

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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## The Grange Visitor

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## Agricultural Department.

### THE WOODMAN'S SONG.

The woodman's ax fell firm and fast,  
And his voice sang "One, two, three!  
And this is for hope, and this is for home,  
And this is for industry!"

And the laziest man in the town sat by,  
And heard the woodman's song,  
And he counted the strokes of the ax as they fell,  
So cheery and quick and strong.

And he looked at the woodman's cottage neat  
And the smoke of the woodman's fire,  
And he thought of himself an idle man,  
Without shame and without desire.

He thought of his clothes—they were half in  
Untidy and all unclean,  
And his great black beard was untrimmed  
And rough.

As ever a beard was seen.  
And said to himself as the woodman chopped,  
"The reason he differs from me  
Is all in the song of this three bold blows,  
Hope, home and industry!"

And he said, "I am sick of a wasted life,  
I will make an honest start!"  
And the vow that he made in his soul that day  
He kept with his hand and heart.

There's a little house where the children play  
Round a farmer rugged and brown,  
So neat you would never believe he was  
The laziest man in town.

But he blesses the day when the woodman's  
song  
From his sixth first set him free,  
For his watchword, with each blow he struck,  
Was "hope, home and industry."

### The Oak Famous in History.

The modern oak fast decaying and  
disappearing,

"The old gray oak  
Has stood for a thousand years,  
Stood and frowned  
On all around  
Like a king among his peers."

The oak receives an early and conspicuous mention from the sacred writers. It was under a noble oak that Abraham entertained the three angels. This was the oak of Sechem, Here, too, Jacob, on his return from his exile in Mesopotamia, erected an altar to God. Near by was Jacob's well, and the spot where the remains of Joseph were buried. The Israelites after crossing the Red sea made their second encampment by the "twelve well" under the three score and ten oaks. The oak was a noted tree in Palestine, Thompson says—"There are more mighty oaks in this immediate vicinity; two of these are well worthy the name of mighty trees. Though it is equally true, that over a greater part of the country, the oaks of Palestine are at present mere bushes." Like the ancient people who venerated them they are gone, all gone—those sturdy old trees.

The ancient Druids revered the oak as a sacred tree, and, making a leafy tabernacle of it, held their religious ceremonies under its branches. The word Druid is from *Drus*—an oak. That vigorous race, the Saxons, loved the oak. The word oak signifies strength; and the tree is a fair emblem of the heart, vigorous and powerful in withstanding the fury of the elements, as the people who held it in such high esteem were in combatting their foes. The elements of bravery and grandeur were in the tree and in the Saxon, for they have ever been known as the true English hearts of oak. It was under the oak that Cerdic the Saxon, held some of the most important meetings with his confederates.

Charles II of England, after his defeat at Worcester, fled from his enemies, and, being hard pushed, hid in the foliage of the oak of Boscobel, and thus escaped capture; as his pursuers passed under the tree while he sat above in its branches. There is a reminiscence with a curious historic prophecy, connected with the king's hiding in this oak. When Windham was concealing the king, from his enemies in Stratfordshire, he related to him what his father, Sir Thomas Windham, a zealous adherent of Charles II, had enjoined upon him, his son,—"I charge thee never to forsake the crown, though it should hang upon a bush." The son was true to the command of the father. The crown had hung upon a bush when hiding in the oak of Boscobel, and he had not forsaken it, as the crown itself could then and there testify.

Greater fidelity no king has ever witnessed than Charles II found in the Windhems. This tree afterward became famous in history as the Royal Oak of Boscobel. When Sir Edmund Andros undertook to get possession of the colonial charter of Connecticut in 1687, Capt. Wadsworth seized the charter and hid it in the cavity of an oak standing near the State House in Hartford. It was then a large tree and has since been known as the Charter Oak.

The Elm is the orthodox tree of New England; it has been useful in affording beauty and shade to the parsonages, churches, and the homes of New Englanders. But the oaks combining use and beauty, in their most practical sense, represent the strength and usefulness of the nation. The carriage, wagon and the car that carry on our travel and trade by land; the various vessels on our streams and lakes and seas that carry on our travel, trade and commerce by water, are all made of oak, and in a thousand other ways the oak represents the sinews of our strength as a nation. We say, when a great man dies, he has fallen, like a mighty oak of the forest; and the simile conveys more forcible truth than could be expressed in the plainest words. But when a great man dies another great man arises in his place. We cannot say so of the oaks that have fallen thousands upon thousands by the vandal axe of the white man; no great oaks grow up in their places. These mighty trees of the forest have been swept away as by the besom of destruction. In addition to this a disease has long been preying upon their vitals.

The old Indian chief said, referring to his infirmity, "Like an ancient hemlock, I am dying at the top." This remark, says a late writer, would be equally appropriate and characteristic if applied to the oak instead of the hemlock, and it would be true of the oaks of Michigan. They and the Indian are passing away together. The writer continues. There are many valuable oaks yet in our State; there are also many Indians. But the Indian of to-day is not the Indian of fifty years ago. Neither is the oak. In a large measure the white man has been the cause of the deterioration of both. "If you carefully examine next July, not more than one in ten of our oaks will be found perfect. Leafless branches will be found in the tops of almost all the large oaks, and in most of the small ones." And often many defects are found in the tree, where black and rotten streaks appear just under the "sap." Here the disease generates, and spreads till it reaches the heart; and the entire body of the tree becomes *brash*. But very few trees are free from this defect, which in some of them, "is a dark wet rot with the pores filled with fermented sap." In bad cases this condition extends through almost the entire tree. The vitality thus reduced worms attack them and render them worthless for any purpose.

"Again" says the writer, above quoted, "Some trees are overgrown with little knots or burls covered with fine sickly twigs." The cause of all this has been charged to the change in our climate from the mild moist winters and warm showery summers of fifty years ago, to the severe, bleak cold winters and long dry summers of to-day. In the former temperature the oak luxuriated and grew to be giants of the forest. The pioneer's ax began the demolition, while the demand of the railroad, and the greed of traffic, have swept away our forests, till the oaks that are left, stand lone and unprotected by shade, from the extremest cold or intensest heat. Hence they have become victims to a disease that is fast working their entire destruction.

The oak is a long lived tree. There are some in America that are said to be over six hundred years old. There are oaks in England which are believed to have been old trees in the time of William the conqueror. Some are supposed to be over one thousand years old.

Galesburg, August 4th, 1883.

### Cauliflower.

Any good cabbage soil will grow cauliflower. But like most other refined natures, it is more sensitive to unfavorable conditions than that useful relative. The soil should be retentive of moisture, but must not be wet. A dry gravelly or sandy soil will not grow cauliflower. It is better if it contains some clay, muck will answer if it is well drained and not too dry. There are over sixty varieties of cauliflower now in cultivation. The best for general use in this country being the early or half early sorts. The Paris and Erfurt families are good. Our seasons are too short for the large, late sorts, and our summers too hot for them to head well early. Their growth should be mainly made during July and August, so that the heads will form in the cool of autumn.

The seed should be sown in rows a foot or more apart in the open ground, about the first of May, when the plants will be ready to transplant about the last of June. Do not grow the plants too thick, nor let them grow too large before setting out, or they will be apt to "button" or form heads before attaining sufficient size. Set them 3 1/2 or 4 feet each way, and cultivate thoroughly until ready to head. As soon as the head appears, which, by the way is not the flower, but the transformed mass of flower stalks, it should be covered by having the leaves broken or tied over it, to cause it to remain white and crisp. While the curd is still whole, before it begins to "valt" or run up to seeds, it should be cut for use.

On approach of hard freezing weather, any remaining plants which have begun to head, may be removed to the cellar where they will keep for some time, and the heads increase in size. The cauliflower has nearly the same insect enemies as the cabbage.

A. A. CROZIER,  
Hudsonville, Mich., July 25, 1883.

### Experiments That Mislead.

A reporter for the New York Mail and Express has written up an interview with Mayor Alvord, the manager of Valentine's experimental place in Orange county, New York, known as Houghton farm. In this interview, if correctly reported, Mayor Alvord is made to say some very ridiculous things, which either indicate that he has little knowledge of experiments in agriculture, or he desired willfully to mislead people in order to magnify the work at Houghton farm.

At this distance it looks as if in most tests their quick results in order to gain notoriety were the main objects in view. We have illustrated the possibly misleading statements of Prof. Penhallow of that establishment, who found, according to his published record, the cause and cure of peach yellows. Mayor Alvord in the interview above mentioned is made to say among other things:

"The work of the New York agricultural experiment station at Geneva is certainly satisfactory. Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, who had charge of the work, is certainly the right man in the right place. One discovery made by him is worth a great many times the cost of his work. It has always been the custom to plant the center kernels of an ear of corn, while the butt and tip kernels have been carefully excluded from the seed. But Dr. Sturtevant has discovered that the best crop can be grown from the very kernels which have always been rejected. To establish the new theory he has requested farmers to plant rows of corn side by side from different parts of the same ear, in order that they may be convinced that the butt and tip kernels will produce more and better kernels than will the center kernels."

Now if we remember right, it was Dr. Sturtevant who created a good deal of excitement some years ago in his "New Theory of tillage," which really contained no new points, but brought to light some old ones that had been lost sight of for some time. We recall one point made concerning the root pruning of corn, which was so new that every agricultural newspaper in the country copied it; and yet the same identical theory had been promulgated 200 years before; and in experiments which have been tried since Dr. Sturtevant spread the "good news," by most careful experiments, it has been shown that at least the benefits of root pruning corn are problematical.

Now we beg leave to remark that away out here in Michigan there are men who are just as keen observers as Dr. Sturtevant but who have been cautious about getting into print, have been trying this same experiment with tip and butt kernels and have not reached the results in a

series of years that he has secured in one year, and who very much doubt his conclusions.

Now we are in favor of experiment stations and have earnestly advocated the establishment of one in Michigan, but we thoroughly deprecate the building up of the notoriety of any man at the expense of deluding the people, because by publishing delusions that are unwarranted by his experiments, "Make haste slowly" is a capital motto for the agricultural experimenter. He occupies as important a position when he interprets the law of nature as he who expounds God's law.—Chas. W. Garfield in Farm Department Grand Rapids Democrat.

### Decency to Horses.

The wholesale abuse of horses upon the streets of our cities is a shame to our people. One can not go through the streets without noting the most abusive treatment of animals that are not vicious, nor unruly, by men and boys who know nothing of the nature of the animals they drive and less of methods of managing them. This ill-treatment is not often at the hands of the owners of the horses, but by irresponsible and brutish employes. The *Democrat's* suggestion for a society for the protection of dumb animals is one that may well be considered by people who have right feelings and kind sympathies. No one deprecates the ill-treatment more than the man who raises horses and breaks them to do his bidding. The methods of jerking, whipping and pounding, practiced upon the streets, are the last he would employ.

The *Evangel Canadian* in treating of the management of horses uses the following language, which to man of sensibility is thoroughly good, but which, we fear, would really have more effect if read to horses than to the brutes that abuse them:

A horse cannot be screamed at and cursed without becoming less valuable in every particular. To reach the highest degree of value the animal should be perfectly gentle and always reliable; but if it expects every moment it is in harness to be "lashed" at and struck, it will be in a constant state of nervousness, and in its excitement is as liable, through fear, to do something that is not expected, as to go along doing what you started it to do. It is possible to train a horse to be governed by a word of mouth almost as easily as it is to train a child, and in such training a horse reaches its highest value. When a horse is soothed by the words of its driver—and we have seen him calmed down from great excitement by no other means—it may be fairly concluded that he is a valuable horse for practical purposes, and it may be certainly concluded that the man who has such power over him is a humane and a sensible one.

All this simply means that the man must secure the confidence of the animal. Only in exceptional instances is a horse stubborn and vicious. If he understands his surroundings and what is expected of him he will give no trouble. As almost every reader must know, if the animal, when frightened, can be brought to the object he will become more calm. The reason is that he understands there is nothing to fear. So he must be taught to have confidence in the man who handles him, and then this powerful animal, which usually a man could not handle if it were disposed to be vicious, will cause no trouble. The very best rule therefore, which we would lay down for the management of a horse is gentleness and good sense on the part of the driver. "Bad drivers make bad horses."—Chas. W. Garfield, Farm Dep., G. E. Democrat.

PROFESSOR HENRY says: I would urge that our farmers feed more oats to young stock, colts as well as calves. The *o* is no food easily attainable, but will so well correct acidity of the stomach and keep the wholesystem in good order. To those who wish to raise calves on very little milk, I would say, use oats and oil meal freely, and by studying the wants of the calves you will be able to raise fine animals on a small allowance of milk.

No one grass by itself makes the best pasture, but a combination of varieties. A greater weight of nutritious pasture can be grown on a limited area of land, by sowing several species from any single variety. It would seem as if different species feeding on the same soil would take up various ingredients in different proportions; hence it is considered expedient to sow several of the species adapted to the particular soil.

THERE is an old adage, "the nearer the bone the sweeter the meat," and this may perhaps be the reason why the bony Texan has such sweet and luscious beef—on his native heath. but it loses vastly in quality in its 2,000 miles of transportation.

The high prices which meats of all kinds have commanded during the last two years, and which are doubtless to continue for some time to come, have resulted favorably in making poultry-rearing a very remunerative enterprise.

### Egg Imports.

Now we are importing eggs from Europe. About 1,900 cases have been received by New York parties, and arrangements to receive consignments weekly have been made. The eggs are received in cases of 150 dozen each, and are forwarded from all parts of Europe. In commenting on this fact, the *Philadelphia Record* says: "Those champions of protection who hold up our infant industries by the tail should do something for the American hen. By the cheap labor of pauper hens in Denmark, Germany and Italy, the great industry in which the American hens are engaged is menaced with destruction. It will never do to allow our hard-working domestic fowls to be undersold in the home market by the pauper hens of Europe, even though the consumer of eggs should benefit largely by the operation. Let patriotic protectionists begin at once to agitate public sentiment for a prohibitory tariff on eggs, before the American hen is driven altogether out of the markets.—Cincinnati Price Current.

### Two Queens in One Hive.

Last evening I saw what I have long wanted to see. I examined a hive, where I had introduced a young laying queen, some 3 weeks ago. On the first comb I removed, I found my queen all right. On removing another comb, by the side of the first one taken out, what should meet my eyes but another laying queen. Now, I know two queens can do duty in one hive. I removed one of them to another colony that was queenless. W. H. SHIRLEY,  
Glenwood, Mich., July 19, 1883.

We have time and again written against the folly of dairymen trying to fatten their old cows at a profit. It cannot be done, and if any farmer wishes to try it let him have them at any price. If a man has more grass or other feed than he knows what to do with, let him buy some likely young steers and make money with them instead of wasting his time and feed on the remains of an old cow. The *Provisioner*, England, on this subject says: Old animals can seldom be fattened at a profit, even if their flesh was as valuable as that of younger ones, because it requires so much more time and feed to do it." What we particularly object to in old cows for fattening is the immense proportion of offal in them. A pot-belly makes no beef.—American Dairyman.

ENSILAGE.—In speaking of ensilage, the veteran agriculturist, John J. Thomas, Union Springs, N. Y., says: "From observation and personal experience, I think preservation of corn fodder in silos will be largely adopted by skillful farmers. It has several advantages, namely: 1, comparatively small space required for storing a given amount; 2, the greater ease with which the fodder may be cut short while soft and green; 3, avoiding the labor and risk of curing in shocks in the field; 4, the readiness with which the stalks may be harvested in all weathers except pouring rains; 5, the whole of the stalks being eaten by the cattle and the advantages of green or succulent food through winter; 6, increase in the flow of milk, some ten or twelve per cent.

BEFORE paint or calcimine is applied to walls every crevice should be filled with plaster or cement. For the calcimine put a quarter of a pound of white glue in cold water over night and heat gradually in the morning until dissolved. Mix eight pounds of whitening with hot water, add the dissolved glue and stir together, add warm water until about the consistency of thick cream. Use a calcimine brush, and finish as you go along. If skim milk is used instead of water, the glue may be omitted.

EX CONGRESSMAN John T. Rich of Lapeer has recently purchased from the farm department of the Agricultural College the short-horn bull, Third Grand Baron, No. 39163 American herd book. This animal was purchased by Prof. Johnson of C. T. Hills of Delaware, Ohio, when two years old, and has headed the college herd since Oct. 1880. He has proved himself a valuable sire, his get being uniformly good.

MR. J. DOUGLAS, an English writer on garden topics, saves his turnips from the fly by dusting the young leaves when wet with wood ashes two or three times a week till danger from the enemy is past. He also sprinkles soot on young lettuce and cabbage; finds it effective against the celery maggot, and especially useful for the onion crop.

THE state entomologist of Illinois reports the stubble of the entire winter wheat region filled with Hessian flies in a dormant condition, and recommends that fire be applied, or the infested fields plowed and rolled.

COPPERAS mixed with the whitewash upon the cellar walls will keep vermin away.



The Grange Visitor

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Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

"MAKING BREAD DEAR."

The Article in the North American Review for August, under this heading by Henry D. Lloyd an abstract of which appears on our fourth page makes a showing that should arouse every good citizen to the importance of such restrictive or corrective legislation, if such is possible as will prevent a few men—a clique, from assuming power superior to the government itself.

Mr. Lloyd suggests a tribunal of Arbitration to settle the combats of the board of "Trade." When he adds, "All the markets are being paralyzed by manipulation. They can be saved only by the establishment of tribunals of competent and disinterested men, to settle the disputes that arise in the course of business and cannot wait for the courts" he unintentionally gives our judicial system a well deserved blow and endorses one of the fundamental principles of our Order.

