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## Agricultural Pepartment.

For salt, address, Larkin and Patrick, Midland City, Michigan.-See advertisement.

### ILLUSION.

Down in the valley, he thought, how grand To stand on the mountain peak, And feel the f ur free winds of heaven And to see the daylight break! The fi wery grass of the meadow-lands, The wealth of the waving crop, He knew them safe, and rich, and fair,

But he longed for the mountain-top. What mystic shadows and depths were there What glory of color and lighti He knew that his heart would never rest Till his feet had reached the h-ight. Wi'h painful care and a beating breast

He c imbed the dangerous ground, And stood, at length on the mountain-top With nothing his gaze to bounc. But the clouds were still as far above, And alas! the stony peak Had never a fi wer or blade of grass, It was cold, and barren, and bleak.

With its orchard, and trees, and garden place And the house where he was born. Thus from the valley of sweet Content Ambition lureth men to seek The splendid, lon-ly, barren place That girdles tife's most lofty peak. But on, for the pleasant valley homes!

Through wo dland ways an

And far be fow w s the valley sweet, With its fields of waving corn,

And the long sweet orchard grass. - Harpers Weekly

And happy the feet that daily pass Through we diand ways an blowing corn,

Graduates of the Agricultural Colleges at the South.

One of the chief delights of a teacher's life is to watch the success of his studente as they go forth the the world. A few years ago, General S. D Lee of Mississippi visited our college with a view to making the one in his State much like ours. He selected two of our young men for the leading professorships in the college of which he was the president. The son of Dr. Kedzie was elected professor of chemistry; F. A. Gu'ly, then a member of the senior class and r three years my foreman in the crticultural department, was el cted professor of agriculture. The boys soon took the lead in the college After a year or so young Kedzie died. Prof Gully now has a large farm to manage for the college, besides be had bought 500 acres of his own on which to raise stock as a mere pastime. He is doing much by way of conventions of live stock men and farmers' institutes and works for the Grange, as he became a good Patron of Husbandry in Capital Grange of Michigan. He is a stockholder and regular contributor of the Southern Live S'ock Journal, a copy of which I send you more recently. Two other graduates have gone south to a villag three m les from the college, Here s what Professor Gully says of them: Collingwood and my brother are doing first rate on the Journal. As an evidence of Yankee push in the south, the Southern Live Stock Jour nal is a good il ustration. The paper nad been running six years and cost the owner about \$1 000 a year to ke p it running. He was building up a large herd and carried on the paper to work up the Jersey trade. We took the paper off his hands, have sbout doubled the circulation and advertising, and declared a dividend of 20 per cent at the end of the year, besides paying us as special contribu-

H. W. Collingwood writes We are moving along well. R. H. Gully, (brother of Prof. Gully), and I have just been elected by the company as manager and editor, respectively. We did not expect it quite so soon. General S. D. Lee gave us quite a compliment the other day. He came in and took off his hat. Gentlemen, he said, I take off my hat to a busiress that pays 20 per cent dividend when for sev n years money has been l st at it. C. llingwood was a printer before coming to the college, and a frequent contributor to some New England papers.

These hard working young men deserve success and with good health are likely to gain it. They are in hearty sympathy with the farming class, and either of them is doing more for he advancement of farmers than he could by settling down merely to coin money on a small farm.

W. J. BEAL.

intelligence in Agriculture.

The farmer feeds the world; and from his ranks the world gets its best brain and muscle. For it is here we find the resources to supply the drain on the mental energy of business and professional life. Men of vigorous intellects leave the plow for the professions, because they pay more than agriculture. The latter is too parsimonious yet to retain its best workers. The American Mecca is wealth, and to it the reople tuen as the Musselman to the east. Husbandry to-day requires a higher degree of intelligence than she is willing to pay for. The graduate from the agricultural college must work for the same wages, side by side with the ignorant, whose little world is bounded by the hor zon about him. Agriculture must so arrange her work as to keep the best minds in its employment. Talent will go where it is paid the most. It our farms are to be run by muscle alone, then it is only a matter of time, for the foreign tide of toilers, who cultivate our lands, to become owners of them. Where muscle is paid as much as brain, the former will win, while the latter will be crowded out of the field. For this state of things the present eagerness to till large fields, and harvest large crops, is mostly to blame. It is all work with no intelligent forecast. Brawn and muscle have the field, and they ever strive to grasp more than they can hold, to "go over more" ground than they can cultivate well. Educadistinguish, ignorance seems to man age most of the affairs. Occasionally a speci list realizes much, and shows in a parrow way, what the whole farm could be made to produce. But farmers, as a class, are just awakening to the sulject that education must govern in agriculture as in everything else. That labor is valueble in proportion to the skill or intelligence given to it, whether it is digging a ditch or making a watch. Money is the idel just now. Even our social -y-tem is based on it. The farmer's sons are under its influence. The farm does not off-r a field for mental competition; and the sun seeks it in the list where talent has arrayed itelf: and where the mind broadens in the exercise of a calling that pays money in proportion to the possession of mental power. And thus they learn that reputation, intellectual attainments and wealth are not to be obtained in the real n of agri ulture. The great desire of the day being money; and as wealth is much more speedily and abundantly acquired in the other pursuits, we find the strong men s eking the professions. And. as said, the vigor and brain power of professional life being drawn from the farm, nothing but brawn and muscle is left. Here and there we find the educated farmer. And they will not increase in number until the reward for labor on the farm is in ratio with that of mental effort in the variouother vocations and professions of men. The professions and most of man's pursuits cultivate his intellect, and it is by mental force he succeedin them. Now if any profession can develope man intellectually surely farming oug'at to, and it will, when he has farming as well in hand, sa he has the trades or professions. That is when he understands agriculture as well as he does the professions he will succeed as well in the one athe other. We have those who pettifog in law, and we have those who 'higgle" at farming. A man can, if he will, find scope and profitable employment for all his intellect on an 160 acre farm, and when this transpires he will find the brightest of his sons ready to follow him as they would be to follow him in the

Worthy Muster and Members of St. Joseph County Grange:-Our Lecturer a a very late day informed me that ne would expect me to p epare something in writing 'on the care and management of milch cows during the winter." I feel somewhat imbar-

profession of law. Then when agri

culture shall demand and employ all

mans' capacities "we shall have an

griculture worthy of our country and

V. B.

fore so many old and experienced cattle feeders who should have more ex perience than I. As when a boy and until about eight years rgo I was "all horse" as is commonly termed, and the milch cow then was left to my care received about the same attention that the majority of cows do at the present time throughout the country, and as I term that little or no attention at all, I reel safe in saying that the cow is the most neglected of the whole arimal kirgdem, while if properly cared for will bring to its owner a surprisingly large income besides being an ornament to the barn and field and a beautiful advertise-

ment of good Husbandry. Now I do not wish it understood that I have a perfect knowledge of the cow and the way she should be kept but common sense and experience has taught me that I can keep a very large number on a very small

piece of land profitably. First of all we must have a commencement, and as the fall and winter seasons are the ones that puzzle the farmer or rather the cow for she is the one that suffers first and most, as the owner or ly suffers financially, but she bodily, the owner not realizing his sufferings as he is ignorant of the fact that there lies dormant in his cow a mine of wealth that he has never dis covered but lets its life be frezen out

during the cold winter. The first thing, take good care of the cow during the fall and mencement of winder, commence feeding becomes she shrinks in flesh and milk and becomes discoursed by not having enough to eat. Being exposed to the cold autumn and winter winds, she will back up to the side of a bern shed or anything that is available that will break the wind and protect herself as well as a dumb brute can and by so doing lose more flesh in one day than can be replaced in three. Oftentimes she is covered with sleet and snow, her food consists chiefly of straw to be dug out of some musty old stack by herself, and the owner off to his neighboring town loitering about the stores or maybe a saloon complaining that farming is poor business. The cows are all drying up and everything goes wrong.

Now who can wonder at it, look at his animal that he calls a cow and she will bear a very close resemblance to a porcupine. Now we have here in Mich igan a great many just such keepers of cows. Then there is another class who are a little better, they will allow their cattle to remble over a large farm to a corn field and then wade hrough mudorsnow trying hard to find enough of that kind of food to sus tain life until the grass makes its anpearance in the spring, they are possibly sheltered at night by a something covered with straw, and sided up with nature's own surroundings. Now I do not want to believe there are Pa trons here to-day who would allow their cattle to be thus treated, for it is very expensive and you cannot afford it alth ugh there is a great many in this county who just treat their cattle as I have just described. Now imagine how much more comfortable a man must feel when be sits down by his fire side with everything warm and comfortable about to knew that is cattle lay deging in the warmest kind of a barn made air tight, with proper ventilation from above, not let ting the temperature go below a fierz ing point during the co'dest of weather. In such a barn I shut from 12 to 15 cows every winter, commencing about the 1st of November and often times scoper, leaving them out but once a day and that only long enough to drink, in a cold day not to exceed fifteen mir utes and no day longer than an hour, as confinement and quietness is ford of a milk producing nature. While confining the cow so closely I prefer to tie or fasten with chains as it gives her a perfect freedom of head and body that she can not get in stanchions and allows her all the exercise that nature requires. The time for watering is 12 o'clock, noon. It being the warmest part of the day and the part we have the least storm. They are fed regularly three times each day, morning, noon

and night. Their morning meal con-

sists of about four pounds of wheat

quarts with five pourds of good by At the same time the stables are we l cleaned and bedded with clean dry straw, each cow is well carded. At noon they get the same amount of bran with about four pounds of cut and grated corn fodder the amount being quivelant to half a bushel with five The stable being again cleaned, the vening meal is the same as noon with which is emitted. The stable isagain cleaned and bedded, the cows carded and all is ready for the night. Where a man has a large amount of hay and wishes to feed it, a less quantity of bran with a small amount of commeal substituted may be fed to a good advantage although I cla'm bran at twelve dollars per ton the cheapest and most natural food in the shape of grain that you can feed to the cow, it has a large number of milk producing qualities in being light, con-eq ently bulky will satisfy the hunger and fill up that part which would have to be filled with hay or fedder. It being of a cooling nature the cow will give more milk and take on less flesh in proportio , while fed on meal it would be just the reverse as the corn is beating it would naturally put on the fat producing cuslities.

Any cow unless she is a great milker will make very good beef in months feeding have already described. I frequently sell from the stable cows tnat go to the butchers without any ex'ra feed. My corn fodder is of more value to me and any other feeder than a like amount of hay if properly prepared. As I have said before cut and grated, the machine is what you would call a large cutting box with attachment in the share of a cylinder and concave which is located directly under the cutting box, it cuts the fod der f of an inch in length and falls on the grater and next makes its appearis run by horse power and will cut and grate a bundle a minute, and the cow will eat every particle, instead of feeding the old way giving a burdle night and morning. One bundle will be sufficient for five feeds or two and a hal days. The sa irg in one year would more than 1 ay for the machine besides makir gthe best coarse feed that can be fed to the cow. There is no need of cutting good hay, for cattle will eat that readily and I prefer to feed everything cry especially in cold weather. Great care and judgment must be exercised by the feeder, a stable may be made too warm as well as too cold, preper ventilation should be had from above and the feeder must exercise good judgment in ver-

tilating. One of the first rules of the stable should be punctuality in everything, watering, feeding, and milking, have a regular time at d be punctual tothat time. The next should be cleanliness, sett ng the (x) mile first yourself. then the stable and cattle. A broom may be used to a gord advantage. The next, quietness, which should be carefully guarded especially while milk ing. A boisterous bey or dog may excite the whole stable of cows and considerat le time elapse before you can regain quietness, kindness will also be appreciated beyond your most sanguine expectation. The cow that will not make prefitable returns from such treatment is only fit for the shambols.

Con stantine, Mich., Feb. 6 1884.

## The Bird Question.

Crows and blackbirds cause great destruction to crops in this State and the consideration of this subject now is of importance. The crow is cred ited with destroying grubs, insects, mice, etc., and is charged with rob bing birds nests of eggs and young and of pulling germinating corn and fessing on the soft ears father along in the season. If a farmer strikes the balance, it is usually found agains the crow: but naturalists think the "few grains of corn" is small loscompared with benefi s received, atparently forgetting in heir enthusi asm for the black rascals that the 'few grains" represent, the whole crop with labor, interest and taxes or rassed to undertake this subject be- bran that being equivalent to six the land thrown in. These pests are

increasing so rapidly here, that we must soen decide for corn and no crows or crows and no corn. The crow is well posted on the scare crow question. Protection in the shape of olioats and hats, black hens and tared corn, etc., are subjects of derision with him. Extermination I fear, pounds of sugar teet and a little sait. | will have to be written against his name and race unless it can be shown that he is of more use in destroying the exception of the best and salt injurious insects than the combined forces of all the birds he destroys in their helplessness. Comparing notes and observations on this point will help to a just decision. Blackbirds are in some points worse than the crows. Their vast numbers and fearlessness makes individual efforts against them of little use. The emotions in the farmer's mind may be imagined as he sees his ripening grain, the result of a year's preparation and toil, disappear under a devastating cloud of blackbirds. If the loss thus occasioned could be fairly estimated, the figures would be startling. Are these annoyances and loss necessary, and if not what is the best course to pursue to protect ourselves.

The VISITOR is a good medium through which to discu-s this subject. If any have been successful in protecting their crops without destroying the birds please tell us how. If any wholesale please tell us that, together with their reasons for so doing.

C. S. KILLMER. Arenac, Mich.

At a meeing of the Berrien county Worth Socie y the merits of salt as a fertiliz r, was discussed as fellows:
On motion of Mr. Mead the subject

of salt was taken up for discussion. At the request of the President the S-cretary read copious . x racts from a circular i-sued by E. S. Fi co of Bay City, on the salt questi- 1-Mr. Fitch having salt for sale and recommend-ing its use. Mr. W. A. Smith thought it cerirable that a better knowledge of the value of salt as a fertilizer be ance finely pulverized. The machine had, and was in favor of thorougely Mr. G. F. thought there was a good deal humbug connected with the salt question-that he had understood that unt was mixed with ordinary refuse salt and that it was then salt as a ferilizer. Mr. A R Nowlan said he supposed salt was useful in causing the tertilizing elements of the soil to decompose, and thought we had evidence sufficient to justify a fair trial of the experiment. Mr. Thayer had used refuse salt, but without berefit, H. critici-ed the statements in Mr. F teh's circular and said, in short, hat he did not believe in salt. Mr. Mead had tried salt on raspberries. which killed the plants; but he is go ing to try it on blackberries. Mr. Smith thinks we are too careless in our experiments-is satisfied : bat salt has been used with benefit on wheat. If it will help to destroy any of our insect enemies it is certainly a good thing. Mr. Crooks said that soaking wheat in salt brine prevented the fly. He had seen salt used on pear trees with bad effect. Supposed in that case, too much salt was used. He has al ways understood that salt was good for asparagus and quinces. Mr Hilton stated that the best pears are found near the seashore, and he know- of no reason why sait should injure pear trees; on the contrary, he has used it on pear trees with benefi-cial results. He says blackberries cannot be killed by salt. Has tried it and thinks it good for the rust. Put ten bushels of salt on the acre, applying it along the rows. He dug up some young blackberry plan s affected with rust, filled the holes with salt. and the next year set new plants in the same places, which grew all right. Yet he considers a g od clover crop, turned under, be ter than mannre. Mr. Handy said he had had some experieuce with salt, in New York, where he found that washing seed wheat in brine was a perfect preventive of smut. Mr. Spink says that salt will not kill cut worms. Mr. Comings has no faith in salt killing: insects, unless you a py enough to-kill the plant. On motion of Mr. mith the sui ject of salt was laid on

Mr. Allen Brunson, referring to a former report, stated that he knew of api letrees being sprayed with water and Paris green or London purple, as a protection against the codling moth, with perfect success.

The victory won by the California farmers against the hydraulic miners is a notable one. Many of the most fe tile valleys of the mining regions. of the West have been rendered worthless by the pollution of their screams by hydraulic mining operations, and the poisonous refuse of mills and refineries. Probably a recent decision will compel the mineral workers to devise some means of carrying on their operations without injury to the farmers.

## The Grange Visitor

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J. T. COBB, SCHOOLCRAFT

## AN EXTRAORD!NARY OFFER.

The advertisement of Jones, of Binghamton on our seventh page tells the whole story. These little scales come right down close to perfection. We have them on our table by the side of government postal scales that we paid \$6.00 for and they are just as accarate. Here is a chance to get a household convenience of real value for a very little money. These scales when first put on the market were sold for \$3.00, then \$2.50, then \$2.00, and now the drop to \$1.50 including a vear's subscription to the VISITOR makes the scales so cheap that the are some most excellent articles. The family of every Patron should have a first from Paw Paw is hard on the far- year. set of scales.

Grange should call this matter up and should be remembered by nine out of set, mulch well that your labor be not have the matter discussed for the good | ten who are very likely to never think | lost. of the Order, for the good of the VIS- of it again. California is not the place ITOR, and for the good of the Patrons | we should have turned to for informawho embrace this splendid chance to get a set of scales. Order the paper Dr. S. T. Burnette has told us several for a distant friend if you have just things at a seasonable time that we did renewed your subscription and get the scales for yourself.

THE article from the Lansing Republican "Experiment Station" should be carefully read. It is a question of but the average farmer is in the infant vital interest to the American farmer. The editor of the Republican recogpizes Bro. Luce as a pioneer in this matter. For years we have known of his decided opinions upon this subject. In this as in every other work to advance agriculture he is always to the

WE have used a set of the platform scales for a long time and they are all right. Co-operate in this matter and save freight.

Mr. F. E. Hodges wants his paper sent to Grand Rapids, which we shall be glad to do when he tells us where we are now sending it.

To the person sending us the largest list of names for this paper obtained town meeting day, we will send a set of Jones's Stop Thief Scales.

### THE DAILY TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

If the telegraphic service could be put in such a condition that only pressed before finding its way into what to say just at this time. print. There are many incidents that are important in a certain way, merely rent national history.

and in our day too full of really valu- rien county. able facts for more than a passing glance of those events which are of Toronto, "On the necessity of presufficient importance to take their serving and replanting fores's" is a place in permanent history. There is pamphlet of 138 pages full of valuable a vast current of daily events through- information. In his introduction he out the world, which cannot possibly affect our own lives or fortunes and which have nothing whatever to do forest, which once lent us its shade, with the public welfare. Of such events we should cultivete a profound gnorance.

What does it prefit a man to read a minute account of a glove fight between two notorious pugilists in New York? Such a contest took place not long ago in that city and a detailed description more than a column in length was telegraphed to the principal dailie. This was supplemented by special dispatches describing everything, even the glitter of Mr. Sullivan's eye and the look of determination on his face.

