

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

VOLUME 10, -NO. 2. WHOLE NO. 178.

Entered at the Post Office at Kala-

mazoo as Second Class matter.

The Grange Visitor

(ENLARGED) Published on the First and Fifteenth of every month,

AT 50 CENTS PER ANNUM Eleven Copies for \$5.00.

J. T. OOBB, Editor & Manager, To whom all communications should be addressed, at Schoolcraft, Mich.

Bemittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order, or Draft.

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THE PILGRIM FATHERS-DEC. 22 1620.

[By S. F. Smith D. D., Author of "America "] They left old England's cultured homes, Its broad, green fields, its sunny skies; Its tall cathedrals, spires and domes, As the first pair left Paradise.

They found a forest, wild and bleak Cold, threatning skies and frozen sod; Brave, noble souls, resolved to seek Deliverance from the oppressor's rod.

They left the dear ancestral shrines. The altars where their fathers bowed; Graves where their hallow dust reclines, The fields they reaped, the hills they plowed

They found a stormy, cheerless coast Swept by fierce winds and savage men; Nature's rude growth, the heathen's boast, The rock bound shores, the wild beast's den.

Yet came they, fearless, bold and brave; Not theirs to bow to men the knee Unfettered as the ocean wave-God's freedom, whom the truth made free

The wintry forest's dim defiles Woke, their triumphant psalms to hear; And rocks, and hills, and distant isles

Echoed their pilgrim hymns to cheer. Oh, wise to plan! Oh, justly famed! Oh strong in patient faith to wait! These are the noble sizes who framed

And built New England's early state. - Traveler.

Potatoes.

Probably no vegetable has within the last hundred years extended its use so rapidly and engaged so much attention in its improvement as the potato. Like the Indian corn, the potato is a native of America. and was in use here for food when the country was discovered. It was introduced into Spain and from there its culture gradually extended over Europe, being encouraged by the governments as a means of preventing the frequently recurring famines, owing to the failure of the grain crops when they alone were depended upon. Its use is now extending to the Asiatic countries, and their diet of rice and rats is giving place to that of pork and potatoes.

The potato is very sensitive to varied

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., JANUARY 15, 1884.

A Dairy Invention.

The DeLaval Cream Separator is a foreign invention, but the yankee is making the money out of it. It is a machine for separating the cream from the milk immediately after it comes from the cow. It is a onehorse power, and gets 10 per cent more cream than from any creamer. By this separator they claim to get five pounds of butter from 100 pounds of milk. One machine will separate the cream from 75 gallons of milk per hour. The following advantages are claimed for the separator: From every 1,000 pounds of milk, 10 pounds more of butter is obtained than by any sys tem of milk setting; or 3,650 pounds per year, which at 25 cents per pound would be \$912.00.

The cream is perfectly sweet, and will keep longer if desired, but the churning may be done as soon as the cream is cool, and the skim milk used when warm and the work in the dairy is done for the day, and no anxiety felt about the milk souring or spoiling in any way. It is a saving of space and no ice is necessary. As the milk and cream can be used from 24 to 36 hours earlier than by the usual process. It insures a better quality of batter because the cream is not subject to foul odors or dirty milk pans during these 24 or 36 hours. It is understood, of course, that this separator simply separates the cream from the milk, and the butter mak. ing is another and independent matter, but this is simply to get rid of milk pans and that 24 or 36 hours of milk setting. One mistake of the Agricultural Review was in not naming the price of the separator. It said it was cheap, but a railroad locomotive may be cheap, but that is ro reason why no family should be without one. The practicability of the separator for the small dairyman will depend upon its price. The business dairyman must know the cost of the machine to know what per cent it will

pay on the investment. E. W. S.

some cases, the returns are very small. A great need of the country is pointed out in the article referred to, namely the need of cheap drainage. The ship. only drainage material that gives universal satisfaction seems to be round cylindrical clay tile. The cost of drawing these to the farm is frequently nearly as much as the tile yard writer will not touch for the men who price, and were it practicable home

manufacture would save a great expense. If cement pipe would answer as a ubstitute for this, which is very loubtful to say the least, there is a hand machine in the market which will form the cement pipe in the bottom of a ditch. The machine I saw in operation made only one size, (two inches), and that was certainly too small to be of much value for agricultural purposes. I have understood that this machine has not proved in practice a success, but know nothing about it from personal experience.

It seems to me a most hopeful field for cheapening drainage is found in the excavating. This cost is usually more than the cost of the tile, (this depends of course on the size of tile used and character of soil, depth, etc.) I have experimented some the past summer with good results, with a pl w and narrow scraper, the trouble is, however, that such a ditch is much too wide. I am fully convinced that a form of plow could be designed, manufactured and sold at a moderate price, that would dig a narrow ditch to the depth of three feet, by passing over six times.

For filling a ditch I would ask for no better machine than a scraper, to which the team is hitched by a long chair and is worked on the opposite side of a dith.

> Very respectfully yours, R. C. CARPENTER. Lansing, Mich.

Stock Raising in the Northwest.

and the two per cent loss is the loss of better than they should be, but in experienced stockmen which must be considerably increased for beginners or else the profits divided by partner-

> After exhausting the themes of individual fortunes in stockraising the idea of joint stock companies is proposed and discussed. This idea the might lose money would, doubtless, never feel its loss, and that would be as good an avenue as any through which the surplus wealth could get distributed.

> But an inkling to the other side of the story of Gen. Brisbin U. S. A. is found in a few lines at the close of the article.

"An entire change has lately come over the spirit of the stock raisers' dreams. Go where he will with his dreams. herd there are others there also. Those who own large and valuable ranges are beginning to fence, but even that will not give them title to the land unless they buy it from the government. The crowding of cattle and the scarcity of good ranges has convinced our stock raisers that they must now fence. 'Keep off' my range' is already the constant cry, and to keep others off it is necessary to fence.

If Gen. Brisbin, U.S. A. is not out of reach of newspapers he will know that after the enormous expense of buying the land and fencing, trouble has just begun. You can hardly read a newspaper which does not contain accounts of quarrels, murders and law suits caused by fence cutting on the plains. Some have had miles of fencing cut. E. W. S.

On Green Manuring.

Many persons have an idea that it is necessary to burn plants in order to procure potash. They also think vegetable matter must pass the digestive organs of animals in order to be of value as manure. The truth is fire does nothing towards the production of potash or any mineral salt. It simply destroys the vegetable, leaving prevents injury from, the amonia, the mineral freer. No kind of vegethe mineral freer. No kind of vege-

able matter is as valuable for manure

after it has passed through an animal

as before. In truth the most valuable

substance it contained went, while in

the animal to repair wastes in the

body, to build up new tissues, or to

form milk. The most rational meth-

od of increasing the fertility of the

soil is to plow under the crops that

grew upon it. A person might argue

that there is no gain in simply plowing

under what came from it, but such is

not the case. Plants do not exist on

surface soil alone, a large portion of

the bulk and weight of plants is de-

rived from the air, another portion

comes from the soil, far below, where

the plow reaches. Lime and potash

are obtained in this way, while carbon

and nitrogen are taken from the air.

The leaves of plants are great feeders,

but they draw nothing from the soil.

Green plants decay very quickly when

they are buried, especially if they are

turned under before their stalks be-

come hard. There is an advantage in

plowing under vegetation when it is

covered with dew, as it will decay

much more rapidly. Rye is one of

the best crops for plowing under.

Peas are good and so is buck wheat, if

plowed under before the grain ma-

Against Shoeing.

A colt's feet are sound and well

formed before he is shod, and the ills

of the horses' feet are occasioned by

shoeing and cured by running bare-

tures.

[Printed by Kalamazoo Publishing Co.] Publishers of the Daily and Weekly Telegraph. Combined monthly circulation of the three papers, 72,508.

Sulphur Agriculturally Considered

BY HENRY STEWART.

Every farmer knows what plaster is and what it does. We had the plaster ure recently of talking with an intelligent farmer from Michigan, and in reply to our inquiry as to how he comtinued to grow good and profitable crops of wheat, he said: "We use plaster and plow in clover.': These few words deserve to be printed upon illuminated cards and hung in a comspicuous place in the farmer's home, under the common one which bears the pious inscription, "God bless our home." F. r it is a common but true adage that "heaven blesses those who help themselves," and the farmer when in his work combines good jadgment, intelligence and skill with his industry and perseverance, and so helps himself, is blessed in every way. "In his bask t and his store," and to use plaster and plow in clover is an ever dence of good judgment, wisdom, indence of good judgment, wisdom, in-telligence, and skill, and these togeth-er go to make up what is commonly called good husbandry. And good husbandry is a short cut to success and comfort at least, if not wealth.

But it is worth while to refer, to another service performed by sulph uric acid, and that is its use in plaster, ric acid, and that is its use in practice or directly by itself, as a means of saving the valuable element of ma-nure, viz : ammonia, in stables and manure yards and cellars and so purifying the air and contributing to the health of the animals kept in them especially horses. A stable may be reeking with those pungent vapors of ammonia which offend the throat and lungs, cause the eyes to weep, and the nostrils to protest; which even rot the harness and dull the varnish on the family carriage or the boy's road wagon, and of course are not without effect upon the delicate membranesof the horse's lungs and eyes. We scatter plaster liberally over the moist reeking floors and in the gutters and on the manure and these odors disappear. Where have they gone? The ammonia has united with the plaster, has combined with the sulphuric acid in it, and has formed sulphate of ammonia, which has no scent and gives off no vapors, and the effect is to sweeten the stable and make the sir wholesome and pleasant. So that the sulphuric acid-the plaster, let us say—is also invaluable in the stable as in the field, as it secures from loss, and

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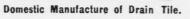
onditions of soil and climate, and but few sorts thrive over a wide extent of country. The favorite sorts of Scotland and Ireland fail here, as was shown by the attempts to use imported seeds a few years ago. Northern varieties do not succeed in the Southern States, and new sorts are originated or old ones gradually adapted. There are two methods of producing new varieties. The usual way is to sow the seed from the balls grown on the tops. The seedlings produced are distinct

varieties of all shapes, sizes and colors, most of them worthless, with a few perhaps worthy of further trial. The other method is to preserve and propagate the sports or natural variations of varieties already in cultivation. In this way some of our most valuable varieties have been produced. Mr. Peachblow, originator of the potatoes of that name, produced the red peachblow from seed, and the white variety from a sport of the former. In a field of early rose, one hill was noticed which ripened later and yielded better than the others. This became the late rose. The best results in planting seem to come from putting one piece having

one or two good eyes in a place. Small potatoes appear to give about as good crops as large ones, but their continued use must lead to deterioration by breeding most from hills which yield the largest per cent of small potatoes. The largest yields are from drills, but there is less work in hills. Never plant in drills if the ground is weedy or grassy, and remember that a horse with a cultivator walks faster and does more good than a man with a hoe. A. A. C.

The Greatest Need of the Average Farmer.

Some weeks ago a leading agricultural editor asked Professor Beal to send in about ten lines, covering the most prominent truths, to set the farmers to thinking. The result was something like the following. I fully realize the great need there is for farmers to give more attention to improving their live stock, tile draining, a rotation of crops, care of meadows and pastures, making experiments to secure better fruits, grains and vegetables. I appreciate the great value of a thorough education, but the greatest need of the average farmer is better 3CHOCLERAFT, MICH, business habits,



Bro. Cobb:-A pointed and exceilent article on the above subject appeared in the last GRANGE VISITOR. "The writer urging with much force that if drain tiles were cheaper many more would be used, and quoting from Waring in favor of home manufacture." There are in the market to-day machines for moulding tile by hand; one excellent one being made by Jackson Bros., Albany, N. Y. While all the manufacturers of tile machinery make machines to be operated by horse power, I name a few such manufacturers. Kells & Son, Adrian, Mich.; T. Clark, Morenci, Mich.; H. Brewer & Co., Tecumseh, Mich.; Vintin Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Frey, Sheckler & Hoover, Bucyrus, Ohio; T. W. Penfield, Willoughby, Ohio; Adrian Brick and Tile Co., Advian, Mich.

I have had experience in the manufacture of brick and have studied the subject of tile manufacture pretty thoroughly, and I have come to this conclusion, that skilled labor is required to successfully manufacture drain tile. There is first the quality of the clay, I doubt that good beds of clay for drain tile are to be found on every person's farm though of course this would depend on the locality; second, the tempering and moulding which is the easiest condition to succeed with; third the handling and drying. This operation requires skill and time, most clay will crack if dried too fast and a shed has to be provided through which the drafts of air can be regulated; fourth, laying in the kiln and burning this operation is one requiring much skill a poor buin will destroy the value of all the labor that preceeds it.

I do not say that a man by reading and experimenting could not in time make excellent tile, but I do claim that to succeed at this business will require a great deal of time and atten. tion. I doubt if any successful farmer could afford to invest \$100 in a hand tile machine, and set unskilled laborers at \$20 per month and board, to moulding tile. Considering the risk of absolute failure, the cost would very likely run as high as tile yard prices. As to profits in the tile business, I have no doubt when there is a ready severe winters that reduce valuable market that they are good, perhaps herds to a few pelts and hides,

Gen. Brisbin, U. S. A., has been writing an article in the Agricultural Review on the above subject. Gen. Brisbin, U.S. A., when he confines himself to facts is interesting, but when he wanders into theories he is misleading, and that is putting it mildly. The cost of raising a beef on the plains is one dollar per year, so at four years a beef represents a cost of four dollars, and can be sold on the ranch for \$25 or at the railroad for \$35 The per cent profit of stock raising is 25 per cent on cattle and 35 on sheep. Sheep are more troublesome on the plains, but yield quicker returns. It will not do to keep both. The sheep eat the grass so closely that cattle cannot get hold of it, besides cattle do not like the smell of sheep and unlesforced will not graze with them. Be ginning say in 1881 with 150 yearling heifers, in 1883 the increase will be 120 head; in 1884, 120; in 1885, 120; in 1886, 168; in 1887, 216; and so on. In 1887 the herd will have been running six years, and the 150 yearlings will have increased to 894 head, not reckoning losses or sales. The increase is generally 80 per cent. Horses are fully as lucrative.

These facts are profitable if not interesting to farmers; but when Gen. Brisbin, U. S. A., figures how a young man worth \$2,000 can start with these 150 helfers and in six years be worth \$17,000, and in four years \$50,000, he loses sight of the good Grange idea which teaches to "calculate intelligently on probabilities."

foot. Most ailments, such as spavin, ness has been reduced to a fine point to ringbone etc., can be traced to bad realize an enormous per cent profit. shoeing. A barefoot horse will travel In horticultural meetings they tell freer, keeping his footing better and of making \$500 and \$1,000 per acre; breeders of pure bred stock sell individual animals for hundreds or even thousands of dollars. In any business where a business man has the inside track he profits are satisfactory, but these profits have come through years of alternate success and failure, and for the first few years sometimes they fail to alternate properly. So it is not unlikely that the \$2,000 man might gain a competence as soon surrounded

show less fatigue from a day's journey or a hard day's work, than if shod. The kick of an unshod horse is not as dangerous as when shod, and stumbling rarely occurs, cutting, interfering, over reaching and frogging never. I want to ask "Old Poultry" if it doesn't pay to keep chickens when they begin to lay before they are six months old, as ours did, and are still do by civilization as by following the isoing. We think it does, when eggs are lated life of a stock raiser on the selling for 25 cents per dozen. They are plains. Again this fortune only reck-Plymouth Rocks and lay every day. ons on two per cent loss, forgetting If there is a better kind I would like

to know it. A. S. W. Muskegon, Dec. 17, 1883.

element the farmer possesses, and which, when out of its proper piace, is one of the most inj rious of all substances to the health of horses and cows, and produces more pink-epemore epizootic, more lung disorders, and more disease generally than farmers are aware of.

A Useful Plant, Japan Clover:

A useful fodder plant is valuable everywhere, but a Northern farmer can hardly realize the value of such a plant in the Southern States, and it is not strange, therefore, that so valuable a guest, unbidden a'd unenpected, too, as the plant known as Japan, or bush, clover should be gladly welcomed. This plant is related to the family of clovers or trefoils, and is very similar to it in its manner of growth. It is known as Lespedezce striata and commonly as bush clover There are several species of Lespedeze native to America, but t' is seems to have had a foreign origin and to have been introduced into South Carolina. or North Carolina accidentally at some time not far back. It became specially noticeable after the war. when it was found rapidly covering the bare plantations and covering the ground with a welcome green carpet. It was popularly supposed to have been brought in by Gen. Sherman's army, but this was a mistake, as it had been introduced years before then, and simply appeared on his track and occupied the desolate, uncultivated plantations. It is much. like a small, slender clover, spreader fast by the roots and seeds, and soone forms a dense mat on the surface. M grows upon the poorest soils, and our good soils forms a very fair pasture. There is no doubt it is of the greatest value in the South for covering old fields and fallows, preventing wasting and providing grazing for stock. How it will succeed at the North is as yet a question. It may be of value for renovating poor soils. But as the seed is easily procured, a trial would? be an easy matter. We notice in the Southern Live Stock Journal that the seed is now gathered as a crop in Mississippi, so that there will be no difficulty in extending its culture,- Ex.

A farmer brought a diseased hog fa-Jackson, which was discovered, and the hog condemned by the health anthorities. The Patriot thinks it would be a good plan to make an example of. every such case.

Two large sales of land in the South and West have recently been effected in London. General Thomas Conway sold to Robert Tenant, of the London and Northwestern Railway, 239,000 acres in Arkansas. He also sold 1,800,000 acres of land to George Philpotts for a syndicate of English capital-ists.

It is not uncommon when any busi-

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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and the lowest rates for the other.

the people.

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Christening the Home -- Hope - A Trip to

under the control of their enemies as of their friends.

The subject must be studied wisely shire Supreme Court (Parson vs. Conand judiciously by the people and their cord railroad company) is both interrepresentatives. The foundation prinesting and instructive. It illustrates a ciples have already been firmly estabcommon method of manipulating raillished by the decisions of courts so that road stocks for speculative purposes. no doubts remain as to government Two railroads were connected with the rights in the matter. The problem has Concord railroad, in such a manner been stripped of many of its most puzthat it was desirable to make transporz!ing legal elements, and is now largely tation contracts with the latter. The a question of good policy and business directors of the two companies purmanagement.

REFORM OF THE LAND LAWS

of that company, thus representing The wasteful policy of the United both sides in the contract at the same States land laws is at last beginning time. The resulting contract was nearto attract the attention of the people's ly equivalent to a confiscation of the representatives in Congress. These stock still in the hands of the original laws, it is supposed, were framed origstockholders. By such an operation as inally with the purpose of confining this, stockholders are liable at any the sale and disposition of agricultime to have their stock rendered worthtural lands in the west as far as possiless, while its real value is not deble to actual settlers. Most of these stroyed, but trans erred to other and lands are said to be "unoffered", that stronger hands. One of these injured is to say, little can be obtained only parties resolved to resist and thereupon under the pre-emption, homestead, timcommenced a suit in equity against all ber culture, and desert land laws. the companies and persons concerned. Other classes of public lands as in praying the court to declare all the con-Michigan can be obtained without limtracts made by their new directors null itation as to amount, simply by the and void. The court held that the dipayment of the regular government rectors occupied the position of trustees prices therefor. The object of excludfor the Concord stocholders, and in ing the western lands from the latter such a position could not be permitted class was to secure the lands to actual to make contracts with themselves: settlers instead of to speculators. All that it made no difference whether of these laws limit the amount to be such contracts were fraudulent or bona secured by any one person, and genfide, beneficial to the corporation or the erally require settlement and improvereverse; that, being in a position in ment. which their duty to others and their

It is now beginning to be noticed own self interest had a tendency to that extensive frauds have been pracconflict they were absolutely debarred ticed under all of these laws. The oband incapacitated from acting. The ject of such frauds has in most cases court further explained that the party been to secure a large amount of land on one side of the contract was a seller at government rates. These frauds of transportation and the parties of the have all the time been well known to other part were purchasers, and "their the people of the west and have generinterests being conflicting, it was imally been concealed and encouraged, possible for common directors to proalthough every evasion of the law cure the highest rates for one party was known to be an injury to the country. In Dakota and Montana towns. The same vicious principle, here conit is noticeable that a large proportion demned by the court, is involved in the of the inhabitants manage to secure than the income, a loss results and the management of most of the great raila homestead, pre-emption and treeroad corporations. This was the prime claim without really changing their cause of complaint in that historic residence at any time. In many cases fraud known as the Credit Mobilier. In the party never sees his claim at all building railroads, the work of construction is often performed by stock companies organized and chartered for ing title he is required to swear that that purpose, and in many cases the he has made a settlement on the land stock in such construction companies in good faith and has actually resided is all owned by the directors of the thereon. The oath is carefully framed company for which the work of conso that if not true in fact, it cannot struction is done. These men are thus be evaded except by perjury. The wesenabled to settle the terms of importern people, blind to their own interests tant contracts with themselves and have very generally favored these they are never known to neglect their frauds and have in every way possible, own interests in the operation. The discouraged the contesting of claims corporation has thus been used as an by those who are willing to make a engine of oppression and robbery, to full compliance with the law. Such an extent not generally understood by contesting is termed "jumping" a claim and is denounced with all the The directors who engage in such sound and fury of western journalism, schemes are not subjected to loss on although there could never be any seeither side, even by their connection rious danger of losing a claim, if the with the injured corporation because law is strictly complied with.

their ownership of the stock is not held It has been the boast of western pafor the purpose of receiving the divipers that under the existing land laws dends as an interest on investments, even without fraud, the settler might but solely for the purpose of speculahave dominion over a principality. tion. Before any serious depression in inder the homestead pre-emption and their own stock occurs, they can mantimber culture acts, he might secure age to unload their holdings, and if 480 acres, and including the desert land they buy in again they can wait until aw he might become the ruler over prices have touched bottom. All these some 900 acres. This feasibility for schemes are usually accompanied by equiring large tracts of land ought to be a cause of serious apprehension invexacious legal proceedings before corrupt courts, aided by still more corstead of boasting. No man ought to rupt and greedy lawyers, all under the be permitted to secure more than 160 control of a few leading manipulators acres of the public domain, adapted to agriculture, and this should be on con who manage the expensive farce, to suit themselves. A large part of which dition of actual, permanent settlement litigation is carried on by both sides and cultivation. By this means the country would be settled at least as for purely speculative purposes. rapidly as it could be cultivated. The public at large and especially the farmers are vitally interested in Several measures are now before Congress for the reform of the land finding some remedy for corporation laws, all having a general tendency to difficulties. The great transportation interests of the country are made the cut down the amount of land which plaything of powerful speculators. any one citizen may acquire from the government. A bill introduced by Mr. They absorb the savings of industry and make them contribute to build up Ingalls, of Kansas, provides for the reprivate fortunes so vast as to consti peal of the pre-emption and the timber tute a standing menace to the liberculture acts, and amends the homestead act in such a manner as to prevent goes to press we shall send other parties of the people. Even competition, when allowed to exist by the giants of commutations prior to two years of actual settlement, and changes the mat- afford to wait until Secretaries get rethe "street," is inevitably turned against ter of relinquishments with the design ports of officers all in, as some of them the people and in the interest of capiof preventing the buying and selling talists, as shown in the great railroad wars which occur when the poels are of claims. It is time that the waste of public to canvass for papers, and we are anxlan is shall be stopped. The agricultur- ious that the good intentions of the It is a prevalent opinion that transal lands are of great value and it is poor portation evils can never regulate policy to urge upon each settler a vast themselves, but will grow more oppresbody of land in order to keep up the imsive with the development of the counmigration boom. The timber culture act has been an extravagant failure State Grange, and at once distribute from the first, and the pre-emption the papers where he believes they will of Government control. One of the law ought never to have been retained most important objects of such conafter the homestead act came into ter adapted to the work to doit. There trol would be to remove railroad force.