He makes a good point when referring to these arbitrators he says: They should be empowered not only to receive evidence as our judges do, but, unlike them to send out for any evidence that they wanted." By this we take it he means that good common sense should be applied to the investigation of any matter in dispute, rather than rules of evidence, and technical conditions that are as likely in their application to defeat as to secure justice to the parties to a controversy. Every reader of the article will feel the force of his argument and should be stimulated to give more personal attention to these great questions that even now financially affect us all and in the not distant future seem likely to thwart the good intentions of the founders of this Republic and set aside the great principles of popular government. This matter reaches out at once into the political field and every man is admonished to have more care for the welfare of the people in the exercise of his political rights, and less for the politician, who is wholly interested in the present and what he can get out of it. Corporations are rapidly concentrating wealth and power and those which are not "Making Bread Dear." are in other directions imposing burdens on the people that if not averted will some day prove greater than they can bear.

THE much abused trade dollar has had a back set, and is, generally refused at the ten cents discounts that kept it afloat for a year or two. A late number of the New York Graphic insists with good reason that the government that issued will ultimately redeem them at their face. As they are really worth a dollar every one should refuse to take them until provision is made to have them exchanged for what they purport to be worth. The present condition of this dollar is a reproach to the government that we hope will be extinguished at the next session of Congress.

Sprinkle sassafras bark among dried fruit to keep out worms.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The general condition of trade and commerce is a subject that is now studied with the most absorbing public interest. This study is no longer confined to active business men, but is rapidly extending to all classes of intelligent people. The trade column in the newspaper was formerly passed over and ignored by the great majority of readers. It was supposed to be of interest only in the counting-rooms and places of business. Now, there is an increasing demand for information concerning the condition and prospects of trade. It is to some extent in response to this demand that our modern system of crop reports has been developed.

It is becoming generally understood that business prosperity is largely dependent upon the productions of the farm. A failure of the grain crop, for instance, must depress the carrying business and thus depress the price of railroad stocks. This weakens securities and entails loss upon investors and introduces confusion and uncertainty in all departments of business. Moreover the extension of railroad building is discouraged and the consumption of iron, steel, lumber and many other staples is diminished. Factories are compelled to close or work on half time and distress is widely distributed among the laboring classes. The effects are soon extended to the market of beef, pork and lard, still further injuring all transportation interests and cutting down the amount of our exports. It is no wonder then that great anxiety is felt about the growing crops.

For several months past there has been a very general feeling of uneasiness, not to say alarm, about the prospects of business. Failures are increasing in all parts of the country and trade is badly depressed. The iron and steel interests seem to be especially under a cloud. The cotton and woolen industries are struggling under a heavy load. Some of the most disastrous failures since the panic of 1873 have lately taken place in Boston in the leather trade.

The general opinion among leading business men seems to be that we shall not have any serious crisis or panic in business. The very fact that all are watching for a panic will tend to avert such a disaster. The people have not forgotten the lessons of 1873 and there is far more wisdom among business men than at that time.

The crop prospects are on the whole very favorable and money is plentiful. Business men in Chicago are said to be exceedingly hopeful about the fall trade. The chief difficulty of the situation seems to be the over production of manufactured goods. The production has evidently far surpassed the demand, and as we have but little foreign trade of that kind, there is no outlet for the surplus. The market is glutted and can only be relieved by diminishing the work of manufacturing which must cause some distress. Some of the elements of a most disastrous crisis are manifesting themselves but they are confined mostly to the manufacturing interests. The banks throughout the country are showing a firmness that is most encouraging.

One of the usual accompaniments of financial distress is the decrease or suspension of railroad building. Railroad statistics show that during the first half of the present year but 1,968 miles were built against 4,166 miles in the first six months of 1882. This adds to the accumulation of steel and iron in stock and will carry distress to the families of thousands of operatives.

If the present difficulties are passed without a general financial panic, and the banks stand firm through it all, it will not only be a present triumph, but it will be a hopeful sign for all the future. It will indicate that increasing practical intelligence among the people and greater watchfulness among business men may effectually guard against panics at all times. It will show the importance of our modern facilities for determining the real condition of all branches of business. Farmers and laboring men should learn to read with interest the regular crop reports, the operations on the markets in the great cities, the varying rates of transportation, the clearing house returns, and all the statistics of trade. We believe widespread intelligence of this kind may be an effectual safeguard against the sudden business panics that have visited us periodically, prostrating almost the entire trade of the country.

"A GOOD GRANGER" sent us an article—Subject, "Joining the Grange." But the brother neglected to tell us where he lives or his name and we can't even guess. As he is evidently a reader of the VISITOR he should not have overlooked the fact that we cannot print articles without any knowledge of the writer. This is a universal rule with all periodicals, a very proper one—and we must adhere to it. We don't mean that we must always print the name, but writers must give name and their postoffice, that expect to ever see their articles in print.

THERE are 800 Patrons in Leon county, Texas. The Order has more than doubled its membership in that county within twelve months.

NEW YORK'S ANTI-MONOPOLY.

As we pick up from time to time newspapers from other States and note the space devoted to political wrangling and personal defamation, we feel to congratulate the people of Michigan for the constitutional relief of Biennial elections of State and legislative officers. This is our year of quiet observation, and it is a noticeable fact that our people are taking advantage of this condition so favorable to fair and unprejudiced consideration of the real situation and are getting better qualified to act independently as citizens. We meet men every day who understand the perplexity of the leading politicians in making up the issue as a basis of strife for political supremacy for the campaign of 1884. It went do to say squarely that the "ins" want to stay in and the "outs" want to get in, and this is our platform of principles; but it requires the skill of an ingenious pettifogger to make anything more out of it. We cannot remember when distinctive party issues were so nearly lost—as they now are. When the "Main chance" was really the platform of political parties. The attempt at Chicago to inaugurate a new party with a well-defined, clear-cut purpose seemed to us a failure. Too much was attempted. The conditions are favorable to secure the attention of the reading public to the dangers that lurk in the accumulating power vested in and exercised by corporations. There would seem to be no occasion for alarm if we simply look at the structure of our government where the people interested have theoretically the power to give direction, and control public policy, and for themselves determine who shall legislate and administer the government. But practically the theory is set aside to be used on the "glorious fourth" or other occasions when national laudation is in order.

No men better understood this than the men who organized the Anti-Monopoly League of the State of New York.

And nowhere has there been a clearer, well-defined purpose to stand by the people and preserve, if possible to them the benefits of a free government.

The gentlemen, who in this voluntary association have undertaken the task of preserving and protecting the interests of the people have taken hold of the work in a bold, independent way calling things by their right names.

We give below a brief address which indicates the spirit and purpose of the League. Nothing is more obviously true than the necessity of vigilance on the part of the people. Capital within the last decade has been rapidly concentrated, and its management naturally falls under the control of the most shrewd scheming manipulators, men who seek an end and are comparatively indifferent as to the means used. In the absence of important party issues no time is more auspicious to press upon the attention of the people the importance of keeping an eye open to their own interests and this address should serve to stimulate thought and provoke friendly discussion and consideration of the matter presented.

It is to be hoped that the government will never attempt to buy the property of the existing companies. The telegraph business should simply be an extension of the work of the Post Office department, with rates based upon actual cost of service. From the nature of the enterprise, it is better that it should not be government monopoly, but the business should be free to all companies or individuals, who wish to undertake it. The principle object to be obtained by a government telegraph is to guard the people against the extortions of monopoly in a nature that has become one of the essentials of civilization. The benefits of the telegraph have thus far been restricted mainly to the business affairs of the country, where communications are of special importance, and to the news for the daily press. It is believed now that such restriction has long been unnecessary and rates can be made so low that instantaneous communication with distant places may be within the reach of all the people. Cheap postage is regarded as one of the greatest reforms of modern times and its good effects are evident in every civilized nation. Cheap telegraph will no doubt be as far-reaching in its benefits to civilization as cheap postage.

Meanwhile nothing seems to be said in this connection about the telephone which is becoming even more essential to our present modes of carrying on business than the telegraph. It is possible that at no distant day the telephone may almost wholly supersede the telegraph. There is hardly a question that this new instrument of science can soon be used over great distances, probably across the ocean, and it will be available for the use of all without the aid of skilled operators. The telephone has thus far extorted from the people a scale of rates out of all proportion to the cost of service, and almost-fabulous fortunes have already been accumulated by those who have control of the monopoly. At the same time it has in many respects revolutionized the ordinary method of doing business.

The telephone ought to be treated precisely on the same basis as the telegraph and the Post Office Department should include both. We certainly hope that it will not require a strike of telephone operators to attract the attention of the press to this important subject. The day may yet come when talking by telephone with our friends in any part of the world, however distant, may be much more common than writing letters.

By pushing forward men interested in corporate enterprises, by retaining attorneys, by contributing to campaign funds, and by direct and indirect bribery, incorporated capital is rapidly lowering the standard of public and private honor and weaving about the people a system of class laws which, unless checked, will result in an aristocracy and peasantry in this country, with lines as distinctly marked as in any of the older countries of the world from which our forefathers fled to avoid class tyranny.

If it should be proven that the officers already in command of the principal political parties are false to their trusts, and really owe their first allegiance to another power to which the interest of the masses is but secondary, it will only remain for us to appeal to the people whose rights and liberties are being betrayed, and do all in our power to defeat unworthy candidates.

We earnestly appeal to you, however, to read the statement of undisputed facts in the record we present to you, and remembering the declaration of your own party at its last State Convention, let your patriotism as American citizens take precedence of partisanship, and exert your influence to retire in disgrace the men who,

while professing to serve the people, have betrayed their interests. Respectfully submitted, E. E. Davis, F. B. Thurber, Darwin R. James, Ambrose Snow, G. Le Fevre, H. L. Fish, John F. Henry, Joseph J. White, John B. Haskin. Of Ex-Com. N. Y. State Anti-Monopoly League. New York, July 27, 1883.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE TELEGRAPH.

Since the great strike of the telegraph operators, it has suddenly occurred to the minds of many journalists and editors that the government ought to furnish telegraphic facilities to the people. In some of the Chicago and New York papers, the subject is treated as something quite novel and growing out of the inconveniences produced by the operators' strike. It is argued that if the government had the ownership and control of the telegraph system, a strike would be impossible and we would be forever free from such a calamity.

All this illustrates how the people may be far in advance of the press on a subject of the deepest public interest. The oppression of the telegraph monopoly has been felt and understood for years by all the business world. For a long time past it has been discussed in the Grange, and government control proposed as the only available remedy. The whole subject has been extensively treated in the columns of the VISITOR and the Grange journals generally have denounced the tariff of the Western Union as extortionate and one of the great public wrongs of the day.

Intelligent business men have long been convinced that the people are as much entitled to cheap rates of telegraphing as they are to cheap rates of postage and public opinion has been almost unanimous that the government should undertake to transmit intelligence by telegraph as well as through the mails.

Perhaps the weakest of all reasons for a government telegraph is the one lately advanced as both novel and conclusive by many of the great dailies, viz, that the operators could not then organize a general strike. The strike produces merely a temporary inconvenience and it is absurd to make it the pretext for a revolution in our entire telegraphic system. If this reason has any validity, then the government would have to assume control of all the manufacturing interests of the country, for strikes are becoming common in nearly all branches of industry. Yet if the long-wished-for postal telegraph should be established by the next Congress, it would evidently be one of the results of the strike. However it matters little what may be the cause of the general awakening of the press on this subject, if the people shall only secure to themselves the blessing of cheap telegraphing.

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HARVEST HOME PICNIC.

The season of picnics is present and is being improved. The first of the season that we have attended was the one referred to in another place in these columns on Friday the 10 inst.

The place was near Vicksburg six miles from home. The farmers of that vicinity and their village friends have for several years met annually at or near this place in numbers varying from two hundred to a thousand and with all the accompaniments have not only had a good picnic dinner but have uniformly had something to instruct as well as gratify those who were present. Hon. J. M. Neasmith, Pres. of this Farmers Picnic Association, had invited several gentlemen somewhat prominent in the State to be present. And they were with us. There is but little doubt but the Pres. intended to get a speech from each of these visitors, but if so he was careful not to include that in their invitation.

But if the average American can't talk publicly himself, he is always ready to insist on a talk from the next man.

A platform with an elevated board in front, an organ and a dozen chairs were preside had a personal significance to these gentlemen. The eating part of the picnic was disposed of in good order. We took no notes and did not at the time think of making extended reference in the VISITOR to this picnic.

Years ago if a body of farmers got together and a speech was on the program a lawyer was engaged to do the talking and the "horney handed farmer" usually got a liberal dose of taffy and not many suggestions of practical value. The professional gentlemen who talked at this picnic had none of this, and we are glad to be able to give our readers a very full report of the speeches as taken by the editor of the Kalamazoo Telegraph for that paper. We have transferred the matter to the form of the VISITOR as we make up, and we think our readers will appreciate the many good things found in this very complete report.

The addresses at the harvest home picnic at the grove south of town were introduced with that of Judge Marston, late of the supreme court. He paid his attention to methods of farming which are not only profitable in themselves but result in strengthening the soil. He had lately traveled in states where he saw farms so far run out as to be worthless. In others the system of tillage made the soil stronger and stronger as time went by. The plan of small farms in vogue in this region had great blessings in that it enables people to be together socially, to have schools and churches and other means of personal improvement and enjoyment. The great farms of the west made such a life impossible. In addition to these means of improving the community there ought to be study to make the farms more productive and profitable, and richer in their soil. The familiar method of plowing under clover was one way. He thought it would pay to resort more to stock raising for this purpose. This class of farming took labor, to be sure, but so did anything that was worth the raising. Any man who did not succeed on a farm, unless he had the incubus of an excessive debt or a scolding wife, was by that very fact shown to be lazy, for success meant hard work. To show what progress could be made in the various departments of farm production Judge Marston cited cases that not many years ago would have been treated as preposterous, namely, that in wool-raising single sheep have grown 40 pounds of wool in a year, and in speed of horses many an animal has gone below 2:16. In the matter of milch cows, Judge Marston's special interest, he related the experiment of Thos. H. McGraw of Bay City in bringing in a new breed of cattle; a two-year-old heifer producing 14,000 pounds of milk the first year. At five cents a quart this would be \$350. Another gave 91 pounds of milk a day. This looks as improbable as 40 pounds of wool from a single sheep would have done a few years ago. The average yield of butter is not over 150 pounds a year. To show how much may be added to the degree of productiveness, there are authentic instances of 25 pounds of butter in seven days from a single cow. By paying attention to the business the value of a farmer's stock can be doubled in a few years. But to do this farmers ought to prevent scrub bulls from running in the highways. This brought the judge to the highway and fence question. He said he had been examining it a good deal, and so from its being debatable whether stock could be prohibited from running in the road, he had come to look on it from the other standpoint; he doubted whether the legislature and boards of supervisors could permit or authorize the running at large of stock in the streets. Judge Marston closed by urging farmers to stimulate the educational interest, both in general and for their own families; and to give the public institutions a warm support, mentioning especially the Agricultural college and its experimental work, and also the state university.

Mr. Neasmith next introduced Dr. Jas. C. Wilson of Flint, superintendent and director of the Orapo farm, who described the experiments in stock raising there. He said the farm was reclaimed from a marsh, having been formerly all under water and known as the Dead marsh on account of the deadly influence of its malaria. Gov. Crapo drained it by cutting a ditch 11 feet wide on top, 4 1/2 feet on the bottom five feet deep and four miles long. It had two or three feet of muck and a marl and clay subsoil. It had 1,230 acres, mainly meadow, skirted with some upland, which raised enough grain for the use of the place. The marsh was devoted to pasturage and hay. Last year he raised 600 tons of hay, 400 tons of millet, and 70 acres of corn on the marsh. This year the results are not so good on account of the wet season. One man is kept constantly ditching, a Swede, who has been at it winter and summer five years. The hay lands are sometimes cut twice in the season, and one piece sown the first of June was cut in August, yielding a ton of good timothy per acre. Their success had led to the clearing up of nearly all the marsh in that country. "Your marsh is your best land," said Dr. Wilson. Gov. Crapo stocked it with reference to producing beef for market, and they tried Herefords, Short-Horns and Devons to see which brought the most economical and best results. A short trial convinced them the Herefords were the thing. Their experiment was the largest ever made in either America, England or on the continent. They found they could fatten three Herefords at the cost of two short-orns. The other breeds were accordingly discarded. They kept 250 on the farm and have sold some head at two years old and past that weighed 1,500 pounds and dressed 62 pounds to the 100. Their Herefords brought \$55 for the shambles where other cattle in the same neighborhood brought only \$25. Their tuff calves were in demand at two weeks old, to ship west for the large breeders on the plains at \$35. There were several other large breeders in the neighborhood. Mr. Foster sold five calves for \$1,750. It was impossible to supply the demands of stock men on the western plains, who wanted them by car loads to cross with their Texan cattle. The doctor closed with an apostrophe to farming, its freedom from influences that tend to crime, its value in supplying strong men to the country, nearly all assurance of success, for 90 per cent of farmers succeed, while in mercantile pursuits 90 per cent make failures.

A. H. Stoddard, Esq., recited a poem appropriate to the occasion, citing the great improvements that have been made in man's department of farm work and the absence of inventions to save the toil and promote the comfort of those who have the welfare of the household in charge. It was a humorous and excited much merriment.

