

GRANGE VISITOR

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

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Agricultural Department

HUSBANDRY.

We seek no gay, no gilded theme,
For this imperfect lay;
Nor in the field of fancy glean
The gems that soon decay.
For fancy hardly could conceive
A fairer theme for me,
And eloquence would fail to breathe
The tribute, due to husbandry.
Not only in the present age
Doth husbandry adorn its way,
Its blessings gild the antique page,
E'en back unto creation's day.
When Adam first was wont to rove
In Paradisa bowers,
And Eve her matchless garland wore
From Eden's finest flowers.
Then was this glorious work begun;
Nor shall it ever rest;
Till every land beneath the sun,
Shall be with ours blest.
But let us, ere we close our rhyme,
Endeavor here to see;
Yes, even at the present time,
Some of the fruits of husbandry.
It makes the wilderness to bloom,
In lonely shadows, where
The sunlight never pierced the gloom,
It rears its empires there.
Broad fields and pleasant homes are made,
Dark forests melt away,
And streams, in sluggish 'neath the shade
Glide in the open day.
The orchards gleam with ripening fruit,
The fields with golden grain;
It gives subsistence to the brute
That roams upon the plain.
It feeds the armies of the earth;
The waves of the sea;
The Princes of exalted birth,
And page of low degree.
The proudest cities of the earth,
Where wealth and beauty dwell,
All owe to husbandry their birth,
Prosperity as well.
All o'er the country of the free
It lays the iron rails;
It sets afloat on every sea
Thousands of glittering sails.
What god would be the thundering seas,
What good to e ships at sea?
They'd bear no merchandise afar,
We're not for husbandry.
On it the merchants all depend
For their much needed store;
The millers too, those honest men,
And factories by the score.
It makes the pulse of commerce thrill;
Touched by its magic hand,
It bears its golden store to fill
The vaults of every land.
Nor does it cease its mission then,
A moral worth it justly claims;
It elevates the thoughts of men,
To high and noble aims.
'Tis to the young a volume rare,
With knowledge richly stored;
And fields of research greet them there,
That still are unexplored.
It helps to lead their active minds,
In just and virtuous ways,
While age a sweet contentment finds,
That cheers declining days.
'T would weary you, I know full well,
Yes, each and every one;
Should I endeavor, here, to tell
The half that it has done.
For all the arts mankind possess,
We truthfully avow;
With me you must and will confess,
They owe existence to the plow.
Let farmers join the Patrons' band
And heed the welcome call,
We should be foremost in the land
We raise the bread for all.
Come old and young, come rich and poor,
Welcome to agriculture's shrine;
Duty is calling at your door,
Then higer not with doubtful mind.
But come and, while in God we trust,
We know He will our work applaud;
And aid us in a cause most just
To crush monopoly and fraud;
And though we fail to gain redress
For wrongs and injuries that're past,
He will our future labors bless,
And grant us victory at last.
BOWEN'S MILLS, MICH. DAVID STAFFORD.

lice on Cattle.
Editor Grange Visitor:—Perhaps a brief narration of my experience under this head may prove of benefit to many. If every farmer in this country alone has suffered the loss from this cause that I have, the aggregate would amount to many millions annually. I have good reasons to believe that many are still without the knowledge of a practical remedy and I propose in this article to give one. Some years ago when a resident of Oswego, New York, I put up nine head of farrow cows and fed them what is there called starch feed, being the meal left after extracting the starch. The proceeds in the spring after selling the milk and beef gave me a handsome profit. No lice that year. Encouraged by the result, I enlarged my barn, built large, concrete vaults for liquid manure, put in a steam boiler and engine, and all needed machinery for cutting and steaming food, for cattle and hogs, in fact every appliance that could be suggested to save labor, economize food, and promote the health and comfort of my stock. In November bought and put in twenty head of farrow cows, and the experiment began. For a time all seemed to go well. About midwinter the cows began to show signs of great discomfort. An examination found them to be covered with lice. Then began the attempt to remove them. Everything was tried that was suggested, such as soap, kerosene and milk, mercurial ointment, tobacco, &c. Some cows had the hair mostly taken off, and all were injured by the too liberal use of these remedies. Still the lice remained in sufficient numbers to keep the cattle poor. When spring came they were far too poor for beef, and had to be summered over, resulting in so heavy a loss to me that I was completely discouraged and in view of the uncertainty of ever making the investment pay, sold out and moved off the place. Since I have been in Michigan, have had the same experience only in a lesser degree.
Last winter after applying the best remedies I know of about every tenth day, with the usual success. I hit upon the right thing at last and my mind is relieved from all apprehensions for the future, so far as lice are concerned.
The remedy is the well known Persian powder (Pyrethrum). Thoroughly dust the cattle with it and the lice are doomed, both present and prospective. Here a word of caution may be necessary. Much of the powder sold in small cans is worthless, besides very expensive. Buy it in bulk of some seedsmen. It costs in this way about \$1.00 per pound, by mail. I got mine from Waldo F. Brown, Oxford, Butler county, Ohio. One half pound is ample for 10 or 20 head.
It is no pleasure to publish one's failures, I have done so in this instance to show the importance of the subject, and to emphasize the necessity of promptly arresting this drain upon the farmer's pecuniary interest. It is stated in the American Cyclopaedia. That the common ox eye daisy has long been employed in dulmetration for preparing a powder like the Persian and that both this and C. seguetum are largely used in Germany as a substitute and found particularly effective against parasites in sheep and cattle.

C. S. KILLMAN,
Arenac, Mich.
[This is a valuable article, and we are greatly obliged to our correspondent not only for this, but his former article on drain tile, but we confess we are not sure we have all his last venture as intended, and we consulted Webster to no purpose.—EDITOR.]
The Tariff Question.
The discussion of the Tariff policy of the government and matters incidental thereto in Subordinate Granges having been pronounced entirely legitimate, we have from time to time given place to articles on this topic in the VISITOR. A friend has sent us the following, which in temper is mild, and in statement candid, and this in spirit meets our unqualified approval:
Those who use lime as a fertilizer apply from ten to fifty bushels to the acre; ashes may be applied at the same rate, salt at the rate of 200 to 400 pounds, and plaster at the rate of 100 pounds.

is a good farmer, that he cultivates the soil understandingly and thoroughly, that he keeps a good stock and honors his profession. As emphatic as these signs speak of a thrifty farmer, there is one other essential, and that is that the highway along his premises not only possessed a good wagon track, but it must be kept free from all shrubs and noxious weeds. This, in the past has been sadly neglected because it must be done wholly by hand. The common method of gouging out deep ditches, and leaving abrupt banks, have prevented the use of mowing machines in this work. This was perhaps necessary when the country was new, but now, in most sections, the stumps have disappeared, and we can pay more attention to the neat and tidy appearance of our roads. Every rath-master should have this in his mind, and in every place possible leave the road sides in shape to permit the farmer to run up and down there with his mowing machine. Slope off the abrupt banks, use tile that deep ditches may be filled, and in most cases the country roadsides will be most pleasing. The work necessary can be done so easily that scarcely a farmer will neglect it. If the road sides were annually clipped, sufficient grass could be secured to pay for the work, and the farmer would add to his farm what the fine frame is to the steel engraving. G. E. HORTON

Here We Are Again.
The three principal poultry magazines of the United States came to the front serene and smiling, wishing all interested in feathered live stock a happy new year, and if not too late will transmit the same good wishes to each reader of our corner of the VISITOR.
Poultry World claims first attention with a new cover. It is the handsomest cover the writer ever saw on a magazine, and having spent about ten years in the printing business, claims to have some taste in those matters. Married men are admonished not to look too long at the pretty little girl in the center piece feeding a swan out of an empty basket. In one corner is Biddy's stolen nest, another corner the rattle chicks; while in the two bottom corners are a scene of a maiden feeding her feathered pets, and opposite a scene in the show-room. The ears of corn and wheat heads scattered around promiscuously are not the products of this past season. The cover in design and execution is perfect. The subject of trimming combs to prevent freezing is discussed and favorably reported except in the case of show-birds. It strikes Old Poultry as a better scheme to have fowls in a temperate where combs will not freeze. Is it reasonable to expect a hen to lay eggs regularly where her comb or eggs will freeze? In commenting upon the subject of breeding, the World looks with favor upon the improvements in existing breeds. The peacomb in Cochins and Brahmas, the steel gray of the dark Brahma, and the rose comb of the Leghorns.
Regarding the habit of egg eating among fowls, (it is easily cured among the human family with eggs at 35 cents per dozen), they say place the nests in a dark place. It is more natural for hens to lay in another room or apart from the main room. Use plenty of nest eggs, wooden, they say; china, O. P. says.
American Poultry Journal is always welcome. Two good illustrations appear in this number, one of a model poultry house and yards, another of the excelsior coop. The poultry house is too expensive for practical use among farmers, but the good points may be utilized in cheaper houses. Through the center is a narrow hall at the top of which is a rapelle or ridge running the length of the building, lighted by a skylight, furnishing light and air without draughts. By raising a door or lid eggs can be gathered from the nests on either side of the hall without entering the laying room. (P. S.—That is, they can be gathered if there is any eggs there.) This house is furnished with dry runs or covered shelters, and beyond are open yards. The house is in the center of a square yard and may be divided into separate compartments, with partition fences running to the main fence. The excelsior coop gives hints of something better than the time-honored barrel or triangle coop. It looks like a dog kennel, only one side of roof swings back on the other, revealing a screen to keep chicks from jumping out. One-half of the front is slatted so chicks can run out, and over these slats is a sliding door which may be

opened any desired width and fastened by a wooden peg. A writer says he prefers guinea fowls to any kind of game, certainly as good.
It is well to give heed to the article on change of food; vegetables, grains, meat, shells and bones, milk and water. Dust baths are the lice remedy.
The Poultry Bulletin recently received an inquiry asking "Would you advise a young man to invest \$1,000 in poultry? They answered by saying, they would not advise a young man or an old one either, without experience to invest \$1,000.
Farmers find the poultry yard the most profitable part of the farm in proportion to capital invested, but doubling the stock will not double the profits. The Yankee wants to do everything on a large scale, but if he undertakes the poultry business with that idea, and without great experience, he will soon find himself in a hole. The writer knows a smart young business man of Kalamazoo who once started poultry raising on a large scale; consequence; a small farm, incubator, large quantity of wire fencing and other things," too numerous to mention," as the auction bills say, for sale. Egg farms on paper are quite attractive, but the cold frozen truth is, Much more is required besides mottoes of "Excelsior." "No such word as Fail," etc. The bill of success in the poultry business, as a business, is very slippery. Undivided attention is necessary; hired help is worse than worthless. Some one asks the editor if he had better buy an incubator. The genial editor acknowledges himself beaten, especially when there are so many persons who cannot run an ordinary coal stove. One incubator manufacturer says he furnishes a perfect machine, but cannot furnish brains to run it. A writer on "poultry cravels" wonders why so many cranks blossom out as poultry breeders; why they always address him as "Friend Henry" the first time they write to him, and surprise him with fine specimens of Josh Billings orthography.
"A. S. W." of Muskegon wants to ask Old Poultry if his pullets do not pay which lay before they are six months old. Certainly, ask us something hard. But you sell your eggs too cheap. Since autumn "O. P." has not sold eggs less than 35 cents. Won't you please tell us how you take care of your fowls and what you feed them to make them so precocious.
Grand View Place, } OLD POULTRY.
Kalamazoo, }

A Word From the Lone Cow.
The amount of butter made by Mrs. P. W. Stevens, of Oshtemo from three cows during the year 1883:
980 pounds at 25 cents, average price per pound, amounts to.....\$245.00
Sold three calves for.....27.00
Total.....\$272.00
Averaging per cow.....90.66
These cows are grades from different breeds. Next!