THE CAPTURE OF RAILROADS.

Capturing railroads has for a long bonds of corporations for their own illustrate the occult forces residing in murders in Phoenix Park were supthe mechanism of great corporations. Those gentlemen who constitute boards of directors and control a majority of stock, have the most complete control of all this machinery. They are the modern magicians who in a few years are able to acquire accumulations of wealth such as in any other age of the world could result only from he plunder of conquered empires.

The famous fortunes of ancient times were insignificant, compared with the millions which have passed into the hands of single individuals within the last twenty years, but the fortunes of those times resulted from the convulsions of war. They were the spoils of conquest, the wealth of . whole provinces, taken by force and brought to Rome to sustain the extravagance and profligacy of the few./Our modern capitalists make far greater accumulations and it is done peacefully and pleasantiy. This accomplished like most other modern achievements, by machinery, the machinery of the corporation.

Wrecking and capturing railroads

have figured largely in the financial history of the last few years. These perations usually go on so quietly that bey are seldom understood or noticed by the people. A railroad may be wrecked, in this sense, while the working and management are apparently unchanged. The handling of freight and the moving of passengers may go on as usual, while the road is passing into the hands of a receiver. The stockholders know that in some way or other they are losing their entire investments, and they imagine that it is the same as in any ordinary busi acss, where the expenses are greater capital is absorbed. The failure of the enterprise to pay dividends is quoted 'o prove that rates for passengers and freight are already too low and cannot until he receives his patent from the be safely reduced. The real fact is government. And yet before obtain- that in a great majority of cases the most exorbitant profits have been made, but the gain has been seized upon by a few and has never appeared as dividends. The few who receive the gain, by means of their control of the "street" are enabled to make their profit by fluctuations of values in either direction. When the fluctuations are under their control their profit is no longer a matter of specula tion, but becomes a certainty. It is sometimes said that in these stock speculations, wherever there is a gain there is a corresponding loss,-that there cannot be a "long" without a cor responding "short." This is true, but it

was an in-ult to England, wholly unshould be noticed that the losses are provoked and uncalled for, and it was at the same time an insult to common largely borne by the stockholders and others who do not invest as a matter of speculation. The machinery is so operated that the contributions are made as investments of surplus earnings, the product of labor and successful industry, and when it is all ground through it passes at once into the hands of the great fortune makers. One cause of the present dillness in railway stocks and the stagnation on the stock exchange is that the "lambs" as they are termed, for some reason refuse to come up and be fleeced. The marked features of the present business situation is the activity in transportation and the increased earnings of the railroads, while at the same time the stock is depressed in value. This shows how completely such matters are under the control of speculators.

BUSINESS METHODS IN COURTS. POLITICAL SYMPATHY.

Patrick O'Donnell, the slayer of the The condition of our courts of law time been a favorite scheme among informer Carey, was executed in Eng- and their modes of procedure are subthose who manipulate the stocks and land on Monday, the 17th ult. The story jects of vital interest to all the people. of the events leading up to this result | Property, liberty or life may be inpurposes. It is only one of many in- is well known. It is a cruel narrative volved in the proceedings of these genious devices, bnt it serves well to of brutal and inexcusable crime. The tribunals. The business transacted is always important, pertaining as it posed to have been committed in the does to the settlement of contested name of the Irish people, from motives rights. The final judgments and deof revenge and national hatred. Such crees are of paramount authority and was the atrocity of these crimes, folmust be obeyed even to the taking of liberty and life. Almost every step lowing as they did upon the most liberal and conciliatory measures of the in the proceedings is against the pro-English government, that the more in- tests and arguments of counsel on one side or the other. In whatever telligent among the Irish agitators denied all connection with the assassinaline the business of the court may tions and asserted that Ireland was not advance, it is beset by all the difficulin sympathy with the murderers. When ties that can be interposed by ingenthese men were arrested and brought to ious advocates upon the losing side, trial, however, they seemed to have the whose business it is, under such cirsympathy and support of all the leadcumstances, to delay and change the ers of the Irish revolt, and the United course of proceedings as much as pos-States government was urged to intersible. It is hardly a matter of surfere that a fair trial might be secured. prise, therefore, that the strong ten-On the trial, Carey, one of the respondency of legal procedure is toward dents, confessed the crime and gave his | technicality, uncertainty and delay. evidence against the others on condi-The present methods of administertion that he himself should escape puning justice in courts of law are simply ishment. All were convicted and exea growth from very ancient times, an cuted except Carey who was spared in evolution going on through centupursuance of agreement, and was series of time with an environment of cretly sent away under the protection wrangling and disputes, of obscure the English government. Carey was questions and puzz'ing doubts. It is recognized on ship board b O'Donnell claimed that the science of common and by him deliberately murdered. The law pleading is the outgrowth and news of this atrocious murder was reexpression of the keenest reasoning ceived in this country with open rejoicand most perfect logic. This very ing, and when the assassin was brought characteristic has tended to separate to trial the expressions of sympathy the courts from the common sense from American citizens were numerous business methods of every day life. and unconcealed. As a cumulative The refigement of reasoning which is disgrace to this country the matter the boast of the present system of was brought up in Congress as a subpleading, results in frivolous techniject of international concern. On Moncalities and endless delays. The day the 10th, Mr. Hewitt interrupted methods developed in the common the call of the States in the House to law courts have perhaps served a good offer a resolution asking the president purpose in their time, when life was to secure delay in the execution of slower and delays could be endured. O'Donnell in London, as will enable In modern times, business life is him (the president) to ascertain whethcrowded with great enterprises and er O'Donnell is a citizen of the United our stay on earth is altogether too States and then to examine the records short to be wasted in the absurd and of the court in which he was tried to laborious trifling, incident to the orsee whether he was legally convicted dinary proceedings in courts of every according to the English law and "the kind. requirements of international law." A Already the attempt has been made concourse of anxious Statesmen also

to take the greatest business operations of the large cilies out of the domain of the courts. The great exchanges, organized to facilitate the operations of commerce and tra e, have determined to attend to the administration of justice for them.selves and conduct the proceedings on business principles. To business mer, delay is worse than a failure of justice. The Board of Trade of Chicago, the New York Produce Exchange, and the Wall Street Stock Exchange are empowered by their charters to adjust disputes among their members without going into the courts. The effect of applying common sense and business principles to the administration of justice, has been much like that produced by the use of improved machinery in mechan ies. The whole business connected with the noted lard failure in Chicago for \$600,000 last summer, was settled up inside of six weeks by these business courts, and the entire cost of settlement was only one-third of one per cent. of the indebtedness. There is no regular court of law in this country that would have had the business fairly commenced in that time. Mr. Bensley, in making his official report of the case, says that if settled in the ordinary way by the courts, it could not have taken less than ten years, and ten or a dozen lawyers would have retired rich from the fees obtained. A good example of court methods to compare with this. is the case of the Cook county National bank in Chicago. The case has been in the hands of the receiver and the law courts for nine years, and most of the assets have been absorbed by the expenses. It may be necessary soon for business men to declare the courts an injurious monopoly and insist upon introducing the competition of common sense.

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THE GRANGE VISITOR FOR 1884.

J. T. COBB,

SCHOOLCRAFT.

We rise to explain, the VIRITOR has not been offered to old subscribers for 331 cents for one year.

As the State Grange at its last session felt the great importance of largely increasing the number of its readers, we were authorized to offer a commission of 333 per cent to canyassers for new subscribers. It does not follow that a canvasser must collect 50 cents from a new subscriber, but whatever amount is collected we must have 33; cents for every new name sent us during the year for a year's subscription. We do not think that many of our old subscribers desire to get the paper for less than the regular price. The very low price at which it is of-

broken up. fered for new subscribers is to give a liberal commission to those who are willing to work to enlarge our field of usefulness. We expect some work will be done for the good of the Order. But we wish it well understood that try. The solution of the problem evihere is, an opening for work for the dently lies somewhere in the domain good of the Order, with liberal pay offered for service rendered.

Some good work is being done. One Brother sent us \$29.50, \$4 for the stocks from speculation in "futures." North American Review and \$25.50 for In every such deal it is for the interest of one party to depress the stock and t e VISITOR. destroy its value as much as possible.

If we had such workers wherever there is a Grange, our list would soon and the very men who manage the reach ten thousand. trustees of the stockholders are con-

affairs of the corporations and are the

stantly engaged in such deals. There

is no such difficulty in the postoffice

business, because no one is interested

in making it a financial wreck. In

the case of the postoffice department no

Shall this work be done? What we want is readers, and we believe a sufficient inducement has been offered. All that is now wanted is for the friends of the VISITOR to go to work or set some one else to work getting subscribers. Brothers and Sisters set of operators can sell short and what is your answer?

In Illinois seventeen distilleries are turning out 103,000 gallons of whiskey daily, against 90,000 gallons at the same time last year. Illinoise now manufacturies double the amount of any other state.

BETTER PAPER.

We failed to get the better paper promised in time for the issue Jan. 1st. Observing readers will notice this sheet is very much better in quality than any we have used in the last two years. We shall not fall back to the poorer

then make it their business to obstruct We shall soon send circulars to evits operations and shake the public ery Grange Secretary calling attention confidence in its success. The railroad, to this society. We think it is about the telegraph and the telephone ought to have a boom.

in this respect to be in the same condition as the postoffice. All of these We want readers as bad as a politiinterests are now about as likely to be cian wants votes.

THAT PACKAGE OF VISITORS.

We have sent to Masters of Subordinate Granges, elected to serve as such for this year, so far as they have been reported to us, a package of the VISI-TOR of Jan. 1st, and by the time this cels to the Masters of 1883. We cannot won't attend to this duty in season. if at all. The winter season is the time State Grange shall bear fruits. We hope every Master who receive a package of the VISITOR, will understand

the dusy imposed upon him by the be read, or get a brother or sister betis work, and we want the person best adapted to this kind of work selected. Where good judgment is not used in

good will come of this effort to extend the usefulness of this paper. The premium offered for new subscribers is liberal and good workers will get good pay. We have a grade, but like the contents, when we large supply of the VISITOR of Jan. 1, change try and change for the better. and shall commence new subscriptions with that number for the present.

Send for extra or sample numbers at any time, or send the name of a friend who you would like to have a copy, and we will forward it from this office.

Bro. Mason.

sense How shall we interpret this extraordinary official action on the part of the legislative branch of our government? It was simply a bid for political influence among our Irish citizens. Even such men as Cox and Hewitt are willing to give open encouragement to 'Invincibles," dynamite conspirators and all the crazy and dangerous ruftians who have made themselves prominent as champions of the Irish people, and all this for the sake of Irish votes. It is no wonder that intelligent people are tired of political control and are declaring their independence of party leaders and party organizations.

waited on the president and personally

urged him to employ the inflnence and

power of this great Government to in-

duce the English authorities to defer

the execution of sentence, upon the

mere suspicion that the murderer

Now these representatives of the

people knew perfectly well that their

action in this matter was a most ridic-

ulous farce. They knew that their

pretended solicitude for a vulgar mur-

derer in a foreign land, who was about

to undergo a just and legal punishment

for his crime, was so puerile and idiotic

that the English government would pro

bably pass it by in silent contempt. It

might be an American citizen.

From a correspondent we learn that the busy friend of Agriculture is now operating in Monroe county, this State and vicinity selling Bohemian seed oats for \$10 per bushel. It is plain that he is doing the fair thing as he agrees to take the crop next August at \$7 per bushel. In the meantime just to keep the business all straight and plain he only asks for a negotiable note for the oats furnished for seed. We hope if any Patron puts his note into this trap, his best friend will at once apply to the Probate court of the county for the appointment of a guardian, for no man can be considered competent to have the care of property and manage business in which his fami.y have a direct interest who will countenance so thin a fraud as this.

We are mailing a large number of papers. In the changes that must attend the business, mistakes are likely to sometimes occur. We hope our friends will all remember that we are much more willing to correct mistakes than we are to make them even if it takes the selection of canvassers, but little twice as long. If any one fails to get their paper give us notice at once, and we will find out why as soon as possible and make amends as best we can. Don't wait. In this as in everything else, it pays to be prompt.

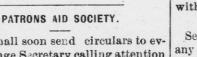
> Before the next issue of this paper we expect to send to the Master of each Subordinate Grange a copy of the pro ceedings of the National Grange and also of this State Grange at their late sessions. These will be found value able and as they are the property of the Grange the lecturer will find reports of great value which we suggest

Do not overlook the articles from may profitably be read at Grange meetings.

The Chicago Tribune, in a late issue remarks on this subject:

"The present courts are hopelessly behind the work that has to be done in adjusting the disputes between citizens. They were an unspeakable ad vance in their origin over the methods of trial by combat which used to prevail in barbarous days. But they are now not at all the best places for litigants. Everywhere, whether here or in Englano or on the Continent, we hear repeated the same complaints of their tedious delays, their costliness and their uncertainties. The commercial tribunals is stituted by the various exchanges surpass the courts al. ready in the cheapness, the celerity, the popu arity, and the equitableness of their results:"

The hindrances and delays encountered in the trial of criminal cases are as burdensome and vexatious as those complained of in civil cases. We are compelled to rely upon the cumbersome and rusty machinery of modern courts for the punishment and suppression of crime. The citizen may by good behavior keep out of the criminal courts as respondent, but by his representative he must be in court on the prosecution in every case. Al. are interested except perhaps the lawyers, in the speedy and expeditious trial of criminals. Yet the failure of our courts in this department is notorious and humiliating. The result is evi-



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the case of violent crimes, all over the country. Instead of taking the pun ishment of criminals into their own hands, people should assume the task of reforming the vicious methods of procedure permitted, and sometimes encouraged by the judges. In the criminal courts the judges are legally responsible for the disgraseful farce so frequently carried on in their presence under the name of a criminal trial. In too many cases the professional criminal lawyer is a coarse, boistrous, presistent shyster, and his professional reputation depends upon the possession of these characteristics. Such men should not be allowed to appear in court as the accomplices and assistants of criminals, with tricks and schemes as unprincipled as those connected with the crime for which the prosecution is instituted. The judiciary should be made in some way to understand that the people will hold them responsible for inefficiency and failure in the administration of

iustice.

The Patrons of Husbandry by their "Declaration of Purpose," adopted at St. Louis nine years ago commenced to antagonize these long established judicial and professional usages by submitting the differences between admitted by a prominent attorney of Kalamezoo county in this statement: "The granges have in the last ten years damaged the law business in this county more than twenty five per cent."

There are three classes that have "voted a want of confidence" in the judicial machinery of the country, and are seeking to provide a better way of adjusting matters of difference or administering justice to criminals, the two that we have named, and the a convenient tree or lamp-post to execute the verdict of an outraged community in utter disregard of the forms and usages of law and judicial tribunals. These facts should teach the profession that to longer ignore common sense is to be blind to its own interests. Will this blindness continue?

Clubbing with the VISITOR will save to many of our subscribers a few shillings. See our clubbing list.

We have a circular from Bro. R. H. Thomas, Secretary of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, in relation to the new badge for Subordinate Granges authorlzed by the National Grange.

In the next VISITOR we shall be abis to give an exact description of the badge and the cost. We expect to keep the badge in our supply department and will file orders for the badge as received.

Some of the dates to the jottings are a little old, which is explained by saying they were sent for the VISITOR of Jan. 1st, and got crowded out. In this we have reached one objective point a full page of jottings. Brothers and Sisters remember that we depend on you to fill another page in two weeks. Don't forget that if you expect others to attend to this, the page will be something else. Serd a jotting and let us see if we can't keep a full page for one year.

dent in the prevalence of lynch law in in the early part of the last session, and reported by the Master in his anour sub-committee of the executive and Granges throughout the State be called other pursuits. to this matter, and through the GRANGE VISITOR be urged to address manuscript letters to the Representatives and Benators in Congress, urging the passage of said bill. All of which is respectfully submit

ted.

E. R. WILLIAMS, Chairman. The Special Committee on temper-

ance, made report as follows: Your Committee to whom was refer ed the petitions, resolutions, and oth-er subject matter relating to temperance would most respectfully report: That we regard temperance as one of the essential principles upon which ou: Order is founded, and while we are constantly admonished to 'avoid inshould be laid on the use of intoxica

ting liquors as a beverage, We earnestly reccommend to Suborate Granges that in the selection of their officers, they place none but per sons of known temperance sentiments in positions of honor or trust in our members to arbitration within the Order believing that they will thereby organization, and the effect has been promote one of the noblest objects of our Order, -to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves and among those

with whom we associate. We regard the Legislature of Michi gan's action, at its last session, in refus ing to submit he Prohibitory Amen-ment (so called) to a vote of the people in accordance with the reccommendation of Governor Begole in his mes sage and the clearly expressed wish of a large number of our people, as subversive of one of the fundamental principles of government, that the will of

land. We regard the practice in vogue at third is the mob that batters down some of our agricultural fairs, and es-the door of a jail to drag him forth to pecially at the fair of the Michigan trade. State Agricultural Society, of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the attendant evils, pool selling and

> from the familiarity with crime which the young acquire at these places are not fully realized by the general public, and it brings forcibly to mind the lines of the poet, that "Vice is a monster of so frightful mein

That, to be hated, needs but to be seen, But seen too oft, familiar with her tace, We first endure, then pity then embrace.

temperance be more frequently discussed a tour Pomona and Subordinate

most heartily the course of our State tesy." organ, the GRANGE VISITOR, upon these vital questions.

PERRY MAYO, Chairman.

The chairman of the Committee on many shares. Political Economy made the following report:

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

laws to protect innocent purchasers of patented articles; to establish a departnual address as sleeping in the Senate ment of agriculture commensurate your committee re ommends that this with its great and growing interests, Grange renew its efforts to secure its and that its chief officer shall be made passage during the present session of a member of the President's Cabinet; that body; and to that end a ivises that to regulate the transportation question to establish a justly equalized committee be instructed to urge our tariff system. And, further, that we Representatives and Senators in Con-should strive to have men elected to gress to use their utmost endeavors to office who represent our interests, and recourse its early passage, and further insist that agriculture shall have a re-recommend that the attention of the presentation in some such proportion various Pomona and Subordinate as its interests compare with those of

We complain of the tendency to wards large landed estates in posses sion of syndicates and corporations for the purpose of renting; of combined capital creating powerful monopolie; of unjust taxation, and of the corrupt tng influence of free railroad passes in the hands of public servants; there fore,

Resolved, That we earnestly and faithfully etrive to secure such State and National legislation on these important questions as shall serve the best interests of agriculture and kin-

dred pursuits. Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendation of the National Grange, we, each and all of us, write private letters to our representatives in intemperance in language, work and recreation," we think special emphasis best efforts in behalf of reforms needbest efforts in behalf of reforms need ed. G. B. HORTON, Chairman.

> Report of the Committee on Co-Operation-Eleventh Session Michigan State Grange.

Worthy Master and Fellow Patrons: Your committee respectfully report as follows:

While we do not consider co-operation of Patrons of Husbandry in buying and selling is the most essential thing for them to undertake, yet we have usually noticed that the Granges which are most successful generally make this a prominent part of their work.

We recommend all Patrons to give some attention to this subject, not onthe people is a supreme law of the ly for the purpose of saving money, but for the purpose of gaining infor-

Co-operation can begin in a very small way where two others are agreed gambling, as a disgrace to the civiliza- to work for and help each other, tion of the nineteenth century, and and where one hundred persons can be for the purpose of suppressing this evil, we, as Patrons of Husbandry, pledge each to the other our earnest endeav-In managing a store the directors must not rely entirely on the judgment We believe that the evils resulting of their agent, but should make a con-

tinued, stirring effort to improve them selves and gain information from every source possible.

Copies of rules for conducting a store can be furnished by the companies now organized.

In the words of the agent at Battle Creek, "It is hard work to manage a We recommend that the subject of co operative store. The manager should have grit and independence, and at the same time always be on the Grange meetings. We take this occasion to commend lookout, and treat everyone with cour-

The rule should be to get a large number of stockholders in preference to a fewer number of persons who hold

All concerned should take pride in 'our store" and make it one of their VISITOR. Worthy Master and Members of the pet subjects for conversation.

can trust and then give them your confidence. Ask no free services of by E. A. Grange, of the State Agricul-tural College. Discussion and questions any one, pay officers liberally in pro- by E. B. Dikeman of Grand Rapids. portion to services rendered. "Bear portion to services rendered. "Bear ever in mind that co-operation aims at a nobler object than the mere pur-Lowell. Discussion and questions by a nobler object than the mere purchase of pure goods at reduced cost though it is, no doubt, a good thing in itself that it should destroy the temptation to fraud by means of the adulteration of goods and the use of shert weights. He should cease to look up to smart practice in trade as a virtue. He will learn that it is possible to attain to magnificent success in trade without any attempt to drive a hard bargain with his neightor." Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you.

We recommend Patrons unite in selling their wool, and learn as fast as possible to sell in this way their heavier produce, such as grain and live stock. The people of England have had a long experience in managing co operative stores. There have been many failures, but some instances of grand success.

THE CENTRAL CO OPERATIVE BOARD of Manchester, England print some ninety different kinds of pamphle's P. M. and books on subjects pertaining to co-operation. These vary in price from one cent each to a dollar or more. The list contains many essays, stories, sermons, addresses, histories, manuals and reports of conventions regarding this subject. Many of them are extremely interesting and profitable for the stockholders of a co-operative store to read. We urgently recommend that the executive committee authorize the Secretary of our State Grange to purchase full sets of these volumes and a vertise them for sale to-Patrons everywhere. Some of them might be reprinted. These we would recommend Subordinate Granges to procure and distribute among Patrons, thus educating ourselves in the principles before attempting to put them in practice.

The highest form of co-operation is social, mental and moral culture. For this the Subordinate Grange affords the widest field. The results in this direction already attained, should stimulate us to still greater en ceavor, until our highest aim be realized and true iraternity ours.

All of which is respectfully submit-W. H. ELY. ted. Ch'rman of Committee.

MASTER'S OFFICE,

GILEAD, Mich., Dec. 31, 1883. At the recent session of the State Grange the chair was asked: Can a Grange indefinitely suspend a member who had been temporarily suspended years before for non payment It dues, and had not paid up, and thus reinstated himself in accordance with of 1884. Every indication warrants the the terms of suspension? The question was not answered at the time, but the Grange was assured that it would of the best dairy talent of the entire be, through the columns of the

Sec. 8, State Grange by-laws provide that a Grange may temporarily sus-pend memberswho are six months in dairyman, and it is especially desired The directors should meet promptly and get business ready to present to the meetings of the stockholders, arrears for dues, who have been duly notified of their delinquency and a reasonable time given for payment. The law reads further, that members suspended temporarily for non payment of dues-that is suspended until the dues are paid-should be reinstat ed by the payment of dues and without a vote of the Grange. This temporary suspension is not intended to extend for a term of years, and the only subsequent action the Grange can take is to strike the name from the roll. This act is equivalent to final suspension. This may be done at the expiration of the temporary or limited suspension, but the Grange can not re-open the case without first reinstating him, and he cannot be re-

Smith Thorington of Grand Rapids. 5 P. M.-Adjournment to dispose of the fragments left from the noon lunch and for more sociability.

