphatically a State

in which to build homes; independent. attractive homes, in which is engender-ed a spirit of rest and satisfaction, that gives permanence to population and continuous prosperity to the inhabitants and it behooves us in doing what we can for the development of the resources of our State to use such arguments as will induce people who enjoy the kind of life thus outlined to come to us and remain with us. Bonanza farming would add nothing to our prosperity. Small farms that are readily converted into delightful homes, with a view to independent life, will be the foundation

Michigan's future prosperity. Michigan has outlived the stories of ague swales, barren hills and sandy plains. She shows by her products, her people and her standing among the States, that she needs no forced adver-

#### The Farmer and Politics.

VERSAILLES, Mo., June 17-[To the Editor of the Tribune.]-A New York paper which has assumed the acred name of Justice said lately of farmers:

1. They have ten votes to seven of all other occupations.

2. They have votes enough to carry any ele tion.

They can effectually put an end the extortions of railroads, which take one bushel of every two the farmer raises.

4. They can put ten farmers in Congress and their State Legislature for every one they now have.

5. They can make their own law in all States.

6. They can secure the same pay-ment per hour for hard work that is demanded by brain work.

7. They can have all the comforts and luxuries now enjoyed by the classes which prey upon them. 8. They can combine themselves

into a compact body. 9. They can co operate, can stand by one another, and if they do so can

rule the world-or 10. They can continue to be the dull drudges they have been, the prey

of every cunning politician, lawyer, and speculator i the land.

This suggests a few questions far mers may perhaps profitably consider. One question is: Do farmers try to learn the true value of the ten votes hey might oppose to the seven belonging to those of all other occupations? A vast number of farmers appear unwilling to study the political situation, even so far as they might do so by the aid of one or two good newspapers. A by no means insignifi-cant number refuse to read even the one local paper which labors espec-ially for the interests of their own locality, and which it is plainly their duty to support. The knowledge such men have of politics is gained by discussion with or by listening to the able statesman of the bar-room or the Michigan's best advertisement lies in the truthful statement that if the States of our Union were set apart from each other, and so placed that each must depend upon here our patients. In the our of the our the weekly story-papers. Can they act in concert, even to the extent by which they would save more than

> They seem to have never given proof of much cohesive power in this or any other direction. Few, indeed, are the laws passed for the benefit of agriculture, and of those that have many have been secured by united and harmonious efforts of farmers unaided by townspeople whom the proposed law would benefit. Would the ten farmers whom farmers might send to Congress or to the Legislature serve the agricultural interests better than the ten professional politicians do whom they now send? To even suggest the difficulties which an honest and honorable farmer would meet if brought into conflict with the always acute, often unscrupulous poli-

tician would be to fill chapters. Would farmers, if they could, make wiser and more equitable laws than have been made by those who have been the law-makers? Among farmers there are many noble and able men, but it will not be denied that few who have made farming the chief business of their lives have ever become

widely-known as law-givers. If they could, by the enactment of a law, secure the same payment per hour for hard work-by which severe manual labor was probably meantthat is demanded for brain-work. would they be wise or just in so do In its savage state, the world honored brute courage only when supported by frown down all attempts to deceive people, and make them think that here we have a country where money and progress, all comforts, all luxuries which go to make life desirable are the result of brain-work, sometimes guiding and directing simple brute force; more often guiding skilled fingers, which, by quickening senseless iron, and wood, and water, drive great steamers with tireless energy rushing through thousands of miles of stormy seas or with the strength of a hundred giants drag long, heavily-laden trains over high mountains and across wide plains. Brain can do a thousand things more than muscle can accomplish. This is as true of the work of the farm as it is of any other work, and proof of the fact is furnished by the countless and tireless machines now at work on the farms in all parts of the civilized It is nonsense to say that other classes prey upon the farmer. Who thrash? Who, by making passable and permanent highways over which great loads might be hauled at high speed and low cost, made possible the development of fruitful farms, where men who spent their days in the labor of the farm do these things which have lightened the toil and increased the comforts of farm life and reduced so materially the cost and risk of farm operations? In almost every instance the improvements have been brought about by the brain-work of some mem-ber of the classes which, if Justice tells the truth, "prey upon the far-Few are the farmers who would not smile at the puny awkward, and quickly exhausted effects of a Sumner or a Stevens to swing the scythe or to stow away in the choking mow the heavy green hay. The farmer with muscle toughened by toil would make light of a task which would in tellectual giant, whose brain might is traffic is over 30,000,000 of messages easily move the minds of millions of men with brains undeveloped by hard use. The world has long recognized num; and all this with no improve the superiority of mind over muscle, ment in method and but little imand it is absurd to talk of securing as high pay for hard, muscular labor as brain-work will continue to command. But there are many reasons why farmers should try and secure those rights to which they are in justice entitled; and they can do so only by so exercising the mind as to make them-selves equal to the requirements of the hour, able to cope successfully with the professional man, the politician, and the speculator. When this shall have been done, as it can be, then farmers can "combine in a compact look the situation squarely in the salt.

face, realizing clearly that an im-mense amount of hard work must be done before they will be able to rid themselves of the incubus resting upon them as a class. The Grange has done much to awaken them to the needs of the hour, but the agricul-tural college, the common schools, books and newspapers can and should do far more.-J. O. C. in Chicago Trib une.

#### Food of the Indians.

As an indication of the domestic economy of the Indians in utilizing various articles of food, not for sustenance only, but to gratify the palate as well, the following will be of interest.

Father Fremin, a Jesuit missionary among the Senecas, narrates that in the autumn of 1669, 'owing to the unusual abundant harvest of walnut this year, the joy of the people is so great that one sees scarcely anything but games, dances and feasts, which they carry even to debauch, although they have no other seasoning than the oil."

The fact that Father Fremin gives the custom such a passing allusion, indicates that the use of the oil was well known.

Galinee, who visited the Senecas in 1679 with La Salle, says, "Another of their favorite dishes is Indian meal cooked in the water and served in wooden bowls, with a small portion of sunflower, nut, or bears oil

La Mercier, (Jesuit Relations 1657), alludes to the process by which the Indians extract oil from the sunflower, while from similar sources we are informed that the butternut, black walnut and shag-bark walnut were much prized by the Indians as an article of food, and especially the ex. tracts made from them for seasoning. In a representation made by La Salle in 1684 (N. Y. Col. Doc. ix, 217) in relation to Fort Frontenac, is the following: "Around the lake (Ontario) are to be found wild apple trees, chestnuts and nuts from which the Indians extract very good oil; also divers sorts of grain, mulberry, plum and cherry trees.

In July 1750, the Moravian missionaries, Bishop Cammerhoff and Rev. David Zeisberger, were regaled by the Indians at Obondagua with "chestnut milk," and the next day with Indian corn and nut oil, a new dish to us, but which we found very palatable."

What can "chestnut milk" be? There could be no chestnuts in July. The translation of the Cammerhoff journal was made by a lady teacher in Bethlehem, and furnished us within the past year by Bishop de Schweintz, and was very carefully done-the original is in German.

In the narrative of the captivity of the Gilbert family, Revece Gilbert states that in the autumn of 1780, when they arrived at their settlement, it was the time of gathering their crops of corn potatoes. pumpkins, and preserving their store of hickory nuts. Another of the captives, Thomas Peart, says, "When they had loitered at home a few days, they set bout gathering their winter store of hickory nuts; from some of them they extracted an oil, which they eat with bread or meat at their liking -Gardener's Monthly

#### Telegraph Monopoly.

The rise and progress of the Western Union Telegraph Company is thus set forth:

Beginning as the House Printing mpany

Dr. Hall's Maxims.

As to the use of wines, beers, brandies, cider, opium, and tobacco, the only infallable guarantee, from a wasted life, and early death, the gutter, or the mad-house, is in obeying the counsels of the inspired volume-Touch not, taste not.

More people suffer from eating too much than too little.

If an artery is cut, in a part of the body where a string cannot be applied, hard presure with the thumb at a or in a clean sandy plain, or ou a rocky mountain side, because there is no vegetation there to decay. 'i he whole system of female fashion-

curse. O r daugh ers (with some exthings.

Systematic temperance in eating and drinking is capable of shielding the human body from the pestileace of all climes, and from the fatal dis-

eases of all latitudes. It is a barb trism to compel children to eat fat meat, or lean me t or any other article of food for which there is

not only no relish, but an unconquerable antipathy. The instincts of a child should be respected, because they are implanted in its very nature, for its well being as in the animal crea tion, you might as well try to make a kitten eat white beans, or compel a chicken to drink salt water. Never war against the instincts of a child; lead rather than drive, persuade heaven.

#### The Grange for Farmers.

Farmers, the Order of Patrons of Four thousand worms can be raised Husbandry is our Order. It advocates in the space of an ordinary kitchen your cause. It labors to protect your interests, and to promote your welfare. It seeks to elevate you and place you knowledge of the space at their dis-in a higher scale of life, so that you may be enabled to realize more of the The labor extends over only six profits of your own investments and the rewards of your own labor. Will you seek to secure your own nterests by the opportunity it offers you? Will ou appreciate the advantages and the principles it advocates? If so you will unite with the Order by connecting yourselves with the nearest Subordinate Grange in your locality. If you do not so appreciate the organization, nor realize its importance, then you will most likely remain outside our gates, struggling along as best you can and remainging along as best you can and remain-ing at the mercy of corporations who gather the profits of our hard toil, while you scarcely realize how neatly while you scarcely realize how neatly it was done. If you have given the subject sufficient thought to realize the tion (without a draught upon the subject sufficient and the necessity) where the subject sufficient thought to realize the tion (without a draught upon the of organization among the agricultural classes, and the power there is in organ-t) exclude damp and cold. zation when intelligently directed then we ask you, yes we appeal to you to unite with the thousands already in the Grange, to aid us and profit by the intellectual development, through edu-cational work in the Grange. H. ESHBAUGH.

#### Liquor Legislation.

At the recent session of the Legisla-ture, the following described statutes regulating the liquor traffic were enactbeverages within two miles of Orcha Lake Military Academy.

Who Will Experiment.

As these soft spring days come, opening the leaf buds and covering the bare trees with their teader foliage, the thoughts of all those who have had any experience in silk culture turn naturally toward the work to be done in June in this new and interesting i dustry which is so rapid-

ly winning recruits all over the count.y. When the first young mulberry leaves have reached about the size of half-a-dollar, is the time to bring the spot about where the string would' little, seed-like eggs of the silk worm have been applied may save life. Epidemic cholera is impossible they have been kept through the winunder any circumstances in a pure air, ter, and spreading them out in a safe spot where mice and spiders cannot re ch them, allow the genial warmth of either sun or fire to hatch them.

In hundreds of homes to-day the able education is an abortion and a first experiment will be made in what promises to bring to many a farmer's ceptions,) a e not trained for wives, in the true sense of the word, but for ladies, for puppets, for dolls, for playpoultry.

The expense is so small in starting that few need fear it, Any spare room in hou e or barn, can be used as a cocoonery and the market is ready for cocoons, either in large or small uan ities.

Invalids and elderly people find imusement and interest in a work much of which is fitted to their feeble trength, while children find endless pleasure in adding their help.

I raised a few worms last year and was sorry when my work was done. The cocoons bring about \$1.00 per thousand and find a ready sale at the Womens' Silk Cultur eAssociation' in Philadelphia, which acts as "Mid lead rather than drive, persuade dleman" between the producer and rather than punish, convince rather the consumer, thus removing one of than convict, bear rather than beat. the greatest objections which existed remembe of such is the kingdom of in 1832, at the time of the unfortunate multicaulis speculation, the disastrous consequences of which are constantly brought up against the enthusiastic advocates of sink culture in 1882.

able, so one can easily estimate the probable amount they contain, by a

The labor extends over only six weeks, unless one chooses to raise a second crop. For two or three weeks of this time the work is very light, as the feeding needs only to be attended to three or four times a day. During the latter part of the time. however, it is very constant as the worms eat voraciously as they increase in size.

It is necessary to have the racks, or shelves holding the boxes upon which the worms are fed, so arranged that ants cannot possibly get upon them, and the windows of the room in which worms) shall be perfect, and at the same time that it shall be possible

It is easy to obtain full directions and instructions, either from New York or Philadelphia, which will enable anyone to experiment successful ly, for there is no reason why anyone with industry and interest in the work should fail in raising a fair amount of silk. It is certainly better for wo-men than slaving at shirt-sewing, and it is wonderfully interesting to watch the surprisingly rapid growth of the curious insects, from the tiny, shredlike creatures that first appear from To prohibit the sale of intoxicating enshroud themselves in the delicate JULY 15, 1883.

#### Things a Farmer Should not Do.

A farmer should never break more and than he can cultivate thoroughly; half-tilled land is always growing poorer, while well tilled land is constantly improving A thrifty and prudent farmer will not devote his sole attention improving to the improvement of certain fields, on his farm, because the land is "easy to work at," and let other portions of his premises go uncultivated, and grow nothing but brush, bogs, briers and tones.