Chief Justice Graves was next introduced. He gave a brief resume of events of this generation which are scarcely appreciated now but will take their place in history among the great affairs of the world. He contrasted these with the circumstances of pioneer life, which he dwelt on quite minutely and touchingly.

Hon. Cyrus G. Luce of Branch county followed. He was much interested in what had been said about increasing the value of farm products, but the most valuable thing of all was the men and women, the girls and boys, that a country produced. Americans, and especially farmers, paid too little attention to their own personal good. He rejoiced to see such a meeting as that here, for it gave opportunities of social cultivation. He was anxious to see such farming methods as would not only bring good returns but improve the soil too. They must mix their work with brains. He had to-day seen preparations for burning fields of straw. That was a bad policy, which would impoverish the farmer who followed it and starve his children. Raising just one kind of crop can not be continued permanently without loss, and they would find that out in Dakota if they didn't change. Mixed husbandry was what was wanted. The point coming up incidentally he said farmers ought to encourage their boys to follow the business of the man and they must love any business they engaged in to be successful in it. Returning to the main question he said he had paid a good deal of attention to fat cattle; he once raised the best fat steer on record in Michigan, (5-year old, weighing 2,800 pounds) and he had found that to raise most profitably and be able to command the best markets he had to raise enough to ship a car load at a time. It was unfortunate that the towns constituting the Michigan home market did not demand and would not pay for the best beef, and he had to ship away to get the best prices. A buyer for a Michigan town passed by his fine fattest stock, refusing to consider it because their trade wouldn't warrant the price; and bought an old brindle cow for his supply.

Mr. Luce concluded by saying that everybody ought to seek the best. He had seen a young man in the company who was seeking a wife. He hoped he would be sure and get the best girl and that the girl would be equally particular and not accept any second rate man or anyone who visited the saloons. Get the best "even if" (speaking humorously and with the pride of his calling) "even if he was a lawyer or a doctor" or someone else, not engaged in farming. It did not pay to put up with anything not the best. He once gave \$100 for some hogs to a townsman, because they were cheap. He might better have given or thrown his \$100 away, for after he had spent three months' effort in getting them into shape for market he was poorer than before he started with them. He wanted to see the farmers of Kalamazoo and St. Joseph counties start in with a fresh stimulus. They had the best natural start but they were not up with some of the other counties. "You want to raise more stock," said Mr. Luce. There was need of patronizing the schools more. The farmers ought to insist that the legislature attach a great experimental station to the Agricultural college, to carry on the needed experiments for a knowledge of which farmers are thirsting, but which are beyond private enterprise. Farmers needed to think more; you don't hear of farmers injuring themselves by brain work as men sometimes do in other callings. It was worth while for farmers to try and grow into the best section of society.



to supply the demand at that figure. The calves from these cows were raised on the skim milk and brought from \$100 to \$250 each. His agreement with the man who runs it is to divide between them all proceeds over a certain fair wages, Mr. Marston keeping the increase, paying for all improvements and pocketing all losses. He would not advise a farmer to go into butter raising extensively unless he proposed to have help enough in the house to handle it, especially if he followed the pan system. Judge Marston's dairy uses the deep channel cans. No breed of cattle is good for all purposes. The Holsteins and Ayrshires are best for cheese and milk, the Herefords for beef, the Jerseys for butter.

Mr. Bangs, formerly of this county, now of California, was called out as the last speaker. He said that in California they called them grange meetings; the social feature was prominent in them and they were also used instructively. California had changed greatly within 10 or 15 years, grain now being the leading interest. This year's wheat crop will amount to \$35,000,000 or \$40,000,000, double the annual gold product of the entire coast. The climate favors them. They are running too exclusively to wheat and the problem is, what shall they turn to prevent the exhaustion of their farms. Their wheat brings 90 to 95 cents in San Francisco. Their transportation troubles are their great evil, rates for grain being ten times per ton per mile what they are between here and New York, while passenger fares are seven cents a mile. The public will yet find a method of correcting the evil.

Hon. James M. Nesmith, the retiring president of the association, presided at the meeting. To his energy and judgment is due in a large measure, both the inception and success of the festival. Music was provided by a choir consisting of Mrs. Geo. Douglass, soprano; Miss Fisk, alto; Wm. S. Strong, tenor; Jno. McMaster, basso; Miss McMaster, organist.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SCHOOLCRAFT, Aug. 8, 1883. In compliance with a notice from the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the undersigned met at the office of the Secretary, at the above date, for the purpose of complying with the resolution adopted by the State Grange, at its last Session, requiring quarterly settlements with the Treasurer and Secretary.

Reference to the last settlement made on the 5th of April last, shows a Balance in treasury March 31, of \$3,055 22 The books of the Secretary show Collections since that date as follows:

Table with financial entries: Fees and dues, Subscription to Visitor, Receipts for supplies sold, Collections for advertising, Total receipts from all sources, Disbursements: Dues to National Grange, Publication of Visitor, Office expenses, Miscellaneous printing, Office stationery, Office postage, Supply bills paid, Express, Executive committee expenses, Salary of Master one quarter, Salary of Secretary one quarter, Salary of Secretary and manager of Grange Visitor, Lectures, Check of Eugene Angell and protest expenses, Total amount of orders paid, Balance of resources as shown by this settlement.

We found the books in the Secretary's office in such condition, that but little time was necessary to reach the balance, which we have given above, and in this State the Order may be congratulated on the financial condition of its treasury.

WM. SATTERLEE, H. D. PLATT, J. G. RAMSDALL, J. Q. A. BERRINGTON, Of the Executive Committee.

POSTPONED.

Brothers Taylor and Byers have taken us to task for our article on the Chicago convention in the Visitor of August 1st. We shall try and assign a better reason than the court usually requires of a lawyer who asks for an adjournment of the case that he may go back to his office and charge up \$10 against his client and shall get no chance at the \$10 either. We expected to set up our defence and try and hold our position as best we could in this number, but several things have conspired to prevent our doing so. On Monday the 6th, Bro. Satterlee of Birmingham dropped unexpectedly into our office. On Tuesday evening Bro. Platt put in his appearance. On Wednesday morning in imitation of the "early bird" came Bro. Berrington and later by the first train from the north came Bro. Ramsdell.

These gentlemen insisted that I should give an account of myself and explain the business of the office. This was not favorable to writing editorials, and the next day I had work that must be done. Then on Friday a farmer's picnic at Vicksburg demanded attention. And on Saturday (to-day) the Visitor must be made up so as to go to press on Monday as the Weekly Telegraph must have the press on

Tuesday. These we offer in explanation. In the next Visitor we will say our say, in reply, and if we don't make good what we said, our readers may rely on one thing; We are not so tenacious that we always know we are right. Whether right or wrong in our conclusion, all will agree that good comes to our readers by a free discussion of the questions involved, and that is of far more importance than any individual opinion of mine.

ABOUT BREAD.

A business matter called us not long since to the Michigan Insane Asylum, The resident Medical Superintendent, Dr. Palmer after showing us through the several wards of the department assigned to female inmates, took us to the bakery and it is of what we learned there that we propose to write. In both departments there are something over 750 inmates. The Institution requires on an average about 28 barrels of flour per week. With this consumption it is of financial importance to know what kind of flour to use. Experiments made as I remember within a year, gave results as follows: A barrel of straight white wheat flour, costing \$5.40 made 132 two-pound loaves. A barrel of white wheat roller process flour Michigan make, costing \$6.50 made 140 two-pound loaves. A barrel of roller process from another Michigan mill, kind of wheat not stated, made 144 two-pound loaves. A barrel of spring wheat flour Minneapolis make, costing \$5.85 made 158 two-pound loaves. The same with five of corn flour added made 178 two-pound loaves. And it is of this Minneapolis flour with this proportion of corn flour that all bread for the Institution is now made. As to quality, we think we know something about bread, and that we saw seemed perfect. This two-pound loaf was weight of dough, the loss in baking is from three to four ounces. Ask any one whose attention has been called to this matter how many pounds of bread a barrel of 196 pounds flour will make and the answer will illustrate how little we know about what we are in a certain sense familiar with. We are a bread eating people, and the answer to our question will be as wide of the mark as though the parties had never seen bread. A little figuring with the basis of figures we have given will show that in eating bread we take quite a liberal proportion of water more than bread eaters generally suppose.

A NEBRASKA man says hay is good for hogs. Cut the hay short and mix with bran shorts or middlings, and feed as other feed. Hogs soon learn to like it, and if soaked in swill, or slop food, it is highly relished by them. In winter, use for hogs the same hay that you feed to your horses, and you will find that it will save bran, shorts or other food; it puts on flesh as rapidly as anything that can be given them.

We think Bro. Buell, of Little Prairie had heard of this Nebraska man when he made that silo in his barn.

We received three or four Postal cards for Jotting's Column after the last paper went to press. We were sorry to lose them, but of course they were a little late for this number. We want to grow to a page—we have them?

GIVING to unknown beggars, particularly in cities, is the lure which offers great prizes to the lucky few, and tempts many men to beg. It is the great obstacle to-day to the best charitable work.

"The Anti-Monopoly Convention."

I would respectfully ask to be allowed to notice the article headed "The Anti-Monopoly Convention," in the last number of the GRANGE VISITOR.

With all due deference to its source I must confess my surprise to find it in the GRANGE VISITOR. I had thought that journal in sympathy with every movement looking to the final emancipation of American serfdom.

This article coming from the Secretary and given a place in so popular a journal, is certainly calculated to mislead such as have not given much attention to the convention in question. Even though it be admitted that "weakness" and "fierceness" ruled the hour, then "to the weak became I as weak, that I might gain the weak, I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some."

If Jay Gould offers to sell the Western Union (Telegraph) to the government where it belongs) such conventions as that at Chicago may have something to do with it.

Allow me to say I think the thrust in the article referred to, a random one. In this free country editors and others have the advantage of some of us to "keep on saying things," and judging from the run of the attack, it would appear that its author would prefer not engaging in a crusade against the "National banking system, and it appears to me, is happy in the conclusion that the conference displays great weakness in making its efforts at reforms too various. Mr. Secretary you must be sound. The hackneyed imputation of Socialist and Communist, had ceased to be attributed to the reform element, and I had thought no one at all con-

versant with the principles and objects which actuated the delegates to that convention would apply such to them. We are kindly admonished that one reform at a time is enough. When politics can be boiled down to "One idea," this would be in order.

Again as any Union of reformers is impossible we should take it Indian fashion and ignore the strength of unions. It is admitted however that notwithstanding the fierceness generally that it is respectable to produce more than one reform in a platform of principles. But we are told the "hopeless feature" of the platform is in "no remedy being provided" for the evils complained of. So little good came of this conference? it should not be charged with a failure to achieve impossibilities. A political organization can do no more than proclaim its principles which was surely done at Chicago, on the 4th of July, with no uncertain sound.

You say the delegates were a "mixed multitude" here again the objects of the convention are overlooked. A commingling of members from all parties was down in the call. You say "Many of the delegate were self-elected." Is this definitely known? A plain statement of the number would have been edifying. I know this has been charged. On this point the Grange Journal states: "The truth of the matter is this, that convention met on that day, July 4th, 1883. There were 325 regular credential delegates on the floor. Mr. Editor, or Secretary, perhaps I should say, why do you talk of demagogues and cranks. Webster makes demagogue to mean a "leader of the people." In the right direction there is nothing wrong in this, but if you attach to it that other significance of faction what will that convention think of you made up so largely of simple hearted farmers? As to "Cranks" we learn that to be defined by Guitau and sich. Our hindights are frequently better than foresight. Dennis Kearney has been known as a man opposed to oppression and although under suspicion it was not so fully brought out as at the time of the conference that he probably is in the interest of railroad managers. Hence his half recognition. Then, no doubt, more "strength" was exemplified in his rejection than is easy to realize.

"An omen of failure for a political party is in the fact that such men as Kearney should be drawn toward it." How then have the old parties pulled through with their superabundance of this kind of freight? One of your criticisms is in the apparent want of "Plan or definite purpose." Thank God for that, "cutting and drying," belong to corruption and imposition, and have their advocates in ancient institutions. In conclusion "on the whole, we do not see that the true interests of anti-monopoly will be advanced by this attempt to organize a political party."

Mr. Secretary, you give us this gratuitously no doubt. There are many looking at this thing through another glass. The prime object of that conference was to allow the voting public a way out on ground clear of stumps and marshes, and where the one idea, of your wish of anti-monopoly might have "free course and be glorified." But anti-monopolists want more, however well that word may cover the ground, of abuses from government contracts to railroads, telegraphs, banks mining, oil, wheatlands and everything consumed or used by the masses whose aggregated mites roll up millions to the favored pets of government. A fourth aggressive party was not intended, neither will such be the result. Knights of Labor, Greenbackers, and all laborers who read or think will unite before a twelve month, and in spite of the attempts to unpopulize the Chicago conference now, its aims and accomplished purposes will be respected and sanctioned when more fully investigated, and understood. WM. M. BYERS, New Troy, Mich., August 6th, 1883.

The Anti-Monopoly Convention.

Editor Grange Visitor:—In your editorial on the doings of the Chicago Anti-monopoly Convention you seem to have departed from the rule which has heretofore governed the control of the VISITOR, of treating the political organizations fairly. Anyone not acquainted with you would infer from that article that you had suddenly become an advocate of the giant monopolies, which threaten the destruction of our free institutions, as a matter of justice to your readers and patrons I trust you will publish the platform adopted at Chicago, in order that they may judge for themselves as to the merits or demerits of the new organization. It is a fact clearly demonstrated in Senator VanWyck's able expose, and the observation of every intelligent thinking man that the monopolists have got control of the Republican and Democratic parties just as the slave power controlled the old Whig and Democratic parties in anti-bellum times. In 1850, thousands of freesoilers and freedom loving Whigs like Senator VanWyck tried to reform their respective parties by remaining in them and opposing the encroachments of all the slave power, but they utterly failed

and were compelled to withdraw from the old parties in 1855 and unite in the organization of the Republican party, the Senator and his followers will surely fail now, for the money power is a thousand fold stronger and more dangerous to the freedom of the masses than the slave power ever was in its palmy days. The organizers of the Republican party were ridiculed and bitterly denounced as demagogues, fanatics, missegregationists, free-lovers, infidels, nigger worshippers, and every vile epithet that could be invented by the leaders of the old parties were applied to them in order to make them unpopular, and the same course is being pursued by the leaders of the old parties to-day against the anti-monopolists backed up by the enormous money power of a large class of wealthy nabobs, who have no sympathy with or respect for the rights of the people.

The only hope of redeeming our beloved country of an unscrupulous moneyed aristocracy is in the abandonment of the old parties by the laboring, toiling, tax ridden masses, and the organization of a new party on the basis of the Chicago platform and bring to the front new independent honorable men for standard bearers, who cannot be corrupted or controlled by the money power, men who will demonstrate to the world that this is in fact as well as in name a government of, and for the people. REFORMER, Dowagiac, Aug. 6, 1883.

Spontaneous Combustion.

Burned, Aug. 8th, on west side of Little Prairie Ronde, Cass county, Mich. the barn of Jacob J. Marlan. About 4 o'clock p. m. a dense smoke and flame was seen to issue from the roof of the barn, by its owner who was running a threshing machine about sixty rods distant on an adjoining farm. He with others hurried to the scene of the fire in time to save one of three horses which were confined in the barn. They got one of the others out but it was so badly burned that it immediately died. The third one was burned in the stable. The barn contained the hay from ten to twelve acres. The wheat in the straw from twenty acres; two buggies, one wagon, two or three sleighs and nearly all the farming tools and machines of the farm, except a nearly new harvester which was run out of the barn the day before. A crib containing three hundred bushels of corn near by was also burned.

The above seems to be a pretty well established case of spontaneous combustion. The day was still and pleasant, and no fire near it. The barn and contents were insured in the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, of Cass county. B. G. BUELL.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

The flowers of the heart are the gems of immortal minds. S. P. BALLARD.

I am constant reader of the VISITOR and think it the best paper published in Michigan. We have had nearly two weeks of pleasant weather but plenty of rain and more to be feared. Wheat is an average crop. Corn very backward and will need a late fall to mature. Oats are a good crop. Very few apples, no peaches or cherries and very few berries. Wheat and hay are all secured but some in bad condition. Threshing has begun in this neighborhood. CHARLES E. MCKAY, Scipio, Hillsdale Co., Aug. 5th, 1883

Farmers throughout this county are now in the midst of their wheat harvest. The weather is excellent and the crop is likely to be secured in good condition this week. The crop is better than was promised a month ago, but so much was winter killed that it will not be more than 60 or 65 per cent. Grass is more than 100 and generally secured in good condition. The crop of oats is very large. Corn is wholly a matter of conjecture, a long season will give a large crop, but a failure is possible. Traverse City, Mich., Aug. 7th 1883.

Fowls and cabbages grow well together to mutual advantage. If fowls do not eat all the worms, or the cabbages are out of the reach of fowls the following tonic is good for the worms. It is one used and recommended by J. W. Wilson, one of the most successful of Kalamazoo's gardeners and celery raisers. To a pan of skimmed milk, or (cream if you choose) add a teaspoonful of kerosene oil; mix well together, and put about two teacups full of this mixture in a sprinkler of water and sprinkle on cabbages. This remedy has the advantage if not being poisonous, and of penetrating to the heart and all parts of the cabbage without destroying its flavor.