7 P. M.—An address on "The Law of the Farm," by Judge Isaac H. Parrish, of Grand Rapids. Discussion and questions, led by E. A. Burlingame, of Grand Rapids.

8 P. M.—An address on "Manure for the Farm," with chemical experiments and samples, by Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College. Discussion and questions, by A. A. Wilson, of Grand Rapids.

The Farmers' Club provide room. lights, etc. Harmony Grange and the County Grange the provisions, and Mr. M. B. Church, of the Bedette Company, the beds. The Harmony Grange Quar-tette is expected to be in attendance.

Mtchigan State Association, Agricultural Societies.

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the State Association of Agricultural Societies of Michigan will be held at the State Capitol at Lansing, commenc-

ing Wednesday evening, January 30th, 1884, with opening addresses at 7:30

All Agricultural, Horticultural and kindred societies; are entitled to representation, and are urgently requested to send three or more delegates. A cordial invitation is also extended to any and all persons not officially connected with any society, who are inter-ested in Agriculture and its develop-

ment, to attend this meeting. GENERAL ORDER: Wednesday evening, January 30. 1

Opening of the Convention by formal addresses 2. Enrollment of delegates.

3. Appointment of committees. Thursday, 9:30 A. M. 4. Address. 5. Topics discussed.

Thursday, 1:30 P. M. 6. Essay.

Discussions.
 Election of officers.

Miscellaneous.

These conventions are of vital importance, in reference to the successful working and business interests, particularly of County Agricultural Socie-ties. Every society should not only choose delegates, but provide for their

expenses. Special rates at hotels. We confidently anticipate a hearty response to this invitation, and a large and profitable meeting.

Address all communications to the Secretary at Kalamazoo. Very respectfully,

BEN. B. BAKER, Pres., Lansing, Mich. FRANK LITTLE, Sec'y., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Northwestern Dairymans' Association.

The Eighteenth annual Meeting of the Northwestern Dairymans' Associa-tion will be held in the city of Mankato, Minnesota, commencing Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1884, and continuing with three sessions a day, closing Friday the 15th. The splendid success of the meeting of last year, which was held at Manka-to, induced the executive committee to

select the same locality for the meeting conclusion that the coming convention will prove the grandest success in the

Northwest will be present. The meetings of the Association have always been characterized by a large nd free discussion of t that as many of this class as possible make an effort to be present at this meeting. Mankato is easily reached by three important railroads, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Minneapolis & Omaha and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Reduced rates of fare will be accorded to all members of the association who attend the conventian. Manafacturers and dealers in dairy stock implements, are invited to be present and exhibit the same, for which purpose a convenient room will be provided. Dairymen are invited to bring samples of their butter and cheese for exhibition. The purpose is, both in the arrangement of the programme and in the conduct of the discussions to make of the coming convention an institute for study and instruction, which no intelligent and progressive farmer can afford to miss.

Worthy Bro. Cobb :- This being, leap year I expect in the near future you will hear of Bengal Grange, No. 225, all on the jump. As we expect the next quarter to be able to report 8 or 10 new members those who will come to stay and help build up the good cause for which we have been striving since we were organized 10 years ago this month. This fall we added a substantial woodshed, and 100 feet of good stables to our accommodations at a cost of nearly \$150.00. I can truly say Bengal Grange is a model, and in

Bengal Grange, No 225.

all things is trying to excel. Fraternally yours,

DON LYON, Sec.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Shiawassee county Pomona Grange, No. 31 meets on February 12, 1884, at Burns Grange hall. Will send a program as soon as we get one made up Respectfully, L. S. GOODALE, See.

Henderson, Dec. 28, 1883.

The annual meeting of Western Pomona Grange, No. 19 will be held with Ottawa Grange No. 30, January 24 and 25, 1884, for the election of officers and such other business as may come before the meeting. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend.

J. G. VAN SKIVER.

Hillsdale Pomona Grange No. 10 will hold its next meeting, February the 6th, in the Grange hall at Churches Corners with Wheatland Grange.

PROGRAM. Music by choir.

Address of welcome by Sister Anna

Irving. Something of His Own Choice, J. E. Wagner.

Music. Clippings, by Sister Wm. McDougad. Select reading, by Sister R. W. Free-

man. Music.

Question for discussion, Is a High Protective Tariff Beneficial as a Whole to the Farmer.

R. W. FREEMAN. Litchfield, Jan. 6, 1884.

A farmers' institute will be held at Mt. Tabor Grange hall, Saturday Jan. 26th, 1884, commencing at 1 P. M. and will embrace an afternoon and evening session.

PROGRAM. 1st. A paper by Freeman Frankin.

2d. Education of Farmers' Sons at the Agricultural College by O. E. Smith.

The Lessons of the Seasons, by 3d. Miss Ella Stevens.

4th. Direct or Indirect Taxation, by W. A. Brown.

5th. Is the Grange Necessary to a Higher Degree of Civilization, by Hon. T. J. West.

6th. What Duties do Farmers' Wives owe to Society, by Mrs. Sarah A Howe.

The farmers institutute will be held at the Mt. Hope Grange hall, Hills Corners, Saturday Feb. 9th 1884, afternoon and evening. Programme as follows.

1st. What effect has the Board of Trade upon the farmer, and what the remedy. Thos. Mason.

2d. The Agricultural College, by Aba. Sherwood. 2d. Tariff, by R. V. Clark.

MR. S. N. MONROE failed to give his postoffice address-on this account his request cannot be complied with.

Reports of Standing Committees.

The standing committees at the last Session of the State Grange presented some most excellent reports. We find room for the following in this number.

The Chairman of Committee on Patent Rights, made report as follows: To the Master and Members of the Michigan Stale Grange.

Your Committee on Patent Rights respectfully submits for your consider

ation the following reports. WHEREAS, The action of this Grange at its three previous sessions has met the approval of the Patrons of this State, and of the public generally upon this question; and.

WHEREAS, Such action has gone far to stregthen the confidence of Pa trons and the users of the patented articles everywhere in the power of cooperation to successfuly resist the un-inst claims of actual or pretended owners of patents, and their ability to collect a royalty from innocent purchasers; and

WHEREAS, We are assured and advised by our agent, through his counsel as reported by the executive commit-Well suit which this Grange is defending in the United States Court for the Western District of Michigan; or any suits brought against the farmers of Michigan upon this patent can be successfully defended; Therefore be

Resolved. 1st, That the actio of the Executive Committee in relation to this question does meet the the approval of this Grange; 2nd, That the power heretofore giv-

en to the Executive Committee over this question of Patent Rights and de fense of innocent purchasers be, and is hereby continued.

3d. That the said Executive Com mittee is mereby asked to exercise the same, or greater vigilance, over the rights and interests of all Patrons of Husbandry against the unjust claims or assumptions of parties in relation to patented articles.

In relation to the bill prepared by your special committee, and substitu-ted in place of the Burrows bill, which passed the House of Representatives our efforts to secure the enactment of those only for your leaders whom you

Michigan State Grange. The Committee on Political Economy ask to submit the following report;

tional, State, and municip 1.

ruins of others.

At the outset we must acknowledge | iet nothing drag, do up the business our inability to present a report to this body on so vast and so profound promptly and adjourn. Have one or two ready with short papers; some apa question as "Political Economy." If, after a life of study, investigation, propriate quotations can be read from and watching of results, the most gifted minds fail to arrive at definite books or papers.

The Secretary, by the use of a cheap conclusions-if the wisest statesmen copying pad can prepare postal cards and scholass differ in opinion, how one of which is sent through the mail can it be expected that we, who constitute this Committee, fresh from to every stockholder a couple of weeks our homes on the farm, with but few before each meeting. This trouble opportunities and little time to inwill pay and help secure a turn out. form ourselves can in one or two days present what would seem anything Some one should visit neighboring like an article on Political Economy. associtions for the purpose of gaining We recognize it as a subject that information and send letters of inquiry should receive our careful and most which will ,ring valuable and inter earnest attention, as a body and as in-dividual itizens. Without proper in estive letters to be read at meetings formation no person is capable of an- of stockholders.

swering at first conclusions. There fore we should bring within our reach We take a few notes from an English pamphlet on "Village co-operathe most practical means of informing ourselves, and study carefully the in-fluence and bearing of all laws, Na- "Take care

"Take care to elect men for management who can and will attend We seek to do the greatest good to the greatest number; therefore it is our meetings, and let these be frequent, duty to call the attention of the peoand let the financial position of the society be examined at every meeting. ple to political wrongs that come under our observation, and strive to cor-Where these co-operative societies have rect them, through fairness and with failed, in nine cases out of ten the no desire to build ourselves up on the blame rests on the committee. They That we have cause to complain of have lacked the moral courage to pull the injustice of some laws and wrongs up sharply or dismiss a faulty mancommitted from the lack of proper ager, or they have allowed him to get laws of restraint, cannot be denied. the accounts into confusion, and per-This state of things will always exist to a greater or less degree as a natural haps, to make away with the funds. consequence of varied interests striv-Let an inventory of stock be taken ing for supremacy. Hence we must inform ourselves and twice a year." And we would recomever be watchful and ready to protect mend that the inventory be taken by the auditors and not by the manager. of Paris. cur great industry from encroachments and rid it of existing evils. 'Above all, never depart from the It is practicably impossible for this committee to report on this broad subprinciple of strict cash payment i eject in all the bearings in which it of money down on the counter before might present itself. We must conthe goods are taken from it. Take of the things which most interest us care to give full weights. You must and bee culture, by A. B. Cheney of as agriculturalists. We believe that not forget the sound maxim that a Sparta, illustrated by an exhibition of not forget the sound maxim that a boundarion, hives, etc. Dis-quick penny is better than a slow six-pence. If you turn over your stock of Grand Rapids, and C. C. Hildreth, some policy should be defined for the practical guidance of the Patrons of the State, that our efforts may be more uniform and concentrated. In view once a month, and get only five per cent on it each time, you will make 20 difference of Grandville. 10 A. M. —Address by Prof. W. J Beal, of the State Agricultural College of this we report as our declar tion of cent on it each time, you will make 20 per cent more than if you turn it over purposes, "That it is the right of every Patron to do all in his power, legitimately, to influence for good the ac tion of any political party to which he per cent on it.

"Look well after money matters. belongs," and we believe it to be the duty of every Patron to be identified Buy your goods as much as possible in with some party; also that individual the first markets and sell in the last." independence in politics is desirable and can be used with more effect than Never depart from the principle of any other method to purify parties and gain reforms most desired by the This is safest and yields the surest and buying and selling for ready money. people. The Natianal Grange, at its last ses-sion, proclaimed that we should renew largest profits.

C. G. LUCE Master State Grange.

The Coming Farmers Institute.

instated without his consent.

The following is the programme for the State Farmer's Institute to be held at the rooms adjoining the West Michigan Farmer's Club rooms on Lyon St. in this city on Monday and Tuesday, January, 28 and 29.

Jan. 28-7 P. M.-The Institute will open with prayer by Rev. Mr. Say-lor of Alpine. 7:05-Choosing officers. 7:10-The object of the meeting stated and rules, by the Chairman.

7:15-Address by O. W. Hugart, President of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, on "Relations of Railroads to Farmers." Discussions and questions led by I. C. Davis of the township

8:30-Address by Henry Fralick on "Our Fairs and How to Improve Them Discussions and questions, led by C. W. Garfield of Grand Rapids.

Jan. 20, 8:30 A. M.-Address on bees

"Grasses" illustrated by numeron, only once in six months and make 20 ous varieties. Discussions and questions by Mrs. Sarah Smith of Walker.

11:15 A. M.—An address on "The Re-lation of the Farmer to the District School," by Mrs. W. Adams of Paris township. Discussion and questions by Mrs. Helen S. Wilson of Walker, followed by Mrs. A. V. Weatherwax of

ers' Club room.

For further particulars address the undersigned. W. D. HOARD, President, Fort Atkinson, Wis. R. P. McGLINCY, Sec'y, Elgin, Ill.

AT a meeting of the St. Joseph County Grange held at Centreville Jan. 3, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this County Grange recommend to the Subordinate Graves that they order their plaster of M. B. Church & Co., before the 15th of February, thereby securing it in reactiness for use when needed, and thereby avoiding the delay which oc-curs later in the season. Also that we impress upon those without the Gates the imp rtance of sustaining M. B Church & Co., against the Plaster Combination.

JULIA V. R. LANGLEY, Sec. Pomona Grange.

The next meeting of St. Joseph County Grange will be held at Centre-

ville Thursday, Jan. 17, 1884. SAMUEL ANGEVINE. Sec'v.

Postal officials say that the foreign mails nowadays are burdened with hundreds of thousands of dollars from this country to Europe as Christmas presents. It is said that two-thirds of the amount comes from servant girls who are proud to remember "the old folks at home.'

The amount of logs in Muskegon river next spring will probably reach 600,000,000 feet, which about equals the cut of last year.

A Lawrence man had 300 turkeys on his farm for the holidays.

A Dowagiackerowns 350 swarms of bees.

4th The present law governing the xamination of school teachers, by Mr. J. H. Rovce.

5th The best system of education for farmer's daughters, by Mrs. C. B. Barnard.

6th. The existing relationship be-tween farmer and manufacture, by Hon. Levi Sparks.

Yours Fraternaily. Edward Marsh, Chrm. Com.

The annual meeting of the Livingston County Council will be held in Howell Grange hall Tuesday Feb. 5, 1884. Bro. Wells of Oak Grove Grange will read a aper entitled "The Farmer and h's relation to Society." Sister Myers of Howell Grange will also read a paper entitled "The wants and need af the Farmer's Wife." Bro. Fishbeck and Sisters Briggs and Harger are also on the program for essays. A pleasant time and a large delegation from all the Granges is anticipa ed at this, our annual feast of rerson and tlow of soul" and general merry-making.

MRS. W. K. SEXTON. Howell, Jan. 8, 1884.

The next meeting of Branch county Pomona Grange will be held on Thursday, Jan. 17th at Gilead Grange hall, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. All 4th degree members cordially invited. Morning session will be devoted to the usual order of business and hearing reports from Subordinate Granges with suggestions for the good of the Order.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Essavs The Value of Oral Teaching in the Primary Schools, by Mrs W. Joseph. Woman's Work in the Grange, Mrs. Geo. Fuller.

Music by Bronson Choir.

The Use and Abuse of the License

Law, by Richard Coward. Pomona's Reticule, Mrs. A. R.

Bonney. Song by Miss Jennie Johnson A De cription of her Trip to the Na-tional Grange, by Miss Flora Luc-.

Do we Overestimate Our Home Duties, by Mrs. J. C. Kilburr. Recitat on by Mr. Schaffmaster.

We also hope for a good talk from Worthy Mas er Lu e, but cannot assure ourselves on that point in time for this issue.

Gilead Grange will furnish plenty of music also the refreshments, so brothers and sisters all that can, go over to Gilead the 17th and see what a pice, cosy Grange heme they have and what good times they ebjoy in it, and you will go home with renewed courage and zeal and with greater appreciation of Grange privileges and benefits.

MRS E. A. HORTON, Lacturer.

The manufacture of paper in the United States has during the last thirty years increased from 11,650 to 726,000 tons.

Jenisonville. Lunch. 12:30 P. M.-Social meeting in Farm-

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Sorticultural Department.

A Franklin county, (Tenn.) farmer realized the past season \$8,000 from eighty acres of strawberries.

Do not cut trees for timber when the sap is active, nor prune grape vines or fruit trees on light and warm soils.

writer in the Fruit Recorder makes the statement that one of his neighbors planted some cabbage plants among his corn where the corn missed, and the butterflies did not find them. He has, therefore, come to the conclusion that if the cabbage patch was in the middle of the corn field the butterflies would not find them, as they fly low and like plain sailing.

It is not best to renew the orchard by planting young apple trees in the places made vacant by the decay and destruction of the ol ! ones. To a certain extent the material needed for the growth of apple wood has been extracted from the soil, and many of the enemies with which the apple has to contend have found a location there. It is better to supply a va-cancy with a tree of some other fruit, or perhaps leave it vacant, and plant a new orchard in some other locality.

Mr. John B. Moore deems it a mistake to plant raspberries on hills, as is commonly done. He puts his rows six feet apart, and the plants two and a half or three feet high at each end of the row, and stretches a galvanized wire to which the canes are tied with cotton twine, ab ut six inches apart. This is cheaper than stakes, and the canes do not smother each other. You want to do all the cultivating you can by horsepower. Most kinds throw up suckers, which should be chopped off.

Now is the time to examine the grafts, set last year. In many cases it will be found that the stocks, by the grafts, have split open, exposing the inner wood, and admitting air and water. These should at once be tied tightly with strong twine and surrounded with fresh wax removing any hard substance that may have got into the splits. This will frequently repair the mischief, otherwise the work will be an eyesore, and the parts never become firmly attached and make good connection, and of course a perfect union.

tain. These should be carefully gonover and the excess removed, leaving those that spread somewhat from the stock. Unless the stock is stout- not more than two grafts should be as nearly as possible opposite each other. When the growth has been rapid the graft should be shortened. This will, of course, increase the number of branches, and give the tree a more compact form.

Some orchardist have lately doubted American Agriculturist have lately doubted the practice of scraping trees. The American Agriculturist has this to say in favor of the practice; "Do we ap-prove of scraping trees? asks a friend of ours. Certainly we do, provided they need it, and one can rarely find an old tree that does not a side free old tree that does not. Aside from the fact that the removal of the old bark scales breaks up a refuge for various insects including the Woollyrepays the trouble. There are scrapers made for the purpose; one of these has a triangular blade, another a long with one flat and another slight lade ly concave edge. An old hoe is quite as good a tool as any; cut off the hanto about 18 inches, and do not grind the blade too sharp, as a cutting implement is not needed-only a scraper. On a very old trunk some force may be needed to detach the scales that are partly loose, but on young trees be careful not to wound the healthy bark. When there comes a moist, drizzly spell, go over the scraped bark with good soft soap, made thin enough with water to apply with a brush. Paint over a thin coat of this soap and leave the rest to the Tains.

excepting, perhaps, the extreme north and northwest, shall produce their own supply and be ready to export. This is a mighty work; it indicates to a certain degree, a revolution in commerce and trade, and you may say that my expectations are wild, and I admit, that a year ago, I should not have dared to write as I write now."

Again he says of this new industry, that it is "beyond all the range of ϵx periment and within the line of solid commercial enterprise, for it is scarce. ly reasonable to call that an experimental working in which a single es

than 1,000 barrels of sugar of unexcep-tional quality." The Maine Farmer, Augusta, Me.,

Nov. 8th, 1883, says, "we have had an abiding faith in the successful producments at the Department of Agriculture have only gone to show that our faith was well grounded and the supply of this important article in this country equal to the enormous demand, we believe only to be a ques-

tion of time." The New England Farmer says, those who predicted that within a few ye rs the people of this country would produce all the sugar required to supply the home demand, were generally called visionary, but with large mills now at work turning out large quantities of sugar daily and at a prof it, it certainly begins to look as though those whom we have called visionary were only men with a little better eyesight for looking into the future than

the rest of us have had." Governor Coleman, President of the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association, in his opening address at the last meeting of the Association says: "I have no hesitation in put ting myself on the record at this time, as saying that within the next twen ty five years this country will not only make all the sugar that it consumes.

and of the very best quality, but it will export it in large quantities. know that some wiseacres will deride these predictions, but I make th-m because no other plant possesses so many merits and advantages as a sugar-producing plant. It adapts in self to our soil and climate from the British possessions on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans." Col. A. J. Decker, Pre-ident of the

Wisconsin Cane Growers' association in his last address says: "Taking the facts of the past, it is no prediction a all to say that in twenty-five years Frequently double the number of scions are set that the stock will susducing at least all the sugar that sh can consume."

Hon. A. G. Williams, President the Northern Cane Growers' associa tion of the State of New York, in hi last annual address, says: "We pay to foreign countries some \$100,000,000 for sugar and syrup, and \$40,000,000 more to our own government in du ties. We are going to make a syru that is superior to that of New Or leans. I really expect, in my day, t see glucose driven from our hom's ! a better and cheaper and purer arti

cle. Dr. E. L. Sturtevant the director . the New York Experiment Station in a recent address said "Some years age I went to Washington as an opponent of the sorghum interest. went to the chemist's room and tol him I wanted to see the whole pro cess. I did so, and instead of coming away an opponent of sorghum, I be came converted to its future useful ness. It has now passed the experi mental stage and become a settled fact In a letter to the Cane Grower Association of the Mississippi Valley Henry B. Black well, Treasurer and managing director of the Maine Bee Sugar company says: "I have recently become convinced, by the experi-ments of Prof, Collier, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., that the juice of well matured sorghum is equal to that of the sugar cane. This summer I raised an experiment il crop of 'Early Amber' and 'White Liberian' from seed obtained at Washington, in my garden here in Boston, Mass. In the last week in October I cut this cane, fully matured, and still uninjured by the frost. The juice guaged 11° Beaume, when clarified, and proved

Water 78.18 per cent.

This being full equal to average

West India cane juice, and I made a

few pounds of sugar over the open fire

without the use of bone black or of

Professor Caldwell, of Cornell Uni-

versity, in his address before the Cane

Growers' association of New York,

on from one success to another in

corn, cane sugar will not be cheaper

than the starch from corn and pota-

toes-and that these great glucose

manufacturers will not find the tables

turned upon them by the extensive

adulteration of glucose with sorghum

The New York Tribune editorially

Washington correspondence, then we

may well acknowledge that the De-

seeming barren years. The industrial,

commercial and economic bearings of

this new cutture and manufacture, if

it becomes established as a certainty, will be immediate and remarkable. It

will enable us to retain in the country

And st ll later, in view of results ac

"The prediction that the Unit-

complished in this new industry, i

said of his predictions made three

years ago, and what has been seen here to day (at Rio Grande, New Jer-

The Hartford Courant, editorially,

says: "There seems no reason for doubting that the practicability of this

sey), verifies every one of them."

"Who knows but that if we go

.89 "

.84 "

100.00

Ash..... Gum, etc....

any chemical except lime."

result:-

says:

sugar?"

foreign sweets.

the lands.

sugar and molasses.

one-half cents per pound.

and one half cents per pound.

molasses, selling at eight and one-hali

of sugar and 116 gallous of syrup per

The details of this experiment

Mr. Clark are interesting and valua

VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

EXPENSES.