It is a common thing to find two or hree columns in each of the greatest daily papers in the United States taken up by a description of the miserable death of some obscure criminal on the scaffold. The appearance and condition of the poor wretch on the night before his execution, his casual words the amount of sleep he indulged in. and the pitiable nonsense of his las remarks are noted down and reproduced in whole columns of special dispatches. This is sometimes followed by a review of the condemned man's full account of the his crime, and all of this is sent by telegrap at great expense so that al eager and expectant public shall not be compelled to await the slow course

It is strange that such dispatches can possess any interest for intelligen human beings, and yet they are very widely read by the busiest people in the world. The Americans are supposed to be overworked and always in a hurry, yet many of them habitually devote some of the most precious hours of the day to reading columns and pages of telegraphic news concerng fast horses, boat racing, base ball and prize fights. The interminable political gossip of the day occupies a wide space and what is worse of all the colloquial interview which is usu ally a senseless dialogue between a weak-minded reporter and some emi nent nobody upon a subject which neither one knows much about.

So from day to day the telegraphic colums are loaded with matters which are not news in the true sense of the word.

The time and energy wasted in the perusal of this accumulated trash are simply inca!culable. The newspaper f to-day seldom has in view any distinct purpose to benefit and improve its readers. It sells news on the same principle that it sells space to any leave it undisturbed for a year. humbug advertiser for pay and for pay only.

On the fourth page of this number mer as a gardner. The second from tion on the subject considered. But one should read it, for the season of the ture. year when work in this department is in order is right upon us. There is much valuable information in this extract from Prof. Collier's address Every farmer should read whether he proposes to raise sorghum or not. In this number the school question is again considered in two articles. St. Clair Co. has either some educated rascals, or some citizens educated in rascality. Mr. Carlton should lobby the next legislature with his letter in his hand. Our Kalamazoo friend has given Bro. Hill a job but as the subject leads into a field of controversy that is of no practical importance just now,

England has 263 public analysts of food products.

we shall insist on short articles if any.

### TREE PLANTING.

We find so much on our table in reference to tree planting, when, those occurrences of real importance where, what and how; and also the could be reported, a vist amount of object and importance of this work rubbish might be intercepted and sup- that we are really puzzled to know

We could print argumentative papers, laws of the State relating thereto, because they are horrible or disgust- and individual opinions together ing. It is better that such things with facts and figures showing the should not be known outside of their climatic advantages and financia: own locality. They certainly should benefits which must result from a not be urged forward by telegraph and judicious investment of a little time printed in hot haste as a part of cur- and money in tree planting. But it is the 26th day of March. There is It is the boast of the daily press that matter enough already set for this it is a mirror that gives a complete pic- | number and-well we cannot get into ture, every day, of the whole world. the VISITOR all we should like to But what benefit can result from such until we have a weekly paper. We a picture? It is wisdom in this busy wish we could give in full a very age not to desire a knowledge of un- able paper read by A. J. Kinsley beimportant events. Life is too short fore the Horticultural society of Ber-

A report by Hon. R. W. Phipps, of quotes from Madame Michelet. "Alas, in how many places is the nothing more than a memory. Oh, who will undertake the defense of the trees, and rescue them from general and senselees destruction? Who will elequently set forth their manifold mission, and their active and ince sant assistance in the regulation of the laws which rule our globe? \* \* It is the trees which arrest the progress of the sea-born clouds, and compel them to refresh the earth; it is they which pacify the storm and evert its most disastrous consequences.

The tree was created for the nurure of man to assist him in his in dustries and his arts. Thank heaven for the trees! I claim for them the gratitude of man."

Few of our people have taken an inverest in tree planting or forest preservation. But that few have secured such favorable legislation as is inthe remission of a 25 per cent of the ance with the requirements of the statute. Mr. Kinsley in the paper referred to says; "The law provides does not exceed twenty-five per cent of the highway tax of the district, year. and also that persons setting out shade per tree for every tree so set, to the extent of 25 per cent of their highway nothing less after all these years of ax but no more. And the overseer waiting than the office of governor. of highways has a right to require 25 Now farmers this is a matter for you per cent of any individuals highway to determine; whether you will contax to be paid in money which is to be tinue to commit your entire political expended in planting trees along the interests into the hands of some one nighway opposite the premises of the party so paying." Nor is this all. A the State or whether you stand up lay has been designated, set apart like men, business men, and insist and christened Arbor Day, and we upon a fair deal, are invited by the chief executive of the State to plant on that day one or more trees. All this to popularize a work that yielding no immediate returns is neglected by the many. Too much effort in this direction is not likely to be made in our day but everywhere too little.

It is not too soon to cast about you and determine what you will set this spring and where. If you have a tree that you wish to set in another place and wish to take extra security on its | most determined opposition. lite, go at once and digging about it a reasonable distance from the body, cut off all the largest roots, then Where these roots are severed a lot of fibrous roots will start out and grow through the season and will give good security for the life of the tree when taken up and set out another

Determine at once to set some trees Some brother or sister in every Prof. Cook gives some information that by the roadside this year, and when

## THAT LECTURE COURSE.

The sixteenth lecture of Mrs. A. C. Bristol, lecturer of the State Gaange of New Jersey was delivered in the not know and he has our thanks. M. E. Church of Schoolcraft, on Sat-Thomas Mason has been in the berry urday evening the 22d of March, to a business in Chicago so long that he full house. We have heard only must know what he is talking about. words of approval from those who Prof. Beal is engaged in a good work, heard the lecture. Letters received from those who heard her at other Bro. Stegeman seconded by his clerks class on the subject of his paper. Every places all agree in praise of the lec-

Except the conditions are exceedingly unfavorable, Sister Bristol will never want for a full honse at any place where she has lectured once. She has that rare quality that holds the undivided attention of her hearers from the first sentence she utters to the last word of her lecture.

She believes in the Grange and is hopeful of its future; expecting in the good time coming, that its salutary influence will be felt in this country wherever man seeks sustenance from the earth or where in legislative work he makes laws for

We will send the Visitor nine months, the rest of 1884, for 25 cents, to new subscribers.

### FARMERS' DUTIES.

In the last issue of the VISITOR we referred to the independent political action of the Kansas farmers in the election of a farmer to C ngress. We also set forth a fact in regard to the disposition of the most impor ant offices in this State for a period of nearly 50 years.

Each alternate year we have an im-

since Michigan became a full fledeed State, out of 100 men who have been honored with an election to the Congress of the United States and to the Executive office of this State, but three farmers have been selected. In this agricultural State with as intel ligent a class of farmers as can be found anywhere, the history of the State shows that 33 lawyers, doctors, or other business men have held these important positions, and then one farmer has had a chance. And this thing has been repeated three times. Three per cent of farmers have been honored with positions where 50 per cent would have been no more than an equitable allotment from a mathematical standpoint. Politicians are tenacious of locality, let us as farmers insist on our rights as a class. And let us not postpone action but resolve at once to present our claims and like the Kansas farmers enforce them first at the caucus, then at conventions, and lastly at the ballot-box. As farmers in the matter we have within the last few years been growl ing and complaining. Has not the time arrived for work. When we complain that our class do not receive consideration and are shut out from important official positions, we get the true but reproachful answer back "It is your own fault; you farmers are in a majority and can have things your own way if you will." Now this nurts simply because it is true. Shall this state of things always continue? Shall we who pay more than 50 per cent of the taxes, accept, and be sattended to direct public attention to isfied with three per cent of these inthe subject and also to encourage by portant offices? This is the question for us to settle and we believe this is highway tax to those who set out a proper time to urge it upon the crees along the highway in accord- consideration of the people who are interested.

Farmers of Michigan, let us without passion or bluster demand that along the nig... To in each read discontinuous least shall have offitrict each year, provided trick each road disdim distant future but like the Kan-

Is it not a proper thing to do to ask trees are entitled to a credit of 25 cents for the first place on the State ticket. The VISITOR believes in accepting selected for you by the politicians of

> The Allegan fire was a terrible blow to a prosperous village-a terrible blow to the most successful co-operative Grange effort in the direction of retail trade in Michigan if not in the United States. Here was a business established some eight years ago right in the very heart of a thriving village that in a very short time under the direction of Bro. A. Stegeman became an established fact in the face of the

The true principle of small profits on an exchange of goods for cash was established in the start and adhered to with religious tenacity.

Goods bought for cash in large quantities were obtained at the lowest rates, and sold at an advance of but four per cent; the annual sales amounting to over \$150,000.

Co-operation has been practically illustrated and its advantages spread out over a wide field. The valuable lessons learned are summed up in the large percentage saved to the Patrons of the Store. Many things have been learned that will not be unlearned by the thousands of people who had more necessaries or more luxuries by reason of this opportunity to get value received for their money.

Though there was no insurance on store or stock, and the loss aggregates some \$35,000, yet the loss might have been greater and would have been but thoughtful papers on matters of curfor the prompt and judicious action of thoughtful papers on matters of current discussion, in which Mr. Walter
He must either pay the agent all and a few Patrons who chanced to be in the village. Within five minutes after it was seen that the building was and a few Patrons who chanced to be after it was seen that the building was doomed, \$2,000 of the most valuable goods were snatched from shelves and drawers and hurried outside, closely men to protect the strong and rich, but followed by liquid flame and falling the weak and poor. As our cities are

As soon as possible after the fury of the fire had passed, water was turned not overgrown wealth but honest poy-the fire had passed, water was turned not overgrown wealth but honest poy-erty, for whose protection legislation is such patent, if he continue to use the time a \$1,000 worth of goods were recovered from under the debris of

the building. Several thousand dollars of goods were stored in another part of the town not invaded by the fire fiend. An old hotel was rented and the next morning at nine o'clock the Allegan Grange Store was not only ready for

day in its new quarters the sales footed up \$150, and the second day over \$250.

What course will be taken to place the business on a permanent basis it is too soon to predict, but of one thing we are sure when the directors meet spend no time arranging for a funeral.

We had intended to have given an article to the status of the patent right portant election and this is one of legislation now developing in Congress, but the article on this Now at the risk of repetition, we page from Bro. Woodman, we think

> The time to do some good work for day, April seventh, after you have

### Inter-State Commerce Legislation.

Mr. Editor:-The press of the United States, excepting a few independent papers like the GRANGE VISITOR, the fearless advocate of peoples rights give very little informaion on inte. State commerce legislaportance than the present tariff agitation, especially to the producing

Railro d Commissioner Fink during nis argument before the congressional generally given to monopolists and uch railroad centers as Memphis, Cleveland and Chicago are now payng and discriminating, and that the use the same. ailroads have got to earn their living out of their local business or in plainer words under their present ariff system they carry for the preerred classes without profit, and elmburse themselves out of the ockets of the people who pay these

The people will when they become horoughly educated on these quesions, force their just demands by able license fee. Provided, that nothegislation if possible, or revolution as ing herein contained shall apply to arour forefathere were compelled to do, therefore would it not be well for the ailroad managers to join hands and alent with the house committee on commerce and adopt a uniform interstate freight tariff system with laws to enforce it, that will do justice to the greatest number of people and secure railway corporations a reasonaole income out of their logitimate inrestments. C. GRULER.

Fowler, March 19th, 1884.

## Awarding Premiums.

The methods of awarding premiums at our fairs needs revising, and in many cases an effort should be made to secure more competent and painstaking committees. A correspondent to the Stockman replies to the article published from that paper last month in the following terse language:

does not go to the bottom of the diffi- satisfy any one, almost against his own

In the first place, the officers of the ociety are incompetent, and not able of their representatives, viz: not only a to discern a man's ability and fitness to perform certain committee work, and give reason for the opinions that may be in him.

ter than the treatment and pay of the other words, who did not know he was committee. He is expected to pay his infringing a patent. fare to and from the exhibition, and expenses while there, and then devote most of his time to examinations and ally, to a practical test. making awards, for which he eets many curses and a free dinner ticket. So long as ignorance and favorite ism on the part of the officers of the society who make the selection of these committees, so long will these difficul-

these committes, who are well-informed, honest, firm men. Then give them every aid to facilitate the work entrusted to them. Give them courteous, gentlemanly treatment, and pay ali

EMMONS BUELL.

Kalamazoo, Mich.

THE April Century will contain two three ways of action provided for him, B. Hill gives the Southern view of he demands for the right to use the "Uncle Tom Without a Cabin," and as "well" or other "infringement," or stop title, "The Destiny of the Universe."

Governments are not needed among not policed for the sake of the hardy athlete, but of the timid girl who could not else walk them in safety; so it is ter the time he shall have received noneeded .- Hastings (Mich.) Home Jour- same.

MATTHEW Arnold's views on Emerson and on Carlyle have been criti-cised by John Burroughs in a forcible paper which will appear in the April Century.

Austin, Nev., has passed a curfew law prohibiting boys under sixteen apbusiness but at the close of its first pearing on the streets after 8 o'clock.

### Infringement of Pa.ents.

In the House of Representatives on the 22d of January, the Committee on

Patents made the following report: "The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred sundry bills numbered and determine what to do they will 419, 1,134, 311, 1,956, 1.250, report the following bill as a substitute for all:

Much complaint has grown up in the country from the practice of persons owning patents, or pretending to own them, allowing the use of an article sometimed for years, at d then sending an agent around demand ng damages from the holders of the article. Great annoyance has been the result. The must sgain say that in all these years sufficient for one number. Don't fail committee have drawn the substitute so as to protect the innocent purchaser of a patented article, purchased in good faith in the open market, from such annoyance. The manufacturer and his paper, and for the Order is Mon- seller of a patented implement is the party that ought to be held liable, and not the user of the article who bought and used it innocently, or in other words, who did not know he was infringing a patent.

"The Committee recommend the passage of the substitute.' The following is the bill, which was

read and placed upon its passage: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that no damage or profits shall be recovered either in law or in tion, which is of equal or greater im- equity from any defendant for the infringement of a patent when it shall appear upon the trial that he was a mere user for his own benefit, and not in the manufacture of an article for sale, or any article or device purchased for a valuable consideration in open market, without notice, and the same committee on commerce admits the was subject to the patent sued on; but fact that the through rates which are in all such cases the manufacturer or vendor only shall be liable for damages speculators in cotton, oil, pork, lard, grain, etc., and who are located at profits for infringement of such patent from and after the time he shall have

received notice that the article was

subject to such patent if he continue to

Sec. 2. That when in any case the use complained of was an article or device made by the defendant or his employe, for his own use and benefit, and not in the manufacture of an article for sale, the measure of recovery shall be a l cense fee. If in any such case a license fee shall not have been established under the patent or patents sued on, then in any action at law the jury, and in any action in equity the court, shall ascertain what, under all circumstances of the case, would be a reasonticles manufactured outside of the United States. Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall to machinery held for sale or to be used for any manufacturing process what-

"The House divided, and the tellers reported ayes, 114; nays, 6; and the bill was passed."

The above action was no doubt taken in answer to the demand of the farmers of the country, who have for many years, annually memoralized Congress through their local State and National Organizations, and sent up thousands of petitions, praying for a law which shall give some degree of protection to persons who have innocently made or bought and used an article or device covered by a patent, or claimed to be an infringement, "from aunoyance, unjust extortion and expensive litigation."

The clear explanation of the provisions of this bill and its object given by the Committee in their report, the almost unanimous vote which it received upon its passage, together with the great and well known legal ability, The article contains much truth, but House, would seem to be sufficient to judgment, that the bill is really what the Committee represent it to be; and what the people have a right to expect "bill," but a "law," to protect an innocent parchaser, maker and user of a patented article or device made for his "own use, only, and not for sale," or which has been "purchased for a valu-He says the "committeeman should be willing to remain till the close of the meeting, and explain hindle and infringement of a patent, from "anthe meeting, and explain kindly and novance, extortion and cost of prosecucarefully the reasons for his awards," tion," making the manufacturer and Yes, but the awards are now much bet-tor than the treatment and much bet-

It is fair and generally safe, however, to judge of the efficiency of a law, by submitting its provisions, hypothetic-

A farmer who puts down a "drivenwell," which together with wind-mill, pump, tanks, pipes and fixtures costs him several hundred dollars, paying for the same in good faith, and with no knowledge, or intimation from any one that any portion of the same was an infringement upon any patent. Now, in mid-winter when his large stock Select one or two men for each of cattle, sheep and horses are supplied with water from tanks in their several departments, and no other accessible ovisions for watering his stock, "Mr. Green's Agent" comes along and serves "a notice" as provided in tion 1 of this bill, upon the owner of their reasonable expenses. Then we infringement upon his patent; or the shall gain more information at fairs agent of some other patent serves "a and hear less complaint about the lings to the pipes, regulating valves or some other device used in the work is an infringement. What is the measure of protection given to him, by the provisions of this bill? There seems to be

> He must either pay the agent all that home, for infringement upon a patent, with an almost certainty that judgment will be obtained against him for both damages and profits, with cost of suit; for the proviso to Section 1 of the both damages and profits, with cost bill makes him an infringer and "liable for damages and profits, from and af-

> So, if the threshing machine, harvester, reaper, mower, plow, seeder, or other machine or implement, may be stopped in the field and made valueless. and the owner put to great annoyance and damage, or be compelled to yield to an extertion amounting to legal rob-bery, on account of receiving "notice" that the machine or implement, or some simple device used in its con-struction, has been patented" and that the "manufacturer and seller" had no

right to make, sell, nor guarantee the

innocently ' makes an article or device got any further than a reference to the for his own use and benefit, and not committee on agriculture. In Janu in the m nufacture of an article It does not appear to be necessary that the "notice" required in case of the "purchase" of the article be served upon him, to make him an infringer. He is liable to the patentee, the moment he makes or uses the article, although the Committee says, "he did not know he was infringing a patent;" but, judgment cannot be obtained against him for "damage or profits." In lieu thereof "the measure of recovery shall be a license

It does not seem that the common mind will readily comprehend the great advantage or benefit which an individual will derive by having judgment obtained against him "for a license fee." for innocently making and using an infringement of a patent, in lieu of one for "damages and profits."

Perhaps it may be claimed that the amount of such a judgment may be less in some cases; and the disgrace or criminality of the act somewhat mitigated; yet the cost of suit and other necessary expenses of a trial in a United States Court, which defendant must pay in either case, would be of more consequence to him than any judgment likely to be obtained, or even

the disgrace of the act committed.

If the proviso to Section 1 of the bill had been omitted, and a similar one added to Section 2, with the additional requirement, that the amount of the 'license fee" for using the article, shall be "established under the patent or patents" when issued, and not left to the option of the claimant or his agent, after serving the "notice," or for the "jury" or Court" to fix, in rendering judgment; and thus give the innocent offenders an opportunity to settl upon an equitable basis, and avoid litigation, the bill would have een greatly improved and its passage made de-

But it may well be asked, if such a law as is contemplated by this bill which has passed the House so unanimously, will not aid and encourage patent right claimants, and imposters armed with the law and the "notices," to annoy and extort money from farmers and other innocent users of articles claimed to be infringements, rather than give protection to them?