A trait of character needed by farmers to make them more useful as citizens is self-reliance. They are prone to depend upon political leaders to mark out the line of action in public affairs and they become unreasoning followers. This is a debasement. There is certainly no reason why a farmer should not have all the manly independence that characterizes the citizen who is honest, self-reliant and conscientious in his own. It would be a very bad omen to find farmers combining as a class to deprive other people of political rights, or to mass strength by which they could encroach upon the privileges of persons engaged in other industries or professions. Nobody asks such combination, nobody desires it, nobody expects it, yet it is absolutely essential to the welfare of the country that farmers should develop some of that manly self-dependence which is an essential quality of the good citizen. If it would be injurious to the common welfare of the country for farmers to unite as a class for the purpose of appropriating what belongs to other people or other industries, it is equally injurious for farmers to become vessels of political leaders. Against all this the Grange protests. It would have farmers self-reliant, independent, each acting for himself in public affairs, each voting in accordance with his judgment, and that judgment enlightened by full acquaintance with the necessities of the country as developed from year to year. To this the Grange lends. When farmers see it, as they should see it, a rare guaranty will be provided for the perpetuity of the republic.—From the Hushtawman.

The Grange Visitor

SCHOOLCRAFT, - FEBRUARY 1.

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Our Little Men and Women	1.00	1.25
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Poultry Bulletin	1.25	1.50
Poulry World	1.00	1.35
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Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

THE VISITOR FOR 1884.

The State Grange at its late session made an earnest effort to provide for a larger circulation of the VISITOR. A large edition was ordered for distribution. This with a second number for January has been sent out over the State. We have received many commendatory notices of the excellence of those two numbers.

The results perhaps are being gradually concentrated, and will pour in upon us some day. Of that we can not say, but we do say, that we have little evidence as yet, of any general wide spread effort, to accomplish the good intentions of the State Grange. We ask Masters of subordinate Granges who were especially charged with this duty, what are you doing to extend the circulation of the GRANGE VISITOR? A parcel has been sent to each one of you. Have you personally, or by some one else made a diligent effort to use these numbers for the good of the Order? To merely hand them around to any body, and pay no further attention to the matter, is worth about as much as putting them in the wastebasket, and selling them at 3/4 of a cent a pound. The result of this effort, has not so far met our expectations. Shall we have more earnest work, or let this matter take care of itself? The good of the Order demands work; we hope it will be done.

THE VISITOR and the Husbandman, of Elmira, to new subscribers one year for \$1.00.

SUBSCRIBERS who have paid for the VISITOR for 1884, can have the VISITOR for 1885 and the Husbandman for 1884 by sending us \$1.00

Worthy Master Lane, Master of the Michigan State Grange, will deliver a public lecture before Central Le Roy Grange 130, at the M. E. church in East Le Roy, on Tuesday evening Feb. 5th. The public are cordially invited to attend.
 J. A. ROBINSON, Master.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The executive officers of this society held their annual winter meeting at the Russell House, Detroit, during the week ending Jan. 19.

Business called us in that direction, and we accepted an invitation to be present at its first meeting, on the evening of Monday, the 14th.

This meeting was for the purpose of closing up the business of the previous year, and making preliminary arrangements for the work of 1884.

As this meeting proved to be one of unusual interest, we were very glad that we were present, as we are now able to present what occurred to our readers.

The first business presented was an address from Henry Fralick, Esq., the retiring President. It is not our purpose to review this paper at length. He congratulated these representatives of the State Society on the success of the State fair of 1883, financially and otherwise; said in regard to its general policy:

"The officers of the Michigan State Agricultural Society acknowledge their responsibility to the State for the proper conduct and management of the society, not only in a business but a moral point of view, and for the proper accomplishment of that object they have adopted rules for their government and direction which the judgment of those of long and successful experience in the management of fairs approve, and then adhere to and enforce to the best of their ability, which I am confident the result of the order on the grounds and success of the fairs abundantly proves were faithfully performed. In many respects our rules are very stringent. They prohibit the selling, giving away or keeping on the premises of any intoxicating drinks, pool selling, horse trotting or running for money stakes, gambling in any form, immoral or improper exhibitions of any kind, under penalty of forfeiture of all rentals paid and immediate vacation of the grounds. Innocent amusements and exhibitions are permitted."

Mr. Fralick referred to various matters relating to the society, made sundry recommendations and very cordially thanked his associates for their hearty co-operation.

The retiring President then introduced Mr. Philo Parsons, his successor, who proceeded at once to read an address.

He too congratulated the society on the efficiency of its officers and the hundred and one good things they had done, and we began to think we were surrounded by a mutual admiration society in full bloom.

But no long road is without a turn, and the angle was reached, when Mr. Parsons referred to a violation of the sixth rule as follows:

Our sixth rule says: "no spirituous intoxicating liquors shall be allowed to be sold on the fair grounds during the fair." I know very well that it has been the intention and determination of every member of the executive committee to see this rule rigidly enforced, but in the hurry and pressure of other engagements there has grown up without much notice a disregard of this wise rule of the society, for spirituous liquors have been sold more or less at the State fair during the last four or five years, with some effort at concealment, however, until, last fall. At the last fair spirituous liquors were exposed to the public eye and sold to all who called for them. It is a serious question whether permission to sell lager beer can be granted, without carrying all liquors that will intoxicate. The great mass of persons who get the right to sell beer on the State fair grounds, will covertly sell other spirits. Is it not wise therefore, for us to clear our skirts entirely, thus removing as far as we are concerned, all temptation from the youth who visit our fairs, and whose morals we are bound to protect so far as in our power? I believe the sentiment of the State strongly demands its entire exclusion, and that sentiment we are bound to respect. The State agricultural society of Indiana prohibited the sale of liquors, including beer five years ago, and has suffered no diminution in interest or prosperity on that account. Nebraska has never allowed the sale of ardent spirits or beer on county or state fair grounds, yet the fair at Omaha last fall was the most prosperous ever held in the state. Iowa excluded from the fair grounds all liquors five years ago, and although the present direction, as the president of that society writes me, is very liberal, a vote could not be secured for the sale of lager beer. It seems to me clear gentlemen, that the time has arrived for decisive action on this subject. I would therefore recommend that beer, ale, wine and all other intoxicating liquors, with all side shows and amusements that offend good taste, impair the dignity or compromise the high character of the society be excluded from or about the fair grounds. I am firmly of the opinion that we shall gain in other directions what we may lose by both rents for the sale of intoxicants or exhibitions of questionable character."

Like his predecessor Mr. Parsons made sundry recommendations touching various departments of the Fair, and closed with a little more taffy administered to the committee as a whole, and sundry officers in particular.

Mr. Parsons then called the Executive President to the chair, while the chairmen of committees made their reports preparatory to closing up the business of the year.

At the first opportunity Mr. W. J. Baxter took the floor apparently feeling that for the society to rest for more than half an hour, under the imputation of allowing liquor to be sold on the fair grounds would mar its fair fame.

He said that he did not see a drop of liquor sold. The leases were iron-clad and he was sure no one would take the chances of violating his lease. J. M. Stirling, Superintendent of

police had heard no complaint, was surprised that Mr. Parsons should make such a statement. Was sure if it was true, the matter would have come to his official knowledge.

Messrs. Hyde and Cobb were also of the surprised number who thought President Parsons must be mistaken. Ex-President Fralick was and is a temperance man and would go as far as any one to protect the good name of the society. It was true that men had taken leases covering the right to sell beer as the best legal opinion in the city had been obtained on the subject and that opinion was that beer was not an intoxicating liquor. With this bed rock to stand on in connection with the iron-clad lease he thought the fair had been run very soberly, and was sure spirituous liquor was not sold on the ground. Of course men may have brought some in their pockets, but that the society could not help. To make it all solid Mr. Cobb procured and read a copy of the leases granted for a consideration to 128 different persons, and Mr. Baxter knew of one gentleman who was sick and in need of some brandy, who could not find it on sale, but was finally saved from a collapse by getting some from a private party.

By this time it began to look as though the innocent business management of the State society had got their new president in a tight place.

Mr. Parsons, however, was in no way cowed. He took the floor and asserted that liquor was on the ground and sold openly. One saloon keeper bragged that he cleared \$1,000. He saw what looked like gin, rum, whisky and brandy there. Men, and not a few, had told him there was no trouble in getting liquor, and that it was idle to talk about allowing beer to be sold and at the same time keep out stronger drinks. Saloon men don't do business that way. He had made this matter a careful study, and believed that all and every kind of strong drink should be excluded.

Not intimidated, some of the old liners still insisted that the best of order prevailed, and it could not be possible that in utter disregard of the lease, saloon men had sold anything stronger than beer. They certainly would not have taken such risks.

Apparently thinking it not best to let any more gentlemen sacrifice themselves, Hon. Wm. Ball came to the front. He said he believed in fair play. The president had alleged that liquor was sold on the grounds, and it was true. While not in the habit of taking strong drink, yet he called for whisky once certainly, and perhaps twice, and got it; and to his knowledge it was sold openly; that it was brought on to the ground in common with beer by dray loads, without objection. The lease of course did not authorize the sale, but it was allowed and had been for years, and he believed the time had come to show some respect to a public opinion that was honest and right. The best interests of the society and of the State demand that we shut down on the whole business.

Ex-President Fralick was surprised and grieved that those gentlemen of the committee who knew of the violation of the rule and of the lease issued by the society, had not discharged their duty and reported the fact to headquarters. He bore pretty heavily on these gentlemen who were so derelict in duty and alleged that he would go as far as any one to stop the unlawful traffic.

Mr. Chamberlain regretted that this matter has come up in this irregular manner. The charge made he had no doubt was well founded and it should be the business of this society to relieve itself of the odium which by our own acts we have brought upon the society. As we know this state of things is a reproach let us set the matter right. Two or three gentlemen were still disposed to die hard, but when Mr. Ball asserted that he did not report the fact to headquarters, because he knew that several of the committee had drunk and it was a matter of surprise to him that it was not understood by all alike.

Mr. Reed a comparatively new member said there was no sort of use beating round the bush. That while this society did not license the sale, it had tolerated a violation of this rule of prohibition until it had earned a bad name. He commended Mr. Ball for his manly statement of a fact that the public had a right to believe, and did believe, that behind this blind of a lease, the saloon men have paid the stipulated price with the understanding that they could sell liquor without molestation by the committee. And the worst of the matter is this was true.

Mr. Gibbons, of the Michigan Farmer, was the last volunteer witness to establish the charge of President Parsons. He not only drank with members of the committee last fall, but within the last five years had drank with more than half the members of the Executive Committee on the grounds of the State Fair, and he was surprised that any one should pretend for a moment that liquor was not openly sold. It was an open secret that if a man wanted whiskey he had only to call for it, and pay for it.—The supply was equal to the demand.

There being no lawyer on the com-

mittee, to insist that the case be continued for want of regularity in the proceedings, the defense hastened to surrender, and inside of fifteen minutes, the whole committee were not only good temperance men as individuals, as they had been all the time, but every one was in favor of amending the sixth rule, which a majority had refused to amend a year before.

The world moves, and the State Agricultural Society, after bracing against this movement for some years, has yielded. And since its conversion has been so complete, extending almost to sanctification we hasten to forget that for years it has been a most resolute sinner.

We do not know what action was taken in regard to the catch penny and indecent shows that have sometimes offended the Patrons of the State fair, but hope those too were banished from the grounds. We do not hold to the opinion of ex-President Fralick that what is admitted to the boards of a theatre may properly be admitted to the grounds of a State fair.