Net profits on 121 acres...... \$742 57

A recent correspondent of the Rural

World from Oxford, Ohio, reports hav

ing made this year from 13 acres of

sorghum 208 gallons of syrup, with

total cost for growing and manufac

turing the crop of \$68.60. The syru

sold for 50 cents per gallon, and 50 bushels of seed at 40 cents, and a ton

of leaves \$8, giving total receipts \$132

Professor W. A. Lovell, one of the

or net profit of \$63 40 or \$38.04 per

directors of the Champaign, Illinois

So ghum Sugar Works, reported the

Number of acres manufactured.

Number of acres manufactured for

acre.

... 580 9

1.396 00

average profit of \$59 46 per acre.

Number of tons stripped and topped

Number of gallous molasses

Fuel..... 18 00

Labor....

1,450 gallons molasses at 40 cents...

ble and are as follows:

Number of acres worked

nure for keeping up the fertility of

and the acreage at Hutchinson, Kan-

sas, is reported to be greater than at

Last year, Professor Henry, of the State Agricultural College at Madison,

are manifestly, millions in it, for the Sterling and Hutchinson, Kansas, farmers of America, and the discover- were 770 pounds of sugar and 70 gal er will take rank with the inventor of lons of molasses from each acre, with the colton gin, the locomotive and the an aggregate value of \$\$9.60 per acre, electric telegraph, as one of the bene and that the average yield of stalks factors of mankind." per acre was ten tons. In the above

The Minneapolis. Minn., Tribune says: "The developments of the past few years have proved beyond reason-able question, first, that from as fully paying all expense of culti was done in the season of 1882, more or amber cane, syrups and sugars than 1,000 barrels of sugar of unexceptional quality." what is known as the sorghum plant, or amber cane, syrups and sugars the mill, the seed and begasse being fed to several hundred hors which second, that with a further improve- are kept in excellent condition upon ment in methods which is sure to this food alone, and in this way not come, that production can be carried only utilizing the seed but afford on at a very large profit considering an abundant supply of excellent ma- simply to run the boarding establish- have jurisdiction sufficient to maintain tion of sugar irom sorghum, and the the present prices of the imported ar-operations every year since the experticle. Those who are best informed ticle. Those who are best informed in this matter, believe that all of the more serious obstacles in the path of success have been removed, and that now, for the first time, the production pounds and 75 000 gallons of molasses; of sorghum sugar can be said to have taken its place among the established industries of the United States. The Sterling, with a yield equally good in importance of this fact can not well be overstated. It opens an entirely

new field, and a very wideone, for the American farmer. Bradstreets. in an editorial on "Our new sugar industry," says: "Within three years, to ex-Commissioner of Agriculture Gen. Wm. G. LeDuc, and manufacture, and found the cost of his assistant. Professor Collier, the the sugar to be not exceeding four and chemist of the department, such an industry has been developed and is at taining such proportions that the com mercial world will soon be obliged to take cognizance of it. Our readers have probably divined that the indus try to which we refer is the raising of amber cane and other varieties of soi ghum at the north. A series of ex-periments made by Professor Collier during the past year shows that these canes are almost, if not wholly, as rich in sucrose as the sugar cane of Louis-iana. The value of seed pays all the giving a total or \$1.396; or 786 poundexpense attending its growth down to the time of cutting the cane; and it acre. The cost of the sugar and syrur will readily be seen that if an acre was \$653 42, the profits, \$742.57, or at produces ten tons of cane, containing

sixty pounds of sugar to the ton, or 600 pounds to the acre, at eight cents per pound, with the cost of mannfacturing only \$1.75 per ton, the land is paying much better than it will pay in any other general crop. In five years more we expect to see cane growing one of the leading agricul-tural interests of the north. Wherever it has been entered upon its cul tivators are enthusiastic and propose to increase their acreage."

A correspondent of the Detroit Post and Tribune, says: Without going into figures, it is safe to say that this discovery is to be of more value to our country than all the gold and silver mines from Maine to the Golden Gate."

A correspondent of the New York Herald says that "The general results of these experiments of Dr. Collier in the production and crystal zation of sugar may be ranked in importance with the invention of the cotton gin." Again, he says. "The rejected corn stalks would give us an income in sugar which, within the brief period of ten years, would extinguish our national debt." And he concludes his interesting letter thus: "The chject of this communication is simply to herald the advennt of a new industry among our people; no morus multicaulus fallacy, but a highly profitable field of industry equal to the gain of \$200,000,000 to the coun-the gain of \$200,000,000 to the counand wide as the zone of sorghum try, and wide as t and Indian corn."

The Connecticut Courant, in com sugar ... sugar..... Number of tons stalks per acre..... menting upon the address of Commis-

Communications.

How Students Live at the State Agricultural College.

Extract from Report of Professor R. C. Carpenter to President T. C. Abbott.] estimate no account appears to have The law establishing the college, rebeen made of the seed, which at Rio quires that board be furnished the Grande New Jersey, they estimate students at cost. In order to comply the system in charge of a college offiwith the law, previous to the year 1883, the State Board of Agriculture remedied without annoyance or even employed a college officer, paying him the knowledge of the college offia salary of \$600 to \$800 per year, known

as the steward, whose duties were ment. At the request of the students According to the Sterling, Kansas, this office was abolished Jan. 1st, 1883, Gazette the sugar product at their and the boarding plan as described works this year will amount to 750,000 below adopted. This change in no

way affects the labor plan. Students are still required to work 15 hours each week for which they receive pay in cash.

THE CLUB BOARDING PLAN.

Wisconsin, made a considerable quantity of excellent sugar, keeping a carethan I, who was perhaps its most san- raising. His destination was the beauful account of all expenses attending guine advocate, expected. The stu- tiful Wind River valley at the foot of the cultivation of the cane and its dents have been well satisfied with the mountains in Sweetwater county, their living, and the cost has averaged Wyoming. Locating 160 miles from 50 to 75 cents each week less than the the railroad, their nearest neighbors The President of the Rio Grande previous year when they were boarded save Indians, were at Fort Washakie, Su ar Company informed the Chines Minister that he could make sorghum under the supervision of a college a government post fifteen miles dissugar at an expense not exceeding one officer.

John G. Clarke last year, as was reported at the meeting of the Cane Growers' Association, from twelv+ and one-half acres obtained 9,600 The cost has averaged in each of the five clubs, practically \$2.50 per week. The club stewards have endeavored soil produces an abundance of short, to provide as good living as possible sweet grass, from which cattle thrive pounds of sugar, and 1,450 gallons of for about that price. I shall try to in- remarkably. The winters, though cold, duce one of the club stewards to run do not seem severe; snow falls but selhis club next year so that the price shall be as low as \$2.00 per week. the valleys. That can only be done by providing very plain food; but according to my idea, the club plan of living will be a perfect success only when the range in price is sufficiently great to satisfy all grades of students.

For boarding purpose the students 151 9,600 1,450 have five clubs, three in the basement of Williams Hall and two in the base-9,600 pounds sugar at 81 cents......\$ 816 0 ment of Wells Hall.

Each club is provided with a suit of rooms, consisting of dining room, hall, kitchen, store room and two sleeping 100ms for cooks. These rooms were put in good condition by order of the State Board of Agri culture and I have informed the club authorities, that all future repairs must be at the expense of the clubs, and m. re than that, in lieu of rent, the clubs are to keep the rooms in as, good condition as when turned over to their hands. Each club elects its own officers; the principal business officer the steward, who buys provisions and employs the cooks. The Secretary of the College is the Treasurer of the club system, and each student deposits with him on entering at the beginning of a term \$20, which is placed to the credit of his club, and is paid out on or

ders signed by the stewards. No per 244 son is allowed to remain in a club un high, wages \$45 to \$75 a month, pota-185 less he has money to his credit with toes three cents a pound, butter 50 to the treasurer. The object of this ad Number of gallons molasses made ... 25,650 vanced payment is to enable the stewards to purchase their groceries in sufficiently large quantities to secure the lowest wholesale rates. The precan- ments of cavalry are located, and from tion of making an advanced payment which are issed to the Indians weekly also prevents any loss falling on the members of the club from non-payment of a board bill. The State Board of Agriculture required the clubs to own most of the other supplies being hauled from the property they use, and I was author- nearest railroad station, 160 miles. The ized to sell at low rates the furniture, dishes, and bedding in Williams Hall. receive their distribution is a novel The amount received from this sight. The tribe supplied from this source and turned over to the Secreta- post are the Shoshone or Snake Inry of the College was:

JANUARY 5, 1884.

ed by a financial committee and are in such a shape as to make it easy to detect any dishonesty at once on the part of a steward.

This system of boarding is better bo'h for the State and the students, for in the first place, being entirely separate from the State in its management, the full cost of boarding must be paid by those receving it; again, it is more flexible in its makeup than cer-any abuses arising can be easily

good order, and can, if the good of the college requires, discharge any officer or employe of the club system.

Wyoming.

Eight years ago Nathan E. Mason, an industrious young farmer of Ohio, sold his possessions, married an energetic Michigan schoolma'am and start-This plan has worked some better ed for the far west to engage in cattle tant. The region is well adapted to grazing, as numerous snow streams descend from the mountains, and the dom, and is soon melted or drifted into

> The cattle receive no attention, except to be herded once or twice a year for branding. Cattle of different owners run together promiscuously, and the calves must therefore be branded while they keep with their dams. If any are overlooked until the next time they are given to the school fund, to avoid dispute about ownership. About May the cattle are in the best condition, and the buyers from the east arrive to make up their herds for shipment. They take only steers, three to four years old, paying about \$30 each. These weigh from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds. a great improvement over the native and Texas cattle formerly grown.

The climate here is delightful; the soil when irrigated yields bountifully; red raspberries, buffalo berries and black currants grow wild in the mountains; the streams contain whitefish and speckled trout, and magpies, curliews, meadow larks, blackbirds, grouse, sage hens and several species of ducks are found. Rabbits and prairie dogs are numerous, and deeper in the mountains are antelope, elk and several kinds of deer, and farther north immense herds of buffalo are still found.

As may be expected in such an out of the way place, prices of all kinds are 60 cents, eggs 60 to 75, and other things in proportion. Business here is largely connected with the government post above mentioned, where four regirations of beef, and yearly supplies of money, provisions and clothing. The post is furnished with hay, oats and beef by the neighboring ranchmen, the annual gathering of the Indians to dians. The head chief Washakie and Dishes and furniture sold to clubs.. \$299 81 his twelve subordinate chiefs with a 146 50 few other prominent personages ap-400 00 pear clad in coat, pants, paper collar, 104 00 and all the paraphernalia of civilization, the rest of the tribe wearing only blankets. Complete suits of clothing 300 00 are furnished these people, but except-1,250 31 ing the blankets, it is nearly all traded 75 00 to the whites. No intoxicating liquor is allowed to be sold them, but they manage to get it through the whites, and for a few days while their provisions last high carnival is held. This property was inventoried as nium than to overlook an Indian vilpresent results more ludicrous than The repairs and additions made from encouraging. They have learned the board, so that the college changes whites. Some of the women cultivate from the old plan of boarding, with a patches of "mushwater" melons and squaw corn, and a few of the Indians make a business of raising cattle; when among their tribe. A few years ago the government built in one of their villages a number of brick houses for them to occupy, but they soon returned to their "wickyopes" or tents of poles and skins, and used the

cers.

Address of Dr. Peter Collier on the Sorghum Sugar Industry.

Delivered by Invitation to the National Grange at its Meeting in Washington. D. C. November, 1883.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies pnd Gentle even venture to say Worthy Master, Sisters and Brothers of the National Grange, since many years ago I was made a member of the Grange, and from the earliest days of its organization to the present, I have counted among my most steadfast and valued friends, many of those who have deservedly been prominent in the Order; and, although my active participation has temporarily ceased, I assure you that not one of your members has with greater interest watched the making sugar from sorghum, grown in our own fields as easily as Indian steady progress of the Grange, or been more hopeful and confident as to its future.

I am very grateful for this opportunity of again presenting to the National Grange the subject of the sorghum sugar industry, upon which your committee has informed me you desire me to address you at this time. Many of you will remember, when says: "If future seasons confirm the notable results summarized in our some three or four years ago, I had the pleasure of presenting this matter to your attention at your meeting in Canandaigua, N. Y., and may, per-haps, remember the confidence I then partment of Agriculture will have more than compensated for all its felt in the future of this new industry, owing to the important results of my investigations in this matter. At the present time I think you will prefer to listen to the testimony of others who have entered upon this industry, rather than to my predictions as to what seems probable, and I, therethe \$1,000,000,000 of annual outgo for fore, beg leave to present the follow. ing results, already secured, and the testimony of those who, like myself, 88.Y8: have been interested observers as to ed States will be exporting sugar the results which were attained: within ten years, which Dr. Collier now makes, sounds like the utterance of an enthusiast. But the same was

A recent writer in Cotton, Wool and Tron, of Boston, says: "I write wich the firm belief, that a great, a very great and radical change is coming, and coming speedily; that instead of depending on the tropical lands for our sugar, we shall produce it from sorghum grown in our own fields; that not the gulf States only shall be sugar land, but that every state in the Union | discovery has been demonstrated.

sioner Loring upon sorghum, says: "If Dr. Loring is to be believed now, then nothing that Dr. Collier has been saying for years can be considered as exaggerated."

Similar testimony from those eminent in science, and from the press, could be almost indefinitely extended, what shall we say as to the nature of predictions of the so-called "sorghum witnesses from every section of the country, and practically unanimous investigator who shall have discussed as to the immense material value of this new industry to the nation? Is tance to the people, is not only justi this overwhelming mass of testimony to be set aside as the utterances of visionaries and enthusiasts, because a to become the advocate, even though possible halt dczan, whose motives, to sav the least, are questionable, have, ity ef one, who like the Bourbons, has so fine that I had it analyzed by Mr. Sharpless, State Assayer, 114 State street, Boston, with the following say the least, are questionable, have, from the first, by ridicule and mis-

have led to these important results? That the practical results of the field States: and the sugar house have not entirely reached the confident predictions of this new industry, is the full measure of re-ponsibility resting upon those whose position was such as to have enabled them greatly to aid, although their willful opposition could not wholly retard the development of this industry, as will appear from the fol-

lowing practical results to which I would call your attention! James Bishop, Esq., of the Bureau of Statistics, New Jersey, in a recent letter says that he considers as a fair estimate for the result at Rio Grande. New Jersey, this year, 400,000 pounds of sugar and 70,000 gallons of molasses, the sugar selling at six and one-half cents, and the molasses at forty-two cents. The area in sorghum was 975 acres; of which 200 was of new land.

Last year the product at Rio Grande was 320,000 pounds of sugar and 40,000 gallons of molasses. The excess of molasses this year was due to the very backward season, which prevented the

maturity of a large portion of the crop, which consisted of a late variety. An editorial in the Greenville, Tennessee Democrat, Nov. 1st, says that "Champaign, Illinois, they were waking 20 000 nounded of more dealing Georgia making 20,000 pounds of sugar daily, and 1,600 gallons of molasses, and that Gee their acreage in sorghum was 600 acres.

The Rural World of St. Louis, states that at Lincoln, Nebraska, they had already worked up 900 tons of sorghum which gavetwelve and one-half gal lons of syrup per ton, and that they had 150 tons more to work up. That the syrup sold at forty cents per gallon without packages, and that it was worked up for farmers by halves, or for twenty cents per gallon.

At Schuyler, Nebraska, by the middie of October 10,000 to 12,000 gallons of excellent syrup had been made. Drummond Bros. Warrensburgh, Missouri, report the product as aver-water and twenty miles from wood. aging 50 pounds of sugar per ton of No grub in the house. God bless our cane, and that 3,930 gallons of syrup home."

Number of pounds sugar made

According to the Rural World, St. Louis, the product at Champaign for this year is 151,000 pounds of sugar. and at Sterling, Kansas, upwards of 200,000 pounds.

The above recorded practical results investigator who shall have discovered facts of such immense material imporfied, but would fail in the full per formance of his duty should he cease

representation, sought to cast dis-credit upon the investig tions which and 1880, give the following production of sorghum syrup in the United

long ceased to learn or to forget.

1860..... 6 749,123 gallon 1870......16,050,089

It will thus be seen that already this new industry has made very rapid advance, and there is no doubt that during the last three years the ad vance has been far more rapid, since in 1870 there was returned a total from

New York of only 1,134 gallons New Jersey of only..... 1,261 and yet in 1881 there was reported

from only eight counties of New York 90,150 pounds of soighum sugar and 000 pounds of sugar, and 42,000 gallons of molasses.

The State Board of Agriculture of are from 2,000 to 2,500 manufactories, large and small, in the State where syrup is made from sorghum, and that many of these will next year begin the manufacture of sugar.

In 1880 the States reporting approximately one million gallons of sorghum syrup or more, were as follows:

est Virginia	817,168	gallons
rth Carolina	964,662	"
orgia	981.152	"
sissippi	1,062,140	16
kansas	1,118,364	44
bama]	1,163,451	
io	,229,8-2	"
1188.8	1,429,476	46
iana	1,741,853	44
ra	2,064,020	66
nois	2,265 993	"
ntucky	2,962,965	**
nessee	3,776,212	46
souri	,129,593	"

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Gov. Crosby, of Montana, says that while President Arthur and his friends were crossing a dry gulch in Northern

Furniture and bedding sold others ... Cooking apparatus sold Canada Ag!. College. Bedsteads sold to students.....

950 31 Team and coal stove sold by Hon, F. Wells and Sec'y. Baird (about).... Rental of stoves for 1883..... 1,325 31

The property owned by the College in this hall is (see inventory) worth about.....

long back as I can find any record at lage after one of these government 101 261 gallons of molasses, and from about \$2,500, an 1 we may assume that distributions. The efforts of the gov-only two counties of New Jersey 320, the original cost to the State of this ernment toward civilizing theory the original cost to the State of this ernment toward civilizing these people property was that amount.

800 00

Kansas reports for this year that there time to time, have oeen properly use of fire-arms and their arrow heads charged to the students as a part of are steel and purchased from the loss not exceeding \$375.

The amount of money received in 1883 was in excess of the amount paid none of them wear civilized clothing out in working the necessary changes in the buildings as shown below.

The cost of building and painting the needed rooms for the clubs has been as near as

Total cost (about)

The stoves, by vote of the State Board of Agriculture, are rented to the clubs at an annual rental equal to one fifth the cost, so that the value will ultimately be returned to the college.

The fact that each club owns property makes it necessary to have a per manent fund; this is accomplished by each member of the club paying a membership fee of \$2.50 which is re- be sufflicient to induce Congress to turned to him when he leaves college, The finances of each club are guard- lapsed grants .. - Brooklyn Times.

\$975 houses to stable their horses in. A. A. C.

> It is a very easy way to grow rich for a company to secure a valuable tract of land on condition of opening it up to settlement by building a railroad and then neglecting to do so; but government should not lend any encouragement to such schemes. The bare suspicion that any of our broad acres have been thus squandered upon good for nothing companies should begin a careful investigation of such

JANUARY 15, 1884.

POSTAL JOTTINGS

Professor Beal says; It is not much of a compliment to a farmer to call him the bone and sinew of the country. In this regard, the ox, the mule and Husbandry of our noble commonsteam power are sharp competitors. Heads win in this life.

I would say in answer to A. R. En: c that I have used a New Home for two years and like it better the more I use it. It does splendid work. The boys hem their neck ties and mend their suspenders on it. I don't want a bet ter machine that it has proved to be thus far.

> Fraternally yours, A. S. WHITNEY.

Mr. J. T. Cobb:-I wish some of your many readers would give cause or reason why it takes so long to get butter from the cream of many cows in the winter season. Car. the diffi culty be overcome, and what is the remedy? We have had but one ligh snow storm and one cutter track in this county up to this time. Perhaps some one is getting up a corner in snow.

Dec. 20, 1883.

Take pains to explain the new things to the children. Take them to the foundry, the printing office, the planing hawk's criticism on our ermy methmill, saw mill, the fair, to see neighboring farms. Patiently show them how to perform various kinds of work in the neatest, handiest and best manner. and they will be more likely to make industrious and intelligent men and women. Do not fail to give them a few more terms at the school, high school or agricultural college.

W. J. BEAL.

Three cheers for Parkville Grange. They held an all day meeting last Wednesday, electing officers, initiating and conferring degrees on fourteen persons, with more petitions coming, filled the hall they occupied an acre of ground and the Presbyteri a Grange hall. That was a good, profitable and social time.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE. Centreville, St. Jo Co.

Bro. Cobb: Number 443 has been tardy but we now come to the Jottings better. We now have a good attendance and members take a more active Grange and your money to the oppopart in the work of the Order. The sition. Which is the most powerful outlook is good for Grange work this winter. You will hear from me again soon with a benefit for the VISITOR. We are now having fine Indian sum mor weather. Wheat looks poorly, no better than one year ago. . WM. CAMPBELL.

Groveland, Dec. 13, 1883.

J. T. Cobb:-Sir: In the VISITOR of Dec. 1st, I find an inquiry about the very interesting sessions. At our last New Home sewing machine, made by A. R. Enac. I would say for the bene-

in the spring. It won't cost much. Should like to hear from some one else who has had experience.

Another congress of the Patrons of wealth has met at Lansing for mutual deliberation, counsel and 'congratulations over the grand achievements of the pist, to extend and increase the usefulness of the Order in the future and to strive to make the Grange what the founders of the organization intended it to be, a blessing to the agriculturist the world over and a lasting benefit to mankind. Brothers and sisters, mong the few slight ills of fortune that have overtaken us, we have much to be proud of. In the few short years that the Grange has existed, we have wrought wonders, and by united

and unceasing efforts on our part, for the good of our profession, our labors ere long will be crowned with success. F. G. CHAMBER.

Speaking of road embellishment leads to road building. What a lack of business principles we have in our road law. Under it in our own township, we have nearly forty road districts and as many road masters. (What a misnomer that term is in this connection) to manage the mending of a few miles of road. Blackods applies with equal force to our road system. "The Yankees all want to be officers." One man of good "horse" sense concerning highway management, can take the roads in any township with the money usually expended each year in work, and place the leading trunk lines through the township in excellent condition in a few years.

When a Patron pays out ten cents a week for cigars but says he cannot af ford to taxe the VISITOR which costs less than a cent a week, is it not reasonable to conclude that he thinks ten times as until it was uncomfortable. Bought much of cigars as he does of the suc cess of the Grange? Did you everthink an church, which will be fitted up for that at fifty cents a year the VISITOR costs a fraction over two cents a copy or a little over four cents a month, or less than a cent week? How is it some members of the Grange cannot afford fifty conts a year for their own paper. but yet can pay several dollars a year for papers that are working to defe. t page to say that our Grange is doing what the Grange is trying to accomplish. This is giving your talk to the

talk or money? W. E. W.

Bro. Cobb:-Let me say a few words to the many readers of yoar valuable paper. Our Grange numbers 35 good working members. We hold Grange meetings once a week in winter and

twice a month in summer, and have meeting we elected offic rs for the com ing year. They will be installed the second week in January, 1884. W. have bought nearly \$100 worth of groceries of our agent G. W. Hill, of D. troit, and made quite a saving from the usual way of buying. We got a carload of land plaster last spring and have just sent for a car load of corn We find that farmers can do their own business successfully.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Never promise what you can not perform, and people will not lose confidence in you.

Never sign any paper in the hands of a stranger, he may make a note of it. Never whip a horse for being scared at an object on the roadside-it will make him worse.