Is there anything in justice or equity upon which to base a reason why an ind vidual who "purchases" in good faith and for a valuable consideration, an article offered for sale in the open market, and without knowledge that it was patented; or if patented, believing that he had purchased the right to use with the same, and from the legal of our people have to take part in the battle for bread and butter, our education. implement or device for his own use, without knowledge that it was patented; or believing it to be covered by a patent, purchases in good faith the right to make and use the same, from one claiming ownership, should be held liable to pay for "damages and profits," a "license fee," or for cost of suit; or even to be harrassed by patent right agents, and money extorted from him under threats of prosecution and enforcement of law?

Will the peoples' representatives in Congress either answer these questions to the satisfaction of their stituents, or enact a law which shall give the protection the people dem and?

J. J. WOODMAN.

Paw Paw, March 1, 1884.

## "Experiment Stations."

Every farmer in the state should raise his voice and lend his aid to wards the passage of the bill which propose to establish experiment sta t our serie ltural colleges. It the Tri-week y Republican of March 15 appeared a communication from Pres ident T. C. Abbot of our own college, in which he briefly alluded to the work of Col. W. B McCreery of our state board of agriculture, who has spent some time at Washington in urging upon congress the value of such stations in connection with the

agricultural colleges of the country. The main object of the bill is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on surjects connected with agriculture in the most general sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants. Each state college with an improved farm will be m dea"National experiment station." The details of the work will be to couductoriginal researches or verify re ported experiments on the physiology of plants and animals, the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the cuemieal composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation within ter and better, and could not do withthe isothermal limits represented by out it. As we do not feel able to take the climate of the reveral st tions and their vicinity; the analysis of soils and waters; the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with are not patrons, and there are others experiments designed to test their comparative values for raising crops of different kinds; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for cattle; the scientific and economic questions in the production of butter and cheese; and all other re searches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of These stations will be under the gen-

eral contro of the trustees of the colleges, with power to employ a profeswho shall act as super ntendeut. The latter official must make such reports of the work to the commissioner for the benefit," etc. Now, we agree of agriculture as he may direct. The experiments to be performed at each station shall be determined by the commissioner of agriculture, the pres ident of the college where the station is located, and the professor in charge of the station.

For the means to carry on such stations it is proposed to appropriate annually \$15 000, the money to be drawn quarierly from the treasury of the United S ates upon a cer field state ment of the amounts ac ually expended at each station, properly endorsed by the college board of audit, the prossor in charge and the commissioner of agriculture. B fore, h wever, any funds can be drawn the legislature of the state in which such station is located must pass an act accepting such trust and agreeing to conduct an ex p riment station in accordance there-

with.

In the 47th congress a bill substanright to use it.

Again, what protection is given in Section 2 of this bill to a person who man Carpenter of Iowa, which never tially the same as the one now before ary, 1883, a meeting of delegates from the several agricultural and mechan ical colleges was called by Commissioner Loring and another bill per-fected, and at the beginning of the 48th fourths, next, seven-eights, etc. How Congressman Holmes of Iowa. Commissioner Loring also appointed the following standing committee to have charge of the matter: President want a little mathematical problem for Koapp of Iowa, chairman; President a rainy day, just figure out how those Peabody of Illinois, President Coad

> Michigan. The value of such experiment sta tions has been fully recognized in Earope; but the United States, whose prosperity depends largely upon sustaining agriculture and upon elimin sting from it the uncertainties of pro duction, has a mighty work to per-form in the way of incorporating Now take soft grease and rub on a more practical things in our system of agricultural education.

The committee to whom the work of drafting and procuring the passage of the bili has been entrusted gives the following good reasons why these stations should be united with the

apparatus (including farm) for such purpose, which could not be especially provided, for many thousands of dol dollars. It has its organized board of trustees and a faculty that can give im portant aid.

2. The investigations would be of great benefit to the students of the colleges as object lessons, and would per fect and give practical value to the work of the colleges, as contemplated in the original law creating them.

3. Section 4 of the bill wisely gives to the commissioner of agriculture such a relation to these stations as will Grange No. 403.) Do with them as evstemize their work throughout the you please. I am 86 years old and United States, and will avoid too much repetition of experiments at different stations. The most intelligent and years. I think that is the cause or practical farmers of Michigan, among reason why my nerves are as stadios. them Cyrus G. Luce of Branch, now master of the Muchigan state grange, have for many years advocated the es-tablishment of such a department in our Agricultural college. As long ago as 1875, at a farmers' institute held in Coldwater, the editor of the Republi can heard Mr. Luce make a strong plea for just such experiments at our Agricultural college as will be carried on should the measure now before owner of that right: or who makes an tional system should give practice as well as theory, and where can we make a better beginning than in the agricultural colleges of the land? The bill for the establishment of experiment stations should receive the voice of every congressman and senator.-Lansing Republican.

### POSTAL JOTTINGS.

In answer to Milton Chase. I have raised the Tree Bean (seed came from Minnesota) for eight years, and have had plenty of them which would pho tograph like Hill's. If they are planted on good ground, and not too much wind and rain, there will be many of them like his, but not all. 1 raised quite a large patch one year, and two-thirds of them stood nice and be blown down by wind or beaten down by rain than smaller kinds.

THOS. H. CASE. Eagle, March 18, 1884.

Oakwood Grange, 333, was highly entertained, and right royally treated by Sister Perry Mayo, of Battle Creek, in response to a call from Oakwood for a lecture to be delivered before an open meeting held March 7th. Her subject Bread and Books was ably and eloquently handled, and was attentively listened too by an appreciative audience. I cheerfully recommend Sister Mayo to any Grange that may stand in need of a lecturer. She is a practical farmer's wife and appreciates the boon the Grange offers to

farmers' wives. R. T. B. Sec.

Klinger Lake, Mich.

BRO. COBB:-I send you a Postal Jotting which you can use if you think it worthy. We find the VISITOR betmore than one copy, we read it thoroughly and then send it to those who in our Grange who do the same. This does not always get new subscribers, but it at least helps to extend the good influence of our Order among those outside the gates.

Hudsonville, March 4, 1884.

MR. EDITOR-What are we to understand by the clause in Courtland Hill's jotting which reads thusly: "A Congress composed of lawyers and married men would never enact laws as to lawyers, but married men-well, we favor their continuance; as a class we think they are more reliable. However, Senators Ferry and Stevens bear noble records, without the aid of wives. Think of the responsibility of the nation being put upon bachelois, taking their meals at a boarding house, creeping up to a cold bed in the middle of the night; no loving wife to heat a brick for their feet. Ah! B o. HI; we fear you have made a misake this 'ime; we shall still vote for OLD MAID. married men,

Friends of the VISITOR! Remember to prove your friendship on town-met ing day by soliciting for this paper.

er heard the auctioneer say, a cow was congress was promptly introduced by then can these things be? By the by, we all know that these grades rus, 1/2,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{7}{8}$ . fifteen sixteenths etc., and if you bourn of Massachusetts, President Lee fractions come thusly, and demonf Mississippi, President Abbot of strate your methods in the VISITOR. E. W.S.

As I was about to close my letter I discovered in the VISITOR an article "Lice on Cattle" by C. P. Morton. One of the articles he tried was lousy animal over neck from the tose and back to the roots of the tail thoroughly and your lice will soon be gone. In addition to this saturate a string or cord with grease and tie round the neck snug. I think a little various agricultural colleges:

1. Each coilege has buildings and kerosene mixed would be beneficial. Try it. If it fails let me know.

DANIEL HOYF.

TO MR. J. T. CORR. DEAR BROTHER-I am very mich pleased to see that the Grange press is in favor of temperance, and have ent you some verses composed by Miss R G. Plummer, and published in the Frumpet of Reform singing book that we use in our Grange (Washington have been a temperance man over 45

Yours Fraternally, JAMES H. ROSE Washington, March 13, 1884.

they are at my age.

Just let me state a little episide in the life of Heary Ward Beecher. A man living at Owoso, Mich., thinking he was very smart and could come a good drive on he great pulpit orator, took a clan sheet of paper, on the 1st day of April, and wrote in plain letters 'April Fool," then enclosed the same in an envelope directed to the Hymouth pastor. Mr. Beecher opered the envelope, then took it over to he editor of the Ledger, and said to Nr. Bonner that he had known a grat many instances where men had witten letters and forgotten to sign their name, but he had never known an instance before where a man had signed his name and forgotten to write he CORTLAND HILL

James here is our hand. That siger was inspired to say just those exact and dogs, and who did estrange a dear friend for so simple a thing as a soiled S. P.

Among all the losses in the great fire in Allegan yesterday, not one is so deeply to be regretted as that of the Grange store which was consumed with over thirty thousand dollars worth of stock and no insurance. It seems like a breach of good judgment on the part of the executive committee that they did not keep well insured, but it is too late to grumble. It is to be hoped that every Granger will take hold and set the lusiness going again in good shape, ind not let this brilliant example of the possibilities of co-operation lack for hearty support, for it would be nothing short of a calamity for the Grange store to stop for a moment The Patrons of Allegan and neighboring counties are justly proud of the preportions the business of the store has assumed and the satisfactory manner in which the business has been conducted, and all honor is due to Bro. and Sister Stegeman, for their untiring industry and devotion to the interests of the members of the Order.

Bro. Cobb :- When reading favorable reports from other Granges, I thought a few words from Alaidon address from Bro. Woodman. Grange No. 289, might be acceptable like Capitol Grange, but we can boast of unity, and where there is unity there is strength. Death has claimed two of our faithful charter members since our organization. We formerly teachers and students we now meet on Saturday night, once in two weeks. The only wonder to me is, why every of Patrons of Husbandry? Why they with those of their village cousins.

At an auction sale recently, the writ- do not unite their strength with the few that are battling for the right? two thirds J-rsey. As there is now It is highly gratifying to see how rapprofessedly but thoroughbred bulls in idly some of our members are learning the neighborhood, how in the name to talk. Why they are quite speechof the great Mary Ann of St. Lamberts makers. We have essays, selections can you figure out the two-thirds, the recitations and discussions. I am first cow is one-half, second, three- glad to see the temperance question spoken of in the VISITOR. Yes, Sister Sikes let us unite as one in a war against alcohol.

MRS. SARAH WILEY.

Members of Grange 364 are all perturbed by the losses in the burning of the Grange store at Allegan. Friends or things lost or imperiled suddenly, seem dearer than ever before. The Grange store held prices lower and made living easier for any laborer and farmer for 25 miles around, and of course just as much as it does this it has lessened great and sudden gains of traders or it has lessened the number of traders. This good work is needed just as much now as it ever was. The good lesson it was teaching was not half learned. The lesson it was teacher of, Pay when you get, was its best lesson in the economy of living and by habit it was extending beyond the buying of store goods. I hope and expect it will keep on in the good work.

Otsego, Mich., March 25, 1884.

Henry R. Howard of Marlette thinks he has solved the chess question, by finding a "head of chess starting out about the middle of a head of wheat," thus demonstrating his belief "that wheat would turn to chess." About 45 years ago there was a farmer in this vicinity who claimed that wheat would turn to chess, chess to timothy, timothy to sorrel, and sorrel to white clover And why not, if Bro. H's theory is corchess in his wheat, and will continue to do so as long as he believes that way. I once belived so myself, and raised chess, of course. But I became convinced of the utter impossibility of wheat turning to chess many years ago. And since I have got rid of the victim of some trick to try his pastumps and other harbors for the vile stuff, and eradicated it from my grounds, I am not troubled with it. No, Bro. H., you must be mistaken. That chess was not the product of wheat. Very likely it became entangled in the wheat and you supposed it grew there. Science, the laws of God and Nature, are against you.

D. W. Paw Paw.

W. A. B. in jottings has called attention to the farmers vegetable and fruit garden. This is a matter of more importance than is generally supposed, and we do not refer to it with much confidence that useful hints will be much regarded. The average farmer however well he may relish small fruit seldom believes he words about "bays;" and you hive can afford to eat any of his own raisdiscoursed on the suiject admirally. ing, and the same is true with regard I have often inwardly prayed there to most garden yegetables after you migut be no bags to mend in heaven. pass the potato. In this matter there filled well, but they are more liable to We would like "awfully" well to have is perhaps little hope of very much never fooled with when it once gets as good a dress as haif a load of wheat improvement among the old fellows would buy, but at ! me; our hustand who never had a good garden and be- badly fooled is on the statement of C. isn't so appreciative. We endorseMr. lieve they can't afford it. But as a A. Lee, in the Michigan Farmer, in Waters' remedy for drunkenness; it is matter of experiment wont it be well regard to cabbage worms. This statethe most sensible plan which has to let some of the boys and girls try ment is not made by an April fool, but come to our knowledge. And now a gardening. As an inducement offer by a college lunatic. He says that the word about "cats and pie tins." We to pay them the market price for all fly that produces the cabbage worm laughed right out when we read what the vegetables and fruits they will appears between the 10th and 20th of Myra said about the sewing wonan's raise on a given plat of ground for May, and lays its eggs in the ground fears. We happen to be related to two or three years. Require them to near the stalk of the plant, and the that woman, or are just like he, and keep an account of the time spent and only way to destry it is to hoe the we would like to send her to Royalton; the cost of seed and other expenses. dirt away from the stalk once or twice, no, we wouldn't, either; for we could Some farmers may find out that their and that removes the eggs so far away not trust even a patron who have cats | children for the capital invested are | that if they do hatch out, the larvae making the most money.

The garden of the average farmer is reach the cabbage. Now, any one the last place he wants seen by his who has not been to college, knows friends and the one thing that he is very well that cabbage plants are not lea-t ready to defend with a good and generally set out until after the first sufficient reason for its reproachful of June, and that the miller or butcondition.

32, held an oyster supper on the till snow flies in November. evening of March 6th, at their hall.

Bro. Jason Woodman, Lecturer of Pomona Grange was present and delivered a lecture at the M. E Church. Brother Woodman is a young man of ability, backed up by a great amount of energy and a thorough course of training received at our State Agricultural College. The address was spirited, right to the point, and set forth the interests, duties and officers and a good sitendance of memobligations of agriculturists in a manner which did credit to himself and to the college, and showed that our young men need not leave the farm to make their mark in the world. The evening was fair but as there were three other meetings in town at the same time, the audience was rather small at the opening of the address, but gradually increased until the church was well filled. The exercises at the church were opened with music by the choir, followed by the

The chair then gave another piece We cannot beast of large numbers of music, and then all made their way to the hall to partake of the good tnings awaiting them there.

Our Grange building is 22x50 feet and was filled with those whose happy faces and merry voices, told, better met on Tuesdays but to accommodate than my pen can tell, the good the Grange has done by way of uniting, not only the hearts of the farmers together, but by coupling together good farmer does not join the Order the interests of the country peope

The receipts of the evening were \$24 93. Net profit \$12 47. Our Grange is wide-awake. We are taking in new members, and the fu-

ture looks bright before us. H. M. RICE.

Bro. Cobb: - March 6th was he 10th anniversary of our grange On the 6th day of M rch 1874, 20 farners and 18 farmers' wives and daughters were initiated into the mysteries of the Grange. They met at Arnold school house, near the cener of the town. A few years afterwards a large hall was built at Hoytville, which is now well furnished and contains a good organ which is a great help to any Grange. We now ave 124 members in good standing. Our Grange is considered now as one of the best and most prosperous Granges in Eaton county. In view of hese facts, our Grange determined to have a celebration in honor of the charter members, of whom about 25 are still spared to be with us. According to previous arrangements a programme was prepared. A history of Frim, A song by the choir, impromptu Comfort and Happiness of a Family to have Flowers in Winter.—Mrs. A. E. he Misses Sanborns, discussion. The Green. future prospects of the Grange, instrumental music by Minnie Taylor. Supper was then announced, and about 250 Grangers, young and old assembled around the fraternal board.

by Miss Etile Kinney.

3d.—Address by E. C. Herrington: Is to the appetite. Then came the supply of pies and pastry, cakes and ther delicacies for which the good sisters of our order are famous. Not until the late hour of midnight did we return home well satisfied that the rect? Now, I opine that Mr. H. raises Grange is a success, and should be patronized by every farmer who looks to his own interest and that of his W, E. NEWARK. family.

April 1st.-This is April fool's day, and many an innocent wight will be tience or his swearing caracity; such as pinning his pants to the floor, so that when he jumps out of bed in a hurry, and catchir g up his pants jerks off both legs; or putting raw eggs on nis plate for breakf.st, instead of cooked ones; or calling his attention suddenly to a large flock of wild geese going north to their summer retreat, and various other tricks just for fun; and if this ended the fooling it would be well. But other tricks and wicked games are played upon us the year around. Whoever reads the public journals will find them full of deception and flattering promises, to catch the simple and unsuspecting. See that pale-faced invalid, struggling with that dread disease, consumption, who reads in the papers a sure and certain cure for that fatal life-destroyer; o he pays his money and takes his chance, but finds that he has fooled himself, and that consumption is hold of us. Another chance to get will starve to death before they can ter fly that lays the eggs from which the cabbase worm is batched lays Buo. Cobb: -Lawrence Grange, No. them continually from the 1st of July

## NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next meeting of Ingham Co Pomons Grange will be held at the hall of Capital Giarge, Lansing, on April 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M. A good programme will be presented, and all fourth degree menders are invited. We expect to copfer the fifth degree in the evening. I hope to see all the Fraternally Yours. GEO. W. PHIPPS, Master.

The next meeting of Berrien Co. Pomona Grange will be held at the ball of Pearl Grange, in Benton township, con mencing on Tuesday, April 8th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The session on Tuesday afternoon will be open to the jullic, when the following programme, with good vocal music, will be carried out:

How shall we make more rapid development intellectually? - Paper ty W. J. Jones. 24. Our Boys and Girls.—Paper by Mrs. C F. Howe.

3d. Our Order-Paper by Freeman

Franklin. 4th. Home Life on the Farm-Paper by Mrs. Edward Marsh. 5th. Dormant Granges-their cause and cure-Paper by Levi Sparks, Each topic as presented will be fol-

loved by discussion. ROBERT C. THAYER, Sec. Berrien Co. Pomona Grange.

Eaton County Pomona Grange No. 28 will hold its next meeting with Eaton Rapids Grange Wednesday, April 23, 1884. All 4th degree members are in-J. SHAW. Charlotte, March 27, 1884.

The next regular meeting of the Washtenaw Co. Pomona Grange No. 7 will be hald with the Northfield Grange at the re-idence of Nathan Sutton, on Wednesday, April 9th, commercing at one o'clock pm. sharp. All fourth degree members are invited.