The State Society has undertaken as its legitimate work, the improvement of agriculture and the agriculturist, and we can hardly see how a score or more of these noisy, brazen biceps who in language and dress cover all the ground from decent to doubtful are promoters of the laudable objects of this society.

We did not visit Detroit with a thought of referring at length to this meeting and should not but for the turn of affairs as we have narrated. But this matter of the conduct of fairs is an important one and whenever a management is behind the best public sentiment, it becomes the duty of a journalist to set forth the facts fully and fearlessly.

Some other day when we have more time and room we shall resume this subject of management of fairs. In the mean time with the kindest feelings toward all of our friends of the Executive Committee of the State Society we extend our congratulations to all concerned, for this tardy recognition that the world moves.

The State of Michigan is essentially an agricultural State and stands close to the front rank in the intelligence and progressive spirit of her people. We trust that hereafter this representative society of its most important interest will not be behind her sister States in the department of progress in which a majority of her people are interested.

On our sixth page is an address of welcome read by a "Fancy Farmer" at an institute held at Williamson, Ingham county.

The manuscript was sent us by a friend, and as we looked at the roll we shook our head—too long—few readers will ever tackle such a long story.

Opening the document, we read along thinking we might take and leave, until copy for the printer had but moderate size. But we soon lost confidence in our skill in selecting, for every page had something good on it, and we decided that this sermon from a farmer whose brains have given successful direction to his hands, should be presented to our readers in full. Let me suggest that lecturers of Subordinate Granges where few members take the VISITOR, read this address at the first favorable opportunity. It will interest if it does not transform the average Patron into a "Fancy Farmer."

The GRANGE VISITOR by its "next friend" the editor, having lost confidence in the machinery of the courts to settle "a controversy," and believing in the Patron's scheme of arbitrating controversies, in declining to act promptly as umpire in the case submitted by W. may not seem entirely consistent.

But this question has been settled in favor of both sides so many times, that we ask to be excused from acting as "umpire," or even opening the case or allowing correspondents to argue the question until the State Grange authorizes a weekly issue of the paper. We hope this postponement will not be unsatisfactory to our interested friends. In the mean time we advise that land intended for wheat be plowed before August, well cultivated, sowed with clean seed in this part of the State before the 15th of September.

These conditions met, and if the 99 contingencies to which the crop is liable are all favorable, we think a good crop of wheat, free from chaff or other foul seed can be depended on.

Our inattention on the part of somebody the ad of the Agricultural college on our fifth page was not corrected as it should have been. Running as put in last year, does not cover the facts of the programme of 1884. The spring term will open Monday, Feb. 18, and examination for admission will take place on Tuesday, the 19th. Catalogues stating the requirements for admission will be sent on application to the secretary, R. G. Baird, Lansing, Mich. We shall have the advertisement corrected in next number, and have something to say about the value of the college to the agriculturist of the state.

READ our clubbing list and send us orders for any paper you want, found there.

MR. HEWITT'S EXPLANATION.

We commented somewhat at length in the last issue of the VISITOR upon the extraordinary resolution introduced by Mr. Hewitt in the House of Representatives respecting the O'Donnell case in England. Since then, it has been currently reported that Mr. Hewitt, as soon as the resolution was passed, hurried to the residence of Mr. West, the British minister in Washington, and assured that gentleman, confidentially, that nothing was meant by the idiotic action of Congress, and that the authors and promoters of the extravagant scheme did not wish nor expect any attention to be paid to it by the British government. This private assurance of Mr. Hewitt, it seems was sent to England along with the report of the action of Congress, and the entire dispatch was shown to Mr. Lowell, our minister in London. The latter gentleman was too surprised and indignant at such trifling to connive at any concealment of the matter, and so the entire play was published to the world, as originally acted by those excellent comedians, Messrs. Hewitt, Cox, Finherly and Robinson as stars, supported by a majority of the House, acting in the lighter parts.

It was considered a grave charge against Mr. Hewitt and the American Congress that they had not been sincere in their approval of assassination and dynamite used against the officials of a friendly nation. Mr. Hewitt, wishing to set himself right with those of our citizens who are engaged in blowing up the buildings and destroying the property of the British government and are perfecting themselves as specialists in arson and murder, anxiously attempted to explain away the reports of his interview with Mr. West. His explanations are considered by those constituents as eminently unsatisfactory, and it is sadly suspected by them that our representatives generally were not, at heart, in favor of the system of violent and bloody crimes adopted by the Irish dynamites.

It will be remembered that the resolutions in question called upon our Executive to request the British government to postpone the execution of the convicted murderer, O'Donnell, in order to give time for an inquiry into his alleged American citizenship, and to examine into the regularity of the proceedings by which he was convicted. No wrong whatever was specified or alleged. In effect the right was claimed on the part of the United States government to review the proceedings of all the courts of Great Britain, especially in those cases where the English people are the most sensitive about foreign interference, that is, in the struggle of the government to suppress political crimes that threaten disaster and death on every side. It is certainly dangerous ground to occupy even by such frothy demagogues as Robinson and Finaerty, but when they appear to be supported by men like Hewitt and Cox with a reputation for wisdom and statesmanship, there is a risk of serious and unpleasant complications, to say the least.

It is not very clear to the average citizen why Mr. Hewitt should try to create the impression that he did not explain to the British Minister the real facts of the case. It was surely bad enough to insult a friendly power and strain our diplomatic relations abroad, merely to please a clique of ferocious assassins who are supposed to control the Irish vote, but it would have been worse to neglect the prudent precaution of explaining to England that it was all a little scheme of political demagogues of both parties, on the eve of a presidential election. The only right or prudent move connected with the transaction is the very thing that Mr. H. is now trying to conceal.

The matter of special public concern in this disgraceful business is the fear that President Mr. Hewitt may sometimes fail to explain beforehand the reckless trifling of Congress with our foreign relations, and the result may be more serious than merely to subject the House of Representatives to the contempt of all nations, as in the present case.

About this whole transaction there is a good deal of the lawyer and machine politician, and very little of the good citizen or honest statesman.

This long session which Congress will inflict on the country will be largely spent in work that is expected to affect the next presidential election.

The pertinent question to ask the voter is "What are you going to do about it?"

The Star Clothing House at Grand Rapids seems to have had a boom this winter. See their "Partial list" of lucky customers on eighth page.

Trumps say, we of Chicago have 21,135 persons making bread and other bakery products, and 26,000 making malt liquors. "What did you bring so much bread for?" asked the fellow when his friend brought a dollar's worth of bread and nine dollars worth of brandy.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW FOR FEBRUARY.

The North American for the present month, is fully up to the high standard of literary merit, and general excellence which it has always maintained. The general progress of the Review, is in the line of political topics, discussed by some of the best thinkers of the times. In looking over the table of contents for the last year, it is surprising to see how completely all the great subjects of pressing public importance have been included in the list of articles. We can read in its papers the freshest, and keenest thoughts of the day, on social, political, financial, and literary topics.

The first article in the current number is by Carl Schurz, and is entitled Corporations, their Employees, and the Public. The object of the article seems to be the discussion of certain unsolved problems, connected with the troubles between corporations and their employees, and the damage which such disagreements cause to the public. He speaks more particularly of railroad and telegraph companies, and refers for examples, to the great railroad strike of 1877; and the strike of telegraph operators last summer. Of such companies he remarks; "The rapid transportation of persons, and the rapid transmission of intelligence, it is hardly necessary to say, have become functions of so essential a nature in our social organism, that their interruption, only for a few days, can not fail to bring upon a multitude of people great losses, and a very serious inconvenience, and then suspension for a long period, would result in incalculable confusion and disaster, affecting the whole community." Mr. Schurz cites the decision of an eminent judge, to show that railroad corporations can not refuse, or neglect to perform their public duties upon a controversy with their employees, over the cost or expense of doing them. The evils of railway and telegraph strikes, not only to the parties immediately involved, but the entire public are set forth, and the various proposed remedies discussed. The administration of a telegraph system by the government, a part of the post-office is proposed as a possible remedy for the damage of strikes of employees in the telegraph service, but the control of building and operating railroads by the general government, he asserts, is beset with too many difficulties to be seriously thought of.

The important conclusion reached by the author is that the solution of the problem of strikes and the reconciliation of capital and labor may be accomplished by the institution of boards of arbitration under the sanction of law to decide differences between railroad and telegraph corporations and their employees. And here is where this eminent lawyer recognizes a prominent principle of Grange ethics.

The next article is in the line of literary criticism, by Principal J. C. Shaup and is entitled Henry Vaughan Silivist. This is an extremely interesting review of the poetical works of Henry Vaughan, who was called Silivist on account of his Welsh origin. It is stated as a curious fact that the first edition of his book appeared in 1650 and the second edition in 1847. Extracts are given to show the style and beauty of the poems, but the chief point of the article is the argument to show that one of the poems furnished the inspiration of Wadsworth's great ode on the Intimations of Immortality.

John Brown's Place in History is contributed by Senator J. J. Ingalls of Kansas and is a reply to the article on the same subject by Rev. David N. Utter in the November Review. In Mr. Utter's article the novel and startling position is taken that in the case of John Brown, the accepted verdict of history is false. That he was in no sense a true hero but on the contrary a coward, imposter and assassin. Mr. Utter's remarkable production has, so far as we know, met with no approval by the press, but has drawn forth numerous replies and opposing arguments. This article is a most complete refutation of all of Mr. Utter's conclusions, and is besides this, a very readable and instructive bit of United States history. The style of the article illustrates Mr. Ingall's great power as a writer. It is vivid forcible and eloquent. As an example we give the following somewhat extended quotation from the concluding sentences.

"Carlyle says that when any great change in human society is to be wrought, God raises up men to whom that change is made to appear as the one thing needful and absolutely indispensable scholars, orators, poets, philanthropists, play their parts, but the crisis comes at last through some one who is stigmatized as a fanatic by his contemporaries, and whom the supporters of the systems he assails crucify between thieves or gibbet as a felon. The man who is not afraid to die for an idea is its most potent and convincing advocate.

Already the great intellectual leaders of the movement, for the abolition of slavery are dead. The students of the future will exhume their orations arguments, and State papers as a part of the subterranean history of the epoch. The antiquarian will dig up their remains from the alluvial drift of the period, and construe their relation to the age and the age to their relation."

Trumps say, we of Chicago have 21,135 persons making bread and other bakery products, and 26,000 making malt liquors. "What did you bring so much bread for?" asked the fellow when his friend brought a dollar's worth of bread and nine dollars worth of brandy.

tions to the great events in which they were actors; but the three men of this era who will loom forever against the remotest horizon of time, as the pyramids above the voiceless desert, or mountain peaks above the subordinate plains, Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, and old John Brown of Ossawatimie."

"Must the classics go?" is a question asked and answered by Prof. Andrew F. West. The agitation of this question has been increasing for several years past, and especially within the past year have the opponents of classical training urged their views upon the public. The argument in favor of the classics is very forcibly set forth in this article.

"Race progress in the United States is the title of J. R. Tucker's contribution. Mr. Tucker is well known as a lawyer, politician, and statesman. In this article he demonstrates his rare power of handling difficult and complicated statistics. By means of the census reports he endeavors to compare the progress of the different races in the United States and to show the ratio of natural increase, exclusive of immigration and emigration. He quotes from Adam Smith the statement made a century ago, that the old countries then doubled population in five hundred years. England and Wales have tribled their population in the last eight years; Scotland has doubled and Ireland has decreased in population; Spain has increased 75 per cent in a century; France less than the others. Our own population has increased twelfold in the last ninety years, and by natural increase, Mr. Tucker says, doubles in about 25 years. He finds that the Caucasian race is slowly gaining upon the colored race in numbers in the whole country, although in the last decade the natural increase has been in favor of the latter.

