

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

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., MAY 1, 1884.

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The Grange Visitor

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SET OUT TREES. BY MRS. ANNIE G. MARSHALL. Set out trees! adorn the homestead. Make it pleasant all around, Let the elms, and oaks and maples, With the evergreens abound; Let the home be so attractive That the boy that is to-day, When he shall arrive at manhood

Agricultural Pepartment.

And in foreign lands will stray May turn with longing heart and loving To his home these hills among, Thinking how the trees are thriving Which he helped to plant when young.

Set out the trees! yes, plant an orchard, Dear, good farmer, do you know Of the wealth there is in fruit trees, For the labor you bestow? How the apples turn to money. With the ceaches, plums and pears, And the luscious bright red cherries— All the fruit the orchard bears? Little children love the fruit trees: How they wait, with what delight, For the coming of their blossoms In their robes of pink and white, Never flowers were half so pretty, Never such profusion shown, As Dame Nature gives the fruit trees, With a glory all their own.

Set out trees! along the highway, Plant them thick on either side, In the coming of the spring-time

Every one his part provide, Set out walnuts. chestnuts, beeches, Where the playful squirrels come: In the hemlock, firs, and spruces, Shall the songbirds find a home Let their branches growing, twining, Forming arches o'er the way, Shield the horse and screen the rider Through the long, hot summer day; Thick green leaves the golden sunshine Hiding while the dog-star reigns; Then when autumn plants them gayly, Carpeting the hills and plains.

Set out trees! upon the common, Ashes, linden, poplars, birch; Set them out around the schoolhouse, Plant them thick about the church Have the children's p ay-ground shaded, And the public walks as well, And the joys from these arising Coming ages glad will tell. These shall live, and graw. and glaiden While we moulder neath their leaves, Let us then improve the present, Leave behind us priceless trees

Farm Drainage Again.

21 inch holes drilled through each side of blade, and bolted wings on the back side extending outward with an upward bevel, so that in operation the soil is pushed forward and outward to any desired distance thoroughly cleaning out the furrow, and slopeing the sides. For the wings I used one inch

boards doubled, reversing the grain of the wood, nailed together with chinch nails. In use, the driver rides over the shovel, and another holds the tool upright. Once passing is sufficient. C. S. KILLMER.

large roots, hence its name. I had

Arenac, Mich.

Butter-Making.

It is true that science has much to do with butter making, but if a little more common sense was brought to bear on the subject, we should have more good butter in market, and fewer butter makers. All the appliances that wealth can afford, combined with information obtained from butten factories, dairy schools, etc., would seem to insure success. But even then good, sound sense must be used in certain emergencies, against theory or a certain set of rules laid down by scientific butter makers. Keep your olfactory nerves on the

alert and remember that "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," and you are a step in advance in that direction. Don't fistter yourself that filth can

be strained out of milk and the milk left pure. The nature of milk is such that it will not bear an impure atmosphere.

It must not be brought in contact with filthy pans, pails, coolers or any other dairy utensil.

The dairy room should always be neat and clean, well ventilated and shaded from the hot sun in summer.

There is no better pasturage than tim thy and clover, but it should be interspersed with shade trees and well watered, else there is great liability of the milk being injured before it is

Rural Prize Essay-No. I!-Sound and Pithy Advice to the Farmer.

JOHN M. STAHL. Underdrain. Keep accounts. Keep a diary. Give stock salt regularly. Weeds are robbers. Stick to your business. No man can farm by proxy. Have a home. Firm the seed-bed.

K-ep manure near the surface. Keep sheep dry underfoot. Plant a few trees each year. Don't sign a paper for a stranger. Keep everything in its place.

the opinion of this Journal they are similar to the Plymouth Rocks and Feed the soil with the food it needs. Neither a chronic lender nor a borrower be.

six feet high, cupalo for ventilation, Swine plague is not "at home" in a and south side glass, which is double clover field. packed with chaff and lined with tar Paint will cost less than new boards and beams. paper.

The doctor will ride on if he sees Another party says when he used you have a good garden. stove in his poultry house, he always S-ll when your produce is ready for

market. Have the least possible fencing, but

always substantial. The most profitable acres are the deepest, not the broadest. Insure your property in some good

company. Never buy land till you are sure of the title.

ticles relative to poultry raising as a Nature declares that to breed immaspecial business. Ninety-five seems ture animals is poor policy.

to be agreed upon as the correct num-Feed grain (except wheat, etc.) and orage to stock on the farm. ber for a flock. Beyond this subdi-Use pure seed carefully selected, in vision is necessary. A small flock ason

will generally lay as many eggs as a Do all work at the very earliest seasonable moment. larger flock, beides your saving in Have well and wood-shed near the feed.

kitchen door. The account of Orocco poultry farm Better go to the lumber yard and the is interesting. One dollar per year crib t is n to the "cattle doctor." The man without a haymow is not will feed a hen. She will lay ten dozen

without a hole in his pocket. Sow rye between crops for pasture

in Boston markets to command highand manure. est prices must be large and brown and I have never heard a man complain his eggs are contracted for at 30 cents that he had tilled his land too well. Color the butter before it comes from per dozen per annum. He keeps Piv-

the cow with clover (green or dry) mouth Rocks and breeds from the and corn-meal mush. prolific layers. The best bank in which to deposit is a bank of earth.

Poultry Bulletin has one advertiser

[Printed by Kalamazoo Publishing Co.] Publishers of the Daily and Weekly Telegraph. Combined monthly circulation of the three papers, 72,500.

An earnest discussion is raging pro lowance of wholesome food and drink and properly sheltered and treated. and con relative to the practicability of ensilage. Opponents claim that ensilage taints the milk, butter and beef, which with the cost of silos form the objections. The cheapness with which dairy products can be raised enabling the eastern farmer to compete with the western, are the advantages claimed.

> Breeder's Gazette illustrates some extra specimens of live stock in each issue. April 10 it was a polled Angus cow. Its stock pictures are always good. An article on the imitations of butter by Geo. W. Rust, is gilt edge. Thirteen thousand cows are kept in the United States valued at \$35 each. No other single industry can make such an exhibit in dollars as the dairy. According to his showing a few men will be able to supply enough product to set aside the greater portion of all the dairy cows, maintain and satisfy the entire demand besides throwing out of employment the men who care for the dairy and depriving the hay and grain which the cows consume of a protitable market. This readjustment of values would increase the cost of the necessities of life and cheap meats which come from dairies. The action of the government in protecting this industry would not be objected to by free traders. It is a question of preserving a vast interest from destruction, not competition. Neither is it a change whereby a cheaper and better product is manufactured by the aid of improved machinery.

Is it not even a matter of vital importance to the makers of imitation butter. They are pork packers, who merely make a higher market for their products.

Yet we think we can see some compensation which G. W. R. omitted. Will it not, does it not cause genuine fancy butter to sell at a higher figure? When has butter been higher at this season than now, since oleomargarine was invented? Would you not rather

the farm. Clean implements, clean barness, clean animals, clean fence corners, clean fields, clean garden, clean orchard, clean seeds, clean pature, clean yards, clean stables, clean shelters, clean troughs, clean food, clean water, clean litter. clean sleep ing quarters, clean granaries, and a clean conscience.

Rotate a variety of crops. Read agricultural books and papers.

Consult experienced, succes ful farmers.

must compete with them for ascendency. A Dakota poultry house is about Quality is as important as quantity.

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J. T. COBR. Address. SEC'Y MICH. STATE GBANGE, 3CH JULJEAFT, MICH. | beam to the point, so as to jump over

Editor Grange Visitor:-The importance of this, (always in order subject) must be felt pretty keenly by the farmers of Michigan to-day as they impatiently wait and watch the slowly receding water on their level fields, carrving away the warmth so necessary to the starting vegetation, and also shortening the season, none too long at best. And while we are waiting

the recession of the waters, let us indulge the hope that we are awaiting other approaching benefits. It may cheer us to contemplate the time when State aid may be extended to those who have insufficient means to drain with, as loans secured by the lands drained at low rates of interest. In time our Agricultural College will teach practical drainage, not only in the way of surveying and laying a few purchased tile as a matter of necessity, but by establishing a tile works, with the simplest as well as the more costly machinery for making tile, also the simplest practical kiln for burning, all to he in operation with certainty at stated times with competent instructors to teach any farmer, who may wish to learn. I did not intend to write a theoretical essay, but to suggest a few practical ideas applicable to the subject, and the time of

vear. Since thorough drainage is impossible for the most of us, we must turn our attention to the best method within our reach, which undoubtedly is back furrowing, and open deadfurrows. Now unless the dead furrow is freed from all obstruction it amounts to but little, and the backfurrowing has to be repeated, making a high ridge. difficult to use machinery over. An implement that will throw out the loose earth and properly slope the sides of the deadfurrows would make high ridging unnecessary and the next plowing would reverse the position of the back and dead furrows, thus doing away with the principal objection to backfurrowing. Such an implement I devised and used last fall on my wheat ground with much satisfaction. I own what is called a Jumper plow, and for the benefit of those who do not have stump and roots to contend with, and may never have seen one, I will describe it. It is similar to a potato plow, only larger and has a coulter extending from the

drawn from the udder. Care of milk should be unremitting.

Skim when the milk changes (unless cheese is to be made), don't wait untilit sours. Little or nothing is gained and sometimes there is great loss in letting the milk stand a stated period of time.

Judgment must be used as to the proper ascidity of the cream when churned, and experience will soon teach how much the butter may be worked and not injure the grain.

When the dairy man finds out for a certainty that it does not pay to keep a poor grade of animals, and feed them indifferently he will keep such cows only as will color their own butter. But at present it seems to be necessary to use a little artificial means at certain seasons of the year. Carrot juice is the best butter coloring I have ever used as it gives a more natu:al color than any other and is not in the least objectionable to the taste.

It is true that it would be better to feed the carrots to the cows, saving the trouble of grating the carrots and coloring the cream, but this is one of the things that dairymen have yet to learn. Experience is at work and will no doubt bring about a needed reform in the care of cows and butter making."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Mirror and Farmer says that crude petroleum is better than any other material for painting all kinds of farming implements. It can be applied with a common paint brush, and the implement can be used in a few moments afterwards. Fence posts painted with it from the bottom up to several inches above ground will last twice as long as unpainted ones. Roofing shingles, by dipping the buts seven or eight inches before laying, will last much longer than without; or the roof can be painted after it is laid, which will double its endurance. A hen roost painted with it will never be troubled with hen lice, if the roosting poles are painted once a year. For cuts. bruises or sprains on man or beast, there is nothing better. For rough board fences it is excellent, and it is as good as linseed oil for the first coat on any building.

Build a poul ry house. Cover the floor with dry road dust or earth mould. Gather the droppings every week. Save in a dry place and work over, and the fertilizer will pay in a single year for the house and labor

For fertilizing salt, address, Larkin and Patrick, Midland City, Michigan.

Rain and wind will not charge any thing for hauling the manure; but they are dear hands Some farming is like a sieve-only

little leaks, but the profits all run through. A ton of corn fodder is worth for feed as much as two-thirds of a ton of

hay; straw almost as much. Raise large crops that leave the

farm richer than they found it. Not only collect but keep (by absorbents and shelter) and apply (fined) manure. Shelter farm implements. Rust and

t eat faster than wear and tear. Plac and work ahead. Bright brains and brown hands make the

farm pay. Keep out of debt. When the farm is once mortgaged it is already half lost.

Money spent to make the home and farm attractive bears good interest. You can save the urine and keep the

beasts clean by using sawdust or straw liberally for bedding. Never plant an orchard on undrained land, or make a mule pasture of it. It must be fed and tended.

Farmers should seek not only to increase their productions, but to save and market them better.

The older and larger an animal grows the more food it takes to make pound of growth-i. e., gain. Judiciously concentrate all efforts

on a small area, economizing materials and stock. Pumpkins, squashes, turnips, beets etc., do not take up much room while

growing, but make a big item in the feed and health of the farm stock. Ventilate stock shelters by openings under the eaves. Light them by

glass windows. Ventilate, light, and make warm poultry houses, and don't feed hens all

corn if you want them to lay. Put sulphur in the dust bath. Provide lime. Pulverize the ground, for fining

aids solution, and plant-food must be nearly or quite soluble to be available. Select crops with reference to the size and soil of your farm, the climate,

and the markets. A little ready cash will not wait long for profitable use. Better have money in your pocket than land unpaid for.

Except on heavy clay soils, the ground should not be plowed deeper than it can be fined; but always the deeper it is fined, the better.

A pound of flesh lost to the brute is twice lost to the owner, for the waste of the body must be repaired while it is being replaced.

An early Spring pig kept growing and fattening on pasture (mostly Rad Ciover) during the Summer and early Fall, and then rapidly fattened on grain for two months, is the most profitable hog.

The general conditions of successful stockraising are good animals regu-

who charges \$10 per 13 eggs. It was the champion breeding pen at the Madison Square Garden, N. Y. 1884. One man tells how to raise chicks. If all his instructions are necessary we know how we should raise them-let some other fellow do it.

larly supplied with a reasonable al-

Lastly, cleanliness is Godliness on

Exchange Table.

American Poultry Journal contains

a cut of a trio of the new Wyandottes,

a large rose combed mottled fowl. In

had sick fowls, prefers a warm house

without fire. This is mentioned now

for several persons have inquired, in-

tending to build this spring. The new

artists employed on the Journal for en-

Poultry World, has a number of ar-

eggs and raise a brood of chicks. Eggs

gravings are masters of art.

St. Louis, Mo.

Rural New Yorker is a recognized authority in agricultural matters, fruits and vegetables especially. Answers to corresponcents is a valuable feature to everyone. April 5th issue contains four pages.

A series of Rural prize essays are running, treating of the best breed, feed and care of cattle, sheep, swine and horses. Thus far the favorites are Holstein cattle, Berkshire hogs, and for horses we must quote part of the excellent essay. A. L. Sardy, the essavist, says the three requisites for a young farmer who wishes a good start on the road to success, is a good farm a good wife and a good team. Here is his idea of the latter:

"The best team for the f rmer is the one which will best answer all the purposes of the farm; plowing, hauling, taking the farmer and his family to town, or his boys and their sweethearts for a lively sleigh ride; and, in addition to all this, will give him a pair of colts every year, which will earn their keep from the time they are two years old, until they are sold for \$800 or \$1,000 at five or six. The team to do this is a pair of handsome bay mares 16 hands high, w-ighing 1,200 to 1,250 pounds each, with small, bouy heads; large nostrils, broad foreheads, large, bright eyes, small, tapering ears, long necks, nicely arched, deep as they spring from the shoulders and at the throat latch; long oblique small shoulder blades, moderately high withers, short backs, and deep but not over broad chests, because a horse with a very wide breast although usually of good constitution and great strength, is seldom a graceful or rapid trotter; is apt to have a "paddling" gait, and if used for road work will generally give out in the forelegs from the extra strain put upon them by the weight of the broad chest. Our team must also have long, muscular thighs, large knees and other joints, short cannon shin bones; legs broad below the knees, and hocks with the sinews clearly defined; fetlocks free from long hair; long, moderately oblique pas-terns; rather small though not con-tracted feet; broad loins, wide smooth hips, and long full tails. They must have plenty of nervous energy, and good knee action, must be prompt, free drivers, capable of trotting a mile in four minutes; be fast walkers and hearty eaters, must not "interfere," and must carry their heads well up without checks when on the road."

eat oleo than the general run of white gresse made by many farmer's wives from cream? If oleo should snatch the latter product bald-headed would it be a calamity? We trow not. In our opinion oleo will simply drive this poor butter from the market and cause a better product to be made from cream, and better cows to make the cream.

They are having a lively discussion in the Breeders Gazette whether Jerseys should be solid colors with full black points or whether they may have white on them. If the solid color men keep up their end as well as heretofore they will make the hair fly-white hair on the Jersey.

The Jersey Bulletin is a publication which should in the hands of every Jersey breeder. From this paper it is noticed that creameries have begun a system of cream testing. A herd of Jerseys tested 133 per cent cream. while natives and other breeds tested from 53 to 104 per cent. This is the per cent of butter from the cream. Milk tests 65 per cent cream of milk. These figures are signed by the proprietora of the creamery. M. R. Mc-Crakin & Co., and if it was not for staining a previous good character and violating the rules of the GRANGE VISITOR office, we would evolve a pun, and say it was Crackin Jersey up high. Jerseys, however, can make any statement good when cream and butter are mentioned. K. W. S.

Docking Horses' Tails.