The next quarterly meeting of Montcalm Co. Pomona Grange No. 24 will convene in Bloomer Grange Hall in a two days' meeting April 10th and 11th, 1884. A very interesting program is to be carried out. All 4th degree members invited to attend.

EARL W. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

Carson City, Mich., March 27, 1884.

The programme of Oakland Pomona Grange, No. 5, to be held at Birming-ham, Wednesday and Thursday, April 9 and 10, 1884, is as follows: WEDNESDAY 10 O'GLOCK A M.

5th degree session. 11 o'clock: Opened in 4th degree.
First Subject—Fruits Necessary for
Family Use. Led by L. A. Graley. Recess for Dinner-One Hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION. 1st.-Good of the Order. 2d,-Essay by Mrs. Bower, of Bin-mingham. Subject: Or Country; Its Past, Present and Future.

3d.—Discussion: Is a Protective Tariff Beneficial, as a whole, to the Farmer?—Opened by M. B. Newberry, our Grange was given by Bro. Perry of Rochester.
4th.—Essay: Does it Add to the

> 5,-Opening of Question Box. EVENING—PUBLIC MEETING.
>
> 1st.—Essay by Mrs. Wm. Satterlee.
> Subject: What Duties do Farmers'
> Wives Owe to Society? 2d.-Reading of "Pomona Scrap Bag."

o say the least, very gratifying a Farmers' Organization Necessary, and, if so, Why and for What Purpose? Followed by Discussion. Persons not members of the order invited to take

THURSDAY MORNING-10 O'CLOCK

SHARP.
1st.—Good of the Order. 20 Minutes' Talk by D. M. Garner, of Davisburg Grange.

2d.- Milch Cows for Profit, as Compared with Wheat.-Opened by James

Peabody. 3d.-Question Box Re-opened.

Recess for Dinner. AFTERNOON SESSION. 1st.-Good of the Order-by Mrs. L. A. Pearsal.

2d.-Some of the Inside Workings of the Legislature. W. E. Carpenter, J. M. Norton.

3d.—In What Way Can Our School

Paper by C. E.

System be Improved? Paper by C. E. Dewey, Four Towns, Followed by Discussion.

The whole interspersed with singing. Members, please bring your copies of

National Grange Choir and Glad Echoes. Members of Birmingham Grange

will gladly entertain all who come to stay over night.

PROGRAMME. Address of welcome by Rev. Bro. Ramadell. Response by G. W. Wing.

E-say, "The Dignity of Labor,"
Sister J B. Smith
Select Reading, Sister Kate Smith. E-say, 'O jections made to the

Declamation by Sister Kate Cook.

An address, "riow shall we inspire the American farmer to improve upon the ad antages that he has?" Bro. A. Campbell.

Brothers and sisters, come, bringing a good time with you; if you do we will have a good time.

J. W. MELGAN, Lecturer.

The wool growers' sesscistion of southwest Michigan will hold its second annuall shearing at Kalamazoo on Thursday, April 24 h, GEO. S PIERSON,

S. B. HAMMOND, Secretary. President.

Clinton County Pomona Grange No. 25 will hold it next meeting in the hall of South Riley Grange, April 9; 1884. commencing at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Suljects for discussion:

1-t. Is a farmers' organ zation necessary? If so, why and for what purpose? Cortland Hill, A G. Gunnison. Espayist, Mrs Mary G. Scott. Are moropolies always finju-

rious to the industrial classer? Frank Conn James Bush. E-sayist, Eliza-S-lect Reading. Lucy Buck, Mrs. Riley Rice and Cora Halsey. All members of the order are re-

oin in the discussion of the subjects. There will be an evening session. HENRY N. WEBB, Sec'y. DeWitt, March, 17, 1884.

pecifully invited to be present and

The programme of Wayne County Pomona Ne. 8, at Redford Grange Hall Friday and Sature ay, April 4th and 5 h, 1884 is as follows: 10:30 A M-Ca'l to order in 5 h degree

by Worthy Ma-ter, N. T. Bradner. Work in 5th degree. 12 Not N-Call to order in 4 h degree. Music. Words of Welcome by G. C Lawrence. Response by Worthy Master. Report of Subordinate

(tranger. Recitation by C. Mand Cady. P M-Dinner. After Dinner Speeches. 2:30 P. M -Call to Order. Music. A Protective Tarifi! What is it? and how it : flects the interest of Faim-

ers and Laborers, by C. V. Babcock. Decussion. 3;30 P. M - Music. Bee Culture by A. B Pietce- Diecussien Recita-

tion ty Miss Rutter. A jouin. 6:30 P. M - Call to order in 5.h degree. Contenting 5th degree. 8 P. M - Call to creer in 4th degree.

Music, Reading of 'Sitings' Miss Mutie Bradter. Decussion. Music.

9 P M - Conferring the 6 h degree, a Pantomire. Matrimorial Alliances, Essay, L E. Wight, Recutation by Miss Rutter.

Second Day. Saturday, April 5th. 10 A. M .-- Call to Order. Music. Essay by Mrs. Blount. 11 A. M.--R. solutions and Di cussions.

12:30 P. M.-Dinner. Atte: Dinner "a. P M -Meral-Possibilities of the Grange E-ray, A. D. Stevens, Recitation, C. Mand Crdy. 3 P. M.—Good of the Order, Introduc-

tion by Worthy Lecture, George M Donald. Lecitations.

## **Lo**rlicultural Pepartment.

Farmers' Gardens.

The enterprising seedsmen and gardeners are now scattering all over the land their beautiful catalogues and in most tempting language setting forth the praises of the delicious looking vegetables and salads therein portrayed, and the average farmers wife whose vegetable range has been only between potatoes and beans, all winter looks with longing eyes upon the beautiful pictures and determines to try once more to have a garden. The good man is consulted, and he says certainly have a garden, why, we always have a garden, don't we, (poor man we ain't quite sure whether we do or not.) Well, the catalogues are looked over and over and a list of seeds made out and sent for and when the pretty packets arrive we can hardly wait for warm weather to come that we may plant them. It comes at last but so does the hurry and bustle of of our worst insect enemies, getting in the spring crops, the oats must be got in the ground, the corn ground must be plowed, and when the ground is ready the corn must be planted, and then if the garden has been kept in mind by frequent allusions, for the last month or six weeks, a patch of ground near the house is plowed, always roughly, because it is so small the team have to be continually turning and usually the patience of all concerned is as nearly overturned as the furrows, then the big drag is put on which generally finishes the process, and the garden is ready to be planted, Grooves are traced with a hoe and the seeds, one kind after another, consigned to mother earth, and the garden is planted; the whole process occupying about a half a dozen of the good farmers precious time, (his wife's of course, don't count,) The work of the farm goes on serenely, dame nature is no respecter of persons and the seeds of weeds already in the alike in sunshine and showers and both are soon peeping through the brown earth the weeds a little ahead for they grow as best they can unless the were used the weeds have smothered the little things long ago, some green peas are gathered, also string beans, perhaps a few cucumbers, some sweet corn, and if the frost don't come too soon, some tomatoes, the cabbages are covered with worms, ditto cauliflower, and all of that tribe suffer alike, while the fly forecloses on the turnips, and the celery refuses to grow; now all we have had from our garden might be purchased of any dealer in such things, for about the sum expended in seeds, but those who live in the country even four or five miles from a lemon cannot buy such things if they would, and so must do without. And now what shall be done, I wish some abler pen than mine would so stir up the subject in the minds of those who are appointed our protectors and providers, that a good garden, well planted, well cared for, and alto-

Paw Paw, Mich. P. H. Dowling, Rome, Michigan, sends me some "eggs of insects" which are

the millenium will have moved up a

quite thick on some of his apple trees.

He thinks they are injuring the trees,

GRANGE VISITOR, as to the best methed to destroy them.

good ways.

These "eggs" are really the scale of the apple tree scale louse. Mytilaspis in the center of a hexagon and an orconchiformis. These minute bark colored scales are not eggs, but the remains of the female louse, which died last August, immediately after laying the 70 or 80 small, white eggs which may be seen under the dark gray scales of the latter, if carefully raised with the blade of a knife. These minute eggs will hatch next June when the minute lice will crawl about upon the tree trunk and limbs, possibly be blown in some cases to other trees, mayhap crawl upon the feet of some feathered board. This is a piece of board four one variety. It is of the largest size, while in general form no two are alike songster, and thus carried to other inches wide and six feet long with an a purple black color, with some bloom apple trees. In a few days the beak will inch hole at the center and one at (which is the only objectionable feabe inserted through the bark, when each end. Slip the center hole over ture about it) growing a stout self supeach little louse will thenceforth be- the pine where the hole is to be dug porting cane; a good shipping berry, be used, and more where there are few came a stationary vital pump, which and stick a pin at each end. Now dig and very productive. will for two months draw or suck out | hole and using the same guide board | The mammoth Cluster comes next the life-blood-or more properly the life | withe the center notched out to hold | which it closely resembles in all its sap of the tree. The scale will soon be the tree. You can set trees exactly in characteristics, being good only to a

with the scores of white eggs-the seeds as it were of future mischief. REMEDIES.

truction of these lice:

Two quarts of soft soap, and two till they boil. Then add one pint of kerosene oil or crude carbolic acid. This should be used as a wash on the trunks and main branches of the affected trees. I have used a common shoe brush with which to scrub the trees with much satisfaction. This should be done the first week of June, and it will pay well to repeat it three or four weeks later.

The same application is the very best from egg-laying. So It will be seen that this treatment will overcome three

A. J. COOK.

Orchard Planting.

Perhaps there is no kind of farm work that is generally done at so great a disadvantage as laying off an orchard. Some furrow tue land with a plow, some use a wheelbarrow to mark some stretch cords across the fields and some use a wilderness of stake. In the first place let me say that most men make a mistake in wanting their trees planted in squares. I cannot see that there is one single point in favor of this method. The orchard does not look better, nor is there any advantage in cultivating trees in squares instead of hexagons. In either case the trees are in rows not only two ways. but half a dozen ways and can easily be cultivated at least four ways.

Trees in hexagons economize space to a much greater degree than in squares. Each tree stands in the soil, and our garden treasures share center of a circle and the distance to the nearest tree in any direction is the same. In squares this is very far from being the case. It is very much far were there first, and together they ther diagnally across a square than across the side. But to the main point. housewife and her little children take The best way is the way we lay off orpity on them and spend time and chards in California is to use a trianstrength she can illy spare from her gle, because it is the simplest and household duties. By and by when easiest and quickest and far more the it is too wet to work in the fields or most accurates when it is done. Take some unoccupied time occurs while three strips of 1x2 inch dry pine, and waiting for something, the nired men as long as you want say 24 for apples are set to clean out the garden, and or pears or 20 feet for cherries or they do it with a vengeance usually, peaches, cut the same length and fasfor who ever saw a hired man who ten the corners of the triangle firmly did not despise "working in the gar- together by nailing two pieces of pine den" the plants that are left after board 6x6 inches. If the long strips the onslaught, remind one of the few are set up edgewise the triangle will survivors of a hardly fought battle. be m ch stiffer and better to carry. They seem lonely, and it takes them a Through the corner boards bore an good while to recover their wonted inch hole making sure that the three health, but we will pass on to the resides of the triangle measure exactly sults; a few plates of lettuce, the the same. If they do the triangle radishes are pithy or wormy or strong must necessarily be perfect. Then because of their slow growth, a few brace it a little by nailing a lath across onions, if the sets were planted, if seeds each corner and it is ready for use. Now split out some three quarter inch pine one foot long from straight grained posts, make 100 pins for each acre you have to lay off. Three per sons must now carry the triangle, beginning on one side of the fi ld, say eight feet from the fence, and guided the first time through by a line of stakes. Carry the triangle with its side to the line of guide stakes and its point in. The head man and the in side man will stick pins while the rear man will slip his corner each time upon the pin set by the head

After the first time across the man at the inside point of the triangle alone will set pins while the other two fit their corners upon the pins in the last row set. Thus one row of pins only is set each time you go across the field. productive in a great variety of soils If the triangle is exact and the first The Brandywine has many of the gether lovely, shall be found as it row of pins is set perfectly straight and should be, a very necessary adjunct to the pins are always set perpendicularevery well regulated household, and ly everything will now work like a charm and the job will be perfect, and firmest red raspberry grown. It can it is so simple and easy that a man and two small boys can lay off from 8 berry, and that is more than I can to 10 acres in one day. Remember that no guide stakes are used anywhere after the first time through. A square can be used the same as a trian- tion. gle, but it is harder to carry and is and desires information, through the much more likely to become racked out of true than a triangle, for a triangle braces itself and cannot get out of shape. The triangle will set each tree chard so set, presents a very pleasing grower is located where he can reach appearance and I would urge its use a market in which it is profitable to grew one or two o more years before. in all cases of planting where the field ship early it will prove the most pro-

But when your orchard is laid off ing the three varieties cannot fail of leaves. A deciduous tree belongs to a and you are ready to dig the holes, it is clear that if you pull up the pin where the tree is to stand you have BLACK RASPBERRIES.

Heaves. A decidate the belong the lost the place and spoiled your work. Therefore before beginning to dig the productiveness as our criterion of ex- or rough, the twigs are few or many, holes no matter how you have laid off cellence you will find it in the Gregg the orchard you should make a guide in a greater degree than in any other

from the body—and in August just see if it is straight. Tre guide board rather more bloom, yield is good and cially evergreens, which have been is a most usefullttle thing since it is well worth planting. will again appear, and be fully stocked serves three purposes at once, it holds the tree steadily in place by slipping the tree into the notch sawed out and it also shows how deep you are setting ber jes and will not drop off the canes Although a parasite and small mite the trees which should be about too are striving to overcome this enemy, inches deeper than they stood in the still it is not wise to leave it all to nursery. This county Alemeda is giv them. The following application I en to fruit almost entirely. One orhave found very efficient in the des- chard on the edge of the town contains 2,500 acres all prunes planted in eq ares at 20x20. You have 107 trees gallons of water, mixed and heated to the acre by the hexagons, you have at 20 x 20 134 .rees.

DR. E. T. BURNETTE. Haywards, Almeda Co., Cal.

Bro. Cobb:-I notice in the VISITOR of February 1st a request that I should give what new experience I may have acquired since writing the article on fruits in the spring of 1881 for the benefit of your numerous readers and especially for those who known to prevent the borer beetles are engaged in fruit growing with the view of shipping the same to market my ability. As strawberries are the longest distance of any grown, therefore it is the most profitable for field general market purposes that have yet come under my observation. How much longer it can hold that suprehat are striving boldly for recognition. seasons of the year. considered equally so with the Wil vide for no more paths or drives than many otherwise favorable varieties. error. The blossoms are pistillate, therefore every 4th or 5th row should be planted the other graces cluster. For this with our old reliable Wilson. The rick soil, moisture, and fine grass are needed. Do not divide or cluster up the soil with too many trees shrubs. but I have seen it on our Chicago market for the past three seasons; it ingreveral open spaces through the originated in Illinois, it is of a bright entre extent, so that from the porch or crimson, being the most attractive colored berry I have yet seen; it has good shipping qualities being quite firm, it ripens n totherwise be attained. Plant ac uniform in color and its fruit stem is a stout one holding its fruit well up from the dirt and is well worthy of more extended trial, and while I cannot say that there are no other va rieties lately introduced equally as good I can say they have not come under my observation and for my bouse. Such trees shut out the pleas part should be satisfied to experiment only with these named relations on the roof, only with these named relations on only with these named relying on cistern, kill the grass, keep the wallthe Wilson for the main crop until and paths damp, and shut out the I had tested them on my own land, pleasing prospects. They may not be for it is there if anywhere they are to prove a source of profit to the grower, for while a man may claim to know a certain variety will succeed on your soil, I would advise you to go light with all new varieties until you buy them for yourself.

The Cuthbert, Brandywine and Kirtland, (or Highland Hardy of some nurseryman) are three best and most profitable of the Reds that I have yet seen on our market. The Cuthbert stands at the head of the list both for market and home use. It is quite hardy having withstood our past severe winters with impunity. It is a strong grower, the fruit is of a bright red, telerably firm and of good slze and flavor. It has proved very good qualities of the Cuthbert but not quite as large or as productive. It is of a light crimson color and is the be shipped as far as a Wilson strawsay of any other variety- I have reshipped it 350 miles arriving at its destination uniformly in good condi-

Therefore for shipping purposes I consider it the most valuable red raspberry grown. The Kirkland is near the same color of the Brandy wine, though somewhat smaller. The fitable on the list. Any person grow-

In taking size, color, firmness, and

gin to form—the result of secretion place without ever sighting through to less degree, being some smaller with

The Miami is the last I would name. It is the freest from bloom of either

and is the blackest of the black rasptill long af er it becomes ripe; a choice market berry, being very uniform in size and for drying purposes would consider it one of the most profitable as they can stop on the cares so that three pickings will clean them all off

N.B. I have no plants or trees for sale, neither have I any interest save to assist you in deciding what you like the mountain ash, nor liable to die

Fraternally yours, THOS. MASON. 188 South Water street, Colcago.

Planning Home Grounds.

From a paper by Professor W. J. Beal, read before the Mississippi Val ley Horticultural Society, at Kansas

Begin by placing the dwelling and will do so che-ifully to the best of house eight or ten rods from the high way with the barn still further back first fruits of the season it seems across the road in front of the parlor and a little to one side rather than proper they should be the first noticed. windows. The vegetable and fruit The Wilsons, Albany still holds the gardens should be in the rear of the same position in my esteem that it nouse and near the account much has previously. It is yet the most time or money at first to ornamental saleable and will bear shipment the planting be careful to start right and make no mistakes. Every stroke should count, and without experience culture of all strawberries raised for halfwasted. About one-tenth of the and good advice your labor will be costof buildings should be set down for improving the grounds. It would be better to employ a person of skill to aid you, but if this is impossible. read macy I am not prepared to say for it the works of Downing and Frank has several rivals and two especially Scot and begin to study trees at all

That are certainly promising and one for all 11 your head at least, or, well worthy of a trial in every fruit better, on paper, and work to it perfarm. I allude to the "Manchester" sistemtly. Do little grading Downard the "Sucker state." The Manchester is the larger of the two and chester is the larger of the two and pleasure grounds, commence leveling also has been the most thoroughly the urface. This is a fearful fallacy tested, having been planted over a large section of country and so far large section of country and so far the higher portions of large grounds, it has proved very productive being leaving the hollows unplanted. Pro the higher portions of large grounds, on; it is also of good size and of a are needed for daily use. Guard brilliant scarlet color; it ripens up all direction. Too many trees, too much over leaving none of those graph time. over, leaving none of those green tips, suribbery, too many flower beds, most objectionable feature with

A GOOD LAWN. thelawn with too many trees, shrubs. wirdows, as well as from points with out there will be an unobstructed view over the turf. This will give an ppearance of spaciousness which can cording to he size of the ground, small trees and shrubs, in small places. One No way spruce, or large cherry tree the outside lines, with smaller trees or sirubs nearer the house, or the lawi's center. Plant no large trees within from forty to sixty feet of the have become grown the owner has be come attached to them, and hesitates to take them out.