A large hay crop has been secured in fair condition. Wheat after battling with an unfavorable winter and spring, Hessian fly, blight, rust and rain, rain, rain, up to the point of entire destruction is safely in barn and stack. It will be second or third in quality, an average of about 10 bushels per acre. Oats are a good crop, and about ready for the harvester. Corn, beans, potatoes and other root crops have gone to the bad, beyond redemption. No apples. In a large portion of our county stock is not allowed to run at large and road fences are fast disappearing,

much to the satisfaction of a large majority, E. R. WILLIAMS, Ionia, August 6, 1883.

A farmer related to me the other day his experience in raising cabbage last year and this. We don't know that he had in mind any of his own early experience or not, but he certainly must have taken the idea from the custom which formerly prevailed in this country of planting a melon-patch somewhere out in the corn-field so the bad boys would not find it. This farmer's cabbage set in the garden were invaded by the cabbage worm. A lot of plants set in the corn field and cultivated the same as the corn have grown finely and the cabbage-worm has not found them. Farmers will do well to remember this and try it next year.

WORKING ON THE SABBATH.—Last Sabbath was a tip-top harvest day, and almost every farmer in the community put into the field all the forces he could muster, to secure what wheat he could before another storm. And if the picking up of a few sticks to build a pen on the Sabbath in Moses' day, was a crime worthy of death, what fearful punishment should be meted out to the people of this community, for stacking so much wheat last Sunday. Has the law changed? Has crime become a virtue? or is it possible that Moses might have been mistaken when he said: "And the Lord said unto Moses, whosoever doeth any work on the Sabbath day, he shall surely be put to death."—Ex. 31:15.

CORTLAND HILL.

The GRANGE VISITOR is emphatically a live paper. I anticipate its arrival more than any other of the large number I take. The last number was better than ever. It was brim full of interesting and important matter. I heartily approve of your "Postal Jottings" department. Through it farmers may gain much valuable information. It is expected the sisters will furnish their share of the "Jottings." Who will be first? The season of picnics is at hand. Our annual gathering will be held at Lawrence, Sept. 5th. Bro. Holbrook will be the speaker. We expect a large gathering of Patrons and a good time. Some wheat threshed—yield from six to twenty bushels. No rain since July 24th, corn and beans need it. The prospect for the apple crop grows less and less. Almost a frost on the morning of the 7th. Thermometer 12 above freezing. D. W.

Paw Paw, Aug. 9th.

We say oats are a good crop, wheat or rye is a good crop? If oats is plural why not wheat? Will some reader answer? The proprietor of a thrasher has just told me that wheat turns out some 16 bushels to the acre, in this "Weesaw township" Berrien county. Some fields report 25 or 30 per acre, others that trusted to providence, without showing faith by works, 6 or 7. Corn is decidedly poor, and it is nearly all waiting for something or somebody. potatoes on dry ground tolerably fair in many places they were put to boil before their time. Hay plenty and going up since the rains, in good order. Apples enough to do those who have orchards. No peaches. The Grange is a good place in which to carry out the suggestions of N. Vorhees, in the last VISITOR, especially so far as lawyers and politicians are concerned. We think they should all be starved out but a few of the fattest. Wm. M. BYERS.

It has rained so much in this section that reapers cannot be used on account of mud, and the old process of cutting with the cradle has to be resorted to, and if it continues raining much longer, a great deal of wheat must be lost. Much hay has already rotted in the field after being cut, and partly cured. Corn cannot be one-third of a crop, as many fields have not been cultivated at all. But notwithstanding all these losses, which bear heavily on the farmer, yet when he goes to the store to get his family supplies, the merchant cannot take a cent less than his usual price. The bond-holder who has a mortgage on his farm talks of asking higher rates, because money is tight. The doctor, the lawyer, and office-holder, each must have his fee in full without loss, on shrinkage. Thus, while the farmer feeds and clothes them all, and pays them all, he must bear all the loss, because, you know he is the "mud-sill" of the whole structure. BENGAL, Aug. 1st.

CORTLAND HILL.

The fruit prospect is very poor in this locality. Neither plums, pears or peaches of any account. Apples and cherries are very few. Currents good with ready market, where not injured by the worm. A free use of Paris green, on the bushes, when the worms were first seen, destroyed the pest and saved the crop. Berries nice and abundant. The past week has been favorable for the harvest of wheat. That cereal is nearly all cut and is being put into stacks and barns very rapidly and in splendid condition. with us it is a 3/4 crop. The long wet weather sprouted a very few heads of wheat. Potatoes and corn as a crop will not average more than 50 per cent. That universal pest the Colorado beetle is more numerous this year, and causing more trouble than any previous

one. Hay 3/4 crop, secured and about 50 per cent. damaged, some is considered worthless and left on the ground. Yours Truly, T. N. TRAVIS, Summerton, Mich., July 29.

I have anxiously waited for some brother or sister of our Order to speak a good word for our new Grange hall through the columns of the VISITOR, but as yet have seen nothing so I will venture to say a few words. The hall is a good substantial two-story building 28x52 resting upon a nice stone wall and well painted on the outside. It is comfortably furnished with lamps, stands, and a fine organ. The greater part of our members had no misapprehensions or confusion in accomplishing their purpose of building a hall, but all worked faithfully and harmoniously together. The honors of success have not been entirely confined to the brothers alone, but the sisters took an active interest in getting up entertainments since last fall in aid of the good work, and we are now out of debt. Within the last year there has been a larger accession to membership than ever before. The meetings have been largely attended and very interesting. At our last meeting an essay was read by Miss Helen Corwin, subject: "My flowers," which was very creditable to the essayist and gave much pleasure to the audience. A. P. C. Hudsonville, August 4th, 1883.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next meeting of Ionia county Pomona Grange, No. 16, will be held at Berlin Center Grange Hall on Tuesday, Aug. 21st, 1883, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. All 4th degree members are invited. E. P. WILLIAMS, Sec.

The next session of the Barry county Pomona Grange will be held on Friday, August 24th and not on the 30th, as advertised in the last VISITOR. IRA M. SLAWSON, Lec. Banfield, Aug. 6th, 1882.

The next meeting of Barry County Grange will be held at Rutland Grange hall, on Friday, August 31st, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. An interesting program has been prepared for the occasion. Let all 4th degree members attend that we may have a pleasant as well as profitable meeting. W. H. OTIS, Secretary.

The St. Joseph Co. Grange has arranged to hold their annual county picnic on the farm of Bro. Wm. B. Langley three miles north of Centerville in a grove near the St. Joe river on Thursday, August the 23rd. J. J. Woodman, Hon. Geo. L. Yappes and Rev. Peeke will address the people on questions of vital importance to farmers. Let no one fail to be present who can possibly spare the day. A meeting of St. Joe County Grange will be held at Centerville Grange hall on Thursday Sept. 6th commencing at 10 o'clock p. m. SAM'L H. ANGEVINE, Secretary.

Hillsdale Pomona Grange No. 10 will meet at Fayette Grange hall in Jonesville, on Wednesday, September the 5th, 1883.

Program of exercises: Music—Sister Mattie Monroe. Rehearsal—Hattie McDougal. Something of her own choice.—Sister J. B. Lindsey. Music—by the choir. Select Reading—Sister W. L. Smith. Music. Question for discussion—Which exerts the greatest influence for either good or evil, man or woman?—Opened by Bro. Freeman, followed by Sister Benedict.

The next quarterly meeting of Allegan county council, P. of H. will be held in Grange hall, at Allegan, on Tuesday, September the 4th, at 10 o'clock a. m. All P. of H. are invited. The following program will constitute the social order of the day: Music at call.

- 1.—Address of welcome. Wm. Ely. 2.—Response. Sister L. E. Drake. 3.—What does a Patron mean by co-operation? Oliver Wise. 4.—What has been accomplished by the Grange movement in Allegan county in the last eight years, and what is the outlook for the future. I. M. Granger. 5.—The apple orchard—What treatment shall we give trees and soil to produce more perfect fruit which shall not be wormy and knarled? H. Shultes and Wm. White. 6.—Woman's work in the Grange. Laura Jewett. 7.—Uncle Sam's pets. H. Whitmore. 8.—The model Granger. H. Stockwell. 9.—Suggestions, resolutions and discussions for the good of the Order. G. J. STEGEMAN, Secretary.

The next regular meeting of the Newaygo County Pomona Grange No. 11 will be held at the Ensley Grange hall August 21st and 22nd, commencing on Tuesday at 2 o'clock p. m. The unfinished program of the last meeting will be called first, and followed by essays and topics for discussion in the following order:

- 1.—Why are not the principles and benefits of the Grange now generally better understood and appreciated by the farmers of the country? Essay by Mrs. S. V. Walker. 2.—The comparative productive value of sandy and clay soils.—L. E. Wright. 3.—Should all laws for the collection of debts be abolished?—N. Smith. 4.—What methods of Grange work will tend to secure the best results?—Wm. W. Carter. 5.—Does a "protective tariff" protect the wool grower?—N. McCallum. 6.—Is it larger farms or better culture that farmers need?—George Raider. 7.—What in this locality is the most profitable crop that the farmer raises?—Andrew Flynn. MELVIN W. SCOTT, Lecturer County Grange.



Horticultural Department.

Healthy Apple Trees in Cold Climates.

To treat the subject fully in all its bearings would require space much beyond the limits of one short article. We know there is much difference in the capacity of varieties to endure severe weather, yet under some circumstances, a tree of a tender variety may perish. We have seen sound trees of the Baldwin in the same orchard where hardy varieties had apparently been winter killed. The Baldwins had the advantage. In one case, the writer has in mind, the Baldwin trees in an orchard were nearly all killed or nearly killed, while, in another orchard less than a half a mile away with trees the same elevation, the Baldwin trees were unharmed. The soil of the first was black loam and relatively low and flat; of the other, gravel and relatively a little elevated.

To prepare trees to endure severe weather, the writer would prefer to set with pains in well prepared soil, trees one or two years old of some variety known to be quite hardy, then insert several buds or grafts of such varieties as are desired in the tops of the young trees. Set the trees leaning towards the prevailing wind. Start the tops very low near the ground. Encourage a leader in the center of the tree. Thin the top moderately all around the outside, no more in the center than on the sides. Never cut off a limb much if any over an inch in diameter, and avoid cutting any limbs from a large limb. Rub off the young shoots if they are not desired. Each tree should have plenty of room; in the large varieties when twenty years old or more, as much as forty by forty feet.

The rough bark should not be scraped from the trunk or large limbs, as it affords some protection. Bark lice and other insects should, of course, be diligently kept off. The cultivation should be varied according to the nature of the soil and climate, so that the trees shall start off well in the spring and stop growing early enough to mature the young wood and buds. This growth can be controlled, in most cases, by tilling the soil more or less, by using or withholding fertilizers. The growth should be moderate, not rank nor stunted.

While the trees are young, the surface of the ground should be heavily mulched for four feet each way from the tree by some coarse porous material, or by mellow soil kept so by frequent cultivation. "Hoed crops" may be raised among the young trees, but "sowed crops," never.

In no case must a tree be allowed to overbear, especially when young. The best soil for apples is not black loam or prairie. Most clay loams—good strong wheat lands are excellent for apples, provided always they are artificially drained.

Gravelly soil which produces good wheat is also usually good for apple trees. One reason is this, it is very apt to be naturally well drained, and very few farmers will take the pains to tile land for an apple orchard.

This importance of thorough drainage for healthy trees in a cold climate needs to be emphasized. It is often the key-note to success and the one often neglected.

Another point of scarcely less importance, is elevation or nearness to some large, deep body of water. It is important that the land be relatively high when compared with other land in the neighborhood. A difference of 150 feet in elevation has been known to show within one mile, in a still cold night, a difference of seventeen degrees.

From this elevation the cold air rolls off like water down a slope. If a person is obliged to plant apple trees on ground which is nearly flat, it should be first plowed into high ridges, the higher the better. Plant the trees on the ridges, after they are made and not make the ridges after setting the trees.

The time has come when more attention must be given to the proper selection of site, soil and drainage if the owner expects good returns for his labor in planting and caring for an apple orchard.

The writer is searching for truth in this matter, and if any man of experience who has grown an orchard successfully in a cold country, will take up anything which seems to him an error stated above or will verify any statement, no doubt it will be read with interest by many who see the Review.—W. J. Beat in Farmers' Review.

The Reversion of Sunflowers.

That the sunflower follows the sun in its westward journey is well known, but when does it turn its face back again to the east to greet the morning sun? Mr. C. A. White, of Washington, in a letter to nature, relates an incident which throws some light upon the subject. One evening, he says, during a short stay at a village in the summer of 1881, I took a walk along the bank of a long irrigating ditch just as the sun was setting. The wild variety of Helianthus grew abundantly there, and I observed that the broad faces of all the flowers were, as is usual in the clear sunset, turned to the west. Returning by the same path less than an hour afterward, and immediately after the daylight was gone, I found to my surprise, that the greater part of those flowers had already turned their faces full to the east, in anticipation, as it were, of the sun's rising. They had in that short time reversed the semi-circle, in the traversing of which with the sun they had spent the whole day. Both the day and night were cloudless, and apparently no unusual conditions existed that might have exceptionally affected the movements of the flowers.

I doubt not, adds Mr. White, that many persons like myself have supposed that sunflowers remain all night with their faces to the west, as they are when the sunlight leaves them, and until they are constrained by the light of the rising sun to the east again. It is not my purpose to offer any explanation, but it seems to me improbable that it could have been an exceptional instance; and I only regret that no opportunity has occurred to me to repeat the observation.

Remove flower-pot stains from window sills by rubbing with fine wood ashes and rinse with clean water.

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

The fifty-fourth annual exhibition will be held in Horticultural hall, Broad street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 12, 13 and 14 of September, in conjunction with the American Pomological Society, which will be the guest of the Pennsylvania Society. Circulars giving all the details, may be obtained, on the part of the horticultural society, of A. W. Harrison, Secretary, horticultural hall; and on the part of the American Society, of Prof. Beal, Lansing Mich. Mr. J. E. Mitchell, 310 York avenue, Philadelphia, as chairman of the committee on receipts, will give all the information desired on hotels and transportation. Thomas A. Andrews, Superintendent of horticultural hall, will be in charge of any articles for exhibition addressed to his care. It is expected that there will be a full meeting of delegates from all parts of the country, and it is believed that this will be the largest and most useful meeting ever held in this country. The proceedings will end with a banquet on Friday evening at six o'clock.—Exchange.

THE experiments of the Hon. John N. Dixon, of Iowa, in the way of spraying the trees of his great orchard with arsenic water to eradicate the canker worm resulted rather unexpectedly in finding a sure remedy for the codlin moth. The season after spraying the trees just as the apples were forming resulted in harvesting 40,000 bushels of fruit absolutely free from worms in a year noted for wormy apples. In securing this great crop how much benefit accrued from the use of the arsenic water in destroying the thrip and other insects of the fruit flower we have no present means of knowing. It is quite evident that we need careful trials and experiments in this direction.—Prof. J. L. Budd, Iowa Agricultural College.

An English florist gives great credit to soot, which he uses constantly by placing a bag of it in water and applying the liquid. Besides its excellent fertilizing effect, it greatly assists, he thinks, in warding off the attacks of insects, and The London Gardener's Chronicle says his plants are "vigorous; clean; wonderfully healthy." Other flower cultivators spread the same generally wasted substance directly on the surface soil of pots, especially after chrysantheums are fairly started, and the goodness is gradually carried down to the waiting roots.

A WRITER in the Country Gentleman states that he has positively driven bugs away from his vines by putting a gallon of clean sand around every vine. Where sand can be obtained this is a very convenient protection against a very bad enemy, and a single trial may satisfy any one whether it is effectual.

Stanchions.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial wants to know whether it is best to finish his new barn with stanchions, and the agricultural editor answers as follows:

It will cost much less to put up stanchions, and the cattle and horses will get along under the same roof. The stanchions for a dozen head of cattle will not cost you more than five dollars, if you do the work yourself, for any man who can use a hatchet, saw and auger can make stanchions.

To have stanchions that have been in use five years, that have never cost a cent for repairs, and will last as long as the frame work of the barn. Our cattle are kept there during night, and allowed to run in the barn lot in daytime, unless it is stormy, when they are allowed to be out only long enough to get water. A space thirty-five feet long and ten feet wide is large enough for ten head of cattle in stanchions. This provides for three feet for feed box and seven feet for cattle. From the stanchion, back to the drop or trough, where the droppings of the cattle fall, is about four feet. We find the cattle keep clean if the space is not too long. The cattle vary in length, and to accommodate this variation we have the stanchions at one end three feet nine inches from the drop, and the other end four feet three inches.

For very large cows, which weigh from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred, we find four feet four inches long enough. This trough for droppings is six inches deep and sixteen inches wide—is made of two-inch oak plank and is water-tight. By using sawdust or dry earth for an absorbent, the stable can be kept clean and a vast amount of valuable manure made. The urine is by far the more valuable, and also the more offensive. So there are two good reasons for using absorbents in the cow stable. There are several advantages of stanchions over sheds for cattle. In stanchions they are all treated alike and get their rations and eat in peace. The weaker have no fear of the stronger.

In sheds the masters occupy the sheds and monopolize the feed. The weaker ones do not get their share, and the stronger ones get too much. The weaker ones have to stand outside of the shed.

By all means, put the cattle into stanchions, where there can be quiet and comfort and peaceful feeding.

Cattle that are kept in stanchions are more gentle, and do better than those loose in the yard and shed, where the masters keep the herd in a state of fear and unrest.