The "horse reporter" of the New York Times, protests most earnestly against the cruel practice of cutting and docking horses tails. He says: This English custom, while perhaps well suited to English climate, is ill adapted to ours. In England tormenting flies are few; here they are numerous, and our summers exas-perating to man and beast. Carriages re principally horsed in England from discarded hunting establish-ments, where the horses' tails are cut. There is not such an excuse for our hunting horses arehere, few. Mr. Flower created a great name for himself in England by a persistent warfare against that abom-ination "the bearing rein." Who will protect our noble horse from his Who only protection from flies-his natural appendage - in the United States?

It is estimated that the cattle drive from Texas during the coming season will reach over 300,000 head.

The Grange Visitor THE DYNAMITE QUESTION.

jured are temporarily accent.

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can withstand it.

army with batteries.

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The Invincibles and other malcon-

in the right place to produce the

with a view of employing them for

The indifference and merry-making

on the part of the press and people on

this side of the Atlantic are not at all

English papers are complaining bit-

terly of the open encouragement given

in this country to desperate men in

their plots against Eigland. The

London Times of a late date says: "It

is intolerable that we should be ex-

posed to this succession of plots from

a nation which professes to be friendly

reassuring in such emorgoncies. The

the destruction of E Iglish cities.

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Chapter of Chronicles--Home and Happinoss with us and with which we have only a desire to live in peace and amity."

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

England is deeply agitated by the The wheat raisers of the Red River valley have determined that railroad there will soon be a very general inlate attempt to destroy life and property by explosions of dynamite in and elevator extortions can no longer different parts of London. It has for be patiently endured. It has taken several years of railroad tyranny to the best thing particularly for farmers some time been the fashion of the American press to ridicule the Engbring the people to this conclusion. lish people on account of the uneasi-A few years ago all were sounding the ness occasioned by the repeated dynapraises of the beneficent railroads, almite plots and conspiracies. Most of the conspiracies have resulted in riwere fully as high then as now. The diculous failures. There has always constant and severe, however, that it ence this year gain some knowledge been something out of order in the ingenious machinery employed to procan no longer be ignored.

duce the explosion and when an ex-The very low price of wheat has plosion has taken place, it has simply served to stimulate the search for a thrown down some wall or small way of escape that had some show of building and always just at the time permanent relief.

The Northern Pacific running east when the people designed to be inand west and the Manitoba road ex-Yet the fact remains that the study tending north and south, with its outlet at St. Paul, furnish all the means and invention of explosives have been made a specialty within the last few of transportation now available to a years with marvelous results. A new These roads have always adopted the and almost irresistible force has been added to the resources of engineering policy of making their rates as high and machanics and it seems likely that as the traffic would possibly bear, and what has been accomplished is a mere 1 40 beginning of the progress yet to be gone far beyond that limit. No traffic ers, let us leave this thing to the lawmade in controlling and applying the sudden and mysterious force of the to endure more burdens than the past, and work hand in hand together new explosives. This force is so powwheat transportation of Northern to make 'two spires of grass grow ports: Dakota. The peculiar quality of the where one grew before,' " etc. (See erful that no structures built by man wheat is such that the millers of the jottings). West must have it to produce the best Now this does not accord with our The whole course of modern civilizgrades of flour. For this reason the opinion of the better way. If this is ation has been molded and shaped by 1 40 the introduction and use of gunpowprices of the grade No. 1, hard, have der, the first great explosive. It is been made sufficient to allow the far. possible that results as far-reaching mers a fair profit after meeting all the protected in their rights if they abanand important may yet be produced demands of the railroads as we learn by the new explosives. The sci- from good authority. The elevators, 1 40 ence of war would seem to be however, seem to have given the finrevolutionized when a few men ishing stroke by grading in the intercan carry in their satchels a quantity of ests of the millers, and, by false inexplosive material sufficient to destroy spections, depriving the producers of invasion of the rights of any class. 3 15 a city. A squad of men in citizens the advantages of extra quality, the We know that the legal profession only advantage which the greed of

monopolists had left to them. A way of escape has been lately sugtents who are waging war against gested to the farmers, and they are or-Eigland seem not at all discouraged ganizing with great enthusiasm to the practice of the bar and the usages by their repeated failures to touch off try the experiment. The scheme sugtheir dynamite at the right time and gested is to construct a railroad from Winnipeg to some point on the shores maximum of destructive effects. The of Hudson Bay. There they propose English people, meantime, are uneasy to erect large elevators where wheat the country, imposes an immense burand frightened because they suspect | can be stored to await the season of that their most violent enemies are navigation in that far northern latipracticing with earthquake forces, tude.

The plan thus far seems to be entirely feasible. The principal objecthat the Hudson Bay Company has navigated the Bay successfully for many years and that wrecks have been almost unknown. The uncerof the season of navigation. Oh, this point the estimates vary from three to five months in the year.

If this great scheme is made a success, the results can hardly be estisome improvement can be made far ness and unfairness.

patch or a few acres in such proportion as to make it safe for some one or more to invest in the necessary machinery, terest felt in the business. We have representations in congress from this dreds of them when in California four great faith in this new industry, as State and for State officers. who have light soils to give their attention to. By this I do not mean iticians have only allowed to their farthat a farmer should plant all his farm | mers, three per cent of the representathough the passenger and freight rates to sorghum this year but begin to look tion, when we had more than 50 per. the matter up. Plant some, if only a cent of population. We have said that pressure of their burdens has been so quarter of an acre, and by your experi- we believed, a farmer should be electthat will be of advantage to you next of grace, 1884. And it remains to be year.

Bro. E. R. Williams, of Ionia, has furnished an excellent jotting for this number. We want more than we get of such, that is, a brief, free expression of opinion upon any subject of interest to the farmer. When opinions upon the same subject conflict there is paign has begun, and it promises to

a government of the people, for the people; then the people will not be yers" and "politicians." The advice of our friend has been practiced too earnest, determined resistance to every that they intend shall provide for them a living and as much more as they can get; and we as well know that through of the courts we have a vast complication of rules and usages and precedents, and form and legal verbage, that den on the people and gives very little in return.

in the line of his profession may not be an honorable man and a useful citition is the uncertainty about the nav- zon. So of the politician. The maigation of Hudson Bay. It is asserted chinery of government must be set in motion and kept in motion, and to accomplish this requires a certain tainty now remains, as to the length the politician. It may be well done by good men prompted by good motives or it may be done from selfish and unworthy motives and work disastrously to the best interests of the people. So much of this sort of work mated. It is claimed that the Red is done here, there and everywhere River is navigable for boats and barges that the very word politician carries Our advice to farmers is, keep up press the conspiracies openly formed of parallel railroads. The distance to with the times as farmers. Don't raise scrub stock; don't keep sheep that if no greater than from New York. shear 3 or 4 pound fleeces; don't use Thus the Rod River flowing north- the old make of tools that your fathers did 30 years ago; don't think you from the city of Winnipeg to Church- know all there is to be known about ill or Nelson Harbor will take the farming; don't suppose your place of all the expensive transporta- farm will run itself and keep tion eastward through the States to you out of debt if you don't tide water. Those who are acquainted give it your personal attention, with the country about Hudson Bay, don't suppose that you can afford to let lawyers and politicians, or any to be opened up in that direction, other class take possession of the government and business of the country. Drones are more plenty in civilized society, than in bee hives. The percentage of the people who live without productive labor, is much larger than the per cent the farmer gets on his investment in his business; and no intelligent, industrious citizen can afford to let that barnacle class, that is al ways most complete. The products of the to the front, have entire control of the country would be taken out of the local State, or national government. It is not necessary that farmers neglect their farming business in order to take part in politics. The successful farmer sees to it, that he has good teams, and employs only good, capabie men to drive them. He also sees done to discourage the inexperienced to it, that competent teachers are employed to teach his children, and with an eye to his interests, he will likewise the producers may not be entirely use his vote and influence to have good officers in every department, of town, nopoly. Judging from the past it county, state and national government. He can't afford to neglect these matters. They clearly belong to the duties of citizenship, and he is not faithful to his obligations of the State, who ignores them altogether. What we have said is only in line with what we have been saying in the last half dozen issues of the VISITOR. We think farmers should attend the primary meetings of the political party to which they belong, and see to it, that only capable, honest men are nominated for office. There are plenty of the other sort always on the market. ghum and the Grange furnishes the and it won't do to abandon the politiical field to them, any more than it will do to abandon our fields to Canada thistles. Civil government is far from perfection, and all efforts of good citizens in that direction will come short of attaining that condition; but as the fellow said who fired at the moon he did not expect to hit it, but he knew he would come nearer hitting it than he would if he fired the other way

We think it time farmers gave this matter more intelligent attention. We think they should look at the facts

Farmers have acted on Bro. Williams advice, and the lawyers and poled Governor of Michigan, in this year seen, whether all efforts of the Agri-

cultural press, the Grange press, and every other educational appliance that has existed, are sufficient to induce the farmers of this State to come to the front, and demand such recognition as we have shown belongs to them.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the vast and growing region of country. hope of developing more truth by such first quarterly report of the Kansas conflict. In the jotting referred to, State Board of Agriculture. There Bro. Will ams said "The political cam- are several valuable papers in this re. port, but the article relating to Sorghthe indications are now that they have be a warm one. But, brother farm- um seems most seasonable. Very much more attention has been given in the world, perhaps, has been able yers and politicians as we have in the to this industry in Kansas than in Michigan. We quote from the re-

> Although sorghum succeeds better in some parts of Kansas than in others; makes larger yields in certain years, and special methods of culti vation produce the best results, yet the crop never fails in any part of the after this how their products can be State, with reasonably good cultiva-tion under any system or methods. No crop so universally succeds, and don their interests to the care of "law-vers" and " politicians." The advice and bountifully to good cultivation in-

> telligently applied. The seed of sorghum is small, commuch already. I believe in active, pared with the size of the plant. The roots penetrate deeply into the soil. tariff question according to the demothe stalk is tall, as compared with its cratic standpoint seems out of place at diameter, and is composed of a hard, these meetings, unfortunately for the smooth shell, and a very juicy, pulpy have an education and a profession interior. On account of the smallness of the seed, it contains but little nutriment for the plant, which, therefore, while it germinates rather quickly, the liquor question, the currency and grows very slowly during the early stages, until the roots have adapted themselves to draw substance from the soil. It is therefore important to the R publican party; on the other have the prospective cane field thoroughly prepared just before or at the makes up the judicial machinery of time of planting, in order to give the slow-growing plant a start of the its improper use, both parties should weeds, and to cultivate promptly, to unite in devising the best plan to ackeep the weeds from coming on dur-

> ing the period of the plants' prepar-We do not say that a lawyer working ation for its subsequent marvelous growth. Once harrow the ground the best interest of the country at soon after planting, and repeat the large should be advocated by both harrowing as often as necessary, to prevent the weeds from starting un-til the cane is two inches high. This is doubtless the cheapest and most other foreign countries, who with effective method. After the cane is free trade could break down many of complish this requires a certain amount of advance work on the part of the citizen, and this is the work of cultivator, The deep roots of sorghum porters, the commercial cities, the bring them into a soil of more uniform wholesale dealers in this counmoisture than is reached by corn or any of the small grass. The tall, slender stalks of sorghum are well adapted to teing tolerable closely crowded upon the land. The character of the roots, stalks, and blades, taken together, enable sorghum to withstand more severe drouth than abroad and compete with wealthy imcan be endured by any of our culti- porters. Every dollar we send out of vated plants, with the possible excepion of broon As a fifth characteristic, the perfected sorghum cane has in its stiucture very little of the ingredients of the soil. Sugar contains nothing but what is derived from the air and water, and the solid parts of the cane are composed very largely of carbon derived from what the chemists call "carbon dioride" of the air. The seed contains in large proportion in redidents derived from the soil. But as compared with corn, wheat, rye, oats. barley, etc., sorghum takes very little from the soil. As a rule, rather light, sandy soil, pervaded with compounds of phosphorus such as are derived from the decay of bones for example, give the quickest growth, the sweetest and purest juice. The best advice which can at pres ent be given as to planting and cultivating sorghun is, First, prepare the land deeply and thoroughly at the time of planting. Second, plant in drills not more than three and a half feet apart, and have canes about six or eight inches apart in the row. The circular over the signatures of some of the most prominent fruit growers of the Michigan Fruit Belt, should invite the attention of all those | can be bought for in Europe and then interested in fruit culture. Our State adding the tariff to show is in the front rank of fruit growing how much more we pay for States and yet but a small portion of the same article made here than our people engaged in agricultural pur- we should have to pay if we had suits have much of a variety of fruit of free trade, when the reverse is fretheir own raising. We are not likely quently the case. The high duties, to have too much said upon the subject stimulating our own manufactories to of fruit, and we hope this new effort for organized work will meet with suc- price down so that instead of the difcess. A private letter from Mr. Lannin says: The fruit prospects thus far, are of a favorable character, with the exception of blackberries. The severe frost on the night of the 17th of September last, seriously effected Mammoth, Chester, and Kittatinny; killing the canes al-most to the ground. Grapes to, in many places were injured by the same frost, and we are still in doubt as to whether we get a crop of this desirable fruit. The Cuthbert raspberry however, bravely stood the frosts of both fall and winter, and are green to the very tips.

MAY 1, 1884.

WE are in receipt of a butter-mold, the first of his make, from Mr. Levi Wood, of Richland, Michigan. It which we have given in regard to has a familiar look as we saw hunyears ago. We conclude Mr. Wood is prepared to fill orders and we think our butter makers will like this device.

> By a line from Bro. Whitney, we learn that he is again established in his old business at Muskegon. He writes that he shall open his Green House May 1st. and be prepared to fill all orders for plants etc, from a choice selection that he has on hand.

Farmers' Institute and other Matters.

From the printed description I received of the farmers' meeting at Vicksburg it must have been a very enjoyable and profitable gathering; but cannot these meetings be made more so in the future by defining the object to be "How to make farming more remunerative?" Learn from those who have been the most successful producers how it was done.

What treatment the different soils require to be the most productive, what kind of implements to use, and how to procure them without paying all the profits of the farm, the best horses to raise for the farmers' use, the most profitable cattle, sheep and marketed at the least expense, so as to compete with the cheap lands west and north.

Papers, however learned, on the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire," including a discussion of the country, too many vital questions are used in the interest of party, such as the tariff. This is all wrong. If whiskey is a necessary beverage for the Democratic party it is equally so for hand, if it is for the best interest of the country to limit its manufacture, and complish it. Likewise the currency question and the tariff; what is for parties. Who are those that are clamtry, whose profits are much greater on foreign goods than on domestic. The retail dealers can supply themselves directly from the manufacturers, but could not send the country to pay for goods that can be made here, impoverishes our country and benefits our competitors. It seems to me that we are doing all that can reasonably be required of us when we receive so large a number of their surplus population every year, furnishing them employment and homes, almost free of cost, (Take the case of our own state. We go so far as to employ a commissioner of emigration who points out to the poor imigrant where he can find the cream of our unoccupied lands to despoil it of its valuable timber, that the more settled portions of the state will soon feel the want of.)

THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE TO EUROPE.



Advertisments ...

J. Т. Совв, - -SCHOOLCRAFT.

SEED CORN.

Have you tested your seed corn. Failing to do so may expose you to the planning the most dreadful crimes in loss of a corn crop this year. Half the name of the Irish people. The the farmers in the state are a little or erations of the dynamite conspirahard up because they lost a corn crop last year by frost, through no fault of time in this country with hardly an their own. If they lose it this year attempt at concealment. Indeed from because of poor seed and their own the general tone of the press their neglect to know its quality and condi- work would seem to be in high favor tion, we hope they won't meanly with the people. Irish agitators are charge it to Providence.

Those interested in creamers will notice that the advertisement of McCall and Duncan now bears date Kalamazoo effecting the complete destruction of instead of Schoolcraft. With the present outlook for increased business, the firm od is dignified with the name of "scifound it desirable to go to a larger entific warfare", and it is claimed for town where better manufacturing facilties could be had. Hence the change. The "Ad" of the Dairy Queen has also been changed to Kalamazoo from Schoolcraft.

"TEXAS" wants a very short anonymous letter published in the VISITOR. He gives us a little of his wisdom by quoting Shakespeare, but all this must be thrown away, because he overlooked the fact that grange papers like newspapers see the propriety of refus ing all anonymous articles. We do not care to print names, but we must know who it is to whom we give space to articles in the VISITOR.

We had the pleasure of entertaining Mrs. A. C. Bristol at our house when on her lecture tour in March last, and These schemers, if successful as they became much interested in her de scription of a co-operation association in France.

As a more exact answer to enquiries, she gave me some manuscrip: which I take the liberty of presenting to the readers of the VISITOR.

Here is il ustrated the substantial benefits of intelligent co-operation guided and guarded by an intelligent unselfish friend of his race, with such important business elements introduced and recognized, as seem to give some hope of permanence to the scheme.