The defects of the public school system are exposed by Rev. M. J. Savage who gives good reasons for his conclusions that too much has been attempted in our ambitious educational system and that there is no right, justice or good policy in the application of the public funds to the support of higher schools and colleges. And in this he has our unqualified endorsement. The tax paying public are contributing altogether too much money to educate lawyers and doctors. Rival systems of heating are described and explained by Dr. A. N. Bell and Prof. W. P. Trowbridge. This is an interesting and practical topic and is worthy the attention of all our readers. In the interest of education and general culture, we heartily recommend the regular reading of the North American Review.

We should be very glad to get more orders for this excellent monthly.

We clip from an article in the California Patron the following reference to President Arthur by Worthy Master Cutler of California. We must assume that his excellency had not been apprised of the standing and representative character of the callers referred to:

After the close of the national Grange a party of some thirty or forty of the members, under the guidance of Brother Akin, M. C. from South Carolina, visited the White House. On our arrival there we were informed by the porter that the president was out but would arrive in a few minutes that we might look about the premises until his return. We went into the east parlor, a room some 40 by 70 feet in dimensions, furnished without regard to cost, and had finished its inspection and returned to the hall or the main entrance, when a splendid carriage with coachman and footman in livery on the box, dashed up to the front. The footman sprang to and opened the carriage and Mr. Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States, stepped out with a loud air and a roll across the portico, with head erect, past a crowd of ladies and gentlemen assembled there, entered and passed through the hall without even turning an eye to the right or left, just as ordinary men pass when in a hurry, through a grove of trees with which they are perfectly familiar.

There were present in that hall, at the time, representatives from fifteen States of the Union. They all had an opportunity to learn what constitutes courtesy and politeness in high life, and through them the inhabitants of nearly half our country may gain some knowledge of correct deportment in office.

Our party was so struck with wonder and admiration, that fearing the result of beholding so much grandness again, we hurried out and departed.

SALT—FERTILIZING SALT.
Bro. Barrington has just completed an arrangement with the Michigan Bromine and Salt Company of Midland City.

We received his communication relating thereto, too late for this number. His article will appear in our next.

He says, "This company will fill all orders for salt in ear load lots at the lowest wholesale rates on board the cars at Midland City. The present price is \$1.50 per ton. The company have made arrangements for reduced rates of freight to different parts of the State. Address the company as above or Larkin & Paddock, Midland City, and order under seal of the Grange."

The next meeting of the Kent County Pomona Grange, No. 18, will be held at Courtland Grange Hall, Feb. 13th, 1884.

Geo. A. DOCKEY, Sec. Rockford, Kent Co., Mich. Jan. 19.

Communications.

KINGDOM OF THE RAIL.

(Read at a Grange Literary Social.)

The ancient brood of kingdoms
Is going to decay,
The right to reign, they say
Will surely pass away.
But we have another kingdom
We think will never fail;
We have cherished and loved it—
Our kingdom of the rail.

By flattering our subjects
And making them to feel
That they're the sovereign people,
We manipulate the deal,
And spreading out the sail,
We run the grand old map of states,
Our kingdom of the rail.

We prejudice the pulpit
We subsidize the press,
We special rate the middleman—
It he should seek redress,
We are bound to be at the people
Both by telegraph and mail,
And lay a sure foundation
For our kingdom of the rail.

It matters not which party
May hold the chair of state,
We care not now our congress men
Will wrangle and debate;
With a pass to each man's pocket,
We hardly ever fail.
To get good legislation
For our kingdom of the rail.

We purchased all the brains
That the lawyers have to sell,
And we find that our investment
Is paying mighty well;
And now we rule the country
With our pen and leaden hand,
God bless the new-born kingdom,
Our kingdom of the rail!

Among our high officials
Of special pride,
In furnishing them with palaces
In which they all may ride,
To change them for this favor
Such means we'd best beware,
In a grand and wealthy kingdom,
Like our kingdom of the rail.

We have gobbled up the land
That the nation held in trust
For the coming generations,
Which some may think unjust.
But let the landless grumble—
Their grumbling won't avail;
For all must learn to kneel
To our kingdom of the rail.

We are piling up our millions
Behind our bolts and locks—
Our crop of financing
In bonds and watered stocks,
The government will help us
With men and leader hand
To guard the precious treasures,
Of our kingdom of the rail.

There is only one thing bothers us
Of giving us any fears,
'Tis that eternal howling
That keeps ringing in our ears,
For the Grangers they are after us,
And if they should prevail
Good-bye to all our treasures
And the kingdom of the rail.

—M. S. G.

Farmers Institute.

At the farmers institute held at Williamston, Ingham County on January 16th and 17th, under the auspices of the County Grange, there was a very good attendance. The Methodist Church was used for the institute was well filled each day and evening. The Patrons of Husbandry of Williamston and surrounding country served dinner every day in the basement of the church and invited strangers from a distance to partake with them; only they gave us the first chance at the table.

An excellent program was carried out. Worthy Master Holbrook presiding.

Following Music by the Choir, and a prayer, came an Address of welcome by Hon. J. N. Forster Williamston with a response in behalf of the institute by John H. Holbrook, Lansing.

In the afternoon the opening was followed by an address by George F. Fuller, of Okemos. Subject; The Grange's objects and what it has accomplished.

In a very interesting and instructive address by Professor R. C. Carpenter of the Agricultural College, Subject Drainage, the speaker labored first to impress the necessity of opening large and permanent open drains for outlets, and then explained the various modes of tile drainage, he illustrated somewhat by showing a number of devices for getting the desired grade also for laying the tile.

Lecture by Professor W. J. Beal of Agricultural College, Subject Grasses. The Professor exhibited many different varieties of grass giving much information in regard to their relative value. His subject was very nicely illustrated by plates, and was worth going a long way to hear.

The evening session opened with music.

A lecture by Hon. Thos. F. Moore of Adrian, Subject; Educate the Masses, came next in the programme. Mr. Moore is so well known throughout the country that it is useless to say more than that this, it was one of his best efforts. His address was very instructive and made impressive by bits of humorous illustration.

An address by Rev. Dr. Dunn of Williamston was a continuation of the subject introduced by Mr. Moore. The speaker thought that Latin and Greek were well calculated to discipline the mind. These languages can only be obtained by hard work, after which a student may return to his English course and the knowledge gained, with the discipline acquired will very much aid in completing his course.

This brought out discussion by Prof. Beal and others.

A poem recited by Miss Nettie North (title not given, was beautiful, showing that men may, and often do, progress in acquiring knowledge after they are married, while ladies too often resign themselves to domestic cares, without

any apparent progress. This was made more impressive by the very excellent manner in which it was rendered.

This brought out discussion by L. H. Ives, Rev. Mr. Litel, John Holbrook and others, after which came the installation of the officers of the Pomona Grange for Ingham county, Hon. Thos. F. Moore acting as installing officer.

The first paper on Thursday morning was an essay by J. B. Thorborn; subject, Care and Feeding of Stock. This was an able paper and showed that Mr. Thorborn, though a young man, was well trained in his profession and has a happy faculty of expressing his views. After the reading quite a lively discussion was enjoyed by the audience.

An essay, Do we as Farmers and Farmers' Families do all we can to Promote and Elevate our calling?—by Mrs. Amanda Gunnison, of North Lansing, and an address on the Political and Moral Responsibility of the Farmer, by J. T. Bullen, of Aurelius, were followed by interesting discussions.

How to Select a Sound Horse, by Prof. E. A. A. Carpenter, of the Agricultural College, was the first paper in the afternoon. This brought out many questions by farmers and other horse-owners.

Dr. Z. S. Huston of Leroy gave a paper on Education.

The essay and speaking were all good and an intellectual feast was enjoyed and these two days will long be remembered by the citizens of Williamston.

It was then voted that the chairman appoint a committee of five to arrange for the next farmers institute.

The usual compliment of thanks were voted to the M. E. Society the Music and the citizens who had so generously in every way aided to make the Institute a great success.

ELLIOT H. ANGELL.

The School Question.

Another objection to our present system of supervision is; that our examining officers have no direct means of ascertaining the qualification of teachers; by visiting their schools, and seeing for themselves, what kind of work is being done there. Much good may be done by one qualified for the business; in giving suggestions to inexperienced teachers, and words of encouragement and commendation to their pupils. Again with this system, experience and success in teaching, count for little or nothing, in the matter of obtaining a license. If an applicant comes up to the required standard of book education, fixed by the State superintendent, he is rejected and some high school Miss or Mr. with no experience, and perhaps with little judgment, that has been put through the hot bed system of high school examining takes his place. As a general rule, our high school products do not make the best teachers for our rural schools; they have not been educated too well, but many times too much. They have studied the higher branches that we do not need to have taught, and neglected the common branches that we do need. Many that can fill the blackboard with algebraic quail tracts and formulas, are poor spellers, poor readers, and still poorer writers, and would not be able to give a clear solution of the rule of simple subtraction, so that a child could understand it. They are therefore poorly qualified to teach these branches so essential in our rural schools, and as a consequence they are too much neglected. Still our boys and girls think they can not qualify themselves for teaching, without passing a few terms at a high school, or academy; there they too often take up the higher branches and neglect the lower. Our common schools should educate our common school teachers in all that needs to be taught there; they should give to every child, an opportunity to acquire a good practical education to fit them for the ordinary business of life, free of cost to themselves, and I believe the people are willing to pay taxes for this purpose. This boosts them onto the main branches of the great tree of human knowledge. Now if they want to go higher let them climb for it, as many of those whose names stand highest on the roll of fame have done before them. If they have the genuine grit that leads to success in life, or, in superior womanhood, they will do it, if not there is but little use in boosting them higher.

The boy that has the "grit" in him,
In spite of low condition,
Will to the surface rise and swim,
And find his true position.

A. H. STODDARD.

Pomona Grange Meeting.

Cass county Pomona Grange, No. 20, held their annual meeting in Goodwin's hall, at Cassopolis on the 9th of January, 1884, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and other business pertaining to the Order. The day was all that could be desired and the roads good which brought out a good attendance of well disposed members. The sisters of the Order came with baskets well filled with provisions, and at high noon they with one accord converted the hall into a dining room by spreading a bountiful table of which we did all eat and were filled. After dinner the Worthy Master, Abram Miller, called to order. After receiving several new

members they proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year:

- M. J. Guard, of Volinia, was elected Master.
- Abram Miller, Dowagiac, Overseer.
- Jno. Barber, Ontawa, Lecturer.
- Bina Wiley, of Lagrange, Secretary.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

I was much interested in the communication of Brother Mason in the last VISITOR as to co-operative life insurance it is a good convincing article. Our Michigan Patrons Aid Society is just what we Grangers need and I hope it will be well "patronized." It is one of the best.

I saw a good deal last spring about the White Elephant potato in the Postal Jottings. How have they behaved the last season? I had some planted and they out-yielded the Burbank fully one-third, and were very much better quality at digging time. They are somewhat rough, but it seems to me they are the potato for medium late market.

C. K. CARPENTER.

Orion, January 23d.

Agricultural Report for 1883 and '84 will be along sometime in 1885. What absurdity! As well might the farmer attempt with profit to harvest the wheat crop of 1883 '84 in the harvest of 1885. Too many venial and learned fools at Washington, that do not appreciate the hand that feeds them. Men without foresight or intelligent appreciation of our greatest industry—agriculture. We see legislation, that publishes an agricultural report two years after the proper time for publication! These reports should be published for the benefit of the present generation. — A GRANGER.