A farmer should never have more eattle, horses or other animal stock than e can keep in good order. An animal n good order at the beginning of winer is already half wintered. Nor should he let his cattle endure the chilling torms of winter in an open yard or eld, whilst a few dollars expended in the way of making comfortable stables would amply repay him in saving fodder, and afford a greater amount of milk

A farmer should not depend too much on his neighbors for what he can by careful management produce on his own land. He should not make it a ommon practice to either buy or beg fruit while he can plant trees and cultivate them on his own ground -- nor annoy his neighbors by borrowing tools to work with, while he can make or buy them, "The borrower is servant to the lender."

A farmer should never be so immersed in political matters as to neglect doing his various kinds of work in due eason, and to snug up matters and things for winter; nor should he be so inattentive to politics as to remain ignorant of those great questions of national and state policy which will always agitate more or less a free peo-

A farmer should not be continually borrowing his neighbor's newspaper, while he can easily save money enough by curtailing some little extravagance, subscribe and pay for one or more of his own.

A farmer should never refuse a fair price for anything he wishes to sell. I have known men to refuse a dollar and a half for a bushel of wheat, and after keeping it five or six months they are glad to get a dollar for it. I have known farmers to refuse a good marketable price for their dairies of butter, and after keeping it three or four months they conclude to sell the butter for only twothirds of the price which they were first offered. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

A farmer should not allow his woodpile to be reduced to the "shorts," merely drawing a little piecemeal, and green at that. He must expect to encounter the sour looks of his wife and family, and perhaps be compelled (in a series of lectures) to learn that the man who provides green wood to burn in winter has not mastered the first rules of domestic economy. No should he employ some "botch" mason to build his chimney "upside down" so that his family will be nearly smoked out, and the walls of the room become as yellow as saffron.

A farmer should not let his buildings ook as old as the hills, and go to decay while he can easily afford the means to keep them in good repair; nor should he allow tattered clothes and old hats to be stuffed in the windows, in place of glass. If he does he need not wonder if he acquires the reputation of being a mean man, or one who tarries long where liquor is sold by the glass. A farmer should not be contented

with dilapidated looking fences on his farm, so as to tempt his cattle to be-come unruly and destroy his crops, while he has plenty of opportunities to make or keep them in repair.-Cor. Working Farmer.

tising to add to her progress. Let us hard work are not necessary accompani-ments to success, but rather show by statistics that a judicious expenditure of labor and capital will here lead to the acquirements of possessions that can be so arranged as to secure to the owners the greatest satisfaction of liv-ing.—Chas W. Garfield, in Farm Department, Grand Rapids Democrat.

THE Californians seem to be invet erate joke's as regards the Chinese question. They want to banish Chinamen because they are lepers, and yet their best families employ Chinese as house servants. They want to send Chinamen away because they do not become citizens and settle in the coun try, and at the same time they prohibit farms them from ever becoming citizens. world. They want to get rid of the Chinese because they are heathen, and at the same time they show their system of so-called Christianity to be far inferior in its fruits to the heathenism of the time as a farm laborer could reap or Chinese. They want to send them back because they work cheaper than other people, and at the same time will want to boycott the while man who gives them good wages. It is said that the Chinese of California send but for these results of brainwork back to China, in clear cash, \$1,000,000 per month. This Chinese cheap labor there would yet be a wilderness? Did men who spent their days in the lamakes it hard times for the white man that has to work for a living, but whatever else may be said of the Chi-nese it cannot be denied that they are industrious, good workmen, and not given to strikes as often as the white man. One finds himself not only disgusted with some of his habits, but wondering at his ingenuity. If you pay a visit to Chinatown during the day time you will not need to insure your life before making a pilgrimsge to the bring of Configure and amount in the smile to the shrine of Confucius and amongst the devotees of Joss, for both in the stores and other portions of the Chinese quarters visitors are received with all due courtesy. The Mongolian re-gards it as the highest compliment that you should take an interest in his life and customs.

AT a banquet at which the American Minister, Mr Lowell, was present last saturday evening, he said in reply to the toast offerer that, "a more important function of diplomacy is to main-tain good humor, good will and an un-derstanding between nations. In the way we look at certain fundamental unstitutions there is your little diff. questions there is very little difference between the views of an Englishman and those of an American. Though I may not venture to allude to delicate topics, I can say that no American, any more than an Englishman, believes that, asassination is war, for that dyna-mite is the raw material of policy."

THE New York Legislature is toying with a bill to punish food adulteration. The tea and coffee men of New York City will kill it.

\$360,000 on the first of January, 1863, by stock bonuses, and the purchases or other lines, its capital was increased to \$3,000,000. On the second of March, 1863, this was watered by exactly doubling its capital and presenting the additional shares to stockholders, thus raising it to \$6,000,000. May 28, 1864, it was further increased, by purchasing an extention of lines, \$5,000,000, making its capital \$11,000,000, and at the same time the whole of its stock was again doubled by an issue of 100 per cent bonus to its stockholders, making the capital \$22,000,000. From this period up to January. 1868, it took the United States Telegraph Company at \$3 533, 333, and absorbed the American Company, with a capital of only \$2,000,000, taking it in at \$11,818,800, and by bonuses and extentions of lines etc., its capital was increased to \$41,008,800; and recently it absorbed the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, whose lines cost not more

than \$2,500,000, and the American Union Telegraph Company, with its lines, which cost little more than \$2, 000,000, taking them at \$25,000,000, and at the same time issuing a stock bonus of \$15,000,000, thus bringing its capital up to \$80,000,000. In addition to all this it sank \$3,000,000, in the expression of the human face as you to all this it sank \$3.000,000, in the abandonment of the Russian Teleabandonment of the Russian Tele-graph, and nearly as much more by down to us of their eloquence, of their abandonment of the California lines and contracts for lines parallel to the and contracts for lines parallel to the not inferior to the men of to-day. Yes P (cific railroad, and it also borrowed their civilization perished as civilization peris \$5,000 000, for the purchase of real estate in New York, and pays \$75,000, per annum rental for the California State Telegraph Company; \$85,000 per annum re ital for the Illinois Sta e Telegraph Company; purchased a majority of the Pacific and Atlantic, Southern Atlantic, and Franklin Telegraph ind some way of coming back to the companies, and guarantees perpetual dividends on the minority of the stock; and leased the Northwestern Telegraph Company, and pays a large rental on a stock and bonded capital of nearly \$4,000,000, beside rentals of tion must take that move forward or other leased lines. making its capital really about \$100,000,000. The increase with its increase of capital, until now gross receipts over \$15,000 000, and net earnings over \$6.000,000 per anprovement in appliances over the first line constructed forty years ago; moreover this gigantic monopoly, touching and influencing every branch of commerce and industry, is controlled by one man, whose sole object is self aggrandizement .- Scien. tific American.

IF a shirt bosom, or any other article has been scorched in ironing, lay it where a bright sun will fall directly on it; it will take it entirely out. Tie a lump of wax in a cloth and keep it for body, can co-operate, can stand by that purpose; when the irons are hot, one another, and if they do so can rub them with the wax rag, then scour rub the world." But it is well to with a paper or rag sprinkled with look the situation squarely in the calt

To permit officers having charge of poor to forbid sales of liquor to intoxi-and projections of the coco.neiy.cated porsons in the habit of getting Good Cheer.

To recover actual and exemplary damages for injuries sustained in consequence of sales to intoxicated persons being substantially a re-enactment of br. Sturtevant, in Bulletin number the old civil damage law, inadvertantly thirty-eight, of the New York Experiomitted in the revision of the liquor aws of 1881.

To require the instruction in the

To enable councils of villages incoroxicating liquors in said villages. Various bills were introduced in the interest and for the advantage of the branch of the Legislature.

A Crisis in Civilization.

Do you think human nature has imroved in all these thousand years? Do you think men are realy wiser or better or stronger than they were thousands of years ago? Take your generalship and you will find them Yes tions before theirs perished-torn to pieces by forces generated by the growth of iniquity And the same uestion is being presented to us now in this century as it was presented to them. We must in some way stop natural planeor we will be overthrown. All this disquiet which moves the world means something; it means that the time is almost here-If it has not slready come-when our civiliza-HENRY GEORGE. go down.

THE maximum penalty, in the bill ntroduced into Parliament by Sir William Harcourt in regard to explosives, for causing an explosion by which life or property is Imperilled, is servitude for life. An attempt to cause such an explosion, or the making and keeping explosives with that in-tent, is made punishable with impris-onment for twenty years. We have to deal, he explained, with an organized plan against all interests of society, and wit's men who announce plans for wholesale murder, and who ought to be treated as belonging to no nation.

THAT was a capital remark of a Mas-ter of an Illinois Grange, "Patrons, let us continue to educate ourselves, In the educational features of our frater-nity lies our strength." The social and political lack of American farmers today is education in that line.

THE man who is always behind will h we no followers.

and beautiful cocoons suspended in c usters of pale green, silvery white and bright yellow all over the beams

### Changing the Character of Plants

ment Station, quotes different authori-ties to show that seeds taken from different parts of a plant, are unlike public schools on the effects of intoxi-cating liquors and narcotics on the human brain and tissues. beans by continued selection for plantporated under the general act (over 100 in number) to suppress the sale of in-We are reminded of a recent statement made by one of our subscribers, Mr. Henry Pickering of Woonsocket interest and for the advantage of the R. I., who, some years since, procured liquor sellers, but not one passed either the seed of one of our well known

varieties of late sweet corn, a peculi-arity of which was a tall stalk, and with the ears set very high up on the stalks. By selecting only the lowest ears formed on the stalk, regardless of their size or general sppearance in other respects, Mr. Picketing has been able to produce a corn every way equal to the original in all other characteristics, but with the ars set com paratively low on the stalks. The fodder part of the plant has also been quite materially reduced in size by the method of selection of ears for planting

Farmers have scarcely begun to realize the extent of power there is in selection for changing and improving the character of the plants they raise. Such experiments as these made by Mr. Pi kering, may savor a little too much of the doctrine of evolution to suit some, but under the direction of careful experiments, changes and improvements will go on whether we ac-knowledge the law under which such changes are produced or not.-N. E. tarmer.

"RESPIRATION is a species of combustion. At every breath we inhale oxygen of the atmosphere, which unites with and consumes the carbon or fatty matter of the food. When cows are worried or driven too rapidly, they breath more frequently, inhale more oxygen, and more of the buttery portion of their food is consumed, leaving less to be converted into butyraceou milk. Warmth is a substitute, to a certain + xtent, for food. Cows, when warm and comfortable, will consume proportionately less food, and it is well known to all experienced dairymen, that their cows yield more milk in warm, pleasant days, or when they have the run of a warm, well sheltered pasture, than on cold rainy days, or when they run in cold, bleak pastures When cold they inhale more oxygen; the result is a combustion of more of the carbon or oily part of the food, and the less remains to supply the lacteal yessels with rich milk."

to rub the dirt off, and ammonia.

## How to Kill Cabbage Worms.

The ravages of the caterpillars of the cabbage butterfly caused a good deal of trouble last summer at the State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva N. Y., particularly those of the second of August brood. In order to test the efficacy of various reputed remedie for the cabbage worm, the director applied them to special collections of worms. ard noted the effects. One specimen confined for three hours in a bottle partly filled with black pepper crawled away discolored by the powder, but apparently unharmed. The second, repeatedly immersed in a solution of saltpetre, and a third in one of boracic acid, exhibited little indication of inconvenience. Bisulphide of corbon produced instant death, but when applied to the worm, though its fumes were not effectual. The fumes of benzine as well as the liquid caused almost instant death, but when applied to the cabbages small whitish excrescences appeared on the leaves. Hot water applied to the cabbage destroyed a portion of the worms, causing also the leaves to turn yellow. One ounce of saltpetre and two pounds of com-mon salt dissolved in three gallons of water formed an application which was partly efficient. The most satisfactory remedy test, however, consist-ed of a mixture of one-half pound each of hard soap and kerosene oil in three gallons of water. This was applied August 26; an examination the following day showed many, if not all the worms destroyed. The growing cabbage presents such a mass of leaves in which the caterpillars may be concealed, that it is hardly possible to reach all the worms at one application. It is of importance, therefore, to repeat the use of any remedy at frequent intervals.—Scientific American

A RECENT statement from the Department of Agriculture giving com-parisons and details as they apply to certain western States, shows the number of hogs in them in January last as follows:

	Jan. 1883.	Jan. 1882.
Ohio	2.714.112	2,827,200
Indiana		2,867,772
Illinois		4.136.213
Iowa		5,551,571
Missouri		4.097.811
Kansas	1,984,646	1,887,969
Nebraska	1.526,823	1,316,227
Minnesota	424,057	389,043
Wisconsin	1,162,238	1,117,537
Michigan	934,184	915,867
Kentucky	1,916,587	1,935,946
Tennessee		2,050,261
West Virginia	404,406	459,552
Other States and ten	rri-	
tories	14,518,768	14,669,231
Total U.S	43,270,086	44,122,200

PLASTER AND MANURE. — Every farmer should keep by his manure pile a few barrels of plaster, and as often For ordinary wood-work use whiting a few barrels of plaster, and as often as once each week, should strew over the contents a sprinkling of plaster, and this should continue during the entire winter in warm cellars.

JULY 15, 1883.