8 uniting in the demand that our government should exert itself to supmore available than a whole system Liverpool from the harbor on the Bay in our cities for the purpose of wholesale murder and assassination. This is certainly a just demand. We may not be able to prevent the secret manward, and the short line of railway ufacture of explosives and infernal machines to be employed against England, but we could do something to show our national abhorrence of the murderers and assassins who are insist that there is a valuable region which in itself would amply repay all tors have been carried on for a long the expense of the enterprise, independently of the interests of North Dakota. There is an abundance of timber, and endless supplies of anthracite coal, iron, copper and other minerals. addressing public meetings and open-

By adopting such a route, the escape ly urging a more thorough and sysfrom railroad oppression would be tematic use of the various newly invented explosives, for the purpose of back door and laid down in Europe at Eiglish towns and cities. This methan immense saving. The opposition to the enterprise will be of the most formidable character. The great flourit that by the aid of science, it will ing mills with the railroads, and all soon develop into a system of such that capital and energy can do will be power that any people, deeming them. selves oppressed, can maintain their cause against all the rest of the world farmers in their great plans, or to obcombined, just as a revolver or a Wintain control of the new outlet so that chester rifle makes a man of feeble emancipated from the power of mcstrength equal to a giant, so this "scientific warfare" is to enable any would seem to be an unequal contest handful of discontented men to de stroy the commerce and property of in which the farmers must fail. No one can tell, however, what organization and enthusiasm may accom-It cannot be denied that these miscreants are often encouraged in their plish.

> As those who have been thinking about growing sorghum must soon get about the work. We have given some space in this number to the subject, hoping it will stimulate to plant more. No subject relating to practical agriculture should receive more attention at this time than growing sorvery best possible opportunity for considering the subject in all its bearings. The point settled in the minds of two or three in any Grange that it is to be an important branch of American agriculture in the near future. We have then a basis for work. When this faith has been extended by discussion so as to include a few more, then becomes a starting point of the

C. Whitehead in a paper read before the Berrien County Horticultural society referring to milldew and rot in also to numbers of other places where grapes reaches about this conclusion, the pig iron is redused to a more rethat liberal feeding the roots of the fined article, and so on through all the grape vine with manure and the burning of the leaves of the vine is the simplest, most protective labor that the the large numbers emplyed in the vafarmer or gardener can apply. While he approves the use of sulphur and of lime he closes a horticultural article with these words:

"I will say farther, that disease in improper nutriment."

No, no, self preservation is the first law of nature. Let us then encourage our own manufactories so far as we have the material; and where we have not let us take from those other countries with which we can exchange commodities.

Many false statements are made by comparing the price that an article greater production, soon brings the ference in price being the foreign cost with duties added, it is often reduced to the cost of the foreign article with expense of purchase and transportstion added. Such is now the case with blankets and many other woolen and cotton goods.

We need not go out of our own state to realize the benefit our people derive from the manufactory of one single article, that of iron. Go to Elk Rapids and Ironton, on Pine Lake, in Charlevoix Co., and there learn the benefit those iron works are to that part of the state, and different processes before it reaches the uses to which it is applied, See rious stages of the work.

In reducing the ore to pig iron a very large quantity of wood is required, and they use that purtion of the forest that is of but little value for anything else. Pine Lake is said to have over one hundred miles of coast,

aged are plots not merely against Eagland, but they are conspiracies

probably return to be the plague and fear of this country. Their success serves to strengthen all those organizations of society that encourage a reckless lawlessness to compass or carry to effect their own crude conception of what society and government should be. It is not safe for this nation to foster and sustain the enemies

of the human race, even in the cause of Ireland against England.

Stay not until you are told of opportunities to do good; inquire after them. new sugar industry. If each plant a would if he fired the other way.

the greatest nations.

crimes by the press and people of this

country. The schemes thus encour-

against civilization in all countries.

hope to be in foreign countries, will

MAY 1, 1884.

and a large number of poor settlers have thus been enabled to pay for their farms by the sale of wood to this company, who could not, had it not been for these iron works.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

J. T. Cobb, Dear Sir:-We are

Yours truly,

R. B. REYNOLDS,

Secretary.

GEO. CAMPBELL.

about to incorporate our Grange and

Grange is building up.

racy.

Inland, Mich., April 12, '84.

Bro. Cobb:-I find in Northern Oak-

land County, wheat in a very bad con-

dition, grass generally good; all kinds

of fruit promises well except peacher;

tatoes 25 cents, apples \$1,00 per. bushel.

Farm produce, low, half high, and

tony, with a little shading of aristos-

Grange No. 443, reports once more.

We are still here, must stay, are down

"gritty." We propose to have a public

meeting at our hall, May 20th, that be-

Grange. We want a good speaker, one

who will make the members and all

others interested. Wheat on the ground

is small, but not hurt by the winter; this

If Grace Gazelle had treated the

subject "Obituary notices" in a more

praiseworth manner, the desired point

would doubtless have been as easily

to shortening or entirely expunging

Every farmer ought to keep a book

account of his business. He ought to

those he is dealing with. He has

cuse for his not doing so, except care-

lessness. If farmers would keep track

of their business matters as well as

most business men do, there would be

VISITOR about "Liberty Grange No.

mud. We are thinking of putting in

store of cur own in the fall, as our

ranks are being replenished by new

members. There is need of a speaker

at this place to tel! the people that

A. FANCKBONER.

of their lifetime.

Α.

Groveland, Apr. 12th, 1884.

Groveland Grange, 443.

nection with Excelsior Lodge, Q. O. Now suppose farmers, not within of Y. T. at this place on south east reach of all this large number of nonproducers, have to pay fifty cents more for the iron that goes into their wagon than they would if the iron came from abroad, are they not more than compensated by the great benefit the State at large is receiving, by keeping the money at home, for the benefit of pioneer farmers, and in furnishing employment to so large a nmber of the foreign emigrants that are sent to us, to be either given this kind of employment spring backward, cold and gloomyor to become tramps and then have price of wheat 75 cents to 90 cents, poto be supported as floating paupers? Here is where England has the advantage of us in manufacturing, they had to support their workmen at home, work or no work; consequently when they have an over production of any article they send it to other countries to sell for what it will, bring. Had we free trade, our country to rock bottom, are not many but are would be flooded with foreign goods, and compel our own people to cease manufacturing or, else, reduce wages and the material used, to that paid ing the tenth anniversary of our abroad. One plea now used for reducing the tariff is that we are collecting more revenue than is wanted in support of the government. is bad weather for it. WM. CAMPBELL.

Nothing destroys confidence and disarranges the affairs of the whole country so much as to be constantly changing our laws.

The patent right laws are much more burdensome to the people at large than the tariff law as it is now.] gained. The editor's prerogative is as

If the government could use the surplus in establishing agricultural experimental farms and gardens, and obituaries. And it seems that so worgive the country the benefit of those thy a subject could have been handled experiments, it would be one step in in a worthier manner. There is charthe right direction. Then use anoth- ity as well as force in the proverb er portion of this surplus in paying "Nil de mortuis nisi bonum" (Speak inventors the value of their inventions only good of the dead.)" and give them to the people. This would save an immense amount, now spent in litigating over patented articles and enable every town, county, or state to manufacture within its borders such articles as are adapted to plenty of time. There is no good extheir use.

Take the article of patent medicines, nothing seems so deplorable as tampering with human life, and if every newly discovered remedy were paid for by the government, and given to sometimes enemies and a good many the people what an immense saying hundred dollars saved in the course be built as good under a \$500 house as it would be, besides the satisfaction of knowing what they were useing. To have everything sold by its proper name in our own language, would make great inroads on quackery and humbugs. H. BISHOP.

A good showing of fine wool sheep was held in Kalamazoo, on the 24th at the Farmers sheds. The day was mild and pleasant which put the large number of farmers in attendance in good humor.

Sheep were shown and shorn, from they are grangers and make them be-

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

in time for April 15. We are receiving letters of enquiries about this. also to build a hall 22x40 feet in con-I have some now made. but am now waiting on my "Hardware-merchant" to get the Butts, as he had to send to quarter, south east quarter, section 11, the factory to get them, as they requirtownship 26 north, range 13 west. Our ed to be Galvanised to prevent them sell them to "Patrons" as cheap as I can with safety. The VISITOR is well liked by new subscribers as they think it is well filled with common sense articles. Sowing of oats is nearly completed. The weather is cold, which is fatal to young lambs. There is much dead wheat, especially on rolling lands where it was exposed to the frosts of

> LEVI WOOD. Richland, April, 20, 1884.

winter.

We have noticed, from time to time, statements pro and con on the subject of wheat turning to chess, we believe it does, and think we have evidence of pay please report through the VISITOR. the fact. In pioneer days my father cleared up seven acres of new land in the Township of Ypsilanti and sowed it to wheat. Somewhere about the eleventh of June, said wheat was all out in head, and a more promising outlook for a good crop we never saw. Cold weather set in and we had frost that killed it clear to the ground. Result-It sprouted up from the root

and not one in twenty headed out the second time as wheat. We had thirty raise corn and wheat, sheep and oxen, bushels of chess to the acre. If any of your correspondents can

tell where all that 210 bushels of chess came from on any other theory than the one given, to-wit, wheat does in much more attention is given to the some way produce chess, they will undisputed when exercised in relation oblige a Brother Patron.

S. P. BALLARD, Newcomb, Washtenaw County, April 21st, 1884.

In the last VISITOR, the gentleman reviewing Utopian Farm escaped just the point on which we most needed light-whether that rotation of crops on that amount of land with necessary labor was practicable. He seemed know all the time how he stands with to think level land and bank barns in- the people say "amen." But this is a consistent. Bank barns can be built delicate subject, and I dare not talk on a prairie; sink the basement and about it, for fear of "Mother Grundy." meke the approaches are all that are necessary, and are not more expensive show as much wisdom in raising huthan other barns. A hay chute and man beings, as they now do in the imventilator can be put in any barn for fewer lawsuits, friends where there is \$5.00. All necessarily claimed for the house was a good cellar, and that may a \$2,000 one. Although some orchardists claim the closer fruit trees are I have not seen anything in the planted, the more protection they afford each other, yet it is an open ques 391." We had a meeting for children tion whether the land may not be used on the 15th of April, the tenth anni- to better advantage by cultivating du. not live in a country governed by a versary of our organization. We had ring the off fruit years with trees four landed arlstocracy." Said Johnny a good time, considering the rain and rods apart. E. W. S.

> In the issue of March first, if I am ca is the worst lawyer-ridden country not mistaken, there appeared an article on the earth, they monopolize nearly from a lady in California on the subject all the offices and run the government of butter and how to make it. She, in their own interest. An idea seems to also, described a "Butter-mould" as prevail among the people that none used in California and that Mrs. Levi but lawyers are fit to fill the most im-Wood of Richland, Mich., was the portant offices of our goverement. owner of o e. We here received some When will the masses get rid of this letters of inquiry in relation to this false notion and learn that their best butter-mould and where they could interests demand a fair distribution of be obtained. On account of these en- offices among all classes? quiries we have made arrangements to have some made to accommodate Pat- pendent voting, seems to place him in rons, and propose to send one to secre- the position of the good old Bourbon tary's of Granges for in pection and who said, he "would vote for the Union then fill what orders may be sent us. meanest democrat on earth, in prefer-We have used ours, and taken some ence to the best republican." Thank butter to market and find it in a very God ! this bigoted partizan spirit is convenient and desirable shape for use. The price I cannot now tell as the did count in the defeat of Governor butts used had to be sent for at the factory, in Connecticut, but I think it will be about six dollars per dozen. Mr. and Mrs. LEVI WOOD.

I wrote you a few days ago in rela- etc. It costs money and labor to get ing to a "Buttermold,' and hoped to be these and other necessaries of life. I claim there is no excuse (under ordinary circumstances) why every farmer should not have a good garden. From such a source money can be saved and many of the wants of the family surplied. Then farmers, wake up to this matter, don't neglect it anfrom corroding in salt-brine. I shall other day; don't soy you haven't time, it's all nonsense. You can devote to your garden a few of the half days you needlessly spend in going to town. You can also spend a little time in your garden while your wives are preparing breakfast, and a little more after supper. As a rule, you do not labor as hard as they. It is really a pleasure to work in the garden, es-

pecially in the morning when all the vegetable kingdom seem to rejoice together in welcoming the glorious king of day. But a word to the wise is sufficient. Show your wisdom in having a good garden, and if it don't D. W. Paw Paw, April 24th, 2884.

At the head of the VISITOR stands this excellent motto: "The farmer is of more consequence than the farm and should be first improved." This reminds me of what Daniel Webster once said, that the greatest crop ever raised on the farm was boys and girls. He said that uneducated men could but it required the best cultivated thought and the highest intellect to train immortal minds for a useful life and endless destiny. And yet how raising of stock than to the physical improvement of the human race? We send to Germany, France and England, and pay enormous prices for blooded stock to improve our flocks and herds, but raise the human form

by chance. A man may wallow in the gutter a drunken beast, and if he has a dollar to pay the magistrate, can marry an idiot and raise a house full

of lunatics, for the county to care for, and the law sanctions the deed and I only dare ask, when will the people

provement of cattle and horses? Next time I will pay my respects to Bro. Strong, if Bro. Cobb will let me. CORTLAND HILL.

"We have 214 lawyers in the present House of representatives," said a Yankee to a Englishman. "I would Bull, "I prefer it to a country governed by lawyers."

It is a lamentable truth that Ameri-

grow where one grew before." Let us improve our stock, and in every way labor to increase the productiveness of our soil. No matter if the fruits of our labor do go to enrich railroad corporations, to protect our"infant" manufactories and to shield criminals from a merited punishment for their crimes, It is good to be a philanthropist.

E. P. WILLIAMS. Ionia county, April 22nd, 1884.

Bro. Cobb :- Michigan Lake Shore Grange, No. 407, has been organized ten years and during all this time there has been but two communications sent to the VISITOR for publication with the exception of Obituary resolutions. We concluded to do something more than the usual Grange work on the 10th. anniversary of our Grange organization follows:

as many as possible bring and plant a shade tree on Grange grounds. Confer McNett, Otsego. the fourth degree, with feast at noon. then music reading grange paper, Essay Declaration, Select Reading, Essay, Declaration, Song and suggestions for

At the appointed hour members befrom East Casco Grange.

The fourth degree was confered on a class of 7, five sisters and two brothers. Then came the feast which gave very tangible proof that the reputation the Sisters of this Grange have for getting the best of dinners was fairly earned.

C. A. SEYMOUR, Sec. West Casco, April 22nd, 1884.

To the Fruit Growers of Western Michigan.

At a meeting of Fruit Growers, in this village, held at the above date, the undersigned were appointed a Committee of Correspondence, to ascertain the views of Fruit Growers in other localities of Western Michigan, relative to the formation of a WEST MICH. FRUIT GROWERS' SCCIETY. The views of the meeting above rcferred to may be briefly set forth as follows:

1st. There is a necssity for an Organization, specifically representing the Fruit Belt of Western Michigan. 2d. The interests of our several local

ities are the same. 3d. Our facilities for intercommunication are excellent.

4th. The Annual Fairs of such speiety, held at some central city, can be more cheaply reached, and our fruits can be presented in better condition and greater quantity than under any present arrangement.

Please give us your views in relation to this subject, at your earliest convenience. JOSEPH LANNIN,

A. S. DYCKMAN. NORMAN PHILLIPS, DAVID HISTED, S. G. SHEFFER. South Haven, Mich., April 11, 1884.

Essay-Subject-"How Should Chil-Iren Treat Their Parents." Miss Ida dren Treat Their Parents." Ackley.

Declamation-H. Rice. Essay-Subject-Life as a School.-Mrs. E. E. Bobinson.

Paper-Subjects-Farmers Rights, E. B. Whitcomb.

In the evening a public lecture will be deliveredby A. M. Woodruff, Worthy Overseer of Michigan State Grange. All are cordially invited to be pres-

ent at the public exercises. JASON WOODMAN, SEC. Paw Paw, Apr. 17, 1884.

The next regular session of Allegan County Pomona Grange, No. 33 will be at Otsego Grar ge Hall, on Thuisday, May 8th, at 10 o'clock sharp. During the first hour will be conferr-ing of the fifth deg. We shall be pleased to see all fourth drg. members in time to eat an early dinner with us and remain at the afternoon session, at which was Monday April, 21st. A pro-bramme was made out somewhat as Address of welcome,-Mrs. E. P. which time will be carried out the fol-Chase, Otsego. 🗰 Response by Bro. Thos. Hilbert of Meline. Essay,-"Our Home," Mr. A.