It is useless to hope for competition on railroads. So let Congress show their respect for the rights of the people by fixing the rate of fare of the Union and Central Pacific railroads, and also all other railroads going to the Pacific coast, at two cents per mile. Call these roads to an account, and what lands they are trying to seize in their unjust grasp, let them be returned to the people. The question that stands out more prominently than any other to day, before the American people: Is the railroad or the people the government?—the people if they will it; if not, the monopolies they have created. — A PATRON.

Kalamazoo, Feb. 1, 1884.

Bro. Cobb:—You have started out with the new year well, and are redeeming your promise of making the VISITOR more interesting in the future. The last number was brim full of excellent reading matter. The paper is highly commended by those outside the gate. I give new subscribers the benefit of the commission you offer, and furnish them with the paper for 34 cents; 26 numbers of a 48-column paper full of important information! Why, that's cheaper than wheat at 85 cents per bushel! Send or hand in your 34 cents and get a paper containing more valuable information for the farmer than any other published in Michigan or elsewhere. Some claim they cannot afford it, they take so many political papers; and some might have added, their tobacco costs so much. To such I would say: Go without your tobacco until you save the price of the VISITOR; better store your minds with the knowledge it imparts than dottle your bodies with the vile stuff and saturate your clothing with its offensive odor. Paw Paw, Jan. 23. d. w.

Cortland Hill's truthful expose of the demoralizing influence of the inordinate love of money and its corrupt use in our elections, its malign influence in our so-called courts of justice, should be a prolific source of alarm to every honest citizen who loves his country and her free institutions. Money controls both the old political parties, congress and our State legislatures. It has crushed out nearly all our honest brains men from the American senate and filled their places with unscrupulous millionaires, representative monopolists, who have no respect or just regard for the rights of the toiling, tax-ridden masses. The election of Palmer in this State and Payne in Ohio should awaken the people to the danger and arouse them to action. We believe the only just hope of reform is in the organization of a new party composed of the farmers, mechanics and laboring men, pledged to support none but competent, honorable men to office, who will faithfully administer the government in the interest of and for the good of the people, instead of partisan monopolists. Please give us your remedy, Brother Hill, and others who admit the growing evils which permeate the entire body politic. Dowagiac. REFORMER.

Bro. Cobb: The branch County Pomona Grange held a rousing meeting at Gilead hall yesterday the 17th which was chuck full of good things from its opening at 10 A. M. until its close at near 5 P. M. But I will not attempt a description and will only say your valuable time and space with that which is of greatest importance to every farmer in Michigan whether a Patron or not. That to which we refer is the preamble and resolutions touching the plaster question which I herewith submit, and which were unanimously adopted

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next meeting of St. Joseph County Pomona Grange will be held at White Pigeon Grange Hall Feb. 7th. All 4th degree members are cordially invited to attend.
M. A. YAUNEY, Sec. Centreville, Mich., Jan. 23, 1884.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the Allegan county Pomona Grange held at the Grange hall, in the village of Wayland, on Thursday, the 14th day of February, 1884, at 10 o'clock, a. m. We hope there will be a full attendance of the Patrons of Allegan county.
W. R. OLDS, Master.

A special meeting of Washtenaw County Pomona Grange will be held at Ypsilanti Grange Hall Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1884, at 10 A. M. All fourth degree members are invited. Conferring the fifth degree will take place in the evening.
J. EVERETT SMITH, Sec. Ypsilanti, Jan. 25, 1884.

The next regular meeting of Lenawee county Grange, No. 15, will be held in Workingmen's Hall, in the city of Adrian, Thursday, Feb. 14th, at 10 A. M. A good programme will be presented after the election of officers. A full attendance of Patrons is desired.
Geo. L. MOORE, Sec. Medina, Jan. 21, 1884.

The next meeting of Shiawassee county Pomona Grange, No. 31 will convene with Burns Grange on Tuesday, February 12, 1884.

PROGRAM.

- 1st. Opening the Grange in the 4th degree.
- Address of welcome by E. S. Burnett of Burns Grange.
- Response by A. B. Crane, of Hazel Green Grange.
- Music.
- Reading minutes of previous meeting.
- Reports of Standing Committees.
- Reports from the State Grange by Sister E. G. Willoughby, of Hazel Green Grange, and M. L. Stevens, of Perry Grange.
- Music.
- Miscellaneous business.
- Adjourn for tea.

EVENING SESSION.

Call to order at 7 o'clock, sharp.
Open with music.
Discussion of the following question:
Resolved That a protective tariff is for the best interest of the American people.
Opened by D. D. Culver, of Laingsburg Grange.
Reply by Chester Clough, of Burns Grange.

All 4th degree members are invited to attend.
Respectfully,
L. S. GOODALE, Sec. Henderson, Jan. 17, 1883.

Clinton County Pomona Grange, No. 25, P. H. will hold its next meeting at the hall of Bengal Grange, on Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 1884, commencing at 10:30 o'clock, a. m. Subject for discussion, Does Protection Protect? The lecturers of Subordinate Granges are especially requested to be present.
All members of the Order are invited.
HENRY N. WEBB, Sec. DeWitt, Jan. 14th, 1884.

The next regular session of the Barry county Pomona Grange will be held at Johnston Grange hall the 4th Friday, the 22d day of February, at 10:30 A. M. with the following program of exercises:
1st. Opening.
2. Address of welcome by George Sheffield and response by Worthy Master Stone.
3rd. The unfinished program of last meeting. Corn Culture, Hon. A. C. Towne.
Are Farmers Extravagant? A. Parker.
AFTERNOON SESSION.

- 4th. Reports from Subordinate Granges.
- 5th. Something musical. Frank Brainard, Elgar Anson.
- 6th. Select reading, Mrs. Helen Brainard.
- 7th. Is the present School system raising the Standard of schools and teachers, Will Otis.
- 8th. Recitation, The Deacon's Courtship, Orab Parker.

The exercises will be plentifully interspersed with singing, and after the reading of each paper time will be given for discussion in which all may participate.
MRS. NOMIE SLAWSON. Banfield, Mich., Jan. 22, 1884.

An adjourned meeting of Newaygo county Pomona Grange, No. 11, will be held at the Ensey Grange hall, Wednesday and Thursday, February 20th and 21st, and in addition to the work left over at the last meeting, the following essays at topics will be presented for discussion:
1. Is the "License Law" of this State in Keeping with the "Civilization of the Age?" Essay by Mrs. Wm. Hillman?
Why Cannot Farmers Secure the Legislation they Ask for? N. McCullum.
3. Why are there so many Localities that are not able to Organize and maintain a Successful Grange? L. E. Wright.
5. Can we Organize and Maintain a Successful County Fair under the auspices and Directions of the County Grange? N. Smith.

A good attendance may be confidently expected from the members of the Order, and also from our brother farmers who are not members, for an open and general discussion of subjects pertaining to our welfare as farmers and citizens. And we promise you one and all, a kind and cordial greeting, from the warm hearts and earnest working friends at Ensey.
We hope to find officers, members, hall, everything ready promptly at the time for active, efficient work. We have all and more than we can do, and not a moment should be lost for want of preparation. The Patrons of Newaygo county have shown themselves efficient scholars, but we must remember that our school has just commenced, and we have much yet to learn.
M. W. SCOTT, Lecturer county Grange.

Oakland county Jan. 19th. 1884.

Among the notable bridges of the world is the one of Lauggang, China. It crosses an arm of the China Sea. This structure is some five miles long, and has not less than 300 arches. Over the pillar of each arch reclines a lion made out of a single block of marble, and yet twenty-one feet long. The roadway of this bridge is seventy feet wide.

—A Georgia farmer bought a grand piano for his daughter. This house is small, and to economize room, the lower part between the kitchen and the parlor was cut out, and the long end of the piano stuck through. Priscilla now sits at the keyboard, singing, "Who will care for mother now?" and the mother rolls out doughnuts on the other end of the piano in the kitchen.
—Louisville Courier Journal.

Communications.

ALL THINGS CHANGE.

Read at Montcalm Grange No. 318.]

DR. B. S. LINCOLN.

Spring came, And nature awoke; From the earth New life burst forth In myriad forms: A thousand plants appeared with tiny roots, That from the warm moist earth, With ever open mouths, Drank food and grew, Of innocency and purity And sweet simplicity; But, while we look, Trips by, the laughing, Playful, careless youth Rejoicing in the thought "That manhood's years are near at hand," Or, "soon a woman shall I be!" Alas! poor dreamer, 'tis too true; Full soon must you go forth To toil and battle with the world, And fall perhaps, before temptation, Or, if well armed With righteousness, Stand victorious—the radiant blossom From which shall come The perfect fruit—good deeds well done; And ripened sheaves, rich stores in heaven, And then the ripened age, How soon it doth appear With its crown of silver hair And stores of wisdom That no pearls can buy.

Oh! man beware; Guard well the human life Lost frosts of Spring Destroy the tender plant; Summer blight, the precious bloom; Or the cruel ravenous worm,— 'Tis such that lurks within the still; And the golden fruit Be rotten at the core. Ye mothers, guard well the little ones That in their cradles lie, 'Tis yours to start their course aright, Within the ways of life: Let not their hearts, their minds, Their forms be bent But start and train them Straight, and good, and true. And ye fathers Be not idle lookers on To censure, or advise, But act an equal part; Help curb the wayward, wifful one From avarice and pride,— Those frosts that come in Spring; And ever wiser through thought, and study grow. That as you teach and preach, So is your life and heart: Cease not your tender care Until they are strong and sure In ways of truth and right, And yet withal, relax thy hold With care, as they older grow, That they may learn to judge, And act for self when needs arise. To you, oh! teachers much is given Of precious life That you may make or mar; Be patient then, be active, earnest, Nor fear to do what seemeth right, Though thy castle falls and dooms thee An exile thence to ever be.

Oh! man, "You are your brother's keeper," Then keep, and guard, and watch him well. Nor'er sit still and see him suffer From ignorance, or vice, or sin, But rise and help, or aid and save him From disbelief, that awful blight, Strong drink that ravenous worm And discontent that prays on age, And taints at last the purest heart; At length with you "will all be well!"

And most of all, Young man, young woman To self you owe To choose your path aright, And let it be that straight and narrow way. Through that little wicket gate To Paradise and endless joy. Be true to God; Revere thy conscience as thy king; Do right, because 'tis right Thought to thy poor mind It may not seem to give The greatest good to all mankind; Act not in haste, judge true; Consider well each deed you do Before 'tis done and 'tis too late:

Let wisdom ever be thy guide, And by her choose thy farm, And all that there yields wealth, And happiness and future good;— The seed to sow, the faint to grow, The beasts to keep, the coals to buy, The papers and the books to read, Thy friends and more important, If I am to be aright, thy wife, A friend, and even more, a part, And parcel of thyself.

Oh! yes; Fair misses' you, need a guide, In wisdom quite as much as we, Not all mistakes are made by men,— A ill in your life there's many a chance To choose the right or wrong,— The good and bad, and thus to err,— And when you wed, You'll show you are wise By choosing as your mate A man that's free from vice, And skilled in industry. And all you wedded pairs Keep with you always The two hearts,—the one, 'Tis bear, the other 'tis forbear: Thus, my dear sky Ne'er be'er cast with clouds And storms arise within the married life. Let those who have reached Their Autumn time, Who are ripe in years, Be rich in faith, Look forth with hope,

Not back with grief, and pain, and deep remorse, And smile upon the younger ones, And plainly prove by word or deed That all Life's changes; On those that live for truth and right, And for the best, And bring with them a rich reward.