TRIES IN THEIR PROPER PLACE. Sheler the dwelling and barn from the piecing winds; they add comtoit and joy to man and beast, they econo mize the food of animals and save fuel in the sitting room; they harbor birds, they afford shade in summer, they are the glory of home grounds, and will serve for generations to re minds those who erjoy them of the thoughtful and generous hand which planted them. They should not be set n straight rows or at equal distance Even as a shelter belt on the exposed side of the house they are better arranged ingroups which "break joints." Near the projecting points of this irregular line of foliage is a good place for single trees, like islands near a cape, leaving open bays of turf to flow between them into the deeper and were shiltered recesses. Avoid formality. Even in roadside planting, a rov of trees will be marred sooner or later by vacancies or by unequal growth. Finer effects are produced by planting irregular, mixed groups at salient points. Plant so as to conceal from the best points of house and grounds unsightly objects near or remote. Plant trees or shrub groupson the concave side of sharp turns in walks or drives, and in the angles where paths and roads diverge.

ETERGREENS.

are more monotonous than deciduous trees, yet they are green when other trees look dead. Their cones and young Spring growth add some variety. In winter they are darker, the bright color returning with the warmth of the early year. In Autumn they shed the leaves which They are particularly charming when snow, which loads their limbs, is seen in contrast with their dark green leaves and with brilliantly covered leaves of antuma. The bark is smooth the spray scatters into infinite diversity of form and color; the leaves and the masses of foliage break into light and shadow in a distinctive way for each species, and almost for every individual. Some evergreens should or none in the surrounding forests. Too many will make a place gloomy and sombre-too few will leave it with

a cold and naked look in winter. SELECTION AND CARE. Choose nursery-grown trees, espe-

transplanted. They will have more roots, and are more certain to make a vigorous growth. Do not select large trees, even at low prices. Avoid highpriced novelties until you have experience. Do not try too many kinds. nor more than can attain good development on your place. It is allowable to plant thickly at first for immediate effect, but if so, arrange for thinning out at the beginning, and remove remorselessly before the trees crowd each other. Select trees easi ygrown, and of such species as have been proved thriffy in the region where you live. Do not choose short-lived in the lower limbs, like the balsam fir. After planting give the best of care by cultivation, fertilizing and mulching. Do not cut them into grotesque or formal shapes. Look years abead, and plune with reference to the future. Thinning and pruning had better be done a little each year and not a large amount once in five or ten years. This before the beauty of your best trees is lost by crowding. Remember that the lowe limbs, es is identical with that of maire, the sorghum seed differing no more from prcially of evergreens, will not start out again when once removed.

SHRUBS, VINES AND FLOWERS. These will be used for the final louches of embellishment. Shrubs are valued for their bloom as well as for form and foliage. Each variety will serve some special end. As a rule, plant in irregular groups as directed for trees. At projecting points in shrub masses, plant some hardy heroaceous perennials. Use vines for patches or for covering a half-dead tree or stump or rubbish pile. Plant flowers mostly at the side of the house in irregular but gracefully-shaped beds, and while trees are young about their trunks, perhaps. No special paths are needed about flower or shrub groups. Rockwork is seldom satisfactory, and is only appropriate in a retired portion of your grounds. A pile of shells, rocks and scoria in he front yard is badly out of place. Heap them in some back and shady corner, and you will find great delight in transplanting from woods and meadows an assortment of hepaticus, Spring beauties, blood-root, trillium, bell worts, phloxes a d ferns. If you have a pond near by, introduce some water lillies, cat-tail flags, pickerel weed, arrowhead, and near by set Wisconsin weeping willows, and birches and ashes. Do not despise flower, shrub or tree because it is native and "commor." As a rule, the best known is better than the imported r rity. Give thought and attention to all the details of the work of making a pleasant home. It is a worhy work. You will be surprised to find how much beauty can be obt ined at little cost, and how rapidly verything hastens forward toward he completed plan in your own mind. You will have a constant comfort, and fresh hope realized every year as he tree grows, and transformation follows transformation towards the full development of your original

## Brains are Necessary.

Samuel L. Fuller of Grand Rapids writes the following note for the forth coming Michigan horticultural reports Where there is progress there must be brain—where there is brain there must be progress; the two are allied: Successful hort:culture means brains applied to the management of the rops. There are certain lines of horticulture that are stereotyped and can be followed and carried out under ordinary circumstances smallest amount of brains with plenty of muscle—the most important part being muscle-of which the world furnishes a surplus. Other lines, by far the greater portion, require brains, and the more the better.

Indeed, where so much depends upon soil, heat, cold, rains, drought, seed, market and machinery, even the wisest are sometimes at a loss how to act. It is how to make one's self in dependent of these, so far as is possible, that brains are needed. F.rst-to select and improve the best

coil for raising certain products. Second-to arran e our fruits and plants so as to get the proper warmth and to resist excessive cold.

Third—to so manage the super-abundant rainfalls and the summer droughts that they do not robus of the product of our labor but advance their value.

Fourth- the importance of seed, in its varieties and quality for planting, and progress in striving to produce new and improved varieties.

Sixth-marketing. Seventh-the knowledge of the animal and vegetable names. Let no one flatter himself that the knowledge necessary to successfully carry out these several points, comes intuitively. It only comes through fasting and prayer.

It is the improving by watchfulness and thought and close observation of every daily, weekly and monthly change in the plants; the gathering and sifting of information from every source.

Add to this a love for the work that brings with it a thirst for knowledge and a liking for practical application, and you have a horticulturist at the head of his profession.

No ordinary man reaches this position. He who des is entitled to great credit and great profit.

[Extract from an address of Pro omer delivered before the National Grange in December 1883.7

As will be seen this industry is a ready widely distributed over the country, and has already reached large proportions. Already the acreage in sorghum as shown by the last census is sufficient to yield, if only the crop had been worked at the proper time for sugar, at the least 12 per cent. of all the sugar we import.

The recent results attained by the pioneers in this new sorghum sugar industry, I think there is no good reason to doubt, indicate that within a very few years we may render ourselves as a people wholly independent of other nations for our sugar supply.

Indeed I think that it is possible to produce sugar from sorghum with greater profit than from sugar cane in Cuba, even under the most fayorable conditions. It may appear somewhat but I think that within a decade we acheek upon the tendency to monopshall produce our own sugar, and by oply.-N. Y. Times.

1900 shall export sorghum sugar to E rope. That such results to me appear possible, and even probable, will be seen to follow from these few

tablished facts :-14. About 38 per cent. of all the cultivated land in the United States, including the grass lands, is at present devoted to the cultivation of Indian corn; thus showing that the conditions of soil and climate in our country combine to make the production of maize profitable.

21. The demands made upon the soil, and the conditions of climate necessary to the full development of sorghum, are practically identical with those made by and necessary to maiza.

84. The methods of cultivation of the two crops are identical; so that in every township of the county, these methods are practically under-tood. eral different varieties of sorghum seed, have shown that 'be proximate chemical composition of sorghum seed

variety of maize from another.

5th. Numerous feeding experiments have established the fact, that, for feeding and fattening purposes, sorg-hum seed is the equivalent of maize and may be substituted for it.

maize in compositi n than does one

6th As much sorghum seed may be produced from an acre as of maize, on the same land; and wherever maize may be grown successfully in this country, one variety or another of

sorghum may be as successfully grown. 7th. Fully ninety-nine per cent of the sorghum grown in the world during the past hundred years, has been grown solely for the seed and the forage obtained in the leaves; and abundant testimony is given that, for the seed alone, the crop may be profitably grown, while n any of those using the stalks for syrup and sugar declare that the seed enables them to produce the stalks free of cost. Indeed, it is probably true that during the past thous-and years, more of the human family have mainly subsisted upon the seed of sorghum than upon wheat and corn

together. Sth. It is only after the seed of any variety of sorghum is quite mature, that the maximum of sugar in the staks is attained; so that there is nothing to prevent the securing of both the maximum of seed and the maximum of sugar from the crop of orghum.

9 h. Many thousands of analyses of our fifty varieties of sorghum have conclusively established the fact, that, at maturity the stalk of seighum contains an amount of sugar equal to that found in the best sugar cane grown in Louisiana; and already, as has been shown, by processes and appliances identical with those employed upon he sugar plant-tions of Cuba and Louisiana, several hundred tons of sorghum sugar have been put upon the market in competition with sugar from the propical sugar-cane.

10th. The testimony of numerous manufacturers of syrups from sorghum, shows that the syrup may be manufactured at an expense, varying in different localities, and with different manufacturers, from twelve to twen ty five cents per gallon, from cane de-livered free at the mill, even when working with small mills instead of the approved appliances of the large

plantations.
11th. A vield of six to eight pounds of sugar from the gallon of syrup, made at the proper time, may be fairly expected; and thus the sig r would ost, according to the expense of manufacture, above given, from one and one half cents to four cents per pound, without any allowance for the mo-

12 h. Excellent sugar has been made from sorghum; and where accurate account of all expenses was kept, including cuitivation of crop, but no account made of seed, the expense of production of the sugar did not exceed four and one-half cents per pound.

13th. In view of the results already attained, I have no doubt that sugar may even now be produced at an expense of not over two cents per pound; and I believe that, within a decade, it will be produced in this country from orghum at an expense of not over one cent per pound.

## Bellows for Insect Powder and Liquids.

It is now well known that emulsions of kerosene are our best insect exterminators. Persian insect powder (the ground leaves of certain Pyrethrums), hellebore, sulphur, etc., are also valuable. But their application has hitherto been laborious and uncertain. Two years ago we began to use several kinds of bellows known as the Woodaston bellows, for sale by most seedsmen. They are made in different sizes costing from one doilar upward-one set for the use of powders, the other for liquids. The latter are constructed on the plan of the lit-"evaporizers" sold by druggists, except that instead of pressing a little rub er bag to induce the spray, we use the handles of the bellows, the same as if "blowing the fire."

Previous to their use we had poured kerosene npon tne perches, in the cracks and nests of our hen houses to rid them of vermin. Now we use the bellows, and the spray reaches every crevice and hole, while one- enth the quantity serves and the operation is performed far more effectually in onetenth the time. These bellows will project a fine spray forsix feet, so that small vines, or plants infe-ted with aphides, bark lice, or insects of any kind may readily be reached. The powder bellows serve just as well for sulphur, hellebore, Paris green, and the like, as the spray bellows do for liquids, and we commend their use 10 all of our readers who are obliged to fight insect foes, whether in the hennery, kitchen. conservatory, garden or field.-Rural New Yorker.

A postal telegraph in some form and under some conditions is inevitable in this country, and it is well that those who are interested in the telegraph business as well as in the public generally should be fully prepared to entertain the idea. The telegraph is an instrumentality which the people need in connection with the postal service

## Communications.

THE STRATEGY OF TIGER TOM.

Thomas Ochiltree, the Texan. Youngest brother, and dearest darling Of the auburn-tressed Aurora; He, the terror of the Biazos, Tiger Tom of the Nueces, Glory of the Rio Grande, Wonder of the present Congress; Who. alone and quite una ded, Set the Lasker ball to rolling; When he heard how Otto Bismarck Scorned, and flouted, and defird him. Striking at him through the Congress Thomas Ochiltree; the Texan, Roared, and flamed, and spoke in fury.

"Order out the old Dictator. Ard the ancient Amphitrite, With the Paritan to help them. And the wild Miantonomoh! Let the fearful Houndard navy Guard the mouth of t e Potomac Filled with stones, and slyly sung there!

"Give me then the Tallapoosa, Well supplied with fresh provisions, With the choicest wines and liquors, While I cross the raging ocean, And proceed to pluck the feathers From the double-headed eagle.

"I will mix a drink for Otto. With the waiskey of K intucky, With the mint of old Virginia, With the sugar of the topics From the double-headed eagle And the schwein Amerikaner sweetly shall he down together, Never thinking more of Lasker Or the fear of trichinousis, Aye, and Tiger fom shall lead them. -N. Y. Sam

### The Extremes in Life.

Te live in an age of progress—an a surpassing all others in its wondel acheivements in every departnat of life. Your after-dinner speakegrows eloquent in his figures of sich, as he refers to the "the great merial development of our country," tes exports, imports, internal revenuustoms, manufacturies, and so on tene end of our statistical chapter, alestifying to the glory of the age we li in, and closes with a glowing peri that throws into contempt the age whave left behind us. "See," he contiles, "our ships, those white-wingenessengers, carrying our products tovery foreign port; and returning, lan with the rich product of foreign lai. Yes, we can, from the abundage of our stores feed and clothe the wid, and still keep the car of prog-

re moving on in all our enterprises."

e can do all this, "but we cannot went a man dying of starvation in midst." In a gloomy cellar, in the ster of one of our cities, lives a won and four children. By working rteen or fourteen hours a day at aking match-boxes, they earn one s not a ray of comfort to cheer this dreary round of hard toil. The slightestaccident may stop this wretched tions, routine, and bring them to ruin, starvation, or the almhouse. I merely give this one instance of wretchednes; they can be found multiplied in every city, in the old world, as well as in our own; and with all of our boasted surplus wealth, and millions daily spent sition of and devotion to free and liberal ideas have materially advanced the in hxurous ease, we do not lessen this social, political and ecconomical condiwretchedness, and suffering among tion of those people, but by the lovers the poor. Here is a field for the of liberty throughout the world. statesman and philanthropist, for the forwarded to the family of the decease

Editor of Visitor:- I am glad to see the discussion of the District Schools and their improvements in the VISI-TOR fron time to time; but cannot agree with one or two, who think we ought to go back to the old township He happened to be better known in this system, which to my observations was the prorest scheme yet tried, because it often happened that there was no one competent for the position in the township, or if so, he was not willing to give his best attention ito the duties of the office for so little compensation. I have in mind a township, which elected a man who never taught a successful term, and the year after failed to pass an examination in another town. What can you expect from such a supervision? There are many other towns especially in the north, where no competent person can be found to take the office.

I think a far better plan would be, to have a Secretary of the Board of Examination, act as County Superintendant, retaining the other two, to prevent any favoriteism in the examination, and make it his duty to visit each school during each term, and to advise Directors in regard to the qualification of teachers; also the kind of schools where certain ones do best, whenever the Director wishes or applies to them for advise.

And, to the Directors I would say, be more careful about hireing teachers and do not change too often, or expect perfection of anyone, but employ all proper means tending toward improvement of teachers, and the betterment of the school.

I also think, that six months continuous school under one good teacher is better than seven under two teachers equally as good, because the new teacher spends so much time to little advantage in getting acquainted with the scholars, their abilities and needs. He has no record to guide him, not even to know how far the classes have scholars tell him.

In towns and cities they have found that schools in summer give back poor returns. How many of my readers have tried to read history or scientfic works, and have fallen asleep on a sultry day. Then if you cannot keep awake how can you expect the children to overcome this drowsiness and give earnest a tention to their studies? Would it not be better to have a three months term ending before Christmas, and a four month's term to begin the next Monday after New Year's day and the best of all to have both terms taught by one good teacher.

Again off r some inducement for a teacher to stay with you when he gives good satisfaction, to a majority of parents in the district. You cannot expect much improvement in the schools so long as you have short terms and poor wages and only make teaching a stepping stone for something higher or a makeshift for earning a little money.

When you are willing to pay for natural ability and thorough preparation, with a little care good teachers may be found but if you do not discriminate between the good and the poor the good will soon leave you.

I have heard of less failures since our present law came into operation than in the same time under the township superintendency, so I conclude that it is better although it may still be improved very much.

I notice articles about liberal feeding of stock and complaints about the poor fodder this year. Will you not treat your children as well as your stock? Will you not feed their minds liberally and provide good material also, even if it costs one or two dollars more each term?

Yours for improvement,

### E. DENNING. Bismarck's Reply.

It would seem that the present Congress ought to find enough to occupy its time in regular line of work prescribed by the constitution. Our House of Representatives is a body not well adapted to the work of legislating for all the nations of the earth, nor for the official expression of opinions and sen timents upon matters connected with political controversies going on in other countries. When such work is undertaken, it is likely to meet rebuffs that are not at all pleasant, and to a body of men less stupid would be extremely humiliating.

Upon the death of Herr Lasker, a liberal leader in the German Parlament a few weeks ago, Tom Ochil of dlar and fifty cents a week. There Texas, one of the political montebanks now infesting Congress, thrust himself forward with the following resolu-

> "Resolved, That this House has heard with deep regret of the death of the eminent German Statesman, Edward

"That his loss is not alone to be

That a copy of these resolutions be philanthropist and statesmen's true ed as well as to the Minister of the work is to benefit their race. the German Empire, to be by him communicated through the legitimate channel to the presiding officer of the legislative body of which he was a member .:.

Herr Lasker was a prominent, liberal, and had made himself especially obnoxious to the German government. country, than most German Statesman. and when the cheap and worthless resolution were introduced, there was a general notion that they would be acceptable to the German political element in this country, and they were passed with a rush. When the precious document reached Prince Bismarck, he showed his contempt for it by promptly suppressing it, and sending it back to the brilliant Statesmen who produced and passed it. Upon this there was a great outery of the press. The insignificant incident was expanded and puffed up by means of great head lines, and special dispatches as a matter of national importance. Many influential newspapers used the action of Bismarck, as a cause of serious trouble with Germany, and insisted that our government should demand an explanation with formal apologies.

In the mean time Prince Bismarck's reply appeared, and every fair minded American citizen ought to confess that no demand for further explanations ought to be urged at present, because our installment of such concentrated but unpleasant truths, ought to suffer for some time to come.

The letter has these words: "Any recognition in a foreign country of the personal quali a German, especially when made by so important a body as the house of representatives is gratifying to our national feelings. I should have gratefully accepted the communication made by Minister Sargent, and should have asked the emperfor to empower me to present it to the Reichstag if the resolution had not contained an opinion regarding the object and effect of Lasker's political activity which was opposed to my convictions of the political and economic development of the German people. I can not recogize the opinion as one which the events I have witnessed would jus-

must depend entirely upon what the pose my judgment to the opinion of Grange that provides for convenience, such an illustrious body as the house of representatives, if I had not by more than 30 by had not more than years active participation in the internal policy of German gained experience which justified me in at aching a certain value to my judgment in questions of home affairs. I cannot determine to ask the necessary power to communicate the resolution to the reichstag, because I should have officially to advocate before the emperor an opinion which I cannot recognize as correct."