Mutial Insurance,- E. N. Bates,

Moline. Select Reading,-Sarah Chase, Otsego.

Recitation,- Edith Lines, Otsego. Essays,-"Womans' Rights' and 'Womans' Wrongs." Sister Felton, Wayland,-"How to

train our boys." Mrs. L. Gilbert of Moline,-"Lecturing in Subordinate Granges. Mrs. Effle Buskirk of Hopkins. Address by Bro. S. C. Webster of Lake Shore Grange. There will be convayance from Otsego and Plainwell depots,

A. Y. STARK, SECT.

The May meeting of the Ionia Co. Pomona Grange will be held with Woodward Lake Grange May 6th. The following assignment of topics has been made for the meeting: Recitation,-Flora Williams, Or-

ange. Select Reading,-Jennie Crippin, Orleans.

Vocal Solo,-Mrs. Hal. B. Preston, Ronald.

"The influence of home su rroundings in the formation of character by the young."-Mrs. D. S. Waldron, Ronald. 'Our Opportunities."-Rose Luic, Otisco.

"Woman's work in the temperance cause."-Mrs. E. D. Lambertscn, Or-

"What are the possibilities of the American farmer and how may he be awakened to their attainments?"-

Wallace Bemis, Banner. Are Agricultural societies the benefit to farmers that they should be?"-D. H. English, South Boston. How to secure best results in cut-DECIN ting, curing, and storing hay?"-M. Balcom, Ionia. The questions of corporation and the tariff are on call if needed.

E. C. HowE, Secretary.

The regular meeting of Newaygo County Pemona grange, No. 11, for 1884 will be held at Ashland Grange hall, May 27th, and 28th. For the purpose of securing a general and mutual discussion of the following essays and tropics, it will be opened not only to all members of the Order, but to any who feel like aiding in the work of educating, elevating and increasing the general prosperity of the farmer and his farm.

"The Grange, "Its origin and its 1. mission." Paper by Nelson Smith. 2. "Costs and benefits of tile drain-IT seems indisputable that common ing," Paper by Edwin Clark. "What shall we read?" Paper by Miss. Jennie Carson. 4. "Womans rights." Paper by W. Merrill and reply by Mrs. Jennie Mallery. 5. "Is a farmers organization neces-

To meet at the hall at 10 o'clock A. M.

for Good of the Order.

gan to arrive at the hall with baskets packed with the the things indispensible at our harvest feast, a goodly number brought trees and the time until noon was spent in planting them. There were 43 members of our own Grange present 16 of which were chartter numbers also the Master and wife and several other Bros. and Sisters

Allegan county by an enterprising lieve it. young breeder of that county. Olney and son of St. Joseph, had several good ones on the ground, but Kalamazoo and Van Buren counties furnished most of those present. Mr. Harrington of Paw Paw had several worthy representatives of registered fine wools. Mr. Welch well knowing that a sheep show in Western Michigan would not be complete without kettle full of water; steep it; while as his assistance was on hand with a number of superior specimens of both rams and ewes. S. B. Hammond, President of the association made a grand show of rams, and several very fine yearling (lambs) ewes. The latter so near alike that it was difficult to note any difference in their appearance, even when standing side by side. G. S. Pierson, Secretary, exhib ited some choice samples from his flock, descendants of the Walter Cole and Brainard flock, of western New York.

Mr. Bishop of Vicksburg, sheared most remarkable sheep in appearance ever shown in this part of Michigan, and was shorn of the most remarkable fleece weighing 351 pounds. Mr. Williams had a very good looking long fleeced ram, that attracted much attention.

Many other flocks were represented by choice registered sheep most of which were shorn.

The sheep that were shorn were examined before shearing by a committee and their qualities noted by a scale of points, among which were constitution, form, density, length of fleece, etc. I did not get a list of singed, as many of our members had weights of fleece bat learned that Mr. Olney of Mendon, followed Mr. Bishop's Johnny Batt with a 281 pound fleece. On the whole the shearing dren something to benefit us all, we was a flattering success, and were it have purchased a good book case, and not for the prospect of the low price of wool the wool growers of southwest Michigan might be well satisfied with their capabilities and prospect of the afternoon meeting of each month their sheep husbandry.

THE acquirement of ownership of land by persons owing allegiance, to other Governments should be prohibit-ed by Congress.—Catskill (N. Y.) Mail.

WOMEN are constantly making a great talk about temperance. The best way for them to encourage temperance is to stop marrying intemperate as is desired. men.-Louisville Courier Journal.

S. L. LITTLE. Gratiot County.

After reading so many useful receipts in the GRANGE VISITOR, I consider it my duty to tell the brothers and sisters what I have found by experience, will save their cabbages from those "horrid" worms. Take a handfull of tanzy, put it in a common dish warm as you can bare your hand in the tea thus made sprinkle the cabbage thoroughly two or three times a week. You will find that you will succeed in keeping the worms off from your cabbages completely.

MRS. M. E. BURNHAM, Allegan, Mich.

By the creaking of the plow, it is evident that the farmers of this vicinity are once more turning over their fertile soil, and preparing it for their spring crops. The crow may once more be seen wending his way far above the happy farmer's head, while his extra wrinkly ram, one of the he looks anxiously for those golden grains' soon to be planted, and which have been so scarce with us. With his "caw, caw," he almost seems to say. "What a wonderful being is man, viewed in the light of his achievements! He fills his old worn out clothing with straw, puts it in the midst of his corn-field and deceives me, poor creature, who flit by disappointed in the thought that wisdom does sometimes feed her children with

a silver spoon." O. F. PLOWMAN. April 21st, 1884.

We are still alive, although slightly either stock or deposit in the co-operative store that was burned in Allegan. To place before oursives and chilfilled it with choice and useful books. We have an excellent programme at each evening meeting, and a paper at edited by some one of the Sisters from contributions written by the members, we also have a medley exercise that or repeating a verse.

Last but not least, is our budget box for questions, queries and answers.

MRS. M. E. BURNHAM.

Richland, April 11, 1884. [This item came just too late for the VISITOR of Apr. 15th.-ED.]

It is some time since you have heard from Charity Grange No 419 and would not now were it not that we were stir- taught to manage the government in red into life by the eloquent persuasive the interest of the people, instead of and witty address delivered at our hall party. on Thursday last by that princess of Matrons, Mrs. Mayo of Battle Creek. So thoroughly had she by her earnest and pathetic appeal to our finer natures for the elevation of her sex, morally, socially and politically especially farmers wives and daughters; captivated our been greatly injured in consequence, entire community that at our Grange meeting last night I was by unanimous The ground has not been in condition vote, requested, if possible, to procure for plowing or seeding, and but little the services of Mrs. Mayo for a series of either has been done. A large acerof meetiugs in our (Sanilac) County sometime during the summer or fall. This is the first and only tangible son from last year's experience, that it is unsafe to depend entirely upon John J. Keiser. help received by us from the State is unsafe to depend entirely upon Grange since our organization, ten corn. Grass is slow in starting and years ago the 23d inst. and we pray that stock will have to be fed until late in the request of Charity Grange, the only May. Most stock, especially sheep and Keiser. Grange in which every office from gate- hogs, show the effect of short rations. keeper to Master was successfully con- Seed-corn is a scarce article, and many ducted by ladies, be granted.

JAMES ANDERSON. Master Pomona Grange, No. 12.

Farmers, did you read carefully that ed and sold in large quantities. There article in the VISITOR of April 1st on is a good prospect for fruit, if not killed Farmers' Gardens." If not, do so is performed by each Patron reading at once, and if the coat fits put it on. trees will send out a full bloom. The Now why do not all farmers have a political campaign has begun, and it good garden. It don't pay, says one ; promises to be a warm one. But brothhaven't time to tend it, says another; er farmers, let us leave this thing to Also discussions on different subjects I dislike it, I had rather buy my gar- the lawyers and politicians, as we have den stuff than raise it, says another. in the past, and work hand-in-hand to-Then why not buy your butter, eggs, gether to make "two spires of grass

M. T. Gard's postal, against indeslowly dying out, independent voting Jerome and the just rebuke of Burrows for supporting the river and harbor steal, a few more such counts will learn politicians and party bores to respect the rights and wishes of the people, we confidently expect more independent voting at the next election than ever known before. Let the good work go on until our officials are

REFORMER.

Dowagiac, April 21, 1884.

This month so far has been cloudy are cordially invited to attend. and cold, freezing nights and thawing days most of the time. Wheat has and our clover fields have not escaped. age of oats and barley will be sown if a farmer will fail to get a good standby planting untried seed. Others will secure a positive failure by planting Western seed," which is being importby late frosts, as most of the healthy

honor and honesty require the United States Government to redeem the trade dollar for its par value. It should issue no more. But it cannot be deemed honest for a Government to issue either a coin or a note, make it by law a legal tender for debt, and then after it has been put into circulation, deprive it of its legal tender quality and refuse to give the new and legal tender coin or currency in return for it.— Christian

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Western Pomona Grange, No. 19 will meet with Hudsonville Grange Thurs-day and Friday May 15th, and 16th. Bro. C. G. Luce Master of the State Grange will give a public lecture on Thursday at 1:30 p, m. CHAS W. WILDE, Lecturer.

The next regular meeting of Lena-wee County Grange will be held in the city of Adrian Thursday May 8th. Installation of officers will be held at 11 o'clock P. M.

A general attendance is desired. GEO. MOORE, Sec.

The next regular meeting of Allegan County Grange will be held at Otsego Grange hall on May 8th. commencing at 10 o,clock A. M. There will be a fifth degree session in the forenoon, afternoon session will open in the fourth All fourth degree members degree.

Fraternally, D, S. GARDNER, Sec.

Clinton County Pomona Grange No. 25, will hold its May meeting at the hall of Essex Grange. in the village of Maple Rapids, May 7th, 1884, commencing at 10:30 o'clock A. M

Subject for discussion : "Is fre-

Select reading by Sister Frisbie. Essay by Sister Lizzie Floate. Select reading by Bro. John J.

Select reading by Sister Libbie

Andruss. Select reading by Bro. M. L. Fenton. All members of the Order are most respectfully invited to be present. There will be an evening session; the fifth degree will also be conferred. HENRY N. WEBB,

DeWitt, April 21. Sec'y.

A regular session of Van Buren Co. Grange will be held in Hartford, May, sth. Order of exercises as follows:

Meet at 10 A. M.-Business session. Reports of subordinate Grange. 12 A. M. dinner. Open session at 1:30 P. M. ing to remain over night. at which the following programme will be presented.

Paper-by Hartford Grange. Essay-Mrs. J. B. Wilcox.

ary? If so, why? and for what pur-

post?" Paper by W. W. Carter. 6. "Mixed husbandry, as against special farming. and their relative profits." D. D. Hoppock.

7. "What monopolies are most de-trimental to the farmers interests?" L. Reinoldt.

8. "Our wheat erop, what system and methods of farming can success-fully take its place?" T. H. Stuart and S. V. Walker.

9. "How can the Grange best advance the interests of our common schools?" Paper by A. T. Clark. M. W. SCOTT,

Lecturer Co. Grange.

The second quarterly meeting of Barry County Pomona Grange will convene in Prairieville Grange hall on Friday, Lay 23d, 1884. The following is the programme, and it is earn-eitly desired that all who have work assigned them, will come prepared without further notice.

The afternoon session will be open to the public, when it is expected Bro. and Sister Perry W. Mayo will be with us and address the meeting. They have been appointed special State Lecturers, and we can safely promise a rich treat to all who come and listen.

PROGRAMME.

10:30 a.m. Call to order in 4th degree and proceed with the regular order of business.

0:00 a. m Words of welcome by Worthy Chaplain; response by Pomona. Conclusion of unfinished programme. Secrecy no object to the Order," Ira Slawson.

Music, selected by Edgar Anson. Recitation by Annie Otis.

'Our present school system," Will Otig.

12:00 m. Close in torm. Adjourn for dinner.

Call to order. Musie by 1:30 p. m. Prairieville Grange choir. "Intem-perance," essay by Mrs. Van Wag-ner. "Washit g Dishes." paper by Ettie Bristol.

:00 p. m. Music, selected by Bell Brainard. "The necessity of a Farmers' Organization," lecture by Mr. Periy Mayo. 00 p. m. Recess.

: 00 p. m. Music by Pomona Grange choir. Lecture by Mrs. Perry Mayo. Recitation by Hatitle Brainard. Music. Adjourn.

The members of Prairieville Grange will gladly entertain all Patrous wish-

5	MISS NOMIE SL	AWSON,
	CHAS. W. BIGG,	Lecturer.
	Secretary. Bai field, April 17, 1884.	a sumina

Corticultural Department.

A Short History of Carnations and Piccotees.

drives off all other birds. Carnations (Dianthus Caryophylus) pinks in English, Oeilett in French, and Nelson in German, wire first found on the Meditterranean coast, northwest side, a very small flower indeed, about the size of a three-cent piece, color red; careful cultivation, however, brought them to their present sizes, to-wit: from one inch to four inches, and more, froze more deeply than usual. in diameter, the color has been changed to an infinity of shades, from the purest white to the deepest brown and purple, steel blue; scarlet and copper colors from the finest blush, and rose to a great variety of yellow, striped enough snow to prevent deep freezing of the soil. Take away with various tints of brightest color. The shape has undergone modifications the fence, and, after a year or two, also. The old dented petals are often the winter is severe, one after another of these maples will begin to die at rounded off as in the so-called Flemish the top. In the woods these trees are pinks, etc. Piccotees are distinguished protected, not from cold air, but there from Carnatious by being bordered on is enough snow on the ground to preedges of petals with a rim of darker color than the principal body color, The snow also, as it melts, thoroughly saturates the soil with moisture so far very often striped. They are nearly of as the roots extend. It has been nothe same size as the former, and equal ticed that apple trees near fences, or in fragrance. Science and perseveotherwise protected, bear more regurance have brought about these results | larly and are more healthy than those in bleak situations. The theory has for our benefit. I have tried for many been advanced that this was because years to get a handsome variety and the fences protected these roots from being cut and mutilated by the plough. paid a good sum of money. Through exertion and honest friends, I was put I think it is the snow-overing of the roots, though probably ploughing in on the right track. I first wrote to Fall may be injurious by allowing the Germany, to Paris, and Lyons, France, ground to freeze a greater depth. and to the most famous plant houses in Europe, then to Nice, Hyives et Paltical mode of saving apple orchards would be to mulch heavily with coarse miero, France. I am especially indebted to M. Jean Sisley. The seeds I offer are reliable, of great variety in shape and color, American raised, fresh, every kernel. When plants are up, keep clear from weeds, and success is assured. More after this in regard to treatment for flowering, etc. Preserve your VISITORS.

JACOB BAUMEGRAS. North Lansing, Mich.

Strawberry Culture-Crawford's Method.

Select ground that is suited to the potatoe, and as early in the spring as it is fit to work, plough it as deep as possible without bringing the poor sub soil to the surface. After plowing soread over the surface a heavy coating of well rotted manure, or its equivalent in bone dust and wood ashes This should be thoroughly worked in to the soil with the harrow or cultivator, after which the surface should be left smooth. It should then be planted to strawberries three feet by four with rows running both ways. Choice should be made of a vigorous growing sort, and only strong, healthy plants that have not been dried or inured in any way should be used. It is very important that the crown be not covered, or failure will follow. Immediately after setting the strawber ries, plant a hill of early potatoes between every two plants, in the narrow space-leaving the wide space for the cultivator. The surface should be kept well stirred with the cultivator and hoe, and every blossom and runner cut off as it appears. until the po-Ilv. re dug in the plants will be uery strong, and able to send out several larg, healthy runners at once. If there be any white grubs in the soil they will be found in the hill of potatoes and it is well to look out for them. After digging the grounds and highways. All that is potatoes, cultivate the ground both ways until it is as fine as ashes, after sons to call a meeting of the residents which the cultivator is to be run in in the neighborhood to discuss the the wide space only. The runners will soon fill the space occupied by the potatoes and as the strip of plants grow wider, the cultivator must be narrowed up; and if any weeds come up among the plants they must be removed with the hoe or by hand. All deep cultivation must be discontinued in September lest the surface roots be disturbed, and nostirring among the plants should be done in the spring. If weeds appear shave them off with the hoe. If, however, the bed is mulched as it should be, there will be

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

and collectors for millinery establishments, He says the sparrow, the robin, the blue-bird and yellow-bird all live peacefully together in the Bo-tanical Gardens, which fact he thinks settles the charge that the sparrow ren, who thus learned to care for and profit, more or less great, fully two fifths protect trees. Not one of these 20 000 in Eden Park on Arbor Day injored a single tree. They were encouraged by the many letters sent them by such as of easy and speedy solution as those the sugar of the world. It must not be, however, supposed that all the practical questions which may arise shall prove the many letters sent them by such the sugar of the world. It must not be, however, supposed that all the practical questions which may arise shall prove the solution as those "Let farmers who have orchards eminent authors as Whittier and that are dying out look backward a a few years," says W. J. F., in the Country Gentlemen, "and I believe Holmes commending their Arbor Day plan. The American Forestry congress, at its session in St. Paul last they will generally find that the evil began to be noticed after a severe and dry winter, when the soil August recommended the appoin ment of Arbor Day in all our States, and the British Provinces of Canada. The Li utenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec appointed an Arbor It is a fact that our common forest trees, known to be hardy, have for some years been dying out when in Day last Spring, and the council of public instruction seconded the movement, and recommended that the des cultivated ground. Maples, butternut and basswood are all partially hardy. iguated time be kept as a holiday and A row of maples along a fence thrive well enough. The fence holds devoted to planting trees on school and other grounds.