"The finest and completest dairy in the New England States has stanchions for the cows, and they are all pure-bred Jerseys. They are the picture of comfort and thrift as they stand in the stable, clean and bedded with straw or sawdust.

After cleaning the stables, we scatter air-slaked lime about the solid parts of the floor and drop twice a week. With stanchions properly built and with ordinary care and neatness, a cow stable can be kept so as not to be an offense to civilized white people.

In a week's time the cows will learn each her place, if they are required to take them a few times, the larger cows taking the longer spaces, so as to keep the bed clean. As to feeding corn-foeder to cattle in the stanchions we find it more convenient than to feed it out-doors. To be sure the re-

fuse stalks have to be removed each day, but it is less work to do the feeding, as the feed is near the cattle.

By all means put up the stanchions. You will save in the first outlay, and you will save feed, gain comfort and quiet for cattle, and make more and better manure.

If you build a shed at all, try to build it so the manure from the stables can be wheeled into it; and if the manure is kept level and bleached, sock it will not frefang and bleach, but be worth more than twice as much as if left exposed to the weather. If you can afford but one now, put up the stanchions and next year build a shed too. The shed for manure will pay, and will be often most useful for stock when in the yard.

Occupation for Women.

In last week's Review we published an extract from the last census report purporting to give the number of women employed in all the leading occupations in the United States. Singularly enough, farming, the occupation of more than half of the population of the country, was omitted from the statement. As a comment on this fact, we appended to the extract in question a item of information regarding a woman farmer, and a successful one too. We have known quite a number of cases of successful women farmers. It is doubtless true that the inability to herself perform much of the work on the farm is a drawback to all but rarely men who possess an unusual degree of executive ability sufficient to overcome this disadvantage. But there are many kinds of farming which offer inducements to those good women who desire to support themselves, and right here let us suggest to farmers,—not wives, they always have more than they can think of,—to farmers' daughters who are thinking of going into situations in stores or offices, in cities where they will be able to earn their own living easily, pleasantly (?) that they will do infinitely better by adopting some way of maintaining themselves by their own labor, which will at the same time enable them to remain at home, and which calls for such knowledge and experience as may easily be gained on the farm. Dairy work is admirably adapted for women farmers, and there is no reason why any farmer's daughter should not, if compelled to earn her own living, become a successful dairy farmer. Poultry raising is infinitely more appropriate work for women than clerking in a store, proof reading or reporting, and far more remunerative. So with bee-keeping, and now, with the improved facilities afforded by its pursuit, silk culture. An esteemed lady correspondent told us, a few numbers back, of two plucky girls who, left fatherless, kept a home on their own and their mother's heads by market gardening. All agricultural papers have said a good deal, from time to time, about giving the boys a chance. Now we say to our farmer readers and friends, give the girls a chance. Don't ask your girls to toil on from young to old, without a chance for self-improvement or self-aidment, save what they or their mothers must try for. As girls grow up, don't condemn them to an unceasing routine of household drudgery, unrelieved even by a bit of bright ribbon for their "bonny brown hair." Let the girls learn how to cook, iron, wash and keep house generally, but why keep them at that and nothing else? If Jane can come into the city, and earn money in an office, why utilize her talents yourself? She can save you more than five dollars, if you do the work yourself, perhaps you do not keep any, but you ought to, all the same; your poultry account you know nothing about perhaps; you have eggs, and occasionally a chicken. Now let Mary or Lucy take charge of that; it will be better for them than sweeping and ironing, and they can contribute something toward paying a strong hired girl to do the hard, rough domestic work. A farm is a manufactory, and a counting-house as well as a farm, and there is room for all the intelligent help you can get, and you can employ all young people profitable at home, but let them feel that they are earning something for themselves as well as for you, and see if it does not bring them at home until the right sort of a man comes a-courting, and then give the young couple your blessing and help them to get the start in the world which perhaps you lacked yourself, and for want of which there are more gray hairs in your head and your wife's than there ought to be.—Farmers' Review.

Farm Machinery.

I need not tell you that horse power is cheaper than man power and nothing should be done by a man on a farm which can as well be done by a horse. I believe that when a man gets around to it, he should have all these machines whereby he can ride instead of walk, and where horse power can save his arms. Human muscles and tissues are too valuable to put in competition with brute force. A man's brain is of far more value than his muscle on a farm where he has to direct the labor of others, and it is impossible for a man to run his brain and muscle both up to their full capacity at the same time. To be sure reference must be had to the size of the farm and its character as to what machinery he will use.—From Senator Palmer's Address before West Michigan Farmers' Club.

Hay and Haying.

Well cured hay, which will keep bright and fragrant in the mow, cannot be obtained by hastily drying the cut grass and hurrying it into the barn. Secretary Goodale, of Maine, who examined this question with his usual care, opposed the quick drying of mown grass by exposure to sunlight, which results in the hardening and brittleness of the stalks and leaves, and a loss of sweetness, flavor and aroma. The deprivation of water is not the only point to be considered. In grasses, at the proper stage for cutting, we find the nutritive juices to hold much sugar, gum, vegetable albumen, etc., which are capable of undergoing certain spontaneous changes in regard to the nature of which we are very imperfectly informed. One of these—the process of fermentation—is one of the most obscure of all chemical processes, but happily, although science may not yet be able to explain fully all which occurs, practice has not left us ignorant of its results. It is a well-established fact that a partial sweating of grass is needful in the process of curing, in order to develop and secure the best properties of good hay. It is also important that this should not be violent, but gentle and gradual in its progress, and that it be arrested at the proper stage, as otherwise the changes attending it would result in damage and loss. In such sweating, which is a partial fermentation, there takes place many different chemical changes.

The drying of grass in order to obtain the best product of hay should be gradual and conducted with as little direct exposure to the sun's rays as may be. The proverb which bids us "make hay while the sun shines" has its weak as well as its strong side. The experience of ages has agreed with no controversy whatever that all medicinal herbs are best dried in the shade, and if so with medicinal herbs, why not equally so with nutritive herbs? This, it is true, cannot be fully accomplished with the hay crop, but the method of curing in swath and cock is a near approach to it. This method has long been in use for clover, but while more imperatively necessary for this and for coarse, rank herds-grass, it may be adopted with very decided, if not with equal benefit to the great bulk of hay cured. The preferable mode in all cases is believed to be to let the grass lie as it falls, if cut by the mower, until the dew is wilted; then, while yet warm, let it be raked and put in cocks of sufficient size to take on a sweat, at the same time not so large as to induce rapid or excessive fermentation in case the weather proves too wet to allow its being opened. If thus put in cocks,

Importation of Holsteins.

Mr. B. B. Lord, of Sinclairville, Chautauque Co., N. Y., landed recently one hundred and six Holsteins, an importation selected wholly by himself with special reference to the wants of breeders. In the number there are animals of the very highest excellence, purchased with regard to cost. One of the cows, but five years old, has a milk record of ninety-nine pounds. Mr. Lord has crossed the ocean, out and back, every year since 1879, when he made the first importation and has had surprising good fortune, both in his selections, and in landing all without the loss of a single animal or even injury to the cows' udders, a very common occurrence in the passage. His remarkable success is due, doubtless, to the personal care which he gives his cattle. On ship-board the cows in milk have as regular attention as if they were in his own stables. They are not trusted to subordinates, for the watchful eye of their owner is upon them, and the milking is done with exact care, thus avoiding risks that in other management frequently lead to serious losses. Last year Mr. Lord imported more than a hundred animals, many of them of great value, and has sold a large part of that importation, with many others bred on his farm. He has one cow at home that produced on dry feed last spring eighty-six pounds of milk in twenty-four hours, and the butter product in a week ran up to eighteen pounds. It is no matter of surprise that Mr. Lord's Holsteins have rapid sale, for he has exhibited great skill in selections, and what is even more assuring to the buyer is his strict integrity that makes the guaranty valid. A record supplied with a sale is with him the safe expression of truth, reasonably sure to be proved in subsequent use, thus establishing confidence, an essential requisite to that business standing which honest breeders prize higher than temporary profits.—Husbandman.

Honey Crop a Failure in Texas.

Our honey crop, so far, is a failure. I have had bees in such condition as to surplus but once in 4 years. It will not make half a crop this season. Horsement is in bloom, and there is plenty of it, but the weather has been so unfavorable that the flowers secrete no nectar. Every hive is full of bees, but we have no swarms (not over 5 per cent) and no honey.

Kingston, Tex., June 29, 1882.

THE best test of a good farmer is the thoroughness with which the manure is cleaned out from his barn yard. The odd places where rich deposits have been accumulating for years, should be cleared, and if this removes more soil than can be spared, replace with sods from the roadside, which when saturated with manure, are the richest kind of fertilizers.

TAKE up one by one the plain, practical duties that lie nearest to hand and perform them as fast as possible.

when only thoroughly wilted (not dried), and these of moderate size, and then let alone, there is little probability of fermentation; while if rain falls, and it is left alone, it is probably less liable to injury from mold-course than if left in any other way. If on the other hand the weather proves dry, we may be sure that while the sweating goes on moisture is evolved from the inside of the cock as well as from the outside. A thickening of the juices takes place with a good degree of uniformity throughout the mass, and in most cases, if opened the next day, a comparatively short exposure will suffice to fit it for carting home. It seems scarcely necessary to say that hay in the process of curing should be sedulously guarded against rains and dews, and this the more so as it approaches a state of fitness for the mow. If the soluble portion be washed out by rain what remains is little better than indigestible woolly fibre.—Ben Perley Poore in Boston Budget.

How to Raise Big Crops.

It has often been asserted by advanced agriculturists that if wheat, either spring or winter, is sown in drills far enough apart to admit of using a horse hoe between the rows, both to keep down weeds and loosen and aerate the soil, the yield might be increased to a marvelous extent more than it now is in this country. In proof of this, a recent observing and intelligent traveler in Belgium gives the mode of culture there and the yield, which sometimes, with very favorable weather for harvest, reaches as high as 100 bushels per acre. This is one of the most fertile, prosperous, and most populous countries in the world, supporting 481.71 persons to the square mile, against 13.92 in the United States and 216.62 in Germany. Winter wheat is a staple crop there on their high priced small farms of only an acre or two. The land is highly manured in Autumn, well harrowed several times, and got into the best possible condition. The grain is sown in the fall in seed beds, very closely, where it is not likely to be winter-killed, or injured by any cause, such as overfallowing or drowning out, or smothering under the snow.

In the spring the main fields are again dressed up and marked out in drills the proper distance. When the wheat has grown sufficiently to be moved, it is thinned out by being taken up, separated from the thick stools, and planted in the drills with a tool called a dibble, which makes a hole to the proper depth, into which the wheat roots are inserted, pressing the earth tight against them with the foot. This work is usually intrusted to half-grown boys and girls, a man sorting out the wheat plants in order that those of the same size may be placed together, that the field may grow even, and regular.

When the plants have commenced growing, the soil is thoroughly and constantly stirred, either by means of hand or horse power. Every weed and nothing but what is wanted, the article itself, is allowed to grow. There are very seldom any extra six failures of crops thus carefully and scientifically grown. The yield is a quantity never imagined or heard of in this country, and the crop always and surely pays the cultivator.

It is asserted that such pains would not pay to apply to crops in this country. But do we not go to the opposite extreme? Has it ever been tried here? It certainly would pay satisfactorily if applied to choice varieties in small quantities, about to be used for seed. It is certainly better to till one acre and get a crop now raised on four acres, than to try the four and only raise half a crop, which is now so often the case here.—Milling World.

Telegraph Resolutions.

The Board of trade and Transportation held a meeting soon after the telegraphers' strike had revealed its full proportions, and adopted the following expression of opinion: WHEREAS, A difference of opinion as to wages between operators and telegraph companies has resulted in a strike, with consequent interruption of telegraph service, causing serious inconvenience and loss to the public; Resolved, That this business, being public in its nature, cannot be treated as a difference of opinion between private employers and their employees would be treated, and the public interest is paramount to all others, and the public should not remain silent in a case where a great corporation has, by repeated consolidations, acquired a virtual monopoly which enables it to dictate terms to a large class of educated laborers. We are, the more, of the opinion that this strike should be at once ended by both parties submitting their differences to a board of arbitration which might be composed of three operators, three directors of the telegraph companies, and the President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, a majority of which should rule on all questions—or indeed, any other board of arbiters which would fairly represent the three parties in interest.

Resolved, That a company which has virtually doubled its stock without equitably within two years, and is now paying six per cent dividends in defiance of law upon a mass of fictitious stock unparalleled in the history of stock watering—a company which has within two years through pooling and combinations doubled the price of ocean telegraph and stifled competition on land, ought not to crowd down their operators to a New York, in the freight handlers' strike (copy of which is hereby submitted), are in the opinion of this committee identical in principle with those involved in the strike of the telegraphers, and while the Courts furnish us adequate speedy relief, their aid should be invoked unless steps are speedily taken to remove the present difficulties in an equitable manner.

Telegraph Resolutions.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Anti-Monopoly League, the telegrapher's case was considered with the following result: WHEREAS, The telegraphers of this country have struck for living wages against the exactions of a great corporation, that, through successive combinations and consolidations, has acquired monopoly which it apparently thinks enables it to defy justice in compensating its employees and disregard its duty to the public by levying excessive charges to pay dividends upon quadrupled capitalization. Resolved, That this Committee declares its sympathy with the striking telegraphers and its admiration for their peaceful, sober and dignified way in which they have organized and acted to maintain the rights of honest labor. Resolved, That we reaffirm the declaration in the objects of the Anti-Monopoly League favoring the establishment of a postal telegraph and telephone which will be beyond the machinations of financial freebooters whose only object is personal or corporate aggrandizement.

"PROF. Huxley holds that an acre of good fishing ground will yield more food in a week than an acre of the best land will produce in a year." An acre of ground might produce a great many worms; but any small boy could tell Huxley he must look to the water for fish.

CUPPLES, Upham & Co., of Boston, have the publication of a series of biographies entitled "The Lives of the Great and the Good." All the statesmen and star routers want to come in.

Should the Government Own the Telegraph Lines?

At the annual meeting of the National Board of Trade, held at Washington, in January, resolutions were passed favoring the establishment by the United States Government, of a postal telegraph and telephone, and urging the early consideration of this question. That this action was wise, we have never for a moment doubted. We firmly believe that the interests of the public require that the Government should obtain control of the whole system of electric communication.

We are aware of the objections urged against such a policy. The argument advanced in former years that the power of the Government should be limited, has lost its force in these days when corporations rival the Federal Government in power.

Compare the cheapness and efficiency of the postal service with the expensive management of the telegraph companies, with their plethoric capitalization, consisting largely of water; their vexatious and unnecessary strikes, and the dangerous power they wield in perverting, suppressing, or exaggerating telegraphic reports for the press. There may be wisdom in withholding from the general government power when power is not necessary for its welfare, but when corporations assume such proportions as to be able to subject millions of people to loss and inconvenience, and deprive them of an agency of communication, which each year becomes increasingly indispensable to civilization; when the power of corporations rival the very power of the government itself, then the cry of centralization becomes absurd, and the government should promptly assume the control of the telegraph lines.—Justice.

Resolutions.

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Resolved, That the present situation in connection with the stock-watering operations of telegraph companies under corporate management, thereby furnishing an excuse for excessive rates for telegraph service, furnishes a fresh illustration of the propriety and necessity that the public department at once construct a system of lines upon the plan proposed by the bill introduced in Congress at the last session by Hon. J. A. Anderson, or by the purchase of existing lines at a cost not to exceed the expense of duplicating them.

Resolved, That the views expressed at the General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the freight handlers' strike (copy of which is hereby submitted), are in the opinion of this committee identical in principle with those involved in the strike of the telegraphers, and while the Courts furnish us adequate speedy relief, their aid should be invoked unless steps are speedily taken to remove the present difficulties in an equitable manner.

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Communications.

THE FAT SALOONIST.

When beer and whiskey formed a plan To make a consequential man That was the time when I began To be a fat saloonist.

The toppers know me all around They gather where the pap is found And every rummy in the town Will greet the fat saloonist.

And all who see me I suppose Admire the beauty of my nose That blossoms like a summer rose To deck the fat saloonist.

I keep a merry liquor shop And sweetly smile on all who stop To pay me for the tempting drop I'm such a gay saloonist.

I draw them in the best I know The young and old the high and low I teach them here the way to go I'm such a good saloonist.

The boys will gather here at night And drink all round till they get tight Then finish with a glorious fight To cheer the fat saloonist.

The rum wrecked loafer comes to me With inwards dry as dry can be I soak him when he has the fee To pay the fat saloonist.

I store him in some cosy nook And tend him as I would a duke Serve him with grog and clean his puke I'm such a kind saloonist.

The tipping farmer passes by And drives across the street to tie But comes around upon the sly To see the fat saloonist.

The high-toned tippler trim and neat And lucks long, the dead beat And gurgler, waiting for a treat All love the fat saloonist.

There are some people in this place Who say I am a rank disgrace But such small gabbles go to waste On this immense saloonist.

They call my business low and mean But cannot say that I am green When I grow fat and they grow lean I'm such a ripe saloonist.

Some temperance people pass me by And to my nod make no reply But throw contempt from out each eye To daunt this fat saloonist.

They prate of misery, shame and sin And such like fruit of rum and gin. But this old chap don't care a pin I'm such a true saloonist.

Come toppers all you jolly lot Who keeps for you this happy spot Where wind and money goes for rot. It is the fat saloonist.

Berlin, Mich. — J. W. Kelley.