All the world is but a trifling episode in which the scheming lawyers and professional demagogues, largely composing the House of Representatives have made themselves ridiculous in judge of the worth of my remarks, and the eyes of the world, if it was not for the danger of allowing such men as Tom Ochiltree of Texas, the very type of the frothy lunacy constantly thrown to the surface of American politics, to interfere with the foreign relations of a great nation. No doubt Herr Lasker was a good man, but his course had not been approved by the German government, and it was ill-advised for congress to thrust upon that government the poorly expressed nothings of a Texas politician, and officially require any respectful attention to such actions. to Brother Cobo for the extra numbers And it was especially ill-advised for journalists to talk about war growing out of such a cause.

ALBERT JENNINGS.

Thoughts and Suggestions Under the Rule "For the Good of the Order."

The prosperity of a Grange depends upon the interest its members feel in the principles of the Order and the advantages actually gained through it. It is not the grand possibilities in the remote future that holds us steadfast so much as the constant reception of benefi's both combining to create the conviction in our minds that the Grange is a necessity to every American farmer. Why is there retrogression then-

'Faith without works is dead." So w thout works by each momber the Grange dies an ignominious death, a reflection upon the intelligence and the honor of its members. True something may be said in mitigation of this judgment as poverty and few members, but in the main the indict ment holds good against all dormant and non-progressive Granges. The remedy is indicated in that single word work." A man would be considered a fool to endeavor to accomplish the work of a farm with his hands alone, It is equally absurd to suppose success will attend us without we use the means within our power to accomplish our purposes. The liber il use of money in the preparation and creating the necessary conditions to success is the first care of the projectors of any business enterprise. No less necessary is it to use a sufficient amount, to place a Grange on a psying basis. I have personal knowledge of a Grange few in numbers who held their meetings in an old rookery with no conveniencies for man or beast. Cheerless and profi less were their meetings and that Grange had apparently out lived its days of usefulness and the hour of its final desolation seemed near. Finally it was proposed to form a stock company and provide themselves with a suitable hall. It was done and to-day that Grange is the uit of rooms especially adapted for Grange use, a large public hall, a papered and everything was found in store, a suit of living rooms for janitor or store keeper, and also horse sheds. The result is large asses ion of memhers and a profitable investment. Besides it has popularized the Grange with the community. Having shown themselves consistent they are now respected where before they were despised. The first requirement of a Grange is a proper habitation and in the architectural plan we should not forget to provide for a commodious kitchen, store room, also a room especially for the children of members who could there be taught accomplishments, music etc. We must re member that the children of the present must in the natural order of things constitute the adult members

ingly. Having provided all these (in immagination at least) we are prepared Grange doctrine. to discuss the way to use and profit by them. The polish, refinement and apparent intellectual superiority of order until two o'clock r. M. our city friends is acquired by their constant intercourse with their neighbors. The charm of r fined manners, the grace of movement and gesture are theirs more from their opportunity to see and imitate, than any quality of their own superior to their country cousins. A weekly association in the Grange will aid largely in acquiring proper deportment. Let us not under-rate this matter or affect to despise that refinement found in cultured society, not affectation, but real gentility of manner speech and bearing towards others, are evidences of true nobility. The unsupplied wants of the social nature is the worst feature in the farmers occupation and tends more than anything else to drive the young like a man," which all united in people into other pursuits. Anything pronouncing "good enough." that will mitigate this evil deserves our earnest attention. What can be tion, subject: "Universal Peace," better adapted to this end than the that contained much food for thought. Grange. Not such Granges, perhaps

in the future. Educate them accord-

comfort, profit information and pleasant attractions for the whole peo- John Brainard played the bass viol. ple, is such a Grange as I have in Bro E gar Anson touched the violin view and will try to describe in subsequent articles.

"Maybe They Won't Print it."

C. S. KILLMER, Arenac, Mich.

Bro. Cobb:-I said to my wife I am going to write a few lines to the GRANGE VISITOR, to which she made answer, "maybe they won't print it." So here it goes. I will run the risk for once, and leave the worthy editor to do with itas he pleases. The GRANGE

VISITOR, I am happy to say, is one of the best papers printed in the State of Michigan, for the farmer and his family; it is well adapted to each department of the farmers home, because it will educate the young and give them an idea of the Grange, what its principles are, and what it proposes to do in the fu ure, as well as what it has done in the past. It ought to be read in every household of this broad land; I desire to return thanks sent to me for distribution. I will see that they are placed where they will do the most good outside of the Grange. Our Grange is doing well so far as talk is concerned, but fluancially we are not making much progress. We realize about fifty dollars a year for rent of the main hall, and the lower hal or store room we have been offered seventy-five dollars for one year's use for a salesroom, making one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year, and have the use of our hall once a week surselves and as often as we want for special meetings. It seems to me that there is great need of some special work to be done in this locality and in Saginaw county. Will it be possible to get a lecturer to come into this field and do some Grange workin the near future, it seems too bad to leave so great and valuable a field uncultivated and likely to bear so little fruit for our beloved

Order. Crops in this locality were almost a failure last season, so it makes us feel as well as look a little blue about this time. But brothers and sisters don't give up the ship, let us hope for better days to come. Remember we are to place faith in God, to nurture hope, dispense charity and be noted for our fidelity." Let us stand by each other brothers and sisters through all the adverse circumstances and victory will crown our efforts by and by. But I fear that I am making my remarks too lengthy for the first time. so I will close by saying, remember Saginaw county, and I hope that we will be able to give a better account of ourselves in the near future.

HANTIPPE. Birch Run, Feb. 29, 1884.

## Correspondence.

Barry County Pomona Grange.

The first quarterly meeting of the Pomona Grangs of Barry Co., met on Friday Feb. 22 in Johnston Grange possessor of a building containing a hall. The hall which is a good one with a basement had been newly readiness.

Near the appointed time the Grange was opened in prescribed form by Worthy Master Stone. Subordinete Grange reports were listened to which were very encouraging. Ex-Lecturer Bro. George Sneffield delivered the address of welcome in behalf of Johnstown Grange and none who looked upon his beaming countenance and listened to his cordial greeting, but were satisfied that they were gladly received. Bro. Stone responded at some length in a very happy manner and said among many other good things that the Pomona Grange accepted their hospitalities with the ut-

most freedom. Bro. White and Anthony were present from over the border and on nvitation Bro. White gave us a short speech which was replete with good

A call for dinner was heard and eating, chatting and laughing were in

The rap of the masters gavel found all refreshed and ready to resume

As some invited guests were present the worthy master declared an open session.

Bro. Towne then read a carefully prepared paper. Subject: "Corn Culture" which excited a lively discussion. Time was precious and corn had to yield for Bro. A. Parker who proceeded to give his ideas of "Extravagant Farmers." Both papers were so well received that the patrons requested they be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Bro. Frank Brainard sung a tenor solo, entitled: "Hold your head up

Sister Helen Brainard read a selec-

hig'.ly entertaining. Si-ter Belle Braimard presided at the organ. Bro. and Bro. Frank Brainard blew the horn.

The open session was closed and a short secret session held.

The regular meeting will be held at Prairieville Grange Hall the fourth Friday in May.

St. Joseph county Pomona Grange No. 4, met at the hall of Sturgis Grange Thursday, March 6, and was opened in due form in the fifth degree by Worthy Master D. B. Pardy, of Leonidas. The fifth degree was conferred in form on a class of eight. The Worthy Master proclaimed the Grange closed in the fifth degree, and opened he fourth, and called a recess for dinner. Proceeding to the dining room we found three tables loaded with those good and substantial things which farmers' wives are wont to place before us on such occasions. The chairs were soon filled, and the members proceeded to a discussion of those sulj ets which the good sisters of Sturgis Grange had placed before them; enjoying at the same time th t social repast as essential to the mind as the other is to the body.

The attendance at the morning seesion was good, including brothers and sisters from Leonid 18, Parkville, Centreville, Riverside, Constantine, White Pigeon, Oakwood, Sturgis and Burr Oak Granges. The afternoon session was opened

by the Worthy Master, who announced that during the literary exercises the meeting would be public and a few who were not members of the Order availed themselves of the opportunity to attend a Grange meeting. Many fourth degree members were present, and the nall during the secsion was well filled. After a song by the Sturgis Grange choir, Worthy Lecturer Angevine called on Miss Dickinson, of White Pigeon, for a re citation. She was followed by Mrs Hutchinson, of White Pigeon, and Miss Palmer of Surgis. A selection of music, entitled "Going home to Clo," sung by three little boys, Mrs. C. Palmer presiding at the piano, was rendered in a manner to elicit commendation. Bro. Alvin Hoyt, of Burr Oak read an essay on potato culture, giving a brief history of that vegetatable, and different modes of planting and culture, recommending as the best, to drop the seed on the surface and cover with straw to the depth of six inches after settling. He gave an example of this mode of planting which requires no after culture, gave results satisfactory. For seed he advised using only the earliest ripening tubers. Able essays were also read by Day Express. sister Langley, of Centreville, Bro. Wakins of Barr Oak, and Sister Williams of Sturgis. All of the essays vere by vote of the Grange, ordered sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for pubication. A song entitled 'Matrimonial Sweets' by a little boy and girl, was applauded with considerable mer-

It was voted to hold the next meeting at Leonidas, on the the third of April, at which time and place Worthy Master Luce, of the State Grange will

give a public lecture in the evening. Just as the labors of the day were about to close, Sister Mayo of Battle Creek arrived, en route to fill an engagement at Oakwood hall. On call by the Worthy Master she responded in a five minutes speech, much to the satisfaction and enjoyment of the members present.

HENRY COLLINS. Klinger Lake, March 10, 1884.

Bro. Cobb:-Our Grange took the stay-at-home-disease last fall and we feared it would die, but the outsiders came to our rescue and administered a panacea for our weakness by seven applications for membership. Our hearts rejoiced and we were exceeding glad, as we met at the hall for the purpose of conferring degrees. To see the goodly number of members that were present. We opine, the frisky little goat was the great attraction. A new interest had sprung up and we felt that No. 96 was now convales-

To-day we met again and conferred the third and fourth degrees, had a harvest feast and a good time in general; every one seemed to feel that it was good to be there." After dinner, and the business of the Grange was disposed of, the time was devoted to literary work, and we are glad to relate that part was a success; not an excuse was offered, but each one responded, and the program was carried out to its fullest extent. I would that time and space would permit, to give a detail of the exercises, but the editor's receptacle for kindling looms up before us and we forbear.

More anon. Saturdey March 8, 1884.

Life-Long Results.

Many a girl, by using Zoa-Phora (Woman's Friend) at the opening period of womanhood, might be saved from lifelong suffering and exgone during the previous term, and tify. I should not venture to op- as we are mostly familiar with, but the instrumental music which was column. Sold by all druggists. pense. See advertisement in another

News from the Front.

Bro. Cobb;-The members of cur Grange have used the "Ingersoli Liguid Rubber Paint with the best of satisfaction. In fact it is better than it claims to be, and looks better when spread than it does on the samplecard. Two coats will give a body and a beautiful hard, glossy fluish that no other paint will, and at an actual saving of on-half what the other paints cost. We have used the white and tinted paints and flud thems unquestionably the best we have ever seen as they will not knock or flake off. The paint is already mixed, any one can apply it. One of our members used it on the inside of his house, he did the painting himself and says he saved \$50 by using the Ingersoll Paint, and might have saved more if he had listened to reason, and used it for the outside instead of buying White Lead and O.l and having a painter put it on. Another painted a wagon and sleigh with entire satisfaction. To the public and Patrons everywhere we would recommend the Ingersoil paint. You will find Mr. Ingersoll a gentleman to deal with. We have the honor to remain,

Fraternally yours. E. ALLEN, Master, R J. HOPKINS, Chaplain.

## The State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.

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

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

eign Languages.

Three hours labor on each working day except Saturdays. Maximum rate paid for labor, eight cents an hour.

RAT+S. Tuition free. Club Boarding. CALENDAR.

For the year 1884 the terms begin as follows: Spring Term ...... February 18 SUMMER TERM. May 20
AUTUMN TERM. September 2 Examintion of candidates for advanced standing will be held February 18. Candidates for admission, to College on September 2 may present themselves for examination either on 4 y 20, or September 2 at 9 A. M.

For Catalogue apply to R. G. BAIRD, Secretary.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMASOO.

TIME-TABLE - FEBRUARY 17. 1884. WESTWARD.

Kalamazoo Accommodation l Kalamazoo Express arrives, Evening Express,\_\_\_\_ Night Express,\_\_

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Bundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 51. P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 7.1. bring passengers from cast at 12: 7. P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit, ER, General Freight Agent, Chicago, O. W. EUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. Standard time- (th meridian.

• 6	NY&O Express.	NY&R	Way Pr.
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GOING	NORTH.		a gest
le Profil	NY&B	N Y & Co Express.	Way Fr.

11 41 PM 12 (1 AM 12 10 PM 6 32 " 6 32 " 6 55 AM 11 17 " 10 22 " 6 22 PM 5 2 Am 3 12 Pm 8 6 00 " 8 37 " 10 6 80 " 4 06 " 12 7 12 " 4 42 " 5 9 12 " | 1 40 All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on nain line.

M. E. WATTLES,
Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA B. R: Passenger Time Table. GOING NORTH

Petoskey 4 Mackinaw City 4	GOING !	OUTH	6 55 PM 6 24 4 8 00 4	8 16 AM 6 00 45
Grand Rapids_Lv. CodillacLv. CodillacLv. Traverse City_Ar.	10 17 PM		9 0 4 2 30 PM 3 2 4	9 50 40
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(Standard time.) STATIONS.	No. 1.	NO S.	NO. 5.	NO. 3:

NO. 6. | NO. 8. Mackinaw City L 19 AM se City\_\_ 3 30 PM 11 45 PM 6 50 "
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6 32 4 34 "
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Oity daily, except Saturday. All other except Sunly, woodruff sleeping cars on N.s. and cinuati and Grand Rapids, and sleeping a

## adies Pepartment

TO THE CONFLICT.

BY MISS R. G. PLUMMER.

To the conflict, to the conflict, Sound the tocsin, call the brave, Who would strike a blow for freedom, Who would home and country save. Rally, muster all your forces, For the foe is in the field, And to naught but dauntles courage, Will the mighty legions yield.

Not the men of burnished armor Not the din of clashing steel, Mct the thrill of martial music. Not the trump's alarming peal, Not the beck of waving banners, Not the call of rolling drum, Not the breath of raging cannon, Tis not these that bids you come.

Rise against that foe of manhood. Bonor, purity and truth, Cutting down by countless millions, Hoary age and ruddy youth, Shame and sorrow, want and horror Follow in its fearful train. Stricken women, homelers children, Gather round its heaps of slain:

Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers. From the battle do not shrink Let us fight to break the fetters, Binding man to demon drink, And the God who watches o'er us, Shall our strength and succor be, Till the last slave of the wine cup, From his bondage shall be free.

Chronicles.

CHAPTER 1.

Now it came to pass in the first month of the present year that Pomona of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, issued a call to all Pat. needs say like this, Mrs. C. was beaurons in Hillsdale county to meet her court at Wheatland on the sixth day of the second month.

And when the Parrons throughout the county heard the call, many resolved to go, and looked forward with pleased expectation to the time appoin ed.

When the morning of the sixth day had come, all those desirous of paying court to Pomona, were early awake and up betimes.

Now the inhabitants of our county had for many days before this been traveling on wheels or sleds, just whichever they could best command. However when going a northerly or progress.

But on this morning an unlooked for barrier presented itself. The mists of the night had frozen, and all terra firma was smooth as smooth could be. Neither man or beast could walk without slipping.

Now all our Patrons were sorrow ful because of this terrible smoothness, and many said "we must abide at home to-day." But other few who had been so fortunate as to have pro- by showing his own great vanity. vided their beasts with sharpened shoes, said "We will venture to ge.

In township range two west, and departure homeward. seven south, there lived a Patron and Matron, who undertook to journey we met with no mishaps, and night into Wheatland that icy morning, and gathered seven other Patrons and Matrons to journey with them, orable day. Their Worthy Master supplied a sleigh of large capacity, and all were soon gliding merrily over the icy polished roads.

Now these Patrons are ofttimes called Grangers. In passing through the village that lay in our way I imagined a voice from a dwelling hard by, saying,

"The like I never did see, What fools those Grangers must be, To travel on so smooth a track, They'll surely come sorrowing back.

As this journeying was felt to be somewhat hazardous, thoughts of the terrible fool killer began to arise. But after looking about in all directions, and finding nothing worthy of suspicion there seemed to rest a settled conviction that he would not look for game in such a slippery time, and all fears were silenced.

CHAPTER II.

It was near the hour of noon when we arrived at the Patrons hall in Wheatland. As we reached the outer gate there came floating to our nasal senses a fragrance as of southern isles. Pomona's host bade us welcome, and we entered her spacious hall. The ley exterior of nature found no couner part in the magic or le that gathered around the guests assembled there.

The Master of Pomna's court had driven twenty miles that morning, and ten cents do count up, so we look Ignoring the soul and her famishing need?" and at midday called Patrons to duty. and listened to reports from the various Granges assembled, then arnounced an intermission for a Patron's feast.

The Wheatland Matron's had prepared many delicacies for this occasion. A long table was spread and loaded with choice cakes, biscuits, meats, pies and fruits, enough for all and to spare. Three score or more Mexican flower of brush like appear- ambition, is the payment of the mort- presidents, were born and reared on the partook of this kounteous feast and were filled. The beverages were fra- killed by frost. grant tea and coffee, inasmuch as all good Patrons are temperate, and never indulge in wines and liquors that lead to intoxication.

gavel and each repaired to his or her

ciais were in attendance. Som hostess on this occasion, desired one of their younger matrons to give the assembled guests words of welcome well chosen thoughts inscribed upon sheets of paper, fell from her lips with a greeting unmistakable.

Another youthful matron of Wheat land read to us many wise thoughts entertainment. A worthy brother from Moscow plains also read some

The Worthy Master commended these and said to the writers, "Do not published abroad.

a book about a husband who under took housekeeping in the absence ment.

to Patrons all over our land, that they would consider the question of tariff.

So Pomona's Worthy Lecturer arose and free-trade until the sulject looked misty. Many others discoursed upon the same subject until we thought,

No tariff at all

CHAPTER III.

Now if our court had been among the money kings of our great metrop olis, or at our nation's capital, among our well paid servants there, I should tifully dressed in garnet silk with elaborate trimmings. Mrs. D. wore a lovely corsage of the most elegant 6th, 1884, by Mrs. Electa D. Nokes. velvet, and sparkling diamonds worth thousands of dollars. Miss E. was tastefully attired in white moire how strange! what can she make out antique trimmed with filmy lace and of that? and I myself fear that I have flowers.