Effects ot Severe Winters.

vent deep freezing about their roots.

"If these views are correct, a prac-

The subject forrestry, old and familiar in Europe, is comparatively new in America. As yet we have no forest sohools or colleges, like those so nu-merous and liberally supported in Europe. We have a "Forestry Department,' in two America: colleges. But in economic tree planting, the last ten years have witnessed an advance in our country unequaled in any other, within the same limits of time. Though, as yet, a more beginning. compared with the promise of the near future, this grand movement is now starting in the West, with such an impetus, and already with such results as to insure its expansion over vast areas. The immense plains of the new West, which where great American desert in the old geographies are being rapidly made habitable and hespitable by cultivation and tree planting. -Ex.

Does Sugar Cane Impoverish Land?

To the Editor of Farming World.

manure in fall or early winter, and perhaps supplement this by building In commenting upon my article in Farming World of March 1, relative low fences through the orchard on to sorghum for profit, you rehearse the purpose to hold the snow from blow idea advanced by some farmers that ing away. I am very certain that these experiments are well worth trycane impoverishes the soil, and ask any opinion as regards the correctness of the statement. By my own experiing by many farmers who have been disgusted with successive failures of ence and observations during the past their apple crop and are now cutting down their orchards." bors and Patrons, (I manufacture syrup from sorghum), I am led to We incline to think the long summer drouths when the stock of the conclude that the idea is a mistaken pasture or roadway has gnawed the one, at least to a great extent. I claim that it is no more exhaustive ground bare of grass, has more to do with the premature death of trees think not so bad as millet, and some other crops, which farmers—many of them—continue to plant from year to the fruits of this policy of the general government are already beginning to the degided success. to the soil than corn or osts, and 1 year, and, which are not near so pro-titable. The question is pretty gener-Don'T invest in prodigies, for these in the hands of liberal advertisers and ally conceded that for desirable results skillful agents are made alike proficane should be planted on rather thin table to themselves and expensive to land; or in other words, land that is rules of go d practice, evolved especial-too poor to grow, other crops with ly by the researches made at the labortheir customers. By prodigies, we mean those varieties that are continuprofit, can be planted with cane with a atory of the Department of Agriculally being presented to us through flaming advertisements, gaudy pictures, and cheeky agents, which are fifteen minutes earlier, "twice as fifteen minutes earlier, "twice as large," "far better in quality," and especially more expensive than any of land to plant sorghum on. This, Mr. Editor, is a pretty broad assertion and one that may provoke a controv-sorghum over a far wider area, will deersy through your columns. but such rive yet greater benefits from the conan occurrence would give us more tinued investigation of the chemist of light on the subject. Now I don't this department, to whose former work MR. E. LINDSAY says that blackberies which could formerly be bought in prought quickly last summer from \$5

want any one who reads this article we are already so much indebted." to plow their cane patch on land as above described, and expect to have an enormous yield of syrup, for they breat warning investigation and the organized in the organized of the provide the providet the provide the providet the provi do, but they may expect to have a sufficed to place this new industry their relations with the State may be syrup the quality of which will more upon a safe and profitable footing, in the habit of buying the silence of than compensate the loss of quantity Syrup made from cane grown on lands already impoverished by continual there yet remains avast amount of work Standard Oil Company. cropping with other crops, will be free

bird, are sacrificed by the naturalists per care and uses, and in giving bi- But in spite of adverse criticisms, par- confined to scientific circles should be ographical sketches of persons in honor of whom the trees were planted. The importance of for-in Europe has been, and to-day is, one of the trees were been and to-day is, one in Europe has been and to-day is, one of the trees were been and to-day is, one in Europe has been and to-day is one in Europe has estry was then in pressed up-upon the minds of thousands of child-try, and as we have seen, provides at a protect themselves. measures to protect those who will not The short crops in Michigan 1 st season have least to an increased traffic in forest products. Everywhere we go in the State the timber is suffering as of easy and speedy solution as those the solution of which has sufficed to this winter. We have no fear concern

ing what future generations will do

for wood and lumber. Substitutes will

e found exacity fitted to their wants.

he minds of those ho have given

he matter of climatic changes produced

by eliding the timber a good deal of

igan farmers to think of, and act upor

to-day is, what shall be dore to re-

place the climatic conditions produced

by the extensive areas which are being so rapidly cut off? What shall the far-

mers of this generation do in order

that succeeding ones shall not denom-

nate them thieves and robbers? The

hanges wrought by the clearing away

of so large a portion of our forest areas

are stupendous-and although they are not noticed from day to day, or

ven year to year: still there are men

among us that can by compari on ee

a striking difference in climate in their

wn experience. The subject of forest

planting is growing in importance a d

every society organized in the interest of agriculture should agi ate it. -C. W.

Garfield of the Grand Rapids Demo-

Glimpses of a Scandal.

The joint committee of the Pennsyl-

vania Legislature appointed to investi-

settlement of the tax suit between the

bors; but it has already accomplished

The facts which gave rise to this in-vestigation, as published in *The Press*

last February, long before they thrust

Titusville, agreed to collect testimony

debted to the State for a vast sum of

cepted by an office of the State; that

he afterwards disregarded his agree-

The one definite result of the investi-

gation up to this time is the fact that

the Standard Oil Company paid Mr.

officers. The Standard believed that

Mr. Patterson's good will was worth

\$15,000 and paid him that sum, al-though he had nothing in the world to use against it but his knowledge of its

given into the affairs of the Standard

Oil Company reveal scandal at every point. The corporation recognizes no

limitations to its power save as they

are set against it by the strong arm of justice. In Pennsylvania it confronts

the charge of corrupt collusion to

swer the accusation of conspiracy with

the railway company to crush its com-

petitors: in Missouri it dodges the in

dictment specifying bribery as a means

by which it defeated an important bill

before the last legislature; in New York it continues the policy of reti-cence and evasion which forced the

Hepburn Committee to declare in its

official report that "the Standard Oil

Company is an institution whose offi

cers dare not bring its records into the

light of day for fear of convicting it

of a court, has rendered a verdict that

Cain was temporarily insane and irre-

versing the opinion of the supreme

Ad

of a crime.-Philadelphia Press.

evade its taxes; in Ohio it has to an

showing the Standard Oil Company in-

it was created to unmask.

The great question for M ch-

thought.

y upon a basis of profit. The development of any new industry But there is a question that arises in of great magnitude and involving so many conditions conspiring to help or hinder its greatest success, is sure to bring to light many important questions bearing upon the cheapening and simplification of manufacturing proesses, the many questions concerning the cultivation and management of the crop; which the results of only a series of years of observation and experiment can bring to a reliable conclusion.

place the sorghum sugar industry fair-

That it is a wise and enlightened policy for this government, wh ther state or national, to encourage in every legitimate way the thorough investigation of these great economic questions which have so much to do with the material prosperity of the country, seems hardly a question admitting an intelligent doubt. Already New Jersey and Massachusetts have by means of bounties. stimulated experiments in this di-rection, which, in New Jersey at least have already led to most important results

New Jersey, in "An act to encourage crat. the manufacture of sugar in the state, provides that one dollar shall be paid by the state to the farmer for each ton of material out of which crystallized cane sugar has actually, been obtained, gate the circumstances attending the and it provides, also, a further bounty of one cent p r pound to be paid to the manufacturer for each pound of cane Commonwealth and the Standard Oil sugar made from such materials. Massachusetts passed an Act provid-Company has not yet completed its laing that one dollar be paid for each enough to enlist a hearty public inter-2,000 pounds of sorghum cane, or sug-ar beets, used in the State for the lit must continue its investigation enmanufacture of sugar. Several of the ergetically and honestly; any abandon-States have, by appropriations, provid- ment of the work at this stage would ed for the continuance of investiga- be a scandal scarcely less than the one ed for the continuance of investigations looking to the economical production of sugar. The general govern-ment has for the past two years, in spite of the persistent and determined themselves on the Legislature, were briefly these: That E. G. Patterson, of opposition from a source as surprising as it has been inexplicable, continued to make appropriations for the prose cution of those investigations which have already resulted in the accumulation of most of the facts which are thus far established beyond question. In the words of the Committee of unpaid taxes; that his otter was ac ment and sold his information to the Standard Oil Company for a large amount of money, These statements show themselves in the decided success have been fully verified to the investiwhich has attended the production of gating committee, partly by Mr. Pat-terson's own testimony and partly by sugar from sorghum on a commercial scale in the few cases in which the that of others. fair assurance that a good profit may be obtained. Ground th t is only good enough for white beans is just the kind words: "The sugar-producing indus-Patterson \$15,000 to keep his mouth shut and hold his peace. Mr. Patterson himself admits this much, and so does John D. Archibold, a member of the Executive Board of the Standard and one of that corporation's most careful

sorghum over a far wider area, will de-A few of the points which are at

present awaiting investigation may be inner organization and its

Mr. Archibold's testimony before the

MAY 1, 1884.

Correspondence.

Lapeer County Pomona Grange.

Bro. Cobb:-A special meeting was held with Flint River Grange March 20th. The day was very unfavorable, being somewhat stormy and roads very muddy. The result was that several Granges were not represented, therefore the attendance was small.

Soon after dinner Worthy Master Bradshaw called the meeting to order and the usual order of business gone through with. The reports from Granges represented were encouraging and we found Flint River Grange to be in a flourishing condition. The newest Grange in the county reported nine new members during the quarter.

The program was not fully carried out on account of the absence of some of the members. When the tariff question was called up we had quite an interesting time during the discussion, the affirmative striving to show that a protective tariff was beneficial to the farmer, and the negative that it was not. At the close of the discussion a vote was taken to determine which side had prod ced the most arguments. The majority declared for the sfirmative.

Sister E. R. Owen read an essay that was very interesting to all. We had several choice pieces of music during the session and take it as a whole we think it one of the most interesting meetings we have had. The VISITOR was not forgotten a determination was manifested to give it a big boom on the 7th of April next, I think Lapeer Patroes will do there share towards adding that thousand suscribers asked for. We hope every reader of Bro. Cobbs appeal in the last iss .e of the VISITOR will lay the matter to heart and work faithfully to accomplish the above result.

Yours fraternally, WM A. MONTGOMERY Marlette, March 24th., 1884

Bro. Cobb: -- Hartford Grange on Saturday evening, March 20, held an open Grange meeting at their hall. Sister Conklin read a metrical essay in three parts relating to intemperance monopoly and womans equality. It was an excellent production.

The County Grange lecturer Jeson Woodman, gave vivid and intere ting account of the organization, rapid rise temporary decline and final establishment of the Patrons of Husbandry. He spoke of its influence as a social organization, its effect as an enemy of monopoly swindling, patent schemes and a patent factor local and state politics. In giving his political views he would sever the my. thical chain of party fealty and vote for the best man, more of good business capacity and of elevated moral

sentiments,.

no trouble from weeds. As soon as the fruit is picked, plow up the bed and sow it to buckwheat, hung rian or corn for fodder; or it may be planted to celery, pickles, or any second crop. In this way the land produces three crops in two years, while by any other method only one is obtained.

I hope to hear from any person who gives this method a trial and finds it

unsatisfactory. All those who have cultivated strawberries must have noticed how inconvenient it is to have the runners ex-tended in all directions. Sometimes they run from one row to the other. where they are torn up by the cultivator, and sometimes two plants send their runners towards each other making some parts of the row too thick and leaving others vacant. All this may be avoided by setting the plants in such a position that they will run in a given direction. I discovered years ago, that the strawberry plant sends out its runners in but one direction, or from one side, and that is the side opposite the old runner that pro-duced it. If the side of the plant from which the main runner was cut is set towards the north, that plant will run to the south.

A Defense of the House Sparrow.

The Washington Republican prints the report of an interview with William R Smith, Superintendent of the Government Botanical Garden and President of the District Parking Commission. and who is said to be an authority on trees, in which he makes a strong plea in favor of the sparrow, claiming that to its presence in Washington is due the continued existence of some of the finest trees in Washington which without it would have been destroyed by worms and other insects. He also denies that the sparrow is responsible for the disappear-ance of some of the native birds. Some of the latter, he asserts, are

Now is the time to arrange for extensive tree plauting in every section of the country. In every town and sons to call a meeting of the residents matter. A village society once organ-ized could do, in a very few years, an astonishing amount of work, with very little effort. One single day in a year devoted to village improvements would very soon change the whole appear. ance of any place. Such work is rapidly increasing in popularity. A brief history of Arbor Day in other

predecessor. Steer cleer of such.-Farmer and Fruitgrower.

Kansas City for \$1.50 to \$2 per cas

to \$6. It was yellow rust that advanced the price, and has made the successful

cultivation of this desirable fruit al-

most on impossibility in that neighbor

Plant Trees.

hood.

states may increase the interest in the work. Nebraska has the honor of originating Arbor Day. Some ten years ago, at the request of its State Board of Agriculture, the governor appoint-ed the second Wednesday in April as the day to be devoted to economic tree planting; and it is claimed 12, 000,000 of trees were planted on that day. The successive governors have continued thus to recognize this day. The schools last spring adopted the Cincinnatti plan of planting "memorial trees." The State board of agriculture annually award liberal prizes for the greatest number of trees planted by any one person on that day. Nebraska is the banner State for economic tree planting, having over 107,000 acres of cultivated wood-land. Her example has been closely

followed by Kansas, which now claims over 100,000 acres similarly planted. In that State Arbor Day was first observed in Topeka, when the citizens cordially responded to the proclama-tion of the mayor and filled the public grounds with trees. The governors of the State have since issued proclamations for Arbor Day, and it has been widely observed by teachers and scholars in adorning school grounds as well as in economic tree planting. The Arbor Day in Minnesota, first observed in 1876, resulted, it is said, in planting over a million and a half of trees on that one day. A year ago the State school superintendent of West Virginia appointed the 27th day of April as Arbor Day, inviting the co operation of the teachers, parents, pu-pils and school officers in planting trees on the grounds of the schools and homes. In March 1881, the legislature of Michigan requested the governor to appoint Arbor Day, and in-vite the people of the State to devote it to the planting of trees. Such an appointment was made in April following, and has been repeated each succeeding April with the happiest results. For the last two years a similar day has been appointed by the governor of Ohio. Many schools, es-pecially those of Cincinnati and Columbus, fitly kept the designated day. Superintendent Peasley of Cincinnati, says, 'The forenoon of that day was

from the sorghum "twang," and have less of that herbaceous taste so generally complained of in home-made mo lasses

In support of my theory that cane no more exhaustive to the soil than other crops in general, I will cite an instance of my own experience. The plat of ground occupied by my orchard contains two acres. More or less of this ground has been planted with cane for five consecutive years, some years all, others only a part. The season of '83 I had just half of it in cane, and from this acre I obtained one hundred and fifteen gallons of syrup, worth fifty-seven dollars and a half, besides twenty bushels of seed worth. at home to feed to stock, fifty cents a bushel or worth one dollar and a half in the St. Louis market per bushel for planting. Now here is a piece of land that has grown sorghum for five years in succession, and if it is any poorer now than it was five years ago, I am unable to discover where the deficiency is. In fact the last crop was the best of the whole number, and I am confident it would have been from ten to twenty-five per cent bet ter had it not been for a severe wind storm which leveled it to the ground just as it was heading out. Now, brother farmers, those of you who like to raise your sweets at home and have it worked up in your own neighborhood so that you know that it is pure and unadulterated, respond to the call of your obliging editor and ventilate this sorghum question to its very foundation. W. P. GRIFFIN.

Emporia, Mo.

[Extract from the address of Prof. Collier before the National Grange at its last session.]