## Correspondence.

#### Report of Brady Grange, No. 61, June 7, 1883.

Worthy Master and Members of Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange, No. 27 :

The paying membership reported by the Worthy Secretary for the quarter ending March 31st was 93. Of this number 25 have been received the last quarter. All but three have been duly instructed in our work. We have lost by demit two, while one of our oldest and most honored members, Brother Peter A. Beebee, has been summoned to lay down the implements of labor here and appear before the Great Master, there to join his fellow craftsmen in the mystic halls beyond the river. As you will readily see, our time has been largely occupied in the regular work of our order. Yet on the evening of Feb. 20th, the subject of Corn, Preparation of the Soil, etc., was introduced for discussion. The interest manifested rendered the discussion spirited and enjoyable-so much so, it was resumed the next meeting by request. March 13th the first resignation in the history of No. 61, was tendered by Brother Dell, the Worthy Lecturer. The reason given was, "It was utterly impossible for him to do the work the position required." After some delay-all effort to induce him to of all classes and of government, and remain having failed-his resignation was accepted, and Mrs. J. W. Strong was elected to fill vacancy.

March 20th.-After a class of 13 had been instructed in the fourth degree, a feast was served, after which an essay was read by one of the sisters-subject, "Inside Home Adornment." To say it was good, would poorly express its worth. The beautiful sentiment, portrayed in the choicest language, deserves to be read in every home in our land. Also, by another sister on the "Outside Adornment of the Home," which was one of the best of its kind, containing many practical suggestions, and I am glad to say, some at least have been heeded.

May 29th .--- Select reading was furnished by the sisters. The question box was opened, when the question of butter-making was generally discussed; also, "What shall we do with our old clover chaff ?" The general attendance is good, and the outlook, so far as I can see, encouraging.

All of which is respectfully submitted. MRS. J. W. STRONG,

## Lecturer.

#### Lapeer County Pomona Grange.

Bro Cobb :- Lapeer county Pomona Grange, met with Dryden Grange, No. 396, on the 14th of June. I am sorry rather disappointed in having so few to entertain. Bro. Manwarring, our State Senator and wife were prasent and added largely to the interest of the meeting. He called our attention to the need we have of sending more well qualified farmers to the Legislature to attend to our interests. Bro. Manwarring was requested by the Grange, to parents. select a subject for discussion at our next meeting. The subject he chose Now a word as regards our own was, "Legislation for the farmer and how to obtain it." Grange, No. 549. You are aware that in point of numbers we are a small Grange, and of late the Dakota fever has lessened our number by taking away four members. One of them being our Worthy Master; but although suffering this severe loss, we are still lad for \$15 per month to fill his place. as determined as ever, to maintain a standing amongst the working Grange of the State. We have shipped our wooi this season to Fenno & Manning of Boston, 2,236 pounds. We have not had returns from it yet but feel sure from past experience that it will be satisfactory. Yours fraternally,

the affairs and science of government, is "politics" in its true sense. Men and women of all political parties meet

readily assent that each shall enjoy his own political convictions. When we dismiss selfishness, then

we can properly distinguish between religion and sectarianism, between politics and partisanism. Our religion is true and elevating. Our politics sound statesmanship.

#### SEPTEMBER.

Question 54-What has the Order of Patrons of Husbandry accomplished of value to its members? Suggestions-The Order collected its thousands of the best farmers and their families into one grand fraternal or-ganization, "The Grange," where we recting to do than usual, for some of the have improved our social, intellectual and morsi natures to a higher elevation in manhood and womanhood. What wonderful changes are clearly visible in every community where is a regular I felt my patience giving way, and working Grange! Notice the differ-when I saw that three of the largest ance in household and farm management, the different modes of cultivation, the kind, quantity and quality of product, etc., all of which is the result of the educational advancement in the Grange. We have a greater love for agriculture, we realize its im-portance, we have learned the necessiy and importance of co-operation in disposing of surplus product and in securing our supplies, whereby we save millions of dollars annually.

We have learned much concerning political economy; the affairs and science of government, which enables us to better protect our interests against the encroachments of the over-greedy. Our work has attracted the attention thousand of the best men in the nation are to-day warm friends. We have to a large extent removed sectional animosities and united a divided people. The agitation of agricultural recog-

nition and protection by government, as well as taxation, transportation and opposition to monopolized power, are all the outgrowth of the Grange. Courage and future perseverance

will fully accomplish the results re-Most respectfully and fraternally,

H. ESHBAUGH. Lecturer National Grange.

#### Mistakes of Fathers.

One great reason why boys leave the farm is because of their fathers. We

have heard plenty of boys say, "I wasn't for mother I'd run away." ·· It The mothers in the homes-are what make the homes—what keep the families together. "What poet ever thought of writing, "What is home without a father?" But the sentiment, "What is home without a mother," finds an echo in every heart. Widows innumerable have reared families of children to lives of virtue and usefulness, while a man left with motherless children to care for, usually remarries as soon as possible, and thus transfers the care of his children off his own shoulders to those of their stepmother.

As a rule, boys leave home because they canno. get along with their fathers. They almost universally love their mothers but the feeling they have for their fathers is more like fear. to say that in point of numbers, it was They obey their fathers more quickly, to say that in point of numbers, it was rather the poorest meeting since our organization. From different causes, several of our officers were absent. But we who were present had a real good time after all. The Sisters of Dryden Grange, had m de ample provisions for supplying the inner man, and were fathers, and begging the fathers to be more lenient and kind to the sons, until the latter arrive at that time which comes to all boys-the age of ing, the other soothing,-and, of course, verdant conceit, when even their mothers cannot reas 'n with them, when they will not submit to being treated like children any longer-and they leave the farm, very often with out the knowledge or consent of the

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

How Miss Jenkins Got Out of It.

It was "writing afternoon,"-said in the Grange and enjoy the teachings Miss Jenkins,—and my scholars were of these principles; having divested themselves of selfish partisanship they my dear, you would realize that the combination of those two simple facts implies-the weariness of the body and the utter vexation of spirit. First there's the holding of the pen: If there's one thing more than another in which scholars exhibit their own originality, it is in managing a pen-holder. Then, the ink: to some it is simple ink, nothing more. To others it seemed an irresistible tempter, whispering of unique designs, grotesque or other-wise, to be worked out upon desk or jacket, or perhaps upon the back of one

small hand. Well, upon the afternoon of which I scholars were stupid and couldn't do as I wished; and others were careless, and I didn't try. What with the looking, and stooping, and continual showing. when I saw that three of the largest boys had left the page upon which they should have been practicing, and were making "unknown characters" in different parts of their books, I lost it utterly. "That I will not have," said I, sharply. "I will punish any boy who makes a mark upon any but the lessonpage.

They were very still for awhile. Nothing was heard but the scratch, of my foot-steps as I walked up and down the aisles. Involuntary, I found myself studying the hands before me as if they had been frees.

as if they had been faces. There was Harry Sanford's, large and plump, but flabby withal, and not over clean. His n's stood weakly upon their legs, seem-to feel the need of other letters to prop them up. Walter Lane's red and chapped, with

short stubbed fingers, nails bitten off to the quick, had yet a certain air of sturdy dignity; and his "n's" if not handsome, were certainly plain, and looked as if they knew their place, and meant to keep it.

Tommy Silver's, long and limp, besmeared with ink from paln to nail, strove to keep time with a tongue which vagged uncertainly, this way and that, and which should have been red, but was black, like the fingers. His 'n's" had neither form nor comeliness and might have stood for "v's', or even "x's," quite as well.

Then there was Hugh Bright's hand, hard and rough with work, holding the pen as if he never meant to let it go; but his "n's" were "n's," and could not

be mistaken for anything else. At length I came to Frank Dunbar's desk-dear little Frank, who had been a real help and comfort to me since the day when he bashfully knocked at the door, with books and slate in hand. His hand was white and shapely; fin-gers spotless, nails immaculate, and his -but what was it that sent a cold chill over me as I looked at them? Ah, my dear, if I should live a thousand years, I could never tell you how I felt when I found that Frank Dunbar had written half a dozen letters upon the

"Why Frank," said I, "how did that happen?" "I did it."

"You did it before I spoke?" said I clinging to a forlorn hope.

stood bravely awaiting his penalty. Vainly 1 strove to listen to my inward for the State as indifference in care and monitor. It seemed suddenly to have cultivation will for the farm-small become two-voiced,—the one tantaliz-potatoes and few in a hill.

building on Corliss street. How he did what no other boy in school would zle given me when a child. There do-let himself down into the cellar, were forty or fifty pieces of various and groped about in the dark until he colors. On one was painted a wheel, on

"Stop a minute. One thing more."

him home on his own sled. going very beautiful picture, the more so, I imag-slowly and carefully that poor Willie ine, because I had spent so much labor might not be jolted, and making him-

now, and I knew that my cause was

about to-day. He has disobeyed me, and-of course I ought to punish him." "No, 'm, you oughtn't. Don't punish m. We don't want him whipped!" him.

"But I have given my word. it. He has been such a faithful boy that I should like very much to forgive his place if he can and get into it; then him, but I cannot do it unless you are to assist his fellow into his, until the all willing.

"We're willing. We'll give you leave. We'll forgive him. We'll—"

Stop! I want you to think of it care-

If ever there was expression in human History will look back upon us with all hands, I saw it in theirs that day, our boasted advancement as children Such a shaking and snapping of fingers, an eager waving of small palms, most demonstrative of all!

haps it was. earnest to think of that. I looked at ful souls, and which has been foretold Frank. His blue eyes were swimming in tears, which he would not let fall. by prophets under one name and an-other as "the good time coming." As for me I turned to the blackboard,

and put down some examples in long division. If I had made all the divi-sors larger than the dividends, or writ-kitchen wood-work can be cleaned division. If I had made all the diviten the numerals upside down, it would not have been at all strange, in

the circumstances. Miss Jenkins-is that a teacher is human, and a human being doesn't always

know just what to do.-St. Nicholas. Should a Farmer Take an Active Interest

### in Politics?

[From speech of Senator Palme: at the Fair of West Michigan Farmers' Club, at Grand Rapids.]

Should a farmer take an active interst in politics? I should as soon think of asking should he take an interest in a joint stock company in which all his property is invested. This government is nothing else. The company pays its dividends semi-annually; the government daily. The first pays in money: the government in protection, order, security, without which money is valueless. Your interest in the stock company educates you in money making; your interest in the affairs of the government will educate all the no-blest faculties of mind and heart.

With many, I know, politics has come to mean wire pulling, packing of "Oh, Frank! my good, good boy! How could you? I shall have to pun-ish you." would mean, if we all gave it attention the upholding of the flag, care of the state, patriotism, with all that it im-

To me the scheme seems like a puzfound it for him." "We know that—yes, 'm. Hurrah for

ness, until every piece, irregular in form and different in color, had a part Sulky-boy's companion was shouting of some object painted upon it. It with the rest, and the sulky-boy's own took a long time to put it together, but

with the rest, and the sulky-boy's own face had relaxed. "You all know," said I, "how he took himself upon the ice. How he drew him home on his own sled, going very clawle and corofully that poor Willie upon it. It represented the last load of hay, going from a newly gleaned field followed by the reapers; beyond were self late to school in consequence." "Yes 'm. Yes, ma'am. Hoo-ray for little Dunbar!" Sulky-boy was smiling of the farm house, enclosing the faces of children, the sheltering roof swept "Very well."said I. Now let us talk bout to-day. He has disobeyed me, nd—of course I ought to punish him."

me to be a representation of human life. It is a puzzle, and the more a man It will knows and seeks to account for things, be treating you all unfairly if I break the more he will be mystified. The only parts are all properly placed. This

will be the harvest home of humanity. The work will be done, it will only have commenced. The first full crop fully for a minute. I am going to leave only will have been gathered in. Then the matter altogether with you. I shall do just as you say. If at the end of one minute by the clock, you are sure you forgive him, raise your hands." My dear you should have seen them! who groped about, "In the gray beginan eager waving of small palms,— breaking out at last into a hearty sim-ultaneons clapping, and Sulky-boy's the brothers, and the time will have come, known to some as "The Golden Age," "Disorderly did you say? Well, per-to others "the millenium," a belief in which has found lodgment in all hope-

I wonder if all house-keepers have when it is well moistened with steam -on wash day, for instance. Try i when you have plenty of help, for i does not need half the rubbing that i required when it is dry. But be sure you do not overwork, for it is a great temptation.

#### Citizens of Kalamazoo and Vicinity.

My improved fire and weather-proo paint is applied oiling hot and will penetrate and preserve your shingles or years. It will not evaporate or drip; will not color rain water; is not affected by heat or cold, and as now made has little or no odor. One coat of it will make your shingles lay flat and two coats will give them the ap-nearance of slate. It is applied with pearance of slate. It is applied with-out soiling walks, porches or lawns. It is strict economy for any man to preserve his roof while it is good and not wait until it becomes decayed. One coat of my paint and slating is worth ... ore than five coats of oil paint. Oil paint will evaporate and soon brush off.

I will pre erve your roofs at the following prices. Shiagle roof, one coat, \$1.50 per square; shingle roof, two coats, \$2.50 per square. Tin roof, one coat, \$1.00 per square; tin roof, two costs, \$1.50 per square.