Even as the little plant, or child was born and grew, And through progressive change From Spring to Autumn passed, So has the Grange; Once 'twas weak and scarce could creep; It gained in strength, and fame and friends, And the world saw, but heeded not; Yet it is strong, and makes its presence manifest,

And it can say To those who try To reach ambitious goals, Yet tread the farmer's Neath their feet, "Hear one, grant my demands, Or loose my vote; Step down and out; Make way for better men and parish." All demagogues must die, Monopolites give way, And honest upright men Shall steer the ship of state, And changed from day to day. How often have we seen The corn changed to the ear, And still move wonderful, To the golden ear Of ripening corn.

Even so each little plant From embryo did change To blade, to blossom And then to ripening fruit Or golden grain; And, as the little leaves open out Until the plant matured, And bore its bloom of regal hue: So grow the Spring To rich maturity, And Summer was; And, as the lovely bloom, Through an unborn mystic art Bequeathed by its mother earth, Changed to the magic seal, With future life and wonder R ethly fraught; So Summer changed, And Autumn is,— With harvest moons, And winnings mild and fair, And fragrant breath From ripened fruit, And richly laden bee; With haleyon days, And mornings draped With frostwork treasury, And sound of falling nuts, And dropping leaves, And shattering squirrel, Glad feasting where-soever The eye doth turn.

Thus, like the plant The years unfold And change to a year's youth To full maturity, and ripened age And perfection; Even as men change, And all that men have done, ends. In art, or works, In thoughts, or deeds,— Science, or chat Which science brings In civil life Or social bonds of brotherhood.

The little babe That coos upon its mother's breast, Or creeps upon the floor,— A tiny wraddled, To whom the world Is all, an unsolved mystery. In scarce a day Is a laughing, prattling child,— A biped now, and flies Where'er there is mischief To be had or made; The amusing girl or boy Soon takes its place, Glad in the grace Past rocks, through storms To havens safe and fair.

To those who do attend And heed its commands, The Grange will give instruction In household arts, And care of farms and stock, And wisdom's ways, Statesmanship, Economy, And all that makes useful men, And women true and fair, A glorious society! And in these ripened Autumn days Another change we make,— Another upward step, we trust, Within this Granger way, Unto a height more free and fair: Whence we may gain New strength for future work:— And catch, anon Wider views of social life, Logic and poetic art: And changes, As the fortnights come and go, To higher ripeness, And purification.

Socialism and Communism.

Editor Grange Visitor:—I see a great deal in the VISITOR that I agree with, but I am opposed to its frequent "slurs" upon socialists and communists, the writers having evidently obtained their ideas from what Greeley termed the "Satanic press," the same press that is hostile to the Grange, but devoted to monopolies and combinations of capital. The common idea of a socialist or communist, derived from such sources is, that he is little better than an outlaw longing and striving for a "divide" of the existing wealth of the country. Nothing could be more false. Not a word was ever uttered by a socialist to that effect, and nothing of the sort can be found in their publications. A socialist is simply a re-

former of society. He is at war with existing usages that give to over-gorved individuals and corporations the greater share of what labor creates either on the farm or in the factory. He would reorganize society so that there shall be an equitable partnership between capital and labor, with abundance of work, and wages to correspond with the work. The socialist is a thorough co-operator, and it is his aim to abolish poverty, vice, and "trampism" through better industrial conditions. He knows that any "divide," even if possible, would remedy nothing, and be fatal to progress. The Grange itself, without knowing it, is socialistic. It is a co-operative and reformatory institution. It is at war with the usurpations and plunderings of giant corporations. It is dividing means to get rid of the exactions of individuals and classes who want something for nothing; for this getting of something for nothing, through specious frauds, is what has created our dominant money power, which is now swallowing up everything. The socialist works on similar lines to the Patrons, but he has broader views, the result of his labor experiences in the mines, factories, railroads, and other plundering institutions. He aims at security for the welfare of himself and family, which he cannot have under the present industrial system. He desires a better living, and better opportunities for the development of his higher faculties. He sees that our social divisions doom the mere wage workers to hereditary class servitude, as is seen in all history, and is apparent everywhere to-day. This is the main object of the socialists, but there are incidental reforms advocated by many socialists, and I send herewith a pamphlet which will give you a better idea of industrial socialism than you will get from the "Satanic press."

J. F. BRAY.

Protective Tariffs vs. the Farmers' Interests. The recent movements among the leading advocates of protection, and especially of those representing the Pennsylvania "idea" in politics—the Randalls, Kelleys, et al., should awaken the sharp attention of farmers throughout the country. The revenue from customs duties and stamp duties has become so great, that, notwithstanding the lavish and extravagant appropriations of Congress for every conceivable purpose during the last few years, and the enormous payments upon the public debt, hitherto unexampled in the history of nations, it can no longer be used, hence the necessity is upon us for a large reduction in these duties. Just as soon as the protected monopolists saw the question of reduction must be met, they at once put their heads together to advise plans for bringing about the reduction in such manner as to bring whatever burden may result, upon other shoulders than their own.

Thus we see the Kelleys and Randalls at once come out with the scheme to abolish the tax upon tobacco and whiskey, but upon finding that the country would not endorse this, they now come forward with the brilliant scheme, looking to the removal of the duties upon sugar, which now bring into the national treasury fifty million dollars annually, and to give the scheme a boom, and to delude the credulous farmer, they are filling the newspapers with any amount of nonsensical twaddle, about the beauties of a free breakfast table, etc. It is very easy to get at the "true inwardness" of this scheme. If the sugar duties are removed they think a sufficient reduction will be secured without interfering with the spoils of the New England and Pennsylvania beneficiaries. Indeed, those very patriotic people are willing to sugar coat this pill still further by voting our home sugar produces a bounty, to be paid from the National treasury.

Let us look at this point from a correct point of view. It is safe to say that sugar is the only agricultural product of our country that is now at all benefited by the tariff duties. We import nine-tenths of all the sugar consumed in this country, and produce but one-tenth. The import duties upon the nine-tenths amounts to fifty millions of dollars a year, which enhances the value of the home production five millions of dollars, which it is fair to presume the home producer receives the benefit of. So that in the aggregate our sugar costs us fifty-five million dollars more yearly than would be the case were the duties stricken off, but of this the National treasury gets fifty millions and the farmer five millions. Let us call upon Mr. Randall and Mr. Kelly and see how it is in Pennsylvania. The tariff compels the home consumers of iron, steel, etc., (which is the Pennsylvanian interest,) to pay one hundred and fifty millions yearly, more than he would be called upon to pay, were the duties removed. Thirty millions of this only finds its way to the National Treasury. The enormous sum of one hundred and twenty mil-

lions going directly into the pockets of the protected iron manufacturers, and very nearly the entire amount is diverted from its rightful place, the pockets of the farmers. Now, let us call over in New England and see how it is there. We find that the consumers of cotton and woolen goods pay duties to the amount of one hundred and forty-nine million dollars yearly, less than forty-four millions of which reach the National Treasury, one hundred and five millions going directly into the pockets of the protected manufacturer, and as before, out of the pockets of the farmers.

Would it not be more sensible to remove the duties upon the Pennsylvania and New England products, which would only divert from the treasury seventy-four million dollars, but would save to the consumers three hundred millions, than it will be to remove the duties upon sugar, which would divert fifty millions from the treasury and only remove fifty-five millions from the shoulders of the consumers.

True, it is sought to delude the farmer into the belief that the duty on wool is beneficial to him by enhancing the price of his product. But this is misleading. The wool imported to suit the home deficiency is of a quality which we do not produce, and therefore does not come in to direct competition with the home product. The average price of wool in New York for the last five years (under protection) has been 34.03 for the last five years of free trade, 55 to 60. The average price in New York was 35.05 or three per cent higher under free trade than under protection, and we had more sheep in Michigan in 1860 than we have to-day, and relatively more in the whole country.

Again it is said that the protective tariff enables the laborer to obtain higher wages, by affording him protection against the pauper labor of Europe. It is sufficient to answer, the tariff laws raise no barrier whatever against the free importation of pauper laborers from all the world.

Before ringing many changes upon the "free breakfast table" key, it would be well to strike off the present duty of 45 to 50 per cent levied upon the cup and saucer and all other earthen ware used upon the breakfast table, the 40 to 110 per cent duty upon the glass ware, the 35 per cent duty upon table cutlery, your knives and forks, the 34 to 96 per cent levied upon your sauces and spices, 25 to 60 per cent upon the salt you use, the 50 per cent upon your table cloths and napkins, the 45 to 76 per cent upon the carpets which covers your breakfast room floor, and many other things which aggregate many times the enhanced cost of our sugar.

Let us commence at the root of the evil, and lop off, where it will help the farmer and the tolling masses and compel the favored few to have some share of the burdens, instead of as now, fattening at the public expense.

W. R. C.

The Common School System. Editor Grange Visitor:—The majority of our scholars must depend on the country schools for their education.

How important then the question of bettering our common school system. Thus it seems the most important question now being agitated in the VISITOR. We, with Bro. Stoddard fear that education like property has a tendency to concentrate in the hands of the few. It is easy to prove that we have laws that assist the scheming few in their mad efforts to monopolize all the profits arising from an exchange of products. As yet we do not think the laws governing and providing for our common schools favor to any great extent the concentration of education. As the concentration of property goes on, of course those who are not able to give their children even a common school education are on the increase.

Allow the causes now at work in our country uninterrupted sway for the coming century and our people will be divided into two classes, the wealthy and educated few. The poor and ignorant many; or if you please masters and slaves. Jefferson's declaration, that all men are created equal, with certain God given rights will have been proven a lie and our free institutions a failure. With education generally diffused among the people, we shall be able to take care of our property rights and thus prevent unborn millions from becoming the same as bonded slaves. In other words if we desire to make our free institutions still more free, and transmit them to posterity we must educate.

In our first article on this subject we suggested some changes in the school law that we believe would make education more general, good scholars more numerous, giving us a larger number of teachers to select from, at the same time reduce wages and improve our schools. We are glad Bro. Hodgman does not find fault with the changes we suggested, only thinks they will not

hit the point he is aiming at. Perhaps not. If he will state what changes he would make that he thinks will hit, no doubt we can agree. In our county, (St. Joseph,) the county superintendent gave good satisfaction and our schools were improving. We considered it a step backward when that law was repealed and town superintendents provided for. We had a competent man, one whose whole heart was in his work for the position. If we have town superintendents, a county superintendent or a board of examiners, in either case everything depends on our being able to get honest and competent men to fill the office. Personally we believe the cheapest plan and as good as any would be to have one man to oversee the schools of a county. He, to be appointed by the board of supervisors to serve the same length of time as other county officers. Require him by law to visit each school once a quarter paying him by the day.

More on this subject as the spirit moves us. DIRECTOR. Fredonia, the first station south on the Alleghany Valley road, is in direct contrast with Dunkirk, being an elegant, beautiful town, and the location of one of the six State Normal schools. The scenery too, is in direct contrast with that from Buffalo to Dunkirk. There you pass a long stretch of land, closely hugging the shore of the lake, with the exception of a few hills or hillocks perfectly level and clear, broad rivers, floating so peacefully upon, then you pass wild rushing streams tumbling down the hill side, fringed with pine and hemlock and mossy nooks, where shade and sunlight play hide and seek. The grade gradually rises until you obtain a birdseye view of the lake in the distance, with soft fleecy clouds hanging low on the sky bound line and the beautiful valley between, dotted over with farmhouses, and over all the sun shining in resplendent glory. An hour's ride amid such grand inspiring scenery left us in the best of spirits at the home of our friends Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Lord, the fortunate possessors of Sinclairville Stock farm, where we received a hearty welcome. Mr. and Mrs. Lord are representative people of Chautauque county and are leading spirits in all movements organized for the advancement and intellectual culture of the farmer. Their home is a model of order and neatness, their farm and stock show the result of skillful business talent and the freedom and cordiality of Mr. Lord and Lady, together with the irrepressible wit and humor of My Lady, render them a charming host and hostess. Hospitality is dispensed in Lordly style, but the atmosphere of kindness which floats through the whole house, renders the guest perfectly at ease.