A leading agricultural writer not long ago declared that "the conversation of amber cane (one of the varieties of sorghum) into crystalized sugar of standard excellence, in paying quantities, and with a fair margin of profit to all concerned, is a result not only never yet reached, but made simply impossi-ble by the force of naturnl laws." Strong words, indeed, and yet within three months of the time the above was written, there was produced within three hundred miles of this paragrapher, not-withslanding the forces of nature he had so confidently declared as in opposition, 160 tons of excellent sugar at good profit, mainly from the very variety he had named as being incapable of yielding sugar. This new indus-try has very much conservatism of such sort to contend with; it has, also, beyond doubt, many practical problems yet to solve, but this may be bonfident-ly asserted:--that thus far there has nothing presented itself which has long stood in the way, of an advance which during the past three years has been

most remarkable. As with the best sugar industry, clubs, institutes, and societies devoted to the interests of agriculturel. Newspapers should keep the subject before the people, and publish every-thing that will throw light upon the many experiments have proved fail-Some of the latter, he asserts, are rural birds who have instinctively sought the country as the city has grown, and others, like the humming by the pupils upon trees, their pro-

committee last Friday, in New York No more important question can be was refreshing in its frankness. He agitated among the farmers of Michi admitted having called Patterson a igan, than of increasing properly the percentage of our forest areas in the older part of the State, and preserving his own ends," and then framed the blackmailer and a "patriot who used a just proportion of the woodlands in the newer portions. We have rung had paid Patterson \$15,000 "to desist the changes of the water protection of from further attacks on the company, our peninsula until the old tune has and hold himself in friendly relations with it!" The spectacle of a powerful no satisfying variation. In truth, we are finding with the removal of our corporation, with \$50,000,000 of capital, orest growth, our climate is gradually and the most intricate organization in undergoing a change for the worst, in modern commerce, cringing before a spite of our deep waters on either side of the peninsular. The change is so small man and buying his silence is an interesting one; it was not done through cowardice, because the Stanimperceptible in a single year, or a decade, that people do not appreciate it, dard is never cowardly; it was done and go on denuding our country in its and go on denuding our country in its because Patterson possessed something protecting mantle, thanking God that in the shape of evidence which the they live in a state where tornacoes Standard was willing to buy rather and cyclones do not sweep over the than permit it to come to light in the country, and at the same time doing courts. What this mysterious somethat which will bring about the conthing was may yet be ascertained by ditions which breed those terrible the committee, and it may not: but wind storms. Every dav we meet men that it was something worth more who are cutting off every available tree upon their farm under the theory that than \$15,000 we may be sure, for the Standard never invests its capital withhey can better raise wheat and buy out the clearest assurances of a profit their fuel: This is absolute and inex-cusable theft from the next generation. in the venture. The glimpses which the public is

Sweeping timber from our country is fast bringing about conditions which will render wheat growing unprofita-What then ?

We have lauded Michigan as a State in which to build homes, and still a large portions of us are trying by our actions, to remove the favarable conditions which render the State attractive as a country to live in. If the cry of certain, narrowly inter-

ested parties is founded on fact that with the removal of the lumber tax-Michigan will be flooded with Canadian lumber so as to entirely stop our own lumbering enterprises-we must emphatically say, let the tax be removed. Michigan can well afford to thrust aside the penny close to her eyes that she may gather the dollar in the distance. The immediate effect of on our lumber districts is of small account compared with the disasters A far northwest debating society, having organized itself into the form which await Michigan agriculture from a wholesale destruction of her forests.

We have no sympathy with the fear sponsible when he slew Abel, thus reexpressed that with the rapid destruction of our timber that there will be at court.-New York Commercial no distant day a dearth of lumber for vertiser. manufacturing purposes. Substitues will be found as soon as needed. But where will we find a substitute for lost climatic conditions that are the form ation of agricultural success?

We can not make too much of this matter and we can not study too carefully the methods of restoring favorable climatic conditions already lost. Forestry, wind screens and all subjects connected with timber planting and preservations should occupy a prominent place in the discourses of cur

THE California hog becomes wild; is nunted and trapped in the woods bear fashion, and if cornered will fight like a tiger. The climate permits the ani-mal to live at large the year around, and ranchmen simply let them go until bacon is wanted.

Eleven hundred saloon keepers in New York have been notified that their licenses have been annulled, because of conviction in court for violation of the Excise law.

The lowa senate passed a bill appropriating \$5,000 to aid in the defence of

He voiced the sentiment of the Grange as being opposed to excessive protective tariff and oppressive railroad extortions and promised results that would be of great benefit to the producer resulting from certain action now pending in our National Legislature Our worthy County Lecturer who is also one of the state special Lecturers is a very energetic and fluent speaker and listened too attentively.

Lecturer's Communication. - National Grange, P. of H.

SUBJECT FOR MAY.

Question 62-Which is the most profitable, mixed husbandry or special farming?

Suggestions-By special farming we mean where special attention is directed to any particular crop, as all wheat, or all cotton, etc. Special farming frequently crowds work in special seasons, more than can be done properly during seeding or harvesting. Extra cost or waste reduces profits.

Mixed husbandry destributes the work more evenly during the year; less crowding means loss expense and better work as a rule. We often see wheat or cotton made a specialty from habit and from the fact that it brings its return when marketed in a bulk but it often crowds work to unprofitable results, as other farm work is thereby neglected, and at the end of the year the balance sheet will show but small, if any, profit. Suppose on a 100 acre farm we apply

mixed husbandry, something like the following: Say, 12 acres in wheat, 12 acres in oats, 26 acres in corn, 20 acres in meadow for hay, 30 acres in pasture; hence one-half of the farm is under tillage while the other half is in grass and at rest.

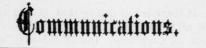
The 12 acres of wheat could be made to yield more bushels than 25 acres of slip-shod farming; the same is true as to corn and oats. We must produce more with less labor and on less land in order to reduce the cost of production per bushel. This mixed farming will give say 30 tons of hay, 40 tons of corn fodder, 15 tons of straw, making a total of 85 tons of feed, at a low estimate (and may be increased 30 tons). which will not only winter 40 head of cattle, but keep them growing in value all winter as well as summer.

It manufactures the best fertilizers in the world to improve the farm and make it more productive.

It is unwise to attempt to raise all wheat, all cotton, or all corn, in small profits, and then pay large amounts for foreign fertilizers, when a better and cheaper article can be secured on overy farm.

TEN years ago iron rails were manu-factured by all railmakers, and steel rails by comparatively few; the latter now form 95 per cent of the total out-

MAY 1, 1884.



PLUCK AND PRAYER.

There wa'nt' any use o' fretting, An' I told Obadiah so, For ef we couldn't hold on to things, We'd jest got to let 'em go. There are lots of folks that'd suffer, Along with the rest of ns. An' it didn't seem to be worth our while

To make such a dreffle fuss.

To be sure the barn, was' most empty, An' corn an' pertaters sca'ce, An' not much of anything plenty an' cheap But water -an' apple sass, But then -as I told Obadiah-It wan't any use to groan, For flesh an' blood couldn't stan' it an' he

full of dead men's bones

Ever Offered to the General Public.

pendent, its editor should be a Solo-

the best way to make him such is for

Il to assist in furnishing such a fund

of knowledge as they may be at le to.

Our paper ought to be so represented

and presented that not only every far-

mer, at least in Michigan, could not

afford to do without it, but that every

clergyman, lawyer. doctor, mechanic

and merchant, should feel it a prime

necessity to keep informed of the

movements of the agricultural masses.

It should be so faithfully and honestly

conducted as regards the political and

business relations of our common-

wealth, that the combined statements

of the associated press could not waver

the impressions made by a journal

made up in the interests of a class

whose associations with nature con-

duce to the development of deep and

patriotic convictions of right and

justice to all. Great bodies naturally

move slowly. What national or state

organization can succeed to the greatest

would our universities and colleges be

mon, the wisest man on earth, and

443.

Was nothing but skin an' bone. But laws! if you only heard him, At any hour of the night, A prayin' out in that closet there,

'Twould have set you crazy quite, I patched the knees of those trousers With cloth that was noways thin, But it seemed as if the pieces wore out As fast as I set them in

To me he said mighty little Of the thorny way we trod, But at least a dozen times a day He talked it over with God, Down on his knees in that closet The most of his time was passed, For Obadiah knew how to pray Much better than how to fast.

But I am that way contrary

That if things don't go just right I felt like rollin' my sleves up high An' gittin' ready to fight,

An' the giants I slew that winter. I ain't goin' to talk about;

A' I didn't even complain to God, Though I think that he found it out.

With the point of a cambric needle

I druy the wolf from the door. For I knew that we needn't starve to death

Or be lazy because we were poor, An' Obadiah he wondered. An' kept me patching his knees,

An' thought it strange how the meal held out Au' stranger we didn't freeze.

But I said to myself in a whisper; "God knows where His gift d-cends; An' tisn't always that faith gets down As far as finger ends " An' I wouldn't have no one reckon

My Obadiah a shirk, For some, you know have the gift to pray,

And others the gift of work. -- Harper's Weekly.

What Do They Mean.

Mr. Editor:-In the November 1st ultimatum for good, without a proper number of the VISITOR in the postal source of supply to draw from? What jottings, C. M. B. asks a few questions worth without the primary or preparand in the 3d inquiry he asks what do Grangers mean when they talk someatory course? What would or could thing like this. "I am done voting the national or state Granges accomwith the republican party or the demcplish without the subordinates? A eratic party." He says he is a young proposition so apparent leads to member in the Grange, and he wants to another. If in every county, or at know what such talk will lead to. Now least in every well organized county. I have waited long and patiently to there was an able and well conducted hear an answer but it has failed to Grange county paper, it could be made come. Methinks that some one who the source of an almost incalculable has had experimental knowledge of amount of information, and an auxilparty wire-pulling, and tricks that liary and aid to the state organ. Now, are dark, should answer this problem. with all the county papers, represent-Now I believe these members meat ing the interests of everything and everybody excepting the farmer, and just what they said-they were tired and sick of the greedy and selfish mandepending largely upon us for their ner in which parties are run, a feelfinancial support, it would argue a ing of disgust and alarm came over moral and ir tellectual weakness too them and their thoughts go back to lamentable for comment, were we to the time when liberty was declared to admit our inability to properly cona struggling people when all went duct or support a local paper. We forth to do battle for the priceless boon without regard to age sex or corwhich our nation passed, their ears are saluted by political tricksters selling their birth-right of liberty and freedom for a mess of pottage. The men who established our nation religious liberty and to-day it is our duty to hand down to posterity that which has been left in our care unimpaired. Those men thought that the good of the commonwealth is paramount to all party or personal preferment. The last clause in the question contains the important matter. What will it lead to? Hundreds of true men are making the same inquiry-men who wish to exercise the right of franchise with pure motives. It is necessary to have two or more political parties and by honest men of which we have a plenty, but I am sorry to say they are not very thick as party leaders, and when men will stand up and declare that they will not follow the lead of dishonest party manipulators but instead will vote for true men in which ever party they may be found. In this declaration, the true citizen may have a hope which is anchored within the veil. Such remarks are the beacon lights along the political coast. Yes, worthy Patrons pour in the oil and let it burn brighter, and with that convincing fierceness that it will pene trate into the darkest political places mind. Hence, we argue, select the in our land. To-Jay the two great contending political parties are rallying their gathered much fresh material by the many Michigan men who usually the heat and hurry of a national carpaign everything else is absorbed by what they call questions of great imbut be like the members that C. M. B. the best and most capable men. Patrons we have before us a few months many of its members will consider the

to work and just a little too honest to We have no objection to a modest ad-

steal and too proud to beg unless it is vertisement, but when it takes the for cakes which he would do with great portion of a newspaper page for question, and we have a few quesang froid enough to make a Sioux one or two parties to croak their goods tions to ask, viz.: What kind of a far-Indian turn pale with envy. No we and wares in, when but a small te - mer would a man pass for that would have had enough of giving offices to cent of the readers live within trading select his foreman w thout once con men because they couldn't live any distance: it may prove profitable to other way. They may tell you that the VISITOR but makes mighty poor agriculture is a noble calling, that the reading for the int lligent Ganger. horny handed farmer is the safeguard, It took a John C. Fremont to invent and the strong bulwark of the nation. the gun boat, a Jim Lane to plan the We say, heed him not, but persevere march through Georgia to the south These oily speeches are all very nice, ern seaboard, and an Abraham Linand used by all par its for effect, all coln to issue the Emancipation Prolike a whitened sepurcher, on the out- clamation, but it took the co-operative efforts of many willing minds and ide beautiful to behold, but within hands, and the chiming of many loyal hearts, to carry these great issues to a GEO CAMPBELL. successful conclusion, in opposition to Secretary of Groveland Grange, No. the pleadings that the people were not

yet ready to receive them. We would The "Grange Visitor" of the Future—A Few hail with delight the inauguration of Reasons Why it Should be the Best Paper a system of Grange county papers, which would be to the VISITOR what the far out-reaching, feeding roots are It being the representative organ of to the ponderous giant of the forest. the profession upon which all other EDWARD MARSH. professions must really be de-

Berrien County. The Evils of Freight Discrimination and the

Remedy.

Bro. Cobb :- The Western Transportation Company line of lake boats have March 1st gone into the hands of Vanderbilt as the Western Transit Company, with H. Rutter, (President of the New York Central,) as its President. These boats have a carrying capacity of one million bushels of grain and will run from Chicage and other grain ports to Buffalo as a feeder for the New York Central railroad. The high winter pool rates have been the cause of an immense accumulation of grain (estimated at about twenty-five million bushels) at Chicago and other western ports, which Vanderbilt with his new line of steamers is in the very best position to carry to his New York road and the competing lines west of Buffalo can side track their rolling stock this summer or beg for business away from home at non paying lates.

This is the natural result of the now ruling policy of discrimination in favor of this western grain speculator Give the grain shippers from every point of your line proportionate competing through rates and you will soon secure almost the entire grain traffic at all times on a profitable basis This system if adopted by the railroad managers would become very popular and satisfactory as it would be the means of checking speculation and accumulation, and return the proceeds of our products in the most natural channel and will make immense capital heretofore used for speculative purposes available for the producers, manufacturers and merchant's interests. C. GRULER,

Fowler, March 27, 84.

WISCONSIN STATE GRANGE AGENCY, 214 West Water Street. Milwaukee, § We have quite an extensive corres

Bro. Cobb :- We have been talking a little in our Grange upon the road sidering his fitness for the place? What of a contractor that would hire 100 men to work on a railroad, and would divide them into ten gangs, give each a section, tel' each gang to select their own boss and go to work Do you think that railroad would be first class, and yet this would be ahead of our plan of road making. In our town there are thirty three districts and as many overseers, with thirty or forty miles f road, and 1,500 day's work to do. In one district they will draw sand and dump into mudholes, in one gravel and put a load here and a load there where it may need it, but without any preparation of this road bed; the third will turnpike a clay road in late fall thus making it impassible for balance of the year; the fourth sit in the shade and tell stories; the fifth cut the brush along his own land. I venture to say that there is not in the whole town three miles of road with the center

sufficiently high to throw the water quickly off. The town should own a good road scraper and use it in spring but this is not done in our town and in fact I am not sure that the roads are straight enough so one could be used. "Come to think about it I do not know but it is best as it is, for our people like to go to town often and if the roads are bad they will have to go more times to draw their crops to market, our wagons will not last so long which will give mechanics more to do, our horses will wear out sooner which according to protectionists is a good thing for us as it will make more demand for horses. We shall spend more time going and coming so we can not raise so much This will prevent over production, according to some political economists the cause of most all our woes. If we do not hav so much to sell we can't spend so much which is set down by another class as the cause of most all the hard times, I think it might be the cause of stopping some of our revenue to the government, thereby solving the question which our great financiers have been wrestling with for a few years past and thereby prevent a great dis-

nation's debt. Mr. Editor, if any of these rambling thoughts will call out something good from the many who are much better at quill driving than the undersigned we shall be content.

The Tallest Trees in the World.

It is usually considered that this epithet belongs, par excellence, to the famous "Big Trees" in California, variously known by the names of Welever, far surpassed in height and \$1.00. Postage stamps received probably also in the total amount of

The Happiness of a Family,

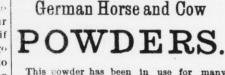
And prosperity, also, depends on the health of a mother. She should maintain her health, and correct any monthly difficulties, or uterine weakness by using Zon Phora Woman's Friend. See advertisement in another column. Sold by all Druggists.



AND WOMEN Can save money by attending the **KALAMAZOO** Business College.

SOND PRESIDENT, Kalamazoo, - Mich.

Fall term opens Sep t. 1. Serd for Journal.