Sold by all Hardware and Stove Dealers. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. Manufactured only by Schenck's Adjustable Fire Back Co., 52 Dearborn Street, Chicago 15jul4t TIME-TABLE - MAY 15, 1883 WESTWARD. A. M. P. M. 511 Accommedation leaves,\_\_\_ 
 Byening Express,
 5 1 \*

 Pacific Express,
 2 0

 Mail
 8 0\*
 9 55 Mail\_\_\_\_\_ Day Express,\_\_\_\_\_ American Express,\_\_\_\_ 38 2 56

EASTWARD.			
Night Express Accommodation leaves, Mail Day Express, New York Express, Atlantic Express,	7 10	10 15 1 9	

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily, Evening Express west and Night Express cast daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sam-days. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalumazon as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:32 p. m., and No. 20 (west) at 7:37.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit, J. A. GRISE, General Freight Agent, Chicago. O W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R: Passenger Time Table.

GOING NORTH.

(Columbus time.) STATIONS.	NO. 1.	NO 3.	NO. 5.	NO. 7.
CincinnatiLv. Richmond"	3 (15 PM	11 10 44	10 90 44	
Sturgis		6 08 PM	5 49 AM	11 03
KalamazooAr. KalamazooLv.		7 50 **	7 20 "	12 50 PM
Grand Rapips_Ar.		10 00 "	9 50 44	4 25 4
Grand Rapids_Ly.	7 45 AM		10 20 44	5 15 "
CadillacAr.	12 05 PM		3 15 PM	10 10 **
CadillacLv. Traverse City_Ar.				11 00 **
Petoskey" Mackinaw City "			5 55 PM	4 15
Mackinaw City "			1 00	7 (0 4

#### GOING SOUTH.

NO. 2. | NO. 4. | NO. 6. | NO. 8. STATIONS. Mackinaw City Ly 9 50 PM Petoskey\_\_\_\_\_" Traverse City\_\_\_" Cadillac \_\_\_\_\_Ar, 7 20 AM 1 05 AM - 8 25 " - 11 42 " 5 45 " 
 Zadillac
 Ar.
 4 00 Pm.

 Cadillac
 Lv.
 8 20 "

 Grand Rapids
 Ar.
 9 00 "

 Kalamazoo
 Ar.
 9 00 "

 Kalamazoo
 Lv.
 9 05 "

 Stargis
 6 00 PM
 9 55 A)
 4 00 PM 12 05 PM 6 10 " 
 8 20 \*\*
 4 35 \*\*
 10 55 \*\*

 8 20 \*\*
 4 35 \*\*
 10 55 \*\*

 ----- 7 00 \*\*
 2 52 \*\*

 ----- 7 16 \*\*
 2 57 \*\*

 ----- 7 16 \*\*
 2 57 \*\*

 9 55 A#
 4 35 \*\*
 4 40 \*\*

 Sturgis
 10 32 "
 9 55 AM
 8 48 "

 Richmond
 Ar.
 5 00 PM
 9 55 AM
 4 35 AM

 Cincinnati
 7 40 "
 1 10 PM
 7 35 "

No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No 8 leaves Mackinaw City daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily except Sunday. Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos. 5 and 6 between Cin-cinnati and Grand Rapids, and sleeping and chair cars on same trains between Grand Rapids and Petoskey: also Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos 7 and 8 between Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City. A. B. LEET, Genl Pass. Agt.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

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

FIRE BACK 1882 0 Any Housekeeper in the land can repair the Cook stove—put in new Fire Backs, new Grates and new SCHENCK'S ADJUSTABLE STOVE REPAIRS MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAKOO.

Schenck's Adjustable

5

WM. A. MONTGOMERY. Marlette, June 25, 1883.

#### Subjects for Subordinate Granges.

AUGUST. Questions 53-What is religion and politics in the Grange? Suggestions—It has been said and

repeated a thousand times that there is no religion nor politics in the Grange. An organization of this character, void of religion and politics, would be a fraud and deserving of contempt. If there were no religion in the

Grange, why make the moral standing of an applicant a test for admission? Is not the first lesson taught at the threshold on entering a Grange a religious one? And so it is with every lesson as we advance in the Order through all the degrees and ceremon-

ies. If there is no religion in the Grange why open all its meetings with prayer, and close them with a benediction? Why the Worthy Master's injunction at the close of every session as to our conduct during the intervals of its meeting? The most The next agricultural society was esdevoted and earnest men and women of the various religious denominations meet and mingle together in the

E lucating on political economy, on in Massachusetts alone.

Yet farmers have wondered, and will continue to wonder, to the end of time, why their boys don't stay that makes home unendurable to their sons

The farmer's boy runs away from home, goes to town, and becomes an apprentice to some tradesman; and so at the age of 17 gets board and \$1 per week as wages, and is learning a trade; while the farmer hires some other It is plain to see who is the gainer by the change. The son clothes himself better on the \$1 a week than he used to be clothed at home, and at least thinks he has better treatment. If "count the cost," and treat their sons with more consideration, count up the money they save them, and let them have something for their own, something that they personally would be responsible for, the mothers would be happier and the boys would stay at home.—Form and home.

A CHEAP TELEPHONE.—II a tailing or merchant is not ln reach of the tele-phone company and wishes to connect his house and office, he can easily do so the voice. "There is no other way." "I cannot,—oh, I can't," I groaned, A CHEAP TELEPHONE.—If a farmer or merchant is not ln reach of the teleat an expense of less than fifty cents. "I cannot If the distance is two hundred yards buy some five pounds of common stove "The goo pipe wire, make a loop in each end and put them through holes one-half inch in diameter in the bottom of two inch in diameter in the bottom of two cigar boxes and fasten them with nails. The wire is then drawn tight and sup-ported by cords if necessary. The "No matter, you must do it." The wire is then drawn tight and sup-ported by cords if necessary. The wire can be run into the house by bor-

AGRICULTURAL societies were first established in the New England States, and Hardwick, Worcestor County, Mass, is entitled to the honor of holding the first "fair," on June 12, 1762. tablished in Philadelphia, under the aus-pices of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, in 1785. New York fell into line in 1791, Boston meet and mingle together in the Grange in the enjoyment alike of its religious exercises; having laid aside all sectarianism, their religious senti-ments are elevated to higher esteem and usefulness.

the tones were conflicting. "You must punish him," said one. "You mush t," said the other. "He deserves it."

"He dosen't."

"He disobeyed you flatly." "But he forgot—and he has always been so good,"

you think they are not watching you? Look at them!"

I did look at them. Walter Lane's where a man does a particularly good thing, it is the result of hard work either immediate or remote. Nor were these all. Gray eyes me. blue eyes, hazel and brown eyes -all were regarding me intently: I almost fancied that they looked at me pityingly, I could not bear it. "Attend to your writing boys." Then

walked slowly up to the desk.

But I had thought of a possible plan of escape. "Frank," said I, "you have been disobedient, and—you know what I said, but—you are such a good boy that I cannot bear to punish you—not in that way, I mean, You may go to the foot of your class instead" the foot of your class, instead." "I'd rather take the whipping." The

honest, upturned face was very sober, but betrayed not the least sign of fear, nor was there the slightest suspicion of a tremble in the clear childish voice.

"Bless your brave little heart," thought I. "Of course you would! I might have known it," and again I walked up and down, thinking. think-

"The good of the school requires it. ies.

"I won't!

wire can be run into the house by bor-ing a hole through the window glass. Such a home-made telephone will transmit music, even when the piano is thirty feet away and in another is one of our bor structure. is thirty feet away and in another is one of our best scholars."

"Yes 'm-yes 'm!" came from all parts of the room, but two or three of the larger boys sat silent and unsympathetic

"You know how ambitious he is in school; and what a little gentleman al-

ways." "Yes 'm. That's so. We know." Only two unsympathetic faces now;

for the State as indifference in care and Go to the Legislature if you can get

the nomination and an election. You will not make much money by it, but it will educate you more in five but it will educate you more in five months than a year's constant study of Blackstone, Kent, Shakspeare, Para-dise Lost, and Euclid. If you are diffi-dent of your powers it will give you a better opinion of yourself for you will find men who know less than you do "But you promised. You have given find men who know less than you do. your word. Here are thirty boys to whom you should be an example. Do will find men who know more than you will find men who know more than you do and who will take the trouble let you know it. You will find that

> If you do go to the Legislature, don't talk on every bill that comes up. You will thereby conceal a great many things you do not know and the house will pay more attention to you when you want to say something. When you get there don't be pretentious, or some day some old fellow from Missaukee or Crawford, whom you have not re-marked before, will drop down upon you and make the fur fly in such a manner that you will always be of the impression that he has been watching you from an overhanging limb for at least three months. One season in the Legislature is worth two years at college.

Great economic questions are loom-grue which will demand the closer PIN WORM DESTROYER ing up, which will demand the clear head and loyal heart to manage, and the educated farmer should be at the front. When I say educated, I do not mean necessarily educated in the schools, but educated by mingling with men in town and country, by conful men in town and country, by careful reading of good works, by meditations, by conflict and attrition with other minds in your clubs and elsewhere, and by newspapers. Take one or two good newspapers with men of opposite part-

\*

We all have our hopes, our ambitions,

our fears, our discouragements. Many of us go under as the flood passes on, some to disappear forever, others to come up again and struggle, and others to float aimlessly down the stream. We are mystified, and, if we reason, we ask to what end? We ask what is the destiny of man? What this discord? Why should life be so fierce a struggle for some, so unsatisfactory for others, and so mysterious to all? While some dispair of the solution, others believe that all the jarring and discord come from ignorance of the law, moral and physical, and from a non-observance of what we do know. They believe that, as yet civilization is like a mob of sol-diers but partially drilled, without con-Only two unsymptotic a sulky boy in but one of them, that of a sulky boy in the corner, looked as if its owner was mentally saying. "Can't think what you're driving at, but I'll never give in -never." how brave he was

Kalamazoo, Mich. Board and tuition, \$175.00 per school year. School on Mt. Holyoke plan. Fine Library, Cabinet Telescope and Musical Instruments. Fall term opens Sept. 6, 1883. For catalogue address, MISS M. H. SPRAGUE, Principal.



## STEKETEE'S

#### In Capsules.

This medicine is put up by the undersigned in bottles and capsules. It is put up in cap-sules 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 medi-ding will have the same offset cine will have the same effect.

This medicine destroys all kinds of worms, including Pin Worms, and is the only eradica-tor of the Pin Worm known. It is also one of the most powerful Blood Purifiers known. No physic is required after taking this medi-cine. 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 20 cents. Post age stamps may be sent as payment.

### CEO. C. STEKETEE

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

[Mention Grange Visitor]

#### NY&CNY&B Express. Ex & M Way Fr. 8 00 AM 4 25 PM 6 00 AM 9 17 " 5 40 " 8 10 " 10 15 " 6 40 " 11 40 " 10 50 " 7 22 " 1 40 PA 11 18 " 7 52 " 2 45 " 11 18 " 8 29 " 4 50 " Le. Grand Rapids\_ Ar. Allegan \_\_\_\_\_ Ar. Kalamazoo . Ar. Schoolcraft ICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY, Ar. Three Rivers\_ Ar. White Pigeon. Ar. Toledo. Ar. Cleveland Ar. Buffalo\_ GOING NORTH.

	N Ez	Y	& B M	NE	¥ .	& O	w	ay	P
Le. Buffalo			PM					50	
Ar. Cleveland			**					50	4
Ar. Toledo			AM		50	66	10	00	PI
Ar. White Pigeon	6					PM	8	45	
Ar. Three Rivers	6	28	**	4	05	64		00	
Ar. Schoolcraft		58	66	4	34	66	12	10	44
Ar. Kalamazoo	7	30	66	5	05	**	1	40	52
Ar. Allegan	8	40	46	6	08	41	4	20	11
Grand Rapids	10	00	66			46		10	

Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalama

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R

#### Corrected Time-Table-June 24, 1883.

TRAINS WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 2. Chicago Pass'g'r.	Day	No. 6. • Pacific Express.	B Creek
Le. Port Huron _	6 40 AM	7 50 AM	8 10 PM	4 10 PM
" Imlay City				5 17 "
" Lapeer	8 22 "	9 15 "	9 37 "	5 42 "
" Flint	9 10 "	9 50 "	10 17 "	6 25 "
" Durand	93. "	10 26 "	10 52 "	7 05 **
" Lansing	10 47 "	11 32 "	11 58 "	8 30 "
" Charlotte	11 08 "	+12 08PM	12 34 AM	9 23 "
Ar. Battle Creek	12 10 PM	1 00 "	1 25 "	10 40 "
				Way Ft.
Lv. Battle Creek	12 30 "	1 20 "	1 30 "	6 30 AM
" Vicksburg	1 15 **	2 06 "	2 20 "	8 45 "
" Schoolcraft	1 25 "	2 17 "	+2 32 "	9 15 "
" Marcellus	1 46 "			10 40 "
" Cassopolis	2 17 "	3 10 "	3 22 4	12 05 PM
" Grangers	2 40 "			1 50 *
" South Bend_	3 00 44	3 53 **	4 08 **	2 50 *
" Stillwell	3 46 "			5 35 **
" Haskells	4 20 "			7 20 *
" Valparaiso	4 38 "	5 30 "	5 50 "	7 50 "
" Redesdale	5 21 44			-
" C,RI&P Cros	6 05 **	6 48 "	7 06 "	
Ar. Chicago	7 00 "	7 45 "	8 00 "	

TRAINS EASTWARD.