Mr. Lord has made several trips to Holland each year increasing his importation of Holstein cattle, combining pleasure and profit, in his knowledge of the old world, and in establishing an extensive trade in this breed of cattle and his large sales evince his skill and good judgment in the selection of cattle in their native country. From the time of his arrival from Holland, the 28th of June, to the last of Nov. he had sold eighteen thousand dollars worth of Holsteins, distributing them at various points from Maine to Texas. His sales include "Lord's Jumbo" a winner of sweepstakes in Holland for twenty five hundred dollars, and "Jennie B. 2nd" a cow with a record of eighty-seven and a half pounds of milk in a single day, two thousand three hundred and eighty-seven and a half pounds in April on dry feed alone, eighteen and a half pounds butter in seven days, this cow was sold for fifteen hundred dollars. He has in his herd the wonderful cow "Hemming," with a day's record of ninety-nine pounds of milk, said to be at the time of purchase, the best cow in Holland. This cow is now valued at five thousand dollars. She is a noble specimen of this noble breed. Her yearling son, "Barrington" valued at three thousand dollars, a model of perfection and beauty, is at the head of the herd. These two animals were purchased in the city of Horne, on the sea coast, and it was only by offering a round sum that they were obtained, as the owner of Hemming after a two year's search, had reached the height of his ambition, viz: to be the possessor of the best cow in Holland. "Trintye" another cow in the herd, has a record of eighty-five pounds milk in a day. She won the sweepstake prize at Ghent, Belgium, as giving the most and best milk of any cow on exhibition.

The real merits of the Holsteins, as a breed, are fast becoming apparent to the American people, and the time is not far distant when we must depend on our home supply, as buyers from Italy, Germany, France, Russia, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, and many importers from our own country, annually visit the Netherlands. According to the census of 1872 there were but 1,337,000 head of cattle in all Netherlands. The land being low and

marshy is peculiarly adapted to grazing, and from time immemorial the trade of the people has been to feed cattle. About a century and a half before our era, the people known as the Batavi came out of Hesse and settled down between the Rhine and Waal, neighbors to the Frisians who occupied the country north of the Rhine to the Elbe. The Batavi and Frisians were similar in taste and habits, worshipping the sun and moon in consecrated woods, clothing themselves with skins and living by fishing, hunting, and pasturing cattle. The Frisians were attacked by the Romans and compelled to pay a tribute of ox-hides and horns. The chief agricultural products of Holland are butter and cheese, although the cereals are grown to some extent. In the year 1873 nearly two and a half million pounds sterling worth of butter and cheese, were exported, and in the same year, from the province and neighborhood of Harlem, tulip and hyacinth bulbs to the amount of thirty-seven thousand five hundred pounds sterling. Fruit is abundant, and in some provinces much attention is paid to bees. Windmills are the motive power for machinery, although steam power is being introduced. There are many historic wonders in Holland. Among them, the tower at Groningen, three hundred and thirty-three feet high, commenced in the year 1469. This was thirteen years in building and was erected as an observatory in the time of war. The foundation consists of layers of cow-hides overlapping each other several feet deep. On account of the spongy nature of the soil this is the only sure foundation for a heavy structure. The tower is built of heavy stone and the walls at the bottom are nine feet three inches thick. A clock was placed in the tower in the year 1865. It also contains a chime of forty bells, some of them weighing twenty-two tons. Three of the largest bells were stolen from the tower in Appingdam, a large town on the sea coast sixteen miles away, and safely lodged in this tower before they were missed. Standing there so tall and straight it has been a mark for the lightning's shaft, having been struck three times, first in 1565, again in 1821, when the timbers were burned, and again in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Lord are richly favored in having a home but ten miles from Chautauque, the famous intellectual and recreative resort on Lake Chautauque, a beautiful body of water eighteen miles long and two miles wide, resembling the St. Lawrence in color and lying nearer the sky than any body of water of equal size in the State, being seven hundred and thirty feet above Lake Erie, and thirteen hundred feet above the ocean.

About ten years ago a Methodist camp meeting was held at Farepoint near Chautauque, when some rich men discoursing of the possibilities of the future, put their lands and money to the work, and the result is a grand Union park, of nearly all the evangelical denominations containing one hundred and thirty-six acres, and more than six hundred castles and cottages. The Baptists have a resort at Point Chautauque on the opposite shore of the lake. The Sunday school assembly, was organized eight years ago and its success is due in a great measure to the untiring labors of the president, Lewis Miller, Esq., of Akron, Ohio. He first recommended the holding of a S. S. assembly in a grove, and his arguments overcame DeVincent's objection to the scheme, fearing it might assume the form of a S. S. camp meeting. It was Mr. Miller who recommended Chautauque as the proper place for the assembly for Normal work, which for years had been a cherished plan of Dr. Vincent's. The assembly convenes in August, and continues three weeks in session. Season and day tickets are sold except on the Sabbath, when the gates are closed.

The Chautauque Assembly idea, is a school not a camp meeting. A grand amphitheater capable of seating five thousand people has been erected. A children's temple has also been built, where they enjoy the instructions of the learned DeVincent, and the humorous but earnest labors of the celebrated crayon artist, Prof. Baird. The original idea of Chautauque was Sunday school training, but as a result of the congregation of such talent, as annually assemblies there, educational societies have been formed in intimate relation with Sunday school work, viz: The School of Languages, The Teachers' Retreat, and The Scientific Lectures. The Chautauque Literary and Scientific Circle, is one of the most recently organized societies, having been in existence but three years, and already numbering thirty thousand members embracing in its charmed circle, even far off India.

This organization was so fortunate as to secure Dr. Vincent as President, and to this fact may be attributed very largely its success. The circle is fast becoming one of the greatest advantages of the present age, giving any person an opportunity of obtaining a

Literary and scientific education at their own home.

The course of study prescribed by the circle embraces a period of four years, and may be prosecuted alone or in connection with an established circle, while the expenses are but an annual fee of fifty cents.

The jubileesingers for the past two years, have been in attendance, and held their vast audiences entranced with their sweet, plaintive music, and aside from this a chorus of two hundred voices was organized.

Among the eminent lecturers, were the venerable Dr. Schaff, the Ulysses of theological learning and literature, Schuyler Colfax, John B. Gough, Edward Everett Hale, Dr. Vincent, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Foster and Miss Willard.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, came to a definite organization at Chautauqua, in August 1874, although it was first begun during the crusade in Ohio the winter previous.

Chautauqua has no rival for affording facilities for reunions, and many colleges and societies are availing themselves of these privileges. One of the red letter days of Chautauqua is the reunion of the Christian and Sanitary commission and army chaplains.

Howell, Mich.

If We Want to Accomplish Our Objects We Must Practice What We Preach.

There is nothing more discouraging to a certain class of people who have labored hard, and have spent time and money in trying to arouse and educate the people, to a realizing sense of the grip of monopolies on their labor, and the necessity of farmers an others interested, in uniting in the election of men, who have proved themselves true to the reforms so much desired;

and some holding prominent positions and strongly advocating reforms when an opportunity arises by which they can assist in the election to office of men who represent their wishes and desires, to see these reformers vote for and work to elect men who are directly opposed to any reforms just because they belong to their party.

we must practice in these things what we preach and advocate, or we can never accomplish the desired reform. To talk one thing as a necessity, to acknowledge what is right and best to do, and then practice exactly the contrary is not only inconsistent, but it is childlike.

The San Francisco Call says there is no seaport in the country so utterly defenseless as San Francisco. Let us have harbor defenses—topedes, if they are the best, but some kind of defense. In case of war any of the first-class war ships of England or Germany, or even so small a power as Chile, could lay this city in ashes in twenty-four hours.

Correspondence.

Lapeer County Pomona Grange.

Bro. Cobb.—The annual meeting of Lapeer county Pomona Grange, No. 29, was held with North Branch Grange, 607 on Thursday, Jan. 10th, and was quite an interesting session.

There was a public meeting Wednesday eve at which the officers of the District and Cleon Granges were installed after which there were essays, select readings, impromptu speeches, all of which were well received.

Bro. Cobb, it would almost make you feel proud to hear the comments on the January number. We hope your expectations will be realized this year by having an increased number of subscribers.

Wm. A. MONTGOMERY, Mariette, Jan. 16th 1884

A Happy Social Event.

Editor Visitor.—On the evening of December 27 about 150 invited guests assembled at the residence of Hon. Thos. Mars, to attend the marriage of their daughter Imogene to Oliver A. LaCrone. It was an event of more than common interest as attested by the large circle of relatives and friends in attendance.

The following is the annual report of Colon Grange, No. 215, as submitted by the Secretary for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1883.

I have received during the year \$131.45, \$27.60 having been paid for fees, and \$103.85 for dues. Have paid Treasurer the whole amount. There is yet due the Grange from members in good standing, \$2.70 from members not in good standing, \$4.30 from suspended members \$8.00, making a total of \$15.00.

Bro. Cobb.—The annual meeting of District Grange, No. 21 was held with Cleon Grange, Tuesday and Wednesday the 8th and 9th. The election of officers took place the afternoon of Wednesday. James D. McDiarmid of Pleasanton, was elected Master, and H. A. Damill, of Marilla, Secretary.

committees drew out some very interesting discussions, especially those on Education and Co-Operation. A resolution was adopted to send for one hundred copies of the GRANGE VISITOR to be circulated through the District for three months.

There was a public meeting Wednesday eve at which the officers of the District and Cleon Granges were installed after which there were essays, select readings, impromptu speeches, all of which were well received.

Capital Grange donated \$80 to the brothers who were burnt out during the State Grange meeting. We had a Christmas tree Christmas night. Just to please the little folks and it was said that the Grange tree was the best one in the neighborhood Lansing this year.

Bro. Cobb.—Perhaps a few words from this part of the vineyard, although feebly expressed, may be welcomed with interest by a few of the many readers of the VISITOR.

Lake Shore Grange, No. 655 was organized on the 5th day of last April Bro. Holbrook officiating. We commenced the battle with 43 charter members and as we are in the midst of opposition our membership has not increased as rapidly as we hoped, but we are increasing in knowledge and brotherly love, and good will toward each other prevail throughout the Grange.

Bro. Holbrook visited us a few weeks ago, and gave a public address and with an extra session in the evening, we had a jolly good time.

Bro. Cobb: Enclosed find stamps for the VISITOR for one year. It seems to me I cannot get along without it. I always turn to the postal jottings first to hear from all parts of the State.

The Grange element is strong in California. I met with Patrons every day in my travels and I am on the road most of the time. I have not met with the Grange here as their meetings are held in the afternoon.

J. L. BEGGS, Sec. Flower Creek, Mich., January 14, 1884.

Bro. Cobb—Branch County Pomona Grange held its annual meeting in Coldwater Grange hall, commencing Wednesday Dec. 19, and continuing through the next day.

The only business enterprise conducted by this Grange is dealing in plaster, and the report of the executive committee shows that we have shipped 160 tons the past year, and sold 145 tons, and if the combination offer to give us their plaster, it will make no difference with the patrons of Branch County.