The intelligence in it is all the Dignity There is in Labor.

In my last I spoke of the new education which includes a training of the head and hands together.

Prof. Balentine, of Maine Agricultural College, said some good things the other day.

"Every farmer is to a greater or less extent a scientist, whether his conclusions be true or false, whether he reasons from correct or incorrect data, the process is the same. Education only makes him more observing, teaches him to observe the phenomena of nature accurately and to trace the relation of cause and effect with greater certainty. In a word, I would say that science is eminently accurate and practical."

Prof. Balentine speaks of the social rank of farmers in former times, and says, "I hope the time is not far distant when the various influences that are acting to elevate and dignify agriculture, will have so accomplished their object that the farmer will no longer deem it a compliment to be alluded to in the political harangue of those desiring to be elected to office, as the brawn and sinew of the land; for the ox has more brawn and sinew than he. Let them tell us, too, more of the dignity of intelligence and less of the dignity of labor, for all there is dignified about labor is the intelligence it exhibits."

The late President Chadbourne, said, "Education will increase the productivity of farming, will make it surer in its results, and will make it an intellectual as well as a manual employment."

The best teaching in natural science is simply giving the thirsty a chance to drink." Students should be trained more than they are taught. In the words of the New York Tribune, "Teaching communicates ideas, training forms habits. Teaching imparts knowledge; training develops power. In teaching, the adult explains words, in training he shows methods. Under teaching, the child hears what is said. Under training, he learns how to do it himself." Training is food which gives ability to acquire information and shows how to use it. This gives power which is much more valuable than information.

Pupils should go to school to acquire knowledge, the habit of study, and gain power over the mind. Of these three, power is of most value and knowledge the least valuable, but all three can be gained at one time.

Does it pay to acquire a good education? And by this I mean, some-

thing beyond what can be had in our common district schools. Probably the majority of people do not believe that it does pay, or else they do not know that such education is within their reach.

There are a great many things to draw children from school, and out few inducements directly offered to keep them in school. The vacations are too long; they are needed to work; the schools are not interesting; children naturally like independence and long for the time to come when they shall earn all the money they need. They want to start in business for themselves. They leave school early and are not likely to ever get back again. After they are older most of them, when too late, see their mistake. I am almost daily meeting with such.

Not long ago, a man, perhaps thirty years of age, wrote me from a distance of 800 miles. He was an entire stranger. He was married, had a wife, two children and parents to support. When young he had been obliged to work hard, but he had now made some money and asked if it was too late to learn at college. Encouragement was given and now the man is doing well in trying to make up lost time. For this sacrifice of money, time, absence from his family, he will no doubt, during all the rest of his life feel amply repaid.

He studies with a purpose and makes excellent progress. All honor to such a persevering young man!

Parents are too apt to place great stress on money or a large property and too little on education. The possession which "gives power, privilege, health, influence and happiness. Flames cannot burn it, or floods wash it away. The constable cannot levy upon it, or the sheriff seize it. It is the only riches which cannot take to itself wings and fly from us." Why is it not more generally sought.

W. J. BEAL.

What Have Farmers to Do with Politics.

The trouble is, reader, that they do not manifest sufficient interest in political affairs (we do not mean mere party contests) to inform themselves as to the merits of questions of most vital importance to themselves as producers, and to the commonwealth, the government of which they mainly support. Because of this indifference, they are constantly used by designing men to further their personal ambitious schemes. What class of citizens can possibly have a deeper interest in good government than the owner of the soil and the producer of wealth?

The politics of a present day have degenerated into a mere personal contest for office, in which certain presumptuous individuals assume to claim as a right, their own elevation at the hands of the people who have acquired the habit of tamely surrendering their high sovereign right to choose their servants, and of allowing the ambitious office-seekers, as it were, to force themselves upon them. How rarely do the people make a voluntary selection of their representatives, whether for the State or national assembly, or for the gubernatorial chair? Too often the choice is limited to the selection from the number of those who have the presumption to claim the right to serve the people, and not from those who are best fitted by reason of character and other qualifications to execute the will and promote the best interests of the people whose servants they are.

Who are responsible for this state of affairs, the voters or the candidates? We say most emphatically, the voters who fail to exercise the royal prerogative of selecting—not their rulers—but their servants, according to the theory of our government, which was instituted for the benefit of those whom they see fit to compliment with official position.

If the agricultural people of the country will only take the trouble to inform themselves in regard to their best interests (their interests are identical with those of the people), and select officials who will use their influence to promote these interests, we will have a practical good government and a prosperous people. We need in office practical progressive men, thoroughly identified with the productive industries of the country. States, like individuals, are respected and influential in proportion to their wealth and prosperity.—Southern Enterprise.

The Great Bridge.

This whole work—bridge, approaches, anchorages, railroads, depots, and all—cost sixteen million dollars in money and thirteen years of time. What is the grand result? Is it worth all this? How many people can use it in a day? Let us see. On the approaches the bridge is one hundred feet wide. On the suspended part it is eighty-five feet wide. This gives room enough for two lines of teams on each way, or four in all. All the teams going in one direction take the right-hand road, the heavy teams on the outside, and the lighter ones on the inside. The two roads will allow one thousand four hundred and forty teams to pass in an hour, or fourteen thousand four hundred and forty in ten hours. There will be eighty cars on the railroad, and twenty on each way, or a total of one hundred and twenty on the bridge at one time. When all are running, eighty thousand people can cross in an hour. The grand promenade will hold ten thousand people at one time, and forty-five thousand people can cross on foot in an hour. The total length of the walk is five thousand nine hundred and eighty feet, (nearly a mile and a quarter), and of this one thousand five hundred and seventy-five feet are included in the span above the river.—From the Brooklyn Bridge, by Charles Barnard, in the July St. Nicholas.

It is a poor law that will not work both ways. Speaking of star route robbery, Bob Ingersoll says the worst feature in the whole business is that the courts cannot convict the men who plead guilty.

Making Bread Dear.

While only one bushel in seven of the wheat crop of the United States is received by the Produce Exchange of New York, its traders buy and sell two for every one that comes out of the ground. When the total of six million bales, the crop on the New York Cotton Exchange was more than thirty-two millions. Oil wells are uncertain, but the flow on the Petroleum Exchange of New York, Bradford, Pennsylvania does well to run twenty-four millions of barrels in a year, but New York City will do as much in two small rooms in one week, and the Petroleum Exchanges sold altogether last year two thousand million barrels in the United States.

One of the things that would be new to Solomon, if he lived to-day, is the part played by the modern Exchange in the distribution of the products of labor, and the redistribution of wealth. The honest industry that builds up our great fortunes is raising wheat and pork on the Chicago Board of Trade, mining on the San Francisco Stock Exchange, building railroads in Wall Street, sinking oil wells in William Square, and picking cotton in Hanover Square.

These Exchanges are the creameries of the world of labor. The prices of the speculative wheat and the spectral hog of the Board fix those of the real wheat and the actual hog of the field. The negro planter of Georgia who raises his bale and a half must sell it for what the Cotton Exchange says it is worth. The man who works in the ground must take the price fixed for him by the man who works in the air. No one can understand the "corner" who does not comprehend the development and reach of the Exchanges of our time.

The manufacture of prices, like other modern industries, is being concentrated into vast establishments, and these are passing under the rule of bosses and syndicates. The markets, like political parties are run by the Machine. The people are losing the power of making prices as well as nominations. The "Free Breakfast Table" pays tribute to some clique, whether railroad pool, trades-union, match monopoly, coal combination, pottery tariff infant, or Board of Trade corner, on pretty much everything upon it. The coffee market of the country has lately gone out of the region of organized supply and demand into the hands of a Coffee Exchange, with all the modern improvements for speculation. A price factory to make the quotations of butter and cheese has just been established in New York. It deals in brokers' eggs as well as hen's eggs, and has all the approved facilities to enable it to count and sell the chickens that are not yet hatched out of eggs that are not yet laid.

Under the manipulation of cliques they have become positive agencies of mighty influence, and are the scenes of operations that menace the lives and happiness of nations. The "strong man" now builds corners instead of castles, and collects tribute at the end of a telegraph wire instead of in another world across the Rhine. Money, knowledge, and energy are nearing the boundaries of exploitation, and are turning back to monopolize the provinces. The whole world is platted. Such appliances as ours for exchange have never co-existed before, in the history of business. The criminal rich,—those who appropriate the labor of others in one age by brute strength, and in another by brute wealth,—who are to-day degrading competition into a rivalry of Adulteration are seizing upon them for speculative purposes. The control of the machinery of the Exchanges is the control of prices, and the control of prices is the control of property. In markets where the cotton crop, and the wheat crop, and the pork product of the whole country can be turned over half a dozen or a dozen times in a year, it means getting for a combination to get hold of the marketable surplus and dictate its price. The "fittest" in the trade world are those who have learned the magic art of the manufacture of prices, and the Exchanges are shifting the property of smaller men into their hands.

The greatest of these price factories is the Chicago Board of Trade.

The most remarkable fact in the development of these Exchanges, that which completes the corner, is still to be pointed out. One of the managers of the New York Produce Exchange told a committee of the New York Legislature that, if the State should pass a law the Exchange did not like, and a member attempted to take advantage of it, he would expel him, and he added that men were constantly turned out for appealing to the Members are therefore practically compelled, contrary to their by-laws, whether they desire to do so or not, to submit their differences with their fellows to the summary tribunal of a committee of members, perhaps interdicted parties, and forego recourse to the law. We recall proceedings by which the New York Stock Exchange expelled Mr. W. J. Hutchinson last year, whether justly or not is beside our purpose, were taken into court, the President of the Exchange refused, day after day for months, to answer any of the inquiries of the court as to the action of the Exchange. A member had been deprived of his seat, worth thirty thousand dollars, and insisted that neither in this nor in anything else was it subject to the jurisdiction of the courts. The New York Stock Exchange, which is the most powerful instrumentality in the world of finance, thus took its stand outside the law. The courts have decided that the seat of a member is property that can be seized by a creditor and sold for his benefit, but the creditors who seized Mr. Ketcham's seat have been trying for three years to sell it. Those who might buy are given to understand that the Exchange does not recognize the right of the courts to make any such decision, and will nullify it by refusing to accept the purchaser as a member, when he comes up for his election which is ordinarily a matter of course. The courts of Illinois, hastening to do for the Board of Trade what the New York Stock Exchange is trying to do for itself, decided that seats in the Board which are every week bought and sold are not property. The social consequences of this status of these Exchanges scarcely need be pointed out. These are the greatest markets of the world but they are not open markets. We can come in who comes in by way of the law. No

one can remain who summons an associate before the courts of justice, under the delusion that there is no spot under the Constitution where the laws of the land are not in order. The public must buy its securities of the Stock Exchange; the world must go to the Board of Trade to buy its food, and the American farmer must sell his crops there. But, for all that, they claim to be "voluntary associations," entrenched within lines picketed against the law. The sovereignty to which the Produce Exchange and the Stock Exchange aspire has been conferred upon the Chicago Board of Trade by an unbroken line of decisions by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Year after year, those who have been cornered on the Board by its rich syndicates have appealed to the Supreme Court, sometimes for prevention of the wrong, sometimes to remedy it. The monotonous response of the judges has been that the Board was a voluntary association, and that it was not amenable to the courts. The latest decision, just handed down, is a complete abdication of all the rights of the State to exercise any judicial supervision over this corporation, though created by it. Its effects will be felt in the farthest point where a bushel of American wheat or a barrel of Chicago pork seeks a consumer.

It seems incredible that this should be law in any civilized community, but it is law in the whole food world. There are years when one man in every three in England, and one man in every twenty in France, must live on American wheat, and every one of them is deprived, by this decision, of the protection of the law in buying his food. Buyers have no right if sellers have none. Dante saw written over the door of hell: "All hope abandon, ye who enter here." All hope abandon, ye who enter here, the Produce Exchange, and the Stock Exchange, is inscribed: "Your rights resign within these walls."

By the use of the Exchanges have made of this privilege of having courts of their own—which, in the case of the food markets, under pretense of settlement, literally permit them to rob the world of its daily bread—they have invited the indignation of the public. Summary tribunals, the Stock Exchange, the Board of Trade, the Produce Exchange must have, but they must not be such tribunals as these. The trunk line railroads have put railroads and civilization ahead a generation by their quarrels to the arbitration of a man as Charles Francis Adams Jr., an outsider, expert and just. Something like this must be done to civilize the combats on the Board of Trade. All the markets are being paralyzed by manipulation. They can be saved only by the establishment of tribunals, of competent and disinterested men, to settle the disputes and cannot wait for the courts. These official arbitrators should be assisted, if need be, by arbitrators chosen by the disputants. They should be empowered not only to receive evidence as our judges do, but, unlike them, to send out for any evidence that they wanted. Above all, the supremacy of the law should be enforced, and the sacred principle acknowledged that he who asks equity must do equity. If an outsider can solve railroad disputes—the most intricate that arise in any business,—Board of Trade issues can be settled as easily. Those who desire to prevent gambling and plundering from becoming the chief ends of the Exchanges can do nothing more useful than to bring the courts within the jurisdiction of the law. The courts have disciplined the Common Carrier for generations; it is time to bring the Common Trader within the fold. None but national regulation will do this effectually. If New York attempts to control the evil, it will emigrate to Chicago, and Illinois could only drive it to St. Louis. When capitalists combine irresistibly against the people, the Government, must take them in hand.—Henry D. Lloyd in North American Review for August.

Preach Versus Practice.

By E. R. CLARK.

"Thomas, will you let me have one dollar this morning?" Asked Mrs. Riley, with the air of one who was petitioning for a commutation of a previous sentence.

"A dollar!" ejaculated the person addressed as Tom. "Why I gave you fifty cents the day before yesterday, and twenty the day before that, and the Lord only knows how much last week," and he set down his empty coffee cup more forcibly than politely, while his forehead assumed the appearance of a corrugated washboard.

"Oily, indeed, for postage," timidly interposed Mrs. Riley. That extravagance apparently overpowered the irate and irritable Thomas, for after a while he asked per-emptorily: "What do you want of a dollar?"

"I wish to subscribe for a paper. I would like it very much, and it is expensive—only a dollar!"

"Mebby it's cheap as dirt! I don't know nothing about that; but, Mary, this spring and you are wanting money all the time for everything under the sun. You must economize, I say," and the man endeavored to look as wise as he felt.

"Yes dear, I try to be prudent," heroically put in the little woman, whose faded garments bore testimony to the truth of her words.

"That is what you always say, but you are an enormous amount of sugar, and want a pair of shoes every month or so."

"Only one pair a year, dear," again ventured the voice, which sounded materially stronger, as indignation naturally arose, as her husband recapitulated what he termed extravagance.

"Don't you suppose I know? when it's sugar and shoes, and shoes and sugar all the way down the column, when I go to settle?"

"Blessed are the children, you know. They're not mine!"

"Mebby they're for the neighbors—I don't know; only there are heaps of them. You must economize."

"Yes, dear; but wouldn't it be well for us all to?"

"Are you insinuating that I do not, Mrs. Riley? I would like to have you point out a man that has better calculation than I've got! I'd like

to make his acquaintance. I'm always preaching economy, I am."

"No one knows that better than I, temper. I can enumerate many things wherein you are no wise prudent."

"The head of the family" eyed the diminutive woman as she cat does a mouse, when, knowing the advantage it has, deliberately plays with the helpless creature, delaying its final destruction. So the cat magnanimously said:

"Just go ahead. You can't find a thing but what is straight," confidently asserted this advocate of economy.

Mrs. Riley sent her children—the wearers of shoes, and consumers of sugar, poor things—from the room, and then asked:

"How much do you earn per day?" "When I work, I have two dollars."

"How much can you get now?" was the next question.

"Only a dollar and a quarter, and I won't work for such a niggardly sum."

"And your expenses are the same?" "Yes, I suppose so. That is, if you don't economize more."

"Well, how much did your new suit cost you?" was the next question.

"Twenty-five dollars men!" curtly answered the prudent Thomas.

Mrs. Riley looked at him attentively with her poor, weak blue eyes, and that said, "well, somewhere near

"Yet, you did not need them—not so very much, did you?" questioned the thin voice.

"Need 'em? Thunder, woman! would you have a fellow sit around in old clothes?"

"But you say there is plenty of work at a dollar and twenty-five cents per day; and if you were at work, you would not need an extra suit 'till around 'em! It looks to me as if you are in your circumstances could ill afford to spend your months in idleness, requiring more expensive clothing, and innumerable extras in consequence. And holidays costing a dollar and twenty-five cents each, are a luxury which my ideas of economy do not sanction, nor consider at all practicable. You employ a barber three times a week, and preach a lesson on economy when once in six months I purchase a five cent box of cigars. Your traveling expenses he past year amount to twenty-five dollars; mine—not as many cents. Your tobacco, beer, and cigar bill more than equals the shoe bill which looks so formidable to you, and while I have no such expenses for my personal gratification, I am constantly reminded and exhorted that I must economize when I want a dollar for that greatest of home necessities—a newspaper."

"Now I am cook, washer-woman, nurse, seamstress, and mercy only knows what else, and after faithfully performing the innumerable duties pertaining to my position, when I ask the merest trifle, an expectorator to particularize as to its expenditure, and then perhaps be refused under the pretext that it cannot be afforded. Thomas Riley, I have come to the conclusion that I cannot afford to economize longer unless you are willing to save enough to pay your extra expenses; and I find that my case has many parallels!" and the mouse actually looked the cat out of countenance; who pussy like, showed less aggressiveness as the victim's boldness visibly increased.