STATIONS. No. 1. Mail.		No. 3. Lim ted Express.	Atlantic	
Le, Chicago	9 10 AM	3 30 PM	8 89 PM	
" C,RI&P Cros		4 20 "	9 28 "	-
" Redeedale	10 52 "			Way Ft
" Valparaiso	11 50 "	5 30 4	10 38 "	6 60 AM
" Haskells	12 07 PM			6 50 4
" Stillwell	12 42 "			9 05 4
" South Bend_	1 30 **	6 57 **	12 10 AM	11 20 4
" Grangers	1 50 "			12 85 PM
" Cassepelis		t7 37 "	+12 52 44	217 4
" Marcellus	2 45 "			3 50 4
" Schoolcraft _			t1 38 -	4 54 4
" Vicksburg			1 49 "	5 25 *
Ar. Battle Creek		910 "	2 35 "	7 30 *
			1.1.1	No. 7.
				Pt H En
Lv. Battle Creek	4 20 "	9 15 "	2 40 "	d4 40 AN
" Charlotte	5 15 **		3 37 **	5 58 "
" Lansing	5 53 "	10 36 "	4 15 "	617 *
" Durand	7 25 **	11 38 "	523 **	7 50 *
" Flint	8 05 "	12 15 AM	6 00 **	8 85 "
" Lapeer	8 46 "	12 46 "	68	915 "
" Imlay City	912 "			9 36 **
Ar. Port Huron_		1 55 "	7 50 **	10 40 "

Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, da"y. All other trains daily, ex-

cept Sunday. Traiss stop for passengers only when signaled. Pullman Palace cars are run through without change between Chicago and Port Huron. Detroit, East Sagi-naw Bay City, Hamilton, Niagava Falls, Buffalo, New York, Teronto, Montreal and Boston. Dining cars on 3 and 6 West Battle Creek, GEO. B. RENZ, S. B. COLLAWAY. Traffic Manager. General Manager.

E. P. KEARY, Agent, Schoolcraft Mich

6

# Ladies' Department.

#### THE RETURN.

I wandered to-day to the cottage That once was my happy home; But others now the hearth-stone claim And I a stranger roam.

And as I pass within the doorway And step on the oaken floor, Memories throng about me From the happy days of yore.

But as I reach to grasp the vision That smiles a welcome there, It passes through my out-stretched fingers A phantom of the air.

Grandma, the weary child hath wandered Through a year of doubt and pain. And now all sad and lonely-hearted She greets her home again.

But not the loved familiar face-Oh, grandma! can it be. That here I sit within the cottage And call in vain for thee?

Oh once again to lay my forehead Upon that gentle breast, To feel thy blue eyes beam upon me To sleep and be at rest.

Oh shadows of this lonely house hold That throng with ghostly tread; I cannot clasp your phantom fingers Would too that I were dead.

Your joyous smiles are brightly beaming In a better world than this, Your angel voice is loudly swelling In choruses of bliss.

E'en now your angel wings may hover Around this sacred place; Your pitying eyes may read the sorrow That clouds this troubled face.

E'en now the pearly gates are opening The breath of Heaven's bloom, And floods of holy light are wafted Unto this hallowed room.

And I hear a loved voice whisper As the earthly clouds are riven, Though long on earth a wanderer Seek now a home in Heaven. -A. E. D.

#### A Chat with Old Friends.

Dear Ladies of the Visitor:--Where are you all? have we caught the there are no letters from the Youth, and the Ladies' Department is filled an interest in the Grange, and its strong advocates?

My excuse for so long silence is poor health, and a wedding in our family, which ought to be sufficient. I am still enthusiastic in my interest and hope for the future of the Grange. and anxious that success should crown this farmers movement; and to this end feel like bending every energy, and asking what can I do, in the

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

schools are closed and we have our essay or this question for debate? young people home again, and we something just when you seemed to can take a breathing spell. Let us have a little time that you might write not forget the needs of the VISITOR just a few thoughts for the VISITOR. although the weather may be depress. What if this all was to be done as I ing and nerves all on a quiver. Let us know it is in many and many a home. make up for lost time. I will second Myra, I know just what you would do Aunt Prue's invitation to the young you would stay at home and be just people to give us a glimpse of their the brave little woman I think you orations and commencement essays. are and do it, as hundreds of brave I cannot agree with "Park" that what women are doing. How I love these represented but verbal responses were menting in growing it at Detroit, but has filled their column hitherto was a farmers' wives, these Dans' wives who made as follows: Mr. Smith, of Ionia failure, but better than the average of are bravely and strongly fighting the such Departments in other newspabattles of life. There are many who are fighting

pers. David Woodman has handled the temperance question grandly; We ay amen, amen. In my next I wish to discuss the fitness and unfitness of girs to compete with men in business. from their homes, many that are am-MRS. O. M. SIKES.

#### That Trip Across The Country.

There are many who are denying them-Mr. Editor .- Did you mean to do it, do it on purpose; or did it just happen they seem to really need, that their so that you put Myra's"Trip Across the daughters may have what is necessary Country" following "Dan's wife." for them. Tell me it requires no moral Three numbers of the Visitor and not a contribution to the Ladies you have worn for three or four years? Department." Friend Myra, do you know the reason; there are too many Dan's wives among us, too many woman. I am glad that there are some that from the force of circumwho have leisure, and these should do stances, not from choice, that are just as friend Myra did, take trips about toiling in the weary round of household labor that some how seems just as open, and then give these Dans' wives unalterable as the law of the ancient the benefit of it through the columns of Medes and Persians. I am so glad that the VISITOR. MRS. PERRY MAYO, Myra took that trip and still more glad Battle Creek, Mich. that she told us all about it; no not quite all. I wish she had told us more about Friend Sexton's home, how it

looked, what they talked about, what new ideas they received and-well, like Oliver Twist-more., Much as I esteem Mr. and Mrs. Sexton, I have never seen their home, though once this spring I had strong convictions that Holstein stock was just what we needed and thought, yes, just thought that I should like to visit our friends the Sextons and see their herd, but like Dan's wife there was too much work and too little time and so like many a Dan's wife we staid at home.

Myra says, "There has been a lack of sociability among farmers and their wives. I think there has been and is disease that has laid waste the Youth's yet, and all because there are so many Department? I am disappointed when Dans, and Dan's wives. I want some one to tell me how we can avoid it. There is such a scarcity of good farm with scissorings from exchanges. help both for out-door work and house Have we all ceased at one time to feel work, and then there are hundreds of farmer's wives who cannot afford to hire good help if it could be found. They must deny themselves so many times the leisure and pleasure of social intercourse. Do not say let the work go as many do say, that is neither profitable nor pleasurable, and there is so much that must claim your undivided attention. There are the children, the dear little folks that none can care for so well as mother, there are days and nights too, of anxious toil and care that these little ones demand, and so joyfully, so lovingly do you minister to their constant demands that the burden, though it is a burden is carried by Far. ish the girls with needles and willing hands and hearts. There are the inevitable three meals per day that. must be planned for and provided for, and you may study and vex your soul over the matter of reducing the labor of preparing your meals with the least suitable for the other animals; for the work and care, and still to place before your family wholesome, plain food, claims a goodly part of a matron's wak<sup>\*</sup> They will cost you from 15 to 25 cents face of 1,800 square feet. dream-land will whisper questioning in her ear, "What will you have for dinner to-morrow," or tea to-morrow night? any one is welcome to any of them by There is the washing and ironing that must be done also. We may make our clothing as plainly as we can, the washing must be done and though patent soaps that will greatly mitigate the work, still, who ever heard of a good "matron" who shirked the washing and whose linen was not white and sweet. And there is the mending, did you ever know a mother's mending basket to be empty, swept and garnished? How I have wished there would be some good-souled woman, on kindness bent who would go from house to house to do the weekly mending. Thus earning her living, "blessing, and being blessed." There are chickens and turkeys to feed, the flower-garden to tend, read the articles by Myra, Aunt Hattie, milk and butter to care for, and all and a host of others whose faces we have not creamers, though I have one and I am just egotistical enough to think it better than Myra's. Now what if amid all this eternal of round of work there came to you a grand thought, something that stirred your soul, something that you longed to send to the VISITOR and you had no time to put it upon paper or could not telephone it to the editor's ears. What would you do? What if your husband invited you for a ride some beautiful morning, when you so longed to go, but the berries were dropping from the bushes for want of picking, and they must be picked and cared for if we would have them next winter, if we would carry sunshine and song, fragrance and bloom into the cold winter with us, for do not these very berries moved to a lengthy, finely phrased, tell us of sun and birds, blossom and What if there were little girls that take from the fire, flavor with the eswanted mamma for a dress fitter for tongue to tell his experience which dolly; little boys that wanted mamma to help them "just a minute" though cient. Stir with a stiff silver spoon sentiment which comes from a full the minutes might lengthen into hours; until it is quite thick, then lay a butwhat if there were larger boys and



Meeting of the State Herticultural Society at Ionia.

The meeting was called to order by President Lyon, when reports were called for. The State was not fully getting a pure article: was experireported strawberries gone, Raspberries ing; it was inodorous and harmless fine, peaches good on the high lands, when eaten, which he had proved by apples one-third crop, very few cherries against poverty, many that are stand- and pears. Mr. Healy of South Haven: ing bravely by their husband's sides strawberries one-half crop, raspberries esting talk on bug poisons and their trying to lift the heavy builden of debt fair, blackberries one-fourth crop, pears light, peaches good in some localities, Paris green would destroy the codbitious for husband and children deny, but one-half crop generally, apples diing moth, and recommended the trial ng themselves leisure, comfort and about a failure.

pleasure, that these may be benefited. E. H. Scott of Ann Arbor: too wet for strawberries, raspberries good, Lawton insects. The amount of poisons which selves necessary articles of dress and Kittetinny blackberries killed by winter, peaches no crop, apples light. Hart of Ottawa: strawberries fair crop, peaches generally good, very few courage to wear a hat or a dress that pears and apples. Mr. Sneider, of Montcalm: raspberries

I tell you it does, and the woman who good, blackberries all killed, not many does it because it is necessary is a brave peaches, pears one-fitth crop, apples very small crop. W. A. Brown, of Berrien: strawber-

ries one-half crop. Subsequent reports the country, keep their eyes and ears from other parts of the State indicate very light crops of apples and pears. Mr. Stacy, of Detroit : cauliflower crops ruined by a fly, vegetables generally doing well, and all transplanted plants making a vigorous growth. Peach limbs loaded with fruit were

Editor Grange Visitor:-Do not by N. E. Smith of Ionia, Mr. Healy erowd me out, I know I am not one advised removing three-fourths of of the young folks, O.i, no, my youth- the fruit. Inquiries regarding the full days are past. But I was once degrees of cold at Ionia last young and my memory of childhood winter elicited the fact that. the days serves me too well, to easily for- mercury went down to 23 in the city, got how little is required to please or but 22 is supposed to be the lowest on disappoint a child. A though I have the bluffs where these peaches were for years been a mother, with all a grown.

mother's extra cares I try to make Difficulties in the way of roadside life as bright and pleasant as possible tree planting," brought out a lively for the children. Never teil a child discussion, favoring the Catalpa; it can do a certain thing or go some- others contended that this tree is not where and afterward change your hardy. Tracy was opposed to trimmind and tell them they cannet it ming young trees close; would trim to learns them to doubt your word, be terminal bud; Brown thought nature firm, keep their confilence, find them would choose trees best adapted to employment as well amusements. soils and locality. A belt of the native Teach them to be thorough and orderly Scrub oak should be left by the waythat what ever i worth doing at all side to protect light soil from drifting. is worth doing well. Now vacation Mr. Sterling, Park Commissioner of days are here, give them some sort of Detroit, exhibited plans of the work work that will so interest them that being done at Belle Isle which with they will lose their relish for running the natural groves, canals, drives, paout in the hot sun, and perhaps you rade grounds and fine location must save a doctor's visit. Collect your old when completed, make this one of the illustrated magazines and periodicals, most beautiful Parks in the country. and with a pair of scissors cut out the At the evening session Rev. Charles pictures, give them to the 1 title folks Fluhrer gave "Glimpses of Foreign furnish them with mucalage and some lands." He had visited the Zoological old book, an old writing book is good and the Royal gardens of London. remove every other leaf and show and the Royal gardens of London. them how to make a scrap-brok of English landscape gardening rep

by Mr. Weed, of Lansing. Mr. Weed described most of the strawberry pests. giving the remedies in general use. Tracy thought pyrethrum the most efficient remedy against all insects which breath through air lobes in their sides. He had no difficulty in thought it would require early planttaking a teaspoonful without injurious application. He thought a solution of of a mixture of sour milk and kerosene for the vine thrip and other might be applied without injury to plants or fruit, must be determined by

commenced by a skirmish paper

against the enemies of the Strawberry,

careful experiments. We could not stay to hear the wordy war on bugs, as we had a real conflict at home, so taking a last critical look at the 36 varieties of strawberries which were exhibited by President Lyon, and the many fine specimens placed on the tables by the Ionia growers we took a last, long-lingering look at the many beautiful flowers which decorated the hall, and were soon speeding down the river, the cars running a race with the mad waters, which were rushing down the Grand River Valley, and submerging many fields of corn and grain, which cannot recover. W. A. B.