Never fail to meet the Grange at the hour appointed, it is a bad habit. Never let your children know that you suspect them of falsehood-they will be very apt to confirm your suspicions next time.

Never tell people that you have been sanctified-it is no trouble to find it out. Never wait for a door to open to ac-

complish some noble deed, but push forward and open the door, and go to work. Never flatter yourself that a few

tears will atone for a reckless life-better shun the wayward path and save your tears. CORTLAND HILL.

Here and there we hear men finding fault with a law which compels the planting of a few shade trees upon the roadside each year; complaining that it makes the road wet, impoverishes the soil about them and is a general robbery. These same men forget last summer during the hot days, how they sought the shade when plodding along to town; they do not remember how beautiful the school children looked eating their dinners in the shade of the roadside trees. They have even forgotten how, last summer, when they were warned out on the road to work the tax imposed for the benefit of the highway, instead of putting in their time like honest men they sought the shade of the solitary read tree and told stories, cracked jokes, and consulted their watches to see how fast they were "putting in time." How I wish men would be

moved by honest argument base upon facts instead of their own preju dices. There is nothing, except a goo road bed, that adds more to the selling value of a farm than the thrifty roadside trees that grow under careful at tention along its borders.

I stepped into a friend's sitting room and the children had gathered th best withered flowers of autumn and scattered them in groups on the carpet. They were having a grand time when I entered. The thrify mothe sent them all out of the room with "whew" and hastily gathering up th scattered stems that made the "muss" saying apologetically, "my children will persist in bringing their dirt a in the sitting room as soon as the day begin to be chilly." I knew bette

than to criticise but called to mind the words of Prof. Tracy: "Teach the childrento grow things for

their own sake. Let them enjoy their own tendencies to observe and experi ment. The baby in the cradle will hold the bright flower for a long tin e and enjoy its delicacy as greatly a

observation and suggestion, together ments of our college of agriculture. This is what farmers everywhere are asking for. Can not this want be given to this work?

The proposition of Mr. Blaine to divide the revenue derived from the tax on liquor among the different States, will undoubtedly arouse the indignation of the temperance workers throughout the land as indeed it ought. One of the strongest arguments that

is brought against the entire prohibi tion of the liquor traffic, is the large revenue that it brings, and the scheme of Mr. Blaine proposes to make the weapon more potent, and the bait more

alluring, by bringing the proceeds of that revenue more directly home to each individual. He says: "The tax on spirits oppresses no one. It is paid only by the consumers, and the most extreme advocate of temperance cannot maintain that taxing the article

increases the consumption." Perhaps not, Mr. Blaine, but the priniple of allowing the manufacture or importation of spirits because of the revenue derived therefrom, does increase the consumption, and ought to stamp any man who sanctions it with eternal ignominy. H. ADAMS. Scotts, Mich. Dec. 16th.

Here is the description of a knitting chair for grandma's next birthday present.

Any old chair that has lost its rockers, but with sound frame, will do. Mine is mounted on castors, and covered with old black dress goods. One inch from the edge of the scant flounce, there is a border of crimson, Canton flannel, the oval back is bound with the same, and a band encircles the chair between the cushioned bottom and head of flounce. On each side underneath the flounce is a deep, wide pocket for the knitting, which opens just beneath the crimson band at top.

Oa the reverse side of back of chair is a still larger pocket for bulky work. On the front "knit up the raveled sleeve of care'' from Shakespeare, is embroidered in chain-stitch One can choose from many harmonized colors, and many suitable mottoes, and vary this quaint and useful piece of furniture to suit individual needs and tastes.

RUSTICA.

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year's greeting to all good Patrons and good people everywhere. Let us not forget that familiar and significant word, "Progress." May improvement be your guiding star never to be lost sight of. Let us endeavor to be more faithful Patrons in the future than we have been in the past and hostility of a majority of the local pathat will make us better citizens, and whatever we attempt to do, strive to the great organs of public opinion do well. About six inches of snow throughout the country. The discushere. Sleighing very good. Farmers having litt e to sell makes money scarce and business dull. Taxes are much higher than last year especially State tax, will some one tell us why. Many cars of Western corn have been purchased by farmers of this vicinity and amid much applause, adand "the end is not yet?" Stock is dcing very well on hay and coarse fodder. Saloons are doing a thriving business. Drunken brawls are common events. Five drunken men were put in our jail the other night. These men will find means to buy whiskey if their families starve or freeze in consequence. But it is claimed our tax law is the very thing to regulate the most outrageous wrong ever tolerated by an enlightened people. D. W.

you know how we are progressing. with the cream of the agricultural lit- We meet once in two weeks, we have erature for the year, garnered from the a large hall well furnished, a good orleading periodicals, and the experi- gan and a good choir. We are prospering financially, mentally, morally. We have over 100 members in our Grange. We are to have a Christmas gratified by so arranging the work of tree, Christmas eve, with a well arthe Secretary that his time may be ranged programme. We expect to have a good time. We had our election last meeting. Bro. Abby was

chosen Master; Bro. Reynolds Secretary. I have belonged o the Grange one year, and do sincerely hope the time will come when every farmer will take an active part in the Grange.

I keep a few colonies of bees, and I would like to hear the experience of othersabout wintering, swarming, and the kinds of hives used. I think it would pay every farmer to keep a few colonies.

From a member of Grange No. 315. W. E. NEWARK. Hoytville, Mich., Dec. 22, 1883

In glancing over an old scrap book I found the following item written the year the first Grange was formed in our State:

"It is immensely gratifying to see he awakening, and hear the earnest conversation about the establishment of Granges and union of action. I begin to have some hope for agrigu'ture. Farmers talk with me every day who have acted discouraged and disheartened for a long time, who have seemed more like plodding pieces of bone and muscle than any thing else but who now actually look bright over the future, and exhibit in their conversation whole mines of straight common sense. I really begin to expect that at our coming fair we shall have some practical farmer, who knows what he is talking about, deliver the annual address; who will give us, instead of nice specimens of rhetoric, some plain. sensible hints about the business in which we are engaged. Success to the new movement! May it be productive of even grander results than the most sanguine of us anticipate!"

Well, after the years of experience with the new movement my "backsight" leads to the observation that the suggestion of my "foresight" has been grandly consummated. The change has been gradual and slow in movement, but it has been salutary; and the contest of the beginning and end of a decade of work in the Grange is certainly most gratifying.

Free Passes.

In the winter of 1882 in the legislature of Iowa a hill was introduced to prevent official deadheading. The measure was at once bitterly assailed by a large majority of the local public journals as well as by hundreds f the beneficiaries of the system. It was, of course, defeated; but the discussion to which it gave rise lasted many months, and extended through out the United States and Canada. While it excited the deep and virulent

Boston capitalists have obtained a lease on about 1,000,000 acres of gutta percha forests in Dutch Guiana for 33 years, and have formed a company to manufacture the gum. These forests are said to yield a peculiarly fine qual-ity of gutta percha and rubber; and ligum vitæ, mohogany, and satinwood trees are also found on the grant.



MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMASOO. TIME-TABLE - DECEMBER 9, 1883. WESTWARD. Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives, Evening Express,_____ Pacific Express,_____ 9 30 1 08 2 31 Day Express,_ EASTWARD. Night Express, ____ Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives, 9 35 14 07 Day Express 1 33 8 40 New York Expres Atlantic Expres New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily, Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Su-days. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:16 p. M., and No. 20 (west) at 7:15, bring passengers from east at 12: 7, p. M. H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit. J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago. O W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Chicago. L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. Standard time- (th meridian. GOING SOUTH. NY&CNY&B Express. Ex & M Way Fr. Le, Grand Rapids__ Ar, Allegan _____ Ar, Kalamazoo _____ Ar, Schoolcraft _____ Ar, Three Rivers_____ Ar, There Rivers_____ Ar, Toledo ______ Ar, Cleveland ______ Ar, Buffalo ______ 7 30 AM 4 00 PM 5 00 Am 8 47 " 5 15 " 1 30 " 9 42 " 6 15 " 1 155 " 10 17 " 6 54 " 1 45 Pm 10 45 " 7 24 " 3 37 " 11 12 " 7 52 " 4 50 " 5 32 P M 2 17 AM 8 17 AM 10 07 " 6 7 " 6 45 PM 3 31 AM 12 46 PM 2 20 " -10 07 --- 3 31 AM 12 46 PM 2 20 GOING NORTH. NY&BNY&O Ex & M Express. Way Fr. Ex & M Express. Way It. 11 41 PM 12 01 AM 12 10 PM 6 32 ** 6 32 ** 8 65 AM 11 17 ** 10 22 ** 8 65 AM 5 *2 AM 3 12 PM 8 15 AM 6 00 ** 3 37 ** 10 45 ** - 6 80 ** 4 (66 ** 12 00 ** 7 12 ** 4 92 ** 2 30 PM 9 12 ** 40 ** 4 25 ** 9 32 ** 6 55 ** 8 C0 ** Le. Buffalo Le. Buffalo ______ Ar. Cleveland _____ Ar. Toledo _____ Ar. White Pigeon _____ Ar. Three Rivers _____ Ar. Schoolcraft _____ Ar. Kalamazoo _____ Ar. Kalamazoo _____ Ar. Allegan _____ Grand Rapids____ All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on asin line M. E. WATTLES, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo. GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. E: Passenger Time Table. GOING NORTH.

(Standard time.) STATIONS.	NO. 1.	NO 3.	NO. 5.	NO. 7
CincinnatiLv. Richmond	2 87 PM 7 15 A M 10 17 PM	10 32 " 5 13 PM 6 52 " 7 02 " 9 02 "	7 15 PM 9 52 44 M 5 14 A M 9 22 44 9 22 44 9 22 44 9 22 44 9 20 44 2 30 PM 6 24 44 8 00 44	10 35 AI 2 25 PI 2 52 " 3 57 " 4 45 " 9 50 " 10 18 "
	GOING S	SOUTH.		

STATIONS. NO. 2. NO. 4. NO. 6. | NO. 8. Mackinaw City Lv 6 10 AM 9 15 PM 7 38 " 11 33 AM 9 15 " Petoskey _____ Traverse City___

fit of enquirers, that I have had a New Home for two years, have tested it thoroughly as to its capacity for variety of work, its ease in management. and it is to all appearance, as good as when first purchased. I am well pleased with it, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all who want a first class machine. It has done the work of three families and done it well. MRS. N. A. CLYBORNE, Benton Harbor Grange, No. 122.

It occurred to me, Mr. Editor, that possibly for your next number of the VISITOR. I might do a little "scoring" leaving for others the work of "hewing to the line." Sometimes a suggestion accomplishes more for us than a l abored or exhaustive article, and occasionally it does us good to indulge in self criticism. There are as I see a great many things that as farmers we do not know that would be of value to us but it is vasily more important for us to live up to our best knowledge than to mourn over our ignorance.

I do not know of any subject of more importance at this time of year than the fuel question. There seems to be a regular stampede for coal stoves among farmers as well as town people. Which is cheapest and best under all circumstances, block wood at two do.lars per cord, or coal at seven dollars per ton? Although I have not tried them, I am inclined to think the improved oil stoves would be a good thing for summer use, both for comfort and economy. Will those who know give us their views through the most worthless trees in his yard thus

VISITOR? G. L. S. Constantine, Dec. 26, 1883.

I suppose the object of the Jottings column is to give short, practical information in regard to farming and other affairs of interest, and if business items are scarce, we may mix in a few bits of sentiment. I came near making it sentiment this time, but after thinking a little, here goes for the practical: On my way to the Centreville fair last fall, about two miles and pines an opportunity to exhibit from Constantine, I observed an ap- their perfect natural habits of growth ple orchard fairly loaded with fruit, when all others within my range of they please; and when criticised, entravel were barren. I had the curios- trench themselves behind the stateity to inquire why this was so, and was imformed that the owner had sowed but is equally important to understand reason given. I think I shall try it the want of it.

Yours fraternally, C. W. B. Union Grange, No. 648, Hastings,

Dec. 13, 1883.

At the recent horticultural meeting at Eaton Rapids, Judge Shaw put one matter before the convention in a good light. He was talking about swindling agents who pursue their nefarious call ing among the farmers; and said that the people are continurly being humbugged by agents of various sorts, of which the lightning rod men is a type. His advice was to always let them alone; but if ever swindled he counselled the loading of a double-bar relled shot gun and marching the intruders, at a second invasion off from the premises. "The best assistance,

said he," in many instances, is not a lawyer, but a farmer's club. I would It is this, that in planting trees fo. make it not less than four and onehalf feet long, of good second growth hickory, and any farmer cannot do better when a man comes to him with no responsible nursery at his back, than to vigcrously employ his club."

My friend not far away will not listen to me, when I suggest to him the propriety of cutting out some of the

opening to view something beyond his own premises; and giving the remaining trees and shrubs a chance to do their best in rounding out their proportions in beautiful forms. "Oh, no, I will not cut down a single tree, that Still it does not quite fill the vacanhas become established. I can't do it." 'He is a real good man, but I do wish his good sense would get the better of his sentiment. I wish he would clear out the old lilacs, a few poplars and locusts giving the spruces, maples unhampered, But people will do as ment that "tastes differ." This is true.

any of us; and when tired of lookin, at it pulls the beautiful petals out on. by one and scatters them upon th floor cloth. What true mother ca enter a scolding protest at the litter made by elements which, in their native beauty, put to shame the counter feits woven in the fabric beneati them."

I wish nurserymen would not pain the orchard promises to the tree plant ers in such glowing colors. Now I am of a sanguine temperament, an opti mist if you please, but it does seem t me a great many disappointmentwould be avoided in fruit culture i the planter would give more credit t averages, and less to big crops. The one tree that the orchardist employ: as his unit in calculating his profits, i too often the one that bears the extraordinary crop and possibly dies the next season. The truth is that fruit growers do not get rich as fast as the most of the calculations of nursery men would indicate that he should The strong point that I would use were I a nurseryman, is one that will not mislead, and will not disappoint fruit or for ornament we are doin. that which, if well followed up, wil ensure a valuable return in some way If not in the pocketbook, in the satis faction which one gets through added improvements to his home. And in the case of the orchard and ornamental plantations there is the keenest enjoyment.

I have been glancing over a late report of our Board of Agriculture. There are good things in it, lots of chem; and many a farmer in our State would do well to spend a few of the evenings of this winter in securing its contents and making notes for future use. cy it was intended to fill. We farmers need to have some one who is a practical, sensible man, who can swing both an ax and a pen, to spend his time among us, using his eyes and ears, his legs and his brain, ascertainerally prosperous. ing what we lack, when we err, and in what best succeed; examining injurious insects, defective tools and barren soils, giving us from time to time a perfect record of his observations and the full benefit of his inventive

Paw Paw, Dec. 25, 1883.

If our kind pure minded, eloquent Aunt Hattie could lif: the vail which covers the rum holes, gambling dens and bawdy houses and behold the drunken, obscene, soul and body destroying orgies, almost nightly indulged in by a large proportion of city young men under the name of fun, she would shudder at the thought of exposing pure minded country boys to such horrible temptations, and join with me in advising them to stick to the honorable, healthy in process of manufacture. and noble calling of agriculture; true, perhaps one boy in a hundred may have been successful in leaving the farm for the city, but where are the ninety and nine wrecked in the whirlpool of competition and dissipation? Dante's inferno is put in the background, and Milton's hell is paradise when compared with the earthly hells which are in full blast in our large villages and cities. The farmers in Aunt Hattie's town must be bad managers or misers if they work 12 to 16 hours per day. In this section they don't average over eight hours during the year and are gen-

Dowagiac.

Bro. Cobb: I am a constant reader of your valuable paper. Seeing very encouraging accounts of other Granges genius. This should be the work of from different parts of the State, and it freely with salt, and this was all the the difference between good taste and the Secretary of the Board of Agricul- seeing none from our Grange, I thought ment might be saved from life-long ture. His report should embody this I would give you a short sketch to let suffering and expense.

REFORMER.

pers, it had the support of many of the best journals of the State, as well as of sion of the subject bore most excellent fruit, for last winter, similar bills were introduced, discussed and kept before the people in the legislatures of several of the States and passed, I believe, by two or three. At the Iowa Republican State convention in June last a re-olution was unanimously, opted as a plank in the. platform favoring free pass prohibi tion and committing the party to its suppression.

In Iowa the repudiated bill is now good Republican d ctrine. This shows how the people feel upon the subject whenever they can get a hear ing.

Really, public sentiment is growing to pronounced that in many section the favored few dislike to show their passes in the presence of their fellow passengers.

Said a legislator: While I was down home the other day, I rode on the cars with cne of my old farmer neigh bors, as good a man as I am, and a worthy of any sort of favor; and . tell you what it is, I felt ashamed o myself, when I presented my rass to the conductor and he a ticket for which he had paid. May we not live in hope that the jndges of our courts will ere long awaken to something of the same sensibility .- Charles Aldrich in North American Review.

The Grand, Rapids wheelbarrow works turned out 15,000 barrows fr m Dec. 1, 1882. to Dec. 1, 1883, and during that time disposed of 20.000 barrows nearly exausting the surplus stock. I'wo hundred dozen snow shovels are

Whole years of joy glide unperceived away while sorrow counts the minutes as they pass.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., April 25, 1882. Dr. PENGELLY: DRAR SIR:-I am more than pleased

with the effect of your Zoa-Phora in our daughter's case. I am surprised to see how she has improved. She is gaining in weight and color, and I think feels better than she ever did; her nerves are steady, and the distress she suffered in her chest is entirely gone. I firmly believe that Zoa-Phora is all that has saved her life.

I am willing you should use my letter, for I am not afraid to tell what a wonderful cure your medicine is, and I would like all who suffer to try it.

Yours respectfully. MRS. SARAH RANDOLPH.

I shall always remember gratefully the good health your medicine has brought my daughter. LEWIS RANDOLPH.

N. B.—This was a case of suppres-sion. Many a girl by the use of Zoa-

	3 30 PM	11 45	mad	F FO 11
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No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No. 8 leaves Mackinaw City daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily except Sun 14y. Woodruff sleeping cars of N. 4. aza between Oiz cinnati and Grand Rapids, and sleeping and chair cars on same trains between Grand Rapids and Potoskey; also Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos 7 and 8 between Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City. Gond Page Act A. B. LEET, Genl Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK B. E.

Corrected Time-Table-December 1, 1888.

TRAINS	WESTWARD CENTRAL	MERIDIAN	TIA

	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.
STATIONS.	Mail,	Day	Pacific	B Creek
	Ex. Sun.	Express.	Express.	Pass'g'r.
	and wall.	Ex. Sun.	Daily.	Ex. Sun
Le. Port Huron_	6 40 AM		8 0) PM	4 0 PM
" Imlay City	7 52 "		10 00 11	5 20 "
" Lapeer	8 15 "		9 30 "	5 45 "
" Flint	9 0 2 **		10 15 "	6 25 "
Ar. Det., G. W. Div.		8 25 AM		
Lv. Det., D. G.H.&M.	6 50 **	8 32 **	8 35 "	4 30 **
" Pontiac "	7 55 **	9 20 **	9 83 "	5 35 "
" Holly "	8 50 **	9 53 **	10 11 "	6 20 **
Ar. Durand "	9 40 "	10 27 "	11 06 41	7 05 "
Lv. Durand " Lansing	9 40 "	10 30 **	11 06 **	
" Lansing	10 58 "	11 32 "	12 05 AM	7 20 "
" Charlotte	11 40 "	+12 08PM		8 28 ⁴⁴ 9 10 ⁴⁴
Ar. Battle Creek	12 40 PM	1 05 "	1 33 "	10 15 "
Lv. Battle Creek		1 25 "	1 40 "	10 10
" Vicksburg		2 10 "	2 26 4	1.1
Schoolcraft		2 20 "	+2 37 ·	
marcenus		2 45 "		
Cassopons		3 09 "	3 26 .	
Grangers				No. 12.
Bouth Denu_			4 12 "	Vap'so
" Stillwell " Haskells		A		Accom.
" Valparaiso		5 25 "	5 59 44	Ex. Sun.
" Redesdale		0 20	5 53 ***	6 30 AM
" C.RI&P"Cros	1 47 "	6 48 "	7 13 "	05 **
to allow	A 18 11	010	1 1 10	
Ar. Chicago	2 40 **	7 45 "		
" Valparaiso " Redesdale " C,RI&P" Cros Ar. Chicago TRAINS EAST		7 45 "	8 10 "	8 50 **
TRAINS EAST	w▲RDCH No. 1.	7 45 "	8 10 " ERIDIAN T No. 5.	8 50 " IME, No. 11.
	No. 1. Mail	7 45 "	8 10 " ERIDIAN T No. 5.	8 50 " IME, No. 11.
TRAINS EAST	No. 1. Mail Ex. Sun.	7 45 "	8 10 " ERIDIAN T No. 5.	8 50 " IME, No. 11.
TRAINS EAST	No. 1. Mail Ex. Sun.	7 45 " ENTEAL Mi No. 3. Limited Express Daily. 3 21 PM	8 10 " BRIDIAN T No. 6. Atlantic Express. Ex. Sun.	8 50 " MB. No. 11. Valp'so Accom. Ex. Sun
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TRAINS EAST STATIONS, Le. Chicago " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale	No. 1. Mail Ex. Sun. 9 10 AM 10 05 " 10 50 "	7 45 " INTRAL MI No. 3. Limited Express Daily. 3 21 PM 4 13 "	8 10 " SRIDIAN T No. 5. Atlantic Express. Ex. Sun. 7 30 Pu 8 23 " †9 03 "	8 50 " IME. No. 11. Valp'so Accom. Ex. Sun 5 20 PM 6 20 "
TRAINS EAST STATIONS. Le. Chicago " C.RI&P Cros " Redesdale " Valparaiso	No. 1. Mail Ex. Sun. 9 10 AM 10 05 " 10 50 " 11 50 "	7 45 " ENTEAL Mi No. 3. Limited Express Daily. 3 21 PM	8 10 " BRIDIAN T No. 5. Atlantic Express. Ex. Sun. 7 30 PM 8 23 "	8 50 " MB. No. 11. Valp'so Accom. Ex. Sun 5 20 PM
TRAINS EAST STATIONS, Le. Chicago " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale " Valparaiso"	No. 1. Mail Ex. Sun. 9 10 AM 10 05 " 11 50 " 11 50 "	7 45 " INTRAL MI No. 3. Limited Express Daily. 3 21 PM 4 13 "	8 10 " SRIDIAN T No. 5. Atlantic Express. Ex. Sun. 7 30 Pu 8 23 " †9 03 "	8 50 " IME. No. 11. Valp'so Accom. Ex. Sun 5 20 PM 6 20 " 7 08 "
TRAINS EAST STATIONS, Le. Chicago " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale" " Valparaiso" " Haskells	No. 1. Mail Ex. Sun. 9 10 AM 10 05 " 11 50 " 11 50 "	7 45 " ENTRAL MI No. 3. Limited Express Daily. 3 21 PM 4 13 " 5 25 "	8 10 " ERIDIAN T No. 5. Atlantic Express. Ex. Sun. 7 30 PB 8 23 " †9 03 " 9 36 "	8 50 " IME. No. 11. Valp'so Accom. Ex. Sun 5 20 PM 6 20 " 7 08 "
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TRAINS EAST STATIONS, "C,RI&P Cros Redesdale "Yalparaiso "Haskells Stillwell South Bend Grangers	No. 1. Mail Ex. Sun. 9 10 AM 10 05 " 10 50 " 11 50 " 12 07 PM 12 42 " 1 30 " 1 50 "	7 45 " NO. 3. Limited Express Daily. 3 21 PM 4 13 " 5 25 " 6 44 "	8 10 " BRIDIAN T No. 6. Atlantic Express. 8 23 " 19 03 " 9 36 " 11 10 "	8 50 " IME. No. 11. Valp'so Accom. Ex. Sun 5 20 PM 6 20 " 7 08 "
TRAINS EAST STATIONS. " O,RI&P Cros " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale" " Yalparaiso " Haskells" " Stillwell" " South Bend" " Grangers" " Marcellus	No. 1. Mail Ex. Sun. 9 10 AM 10 05 " 11 50 " 12 07 PM 12 42 " 1 30 " 1 30 " 1 50 "	7 45 " NO. 3. Limited Express Daily. 3 21 PM 4 13 " 5 25 " 6 44 " 7 21 "	8 10 " ERIDIAN T No. 6. Atlantic Express. Ex. Sun. 7 30 Psu- 8 23 " +9 03 " 9 36 " 11 10 " 11 54 "	8 50 " IME, No. 11, Valp'so Accom, Kx, Sun 6 20 " 7 08 " 7 45 "
TRAINS EAST STATIONS, C.R.I&P Cross "C.R.I&P Cross "Redesdale" "Yalparaiso "Yalparaiso "Stillweil" South Bend" Gassopelis" Marcellus" Scholecraft	No. 1. Mail Ex. Sun. 9 10 AM 10 05 " 11 50 " 12 07 PM 12 42 " 1 30 " 1 30 " 1 50 "	7 45 " NO. 3. Limited Express Daily. 3 21 PM 4 13 " 5 25 " 6 44 "	8 10 " SRIDIAN T No. 6. Atlantic Express. Ex. Sun. 7 30 Pm 8 23 " 9 36 " 11 10 " 11 54 " †12 21 am	8 50 " IME. No. 11. Valp'so Accom. Bx. Sun 5 20 PM 6 20 " 7 45 " 7 45 " No. 7.
TRAINS EAST STATIONS. U.C.RLÉP Cros "C.RLÉP Cros "Redesdale" Valparaiso "Haskells" South Bend. "Grangers "South Bend. "Gassopelis" Marcellus" Schoolcraft "Vicksburg"	No. 1. Mail Ex. Sun. 9 10 AM 10 05 " 10 50 " 12 07 PM 12 42 " 1 30 " 1 50 " 2 16 " 2 216 " 2 216 " 2 3 08 "	7 45 " SNTEAL MI No. 3. Limited Express Daily. 3 21 PM 4 13 " 5 25 " 6 44 " 7 21 "	8 10 " SRIDIAN T No. 6. Atlantic Express. Ex. Sun. 7 30 PM 8 23 " 19 03 " 9 36 " 11 10 " 11 10 " 11 2 42 "	8 50 " IME, No. 11. Valp'so Accom. Ex. Sun 5 20 PM 6 20 " 7 08 " 7 45 " No. 7. "P. H.
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All trains run by central meridian time. Nos. 3, and 6, daily. All other trains daily, except