"Why, Mary! I'm surprised!" "Undoubtedly!" she replied. "I am surprised at myself for submitting to the financial espionage which has made my life burdensome and almost unbearable, for so long. Now I want the same system for my personal expenses that you spend for yours, and I think you will see a material difference in my apparel," and she glanced at her faded garments and then at her husband's glossy suit.

"Mary, don't say another word! How much shall I pay you per month for incidental expenses? I vow I never thought of this matter exactly in the light you put it! The fact is, I was willing to concede myself, I know you are conscientious; just tell me how much you think would be about right—you know our circumstances."

And when the woman had taken such severe lessons in household economy named a sum which only equalled one-half of his own expenditures, his dulled conscience gave him an unlooked for thrust for having goaded the poor creature nearly to desparation, harrassing her by preaching what he, himself, nowhere else recognized as Mrs. Riley. They have no financial rights that are recognized; and are not expected to have any individual wants. Much of the unhappiness of some families is caused by the tenacity with which the husband grasps the pocket-book. In which, he thinks his wife has no partner's share.—Rural Home.

ONE of the greatest stumbling blocks in the way of selecting good men for office, and overthrowing the rule of demagogism with the country is now, of course, is the intense partisan spirit of so many of our people. A partisanship so intense that they mistake it for patriotism; partisanship so bitter and blinding that we cannot see the faults in our own parties or party men, no matter how glaring; that we can see no good in any one not of our party, no matter how honest and noble he may be. We are, to a most deplorable extent, sold into slavery to party spirit, our minds bound in chains of steel. We are truer to party than to country; truer to party than to right. It is well to be true to our parties, just as far as our parties are right. It is well to use our parties as long as we can make

the means of doing our will. But the people should be the masters of party, not party the lord of the people.—Exchange.

ANOTHER New Ohio enterprise booming the Newark Machine Co. have completed their new Brick Factory, and are working 200 men in the building of their Celebrated Victor Claver Hullers, Grain Drills, hay Rakes, Fanning Mills etc.

Cabbage is made digestible by first slicing, and then putting in boiling water, with pinch of soda and some salt, and boiling just fifteen minutes.

Schenck's Adjustable



Any Housekeeper in the land can repair the Cook Stove—put in new Fire Backs, new Grates and new Linings—by using SCHENCK'S ADJUSTABLE STOVE REPAIRS

Sold by all Hardware and Stove Dealers. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. Manufactured only by Schenck's Adjustable Fire Back Co., 52 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE—MAY 15, 1883. WESTWARD.

Table with columns: Accommodation leaves, Evening Express arrives, Pacific Express, Mail, Day Express, American Express.

Table with columns: Night Express, Accommodation leaves, Evening Express arrives, Day Express, New York Express, Atlantic Express.

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Saturdays.

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

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Passenger Time Table. GOING NORTH.

Table with columns: STATIONS, NO. 1, NO. 3, NO. 5, NO. 7.

Table with columns: STATIONS, NO. 2, NO. 4, NO. 6, NO. 8.

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 Cincinnati and Grand Rapids, and sleeping and chair cars on same trains between Grand Rapids and Detroit; also Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos. 7 and 8 between Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City.

A. B. LEBET, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. (Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.) GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns: STATIONS, N.Y. & N. & W. Exp., N.Y. & N. & W. Exp., Way Pt.

Table with columns: STATIONS, N.Y. & N. & W. Exp., N.Y. & N. & W. Exp., Way Pt.

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line. Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R.

Corrected Time-Table—June 24, 1883. TRAINS WESTWARD.

Table with columns: STATIONS, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 8.

Table with columns: STATIONS, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 8.

Table with columns: STATIONS, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 8.

Table with columns: STATIONS, No. 1, No. 3, No. 5, No. 7.

Table with columns: STATIONS, No. 1, No. 3, No. 5, No. 7.

Table with columns: STATIONS, No. 1, No. 3, No. 5, No. 7.

All trains run by Chicago time. Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, da 7. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

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

Gen. Mgr. R. R. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, E. P. KEAT, Agent, Schoolcraft Mich.



Ladies Department.

MY FLOWERS.

FOR THE VISITOR.

Brothers and Sisters of our Grange, Gathered within this hall, We each must add our little mite, To benefit us all.

How beautiful, has God prepared This little world of ours, The earth o'erspread with living green Bedecked with modest flowers.

Then modest Mrs. Pansy, Dares not much longer wait, So blushing deeply out she steps, And opens wide the gate.

Before her call is ended Narcissus, smiles so bright, That pretty Mrs. Hyacinth In lavender and white.

To see the Polyanthus twins With uncles, aunts and cousins, Come rushing forth to hold the fort, And stand in groups of dozens.

At little simple daffodil, So slim, and pale, and white; While Sister Tulip, breathes a prayer, And sings a psalm as well;

They found their dame Peona, With face as red, as red could be, Because poor harmless Lilac Was swinging on a tree.

All failed to see, the good old dames Peones with their faces Of pink, and red, and creamy white, So they silently left their places.

Then came friends from the country, The Misses Rose, so fair, With diamonds, made from dewdrops Caught in the evening air.

So as soon as it came four o'clock They all donned Princess Feather, And called on Sweet Petunia, One and all, together.

So Gladolis heard it all, And lifting up her head Tried hard to see the Hollyhock And tell him what they said.

You soon must drop when Mr. Frost, Comes with his ivy sword And Artemia pure and white Will speak no unkind word.

And when at last cold winter, With chilly wind doth blow, Then in her innocent white robe Her spirit flies also.

Now I am done though not half told For my garden, is not small, But if I should much farther speak I fear I could not speak at all.

So please do not be guilty, Of asking more from me, For I am quite exhausted, As you must plainly see.

The Almighty Dollar.

My friend says to me, "I wish I could get the almighty dollar under my feet." Does he mean what this implies, that the dollar is "almighty to him; that money has all power, all control over him; that a mere substance of earthly matter is king over the spirit of the man, the spirit which should rule, and hold all conditions as subjects, as implements with which to work out the purposes of life here?

and particular food to hold them together in a healthful working relation. The body must be fed by material substance; the spirit by an element adapted to its refined essence. Now, when each of these two forces, body and spirit, have their proper nutriment in right proportion, their relation is balanced and the man is a man, filling the purpose of his life here roundly, royally. But when either one is over-fed or underfed the other suffers, the man is out of balance, and failure is the result. Is this plain? Then follow me a little further while we apply this ground work to the subject in hand.

Money, and whatever is used to represent money, is a purely material element, having reference to supplying material, bodily wants. Of itself it has nothing to feed the spirit. When it is used as material supply for material want, just in the right proportion, it is a healthful blessing. But when used so as to overfeed, it gives the advantage to earthly conditions, crowds back the spiritual, the man becomes unbalanced, little by little the bodily forces gain the control, the inner voice sounds fainter and fainter, and the result is man becomes a mere walking machine of animated matter, for whom there is no chance to enter the kingdom. Money as servant of the spirit, used by the best there is in a man to help work out grand, noble purposes, is a safe implement. But when, little by little, it is allowed to overfeed, gain power beyond its legitimate sphere, it begins to be Almighty. The dollar becomes ruler. The spiritual man has been crowded out, and the God of matter has buried the victim with a millstone of gold about his neck.

If this is correct and plain, the question will arise, what is a healthy, safe proportion of this element which the dollar represents? The answer can be left safely for each one to work out in his own living, when he has made sure within himself of the balanced foundation. Do we all see? This is a subject that will bear stirring deeply and thoroughly, that out of its agitation we may gain knowledge to find our true balance, wherein all the forces will take their proper places, and no small servant be allowed to usurp the throne as Almighty.

A Governor Taken From a Crate.

A benevolent old man of Brooklyn was making the tour of the city in pursuit of truant and little wanderers, one Sunday morning a score of years ago, when he found a little boy asleep in a crate on one of the wharves.

He shook the crate, and a pair of bright, black eyes opened and flashed upon him, with a look of surprise and timid bashfulness.

"Why do you sleep here?" inquired the old man.

"Because I have no home," said the child.

"Where is your father?"

"I don't know, sir, I haven't seen him for a long time, never since he told mother he wouldn't come home again."

"Where is your mother?"

"She is dead."

"So you have no home—no father, no mother—and live from hand to mouth in the street, and sleep in a crate?"

"Yes sir, I sell soap and matches, and sleep here."

"Would you like to have a home, and go to school and grow up to be a good and brave and useful man?"

"Yes, sir."

"Come along with me, and I will take you to my own house, and feed you and clothe you, and send you to school if you prove to be as I think you are, a good and faithful boy."

As the old man said this, he dashed a tear from his eye, with his coat sleeve, for the boy was the very image of his own sweet child, who had died a few years before. Lifting the lad tenderly out of the crate, he led him to his own pleasant home, where he was washed and combed and then dressed in a suit of clothes formerly worn by the son of the philanthropist.

To shorten the story, which has in it material enough for a volume—the good old man gave the lad all the advantages afforded by the common schools of the "city of churches" and then gave him a clerkship in his store, for he was a well-to-do merchant.

After several years of faithful service, the young man expressed a wish to engage in business on his own account, or in some other way to extend his usefulness.

"I will start you in business," said the old man, "on certain conditions."

"Please state them," remarked the young man with a smile; for he supposed his benefactor was about to perpetrate a joke at his expense.

"I will start you in business, if you will make three promises," continued the old man.

"Pray what promises do you wish me to make?"

"One is that you will never swear."

"Agreed."

idea of starting business on your own account are you a temperance man?"

"I have not tasted a drop of any kind of intoxicating liquors since I promised you I would not, and you know I had no sacrifice to make in keeping that promise, for I never was accustomed to the use of such liquor; and I do not furnish them to my guests, or to persons in my employment."

"Good boy—give me your hand and let me shake it again. How about that promise not to use profane speech?"

"I never indulge in the silly and vulgar habit of swearing. I think it shows a lack of originality. A man wishes to say something to be emphatic—and owing to a lack of ideas and proper use of language, he fills up the chinks of conversation with oaths. He curses his eyes—his limbs—his soul—his heart his horse—his luck—and thinks he is fluent when he is only profane. No, sir, I do not claim to be a paragon of perfection, but I should be ashamed of my speech, if I spiced it with profanity."

"Good—good! I expected such a report from you. How about politics?"

"The young man of business had until this moment maintained perfect self-command; but when the last question was put to him, his cheeks grew red as crimson."

"Well, sir, I suppose some folks think I am a politician," remarked the young merchant.

"Silly—very silly," observed the old man.

"I couldn't help what happened, sir. You promised me you would have nothing to do with politics!"

"I know I did."

"Well, it is strange you could not keep that promise as easily as you kept the other two."

"Well, sir, have patience with me, and I will tell you how it happened."

"As you are aware, I was fortunate in trade—honored my paper when it became due—paid, with interest, the money you had the kindness to advance. I was a leading business man in the town, had opinions in relation to men and measures, and did not hesitate, on all proper occasions, to express and defend them, and sustain them with my vote on election day."

"There can be no objection to that," remarked the old man; "politics as a trade is what I dislike."

"As I said before, I got along well, and, as good luck would have it, I persuaded some of my friends to think and vote as I did; and without consulting me, one day at a State convention, they nominated me for Governor, and I was elected. Indeed, I am now on my way to Washington to transact important business for the State."

The writer desires to say to the friends of *The Little Corporal*, that this story is a true one—George W. Bungay in *Little Corporal*.

Reduction of Postage.

A circular has been issued from department headquarters at Washington instructing postmasters throughout the country to make preparations for a reduction of postage, which will take place Oct. 1. The postmasters are also instructed to take all available means without incurring any expense to call public attention to the coming reductions, so that purchasers may not accumulate an unnecessary supply of three-cent stamps and envelopes. The circular also directs that as no arrangements have yet been made for the redemption of the three-cent stamps and envelopes in the hands of postmasters, or for exchange by postmasters of those stamps and envelopes in the hands of private holders, until further notice postmasters will not make exchanges for the public nor return to the department the stock that remains on their hands after October 1.

Postmasters are, however, notified that if two or three cent stamps and envelopes have not been taken up by the date, they must be accepted in payment of postage when offered in proper amounts; and that three-cent stamps can be used in combination with other denominations on letters requiring more than one rate of postage, and on parcels of third and fourth-class matter.—*Lansing Republican*.

Completion of the Great Lyman-Haskell Gun.

THE twenty-five ton gun, twenty-five feet long, which has been in process of manufacture during the year past in the Reading P. & Iron Company is at last completed, and is a splendid piece of workmanship. This remarkable weapon has the following peculiarities of construction.

Hanging from the under part of the gun are four large protuberances arranged in a line, each something like a cow's bag. These protuberances contain pockets for holding powder, and they communicate with the bore of the gun. The latter is charged at the breech with eighteen pounds of powder, against which the projectile is rammed in ordinary manner; each of the pockets is intended to contain twenty-eight pounds of powder.

The firing of the breech charge starts the projectile, which is successively accelerated, on passing the several pockets, by the firing of the powder charges contained in them, which are set off by the flame within the cannon. In this way five successive charges are made to act against the projectile, which leaves the gun with a tremendous velocity. It is expected that this cannon will revolutionize the art of gunnery; it is believed that it will carry its ball twelve or fifteen miles, and go through iron plates two feet in thickness. The new gun is now on its way to Sandy Hook, N. Y., where it is soon to be tested before a board of army and navy officers, under a special Congressional appropriation. A full, illustrated account of this novel invention was published in the *Scientific American* of January 25, 1882.

An apple in perfect preservation, although ninety-six years old, is in possession of a gentleman in Ulster county, N. Y. As it rounded up from the blossom of the parent stem, in the early summer of 1787, a bottle was drawn over it and attached to the branch, and after the apple had ripened the stem was severed and the bottle sealed tight. It looks as fresh as when first plucked.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN Trading Company recently contracted for 500,000 bushels of wheat in New York to be used on the isthmus of Panama in the building of 150 houses for the De Lesseps Canal Company.

Road Mismanagement.

The taxes that are imposed upon property for the maintenance of abandoned roads in Michigan is something enormous. For the region about Grand Rapids this has been a very bad season for taking excursions out from our city on any of the excellent gravelled highways might think that the people would absorb some knowledge of road building and at least continue these road beds for some further distance. But instead of this the people rely upon the pathmaster to "warn them out." He is usually selected to fill the office simply because he will take it, and better men will not. The horses that can not be made useful on the farm are put on the road, the wagon that is the nearest used up is placed behind them, and the boy that can not be made servicable at home is given the lines.

This is the season of the year when everyone's memory is taxed to recall all the stories he ever knew, for with a shovel to lean upon and an attentive audience there is usually nothing lacking for inspiration.

Usually the earth that would be better to remain in place, and that which should be moved is "good enough" where it is. A very long strip of road is rendered nearly impassible for the remainder of the season. In truth it usually gets in pretty fair shape about the time for next season's road work when it is again turned over. The trees that have grown up naturally along the roadside and that nature has arranged nicely in beautiful groups, all at once attract the eye of the roadmaster, and with ax in hand he proposes to have the trees cut out so that those which remain will be at regular intervals apart; thus ruining forever the native beauty of roadside setting.

In some instances we have actually seen overseers chop down every native oak along the road, and then plant maple at regular intervals, which linger a few years and die of neglect and borers, leaving the highway bare of adornment. We have known pathmasters to "trim up" the road trees in a spasm of neatness, allowing the branches to drop down on the ground and remain there for years, in the way of every pedestrian and an eye sore to every passer by.

One who is accounted the best pathmaster in the country, who actually has some notions that are valuable concerning the making of a road, will persistently leave the worst kind of a piece of road when he plows up the gravel with which to mend other places. We shall not have good roads or an economical expenditure of the highway taxes until the notion pervades the community that the effort must be central on main lines of road, and each year a short distance of road-bed shall be thoroughly constructed.

Under our present system, this will never be accomplished. It is very difficult to get away from the old slipshod plan and it only can be accomplished by persistently placing before the people the successful methods followed by other states which have as a result, all the main thoroughfares in excellent shape, and free to the people. As we have said several times before in these columns, this is an excellent investment for those whose money has developed it; and if it pays capitalists to build good roads, it will certainly pay the people to adopt the same methods of construction and make their own roads.—*C. W. Garfield in Grand Rapids Democrat*.

Mammoth Stockmen.

From the Standard Oil Company and W. H. Vanderbilt down, the heavy capitalists and combinations of heavy capitalists are engaging in the live stock business, and from day to day we hear of sales of stock and ranches aggregating large sums, made to rich capitalists or companies native and foreign. It is not with unfeigned pleasure we note this invasion of combined capital into this vast and profitable field of agriculture. Heaven knows, the words "capitalists," "combinations," "syndicates," have become well-gotten words, and the crushing out of all smaller competitors, and already that audacity and defiance of law so characteristic of many of these great concerns has been exemplified by the Standard Oil Company and others in their stock operations. However, it is a case of "What are you going to do about it," and in the meantime our general farmers must see to it that so far as the means at their command will permit, their stock shall be steadily improved. Perseverance on the part of every farmer in the matter of breeding to a higher standard every kind of stock from his horses to his pigs, like persistent care in the selection of his seed, will very soon show its good effects upon his pocket. Many farmers raise a couple of colts every year. A little breeding up would soon make these colts worth \$50 more apiece at four years old than they are now. The same care persisted in with regard to all the stock products of his farm will in ten years time make all the difference between affluence and penury in many a man's case. We are writing now of the average hard-working farmer who is carving out his own fortune in the west.—*Farmers' Review*.