#### The Strawberry for Home Consumption.

Every head of a family who has ten rods of land at his disposal should raise strawberries enough to supply his own table, for this is a fruit that must be ripened on the vines to secure it in full perfection, and when fully ripe will keep but a few hours. He who is obliged to purchase this fruit after it has been transported several miles, gets a quality of fruit that would not be eaten by one who has become accustomed to eat only the thoroughly ripened fruit from his own

The fruit is so easily grown and requires so small a space to grow it in, it is very strange so few grow it. On ordinary soil a single day's labor is sufficient, with the exception of pickling the fruit, to grow strawberries enough to supply a large family. As it is the first fruit of the season, it al-ways meets a glad reception from both old and young of all classses, even though it be but half ripe; but when fully ripened on the vines, and eaten shortly after being picked, is surpassed by but few fruits of the earth. Three or four rods of land will fur-

nish fruit enough to supply a large away with the caterpillar. He came family with all they desire during the to stay. He was brought here to do ripening season, providing the vines are properly set and well cared for. Prepare the land as early in the spring as it will work well, and set the pictures, they will spend many happy hours in its construction and again takes a solar bolk of spend many happy hours in its construction and again takes a solar bolk of grounds comprised 200 acres of takes a solar bolk of the bolk hole, at least five inches deep, drop-ning the plants do not crain plant to the but with a trowel dig a good sized hole, at least five inches deep, drop-ning the posts in so they will assume take a good sized picture of a horse aniwal, or person cut it into sections races and fountains, arranged in such soil hard around the plants but use his perch. a manner as to astonish, instruct and only a gentle pressure; be careful also delight the visitor. The Royal Gar- to leave the central bud above the soil; dens, and the Garden Des Plantes of Busic busicity to a state of the plants are ruined by covering too deep. If the plants are full of large Paris, brought together every product fresh leaves most of them should be of every country for scientific compari- cut off, that the evaporation shall not be so great. As to varieties, there are so many new ones that are claimed to be the ical plant including high bananas, and best that it is very difficult to decide canes, 70 feet high, were grown in a what may prove to be the most desir-

#### JULY 15, 1883.

which is yet in its infancy, and often ill-practiced, but which will certainly lead to marvels, by judicious selec-tions. A natural fact of variability which has often been produced, and generally passed unnoticed, is dimorphism, commonly called sport or accident. Why a sport? Wuy an accu-dent? Because the law which has produced them is yet unknown.

Some say that those variations are produced by an unhealthy state, others by over-culture. I suspect them all to be in error, and tell them "seek and you will find."

In the rose tribe some very remark . able sports have sprung up recently-Mabel Morrison, White Baroness and Merville de Lyon, all three with white flowers, issued from Baronne de Rothschild, which has pink flow-

The American Banner, with striped flowers, issued from Tea Bon Silene, and very different in habit from the type; and lately Peter Henderson wrote to me that he had found a dimorphism of Tea Perle des Jardins with the color of Tea Madame Falcot; and it is very likely that very often such reports have occurred without being noticed and will occur again; and I therefore engage (and it is while I write these lines) all the rosarians, and particularly amateurs, who have more leisure, to pay attention to the slightest deviation they perceive, and to endeavor to fix it by budding or grafting.

[Few good observers of nature have any doubt in these days that the prin-ciple of variation exists in nature independently of seminal influence. In Germantown there are several generations of the English oak, all from one single parent tree, which show as many variations as could be found in a wood in Europe. M. De Candolle has recently called the attention of European scientists to thi fact in the proceedings of a learned society in Geneva.-El. G. M.]-Gardeners' Monthly.

#### A-Defense of the Sparrows.

As the world has always banished, or hunted down, or decapitated, or burned at the stake, or poisoned its benefactors, it is entirely consistent when it outlaws the sparrows. Our people had borne with the hideous caterpillar to the very point of en-durance. They had seen the finest shade trees ruined year after year. They had walked the pavements at certain seasons not merche in fear and trembling, but nauseated. And they were compelled either to stay at home or go abroad over a nauseous carpet of crushed worms. So circumstanced, they cried aloud in the bitterness of spirit and demanded some remedy for the plague of caterpillars. The English sparrow was introduced. As he increased and multiplied, the fortunes of the caterpillar began visibly to wane. As time passed, the nuisance of this measuring worm disappeared, always before the over-coming march of the sparrow. But the sparrow did not pass to stay. He was brought here to do battle against a crawling nuisance and

a<sup>\*</sup>destroye: of valuable shade trees. He came, he saw, he devoured and he conquered. For a time we petted plants before the first of May. Late the saucy little bird. He throve set plants do not do so well. In set- on our kindness. He sat on his perch ting the plants do not cramp the roots, but with a trowel dig a good sized from a bow, he darted down, turned omersaults, executed feats in the air a natural position; never crowd the the wobbling moth and returned to that eclipsed the trapezists, caught Then he divested his quarry of wings and swallowed him, eggs and all. So the sparrow came and the caterpiliar disappeared. Our citizens re-joiced and were glad that they could walk abroad without crunching a million worms under foot and without carrying home a dozen or two choice specimens on their garments. But at last the sparrow, being omnivorcus, as all intelligent creatures, generally are, began to levy and col-lect tribute from the vegetable world. He had done his work. He kept doing his work. And he did it so well that the moths became scarce and did not suffice to feed him. For, like some creatures of a larger growth, the sparrow delights in a good dinner. He is always dining out when he is not fighting, and, like most creatures, he fights best on a full stomach. He began to eat grain, and perhaps some small fruits. And the people whom he had blessed and who had blessed him began to complain that the sparrow was meddling wich their din-ners. Then arose very wise and learned people wise and learned in all but true knowledge-and declared that the sparrow was not and had never been an insectivorous bird, but was graminivorous, and not a boon but a freebooter. Having used the sparrow to kill the worm nuisance, and having no further use for him, some of these wise people, who always demand something for nothing, went to Harris-burg and obtained a decree for the annihilation of the sparrow. The sparrow must go, say these people. They urge everybody to make war upon the sparrow. They want to undo all that we have done in educat ing the boys to respect the birds, and let loose the spirit of murder. So the press eggs on the boys to kill the sparrow, because the sparrow is a nuisance, and because it is the true mark of enterprising journalism to teach men to destroy and not to build up and regulate. We are glad to be able to predict that the sparrow will nold its own despite foolish laws, silly prejudices, and wicked men and boys. The sparrow will outlive his persecutors under the operation of the law which ordains the survival of the fittest. If the robin, which, by way, destroys more small fruits than all the sparrows, cannot take care of himself, let him go. He is twice as phia North American.

Grange and out of it, for the advancement and enlightenment of our class.

The VISITOR has a wide circulation for a semi-monthly, and many of its subscribers are not members of the Grange, but are pleased with it because its contributors are farmers and their wives, sons, and daughters who write more or less of their home lives, and farm experiences, thus making it a home paper. What will be the result if these communications give place to long treatises on different subjects, taken from some learned lawyer's diary. Shall we do it, or shall we arouse ourselves, throw off this hot air lethargy and make this Depart ment lively for the next three months. I understand this is no easy task; we must deny ourselves many quiet hours of reading our favorite authors, and some of us must even neglect some of our work to meet this demand; but in the end will it not do us good, to chat with dear friends in this manner. And to the house keeper who feels that her work is one continous round monotonous tread-mill grinding. I say come with us, and we will do you good; come into the Grange, where you will find amusement and recreation as well as instruction, yes, and friendship, not the effervescent sort, but pure tried fraternal friendship. Our heart has been cheered as we have never looked upon, but whose kind sentiments we value above price, and we feel sure we shall know them "over there." Our hearts swell with gratitude that we live in this age, and we hunger for knowledge as we reach out into the world of books and search for hidden truths; and how glad we are that there is "more beyond." God never would implant in the human breast longings that never could be attained. Growth only comes by use; shall we bury our one talent because it's but one and let some one perish for the cup of water we with-hold? No! no, let those who have but a word of cheer write it, and who knows the good it may do?

Who of us have not listened unspeech, on the goodness of God; when dew? some poor trembling trusting child of grace commences with stammering melts us to tears, we forget all but the heart.

How nice the "Postal Jottings" are. And now as "Aunt Prue" says the me with this example mamma," or this in appearance.

animal, or person cutitinto sections t, place it togo her again. Show the little boys how to make jumping jacks by fastening the joints with pins. thread, get the patterns of a dog, rabbit, elephant, horse, pig, rat or mouse, they are easy to make and out last the sale toys. For the dog, pig or rabbit; son. Every variety of wood and plant use Canton flannel, the nap side out main and tail of the horse, use a bit of fringe. You can get any of these pat- perpetual artificial summer. The great able, -Massachusetts Ploughman. a piece, I have the patterns of the following toys, horse, elephant, dog, rabbit, sheep, camel, pig, dove chair, garden," by Mrs. C. W. Garfierd, was have studied the laws which govern sending one green stamp for each patdirections how to use each one. If this my first effort to please the young folks does not reach the waste basket, I would be pleased to come again. MRS. F. A. WARNER. South Saginaw. Michigan.

About Knicknacks.

#### Things Worth Knowing.

To cure a bruise or sprain, bathe in co.d water, and then apply a decoction sure to succeed with their favorite. of wormwood and vinegar.

To renovate old black silk pongee use spirits af ammonia or alcohol. Diluted with water, and press on the wrong side.

To rid the room of a disagreeable -mell of fresh paint, let a pailful of water in which a handful of hay has been placed, stand in the room over night.

A starch that will make linen look as good as new is made of one quart fresh, and the grapes still retained well-boiled corn starch, three ounce of gum arabic and two ounces of loaf sugar.

Sweet cider can be kept fresh and parkling by heating it. not boiling it. but heat it until almost boiling, and kimming it thoroughly, then botling it, and sealing tight at once. It is advisable to put one or two raisins on the same subject, which proved him n each bottle.

To take oil spots out of matting etc. the spot with alcohol, rub it hard soap, and then wash well with cold water.

To remove stains from cups or other articles of table ware or marbleized oilcloths, ruo them with saleratus, either with the finger or a piece of ipen.

harmless delight to children. With a little direction they can make them: Take two cups of sagar and half a cup

of water; let this boil for five minutes; sence of peppermint; the quantity must depend upon the strength of the essence; a few drops are usually suffitered paper on a platter, and drop the girls, who ask, "Please can't you help enable one to make them respectable from California to India. Every trop-

"Sights and Shadows in my Flowering to the amateur floriculturist. She for seed; plants having long tap roots said plants should not be checked in their growth by transplanting; if a person loved a particular variety of the same; wh plant or flower, he would be quite twins res mbl ng perfectly. WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Mr. Lyon gave rules governing in the exhibition of fruits competing for premiums. Mr. H. C. Cain, of Cleveland, Ohio, exhibited a barrel of apples and some catawba grapes, which had been length. The apples were crisp and their bloom. Mr, Healy, of South Haven, read a paper, "Observation, the Key to Success;" The paper showed Mr. Healy to be a close observer, and was well received.

to be viewing the horticultural world lee, of the Agricultural College, read a paper, "Protection of innocent purchasers of trees," which was followed Home-made peppermint drops are a man to examine stock, and had massed With a their orders for several thousand peach trees.

> Secretary Garfield favored co-opera- ing? tion in purchasing nursery stock. "Economy of mulching" was discussed pro and con. Thorough cultivation was considered better than mulching, and "growing potataes under straw" had generally failed. The professors

from the Agricultural College having arrived, the "Battles with bugs," was selves to artificial fecundation, an art whether it be good or bad.

#### The Law of Variability.

It is admitted by nearly all who air castle, bracket, cupid and deer, read by Mr, Garfield, and was interest- the veg-table and animal kingdom that variability is the universal : ule. tern wanted which will nicely cover got better flowers by saving and sow- eminent horticultural writer, whom I the postage and pay me for my time ing her own seeds, grown from perfect esteem, has written recently that rein cutting them out and giving the flowers. Mr. Lyon would thin to the production is the rule and variation most perfect flowers, and save these an exception. But in support of his obinion he has not quoted one example, nor explained why there are not would not bear transplanting; others two grains of sand of the same size or would be much improved. Mr. Tracy the same weight; why there are never two leave . of the same tree identically alike, nor two seeds of the same pod producing two plants in every resp ct we never meet two Time and 'effection, and particula ly observation, will, it is to be hoped, se tle this question for the interest of science a d progress.

> I have been myself for a long while in error. I attributed the variations obtained from seed to the interference of insects, and thought that when rambling in flowers they carried the pollen exceedingly well preserved by his cold trom one variety to another, and thus storage process, which he explained at produced crossings. But my friend Carriere, editor of the Revue Horticole, of Paris, made me perceive my mistake by calling my attention to the natural law of variation.