It has been conceded in times past that a well dressed person never attract attention by their dress.

However our sisters of this assembly were so well and neatly dressed greater or less degree, that desire that we could not remember what they wore.

As for rich silks and costly jewels, why these Patrons help supply our southerly direction great banks of senator's wives and daughters with nothing is a nonentity, not anything, snow would sometimes impede their such luxuries, and our matrons content themselves with the simpler importance. How apty this definiadornments of home-made attire.

> Moreover none said how sweet and lovely that lady is dressed; although some did say how sensit le that sisters words were. However, a brother said. he had been complimented about his coat. A manufacturer had said, that it was made of the best cloth in all the land. Now this manufacturer claimed to have made the cloth, there-

The time passed all too quickly and the setting sun saw Patrons take their

Few travelers were on the highway. found us in safe abiding places. And thus ended the incidents of that mem-CRETE RAYS.

Hillsdale, Feb. 1884.

I am thankful for one that the cold winter is so near ended, when we will once no e have the opportunity to cultivate the lovely members of "Flora's kingdom." There are so many new novelties this year one is almost at a loss to know what to try. However while admitting our new friends do not discard the old ones. Asters, Ver benas, Petumas, Phlox, Pinks, etc., are all standard varieties and will alever saw single zinnie seed advertised only the seed for double zinnies, bu' removed, and later the blooms will all be double and if good seed, the flowers find it amounts to several dollas, body, is wilful starvation of the soul, where to our dismay we find only a she is led to exclaim: couple of dollars that can be conveniently spared for buying flower seeds; how these little packets at only five over the list and see what kinds to take those kinds that bloom early and but a farmer's wife." With the chilyellow or orange, although these col- is of another generation of drowsy ors are necessary to the flower garden. brained farmers. Only a small amount of them are Perhaps the only literature that needed. Now for the selection of col- enters this home is the county paper ors. In blue there is Ageratum. a and the almanac. The height of their and nearly all the men too great for

Asperula is another good sort, bear | count. ing an abundance of lavender blue sweet scen'ed flowers. Centawrea, months each year at the district school; times wrote in the copy books "knowl-Then again sounded the Master's able as many other kinds for boquets, learning to an the others and the idea that copy to-day, I would write, 1880. The inquiries as to the average

should also find a place in the garden. says no, I want to keep my boy on the more we will have of both. And ghum, and grass, required by the state played upon the organ, and others Weitlava is a lovely blue bell shaped farm, and if I educate him he will cerabove all, if we wish to succeed in putsang songs of good cheer. Now flower, blooms very early but not long, tainly leave me; or father and mother ting our calling in a good social posi-Wheatland Grange being host and In white nothing can excell the delicate beauty of the sweet Alyssum. advantage of the rest to send the habits. If a clown in a circus, or a Candytuft is and always will be one of the standard sorts, the kind known swell the army of parasites that feed be particularly foolish and nonsenas rocket candytuft produces very on the unthinking farmer. large spikes of flowers of dazzling whiteness. Cacalia, sometimes called constant bloomer, giving an abunwritten by herself for instruction and dance of red and orange flowers the whole summer through. Catchfly one of the prettiest of the silenes produces good sugge-tions of his own penning. abundantly dense umbles of pretty pink sweet scented flowers. Vary few flowers produce as brilliant effect as hide your talents, but give unto us the firey searlet Lychnis, and few your manuscripts and they shall be plants indeed can rival the delicate beau'y of Gypsophelia Muralis. It is Besides our Worthy Patroness who addicate free flowering little plant occupied Pomona's chair, read from foliage is fine and feathery and flowers are smail pink and star shaped. Phlox people toil? is also an excellent sort. blooms con of his wife. This reading provoked stantly until frost. Bartonia is one of to laughter the husbands and wives of the best yellow kinds, flowers are a this court and caused much merri- lovely deep golden yellow, their brilllant yet delicate beauty saves them Now the most worthy Lecturer of from being called gaudy Of course Flora's court, had sent out suggestions no garden is perfect without Verbenias and Pansies which are too well known to need any description, and we must not forget the Frenchman'. little darling, the dear sweet little and discoursed about is iff, protection Mignonette, to leave that out would be like leaving the salt out of the soup. Many other kirds are quite as desir able as those I have named, but I have tried to give a short list as space will permit of some of the most desirable

Yours, MRR F. A WARNER. South Saginaw, Mich.

Nothing or Something.

An essay read before the Hillsdale county Pomona Grange, February the

As I announce my subject, methinks I hear some one remark, how peculiar! uncautiously entered a field far broader and wider than my ability will allow me to traverse. Down deep in every human heart is planted a desire to be thought vell of. In a stimulates in us, an ambition to rise above the present position, and be something or somebody in the world. Every one knows the definition of a low condition, of no consideration or tion applies itself to the condition of the tillers of the soil. It almost makes the contemptuous verlict given by Selomon, twenty centuries ago, seem more like a prophecy than a prejudice.

"How can he get wislom that holdeth the plow; that glorieth in the goad, that drive h the oxen and is occupied in his labors? He shall not be sought for in the

public councils. He shill not sit high in the judges seat nor understand the entence of judgment. He cannot declare judgment. Whether that distinguished aristocrat knew or not; we know that the secret of this con- They give us a glimpse of home as it demned position is, that they have persisted, from father to son, through all these generations, to make farming an unthinking profession. The average farmer of to-day, will rise up in the morning, eat and toi, and sleep; and eat, and toil, and sleep over and over again; taxing the muscle and nerve to the fullest extent; forgetting that the mind was given into his keeping, just as much as the body; and that "it is not all of life to live on from day to day, winding up this intricate piece of machinery every morning like the old kitchen clock. Like that he wags to and fro in his ways be cultivated largely. No one the seasons into seed time and harnarrow limit, marking the division of vest. Like that, he goes on useful and unthinking until the driving mathe first blooms are always single and chinery is worn out. Like that, his as fast as they appear they should be labor ended, he is spoken of regretfully, as "nothing but a farmer;" that worked as long as he could go. His will rival the dabl a. Z nnies are so poor wife trudges on wearily by his much improved of late years as to be side. She cooks, makes, and mends, scarcely recognizable; now before the and scrubs and cooks again; and, if rush and hurry of spring work comes ever the desire, for better things. upon us, it is well to look over our enters her mind it is crushed out by see I catalogues which our florists so the memory of the mountains of work kind y send us, and make out a bill yet undone. If at any time she realof what is wanted. After making out izes that this ceaseless nerve wearing the list are we not often surprised to labor, to provide for the wants of the

> "O, restless and c sving, unsatisfied hearts; Waence never the vulture of hunger departs How long, on the husks of my lite will ye

She is lulled back into shallow conleave out. In selecting flower seed, tent, by the thought I am "nothing remain the longestin bloom. Select a dren the same dull routine is pursued, good variety of colors with very little year in and year out, and the promise

ance and a constant bloomer until gage, the addition of more acres to the farm, and if they are true to their farm or more dollars to the bank ac-

The only means of education a few

work, and pinch, and save at the distion, we must be more careful of our bright boy to college, that he may help "jumping jack" on the stage wishes to

and a railway director were riding the audience is convulsed with laugh-'Flora's paint brush" is a free and along by the side of a one hundred ter at his life like performance. Now acre cornfield, wherein the owner was because a man's or woman's business following a cultivator down its beau- requires them to wear blue denims or tiful green lanes. At the noise of the calico and coarse boots and shoes, it carriage the barefooted wife and chil- does not follow that they sh uld be dren look up and rest a moment on as rough as Hottentots. There is no their hoes; for it is the final work on reason why the farmers girl and boy the great field, wherein lies the hopes should not be as much of a lady and woman, and every hand must make and gentleman because they are rigged

The M. C. answers impressively,

seventy-five acres of that corn is for

How so says the director.

Through the right of the superiority of brain over muscle. We think for the comparison.

you toil nor spin; but you live on the nate Grange. fat of the land. Hence I call them parasites; and I exclaim if we must be hewers of wood, and drawers of water, forbear from mocking us in our helplessness; if we must be the goose Mending B gs, in the last number of that lays the golden egg," take the the GRANGE VISITOR. While I could egg but spare the goose. While the attest the truthfulness of my sister. I or they themselves will suggest a remedy. Sometimes hearts stung by their helpless poverty will make the brains brains are ever so dull, we know by observation that the parasite ceases upon withholds its life-giving elements. I call it obstinate thoughtlessness, yea, willful shiftlessness, if the farmers of to-day do not arise in their might, and throw back the sneer conveyed in the words "nothing but

The basis of the remedy is to make us know our own shortcoming, and when we set ourselves to mend them the cause is won; arouse ourselves to the fact that our daily life should have beauty and interest. For a mere pittance, within the reach of all, the public press puts in our hands the choicest thought, the profoundest speculations, the latest achievements of science, the fairest flowers which bloom in a field, made rich with a lifetimof culture. Almost without price we can hang on our walls pictures which at least ontain a suggestion of art. should be. Whose fault is it that we do not know that the farmer is the only man whose calling is essential to life, the only man for whose immediate and material end, all the forces of

nature work for unceasingly. In return she only demands the service of every faculty, as well as eve y muscle. Who meets the demand? If he will not, the penalty is a vacant mind, a listless body, a mere nothing. Nay more, it is a state of vassalage, to men that have learned to employ. though to base ends that capability and God-like reason which in him rusts unused. Doctor Hall an authority, says "that it is these farmers, and their wives and daughters who largely recruit the melancholy ranks of the insane." They have not yet learned, that fettering the brain and letting it lie unused, will as surely paralize it as the same treatment would one of the limbs. There is a French saying, something like this. "The condition of nobility has its own peculiar obligations." If we would be what our Maker intended we should be, "God's own noblemen," there are conditions to be met, obligations to fulfill. Nothing, is the mere mechanical power? Something, is the will, the power that directs and controls the machine. If we would be that power we must fit ourselves for it; must educate ourselves for manhood and womanhood, and both for humanity. Teach our children that knowledge means victory and honor: ignorance, slavery and dis-

Teach them there is no calling more honorable than producing food for the world, and if the same thought, skill and labor is employed as in other vocations, it will surely bring a competence. Refer them to history, which tells us that "most of the presidents" When I was teaching school, I some-

sical he immediately adopts the "role" "In Iowa a member of Congress, of Johnnie Green the Granger, and of school and clothes for the children, gentlemen as any in the land. Do not tea and sug r, sole luxuries of the tired misunde. stand me, I do not mean lady it a success. The M. C. turns to the up in the height of fashion, but those R. D. and says, for whom do these who are gentle and manly, full of kind regard for all, and who have added to For themselves, I suppose, says the the education attained at school many good thoughts and graces gleaned from their intercourse with their fellow men. With this education comes confidence, with confidence union, and with thorough union the farmers of America "could dictate to the world."

Then our sons and daughters could them, they toil for us, he replies, say it means something to be a farthinking he had made a huge joke by mers child. They would be proud to tell the world, no matter what station As I read that sketch I pictured to in life they occupied, I was born and myself the studious fare of the white reared on the farm, my father and handed speaker; the bent form and mother sought for and realized their furrowed brow of the horny handed independence through the declaration farmer, and the force of the story of the purposes of the Patrons of came home to me with a heavy swing Husbandry, and received their first of God's truth. I thought neither do lessons of true liberty in the Subordi-

Wheatland Grange, No. 373.

Not only my attention, but my sym

pathy was arrested, in an article on

best and wisest of this class tell us of could also reel that "Jame." had our ignorance, persist in telling us "been over the road." Now, as one of our abject nothingness, it will be having found the better way, I feel well for them to exercise due caution like jotting down a bit of my +xperience, in hopes to help some by way of suggestion. Without any exception, to the office of the county clerk. The I think the mending of dirty bags, above them open to culture. If our brought in the house at inopportune times, is next to poverty; to cause Love to fly out at the window, espeto live as soon as the object preyed cially when the coy god is assisted by a cloud of flour and mill dust, as the bags are thrown down in a pie upon the kitchen flor, scarce dry from its thorough cleaning. This was my experience from one of the best of husbands. He did not notice the wellkept kitchen; his business was with those unsightly bage; but finding that hints did not patch bags, he had to resort to this emergency. Wheat was sold, men at the barn, and "these must be fixed right away." I am glad now I said nothing, but bent sitently to work, I suppose in the spirit of a martyr, but the silent mon tor whispered, You know he spoke of this some time ago." I had often been proud of the loads myself; put on so neatly; especially in comparing them with the looks of our neighbor's loads. Poor man; we knew his trouble, and the song of "Sweet Home" on the question in hand. Those bunches of hay and corn-cobs, to stop up the holes, spoke too well the thrift of this family. But being desir us to get along amicably, and "bear the ills we have" gracefully, we have adopted this rule: As it nears the time of selling grain, s matime when the week's wash is not too large, say ten or twelve bags at one time are brought in, the boiling and suds water is turned to account in washing them, the tub of rinse water is plenty good for rinsing them, and when they come in the house again hey are nice and clean. A few patched up, of a winter's evening, folded and put away for the time which surely comes, is scarcely dreaded, and this for a few times when you can do it at your own leisure, Sister Patron, is one way to make glad the heart of your husband; besides I venture to say, with the washing machine and wringer, he will be only too happy to do the manual labor of the task, for the sake of having them patched and clean when they are of nec-ssity displayed to the view of his t wasman; besides, it sets the "Sweet Home" bird singing in your own breast in the consciousness of knowing you have done your duty so thoroughly. ANON.

Michigan Census of 1884.

The state decennial census, contemplated by the constitution, will be taken in June of this year, pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 146, Laws of 1883. The act is not an amendment of the law under which the censuses of 1854. 1864 and 1874, were taken, but is an entirely new act, and repeals all former census acts. It provides for a much fuller census than has ever yet been taken under state authority. Except ing certain special investigations provided for by the National census law, our present state law is scarcely less c imprenensive than the National law. The schedules to be used in the enumeration are believed to be an improvement on those used in taking the National census. The statistics of manumanhood and womanhood there are factures will be qually as good as the positions of trust in store for them. manufacturing statistics collected by enumerators for the census of 1880, and the statistics of births, marriages, so educate their members to full unthe statistics of births, marriages, deaths and occupations will be better, the sweet sultan variety is not as desir- and if one shows greater aptitude for edge is power." If I should write and of agriculture much fuller, than in but because of their tall slim growth suggests itself of the possibility of a knowledge and money give power and huckwheat, corn, oats, rye, winter allotted station. Well skilled musi- large and curious showy flowers they life of greater usefulness, the father the more we cultivate the mind the wheat, spring wheat potatoes, sorat we are mostly familiar with, and the the tredramental music which was solution. Sold by all drugglals. W

census law, are new and important.

Former state censuses have been taken by supervisors at the time o taking the assessment. Objection ha been made that assessing officers can not take a complete and accurate cen sus, both on account of the many othe duties imposed upon them, and the fac that the inhabitants cannot be per suaded that honestly answering the va rious census questions will not in some way increase the amount of their taxes. That no such objection may lie against the census of 1884, the law pro vides that it shall be taken in the month of June, or more than a month after the completion of the assessment by enumerators appointed spe cially for that purpose. tors are to be appointed after the firs Monday in April, and on or before the first Monday in May. The appoint ments in cities are to be made by mon councils, and in townships b

township boards. The enumeration is to commence of the first day of June, and be complete in the month of June. It is to be of date June 1, or just four years after the National census of 1880.

After the enumeration is complete the population schedule will be public ly reviewed, but no unauthorized pe son should be allowed to examine, n in any way to ascertain the facts co tained in any of the other schedule If an enumerator shall communicate any person not authorized to receive the same, any statistics of property business included in his return, be w be subject to a fine of three hundr dollars, or thirty days' imprisonment the county jail, or both such fine as imprisonment in the discretion of t court. This clause is necessary for t protection of individual interes Men naturally hesitate, if they do n altogether refuse to answer the que tions relating to their private busine required by census laws, but there no excuse for concealment when sured that their answers will be treat as confidential. The census of busine will be tabulated by the secretary state so as to show the aggregates f state, counties, townships, cities, a wards, but the tables will in no stance expose the operations or bu ness of an individual, firm, or corpo

Enumerators will receive for the services two dollars and fifty cents p day for the time actually and neces rily engaged in the canvass and in t review of the population chedule, a ten cents per mile for going to the fice of the county clerk to obtain t necessary blank schedules, and cents per mile for carrying the retus amount due each enumerator will a ealculated by the clerk and paid by county treasurer on the certificatef the clerk. Before the county clerk a certify the amount due an enumerat, he is required to satisfy himself the the returns are properly made out at duly certified. He will "closely exame each census sheet for omissios, erasures, interlineations, and other fects, including careless or imperfit entries, and a torn or soiled condition of the sheets, causing indistinctness the entries. Every sheet thus defact will be rejected as not 'properly ma out' as required by law."

It will be seen from the forego

that a high order of intelligence will necessary for the proper taking of the census under the present law, and it is hoped that those authorized to make the appointments will select only those persons for enumerators who are in every respect thorough y compe-

A Crisis in California.

Railroad robbery in California las -yndicate some \$300,000,000 in twenty years, and they are now endeavoring by fraud and chicanery to prevent the State from taxing these accumulations. Through corrupting elections and the legislature they succeeded in staving off to is question for a long time, but oublic opinion gradually gained arrength until a railroad commission was created. Then they succeeded (as the railroads have in this State,) in "controlling" a majority of the commissioners. The courts of that State have for a long time been the plant tools of the railroad ring, and having recently decided that one of the tax laws was unconstitutional the people of California have evidently determined that if their tax laws are not now constitutional they will make them so, and the governor has called an extra session of the legislature to convene on the 24th inst. his call he recommends the abolition of the present railroad commission, the enactment of laws for the assess ment and collection of in ome texes from the railroad corporations doing business in the State, and that their property be sold if such taxes be not aid, and that the constitution be amended so as to fix a maximum rate of charges for the transporta ion of freight and passengers on all ra.lroad

lines in the State The people of California shoul I however, guard against a repetition of the tactics by which the railroads have in this State exacted annully between eight and teu millions of doll rs more than they are entitled to as a fair compensation for the service rendered. Some of the railroad legislators who were loudest in their demand for lower rates, under cover of this cry succeeded in getting only the rates for pastengers limited and leaving the roads free to charge on freight "all the traffic would bear."

As a result the percentage of freight earning has gradually increased until fourths of the net earnings of the roads. If the Central and Southern Pacific companies can throw the people off the scent by following the ex-smpl- of the New York Central, M ssrs. Stan o d, Huntington and Crocker will doubtless laugh in their

THE most pitiful of all wastes of time is the expenditure of labor directed in ignorance. Intelligent labor is that which goes to a specific pur-pose with full understanding of results and the causes that lead to such results. All this matter constitutes a question of extreme importance to the Grange. They will render service of derstanding of duties that waste of time connot be charged against them.