PROF. KEDZIE gives the following bit of domestic information: Cane sugar is two and one-half times as sweet as grape sugar, closely allied to it, and differs so little from it, that some persons cannot distinguish it. By cooking, the cane sugar may be changed to grape sugar, and thus lose its sweetening power. Some women put the sugar in with a mass of acid fruit to be cooked, and keep cooking and adding sugar, while it keeps on growing sweeter, until at last they use the one and one-half times as much sugar as they need to secure the required result. The cane sugar has been changed to grape sugar. Now, if the sugar had been added after the fruit was cooked, much less would have been more satisfactory."

THE unpleasant odor left in the breath after eating onions is entirely removed by a strong cup of coffee, and the coffee being prepared while the onions are being cooked counteracts the smell.

AN attack of indigestion caused by eating nuts, will be immediately relieved and cured by the simple remedy, salt. Medical men recommend that salt should be used with nuts, especially when eaten at night.

The Right to Strike.

The right to "strike"—that is to say, to refuse any longer to work for another—is essential to the freedom of the workman. It cannot be interfered with by laws without dealing a fatal blow at his manhood. If he is to remain a freeman, he must be able to exercise the right to choose his employer, to make terms with him, to refuse to work for him if he pleases, and to do this in combination with his fellow workmen. The general public may suffer inconvenience by a strike, but that cannot be helped. Freedom is in many ways inconvenient, as foolish Americans, enamored of the Napoleonic despotism, used loudly to proclaim after a visit to Paris. But, after all, freedom is in the long run less inconvenient, more orderly, and less costly than the best devised despotism.—*New York Herald*.

An Entertaining Town.

Think of it you sleepy old fogies of the East, Gunnison, Colorado, only three years old, with a population of 5,000; iron and steel works to be built at a cost of \$5,000,000; a new hotel, nearly completed, to cost \$200,000; gas and water works that have cost \$200,000; two new blocks of buildings to go up, to be heated with steam, at the cost of \$75,000; two railways connecting with the East; a street railway to be built at once; a thoroughly organized fire department; a telephone exchange; a smelter; two banks; three brick school houses; six churches; steam planing mills, foundry and machine shops, wholesale business houses; an opera house; and last, but not least, two daily and a weekly newspapers.—*Review Press*.

Not an Object of Sympathy.

The Western Union is not an object of sympathy. It is earning—that the public knows of—ten per cent on a capital of \$80,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 has been declared unclaimed and non-existent by the courts, and of which it has often been asserted that seven-eighths is really fictitious. If that statement be true then its earnings on its actual capital are eighty per cent. What concern could better afford to pay something—even a mill—than if a peddler to prevent the derangement of the business of the country by a strike of telegraph operators.—*Adrian Record*.

CAPT ERICSSON has invented a torpedo boat, which he calls the Destroyer. If it can accomplish what he promises for it there will be no need of our spending money to vie with France's and England's enormous and costly navies as their fleets can be destroyed as easily as so many puff balls should they venture near our coasts. It is claimed for the Destroyer, and a few trial trips recently made seem to justify the claims, that she can navigate under water any necessary time, and, approaching a vessel unseen, discharge from a considerable distance against her a projectile that will blow the water. If Ericsson's boat will not quite accomplish all that is claimed for it, it at least points out the direction which our efforts should take. Several torpedo boats have all but done what Ericsson claims for his destroyer, and there is little doubt that we are on the eve of startling developments in this direction. If complete success is attained the vast armaments of Europe will be rendered as useless as the invention of the Monitor rendered the great wooden frigates of the last generation.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE S. W. HILL says; he was with Dr. Houghton 40 years ago on his geological survey of the Marquette iron region, and that while the tent was pitched where Negamene now stands, the doctor took his pick and went out among the hills. Returning just before darkness set in, he said: "Mr. Hill, are you aware we are in a gold region?" Mr. Hill replied that he was not. "But," said the doctor, "we are," and he took some specimens of rock from his haversack which were quite richly charged with gold. Mr. Hill asked the doctor if there was much of it. Dr. Houghton answered that he had not examined the ground very closely, and also said he did not wish anything said about it just then, as they had already had some trouble with the men, and if these should become aware they were in a gold region they might desert them, to hunt for it themselves. A short time after Dr. Houghton was drowned and his notes all lost.—*Lansing Republican*.

A GOOD YARD FENCE.—One who has tried it recommends the following plan for a cheap enclosure for fowls: "Set posts firmly in the ground six feet high, eight feet apart. Take No. 9 wire and stretch from post to post outside, fastening with staples made of wire driven into the posts. Take common lath and wave in, leaving two inches between sides of each. This makes the fence four feet high. Then take other laths, picket one end, chamfer the other like a chisel blade, and interweave among the top wires; then shave the chamfered edge down beside the top of the bottom lath, lapping under wires two inches."

UNCLE SAM will soon be prepared to carry a letter for you for two cents to any part of this country. The Post-office Department was organized in 1789. The first schedule of rates was: For every letter consisting of one piece of paper, for any distance not exceeding 40 miles, 8 cents; for any distance not exceeding 90 miles, 10 cents; not exceeding 150 miles, 12 cents; not exceeding 300 miles, 17 cents; not exceeding 500 miles, 20 cents; any distance over 500 miles, 25 cents.

THE average weight of an adult is 140 lbs. 6 oz. The average weight of skeleton is about 14 lbs. Number of bones, 240. The skeleton measures one inch less than the height of the living man. The average weight of the brain of a man is 3½ pounds; of a woman, 2 lbs 11 ounces.

It takes four things to be a gentleman—you must be a gentleman in your principles, a gentleman in your tastes, a gentleman in your manners, and a gentleman in your person.

Crop Report by the Secretary of State.

LANSING, Aug. 11.—For the Michigan crop report of August 1 returns have been received from 1,001 correspondents, representing 738 townships. Six hundred and fifty-two of these returns are from 429 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

The rain which had been so general and continuous throughout the state at the time the last report was published ceased from the 24th to the 27th of July. According to the record kept at the office of the state board of health, it rained on 58 of the 92 days in May, June, and July, the total amount falling in the three months being 25.34 inches. The average annual rain-fall at the Agricultural college for the 17 years, 1864-80, was 31.02 inches. The last heavy rain began, here at Lansing, on the 20th and continued every day to and including the 27th of July. Previous to this there had been a few days of fair weather, during which time most of the wheat in the southern part of the state was placed in shock. A correspondent in Lenawee writes on the 21st of July "probably 75 per cent of the wheat in this vicinity is in shock and capped, 5 per cent in barn, and 20 per cent yet to be cut. A week of good weather is followed by one and one-half inches of rain this morning, and more coming."

Wheat has been considerably injured both by sprouting and discoloration, but only a very small amount has been entirely ruined. An examination of the special reports shows that the white wheat, particularly the Clawson, which is the principal white variety grown, suffered most from the wet weather.

A large proportion of the corn on low, wet land is entirely ruined, and only on the highest, driest soils can an average crop be expected.

The hay crop is large in quantity but would have been poor in quality even could it have been properly saved. At the time hay should have been cut, that on the lower lands was under water. A correspondent in Clinton writes July 30, that "grass stands two feet deep where the water would have cut one and one-half tons to the acre." Only a small proportion of the crop has been secured in good condition. Other crops have of course suffered from the excessive wet.

August 1, the yield of wheat per acre was estimated lower than on the first of July for every county in the southern four tiers. We make no estimate of the total yield in the state, preferring to await the return from threshing machines, which will be received about September 1.

In the southern four tiers of counties, and also in the entire state, oats are estimated to yield 34 bushels, and barley 23 bushels per acre.

Meadows and pastures are in fine condition, as is also clover sowed this year. Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of July at 248 elevators and mills. Of these 183 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is thirty eight per cent of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 112,011, of which 33,413 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 18,216 bushels in the second tier; 12,342 bushels in the third tier; 29,801 bushels in the fourth tier, and 18,239 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 67 elevators and mills, or 27 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels reported marketed in the 12 months since August 1, 1882, is 13,138,570.

The outlook for apples and peaches is becoming less promising with each month. The first of May in the southwestern division of the state apples promised 95 per cent of an average crop, the first of June 92 per cent, July 51, August 34; southeastern division, May 86, June 83, July 51, August 31; central division, May 93, June 93, July 62, August 37; northeastern, May 93, June 92, July 69, August 51; northwestern, May 93, June 93, July 75, August 64. Total average for the state, May 92, June 90, July 61, August 41. Peaches throughout the state on the first of May promised 66 per cent of an average crop, June 62, July 52, August 41.

THE darkest night that ever fell upon the earth never hid the light, never put out the stars; it only made the stars more keenly, kindly glancing, as if in protest against the darkness.—*George Eliot*.

A father may turn his back on a child, brothers and sisters may become inveterate enemies, husbands may desert their wives, wives their husbands, but a mother's love endures through all.—*Washington Irving*.

THE Indian school boys at the Cheyenne school are to be initiated into the mysteries of stock raising. A herd of 600 cows and heifers and 20 bulls is to be taken care of by the boys under the management of an experienced white herder.

PAPERED walls are cleaned by being wiped down with a flannel cloth tied over a broom or brush. Then cut off a thick piece of stale bread and rub down with this. Begin at the top and go straight down.

DRAIN pipes and all places that are sour or impure may be cleansed with lime water, coppers water or carbolic acid.



Boys' Department.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

Beautiful faces are those that wear— It matters little if dark or fair— Whole-souled honesty printed there.

A talk with the Cousins.

Dear Nieces and Nephews:—We almost entirely forgave "Will" for his seeming neglect of our Department when we read his contribution, "A Rural Sabbath," in August 1st issue.

"What Can I Write About?"—Geology.

Aunt Prue:—My promise to write again if my first effort was accepted, was easier to make than to keep.

Be Prepared.

The successful accomplishment of any object often depends to a great extent on the amount of preparation made in order to effect its accomplishment.

"But fain St. Hilda's nuns would learn If on a rock by Linderferne, St. Cuthbert sits, and tells to frame The sea-born beads that bear his name;

Here are arrow-heads in many sizes souvenirs of the Aborigines.

This cluster of quartz crystals is from Lake Superior, and this amethyst with a slight purplish tint is from Colorado.

These corals and barnacles are all, that remain worth examining.

My collection, you see, is small and valuable only in my eyes.

Cousins, if any of you have an interest in geology and have collected curiosities, will you not tell me about them through our department?

Boys.

I see in the VISITOR of Aug. 1st, an article from the pen of J. W. Kelly, entitled "Boys," and with your permission, I will endeavor to do a little missionary work, beginning with a pitiable, intellectually dwarfed egotist at Berlin.

Every Man a Brick.

Plutarch, in his life of Argesilaus, king of Sparta, gives us the origin of this quaint and familiar saying.

"What shall we do with our boys?" They shall be given a sample English education and then let them do for themselves.

The following sentence passed by an English justice impresses upon us the fact that people in other countries as well as our own, suffer from the privilege of an impartial trial by a jury of their peers.

The Saginaw Herald gives the following timely advice: "Look out for the trade dollar! It is being kicked out of the eastern cities as 'no good,' and will make its way westward with 'the course of empire.'"

One thing at least can be done towards improving the characters of our Legislature. The people can continue to discuss the evils that exist, and show to others the true character of much of our political work, and so build up a true public sentiment which must be the commencement in any reform.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions. WHEAT—DECLINING. NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Flour, receipts 20,700 bbls., sales 12,000 bbls.; firm but quiet.

Groceries.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Butter, quiet, unchanged; western, 92 1/2%; Pennsylvania creamery, 22 1/2%.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Hogs—receipts, 11,000; slow, weak; 15 1/2% lower; light, \$5.50; 1/2%.

THE REAPER DEATH.

HORN.—Preamble and resolutions of sympathy adopted by Bronson Grange, No. 91, upon the death of THOMAS HORN.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family and friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That while in his death we lose a true friend, a kind neighbor, one whose tones of genial hospitality we shall never again hear, yet we bow in submission, knowing our Heavenly Father doeth all things well.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Grange present a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family, and a copy be furnished the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

ALLEN—A tribute from Garland Grange No. 141, to the memory of Sister PAMELIA ALLEN, who departed this life July 31st, 1883.

Sister thou hast gone and left us, In the Grange thy loss we feel; Yes we miss thy cheering presence, And thy earnest heartfelt zeal.

Sister, did I say we miss thee? Yes but who thy worth can tell, But the hearts around the hearthstone, Forced to say a last farewell.

But 'tis God who has bereft us, He that doeth all things well; And the wisdom of his doing, Who, Oh! who, his ways can tell.

Thus we bow in faith and silence, And our prayers to God ascend; That from deepest vale of sorrow, He will lead our Brother friend.

—Mrs. E. S. Taft.

EVER since its first number this paper has been keenly alert, anxiously looking in every direction for cheering signs of industrial recuperation, improvement and advancement in the Southern States.

AFTER all our working and experimenting, LeDuc's experiments and Loring's ridicule, we are now informed that "all the sugar of Japan is made from sorghum, and in 1878 71,000,000 pounds were exported.

A correspondent of the Kansas Farmer says:—"To get rid of gophers cut a strip of roots one inch long; put in each piece of root a piece of strychnine as large as a grain of wheat; drop these pieces in their runs. It will kill without fail."

Funny Pictures and Stories.

Funny pictures and stories may do good on the principle "laugh and grow fat," but while Dr. Pengelly is a man who enjoys fun, no man more, he couldn't if he would get up a funny book.

R. BUTTON, After 33 years' experience as a successful Dentist, and for 13 years occupying the same office, over Star Clothing House, No. 38 Canal St., has recently moved directly across the street, into Butterworth's block, where he will be pleased to see his old friends, and all who may wish good work in Dentistry done on very reasonable terms.

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

Endorsed by a Painter. Calhoun Co., Mich. Mr. Editor:—I can say to my brother Grangers that I can fully endorse the Patrons Paint Works as being honorable and prompt in business, and that the Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint is all they claim for it. Cheapest and best Paint we ever used, and they deliver it freight paid. So we are not obliged to use the inferior swindles offered us by country stores.

To bring the ten commandments down to date there should be added to the list of prohibitions, "thou shalt not commit adultery."

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN Can save money by attending the KALAMAZOO BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Fall term opens Sept. 1. Send for Journal.

President, Kalamazoo, Mich.

"WOOD BUGGY" IS THE BEST.



I employ no agents, pay no commissions, but sell direct to consumers, at bottom prices, believing in the well established principle that one man's money is as good as another's.

ARTHUR WOOD, (BRICK SHOP) 33, 35 and 37 WATERLOO ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

NATURE'S TRIUMPH AS A FERTILIZER

CARBONATE OF LIME Is the basis of fertility of all soil. I hereby inform the farmers of Michigan, Northern Ohio and Indiana that I am grinding pure Carbonate of Lime Rock which is the cheapest fertilizer made.

German Horse and Cow POWDERS.

This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents.

MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Board and tuition, \$175.00 per school year. School on Mt. Holyoke plan. Fine Library, Cabinet Telescope and Musical Instruments.

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

Girls and Women. Without puffery, simply on the good words of those who have used it, it has made friends in every State in the Union.

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

The Victor Evaporator. Fruits and vegetables evaporated upon an entirely new principle based on the natural laws of heat and vapor; easy and economical to operate; simple in construction; portable.

Farmers, Read This!

GREAT BARGAINS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES

Phillips, Boynton & Company's

Agricultural Warerooms, Cor. Summit and Island Sts., Grand Rapids, Mich.,

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

See Their Line of Goods. REAPERS, Empire Reapers, Mowers, and Twine Binders, The Howe front and rear cut mower.

PLOWS, Wiard's Iron and Wooden Beam Chilled Plows, and Wiard's celebrated Sulky Plow, with all repairs for the same.

THRASHING MACHINERY, The celebrated "Minnesota Chief" Separators, with horse powers and farm engines. "Victory" Vibrator, the best separator in the world.

HORSE RAKES AND CULTIVATORS, "Tiger" and "Favorite" Horse Rakes, "Chimax" Cultivators, together with all kinds of smaller farm tools and implements. Repairs for all kinds of machines sold by them.

Do not conclude purchases of tools, implements or machinery till you have taken prices from Phillips, Boynton & Co.,

Corner Island and Summit Sts., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Mention the GRANGE VISITOR. June 21

Farmers Take Notice! PLOWS. PLOWS.

We will furnish to the Grange or any more of its members one or more of our New Improved Chilled Plows

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

Try Them and be Convinced. C.A.B.D.

JONESVILLE IRON WORKS, Jonesville, Mich.

Greenwood Stock Farm. A CHOICE LOT OF PURE BREED POLAND CHINA SWINE

For Sale at Reasonable Rates. Pigs in pairs and trios not skin. Breeding Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record.

CHARLES D. ROSE, Steam Dyer, Scourer & Repairer,

31 Kent St., and 32 South Division St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

ZOA-PHORA. Began life 12 years ago under the name of WOMAN'S FRIEND.

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

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

Girls and Women. Without puffery, simply on the good words of those who have used it, it has made friends in every State in the Union.

The Victor Evaporator. Fruits and vegetables evaporated upon an entirely new principle based on the natural laws of heat and vapor; easy and economical to operate; simple in construction; portable.

Price \$450.00. Send for circulars and other information to D. WING & BROS., Rochester, N. Y.