I felt very much obliged, but as a free thinker in all matters, and believing only what is demonstrated by irrefrag ble facts, I searched for proofs

and addicted myself particularly to Mr. Snyder, of Greenville, read a paper study roses, and I soon perceived that nearly always the natural fecundation takes place before the expan ion of the flower buds, and that consequentwith both eyes open. Professor Satter- ly the intervention of insects was of no avail. What makes me desirous to call the attention of rose growers to this subject is, that notwithstanding its evidence, the law of variability is by a desultory discussion against and not generally perceived, principally in in favor of the agency system. The horiculture, and because it is in the big as the sparrow. Remember, not because it is in the big as the sparrow. Remember, not vegetable kingdom, that there is the a sparrow falls upnoticed.—*Philadel*. largest field for study. Is it not variation that produces all the pleasures in expectation by the hopes we entertain

of obtaining something new by sow-

It is chiefly in the rose tribe that variation has without our intervention, given us so much delight, by the numerous and beautiful varieties obtained since the beginning of this century. This natural result has induced some

rosarians, amongst which we must cite Henry Bennett, to apply them-

MR. J. A. PORTER. agricultural editor of The "Greeley Tribune"-who brings enthusiasm to his new work in behalf of farming in Colorado-took a four years' course at the Michigan College, and is warmly indorsed by President Abbott as "of high standing as a scholar," and unexceptionable in habits and conduct.

IT is the great art and philosophy of life to make the best of the present

JULY 15, 1883.

# Pouths' Pepartment.

"LET YOUR LIGHT SO SHINE."

BY EMMA S. BABCOCK.

Night on the angry billows; And bright from the light-house tower Shines forth a friendly beacon, To save from the tempest's power.

Said the keeper--the brave Max Erdmann. As he worked in the tower that night, "I wonder, if down on the lower coast, Their lamp is burning bright?

"Young Franz and Ivan-the keepers-May be careless; - I think I'll go And look from the cliff; - I must hasten back, For the oil in my lamp is low."

So away he sped through the darkness, To the mountain peak afar; And saw, through the gloom of the driving

storm, Like the smile of a beautiful star.

The headland light-house, gleaming O'er the dangerous lower coast; "Aha" cried Max,--"'tis as good as mine, I must hurry back to my post.

"But where is the bridge? have I missed it? Good heavens! it is washed away, And hark! the deep roar of a signal gun Comes booming up from the bay."

Climbing the crest of the mountain, He looks for the cheering spark From his light-house gleaming; -alas! alas! It is out; and the tower is dark.

Faster, and even faster Down the mountain crags he leaps; For he knows, by the sound of the minute-

guns, That down on the rocky steeps.

By his light-house dark, is a vessel; For, with nothing to guide her way, She has struck, and will go to pieces, Before the break of day.

To his tower Max wildly hurries; But even while the oil he poured In his empty lamp, the ship went down, With every soul on board.

For many a soul may be shipwrecked In the tempest and the night; While those who should cheer and guide them, Are watching *their neighbor's* light. -Good Cheer.

A Subject for Warm Weather.

Dear Nieces and Nephews:- I be bear Meees and Mepheus:--1 be lieve his warm weather is not condu-cive to mental exertion. For the last half hour I have endeavored to cap ture few a shadowy thoughts that were passing through my mind rela-tion the set of the set tive to a subject that I was desirous of presenting to you in this issue. But the caterpillar into the nest. It can as I did not succeed you are spared leasily be seen that the little creatures the infliction.

"Grandpa," I hope you will visit our Department often, I think we to draw it into the nest by their united need you.

Helen Mar, I add your name to the list of Nieces and Nephews and welceme you to the Department.

AUNT PRUE.

#### Cousins Do Your Duty.

Aunt Prue:-Do you not want another niece; I am a patron and my plants standing on the chimney plece. letter will doubtless be sufficient proof He had tried the effect of brushing of any youthfulness. As the Nieces them away, but it was of no use, and and Nephews that were wont to contribute to the Department seem to immediately turned back and tried to have become negligent, I thought it a persuade their companions, who were

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

#### How the Cables Were Made for the Brooklyn Bridge.

How many young men ever think of studying practical farming with some successful farmer? An old farmer-he was old in experience rather than years-called on us the other day, and talked an hour of his experience in draining lands, raising sheep and horned cattle; the breeds he had kept, and the best for such and such purposes; of his experiments with the several varities of apples; of how he "learned the poultry business," etc., etc. Now, is it going far out of the way to

Studying Farming.

say that not one young man in a hundred, who to-day proposes to follow farming the rest of his life, seriously thinks of going out to live a year or two with one of these practical farmers, so as to learn the business. When a young man proposes to follow the law or medicine as a profession, he goes to some good lawyer or physician and spends a year or two in "reading" law or medicine. Now, why should not a law wide-awake, energetic, ambitious young man study farming with some practical farmer who tried all these ex-periments? We think at the end of one or two years the young man would know absolutely more of practical farming than he would learn by himwould start out as a young farmer nearly where the older man, of whom he learned, stands to-day. If the young man makes a success he has got these things to learn, and learn by experience. too, and why not study with some good practical, through farmer-go and work on his farm as a hired man. We found a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, a few years ago, as the hired man of a practical, successful and through farmer, studying farm-ing. We met a young agent of the French government studying farming in America in the same way. He had worked with practical farmers in the great 'cheese regions of New York. with the cattle men on the plains, and was on his way to the frontier for fur-ther study. Think of this young man!

#### Insects as Talkers.

"Two snts," says Buchner, "when they are talking together, stand with their heads opposite to each other, working their sensitive feel rs in the liviliest menner, and tabing each o her's head?" Numer us "xamples prove that they are abl in this way to

which calls in the assistance of a friend after in ffectual efforts to drag hold a conversation by means of their

fe-lers, and this being ended, they re-pair together to the cateroller in order st ength. Further, I have observed the meeting of ants on their way to and from their nests. They stop, touch each other with their feelers. and appear to hold a conversation, which, I have good reason to suppose. refers to the best ground for food." Hague writes a letter to Darwin that he one day killed with his fingers a

number of ants who came every day from a hole in the wall to some the consequence of the slaughter war that the ants who were on their way good time to declare myself a candi-date for promotion into the rank and

## Under the Willows at St. Helena.

After the towers had been built and the anchorages made ready, then came the strangest work of all. To make the cables and then put them over the towers would be a difficult matter. Very likely it could not be done at all. So the cables were made, just where they bang, one small wire at a time. The cables are not chains with links, nor are they twisted like ropes. They are bundles of straight wires aid side by side, and bound together by wires wound tightly around the outside. They call the work "weaving the cable.

At the Brooklyn anchorage was placed a powerful steam-engine, and on the top of the anch rage were placed two large wheels, and with the aid of proper machinery the engine caused these wheels to turn forward or backward. From each wheel was stretched a strel rope to the top of the Brooklyn tower, over the river, over the other tower, and down to the New York anchorage. Here it passed over another wheel, and then stretched all the way back again. The ends were fastened ogether, making an endless rope, and when the engine moved, the ropes traveled to and fro over the river. For this reason they were called the

There were, besides these travelers. two more ropes placed side by side. On these were laid short pieces of oak, thus making a foot-bridge on which the workmen could cross the river. There were also other ropes for sup porting platforms, on which the men stood as the weaving went on. On each traveler was hung an iron wheel, and as the traveler moved, the wheel went with it.

It took only ten minutes to send two wires over the river in this way. The men on the foot bridge and on the platforms suspended from the other ropes guided the two wires into place. ropes guided the two wires into place. and thus the cables were woven, little by little, two slender steel wires each time, and carefully laid in place till 5434 wires were bound together in

a huge calle, fifteen and three quarter inches in diameter. The work was fairly started by the 11th of June, 1877, and the last wire was laid October 5, 1878. There are four cables, each 35781 feet long, and if all the wires in the four cables were placed in line, they would

each over fourteen thousand mile ... The work was long and dangerous Sometimes the wire would break and fall into the water, and an hour or more would be spent in hauling it up and starting once more. The men on the foot-bridge or on the cradles high in the air watched every wire as it was laid in place. To start and stop the engine, men stood on top of the towers and waved signal flags to the engineer. Such a mass of wires would not very easily keep in place, and as the work went on, a number of wires were bound together into little bundles or ropes, and at the end all were bound together into one smooth ro nd bundle or cable .- Charles Barnard, in St. Nicholas for July.

#### Japan Life in Boats.

In China some families are born and lie in salt mines, without ever living above ground, and in Japan some are born and die in the same way on boats without ever living on shore One of the most interesting features of Japanese life to me," says a recent traveler there, "was the manner of living in the boats and junks, thous ands of which frequent every bay along the coast. The awkward junks always belong to the members of one

IT seems as difficult to disabuse the minds of the unbelieving Thomases of to day, as it was of old; if once their opiniors are formed, no matter how erroneous, they will persistently cling to them. And a belief in there being Salix Napoleana, distinctly different from the common weeping willow, S, Babylonics, proves there are still believers in this common error. To decide the vexed question so often mooted, I promised some friends to state through the Monthly, for the good of whom it may concern, what I know about it.

Some years ago, "when in the course of human events," your horticultural scribe tarried awhile beneath the fam ous tree, or trees, at Longwoo 1, St. Helena, he took notes of what he saw around. Thus, being on the spot where the debatable willow grew, the real tree or trees were closely examined with a view to ascertian whether S.

Napoleana, so called, differs from S Babylonica, and if so, in what respect Instead of one at the time meation-

d, there were two of the most scraggy, forlorn-looking trees imaginable, overhanging the empty vault in which, at one time the body of the notorious Na-poleon Bonaparte lay. Desirous of obtaining a twig or two to examine and propagate, the sable cicero ac in charge f the place, with the aid of a long bamboo, to the end of which was attached a boat hook, jerked off a piece from each tree, and for which demanded the usual fee. To go down to the bottom of the empty tomb, \*eighteen feet deep. and moralize, to come up again and drink a glass of sparkling aqua pu: a at Napoleon's spring near by, then to yiew the Longwood House and surrounding grounds where the ex emperor lived and languished, was next in order, and according to custom, was gone through. But to make sure nothing was omitted which every well regulat-ed visitor is expected to go through, took a few moments' rest on the worm

eaten and weather-reaten seat under the willows, where the miserable misanthrope used to sit and brood over his misspent life. Feeling satisfied with having properly done the Napoleonic locale, I retraced my steps along the steep nillside road which pictures quely winds down to Jamestown and the deep

o ue sea. While the willow twigs from Long-

wood were fresh, comparison were made with others taken from some of he nuo crous specimens of S. Baby lonics, so luxuriantly growing in the many g rdens and grounds around. As thus carefully compared, there did not appear to be slightest difference between them, except the color of the bark of the young shoots was more rubicund than on those of the sickly old trees by the side of Napoleon's tomb at Longwood. But my experience in such matters readily accounted for the cause. That this slight difference of color has often been the means of misleading many people, I have every rea son to believe, as the sequel will show. No matter what mere opinions may

have previously been when mantaining there were two kinds. scientific facts have since decided that S. Napoleons (so called) is a myth. To quote the emphatic language of the editor: "Napoleon's willow is the female plant. Nothing but the female has been anywhere grown till the introduction recently of S. Japonica, which is the upple form of the same. And Napoleon's willow is simply the willow from Napoleon's tomb, and is really S. Baby onica, or weeping willow.' From the history of the original

Napoleon weeping willow, it seems to have been a fair sized tree when the exile first landed from H.M.S.North-

or garrulous gardener I should think never shouldered a musket or handled

a spade. This remarkable man, of

spear and pruning hook fame, was one

of the Peninsula heroes when but a youth of nineteen years of age, and was justly proud of the part he per

Wellington. It was his misfortune to lose an eye at Toulouse, and after Wat-erloo he accompanied his regiment,

which guarded Napoleon at St. Hele-

show they are likly to be deceived in

place at the foot Jamestown, than h

is beset with a noisy multitude of wil-

eem to have a large stock of wellroot.

ed plants, growing in jars, cigar boxes.

furious a hubbard about so small a



the writer thanked God for his safety. Standing by my side I noticed a middle aged, unhappy looking man, who assuming a theatrical attitude, shook his dexter finger at the sons of Belial on the stand, and soliloquizingly exclaimed,"I was a stranger, and ye took me in."

The caronicler since then, has often wondered how many of the hundrads thus imported are afterwards identified as the real Napoleon willows.

\*In 1837 Napoleon's remains were removed rom St. Helena and reintered in France. - W. T. Holly in Gardeners' Month-

y and Horticulturist.

THE MARKETS.

#### Grain and Provisions.

WHEAT LOWER-TRADING LIGHT-PROVISIONS WEAK.

WEAK. LIVERFOOL, July 13.-Wheat, No. 1 white steady, 8s 9d; new western winter, steady, 8s 10½d.

steady, 38 3d; new western winter, steady, 88 10½d.
NEW YOBE, July 13.—Flour, sales 9,000 bbls.;
dull, prices without quotable change. Wheat, dull, prices without quotable change. Wheat, dull, heavy; % 10%dc lower; No. 1 white, \$1.10; sales 96,000 bbl. sept. \$1.361.135 ± 1.361.133 ± 1.360.1

CuifoAGo, July 13. -Regular wheat, a shade higher; 994 July; \$1.01% Aug.; \$1.02% Aug.; \$1.04% Oct.; \$1.05 Nov.; \$9 year. Corn, firmer; 51%. Oats, caster; 33% July. Pork, higher; \$13.85 July. Lard, higher; \$8.32% July.

#### Groceries.

NEW YORK, July 13 .- Butter, dull, and weak Western, 9621, 541, 15. Butter, dull, and weak western, 9621, 54, Penna, creamery 22% Oheese, firm, 2640%. Sugar, dull, weak Molasses, steady, quiet. Rice, steady, fairl active. Coffee, dull, weak, Tallow, dull, 7% Western eggs, firm, 196019%.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT. 