Nearly \$3,380,100 worth or property in Kentucky is owned by negroes.

## Pepantment.

TOO MUCH OF A LADY.

When Eve in the garden was plucking the

And enjoying the Eden walks shady.

I wonder if ever she turned up her nose
And sighed: "I'm too much of a lady!

Too much of a lady, dear Adam, to work— A he-pmate was made to be petted; You keep things in order—I really must

shirk, Though the fact dear is deeply regreted."

To-day she has daughters whose delicate

Are wholly unfitted for labor. It almost fatigues them to flutter their fans When they langiudly call on a neighbor; Their mission on earth is to gossip and dress,
And live upon life's sweetest honey,
And they haven't a other or trouble unless
Their mascul ne banks fail in money.

It isn't the loveliest, to be sure, To dabble in cooking and dishes,

But never a home was kept tidy or pure By dainty esthetical wishes. I'm free to confess there is something in life More attractive than putting a stitch in,

And many a weary industrious wite, Isn't deeply in love with the kitchen, But duty is duty, and dirt always dirt, And only the lazy deny it; Crocheting is nicer than making a shirt,

But a man was never clothed by it; To sit in the parlor nundolent ease, Titl one grows all frowsy and fady, Or flounce through the streets silly gazers to

please Is being too much of a lady. Too much of a lady to darn up her hose,

Or govern her house with acumen; Too much of a lady wherever she goes, To be ever much of a woman!

The muscles that God made are use ess to her Except to be wrapped up in satin,

And as for an int flect, she would prefer A bonnet tomastering Latin. Too much of a lady to own a great heart

And he a true daughter or mother, Too much of a lady to bear the brave part That ne'er can be borne by another.

By fashion or birth, quite too fine for this

earth

When it comes to the judgments great payday. Though the Lord may delight in the lillies in

white, Will he smile on "too much of a lady?"

Two Pictures from Life.

FIRST PICTURE. Pet dogs are a great hobby in the fashionable world of New York and other large cities.

A certain costly specimen of bull-terrier, grown exceedingly small by in-breeding and doses of gin, is the favorite of women wealthy enough to afford indulgence in such pets. They are hideously misshapen little monsters, but the uglier they are the more they are valued. They are taken out every day by their mistresses or footmen for an airing, wearing embroidered coats and gold collars, on which their names are engraved or set in jewels.

One of these dogs died in Philadelphia lately, and formal notice of the funeral was given to the friends of its mistress who sent their dogs in car-riages with liveried footmen, etc. The dead dog was laid in a satin-lined, silver mounted coffin; offerings of flowers were sent, and a costly monument was raised over its grave.

"Beppo," the pet of a wealthy young lady, lately sent out cards for a reception, which was attended by all the

On the week on which Beppo held his reception, an entertainment of another kind was given by a young girl who lived near to Beppo,s mistress. She had spent the last summer in a little village in one of the hill-counties

The clergyman of this place was a scholarly man of much intellectual force. His wife was a refined, sensitive women. They had five children. The clergyman had given up a profession in which he might have become rich, to serve the Master he loved, in ministering to his fellow-men.

His salary was \$400 a year, and that often was not paid when it was needed. In other words, here was a man who had the education, tasts, and habits of the very highest class; who naturally wished to educate his children; who wos obliged to appear as a gentieman, and to exercise hospitality and charity upon the wages of a day laborer.

Miss-- guessed something of the privations of the good man and his family during her stay in the village. Last winter, out of her allowance (which was a liberal one) from her rich father, she made up a box for the pastor's family, in which she declared there should be nothing absolutely necessary. "Let them, for once in their lives have a taste of indulgence," she said. "It will be like water to a thirsty soul."

The great box arrived late in the evening of a raw November day, just as the clergyman and his family rose up from their scanty supper. For a month there had been no meat or butter on that table.

The family grew red with excitement as they gathered around the box. The lid was knocked off. Out came warm winter cloaks for the girls, an overcoat for the minister, and a pretty, soft dress for his wife, all new. "Why," said their donor, "should

we give the man who leads us to God our cast-off clothes?."

There were books and magazines for the clergymen, and an engraving of a noble picture to hang on the wall. There were toys for little Mary and a package of flower seeds, and a huge box of candy for everybody; and then there was a letter enclosing a check which would send the boys to a good

school for two years.

When they all kneeled together that night, and the clergyman tried to thank God and to pray for their kind friend, his voice choked so that he could not speak.

These are two companion pictures for our friends to hang in their memory. Both are taken from real life.—London Spectator.

## THE REAPER DEATH.

COOLEY-By an accident on the 6th of March MILES COOLEY, in the 61st year of his age, near his home in Porter township, came to his death. Porter Grange, No. 23, of which he was a member adopted appropriate resolutions of sympathy and condolence.

AUSTIN .- A worthy member of Courts land Grange, No. 593, has been summoned from life to the unseen world.

On the 2d day of February appropriate resolutions of respect for Sister AU-TIN, and sympathy for friends were adopted by the Grange of which she was a beloved member.

PLAISTED. - Died at his residence in the township of Clay Banks, Oceana county, Mich. Feb 16th, 1884, PORTER PLAISTED in the 68th year of his age.

Lake Shore Grange expressed its sorrow and sympathy by the adoption of a preamble and resolutions expressive of its appreciation of the merits or this aged brother who was a charter member, and has continued faithful until death.

WHITE.—WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Father to remove by death, on the 16th day of F. bruary, 1884. our worthy brother, N. B. WHITE, aged 40 years, from

Columbia Grange. No. 5.2, and
WHEBEAS He ha filled responsible offices,
and was a wise and able counsilor in the Grange
Resolved. That in his death we, as

Grange, suffer an irrepaeable loss, and while we mouro his early de arture we will cherish his memory, and emulate his virtues, and be it turther Resolved. That we as a Grange, extend the fraternal hand of love and sympathy to our bereaved sister and children, also to the aged

parents and sister.

Resolved, That our charter and hall be draped in mourning for thirty cays. That these resolutions be spread on our record and a copy be sent to the Grange Visiron for publication, and one to the family of the de-

### THE MARKETS.

eased.

Grain and Provisions.

NEW YORK, March 28.— Flour, dull, barely steady. Wheat, advanced \$\prec{1}{2}\text{Ulyc} at opening, later became weaker and fell back \$\prec{1}{2}\text{Ulyc} et rade quiet; No. 1 white, nominal; sales 48 000 bu. No. 2 red. April, \$1.02\text{Ulyc} et .03; 782 (200 bu. May, \$1.04\text{Ulyc} et .05\text{Ulyc}; 18 000 bu. June, \$1.05\text{Ulyc} et .05\text{Ulyc} et .05\text{Ulyc}; 16\text{Ulyc}; 16\text{Ulyc};

DETROIT, Mar. 28—12:30 P. M.—Wheat, firmer; cash, \$1.00\%; sales, Mar. h \$1.00\%; bid; April \$1.01\%; bid; May \$1.01\%; oid; June. \$1.01\%; No 2 red, cash, \$1.00\; No 2 white. 91. C rn, N. 2 cash, 52\%. Oats, N. 2, white. 39\%; No. 2, 37\%. 

NEW YORK, March 28.-Butter, dull, weak western, 10@36c; Eigin creamery, 38c. Cheese, steady, quiet: 4@5 Sugar, dull nominal Molasses, quiet, steady. Bice, firm quiet, Coffee, firm Tallow, steady; 71-16@7%. Western eggs, firm; 24@24%.

## FARM FOR SALE,

Desiring to change occupations would sel! my farm containg 79 acres of choice land sitmy farm containg 79 acres of choice land situated one of the week and 1½ miles south of the thriving town of Hartford. Said farm is in good tep-divided one with the thriving town of Hartford. Said farm is in good tep-divided one with the thriving town of Hartford. Said farm is in good tep-divided one with the thriving town of Hartford. Said farm is in good tep-divided one with two good bearing apple or chards besides a good variety of other fruit. Good soil adapted to both grain and truit, being within the fruit belt in VanBuren Co. Seventy-one acres im roved land, balance timber, including a thrifty young sugar bush of over 300 trees. No weste land, splendid of over 300 trees No waste land, splendid buildings, all new or nearly new. that cost over three thousand dollars Any amount of splen ud spring water convenient to both house and baru. Handy to school and in a good neighborhood. It desired, would give house and part. Handy good neighborhood. If desired, would give long time on part of purchase money.

For further information call on or address.

This is a rare the subscriber on premises. This is a rare chance for some one to get a beautiful, plea ant home.

J E. PACKER.

ant home.

HARTFORD, Van Buren Co., Mich.

## STRAWBERRIES, 124 Fine Plants for only \$1.00.

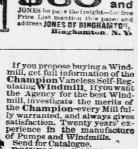
25 plants each of Wilson, Sharpless, Cumberland and Bidwell, and a copy of a large seventy-page book telling how to grow all kinds of Fruiss, Flow-rs etc., also how to destroy all insects that t ouble Trees. Fruits, House-plants etc., all of the above for only \$1.00, and any person who names this paper and seaks order before April 1st will receive free 12 plants, each of James Vick and Manchester, the leading new varieties, Book will be sent upon receipt of money. Plants in April. Show this offer to your neighbors and get up a club \$50 in cash to the three persons sending the most orders.

E. W. WELD, Nurseryman, 1 mar2t

Jamestowp, N. Y.

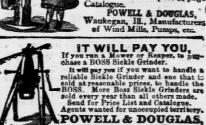


5 TON WAGON SCALES. \$60 and





POWELL & DOUGLASS, IF YOU WANT TO SELL A PUMP that will give your customers entire sat-isfaction, take the agency of our Star Wood Pump. Over 100,000 have been sold in the U. S. Prices as low as for inferior S. Prices as low as for inferior goods. Send stamp for 40 page Catalogue.





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

Fifty cents' worth of ALABASTINE will cover 50 square yards of average wall with two coats: and one coat will produce better work than car be done with one coat of any other preparation on the same surface. For sale by paint dealers everywhere

dend for circular containing the twelve eautiful tints. Manufactured only by ALABASTINE CC

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

(Continued from last week.) How Watch Cases are Made.

In buying a silver watch case great care should be taken to secure one that is solid silver throughout. The cap of most cheap silver cases is made of a composition known as albata, which is a very poor substitute for silver, as it turns black in a short time. The backs of such cases are made much thinner than those of an all silver case, being robbed in order to make the cap thicker and get in as much as possible of the cheap metal. Another important point in a silver case is the joints or hinges, which should be made of gold. Those of most cheap cases are made of silver, which is not a suitable metal for that purpose. In a brief period it warps, bends and spreads apart, allowing the backs to become loose upon the case and admitting the dust and dirt that accummulate in the pocket. The Keystone Silver Watch Cases are only made with silver caps and gold joints.

In our long and varied experience in handling watches, we cannot but acknowledge and give our testimony that the Keystone Solid Silver Watch Cases are the best made to our knowledge. Having no soldering they remain homogeneous, harder and silfer than they would be were they heated for soldering, and have more resisting power against pressure than any other cases in the market. MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO. Send 3 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Philadelphia, Pa., for handsome Hinstrated Pamphlet showing housanes Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made. 8

## FOOLISH WOMEN,

Those suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, which are daily becoming more dangerous and more firmly seated, yet who neglect to use, or even to learn about Zoa-Phora-Woman's Friend.

For test monials proving its merits address, R. PENGELLY & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Sold by all Druggists,

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N. B.—Every woman, sickly or healthy, should read or. Pengelly's book, "Advice to Mothers, concerning diseases of women and children," Free to any lady. Postage in sealed envelope 4c.

## Clover Leaf Can

Gream Gathering System.



THE CHEAPEST AND BEST. Has the lar est cooling surface. It is the most successful raiser and give cream gives the best satisfaction of any can now in use. Patent allowed. Send for price

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by joining the Wisconsin State Grange in a co-operative purchase of Teas, Coffees. Barbed Wire, and many articles bought in large lots at corresponding reductions. We have a flourishing agency just across the lake in Milwaukee, with low rates of freight via. Detroit or Ludington Lines.

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Mailed free to all applicants. No pay for goods, ordered under seal, until received and adproved. BARBED WIRE-price for February: 41/2, 5 and 6 cents per pound. Free sample of best (40 cents) Japan Tea by mail. Write for informatiou, L. G. KNIFFEN, State Agent.

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Said farm is situated in Silver Creek townhip; four miles north, and one mile west of Dowagiac, and contains 110 acres of land: ninety acres under tood improvment, twenty acres of wheat, or the ground; ten acres of orchard, frame house and barn, and a good well of water. For terms, enquire of G. W. NYE, Dowagiac Cass Co. Mich.

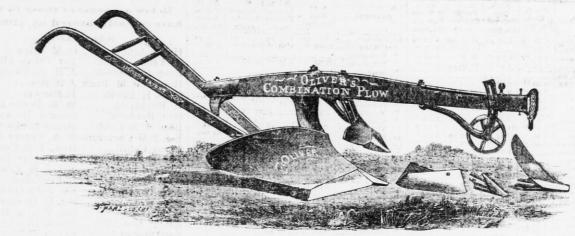
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Being a fruit grower and a Patron I will supply Patrons of Husbandry with fresh seed direct from my SEED FARM AT 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT from catalogue prices. Send me a trial order and test my seeds. Buy of the grower and save the prefit of the middleman. CATALOGUE SENT FREE.

HEMAN GLASS,
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# OUR LATEST

# =OLIVER'S= COMBINATION PLOW.



THIS PLOW IS THE LATEST PRODUCT OF THE

### OLIVER CHILLED PLOW

and combines more points of merit in one implement than any other plow heretofore placed on the market. All the wearing parts can be changed at will, fitting the plow for any description of soil and workwhatever condition the land may be in.

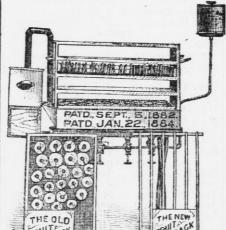
It has a reversible wing and point, making a complete reversible self-sharpening share, and can be fitted with a combination of steel and chilled parts, or with either metal alone.

It is perfectly balanced, runs light, works splendidly, and with marvelous ease to plewman and team Call on your dealer and see the plow, or address

## Oliver Chilled Plow Works,

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FRUITACK FRUIT 2 QTS. 12 QTS Capacity 40 quarts at one drying. Cost of

fuel 2c per hour. Allows no steam from

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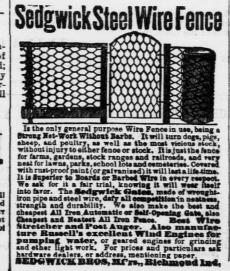
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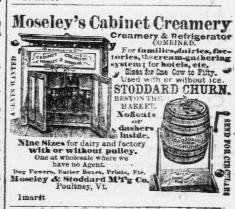


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STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

Mention GRANGE VISITOR.

People who may reside at so great a dis-

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	TRAINS WESTWARD CHNTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.					TRAINS BASTWARD, — CHATRAL MERIDIAN TIME				
	974 <b>4108</b> 1,	No. 2. Mail, Ex. Sun.	No. 4. Day Express. Ex. Sun.	No. o Pacific Express Daily.	No. 8, B Creek Paes'g'r. Ex. Sun.	STATIOUS,	No. 1. Mail Ex. Sun.	No. 3. Limited Express Daily.		No. 11. Valp'se Accom Ex. Sur
AY	Port Haron _ Imlay City _ Lapeer Plint Det. 6. W. Div. Det. D G H.&M.	6 35 AM 7 50 " 8 15 " 9 07 "	7 50 AM 9 12 " 9 55 " 8 25 AM 8 32 "	9 30 4	4 10 PM 5 19 " 5 42 " 6 W5 "	Le. Chicago  " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdais " Valparaiso " Haskelis " Stillwell		4 13 "	8 3 · P · 9 23 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5 2 PB 6 20 " 7 45 PA
Ay Ay	Pontiae " Bolly " Durand " Lanaing	7 55 " 8 50 " 9 40 " 11 00 " 11 40 " 12 40 PM	9 0 " 9 53 " 10 27 " 10 30 " 11 32 " 12 06 PM 1 5 " 1 25 " 2 10 " 2 20 "	9 83 " 0 11 " 11 06 " 45 " 1 150 " 1 12 2 AM 1 03 1 21 " 2 17 " † 2 28 "	5 35 4 6 20 4 7 65 4 7 20 4 8 28 4	" South Bend. " Grangers " Cassepolis " Marcelins " Schoolcraft " Vicksburg Ar, Battle Creek Lv, Battle Creek " Charlotte " Lansing Ar, Durand	1 30 4 1 50 4 2 16 4 2 45 4 3 08 4 3 22 4 4 (0 4 4 20 4 5 24 4 6 01 4	7 21 "	12 10 AM  12 51  †1 16 "  1 36 "  1 46 "  1 40 "  2 35 "  3 37 "  4 15 "  5 23 "	N . 7. P. H Pass'g'r Ex Sub 4 3 Am 5 32 4 6 9 4 7 4 4 4
61 64 64 64 64 64		No. 12 Vaip'so 'Accom. Ex. Sun	3 50 " 5 25 "	3 19 1 08 " 5 52 "		Lv. Dur, D G.H &M. Ar. Holly, " Pontiac, " Detroit. " Lv. Det, G.W.Div. " Flint.	7 25 " 8 05 " 8 45 " 9 50 "	11 5 "	4 2 4 56 4 5 35 4 6 5 4 8 25 4	9 15 · 9 58 " 10 40 " 11 45 " 8 5
Ar.	C,RI&P Cros	7 40 " 8 40 "	6 48 " 7 45 "	7 15 " 8 10 "		" Lapeer" " Imlay City Ar, Port Huron_	8 58 " 9 25 " 10 40 "	12 07 AM	6 35 " †6 53 " 7 50 "	9 12 " 9 34 · 10 40 "

Nos. 1, 7 and 8 will stop at Durand 20 minutes for meak.

No 4 will stop at Battle Creek 20 minutes for meals. No. 1 will stop at Valparaiso 20 minutes for meals. Nes. 3 and 6 have a Dining Car attached between Chicago and Battle Creek. Where no time is shown at the stations trains will

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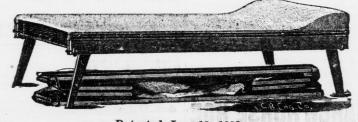
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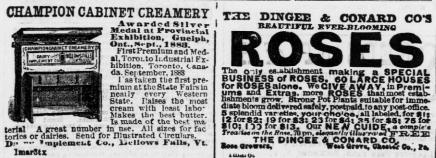
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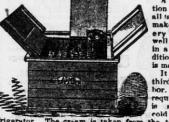
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