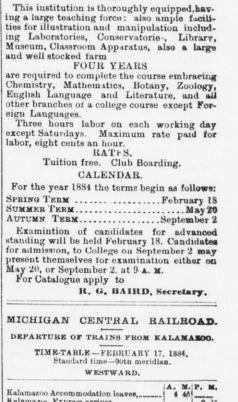
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THE GRANGE VISITOR.

venture the prediction that by the use pondence at this office with Patrons of such means we might increase the in Michigan. particularly those secdition-and while their minds dwell circulation of the VISITOR many fold. tions accessible to this city by boat and on the scenes of carnage through The power of co-operation thus far so rail. favorably viewed in its infancy, is to Members of the Grange in Wiscon-

ford an excellent opportunity for obit is highly necessary for the good of servation, as the press of the country the country to have these parties run at such times is unusually active, and for this State for the past ten years, generally offers so much cheap read- our only respite from business is during that the farmer becomes alarmed, ing the busy season of harvest, then and feels the crop had better be patrons here gradually adjourn their thinned-and so say we-and some ef- meetings until after the busy season fort made to inaugurate a system of is over. I have improved my summer news gathering and dispensing, that vacation by securing some governshall be to us what monopolistic jour- ment and railroad lands on the connals are to monopoly, or what finan- fines of western Minnesota near the cial or commercial sheets are to their Dakota line, and opening up a stock organizations. The farmer with all and grain farm there. Just here is a this world's cares upon his mind, is as remark 'I hear often made on the

may be continually active in his tlement they are all right.

forces for the presidential contest. In picking up through conversation, as- have good outfits with them, locating sociation and observation. With such on the prairies of the northwest. a power behind the state organ, with Probably the fact that a good farm of the matter coming correctly selected several hundred acres and of unsurportance. Farmers be not deceived, and printed, the work of compiling a passed fertility can be opened up in speaks of. Don't stick too close to the tory would certainly be less; and prevent many from attacking the unparty you was born in, but look for again so much matter that often ap- reclaimed forests of Michigan and of hard work, not that the Grange will side of the Grange or county where it large on this emigration topic, but we take an active part in politics, but occurred, would be obviated, and confess to having had the western

Order as a secondary matter until af- of a local Grange press. Again, we Michigan men are bound to move ter the election. We say be true and wish "Grace Gazelle" would offer the west we would like to give them what firm-and if you have any friends that same prescription for the advertising the stock jobbers call a few pointers. want office, because they are too lazy department, offered for the obituary.

become a power that will und-r natu- sin are alive to the advantages of clubral development take root in many ing their orders and making large savforms, and what so potent an influence ings in their purchases. We have disfor weal or woe to the American citi- tributed several car loads of barbed wire gave to succeeding ages all the zen as the public press. With all the this winter at 42 cents. It is now 2 of blessing and privilege of political and strong and powerful forces that exist a cent higher. Manilla binding twine and are shaping future events, that will cost Patrons from 15 to 16 cents some horn of the dilemma must be per pound in their co-operative purmade to subserve the interests of the chase, probably it will take three or agriculturalists is apparent to every four car loads to supply the demand. sound thinking and reasoning student As farmers pay agents about 20 cents of international laws and political per pound our saving to patrons on economy, as well as in matters of harvester binding twine alone will

much less magnitude. To attempt a amount to over \$3,000.00. Michigan review of the subtility of the asso patrons should form clubs and secure ciated or public press, or the forces their binding twine as near to first that are set to work through it, is hands as possible. The present price no part of our intention in this article. of wheat will not warrant reckless This being s campaign year, will af- expenditure for supplies among wheat growers.

We have acted as business agent

a rule, no more than any other busi- prairies "where do all these Michigan ness man, apt to furnish the best gems | people come from" and land locaters of thought to the press, though they think if they get near a Michigan set-

With as much improved land as proper person, aud establish a sanc- there is in your State it might be a tum in each county, and there can be matter of surprise that we find so first class journal at the state deposi- four or five years on the prairie, will pears in the VISITOR which is of no delving a life time to accomplish even importance or interest to any one out- less results. We did not intend to en-

made to subserve all purposes by means fever for five years ourselves, and if L. G. KNIFFEN.

timber in a single tree, by the real giants of the vegetable kingdom, the noble gum trees of the genus Euca*lyptus*, which grow in the Victorian State Forest, on the slopes of the mountains dividing Gipps Land from the rest of the colony of Victoria and also in the mountain ranges north of Cape Otway, the first land which is usually "made" by any vessel bound from England for Melbourne direct.

As will presently be shown, there are only four of the California trees known to be above 300 feet high, the tallest being 325 feet, and only about sixty have been measured that exceed 200 feet in height. In the large tracts near the sources

of the Watts River, however (a north-ern branch of Yarra-yarra, at the mouth of which Melbourne is built,) all the trees average from 250 to 300 feet in height, mostly straight as an arrow, and with very few branches Many fallen trees measure 350 feet in length, and one huge specimen was discovered lately which was found, by octual measurement with a tape, to be 435 feet long from its roots to where the trunk had been broken off by the fall; and at that point it was 3 feet in diameter, so that the entire tree could

not have been less than 500 feet in total height. It was 18 feet in diame-ter at 5 feet from the ground, and was a Eucalyptus of either of the species E. Oblique or E. amyudalina. It should be noted that these gigan tic trees do not, like their California prototypes, grow in small and isolated groves, towering above smaller specimens of the same or of closely allied kinds, but that, both in the Dandenong and Otway ranges, nearly every tree in the forest, over a large area, is on this enormous scale .- World of Wonders.

The land of England has ruled it for 600 years. The corporations of Amer-ica mean to rule it in the same way; and, unless some power more rad ical than that of ordinary politics is found, will rule it inevitably.

I confess that the only fear I have in regard to republican institutions is whether in our days any adequate remedy will be found for this incoming flood of the power of incorporated wealth. No statesman, no public man yet, has dared to defy it. Every man that has met it has been crushed to powder; and the only hope of any effectual grapple with it is by rousing the actual masses whose interests permanently lie in an opposite direction to graple with this great force.- Wendell Phillips.

Mr. Vanderbilt says he has more faith in good railroad stocks, than in 'Governments." Yet he sold 'lots' of the first to invest in the last. -Louisville Courier Journal.

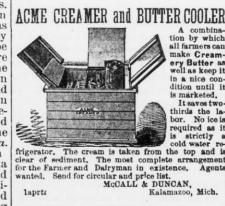
CHEWING gum is now made from wax obtained from petroleum. Two hundred pounds of wax, thirty pounds of sugar, and some flavoring will make about ten thousand penny cakes.



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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time— (th meridian. GOING SOUTH.

	N Es	Y (pr	& C	NE	Y	A B	w	-	Fr.
Le. Grand Rapids Ar. Allegan Ar. Kalamazoo	8	30 47 49		5	15	PM 44	1		4.8
Ar. Schoolcraft Ar. Three Rivers Ar. White Pigeon	10 10	17 45	65 66 66	67	54 24	**	1 8	45	Ph
Ar. ToledoAr. Cleveland	5	32 07	P M	26	17		86	17 45	-
Ar. Buffalo	-		AM		46	PW	2	20	64

	N En	Y	t B M	N E	Y a	& C	W	Ŋ	Pr,
Le. Buffalo	11	41	PM	12	01	AM	IZ	10	29
Ar. Oleveland	6	82	66	6	32	46	8	55	-
Ar. Toledo	11	17	66	10	22	66	8	22	PN
Ar. White Pigeon	5	2	AM			PM			
Ar. Three Rivers			44			6.	10		
Ar. Schoolcraft	6	80	**	4	06	64			46
Ar. Kalamazoo	7	12	66	4	42	66			PM
Ar. Allegan	9	12	66	11	40	61	4	25	
Grand Bapids	9	32	66	6	55	66	8	00	4

main line. M. E. WATTLES, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalama

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

GOING NORTH

	uoma 1	NOISTIN.			
(Standard time.) STATIONS.	NO. 1.	NO 3.	NO. 5.	NO. 7	:
CincinnatiLv.		7 40 AM	7 15 PM		-
Richmond " Sturgis "	2 87 PM		9 52 " 5 14 AM	10.95	-
KalamazooAr.			6 52 4	2 25 P	
KalamazooLv.		7 02 "	7 13"	2 52 "	
Grand Rapips_Ar.		9 02 "	9 22 **	3 57 "	
Grand Rapids_Lv.	71511		9 50 4	4 45 0	
CadillacAr.	10 17 PM		2 30 PM	9 50 4	
CadillacLv. Traverse City_Ar.			3 12 " 4 55 PM	10 18 .	•
Petoskey			6 24 "	314 4	-
Petoskey" Mackinaw City "			8 00 "	6 00 "	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	NO. 2.	NO. 4.	NO. 6.	NO. 8.
Mackinaw City Lv			6 10 AM	9 15 PM
Petoskey "			7 58 "	11 33 AM
Traverse City "			915 4	
CadillacAr.			11 37 "	5 20 "
CadillacLv.				5 50 **
Grand Rapids _Ar.				10 25 "
Grand Rapids_Lv.				2 32 PM
Kalamazoo Ar.				
KalamazooLv.				9 29 44
Sturgis "	10 04 **		8 16 **	4 18 "
RichmondAr.				
Cincinnati "				

No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No. City daily, except Saturday. All oth except Sun lay. Woodruff sleeping cars on N.s. aza

Voodruff sleeping cars on N.s. nati and Grand Rapids, and sle cinnati and Urand Rapids, and sleeping and cha on same trains between Grand Rapids and Pe also Woodraff sleeping cars on Nos 7 and 8 b Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City. A. B. LE A. B. LEFT



Before leaving our old home in Mich., we were approached by several. of the members of the Manistee District Grange with the question, "Will you write us through the VISITOR?' And since my arrival in California the query has been, "Why don't you write?"

In compliance with the wishes of those dear brothers and sisters, we will submit to the herculean task of reportorial work and trust we may "through the silent medium of the pen" converse with many of the old friends and Patrons who peruse the same columns with us in your worthy paper, "the VISITOR," and, if possible, place before them a few items of interest regarding this valley.

We took passage on an excursion train which left Chicago Dec. 6, arrived in Los Angeles (the "City of the Angels") Dec. 14, after a pleasant journey, but was glad to know that only 35 miles more and we would be with father, mother and family friends. After two hours rest the iron horse bore us on to Santa Anna whose master says: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." but as that was our destination, we cared not for such orders. It is thought the road will soon go farther, like most of the western towns it is new, only about eight years since it first became known to the Caucasian race.

This valley which consists of several townships, is named from the Santa Anna river which rises in the San Bernardino mountains and flows into the Pacific Ocean. When we were first shown this river it was navigable for--not boats, but any vehicle that can travel an ordinary road. We concluded it must be upside down, as there was no water to be seen. The fact is, it was taken out of its bed several miles above and made to do duty in irrigating thousands of acres of land, and in this way being far more useful than if left to run to waste in the great ocean; though since the late floods it has sent out a raging torrent. Its roar and rush could be distinctly heard for miles, and its foaming billows are said to resemble the waves of the ocean when lashed by a storm. Such rains have not been though some damage was done to few, the good it had done to all far overbalwith so much rain, and say for three | ent. years to come, cannot be injured by drought. Railroad travel has been impeded but has again been resumed and roads are in fine condition. This country is very fast filling up with intelligent, enterprising people. The population of the village of Santa Anna is nearly 3,000 inhabitants, but the whole country for miles around seem to be the outskirts, the farms being from five to twenty acres in size. Orange, Tustin, Fountain valley precincts, are all within a mile or two of the place and all thriving, beautiful places. Starting a new home, and getting a living from the start, is said to be easily done. It is a fruit country, but with three or four good cows or a hundred hens, a family can be supported while waiting for the orchard or vineyard to come into bearing, which is about four years and, in addition, the space between the trees can be used for all garden purposes, without injury, but to their advantage, the soil is rich and fertile-and as level as a plain, and so productive that it has been said you can stick a twig into the ground and in two years cut your fire-wood from it, little is needed, except for culinary purposes and coal is easily gotten. which is of importace to the place, as very few trees, in the native state, are to be seen except on the mountsins.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

was elected money-changer.

when they entered the ranks.

with their unwritten work.

her allotted station.

resist the wrong.

to lead them in their wanderings.

them unawares.

country, and the roads are as level and hard as the floor; the grand old sycaputting on their dress of green and are relics of native grandeur. Last but not least are the mountains; the "ever-

lasting hills," which so remind us of ing of the quilt took place just the the home of our childhood.

We turn our eyes from the Sierra Madre moutains in the north and east, whose tops glisten in the sunlight and whose snow clad sides reflect a daz zling beauty and whiteness, whose

grandeur is sublime, down to the foothills which are clad in their verdure of green, and ever affording such varied scenery, both in form and color, therce to the valley and to the beauti ful orchards. There is no fruit or ornamental tree that can compare with an orange tree. It is a perfect picture by itself, its luscious fruit hidden among the deep verdure of the foliage, or, with that for a background, displaying itself proudly to view; immagine acres of such trees interspersed

lemon and lime are nearly as beautiful as the orange. Nearly every kind of fruit grows here that is known, and many kinds of nuts.

The yards are laid out in elegant designs, flowers of all kinds are in bloom the nicest we have ever beheld. and which our pen cannot picture. What artist would dare paint such a scene as is constantly before our eyes? The most delicate flowers, delicious berries and fruits-green pastures,

snow and ice, all taken in at one glance. How often have we criticised their work as the result of an overdrawn_imagination. Truly nature is grander than fiction and often transcends the futile imagination of man. We would like this more than any of of Husbandry. the places we have ever seen for a home, with one exception. There are no Granges near here, and we do miss the Giange meetings, and the dear familiar faces there, but we receive the VISITOR and a welcome one it is, we know there are many good Granges in this state, and would like to be informed of the W. M. and his address. We were glad to hear through the VISITOR of Feb. 1, something of the last meeting of the M. D. P. G. No. 21, by Bro. Danville; think he will make a good Sec., even, though more accustomed to the Master's chair, which he so well filled. Wisdom was also shown known here for many years, and in the election of W. M. Hope he may be well supported. The questions asked regarding the absence of the sister ances, and we notice all seem rejoiced | can not be definitely answered at pres-

Our love for the Order and those who work for its advancement is as great as before the continent divided us.

	Frat	ern	ally	7,
	MRS.	J.		POPE, nta Anna.
4	1884			Californi

were but few out. But the draw-

same. Mrs. Kirby of Pavilion being the fortunate recipient of the quilt. It brought only eight dollars. Mrs. Kirby thinking that we ought to have gift." Then James the son of James realized more for it, kindly gave it back that we might try it again, which we did on the night of the 2d of April. We resolved that upon this occasion we would have a sugar supper and for the entertainment an intellectual feast that would not only cheer up the Patrons, but would also be a treat to those outside the gates.

And as we had been so fortunate as to listen to Sister Perry Mayo of Marshall Grange while we were at the State Grange last winter, we concluded that she was just the one we wanted, sent her an invitation to come out with all kinds of deciduous fruits of and give us a talk-to which invita- who would seek to join these Grangers them from the true faith. which a great quantity is grown. The tion she cheerfully and promptly re sponded. As the roads had improved and the evening was pleasant, the attendance was good, and when I tell you that she held her audience in almost breathless silence for nearly an hour and a half I should think; although it might have been longer, I need say nothing more in praise of the very entertaining, and able manner

in which she handled her subject. "Bread and Books." We anticipate good results to come from the impression her words have left upon her hearers; and we would advise all Patrons, desiring a wide-awake lecture to extend an invitation to this plucky little woman who loves to go out and work in the vineyard of the Patrons

MRS. HENRY ADAMS.

Chapter of Chronicles.

It came to pass, in the reign of Ulysses, in the fifth year of his reign, there came unto the hamlet sometimes called Maple Rapids, so called from the rapidly flowing waters upon which it lieth, a stranger, one Richard Moore, from the city of St's, and spake unto the people these words:

Hearken unto my voice! Oh ye tillers of the soil! Know ye not ye are being preyed upon in various ways, by a many headed monster called middlemen, who are fast robbing you waters, and the ranks fast filled with and your children, and your children's children, of your rightful inheritance. as the first and noblest calling in the acknowledged the error of their ways, land! Have they not already usurped and eagerly gave several pieces of your places in the great Sanhedrim at money that they too might be with Washington, and Council house at the congregation in the tabernacle. Lansing.

Are they not from year to year filling their coffers from the sale of produce which thou hast raised by the sweat of thy brow? and yet will they and find a permanent temple to not often deride you as plow joggers or clod-hoppers.