#### Live Stock.

CHICAGO, July 13 - Hogs - receipts, 13,000; quiet. slow; 20@30c lower; light, \$5.10@5.60; mixed packing, and shipping, \$5.00@5.35. Oattle-receipts, 9,000; fairly active, weak; natives 5@10c lower, poor to fair. \$4.75@5.30; good to best shipping, \$5.40@5.90; exporters, \$5.9@6.00.

#### THE REAPER DEATH.

The following resolution was passed by Ingham county Pomona Grange, June 14th, WHEREAS, Br. HURON BRISTOL of Mason

Grange, and Bro. and Sister Pilo Olis of Danville Grange, formerly active members of Ingham county Pomona Grange, have recent-ly been removed by death. Therefore, *Resolved*, That we have heard of their

death with profound sorrow, and wish hereby to express our high estimation of their worth as zealous Patrons of Husbandry of Ingham County Pomona Grange. E. P. Rowe Sec'y. Mason, Mich June 22, 1883.

MEAD.-Died at his residence in Macon, March 21st, 1883. Brother LEROY MEAD, aged 51 years, a worthy member of Macou



The celebrated "Minnesota Chief" Separavictory "Vibrator, the > it separator in the world.

HORSE RAKES AND CULTIVA-TORS,

"Tiger" and "Favorite" Horse Rakes, "Cli-max" 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, implenents or machinery till you have taken prices from

Phillips, Boynton & Co.,

Corner Island and Summit Sts.,

GRAND RAPIDS, - - MICH.

Mention the GRANGE VISITOR. liun6t

#### Farmers Take Notice! PLOWS. PLOWS.

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

New Improved Chilled Plows

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

Try Them and be Convinced.

#### CARD.

C. G. Luce, of Gilea<sup>1</sup>, 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."

file of the cousins.

Now it looks like their banner was return, for those who had just left the in danger of trailing in the dust and nest convinced themselves of the truth that if the standard beater did not soon come to the rescue it would be difficult to rally the scattered forces. But I have faith he will when the reville that has been sounded, reaches his ear. It reached mine some time ago and I have been waiting to hear an unanimous response.

Aunt Prue, if this is accepted and I become one of the band of voluntee s you will hear from me again.

HELEN MAR.

### The Risks of Bonanza Farming.

One of the largest wheat fields in the world is the immense ranch in Calusa county, California, belonging to the estate of Dr. Hugh Glenn. It required estate of Dr. Hugh Glenn. It required a day to ride around one of the wheat fields on a smart horse, and it was a day's work for a man to drive a gang plow from one end to the other. It re plow from one end to the other. It re- stop at that, but projected from the wild geese out of his fields every sea feet as though to look about and see son. the world, and was supposed that the owner must be immensive wealthy. His business capacity and general level-headedness were undoubted, and it business capacity and general level-the clay at the four of the hill. At first was the possession of these qualities it required only about a week for a which secured to him the democratic plug to come out and break off, then a nomination for governor of California month, and so on till now the masses in 1879. A few months ago Dr. Glenn are ejected but three or four times per was murdered by his book keeper, and year, yet the motion continues, and to-the truth about his big farm came out. day the tunnel has the better of the There were debts to the amount of fight about four feet. \$1,000,000 on the principal farm, and the whole estate was in such a condition that one cr p failure would have knocked the bottom out of the bonanza and ruined the owner. The immense done a good deal in causing a placard to fortune of Dr. Glenn turns out to be be posted, which it would be wise for very moderate, and his heirs are only citizens of all countries to have before too happy to find that there is a sur. their eyes. It tells farmers, sportsmen plus to divide. Bonanza farming is boys and others, what creatures not to as uncertain as any other form of kill as follows: gambling, for in effect the owner of HEDGE-HOG.—Lives mostly on mice, one of these immense wheat fields small rodents, slug, and grubs-animals stakes everything on the chances of getting a crop, and loses all in the event of a failure. It is a great improvement to bake

It is a great improvement to bake apples in an earthen crock or jar with a cover on it. Put in a half-teacup of water and bake in a hot oven for an hour, or until soft. The different varieties of the Crabb and other small apples are particularly fine baked in this way.

HAVE your tinner turn down a hem around the edges of your zinc and make holes for the tacks; then if you place one or two thicknesses of build-LADY-BIRDS.—Never destroy, for it will save much wear and tear and some vexation.

ever, did not result in an immediate board. The smaller sailboats are made like

#### A Curious Phenomenon.

of the report.

The Virginia Enterprise gives the following particulars in regard to a tun-In these little boats men are born and die, without ever having an abid-ing-place on shore. Woman and all are nearly naked, except it rains, w en they put on fringy straw mats, ginia City. It was run about four years ago into the side of a steep hill, and was originally about 40 ft in length. When in about 16 ft., the tunnel cut into a soft, swelling clay, very difficult to manage. After timbering and striv ing against the queer, spongy material till it had been penetrated some 25 ft. the miners gave up the fight, as they found that it was a losing game. Be-ing left to its own devices, the tunnel proceeded to repair damages. It is

This was the bonanza farm of what had become of the miners, when

#### What Not to Kill.

The French Minister of Finance has

MOLE.--Is constantly destroying grub larvæ, palmer-worms, and insects injurious to agriculture. No trace of vegetation is ever found in its stomach. Don't kill the mole. BIRDS.—Each department loses sev-

eral millions annually through insects. Birds are the only enemies able to contend against them vigorously. They are the great caterpiller-killers and ag-

ing-paper under it as you tack it down; they are the best friends of farmers

family, and us ally every branch of the family, old and young, live on England some time about 1810. During my steps on the Island I met the celebrated old soldier Tom

a narrow flatboat, and the sail (they never have but one) is placed very near the stern, and extends from the mast about the same distance in either direction, *i.e.*, the mast runs up the mid-le of the sail when it is spread. In these little boats men are norn and die, without ever having an abidwhich gives them the appearence of being thatched. At night if in harbor, they bend poles over the boat from side to side in the shape of a bow, and cover them with this straw, water tight fringe, and go to sleep altogether like a lot of pigs. A child three years old can swim

like a fish; and often children who will not learn of their own accord, are repeatedly thrown overboard until they become expert swimmers. In the harbors children seem to be perpetually tumbling overboard, but the mothers deliberately pick them out of the water, and cuffing them a little, go on with their work. It is really astonishing at what age these uous and girls will learn to scull a boat.

I have seen a boat twenty feet long most adroitly manage ' by three chil-dien, all under seven years of age. I am told notwithstanding their apiness at swimming, many boatmen get drowned, for no boat ever goes to anthe matter. No sooner does the stran-ger wend his way towards the landing drowned, for no poat ever goes to an-other's aid, nor will any toatman save another from drowning, because, as he says, it is all fite, and he who interferes with fate will be severely punished in some way. Besides this, the saving of a boatman's life only because a chaffing soul as much longer keeps a chaffing soul so much longer in purgatory, when it ought to be re-leased by the death of the sailor which the gods, by fate, seem to have selected for the purpose .- Good Cheer.

paint kegs, &c., in readiness for siege. And, as if the sole aim of life was to SECRETARY TELLER has doubtless very much shocked the railroads acsell the voyager a Napoleonic souvecustomed for years to the deferential nir, they persistenly pester and plague treatment of the servants of the people, by public officers. He not only claims him into buying. And no sooner does the stranger yield to temptation the right to collect from the Union than the harpies surge around him, Pacific R. R. the large amount due by en masse, loudly vociferating he has been swinded. With a seeming this concern to the government, but he now declines to reserve from settlevirtuous indignation the transaction ment the second indemnity lands is pronounced a shameful fraud. Sorely perplexed, while badgered about to understand the meaning of so awarded to the Northern Pacific.

THERE are less than 12,000 lawyers matter, the hapless victim is forced to in Great Britain, whose population is about 37,000,000 souls, while in the United States, with a population of 52,000,000, there are 65,000 lawyers. In Great Britain there is an average of one lawyer to each 3,000 people, and in the United States one to each 800.

IF Grange teachings were every-

ing. The next surprise in reserve to astonish the bewildered bonhomie, is where carried out the necessity for so they are the best friends of farmers and horticulturists, and their presence upon aphis-ridden plants is beneficial.

umberland in 1813, and was no doubt introduced, with other trees from Grange, No. 167.

WHEREAS, In his infinite wisdom, it has pleased the great Master of the universe, to take from our number by death, our Worthy Evens, who claimed to have been Napoleon's gardener at Longwood house. And a more loquacious soldier

take from our number by death, our Worthy Brother LEROY MEAD. Therefore, *Resolved*, That in his death, this Grange has lost a Worthy and much respected mem-ber, his family a kind companion, and an in-dulgent father, the community a good citizen, a genial friend and neighbor. *Resolved*, That as we believe his life was shortened by hardships endured, and services rendered during our country's struggle for existence, we feel that a double tribute of re-gard is due his memory as that of a native

gard is due his memory as that of a patriot Resolved, That while we ourselves are sad

dened by this event, we would not forget those more closely related, but would unite in extending our heartfelt sympathies to wife and children, in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Grange, a copy be sent to the bereaved wife and children, also na. From my informant's account, "Bony," as he always called him, "was a morose and melancholy man, and, to the editor of the GRANGE VISITOR for who cared not a gun-flint for a garden; but madame, wife of Gen. Bertrand, publication. C. MEAD, Sec'y

did, and took g eat delight in the cul-COMMONWEALTH, Wis., July 20, 1882. tivation of flowers." The same lady planted several willows by the ex-em-Dr. Pengelly:-Please send me one more bottle of your ZOA-PHORA. The peror's grave, raised from cuttings of one I have used has done wonders. I have been under doctors' care more the original one, which was descroyed by a hurricane which swept furiously or less for five years. Have suffered over the Island soon after Napoleon's from Inflamation, Ulceration and Prodeath. And it is probable the two lapsus Uteri, weakness and heavy head, in fact, selt worn out, not able much mutilated trees the writer saw are the only sur vivors left. to sit up. I am feeling just splendid, As regards the right or wrong kind of Napoleons willows which travelers take away, it only remains for me to now, and shall continue ZOA PHORA until cured. MRS. N. W. HAMAR.

### GRANGE HORSE NETS. FARMERS!

Fly time is near at hand and your horses eed protection. I have made and sold low venders, whose clamorous importunities to purchase are eyond deseription. Such a commercial spirit as is evinced by the Island gamins, big and little, is more rema kable than hundreds of nets at Grange prices to the far-mers of Michigan within the last two years. We shall continue the manufacture of nets this year and mean to furnish good goods very cheap to all, whether Patrons or not. pleasant, especially if the luckless wayfarer is not disposed to buy. They

For prices see circulars that have been sent to all Grange Secretaries in the State or write to me at Charlottee. Mich. 15jul3t

S1000 REWARD DAY as t

JOSEPH SHAW.



## BUTTON, R.



R. Button. anal St., Grand Rapids, Mich. MENTION GRANGE VISITOR. Liun 12t

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.



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Pigs in pairs and trios not akin. Breeding Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record. 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



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them. Address **R. PENGELLY, M. D.**, 110 Wainut Street. KALAMAZOO, MICH.



#### believe he has unwittingly bought the wrong sort, the Jamestown instead of the Longwood kind. Feeling chagrined at the motley ragamuffins' duplicity, some more of the right kind has



8

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To go west and select from 2,000,000 acres of lands which I offer for sale in the best part of the west. But, before you go west, please look over the long list of lands which I now offer for sale in Berrien county, Michigan. This list comprises about 4,000 acres of fruit, farm, and stock lands, among which may be found fine fruit farms with malatiol residences found fine fruit farms, with palatial residences, and every variety of fruits indigeneous to this unrivaled Lake Shore region. A large number of small fruit farms, of ten to forty acres, located in the center of the fruit.corowing region at prices from \$25 per

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 along the line of the C. & W. M. R. R., be-tween Stevensville and Bridgman stations. These lands have but recently been placed on the methy model arous of the most 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

Lake Shore, at prices from \$2 to \$4 per acre, cash. These lands were partially denuded of timber by the great fire of 1871, but are now covered with a dense second growth of timber, schrubs, wild fruits and grasses, and all favor-

schrübs, wild fruits and grasses, and all ravor-ably located for fruit growing, and have been proved well adapted to sheep and stock grow-ing. For maps and pamphlets descriptive of western lands, and rates to all western points, or for bills and circulars giving lists of Michi-gan lands, call en, or address gan lands, call on, or address WM. A. BROWN.

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

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under the sleeper, he will be comfortably cool in the hottest weather. This cannot be done with other beds as they must have somehing on to make them soft. The "BEDETTE" is unequaled for sick

rooms, as the temperature can be regulated from below as well as from above, thus obviating 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

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SIMEON HUNT.

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WITH

GOOD NEWS! As the Season is rather backward and we have a large stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps on hand we have already commenced making reductions in all departments. \$12 50 Blue Serge fast-colored Flannel Suits only \$9 85.

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Straw Hats, 50c, 75c, \$1, 1.50, and 2.50. Straw Hats, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c.

HATS.

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People who may reside at so great a dis-

JULY 15, 1883.



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