Sunday. [†]Trains stop for passengers only when signaled. [†]Trains stop for passengers only when signaled. Pullman Palace cars are run through without chas between Chicago and Port Huron, Detroit, East 5 naw Bay City, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, i York, Toronto, Montreal and Boston. Dining cars on 3 and 6 West Battle Creek. GEO. B. REEYR, S. R. OALLAWAT, Traffic Manager. General Means

Traffic Man E. P. KEARY, Agent, Sc

Zadies Department.

CHRISTENING THE HOME.

Bora Reed Goodale in Harper's Bazar.]

The final blow was struck to-day, The final nail was driven; The last young workman's got his pay, The last young workman's got his pay, Picked up his screws and chisels --nay, Just touched his cap and gone away, And left us here, thank heaven!

Its bare but we'll dispense to night With hangings and stamped leather; **Pil start** a blaze and strike a light, And bring our basket for a bite, And you shall spread the board aright, And--well, we're here to gether.

That bench is just the seat for two-Be careful while I move it; Fil fold my coat across for you-Don't mind a little paint and glue. There! what could old Cornelius do (Forgive me !) to improve it ?

And so it's done-it's really done Past making or refusing; Another widening life begun, and al our doubtful fancies run To solid walls in wind and sun, Our own, and of our choosing.

Imagine this in gold and gray, The happy hearth a-glitter, Thick stuffs to keep the cold away, Deep shelves of books-in vellum, say-And nd beater brasses, repousse, Instead of chips and litter!

Here we shall sit, and leave the town To languish- Heaven betriend her, You, in your most bewitching gown, I with my paper—upside down— And toasting both my slippers brown Before me on the fender

A cottage stood here long ago, Knee deep in grass and clover--On this same spot. Esthetic? No. A cabin, maybe, thatched and low, A little maid in calico, A clever handed lover.

How life unerring, comes and goes, The very same-- or nearly; Like us, they dreamed of these and those; They eat, and drank, and planned and choose And loved - a little, I suppose; But oh, not half so dearly!

No doubt they saw the splendor die, Night coming-they must bear it-Youth, hope, and passion slipping by. The laughter spent, the tears run dry; But did they love, as you and I? No, never ! I could swear it!

Who ever loved a wife like mine? Have done with vain denying ! To-morrow's sun is sure to shine And why should happy youth repine? Come, pledge our home, but not in wine, And make an end of crying!

Hope.

[An essay read before the Livingston County Council, Feb. 7th, 1882.]

A pleasant and ever-welcome theme is hope. Its sweet influences, its ministries of courage and patience, its glorious promises. of success, enter largely into the lives of rich and poor. high and low. It is the friend of all conditions, and sheds its light into the heart of the child, and buoys up with its cheerful smile the man of three score years and ten. Whittier says "He who strives to elevate his fellowman himself is lifted up."

It is with this sentiment as a strong hackground of encouragement that I will speak for a moment of the homes and cherished hopes of the early agriculturists of Michigan - homes which

THE GRANCE VISITOR.

in one of the elegant coaches of the

Great Western railway, and were fer-

ried over the water to Her Majesty's

obliged to remain in the car, and

abide by the stuff, while my liege lord

ing left to my own thoughts. I fell to

musing on the scenes of days gone by,

when the French of Canada as early

as 1670, established an outpost called

Detroit, for the prosecution of the fur

trade, and of the erection of the fort in

1778, by the British commandant, Maj.

1796 by Captain Porter, and the first

igan, the reverses of war which gave

early workers. They have come to our have watched the crowds in Chicago, and meadows with broad fields of cities, and it is ever the same sight, so waiving grain, secure from outside many people unlike, and yet so like harm by pretty and novel fences, each other, each bearing on their brow Roads, wide and well kept, add beauty the impress of their maker and workas well as pleasure to the homes of our

Commodious barns with appurtebe.

nances superior, I might say, to the dressing rooms of our mothers, give home and shelter to well selected stock of every kind whose value reaches way up among the thousands. Dwelling houses complete in every particular Dominion, and being a woman I was shaded by tall and graceful trees meet us at every turn. Cultivated flowers fling out their perfume to every passing went out to enjoy the scenery, but bebreeze. Choice plants from sunny south help complete the picture.

choice.

Through the open door A drowsy smell of flowers-gray heliotrope And white-clover and shy mignonette-Comes faintly in and silent chorus lends To the prevading sympathy of peace,

These are the homes of hardworking tillers of the soil. We have churches dedicated to the great Giver of all our blessings. The education of our children has become one of the leading topics of the day. The best methods of imparting knowledge is argued by men and women.

it into the enemies hand in 1812, the Shall we, farmers, and farmers' final triumph of our army over the red wives, with bright hopes yet unrealized man, and red coats, and the recapture stand still while all the rest are movof Detroit and organization of the ing on? Is our duty done to ourselves territorial government in 1813. when we educate our children, and When I thought of all this, and the make no effort to stand beside them in beautiful city as it now exists, and the great progress of the age. We have our grand State and nation, I felt like homes, and churches, and schools, but shouting "God save the Republic," and

as Christ said to the young man of old "Michigan, my Michigan." "Yet one thing thou lackest." When The course of the Great Western we enter the the society of the cultured affords a fine view of the river as well many of us feel the need of broader as a glimpse of Grosse Isle, the new views; we have ideas but they do not city park, and for many miles runs come quick enough. They have lain close by the edge of beautiful, treachdormant too long. We do not possess erous lake St. Clair, glowing then so that easy flow of language that our peacefully in the sunlight, with no more forward friends enjoy. hint of the sudden bursts of storm and

We lack education, just the educa- wind which come upon its shallow tion which we gain in the Grange. waters, and giving to me no token of Here is the remedy, They tell us when remorse or penitence, for desolating the world calls for a great man there the home and heart of an only sister. is always one to step forward and fill Ah, well, I remember those weeks of the place, so when we felt this great tearful waiting, when no voice came need pressing upon us the man was back from the dead, who went out so forthcoming. Brother Saunders or- full of life and hope.

The railway from Windsor runs ganized for our especial benefit the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. through a large extent of land, as level Knowing how much we lacked faith as though laid out with line and plumin ourselves he says: "Have faith in met, the soil seems low and wet, pro-God, nurture hope." ducing a growth of ash, beech, and elm

Long live our noble Order, may it give to us each year

Recruits to true manhood and woman dear; Brave men, true women in earnest sent forth. The living epistles and proof of its worth; May our sons and our daughters in hamlet

and town, Remember its honor and guard its renown. Brothers and sisters, let us strive to appreciate our opportunities. Let us cherish our Order, sustain our home Grange. We do ourselves injustice when we do not attend the Grange, and more when we do not take an interest in those things which are occupying the attention of the Grange. and friends. The river is not a large Think about it, write about it. Sisters, if you do not have much time to write carry a pencil and a bit of paper in your apron pocket, and while you work, think, and when you think of something nice for the next meeting, write it down, and like the old lady who had to carry her knitting work to meeting to steady her mind, you will find it a wonderful panacea for the blues. It is a school we cannot well do without, there are so many facilities for gaining knowledge, no one is excusable for remaining ignorant. Many of us cannot leave our homes for any length of time, but we can all lend a helping hand to make the Grange not only a school but a place of culture and refinement. Let us nourish hope!" How dark the world would be without its blessed visions of truth and love, how oppressive life itself sometimes if it were not for its promises of better days. But with its kindly smile to encourage us, and its pleasant songs to linger about us, how much we can endure; how the darkest night of discouragement and sorrow is illuminated, and we feel to press on to higher and better things. MRS. N. E. BIDWELL.

which went down with all on board. homes beautiful to look upon. Orchards New York, Washington, and other Dunkirk is a city of seven thousand inhabitants. It has a dingy, dirty appearance, caused in some degree, no doubt, by the extensive car and engine works, but chiefly by the slovenly character of the inhabitants, being ing out for themselves, the great problem of life, illy or well, as the case may principally foreigners.

Dunkirk is rightly named, except After spending the night with that it should be brown city instead of friends in the city, we seated ourselves brown church.

MRS. W. K. SEXTON. (Continued in next number.)

COMMON SENSE.

Command large fields but cultivate small ones.

Men's judgments sway on that side fortune leans. Wanton jests make fools laugh and wise men frown.

The worst men often give the best advice.-[Bailey.

Invention is the talent of youth and judgment of age.

After crosses and losses, men grow Le Noult, the whole country having numble and wise. been ceded to the British crown in Outward judgment often fails, in-1763. The possession of the fort in

ward justice never. Search others for their virtues and planting of the American flag in Mich-

hyself for thy vices. Men are often capable of greater things than they perform.

The founders of civilization are the farmers.-Daniel Webster. They say women and music should

ever be dated.-[Goldsmith. We give advice by the bucket, but

take it by the grain.-[Alger. We are Our acts make or mar us.

the children of our own deeds. Every man desires to live long, but

no man would be old.-[Swift. Jealousy is always born with love,

out does not always die with it. Admonish your friends privately, out praise them openly.-[Syras.

We can not think too highly of our nature, nor too humbly of ourselves. Half the ills we hoard within our leart are ills because we hoard them. The absent are never without fault: the present without excuse.-[Franklin.

The world is an excellent judge in general but a very bad one in particular.

Advice is seldom welcome; those who need it most like it least .-- [Johnson.

Everybody complains of the failure of his memory, but nobody of his judgment.

To be ungrateful is to be unnatural. the head may be thus guilty, not the you are the victim of an error or of heart.

dark; hear both sides and all will be clear.

A youthful as e is desirable, but aged vouth is troublesome and grievous.-[Chilo. We do not count a man's years un

til he has nothing else to count.-[Emerson. A healthy old fellow who is not a fool is the happiest creature living.-

[Steele. At twenty years of age the will reigns; at thirty the wit; and at forty the judgment.

The fire-fly only shines when on the we rest, we darken.

bills of credit, and seldom draw to their

Patrons Aid Society.

Bro. Cobb: In answer to "many questions," in regard to cc-operatiou we justly entertain with favor, and on looking over the vast field of its possibilities, I cannot conceive of a single subject better suited for its exemplification, than the one of life insurance. or the one with which we as an Order can with so small an outlay of capital realize so great a percentage of benefits. I use the word benefits as the money consideration, although not a small one is comparatively nothing to the many items that go towards making the sum total of human happiness, rewarding us as it were for doing a simple duty. You must view this subject from a business point, not as a charity. In that sense you offer a gratuitous insult to your family, for in your sight they can in no sense place themselves as suppliants. The

good book says: "He that provideth not for his household is worse than an infidel," therefore, it is no charity to provide for one's own, it is a duty you owe yourself, your family, and also to our noble Order, for I address chiefly my brother Patrons.

There is no condition in life that should exempt you from participating in the benefits of life insurance as adopted by the Patrons in nearly all the States of the union. We well know that riches often take to them. selves wings and fade away. Should death step in and claim you the strong arm of the household for his victim, the bereaved family are but too often rudely awakened to that fact. Need I paint for you their condition, no! it is not necessary. Well, brother, how is it in your case? you don't claim to be rich? No! How about that mort gage on your home? You say "pshaw! teat's nothing", you can pay that. How many years have you promised yourself to do so and as often found the bare interest all you wanted to pay. But death comes often in a mysterious way, no man knowing the manner of his taking off until i is too late. It is not necessarily sickness, it may be by the railroad route, steamboat, or the little cance, the murderous shotgun or pistol. What matter though it be accidental, whether a premeditated murder, the result is Hear one side and you will be in the the same, it does not rob death of its sad consequences. Conceive, if you can the condition in which you have left those depending on your exertions, that which you could not do with your own right arm if left an extra burden for the weak though willing hands you leave behind. Then am I not justified in say

ing it is your duty to join the "Patron's Aid Society." I advise you as a business man and a Brother and do so all the more cheerfully from the fact that the expense is so small you wing, so it is with the mind; when once really carnot afford to live without it. They are sent into the world with impressed with the importance of in-

surance some 16 years since that I had

JANUARY 5, 1884.

blest, it must be in such a case, as it brings a blessing both to the giver and Fraternally yours, receiver. THOS. MASON. Busine s agent, Michigan State

Grange. Ch cago, Jan. 10, 1884.

The Holidays.

"At Chilstmas give and make good cheer, Christmas comes but once a year.

There is so much of the spirit of the old time Christmas expressed in the following lines, of theold English poet, writing of the holiday festivities in his time, that we give them in full:

"Lo, now is come the joyful'st feast! Let every man be jolly, Eache roome with yive leaves is drest, And every post with holly.

Now all the neighbors chimneys smoke, And Christmas blocks are burning; Their ovens they with bak't meats choke And all their spits are turning.

Without the door let sorrow lie. And if, for cold, it hap to die, We'le bury't in a Christmas pye, And ever more be merry." -Wiihers' Juvenile.

Christmas, as we observed it here twenty-five years ago, was but a meagreaffair when compared with the observance of that day in "merry England," of which we have so charming a description by Irving and Dickens. We could scarcely say of our observance of the day then:

"Still linger in our northern clime Some remnants of the good old time,"

Yet, in a certain sense, the day was widely known here through that mythical personage, Santa Claus, who, as a kind of "Robin Good-fellow," reigned with absolute sway in the wonderland of the little folks, and made mysterious visits to their homes on every Christmas eve., when he distributed presents among his favored ones. This is about all there was of Christmas among us a quarter of a century ago. The old New England "Thanksgiving" and "New Years" reigned supreme among the holidays and crowded out Christmas observances altogether. Some twenty-five years ago the writer visited the South, and there he found the old English Christmas in full vogue, with all of its minstrelry and song, its "musical bawl," gifts, and merry making. The Pilgrim and the Puritan, brought everything of old England's customs with them to these shores, but the Christmas festivities. These they discarded as a relic of Popery or of Satan. The cavaliers and gentlemen who settled Virginia brought the day and its observances with them. There they established in the south aud what we have of them has come from the South and from the German's of the North. Says Charles Dudley Warner: "The pilgrim fathers tried to give November a lift with Thanksgiving; and we, to aid in its establishment here threw in our Indian summer; but that could not banish the associations of "the London fog" from the recollections of that In my own case I had been so fully month; this was a damper on its memories. Still later the Puritans tried to

put down the observance of Christmas,

and instituted fore-father's day," but

it would not do. Christmas had some-

thing more than the great event of the

Pilgrim fathers landing on Plymouth

first place it looks out at us from all

christendom. It looks out at us "from

Druids, from the Saxon Yule log burn-

ing on the English hearth; from the

pagan mistletoe bough; from the valley

of the old Roman Saturnalia; from the

huge "baron of beef" and flowing

oceans of ale, that were the survivals

of the tremendous eating and drink-

ing of the Scandinavian Walhalla.

and anti-christian feeling blending in

this one happy season, the Puritans,

day, New Years, and Indian summer

thrown in, could not make headway.

They were nearly swept away. Christ-

mas has conquered them, Being con-

quered and having "experienced a

change of heart" on this subject, they

now join in the festivities of the day.

In England the Yulelog, and the merry

making in cottage and hall, cast a glow

over December, while in Germany they

deck the season with evergreens and

make it as pleasant as May; and so

the dim shadows of the groves of the

consisted of the wild land they called their own; the little log house with its low roof, its naked floor across which the bright rays from the open fire played hide and seek with the well-worn turniture of the room; the old fireplace, around which cluster so many sacred memories, beside which the mother worked while the children played; and the cricket unmolested sang her evening song. I will raise my pen and leave the picture unspoiled, enshrined in the hearts of many who are here to-day.

Outside the door was one wild waste of woods, beautiful with untrained howers of every variety and color, the bright pink with its Indian name, the golden-rod, and the blue-fringed gentian Bryant so happily describes. "Twas the home of the wild deer, and the Indians' hunting ground.

But all this wild beauty would not supply the ever-recurring wants of the loved ones which gathered around the home circle.

"Here manhood struggled for the sake Of mother, sister, danghter, wife. No unpaid menial tilled the soil, nor here Was the bad lesson learned, at human rights

to sneer." Ever encouraged by strong hopes of better days, they looked forward to the time when large fields should be

brought under subjection to the tillers' skill, when orchards and meadows should take the place of "the deep tangled wild-wood," when the comforts of the old home far away towards where the sun rises, should be reproaced in this land of lakes and marshes winding streams, brooks without bridges, roads without bottoms. Little time was there for literary culture. Newspapers were not easily obtained; books were few. The terms of school were short and not like the schools of to-day.

"Here dwelt no perfect man sublime, Nor woman winged before her time; But with the faults and follies of the race And home-bred virtues held their not un-honored place."

Hope bent her bright wings and bore them beyond the privations and hardships which met them at every turn. With faith in God and the right, they met every obstacle and struggled hard to overcome every difficulty.

It is a well established fact that persistent effort in any one direction will almost universally bring success. Let us remember this when we feel discouraged in regard to the well-being of the this ceaseless throng?

Order. Let mestcal of the success of those

Brighton Grange.

A Trip to Western New York.

Leaving our home at ten o'clock, we were rapidly whirled away to the city York. Arriving in the city at the mass of human beings, thronging the streets, business men and men of leisure, squalid, dirty women, and women of matchless beauty, with faces beaming with the light of pure, hely woman- the ground. hood; children whose countenances betokened want and poverty, and little the rifle ranges with the flags still ones reveling in the luxury of wealth, flying. All the way to Dunkirk we were and parental care, woe-begone beggars in sight of Lake Erie saw the effects of and gay liveried carriages with their the late gale in the shape of disabled smiling gleeful occupants. All these, formed a living, moving, panorama, and in every human form a living, drifted from Dunkirk to Buffalo, at beating heart, encrusted in an iron the mercy of wind and wave, and was shell of selfishness, or reaching out in finally blown high and dry into the sympathy to other human hearts, and streets of Buffalo, and was then lying moonshine for cloudy nights. by love and kindness, bringing the sun- in that strange predicament. A story

pest-tossed soul. What were the joys and sorrows,

resires ma with a feeling of awe. I failed to embark in his own ship what he has sighed for.

stream, and nothing but criminal carelessness could have brought about such a terrible disaster.

timber, elm predominating. The ex-

ception, not the rule, is pleasant, nicely

painted farm houses, the majority be-

ing log or roughly boarded, white-

Chatham, the first stopping place is

really a pretty town, with some fine

residences and public buildings, and

with such a plentiful growth of ever-

green as to give it a picturesque ap-

London is a very fine town of 30,000

inhabitants. We were shown the spot

on the river Thames, where so many

went down to death in sight of home

washed houses.

pearance.

As we advance faither east, near Ingersoll and Woodstock, and approach the head waters of the river Thames, the monotony of the lowlands is broken and the scenery becomes grand and beautiful, clear, swift running streams sloping hillsides, elegant residences, fertile valleys with a superabundance of dark, green, pine, form a lovely picture for the eye to rest upon, indeed this section is called the garden of Eastern and Western Canada, the value of farms being sixty to ninety dollars per acre.

In the course of our journey we touch Lake Ontario at Hamilton, and shortly before reaching Buffalo, cross the Welland canal, formed to connect Lake Erie with Ontario, thwarting the mad waters of Niagara, enabling ships to pass through the lakes, out through the gulf to the ocean.

As we near the Falls, darkness draws a veil over the scenery, and we enter Buffalo amid a network of signal lights. After a night's rest we were again on the wing, enroute for Dunkirk on the Michigan Southern which runs parallel with the Nickel Plate from Buffalo to Dunkirk. This road extending from St. Louis to New York is nearly as perfect as railways can be made, with heavy tressil work, massive bridges, of straits, enroute for western New and was built with less expense and in shorter time than perhaps any road of busiest part of the day, we watched the same length. The cuts through the with wondering interest, the surging hills in this section show slate rock instead of gravel thrown up with the soil, and I thought what a novelty it would be to the children of Michigan. to go out and pick up their slates from

A few miles out of Buffalo we passed vessels, lying along the coast. A ship worth \$90,000 became disabled and light of hope and peace to many a tem- is told of the crew of a certain ship, being lashed to the masts all night, and

like Paul, wishing for the day, when hopes and fears, aims and purposes of lo and behold, they were but a few feet from land. Another, of the owner The sight of a city's throng, always of a vessel, missing a train, and so

ull extent.-[Walpole. Always rise from the table with an

For my own part I h d rather be old only a short time than be old be-

fore I really am so.-[Cicero. He who would look with contempt upon the farmer's pursuit is not worthy of the name of man. - [Beecher. There is nothing more cisgraceful nothing to produce as proof that he has lived long except his years.-[Senica.