Among the exercises was the report of our delegate to the state Grange reports from all the subordinate Granges, also a paper by Worthy Master H. D. Pessell, giving a review of the work accomplished by Pomona Grange; a recitation by Mrs. E. N. Treat, of Coldwater Grange, giving her experience in getting ready to go to "Boston."

Under the head of "Reception to Mrs. Matthew Arnold and Daughter," by Mrs. L. Z. Leiter at her residence in Washington, the Inter Ocean correspondent gives a glowing description of the Blaine mansion occupied by the Leiters, tells how the guests were received, how Mrs. Leiter and her sister Mrs. Carver were attired, and the ornaments they wore, and that Mrs. Arnold and her daughter were dressed in costly silks and laces.

particular. After the installation of officers, which was ably conducted by Bro. Henry Collins of Clinger Lake, the Grange closed to meet at Gilead on Thursday the 7th. of Jan. 1884.

WALLACE P. WRIGHT, Sec. Coldwater, Mich. Jan. 8, 1884.

Silver Creek Grange No. 644 sends Greeting. This Grange is moving onward in peace and harmony prevailing in our ranks.

We have forty two members. Meetings pleasant and quite well attended. Our Grange has built an addition of 16 feet to this hall making it 16x28 feet, which gives us a very comfortable place to hold our meetings.

Capital Grange donated \$80 to the brothers who were burnt out during the State Grange meeting. We had a Christmas tree Christmas night. Just to please the little folks and it was said that the Grange tree was the best one in the neighborhood Lansing this year.

Bro. Cobb: Enclosed find stamps for the VISITOR for one year. It seems to me I cannot get along without it. I always turn to the postal jottings first to hear from all parts of the State.

The Grange element is strong in California. I met with Patrons every day in my travels and I am on the road most of the time. I have not met with the Grange here as their meetings are held in the afternoon.

How Watch Cases are Made.

It is a fact not generally known that the James Boss' Gold Watch Cases really contain more pure gold than many "solid" gold cases. The demand for these watch cases has led to the manufacture of a very poor grade of solid gold watch cases—low in quality, and deficient in quantity.

I sold two James Boss' Gold Watch Cases thirty years ago, when they first came out, and they are in good condition yet. One of them is carried by a carpenter, Mr. L. W. Deake, of Hutchinson, and only shows the wear in one or two places, the other by Mr. Bowman, of Cunningham, Pa.; and I can produce one or both of these cases at any time.

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 adding hot water, and easily applied by any one.

For sale by paint dealers everywhere for circular containing the twelve beautiful tints. Manufactured only by ALABASTINE CO. M. B. CHURCH, Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Bro. Cobb.—The statement in the last VISITOR that girls are excluded from the Agricultural College, is apt to create a wrong impression. Ladies are not excluded by the management of the college. Many ladies have enjoyed its advantages for a shorter or longer time. Four have graduated. The only exclusion is due to the fact that no accommodations can be furnished them.

Under the head of "Reception to Mrs. Matthew Arnold and Daughter," by Mrs. L. Z. Leiter at her residence in Washington, the Inter Ocean correspondent gives a glowing description of the Blaine mansion occupied by the Leiters, tells how the guests were received, how Mrs. Leiter and her sister Mrs. Carver were attired, and the ornaments they wore, and that Mrs. Arnold and her daughter were dressed in costly silks and laces.

the latter was "a handsome young lady of the brunette type;" but this passage though a touch of the real, is smothered by the profuse description of dresses, the "gloss and glare and glitter," the "rings and things of fine array that the ladies wore.

of the brunette type;" but this passage though a touch of the real, is smothered by the profuse description of dresses, the "gloss and glare and glitter," the "rings and things of fine array that the ladies wore.

Bro. Cobb.—In the address of Worthy Master Luce, before the State Grange, for 1883, he referred to the loss of half a million of dollars, by the farmers of Michigan. No reason, (says he), for this, except the reduction of the tariff on wool. I agree with the Worthy Master as to the loss, but disagree with him, as to the cause.

The actual loss to our grades of wool was removed by Congress, which left a duty of from 20 to 31 per cent, which makes a perfect embargo on the shipping of wool to compete with our goods, and an excuse for a corner on wool was the removing of the small duty of from three to three and one half per cent, which gave the bucket shops the right to bid prices on all the production of the farmer.

ALBERT J. BALLER, Jr. Grand Rapids, January 14, 1884

Greenwood Stock Farm.

A CHOICE LOT OF PURE BRED POLAND CHINA SWINE For Sale at Reasonable Rates. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin. Brooding Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record.

THE CHAMPION OF THE HOMES AGAINST THE SALOONS. "A Mastery Prohibition Paper." THE LEVER The Leading Temperance Journal of the United States. Opposed to license in all its forms.

TEN THOUSAND FARMS in Michigan. For sale by the GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. CO. Sugar maple the principal timber.

The State Agricultural College. This institution is thoroughly equipped, having a large teaching force; also ample facilities for illustration and manipulation including Laboratories, Conservatories, Library, Museum, Classroom Apparatus, also a large and well stocked farm.

Michigan Central Railroad. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE—DECEMBER 9, 1883.

Table with 3 columns: Station, Time, Direction. Rows include Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives, Evening Express, Pacific Express, Mail, Day Express, Night Express, Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives, Mail, Day Express, New York Express, Atlantic Express, Evening Express, Night Express.

ALABASTINE M. B. CHURCH, Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

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Ladies Department.

OLD KITCHEN REVERIES.

Far back in my musings my thoughts have been cast To the cot where the hours of my childhood were passed: I loved all its rooms to the pantry and hall. But that blessed old kitchen was dearer than all.

Rural Life.

The poetry of rural life, as sung by the bards, is seldom appreciated by those who dwell in the country. The beauties as seen by poets are lost on the sturdy farmer; who sees in them only commonplace every day objects.

ible proof that there will be corresponding financial returns. The boys whistle, chew tobacco, smoke cigars, and run about nights, generally with company none the best; if at home, they fear the father, and sance the mother, they may figure in society as first class roughs, but it is impossible for them to sustain the character of cultured gentlemen.

On Autographs.

A pleasant and gentle reminder of absent friends is an Autograph Album, in which is found the thoughts or kind wishes of loved ones. The rage for Autographs is on the increase, and when not carried to an extreme, they are really nice.

The large are not the sweetest flowers The long are not the happiest hours Much talk does not much friendship tell Few words are best, I wish you well.

COMMON SENSE.

A learned man is a tank, a wise man a spring. Plenty and peace breed cowards. Children are the to-morrow of society. In bringing up a child think of its old age. A courtier's dependent is a beggar's dog. God the first garden made, the first city Cain.

Address of Welcome.

[Delivered by John H. Forster, before the Farmers' Institute, held at Williamston, Mich., 16th and 17th, January A. D. 1884.] Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—When I was first informed that Williamston had been selected as a proper place at which to hold a farmers institute some time this winter.

mines of Lake Superior, I was called "Old Hayseed." With my brother farmers and neighbors I did not advance so rapidly for I was speedily dubbed, "A fancy farmer." I was at a loss to divine the reason for the somewhat opprobrious appellation, for I set to work in dead earnest, without gloves, to remove the forest of stumps from my fields; the heaps of stones that cumbered the ground; the brambles and grubs that marked the lines of old rail fences.

times made, perhaps truthfully, "we farmers as a class lack discipline. When I began farming I did not know much about it, that's a fact. Perhaps there has been no great gain sir. But I was willing to learn. I soon information from neighbors a kindly helped. But I soon that although expert in the ical operations of the farm, m could not always give a reason faith that was in them. That e ating phrase, "I don't know" was the only response my questions elicited on subjects, with which it seemed to me, a man bred to farming should be perfectly familiar. I don't refer to scientific truths, but to every day motes, common facts.

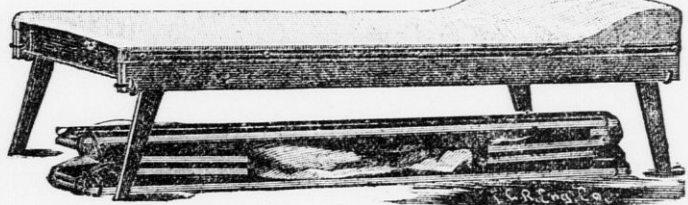


CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE. December 3rd, 1883.

Table with columns for Stations, No. of Mail, Day, Pacific, and Atlantic. It lists train schedules for various routes including Chicago to Grand Rapids and Chicago to Detroit.

Way freights leave Schoolcraft, Eastward 5:35 P. M. Westward, 10:45 A. M., except Sunday. Nos. 1, 7 and 8 will stop at Durand 20 minutes for meals.

M. B. CHURCH "BEDETTE" CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. THE "BEDETTE."



Patented June 13, 1882.

This invention supplies a long-f-l want for a cheap portable bed, that can be put away in a small space when not in use, and yet make a roomy, comfortable bed when wanted. Of the many cots that are in the market there is not one, cheap or expensive, on which a comfortable night's rest can be had.

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: \$6 inches wide by 64 feet long, \$3.50. 30 inches wide by 64 feet long, \$3.00. 27 inches wide by 44 feet long (cover not adjustable) \$2.50.

Advertisement for S. L. Allen & Co. featuring 'NEW TOOLS' and 'NEW CATALOGUE!' with illustrations of various agricultural implements.

Advertisement for Gregory's Seed Catalogue, featuring 'NEW Vegetables' and 'A Specialty' with an illustration of a seed packet.

Advertisement for German Horse and Cow Powders, describing the benefits of the powder for livestock health and productivity.

Advertisement for Australian Silkies Fowls, highlighting their unique characteristics and availability.

1848 1884. Winslow & Crooks, GRANITE AND MARBLE, Near L. S. & M. S. Depot, Kalamazoo.

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.

- List of names and addresses for dealers in Kalamazoo, Michigan, including Hiram Arnold, Alexander Buell, and others.

- Continuation of the list of names and addresses for dealers in various Michigan counties, including Allegan, Van Buren, and others.

Geo. C. Winslow. Geo. W. Crooks.

Advertisement for Sibley's Tested Seeds, featuring the 'Sibley' logo and text describing the quality and variety of seeds available.

Advertisement for The F. H. Manny Seeder and Cultivator, showing an illustration of the machine and describing its features.

A Partial List OF THE LUCKY ONES THAT TOOK VALUABLE PRESENTS FROM OUR GRAB BAG:

- List of names and addresses of winners of presents from the Grab Bag, including Charles Dahlend, C. Robinson, and Mrs. P. Grover.

We have not space to publish them all. Everyone concedes that our attraction in the way of bargains coupled with the Grab-Bag scheme, is fair and square.

THERE ARE MANY FINE PRESENTS LEFT IN THE BAG, so come and get one.

MIND WE MUST CLOSE Our Entire Winter Stock.

We offer 78 Men's Overcoats, Velvet Collars, at \$1.50 each. We offer 48 Boys' Overcoats, same goods, at only \$1.00 each.

AT THESE PRICES THEY GO FAST, SO COME AT ONCE. We have cut prices on Winter Goods so much that we don't expect to carry over one garment.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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 of DRY GOODS AND CARPETINGS.

Advertisement for Spring & Company, featuring 'NEW TOOLS' and 'NEW CATALOGUE!' with illustrations of agricultural implements.

Advertisement for Patents, Hand-Book FREE, and Poland China Stock, including information on Pure Blood Poland China Pigs.

Advertisement for Fish's American Manual of Parliamentary Law, featuring an illustration of a book and describing its content.