The judgment is like a pair of scales and evidences, like the weights; but the will holds the balances in its hand and even a slight jerk in many cases will make the lighter scale appear the heavier.

AN ITALIAN EPITAPH.-The following inscription is found in an Italian graveyard: There lies Esteller who transported a large fortune to heaven in acts of charity, and has gone thither to enjoy it.

The first three men in the world were a gardener, a ploughman and a grazier, and if any man objects that the second of these was a murderer, I desire he consider that as soon as he

SIXTY-TWO.-This is my birthday; I am 62. It seems but a few days, as it were, since I was 61. These birthdays -these milestones along the journey of life, that mark my progress on ward, are seemingly passed with an increased rapidity. It is sometimes alarming to think how few must remain, and how into the world of the unseen and eternal.

A GENTLEMAN was once riding in must know the cost before investing Scotland by a bleaching ground where a poor woman was watering her webs and for his information would say, of linen cloth. He asked her where she went to church, what she had heard some aid societies make the assessment for each loss without regard to on the preceeding day, and how much she remembered. She could not even age of the assessed memory a scale tell the text of the last sermined. what good can the preaching do you," "Ab, graded according to the respective age said he, "if you forgot it all?" of the member. I joined the Aid So-Sir," replied the poor woman, "if you will look at this web on the grass you will see as fast as ever I put the water and paid to date only \$69.00 or an on it the sun dries it all up. and yet, Sir, average of \$11.50 per year. You can I see it gets whiter and whiter. compare this with my payments to

THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS. - Now the old reliable humbugs and see let me tell you a secret-a secret worth the point yourself. Now, brothers, knowing. This looking forward to enjoyment does not pay. From what I know of it I would as soon chase if you desire to do your duty and join the Aid Society, you will find it adbutterflies for a living, or bottle up vertised in this paper. Write the secretary and he will forward you all only true way, to be happy is to take the drops of happiness as God gives necessary information. Don't wait them to us every day of our lives. The for those depending on you to ask you boy must learn to be happy while he is to join, for give it a thought and you plodding over his lessons, the appren-tice while he is learning his trade, the will see that while your wife and fammerchant while he making his fortune. ily may acknowledge its propriety, If he fail to learn this art he will be sure they could not ask it. If a man ever silver, platinum, and tin, goes the same to miss his enjoyment when he gains did an act by which he was doubly way.

taken a \$10,000 policy in one of the appetite, and you will never sit down without one.--[Wm. Penn. then great reliable companies, the Charter Oak of Mass one of the sit Charter Oak of Mass., one of the old style co's., where the fat salaries and

expensive buildings a pears to have rock, Dec. 22, 1620 to back it. In the been the sum total of importance to the stock holders and after paying annually \$330,00 for some seven years, I awoke to find the great reliable (humthan that an old man should have bug; gone up just three years too soon for me to realize the \$5,000 that was so very safely guaranteed me in ten years

> from my first payment. This was not the only one of that class that I invested in but the result was all the same. So I said good-bye to the old school of Grab insurance and after thorough- With all this mighty tide of christian

> ly investigating the principle of the Patrons' Aid Societies pronounced them good. A grand co-operative with their Thanksgiving, Forefathers' movement strictly equitable in all its workings, and I am proud to say I

have been a member of the Patrons' Benevolent Aid Society of Wisconsin, for six years, also of our Michigan Aid Society, since its organization, was so, he quitted our profession and am also a member of the A. O. U. W. turned builder.-[Cowley. in Chiasgo which is conducted on in Chicago, which is conducted on

the same principle, an assessment only for each loss, there being no fat salaries and no surplus cash, the material that makes absconding treasurers. Did I require an excuse for much stronger is imagination than my personality, it is that I may show soon they must be passed, and I ushered you of my practical acquaintance with this sulject, that I am not merely a theorist. Now, the practical man

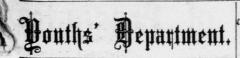
our senses that, in our own country, Christmas makes cold December weather the most delightful of the year. Christmas reigns in the heart of the people, and, when friends meet each other, it wells over like a fountain, finding relief in their heartily saluting each other with a "Merry Christmas." Even the Scrooges and Gradgrinds of business life, are transformed by its magic power, and, becoming kind hearted and generous, for the nonce, and bless the poor and needy with their gifts. Would that this generous and kindly feeling could reign in the heart during the whole year, this cold, selfish world would soon be transformed into a cheerful and happy one, realizing the sentiment of the past:

"Twas Christmas giving that cou'd cheer The poor man's heart through all the year.

V. B.

There are about 17,000 dentists in the United States, and they pack into the teeth of American people a ton of pure gold every year. About five times that weight of less precious metal, such as

JANUARY 15, 1884.



NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

I hold it to the duty of one who is gifted, And royally dowered in all men's sight, To know no rest till his life is lifted Fully up to his great gifts' height.

He must hold the man into rare completeness For gems are set only in gold refined; He must fashion his thoughts into perfect

And cast out folly and pride from his mind

For he who drinks from a god's gold chalice Of art or music, or rhythmic song, Must sift from his soul the chaff of malice, And weed from his heart the roots of wrong.

For I think the wrath of an outraged Heaven Should fall on the chosen and dowered soul That allows a lump of selfish leaven, By slow fermenting to spoil the whole.

Great gifts should be worn like a crown befitting, And not like gems on a beggar's hands; And the toil must be constant and unremit ting, That lifts up the king to the crown's de-

mand. -Auburn Post.

Dear Nieces and Nephews:-I suppose you all began the New Year with many good resolutions for the future. The most of us do, but soon lose sight of them and continue in the same path we followed last year.

But they tell us human nature is float we invariably go down stream. How necessary then we should make some effort to overcome the current.

What might we not have accomplished, had we adhered to the resolve made at the beginning of last year? Now, can we not make this year an exception and live up to our good resolutions and not idly "drift with the tide."

Some one has said, "It is only by cons'antly striving to improve, to do betyour capabilities, and who would rest before that point was gained?"

From Ned's three minute speech, I have formed a very good opinion of cousins. the young members of Battle Creek Grange. I wonder if Ned is not related to a little bright-eyed woman I met at the State Grange and whose convincing logic I listened to.

In "The Use of the Hours" in last issue, Aggie Simmons touches upon the of liquor to tolerate it in any shape. living issues of the day. Are they not worthy your attention?

able and decidedly so in winter. Sunflower's essay in this number continues the temperance question which I hope you have not yet exhausted. The suggestion in Sunflower's letter I think a good one.

AUNT PRUE.

"Man of Learning, Tell me Something."

ly, not once, but many times. A bond that has no respect for himself or

If his day has been spent in the "editor's chair," reviewing piles of papers and monthlies, why not please her by dwelling upon such of their contents as would most interest her, and for the reading of which she may neither have time or access. It would be much more agreeable to her than to guess at what he has just read by his column in the next day's paper. If the "Man of learning" be a follower of Blackstone and makes the principles of government among his fellow men his business,

then surely scarcely an hour passes that does not bring him material for entertainment, either amusing or profitable. Be his calling what it may, if he turn his tact, wit and really brilliant conversational powers to play upon that with which he is familiar, even tho' it be entirely new to his companion, he will be more than astonished at her attractiveness, and find real enjoyment reflected from her interesting appreciation of a "man of learning" that can "tell her something." GRACE.

Dear Aunt Prus:-Please pardon me for not writing any for so very long and I will try to do better in the future. I have been away from home for ever and ever so long and when I did return I found that sicknes and ill luck had ruined all the well laid plans of the family and I had to begin work and such that if we allow ourselves to have not had time until to-day to write to any one. Four weeks of hard labor after a long visit, makes one feel so old that they can hardly be counted

among the boys and girls of the Youth's Department. I think "Grace's" letter was perfectly delightful. Can we not all try to do as well? No matter if we domake a slight failure at first, remember that all our improvement comes from the mistakes we make.

How are the cousins enjoying winter? I am enjoying myself after a fashion ter, that we can ever reach the limit of but not as I hoped to, I wanted to go to school this winter, but it was impossible, so of course I am not as well suited with the winter as some of the

I dare not begin the temperance ques-

begin no one could tell where I would stop. Sufficient to say I hate and abhor liquor in any form or in any place. I see the waste basket yawning for such unlucky scribes as myself so I will Sun and flowers are always accept- sign myself, your loving niece, PRETTY BY NIGHT.

Hartford, Jan. 3, 1884.

Aunt Prue:-As Annabell has set us a good example to follow on the temperance question, I hope the cousins will all fall into line, and give us their thoughts and i leas on the question. Temperance is a subject that every one knows something about. When Such was the peculiar title that at- we see a man that respects himself tracted my attention in the "contents" and otness, and the rights of every of a recent monthly. I turned to the one, we point to him and say a temarticle, read a sentence in the middle pers'e man, for it is impossible for of the column, but quickly changed to such a man to be a drunkard. On the first and read it through thorough- the other hand, when we see a man

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Who can portray the injured feelings of that wife and mother, as she looks back but a few years, and compares the present with the past. I hope the youth of this generation may live to see mankind educated up to that standard of self-respect, and selfcontrol, that such scenes of drunkenness will be no more.

GRANDPA. Aunt Prue, I failed to hear your welcome voice in the VISITOR of Dec. 15, for the first time. Don't get discouraged and leave us. After clouds GRANDPA. the sun shines.

THE M CHICAN CROP REPORT.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 14.-Returns have been received for January from 739 correspondents representing 591 townships. Of these returns 446 are from 343 counties. Farm animals are in good condition, but correspondents generally state that the failure of the corn crop begins to tell in their appearance. To the question, "Has wheat suffered injury from any cause during December?" 89 from any cause during December?" correspondents in southern counties and 78 in northern answer yes, and 333 corespondents in southern counties and 154 in the northern answer no. The quantity of wheat on hand in the south-

ore four tiers of counties is estimated at 33 per cent, and in the northern counies at 28 per cent of the 1883 crop. These figures indicate about 7,509,284 bushels of wheat now in the hands of tarmers. The quantity of wheat report ed marketed since Sept. 1, is 5,977,712 Jushels, but as reports have been reeived from only about half the mills and elevators in the state the total quartity marketed is probably 11,950,000 oushels. The quantity used for feed is probably about 2,500,000 bushels, and the amount consumed by farmers and others upplied directly from farmers' bins asy be estimated at 1,500,000 bushels, making the total amount marketed, used for seed, and consumed by farmers 15,-950,000 bushels. The total product was 23,147,135 bushels, and about 7,197,000 oushels remain in farmers' hands.

"The Patent Question."

J. T. Cobb-Dear Sir: I enclose a clipping from the Dairyman which gives you a little knowledgeof what a tion for it is my pet theme, and if I profitable field for labor, royalty .harks have found in the varied im plements used in utter and che-se factories. Having been long connect-I have seen too much of the evil effect ed with cheese manufacturing, I call to mind several cases, where demands were made for royalty on implements and devices which were most common in use in all the factories in the country, and had been for some years. In all t e hundreds and thousands of cheese factories which were scattered over the northern states could be found the "Range and Setter" system of drying or curing cheese. It was not until the "Acme" in

cheese factory building had been reached that these much injured individuals made thei: appearance and dema ided the modest sum of \$50. And to prevent being dragged away to some distant city to answer the grave charge at high court, the amount was generally paid.

The holders of the patent, of whatever character it might have been, had Everlasting Grange above.

The law of Georgia holds railroads liable for injuries to employees in case the injured person suffers without his fault from the neglect or act of fellow employees or of the company. The railroads have sought to evade by requir-ing the employee and his wife to sign a contract, called by the railroad men a "death-warrant," waiving the right to recover damages. But the Supreme Court of the State has now ruled that such a waiver is contrary to public pol-icy, and sustains the right of the widow of a man killed in the discharge of his duty to recover damages.

When the farmers learn from experience that by housing their manure and thoroughly working it over, mixing with absorbents, such as muck, earth, road dust, leaves, etc., to take up the liquid and ammonia set free, its val ue is double what it now is, and, too, at an expense much less than the same amount of plant food could be obtained in an artificial fertilizer, a new era will have been reached in agriculture, and we shall see the fertility of our old fifty years ago.

An increase of one bushel per acre in the average corn crop of the State would, Dr. Sturtevant estimates, add over half a million dollars to the annual income of New York farmers.

THE REAPER DEATH.

GUTHRIE - Died at his father's residence in the township of Mattison, Branch County, Mich., Oct. 28, 1883, in the 2^{-th}. year of his age, Brother WILFORD I. GUITHRIE a member of Colon Grange No. 215,

BARKER,-Harmony Grange No. 337, has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its members, Sister MATTIE BARKER, who died at her residence in Talmadge, Ottawa Co., Nov. 29, 1883.

WHEREAS, The unwelcome guest death has again invaded our Grange, and taken from our midst a beloved sister; one whom we all loved, one who was without an enemy, and had a multitude of friends, Resolved, That Harmony Grange tender its warmest sympathy to the bereaved family,

one

who so deeply mourn the loss of their dear Resolved. That the members of this Grange, will ever bear in mind the genial companionship of its departed sister. Res lued, That this testimonial be entered

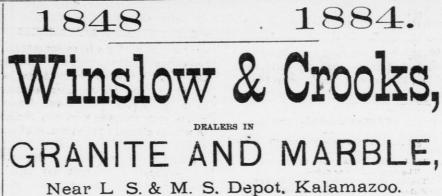
in our Grange, and a copy of the same sent to GRANGE VISITOR for pub ication; and that our Charter be draped in mourning for sixty --davs. VANDOREN-Resolutions adopted by Adrian Grange, Dec, 28, 1883. WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained, by the decease of our friend and assointe, Brother H. E. VANDOREN, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those near st and dearest to him; therefore be it Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that this loss we mourn for one who was in every way wor

thy of our respect and regard. Resolved, That as a token of our respect for our deceased Brother, our Charter be draped in mourning thirty days. Resolved. That we deeply sympathize with the parents of the deceased, and especially with his wife in theirgreat affliction.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be entered in ful upon our Journal and that copies be furnished the parents and wife of GRANGE VISITOR, for publication B. B. EMERY, Com.

ARMSTRONG.-Died at Linden, Kansas, Oct 6th. 1883, Charles S. Armstrong a worthy member of Lafayette Grange, No. 251. His associate members desire to express our deep sense of affliction and bereavment, and our sympathy for the mourning relatives, and we

would commend them to the Master of the



OUR MARBLE WORKS WERE ESTABLISHED IN 1848, and are the largest in the state, extending along the east side of the L. S. & M. S. railroad from Main street to Kalamazoo avenue. Our workshop is 213 feet long and was built for the business. We have the best machinery for handling and polishing stone, and we carry the largest stock and do the best work.

Below are some of those in Kalamazoo and adjoining counties who townships in the southern four tiers of farms brought back to where they wera have recently favored us with their orders:

> O. M. Allen Est. Ethan Allen J. H. Bostwick R. Barrett W. R. Leebe & Co Isaac A. Brown Henry Beckwith Hon. T. S. Cobb Est. Samuel Crooks Est. J. H. Edwards E. Friedman Est John Gibbs Est. R. Gardner Est. Wm. A. House Frank Henderson Est. N. Hindes Ihling Bros H. Kirkland W. Meredith H. S. Parker Est. H Phelps Hon. Allen Potter. A. T. Prouty Ira Ransom Dwight St. John M. M. Stimson K. A. Smith F. B. Stockbridge C. O. Tyrrell E t. Wm. Tall. J. M. White F. W. Wilcox. RICHLAND. C. & B. Fowler G. L. Gilkey Robt. Stimson M R. Otie. COOPER. Thos. Blaine Cooper CemeteryCo A. W. Huntley Thos. C. Leeper M. J. Noble ALAMO. Julius Hackley John W. James. OSHTEMO. Austin Buell W. F. Winterburn. TEXAS. Daniel Hending Wallace Parsons Gilbert Smith. SCHOOLCRAFT Brown Hon. J. T. Cobb rose Jay Clark Horace Kinney John Sidler Est. Geo. Stuart. vicksburg ebe Mrs. M. Best J. W. Darling M. Hill

WAKESHMA. John R. Culp ovin J. N. Mead. KALAMAZOO. O. G. Cook Hiram Arnold Est. W. F. Lovin Alexander Buell PAVILION. Bush & Patterson Tudor Fitch A. Forbush C. Harrison Hon. Geo M. Buck J. S. Borden Est J. Grover Chas. H Booth Sam'l Knapp Jas. McKee R, Buckhout E. H. Moon V. Schilling Geo. Bardeen Geo. Schilling. Hon. S. S. Cobb Henry Beckwith Est F.W.Curtenius E. A. Carder & Son Wm. Webster AUGUSTA. F. W. Ford Est, G. S. Karcher Leroy Cahill Mrs. M. A. Wheeler Est. G. A. Wilisou Est. W. C. Sabin Damel Cahill Mrs. K. Vance Willard Lodge BARRY COUNTY. H. H. Everard C. S. Andrus F. W. Collins Mrs. E. Bundy L. C. Curtis John Glynn Rev. W. Gardner Abel Craven S. G. Davis L M. Gates Est. T.A.DeReimer Isaac Fish Est. P. Goodrich Est W. C. Gazette H. Fisher Fred Hotop Hon. J. L. Hawes Sam'l Harper S. & E. Hall H. A. Hell jr Geo. M. Hudson Dr. H.O. Hitchcock R. A Kelly C. P Larabee Conrad Kahler L. Kendall Mich InsaneAsylum Mount'n HomeCem E. McPharlin Est. M. Murphy P. McPharlin E. McElroy P. & H Moshe: D. B Pratt N A. Newton Delos Phillips N. T. Parker M. Simpson Jos. Schultz W. N. Vanevery Samuel Pike C. N. Youngs. Est. G. Williams Hon. J. Parsons ALLEGAN COUNTY. L. D. Brody Est. E. E. Bovie H. Ralston L C. Starkey Est. J. C. Bannister B. B. Cronk Jos Speyer. H. Compton G. H. Compton Dr. J. M. Snook. S. B. Chase J. F. Doud Est. Jas. Taylor Est. E. Field R. Doud J Woodard Mrs. M. England Est. J. Gackeler H. Wood J. M. Funk Thos. Gilmore Geo. Wattles M. D. L. Hollis Wm. H. Gorden S. Huntley Wm. Green F. T. Bingham Est. C. V. Huntley V. Hilbert H. G. Farr Est. J. H. Hunt A. Harvey Est. Wm. Oatman J. A. Haight F. D. Harding Patrick Shanley C. O. Hamlin Est. H. B. Isham Est. S. E. Lincoln Thos. Loen M. M. Bryant W.V. Orton John Moored W. S. Delano E. P. Prindle S. Montague E W. Huntley Mrs. H. Pierson Robt. Rouse A. G. Huntley Est. R. P. Sloan Thos. W. Ronan Mrs. M Simmons Jas Stevens J. W. Stafford Levi Tuttle Dr. H. H. Stimson A. W. Ashton Mrs. M. Williams P. H. Schuh John L. Hill E. E. Whitney. G. H. Vreeland J. H. Willson Allen M. Wells Jas. Brown Est. J is. Dewaters A. Crane VAN BUREN COUNTY. A. J. Austin W. H. Abbott Join Hobden D. W. Abrams Mrs. L A. Baxter S. V. P. Bradt Est. L. H. Bentley John Harvey Chas. Bradt F. R. Cady Jerome Parsons A. Cady Edwin Cooley Mrs. S. Cleveland E.t. L. A. Parsons J. H. Conklin Hon. S. F. Brown Geo. Carr F. Drake Est. G.W. Comstock David Ferris Est John Crose H. S. Hitchcock W. M. Hall Est. Dr. W. H. Fox Est. Jesse Crose B. J. Desenberg N. B. Eager W. C Sidler O.E Goodell Est PV.L. Skinner Est. M. Smith R N. J. Hall C. W. Holly J. Howard E. J. Hemingway Jos. C. Terrill Est. J. S. Thomas H. H. Hill Mrs. E. Hinckley Est. D. Longeon Jas. Haynes Mrs. M. McCa Est. Luther Kinney*Robt. Moore Mrs. M. McCarty Est. P A. Beebe Wm. S Bair Thos. B. Finlay Henry Lewis T. S. Nesbitt Est.M.MergenthalerRobt. Nesbitt John Miller Ives Brothers John Mallow Mrs. W. McComsey L A Newcombe Geo. W. Robinson Hiram Stevens. N. Nash D. Stephenson S. J. Richardson Mrs. E. Sebring A. H. Thompson GALESBURG. Mrs. L. A. Warner Ezra Beckwith F. B. Austin S. N. Vanfleet H. Watkins M. Woodruff Est. L. M. Hunt Est. J. N. McClary H. Wharfield Est. Jas. Watkins Est. O Patterson Mrs. M. Rogers. Remember the location and the firm: Near the Michigan Southern depot, on Main street and Kalamazoo avenue.

of sympathy made the words seem as if from the pen of a friend.

"Would that every young man in the ward ery. "It could but bring a sense of gratification to him who appears in society always with his "every-day brains, in activity; but what would be the effect upon him who doffs his natural mode of speech at the time he dons his white cravat and sallies forth for an evening out? Would it make him change his course? We hope So"

But, why is it, Cousins of the Department and sisters in this affectation, why is it that the "Men of Learning" (or so large a number of them) seldom if ever, display this boasted learning in your presence? You meet one at a social gathering, you feel him superior to you, have heard from elder gentlemen of his qualifications, have listened while he carried on an animated conversation with your father or brother, concerning a topic of general interest. All this you feel, and are proud to recognize him as a friend, yet, what is your dismay when he turns as the most talented remark escapes his lips, and, in answer to a sensible question from you upon the same subject, gives a reply so fuppant and bantering as to rebuke approach again to a topic of any weight greater than the breath it takes to waft the ball of nothingness to and fro.

What think you? Can not a girl of any sense at all understand even a small portion of what interests you-oh gifted "Man of Learning?" Try her and see! And I warrant, here and there, at least, you will find one who will know of what you talk, ere you've absented yourself long from her presence, even if at the time your wit pointed, and learnedly hurled arrow, fly far over her head.

From alegion of occupations the "in earnest" young gentleman makes a choice and subserves all else to the promotion of his object. His advantages, prior to entering on his career, places him among the well-educated, and every of which he knows most.

others, or their rights, we can safely set him down as an intemperate man, although he may not be a drunkard. country might read that!" was the in- It is not as a rule the bad hearted men that are drankards. It is the large, open-hearted men who have lost self-respect, that become such, for they are sociable, and the drinking of intoxicating liquors is a social custom, and that is where the evil commences.

The young man takes; his social glass with his companions without a thought of the consequences. Soon he takes too much and he feels miserable the next day and thinks "I will not take as much next time." But soon after he is in the same condition again, and the bartender says to him, take another drink this morning and you will feel better, so he takes another glass which makes him feel like a new man. "hen he must treat the new man, so the next day he needs the glass more than ever and takes it, this is repeated until he to use what they have bought hon loses all self control, and with it his estly. self respect, then the story is soon told, a habitual drunkard and a drunk-

ard's grave. himself there might be a plea for him, but that cannot be. No man can injure him elt without injuring others. The young man that goes staggering home to his fond and loving mether,

has planted a thorn in that mother's heart that will go with her to her grave. When I was a boy I was sent to a neighbor's house, and by a table in the center of a well turnished room sat the husband and fat ler Capain F., enjoying himself with three kinds of liquors near him. In an easy chair sat Mrs. F. with their three children around her, and everything had the appearance of a happy family.

At this time Captain F. was rated as one of the best captains on the lakes. Before I had grown to manhood I saw that same room, with bare walls, uncarpeted floor, and broken furniture. and on the floor in a drunken stupor day in his work he has recource to his iay Captain F. On a broken chair garnered knowledge and derives bene- sat Mrs. F. looking pale and careworn, fits therefrom for himself, and manly and oh, such misery as her coun-associates. But upon his lady friends tenance depicted I never can forget. for extracting cream. We do not he shuts the door of his treasure house Around her were her children no longand forbids her entrance. To her he er looking happy and contented, but talks of anything, everything, but that clothed in rags. No smile on their faces now, but a look of blank dispair. tor can have.-Dairyman,

vidently been watching with pleasure Resolved, That as an expression of love the building of factories and the introduc.ion of their system for curing, and did not make any demands until it seemed quite sure that about all the factories were built that would be.

The amount secured in this way was ar more than would have been secured from the sale of legitimate rights to use. The system was not a necessity and has been abandoned by many, using instead plain shelves. As the matter will probably again be brought pefore Congress to so amend the patent laws as to protect the innocent purchaser, and to make the manufacturer and vendor alone responsible, I hope that all who have any information will give light on the question and show up the frauds committed, by sending such to their fepresentatives at Washington and ask them to sup port such amendment. It can not take away any just right from the inventor, but will give people the right G. B. HORTON.

Fruit Ridge, J.n. 1, 1884.

If the drinking man only injured their business is covered by patent, because it is many times difficult to determine whether one does or does not run the risk of being mulcted heavily for using an article.

We note by the daily press that he patentees of the old gaug press and hoops are still at work in Illinois collecting royalties.

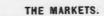
This matter has been fought in the courts until it seems to be settled conclusively that parties using the gang resss hoops are subject to a penalty, and New York State factorymen have about given up the fight and made up their minds that the best way is to foot the bills and be more careful uexs time.

A statement is made, though it seems hardly possible, that the oyal-ties that will be exacted from the dairymen of the Northwest, on this patent, will amount to a million and a quarter of dollars, However that be, the amount is so large as to nay be a hardship to many cheese makers. We fear that this same experience will be repeated for years from now on the power butter worker patents. We think there is also quite a lively chance of somebody having to pay a penalty for infringing patent laws, want to excite any needless apprehension, but a bond of indemnity from responsible sellers, is about the only protection that the creamery proprie-

for our departed Brother, we drape our hall in mourning for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the records of this grange, and be published in the Jonesville papers and GRANGE VISITOR; and a copy to the bereaved sisters. OSBORN.-According to the natural course of events, and the final destiny that awaits us all, we have been oalled upon to part with our worthy and esteemed sister. Mrs. Emily Osborne, and it becomes us as members of an Order whose wat hword is "Peace and good will, to pay tribute to her memory. Let us strive to learn anew the lesson of patience and lot g suffering from the extreme self-denial that marked the last years of her life. May we not justly believe that her en-trance to shirit life will be revealed by the

sweet welcome, "Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of eternal life;" Therefore, Resolved, That in her death we have lost a faithful charter member of Acme Grange, No. 265. That we tender our sympithy to her three devoted sons in the hour of their be-

reavement. Resolved, That we present a copy of the above to the bereaved family, and send a copy to the Grange Visitor for publication



Grain and Provisions

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.--3 P. M.-Wheat, new resters winter, dull; 8s. 5d.

It is unfortunate for dairymen that so much of the apparatus used in 10 13-16ths; futures, dull, easy. 10 13-16ths; futures, dull, easy. New YORE, Jan. 15.—Flour. dull, prices fa-voring buyers. Wheat, opened ½@1½c lower, afterwards became stronger and fully recover ed from the decline; No. 1 white. nominal; sales, 8,000 bu. No. 2 red. Jan., \$1.04; 208,000 bu. Peb.; \$1.05@1.06½; 480,000 bu. Mar. \$1.07½@1.-08½; 96,000 bu. April. \$1.10½@1.11½; 680,000 bu. May, \$1.12%@1.13½. Corn, ¾@½c hugher; rather quiet; mixed western, spot, 5 @64½; futures, 62¼@66½. Oats, ¾@½ better; western, 39.945. Pork. unchanged, quiet. Lard, opened strongsr, afterwards weaker; steam rendered. \$0.29.

DETROIT, Jan. 15.-12:30 P. M. -Whoat, dull; cash, \$1.01½; Jan., \$1.01½; Feb. \$1.02½; Mar. \$1.04; May \$1.07½; No. 2 red \$1.01; No. 2 white, 94 torn, firm; Fo. 2 cash. 54½ bid; new mixed 52. Oats, No. 2 white, \$7; No. 2, \$5½.

Groceries.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.-Butter. quiet, firm: western 10@33; Elgin creamery 41@42. Obesse, firm; 4@13% Sugar. quiet. steady. Molasses, unchanged. quiet. Rice, firm, Tallow, dull, 7 11-16th. Western eggs, dull; 31@32. CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT.

Sugar, stand. A...... 7% Butter, dairy. 15@2

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.-Hogs-receipts, 34,000; opened stronger, subsequently declined about 5 cents; light, \$4.75@5.60; rough packing \$5.15 @5.80; rough packing and shipping, \$5.800@6. 15. Cattle-receipts, 10 000; best steady, others dull; exports \$8.00@6.60; common to choice, \$4.00@5.90; butchers \$2.40@4.6°; stockers, \$3.00 @4.60.

Geo. W. Crooks

LIFE

Man is an animal that can not long be left in safety without occupation; the growth of his fallow nature is apt to run into weeds .- [Hillard

Special Excursions over the Northern Pacific The St. Paul Globe of December 21st, says: The Sl. Paul Globe of December 21st, says: J. R. Berry, formerly passenger agent of the Rock Island road, was appointed yesterday to the same position, and also general tourist agent of the Northern Pacific. His appoint-ment will take effect on the first day of Janu-ary. He will proceed at once to arrange for a series of popular excursions to the Yellow-stone Park, Portland, Oregon, and Alaska. Mr. Berry has had a very large experience in arranging excursions of this character. In this respect his reputation is unsurpassed, and his appointment will add strength to the already very efficient passenger department already very efficient passenger department of the Northern Pacific road. 15janlt



FOOLISH WOMEN.

Those suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, which are daily becoming more firmly seated, yet who neglect to use, or even to learn about Zoa - Phora — Woman's Friend. For testimonials prov-ing its merit, address, R. PENGELLY & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Sold by all druggists.

N. B.-Every woman, sickly or healthy, should read Dr. Pengelly's book. "Advice to Mothers, concerning diseases of women and children," *Free to any lady*. Postage in sealed envelope 42

THE Patrons' Aid Society of Michigan WAS ORGANIZED IN DECEMBER, 1880, to give the Patrons of Michigan an opportunity to belong to A Home Institution of Life Insurance that they could control. As its name indi-cates, it is FOR THE MEMBERS OF OUR ORDER AND FOR THEM ONLY. Its Annual Meetings occur at the say time and place as the annual session of the State Grange. This feature was for the express purpose of provid-ing for a large representation of the members of the Society at its most important meeting of the year, when its officers are elected, and without special notice any amendment to the laws and rules govern-

INSURANCE

FOR PATRONS.

ing the Society may be made. The MUTUAL PLAN adopted by this Society provides that an Assessment shall be made on LV when a member dies, and the amount of that assessment is fixed when a person becomes a member, and cannot be increased at any subsequent period. This as-sessment is graduated according to age, which is an important and listinctive feature of this Society—one which should commerid it to the favorable consideration of Patrons,

If there are reasons why people should from time to time pay a small sum from their intime to time pay a smart sum from them to be come or their earnings, in order to secure to those dependent on them in an hear of need a sum sufficient to bridge over the expenses and wants incident to that most trying period of life, those reasons hold good when applied te the Patrons of our State. Applications for membership may be made

WM. B. LANGLEY, Pres't Or J. T. COBR, Sec'y, Centreville, with Schoolcraft, Mich.

IT PAYS to sell our Hand Rabber Stam Samples free, FoldAmBr & Co., Cleveland, 0.

SEEDS CIVEN AWAY!

A PACKAGE Mixed Flower Seeds (400 kinds) and sample Park's Floral Magazine, all for 2 stamps. Tell your friends. G. W. PARK Fannettsburg, Pa. 15jan6t Sink -

8

Dogs.

The universal distribution of dogs over the surface of the globe is often adduced as an argument in their favor, and their general domestication by the humau race would seem to answe: the oft raised question of their usefulness.

But their distribution is not more universal than are some of the more abhorred pests, nor their value fully demonstrated by their adoption as pets. There is no exchange in which dog stocks are bought and sold, no markets in which their price is established, no standard by which to estimate their value.

In all the ages of the past, often as their merits have been mouthed, and their praises sung, they have never secured many legal rights, attained much commercial importance, nor given the impression of a prime necessity.

On the other hand their maintainance has always been a large item of cost to the human race, their benefits often extremely problematical, whilst the damage done by them is always without the least compensating tection of sheep owners or the support advantage.

Time was in the pioneer days of the State when beasts of prey and destructive pests were common, and sheep the exception. Then their keeping was perhaps necessary, as their savage propensities could be turned to account. Instances are not wanting whee they have rendered valuable services. But times have changed, and the conditions which required their constant employment and constant vigilance, (con. ditions which alone could make them useful) have passed away and from being valuable servants they have become idle ingrates or prowling miscreants-not so much from any inherent defect, or fault in their organization as from lack of legitimate employment for their dog energies. Since the first settlement of the State dogs have furnished interesting material for history and many amusing stories are told at their expense.

The story is told of a man who had lost sheep by the depredations of dogs. Next morning the alarm was given, when every man was anxious about the security of his dog property. But one sharp dog, eluding the vigilance of his owner, took a pleasant walk toward the sheep man's premises, but had his liberty interfered with, was badly put out. The lover of sheep soon after this met the recent owner of the dog, and with a severe expression asked him whether his dog had been from home. "Oh, no," said he (with a face as long as any hog you ever saw) "my dog is never from home." The sheep man turned upon his heel and walked away. Result: The loser of the dog had his mouth very effectually closed, and the other man may have thought he was mistaken as to the identity of the dog he had stopped. Another man the owner of a very nice

dog, had lost sheep, but naturally supposing that his neighbor's done the damage, built a catch pen and placed a sheep in it, when next morning, to his horror and chagrin, his own dog was caught. Many years since a lot of ill mannerly curs entered upon the premises of a man named Gilbert, living on Sturgis Prairie, and in one hot night. so chased, beat, bit and worried a flock of several hundred valuable sheep, that the flock, or what what was left of them, was of little or no value, damaging him to the amount of over one thousand dollars. No damage could be recovered. Quite recently a man in this county had a lot of sheep mangled, worried, and some killed, sustaining more damage than all the dog pelts in the county would pay for whilst the mute appealing looks of the poor mangled. moaning wretches weltering in their own blood, formed a contrast with the savage, defiant beasts of prey, too strong for the equanimity of the most phlegmatic observer. Upon inquiry next morning it was found that every man's dog had been at home and under the bed.

poor, are carried, caressed, and cared M. for by ladies of culture, wealth and intelligence, whilst hungry, half-clad children shiver at the street corners, or cry aloud for bread. In the villages they often sit in couples, trios, knots and rings, on dog days and all other days, exchanging dog ideas, and dog courtesies, holding dog counsels, deliberating doubtless upon their legal disabilities, and other grievances. So thick that often foot passengers need very high boots to wade among them. We are often reminded of Greeley's remark, that "he had no doubt that there were five hundred dogs in the township, but believed

that two hundred and fifty would do all their work." tions. First, it is as a rule, taxation without representation, the tax levied being often much higher in proportion than the value of the dog, and what appears ostensibly as a tax, is bnt a sort of fine, imposed for the pro-

of public schools. Another is that the dog is often in-

adequate to the payment of the dam age done, and becomes every year more so as the breeds of sheep are improved. There are flocks now in the State valued at thousands of dollars, and individual sheep worth five hundred dollars, whilst the dog fund of the township amounts at most to but a few hundred dollars. A third is that the law obliges the loser of sheep first to lock up the dog which is sometimes more expensive than the dog and his owner are both worth.

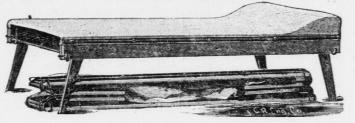
The dog law of Tennessee has one good feature. It makes the owner of a dog proven guilty of killing sheep, liable for all sheep killed within a certain radius, after said dog's guilt has been proven, as long as his dog is permitted to live. It has been suggested that dogs be taxed according to the sworn value of dogs by their owner. This would have one advantage, viz.: It would make cheap targets many times, for marksmen, and sheep owners, and dog men could recover no more than the sworn value of the dogs killed.

Others again have suggested dog shooting associations, the duty of on the same surface. whose members should be to shoot any suspected, or guilty dog, and bear an equal share of the costs of any litigation that might ensue.

But perhaps a better law would make the owners of dogs responsible for their good behavior, by giving bonds for all damage done by them and making trespass a fineable offense. The writer of this article does not wish to be understood as condemning as an unmitigated nuisance the whole canine race, but would be glid to see the interests of all parties thoroughly understood by the public and those interests and rights equally guarded by equitable and e ective law. G. H.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

B. CHURCH "BEDETTE" CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., -SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF----BRIDETTE.99



Patented June 13, 1882.

This invention supplies a long-felt want for a cheap portable bed, that can be put away all their work." But what is to be the remedy? All the dog legislation in the past has been unsatisfactory. The present law of our State is the best of any yet en-acted, but is open to several objec-tions. First, it is as a rule taxation

as on all cots, but is made adju-table, so that it can be taken off and put on again by any on in a few minutes, or easily tightened, should it become loose, at any time, from stretching.

It is a perfect spring bed, soft and easy, without springs or mattress. For warm weather it is a complete bed, without the addition of anything; for cold weather it is only necessary to add sufficient clothing.

The "BEDETTE" is a Household Necessity,

And no family, after once using, would be without it. It is simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of repair. It makes a pretty lounge, a perfect bed, and the price is within the reach of all.

-PRICE:-

36 inches wide by 61 feet long, \$3 50. 30 inches wide by 61 feet long, \$3 00. 27 inches wide by 41 feet long (cover nor adjustable) \$2.5



Alabastine

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

Fifty cents' worth of ALABASTINE will cover 50 square yards of average wall with two coats: and one coat will produce better work than car be done with one coat of any other preparation

For sale by paint dealers everywhere Send for circular containing the twelv+ beautiful tints. Manufactured only by ALABASTINE CC

M. B. CHUNCH, Manager, uyl-tf. Grand Rapids, Mich

(Continued from last week.)

How Watch Cases are Made. A plate of SOLID GOLD 14 2-10 karats fine is soldered on each side of a plate of hard nickel composition metal, and the three are then passed between polished steel rollers. From this plate the various parts of the cases-backs, centers, bezels, etc. are cut and shaped by dies and formers. The gold is thick enough to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving, and engin turning. The composition metal gives it needed strength, stiffness and solidity, while the written guarantee of the manufacturers warranting each case to wear twenty years proves that it contains all the gold that can possibly be needed. This guarantee is given from actual results, as many of these cases have been worn perfectly smooth by years of use without wearing through the gold. DUBUQUE, IA., Dec. 14, 1885. I have used one of your James Boss' Gold Watch Cases for seventeen years. I bought it second-hand and know of its having been used before I got it, but do not know how long. It looks good for ten years longer. Did not suspect it was a filled case until so informed by a jeweler a short time since. I most cheerfully recommend your cases to be all the gold. I most cheerfully recommend your cases to be all they are represented to be, and more O. MCCRANEY, Dep. Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Iowa.

\$3,000 Worth of Presents Given Away.

JANUARY 15, 1884.

We are offering greater inducements than ever to people to buy goods, besides reducing the prices of goods so low that one can't help but buy. We offer a Present to every one purchasing \$4.00 or more from now till March 1st. We guarantee every person to receive a Present of some intrinsic value, and every one will have a tair chance in the Distribution of the fine ones. We will now describe some of them, as there are 5,000 in all valued at over \$3,000.

Plang

ROSEWOOD CASE, VALUED AT \$60	00.	00
I Fine Gold Hunting Case Watch	\$100	00
1 Elegant Swell Box Untter		00
1 Silver I lated Tea Set		00
1 Domestic Sewing Machine		00
1 Good Altenen Slove and Furnishings		00
1 Handsome Bedroom Set (1 pieces)		00
I Fine Dress Sult		00
1 Saun Lined Overcoat		00
I handsome Dressing Gown	35	~ ~
1 Fine Smoking Jacket		00
1 Smoking Jacket	12	
1 Illing Silver Plated Pitcher and Cup	25	
24 Uases Silver Plated Ware.	150	
100 Suver Flated Nankin Kings	150	
12 Suver Flated Buller Dishes	75	1000
12 Nickel Plated Watches		
20 Fine Silver Plated Castors	$75 \\ 150$	
15 Fine Traveling Bags	75	
o rine frunks	30	
1 Lady's Gold Hunting Case Watch.		
3 Large Silver Plated Cake Stands	20	
36 Knit Jersey Jackets	40	
12 Sets Combs and Brushes in handsome cases	70	
50 Pair Silk Suspenders		00
2 Pair of Pants to order (made to fit)	50	
a ran or range to order (made to m)	12	90

And 3,000 other Presents, consisting of Neckties, Suspenders, Knives, Underwear, Hats, Caps, etc., making in all over \$3,000.

This is no Lottery Scheme of one chance in thousands, but every Purchaser, as stated, gets a Present as soon as he makes the purchase. Come and see how fair we work the scheme, and see the jolly crowd taking away Presents. Our house is known all over the State for Low Prices and Square Dealing.

CLOTHING HOUSE, STAR

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Mention GRANGE VISITOR.

People who may reside at so great a distance from Grand Rapids that they cannot conveniently come to the city, can avail themselves of the most extensive and varied stock

POLAND CHINA SWINE For Sale at Reasonable Rates. Pigs in pairs and tries not akin. Breeding Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record. Parties wishing stock of this kind will find it for their interest to correspond with or visit me. B. G. BUELL, Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich. 15febtf

The Stale Agricultural College,

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

FOUR YEARS are required to complete the course embracing Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, English Languages and Literature, and all other branches of a college course except Foreign Languages. Three hours labor on each working day except Saturdays. Maximum rate paid for labor, eight cents an hour.

ljun1y

RATES. Tuition free. Club Boarding.

CALENDAR. For the year 1883 the terms begin as follows:

Greenwood Stock Farm A CHOICE LOT OF PURE BRED

These are but isolated cases of the many depredations committed by dogs, against which there is but little protection, and no equitable, or certain method of reparation.

If one man kindles fires upon his own premises the law makes it his duty to watch these fires and be re sponsible for any carelessness on his part and liable for damages done his neighbor's property by his negligence. But a man may have a flock of sheep worth thousands of dollars endangered by a lot of worthless and justly suspected curs. But who is to pay him for his risks or, his night's vigils, gun in hand, watching his sheep while t the owner of the dogs may be quietly sleep. ing at home in utter indifference to his neighbors' risks or anxieties?

Dog men generally say, "if my dog does any damage, I am willing to pay." But in many instances the destroyer of a hundred dollars worth of sheep is tracked to the house of a man too poor to pay the tenth part of week, the damage without distressing his family. But still there are dogs here, there, and everywhere. They sit at

Cass county, Dec. 30, 1883.

A Good Hit.

Paul in the old version says: "The love of money is the root of all evil,' but in the new version he is made to say, "The love of money is a root of evil." But either version is near enough to the truth in these degenerate times. And unless this growing, giant evil is checked in time, the days of this Republic will soon be numbered. It is the love of money that induces railroads. and all soulless cor porations, to exact of the people all they are able to pay. It maddens the brain of politicians to get into power where the government can legalize their stealings. Take the Star Route thieves fer example: when they were arrested, one of the gang plead guilty to the charges of larceny, but the judge thought he would not sentence him, till the rest were tried, then send them all up together. But after the jury sat on the case for six months, they said in their verdict, that the man lied, that he was not guilty, but all were innocent. The love of money seems to pervade all classes of men, and even the clergy receive the loudest call from the biggest pile. Deception' lying, intrigue and all manner of wickedness is resorted to for the purpose of gain, without honest effort. The papers are full of the recital of crime, robbery, arson and murder, and but very few of the perpetrators are blought to justice It is no longer safe for a man to retire to rest without a revolver under

his pillow. Unless something is done to protect people in their person and property, the masses will have to form vigilance committees to redress their wrongs. I know it will be said that this is a barbarous rule and should not be sanctioned, yet I will give any man two barrels of apples, if he will name a case where an innocent man has been hung by a vigilance committee. CORTLAND HILL.

The handle factory near Petoskey turns out a car load of handles per

A gang of beggars, two men and three women, of most forlorn aspect. were arrested in Massachusetts. On the rich man's board, and occupy po. one of them was found \$600 in money, sitions of honor in the cottage of the all made during a two months' tramp.

Send 3 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Philadelphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

(To be Continued.)

German Horse and Cow P OWDERS 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. Its composition is our secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Ober-holtzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and increases the production of eggs It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO. GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBEIDGE ST., DETROIT, THOS MASON 181 THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO. and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up to 60-lb. boxes (leose), price EIGHT CHNTS per lb., 30-lb boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CHNTS per Ib.

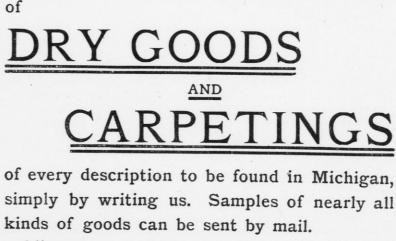
YOUNG AND . WOMEN MEN Can save money by attending the **KALAMAZOO** Business College Fall term opens Sept. 1. Send for Jo .rn



PRESIDENT, Kalamazdo, - Mich.

PENSIONS for any disability: also to Heirs. Send stamps for New Laws. COL. L. BINGHAM, Attorney, Washington, D. C.





All orders strictly attended to, and any goods sent, not satisfactory, can be returned, and the money paid for the same will be

15may 24t

SPRING & COMPANY,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. [Mention the VISITOR.]