Arise therefore in thy strength, Oh! eth good in our sight. Bro. Cobb:-We take the VISITOR. ye Wolverines, and give heed unto And although we have always thought | my savings. Gird on thy armor, and

stove. The next one we were not so steward who shall be given power feast, and the people were so greatsuccessful with as the evening ap- and authority to bring into the inner ly delighted, they spake one to more trees, immense in size are just pointed for the time to dispose of it court, all who knock for admittance another saying, so much have these was a very unpropitious one for an wishing to become one of these follow- good things pleased us, if it seemeth entertainment. Consequently there ers, and the choice fell upon Martin good in the sight of this congregation, of the house of Hubbel. let us again and again convene to wit-One William, of the tribe of Moss,

ness things like unto these, 'and often was chosen Chaplain, whose duty was since has the voice of mirth and the to ask blessings and protection, from voce of gladness been heard in that "the Giver of every good and perfect house of feasting.

Now these people had their sorrows as well as joys, for they were called in Also a Scribe must be chosen, and times past to mourn the loss of three Humphrey was given a seat at the beloved sisters that journeyed to that right hand of the throne. They sat land from which no traveler returns. him before the people, and charged Now about this time a plague was him to faithfully record the words sent unto the tillers of the soil, and spoken in the temple, neither taking there were unbelievers that tried to therefrom, nor adding thereunto. weaken the faith of this people, by

And they put a Lyon to guard the saying the visitation of these plagues, outer gate, lest strangers came upon such as potato bugs, grasshoppers, drouths, yea, even floods, were all on Then Mary, Amanda, and Lucinda account of the Grangers. But this

three wise Matrons of the tabernacle, people were constantly taught to bewere appointed to speak words of wisware of the tempter who by all manner of evil report would strive to lure dom seasoned with salt, to all those for so they were called.

Now the soil had become weakened And unto Lavina, whose surname from long use, and the wise men said was Hubbel, must be whispered the we will purchase a dusty compound words given unto them by the ruler with which to stimulate our land, if ye do this ye will flourish like a green

Now after these things, and the esbay tree and all the dwellers in the tablishment thereof, these people met land will say, how good and profitable at various times, to become familiar to be a Granger.

And after many days these people And in the sixth month, the seventh councilled among themselves like unand twentieth day, the second hour to this. We are prosperous, and happast meridian, Rowland gathered py, and of goodly number, and it were these people in the tabernacle, and fit we should give the ten hundred with one rap of the gavel gave compieces of money for this temple, for the home of this people, and peradmandment, or caused to be proclaimed throughout the court that every venture we may rent it at certain man and woman must rally to his or times to the United Workmen, or the Workers of Stone, or the club with

And forthwith the proclamation the Red Ribbon, and it was speedily how gratifying it must have been to went forth, this people should gather done.

together the first Saturday after the And as the time drew near to again moon was full. Nevertheless they select a leader, they said unto them- courtesies of politeness to the young continued to have weekly meetings, also the edict went forth to buy lamps as this one hath served us long and and oil that they should no longer faithfully he may have become weary should merit more than all else." walk in darkness, and they adopted of well doing, we will give him rest. the following motto for the banner And the choice fell upon Joseph, the son of William, inasmuch as he Farmers rights and farmers wrongs. had been faithful over a few things, Let us maintain the right, and equally they made him ruler over many.

Thus ended the first reign of Row And it came to pass, the fame and wonderful works of the GRANGERS. spread throughout the whole length of his reign was five years, seven and breadth of this great land, which months and fifteen days.

lieth between the Atlantic and Pacific And it came to pass, Joseph was seated upon the throne, and forthwith recruits, hastening from all quarters, they considered what manner of work habits, thoughts and feelings, and in and many that had been scoffers before should next be done, and some said his turn becomes the petty tyrant. let us clothe our home with a new coat, made of lime and lead and it her? Father never does." were done. Furthermore they must Thus the home becomes a seat of dis-Now about this time the ruler spake the followers of Joseph, lest they forunto his people these words: Verily, verily, I say unto you, ye must choose three wise men, and bid them hasten. after strange idols, who by all manner gather in, and they all with one voice said. "Even so let it be" for it seembroad path of wickedness, for "in these

deceiving and being deceived."

MAY 1, 1884.

Home and Happiness.

If there is any desire that is shared by all the human family, it is the desire for happiness. Indeed this may be said to be the foundation of all desires or rather, that which embraces and includes them all within itself.

The eagerness for wealth, the thirst for fame, the yearnlings for applause, the longings for affection, the hopes for excellence, all have their roots in a natural desire for happiness. It is because some one of these things seem to hold out to us the best promises for happiness that we are so solicitous to gain it: otherwise it would loose all hold upon us. This is not wholly a selfish desire. Deep down in the human heart. dwells also the wish for others happiness as well as our own; it may be weak for want of active effort, but it is there, and if matured and developed is one of the richest sources of earth's enjoyments.

The readiness with which a community will response to the needs caused by some sudden emergency, or loss is alone sufficient proof of the universality of this desire, but in our daily common-place life it is very apt to sink into the back-ground, and to be crouded out by the too prominent and absorbing cares and ambitions, which have self for their center.

There is one source of happiness which is seldom, if ever, fully appreciated, or made to give half the delicious enjoyment it is capable of affording. I allude to home life.

"Will you?" asked a pleasant voice; and the husband replied, "yes, with pleasure," It was quietly, but heartly said; the tone, the manner, the look, were perfectly natural, we thought. "How pleasant that courteous reply ;

wife. Many husbands of ten year's experience, are ready enough with the selves, we will choose a new one, for ladies of their acquaintance, while they speak with abruptness to the wife, who

Words seem but little things, and slight attentions almost valuless, yet depend upon it, they keep the dame bright and are to life, what song is to the birds, or perfume to the flowers. Children grow up in a better moral and. He was fifty and nine years, atmosphere, and have to respect their when he began to reign and the days parents, as they see them respect each other. Many a boy takes advantage of the mother he loves, because he sees

the rudeness of the father; insensibly he gathers to his bosom the same "Only mother. Why should I thank

continue to provide entertainment for | cord and unhappiness. Only for strangers are kind words expressed, and hyposake the law and forget the covenant crites go out from the hearth stone fully made with this people, and wander prepared to render justice, benevolence and politeness to any one, and every of cunning device will strive to lure one, but those who have the greatest them from the straightway into the claims upon them. Oh, give us the kind glance, the smiling parents, the days evil men were worse and worse. courteous children, the happy home of the friend who so pleasantly said, "yes,

And they straightway chose James

This vallev as far as we have seen presents a picture of loveliness which may well challenge the world to produce its equal, and it has yet many broad acres to be brought under the cultivators hand.

The climate is delightful, while you have had mercury down 24° below zero, the coldest we have had is 37° above and has been above 70° since we came.

This is the place for beautiful homes. and throughout the whole valley are elegant residences, nestled among beautiful evergreen shade trees. One of the principal is the pepper tree, with its neat folisge. The Monterey cypress for borders and hedges are much used for beautifying and present to the eye a lovely and attractive sight. The improved places range from \$300, to \$1,000 per acre, and is really not too high, all things considered. Corn and vegetables grow to an enormous size. Alfalfa grass produces seven cuttings from March till December and yields twelve tons to the acre, and is \$10 per ton, three-fourths of an acre being sufficient to keep a span of horses and a cow the entire year. It is hard to determine which has done most for the make our home pleasant and comfortbeauty of this Southern California: nature or art. The latter is certainly greatly assisted by the former and first with the entertainment and sup-

better and better. Every week I read

March

all over the State, and learning more esting and instructive than I could possibly learn in any other way.

Thinking that perhaps others might enjoy these reports as well as I; and seeing nothing in the VISITOR recently from Montour; and as I can be the bearer of good tidings, I thought perhaps I might be allowed a little space in your valuable paper; first to tell We have not as many in number as we had some years ago, but have the this monster. best membership at present that we have ever had.

We built us a nice Home of our own two years ago this spring, its proporlage of Scotts, on the Grand Trunk and Chicago Railroad. We rent the

lower story to a hardware merchant people such as he hath spoken of. for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per. year; the upper story, or Hall proper, is where we hold our mettings: it is a pleasant and commodious room. The kitchen and dinning rooms

are in the basement.

This winter we adopted the plan of discussing at each meeting and charity, and each one entered bly. some topic of interest, and we have made the discovery that we have quite selves by a solemn oath to obey the a number of good talkers, and the laws of this Order more retiring ones are persuaded to write essays and read select articles. And we find something for all to do, which has given to our Grange a new impetus, have lately taken into our ranks five new members, three by dimit from Decatur Grange, and two entered the doors of the Order for the first time last evening, April 5th.

We have been trying this winter to raise funds for the purpose of purchasing lamps, stove and an organ, to able, for which purpose the sisters have pieced two quilts and sold. The greatly assisted by the former and max hould not be level which we expended for the lamps and surname was Still; also an assistant boundaries of this great land. Thus ended the first harvest daughters would not be left helpless. tastes are consulted, his affection

it good, I must say that since the first prepare to do battle, lest peradven of January 1884, it has been growing ture woe and poverty come upon you. Now in the great land which lieth the reports from the different Granges toward the setting sun, the tillers of with new interest, and feel that the soil have arisen in vast numbers through the volumes of the VISITOR I and formed a brotherhood called Pat- ble. am getting acquainted with Patrons rons of Husbandry, which has successfully overcome this monster. I play about their progress, and their differ- the men and women go thou and do ent ways of making the Grange inter- likewise, that ye may be prosperous and happy.

And it came to pass, that many that hearkened unto his words, cried out: Behold a false prophet, a snarer, and hardened their hearts to his voice. but the wise and prudent answered, he speaketh like a man in whose heart dwelleth understanding, like one who walketh uprightly, therefore you that we are alive and progressing let us consider him a messenger of intellectually, socially, and financially. | truth, and give heed to his counsels, let us also take measures to overthrow

We will gather together a goodly number on the fourth day from this, and we will have this same stranger bring unto us a roll of parchment, tions are $20 \ge 60$, is situated in the vil- called a charter, upon which shall be written words, which will give us power, and authority, to become a And it came to pass in the fifth month, the twentieth day of the month wise men and matrons to the number of forty and one came together, unto the tabernacle called Union Hall, and us also embrace the same faith, and were firmly equipped, with the weapons of firmness, perseverance, love

into a covenant and pledged them-

Now when they had made this statute book, they chose officers to regulate all matters pertaining to the inner man, for this people hath Rice, Moss's, Red-Fern's, yea, even this people.

Then forthwith Rowland that tilleth many broad fields, that lieth toward the rising sun, was declared ruler over all this people, and Darius was chosen to oversee, and watch that they forsake not the law. Robert the son of Louis, was chosen to speak words of wisdom.

Then there must be a trustworthy steward to secure the many imple- laughter, and the like was never witments of this people, and they cast nessed before, no not even within the

of the tribe of Stowel, Martin of the house of Hubbel, and Robert whose surname was Burt, and commanded them to search among the temples. make known their business, and return with tidings as speedily as possi-

And they departed from the presence of the council rejoicing that they were counted worthy of the confidence of their brethren.

And after the lapse of several days, for a joyous time, the messengers returned with the glad tidings that for five and forty pieces of silver these ber in the tabernacle of one Smith. called Masonic hall.

And in the eleventh month, the sixteenth day of the month, the congre- six. gation came into their new temple, ling together as becometh good citi- yearly wore out with constant use. zens, remembering the words of the wise man "In a multitude of counsellers there is safety."

As time passed on, they continued prosperous, and great numbers that to themselves, of a truth these men sea shore. and women are earnest workers, let numbers were added unto the assem-

Now about this time they spake un-

of silver for a table that will bear hungered with long fasting, therefore Marrow-fat Pease. we will gather in the new year, the

eleventh day of the first month.

And speedily they returned to their dwelling places to await the great day. And after seven days, at the sixth hour they again gathered from the north and the south, from the east and And straightway two brothers, and with pleasure." There is nothing that sits so grace-

a sister were chosen to entertain the people for six weeks. fully upon children, nothing makes

And it came to pass in process of them so lovely as habitual respect, and time, these people had become heed- dutiful deportment toward their parless and obeyed not the law, for they ents and superiors. It makes the tarried long in the market places, and plainest face beautiful, and gives to upon entering would seek to hide from every common action, a nameless, but right hand nor to the left, but walk to where can we find more solid and perwhen these people had again gathered the centre of the floor with dignity manent happiness, more calm and enpeople could gather fifty and two the choice fell upon Rowland the in the perfect naturalness of its rela-Monday evenings, in an upper cham- First. Thus ended the reign of Jc- tions. There is nothing forced nor

and they straightway purchased cards to proclaim their new rulers and also new joys, have found one by one their apand jewels for this people, and they to receive a new word by which to pointed places, and their glad welcomes. were contented and happy. Council- enter the inner court, as the old one It is no artificial assembly gathered to And this people still continue a power in the land, although many became weary and have dropped by the

wayside, nevertheless many continue to enter the ranks, and they are had stood aloof from the first, said un- increasing like unto the sands of the

If it were written of all the things said and done this book could not contain work with them. Therefore great them, of the farmer and market place for this people wherein could be found man, of the many wise discussions of to themselves saying, let us pay unto brothers and sisters for the good of that which draws father and mother our most Worthy Master ten pieces the Order, Women's Rights, raising under one roof tree and around one of chess, yea even washing of dishes? covenant, which was written in the stretching upon which shall be placed and truly they are wondrous tillers of sweet things to the taste, prepared by the soil. Even the Master with three the number of thirteen, to rule and the matrons and maidens to tempt raps of the gavel can instantly raise

> As there is now great difficulty in obtaining efficient domestic help, press your girls into the service. If a daughter evinces taste and antness for any branch of work, encourage her in it, and pay her for what she does and let her buy her own clothes. It comes the west, and great was the rejoicing, and this will serve to make her feed and from their hearts proceeded much independent and take an interest in her work. If parents would take this course, they would not need to employ so much domestic help; and should

the eyes of Lester, a man of great stat- particular, charm. There are exciting ure who with one rap of the gavel com- pleasures, more impetuous gratificamanded them to turn neither to the tions, more bewitching charms, but no and salute him according to the law. during satisfaction; more innocent and It came to pass, this people again gleeful joy than in a family where love assembled to choose a new leader and reigns supreme. One cause of this lies seph who was fifty and nine when arbitrary about the grouping of this he began to rule, and the days of his assemblage. The father and mother reign were three hundred and fifty- have been drawn together, it is to be hoped, by mutual affection, the children And again this people came together bringing with them new interests, and gether for some avowed purpose and dissolved as soon as that purpose is gained. It has, indeed, no direct mission to perform outside its own boundaries. Its existence and happiness and the mutual good of its members, are its sufficient aims. Each member it is true, has other relations and duties to the outside world, but the family, as a family, is a little world of itself. All the socialistic enterprises which have striven to supplant this institution have failed simply because things needful for the inner and outer they were warring against one of the strongest instincts of human nature; hearthstone.

> Another cause of happiness which family life is capable of enjoying may be found in the importance with which every member is invested. We all love to feel ourselves a center around which others revolve. But comparatively few, in society, can have this experience. Most of us are ever circling around others, and are thus reminded of our own insignificance. But at home, each one is a center no matter how obscure or petty his life may seem in the out-door crowd, let him once enter the sacred portals of home and he becomes of consequence. His health, his interests, his prospect

MAY 1, 1884.

tried and his whole being is vested with a higher dignity.

It is true, however, that many families are not thus happy. Sometimes it is because they lack the vitalizing power of love, without which family happiness must wither and die, as early as the plant without the sun. More commonly the love is there, but absorbed and shadowed by numberless little vexations, tempers and discontents. The husband truly loves his wife and would risk his life for her without a moment's hesitancy, yet he continually sacrifices her happiness to his own self will, or ill humor or selfish indulgences. The wife is sincerely attached to her husband, and in any great issue of life, would be his staunchest supporter; nevertheless, she carelessly makes him the victim of her fretfulness and extravagance or neglects to make a cheerful and inviting home for his weary hours. So with parents and children, strong cords of love bind them together, but the harsh reproof or the stern demand on one side, and the sharp retort or sullen silence on the other, loosen the bonds of love and destroys the beauty of the relation. It is not great griefs that mar the harmony of family life, it is little faults, little neglects, selfish exactions and bad habits. There are many things we crave that we can never acquire, but a happy home is accessible to whoever will attain it. It does not require much money, deep culture, great genius, nor marked talents, but it needs love for its main spring, and the constant expression of that love in kindly deeds, gentle words and willing self-denial.

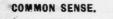
MRS. HOMER CASE. Bedford, Mich.

Domestic Economy.

Commonly used in the sense of frugality, economy has reference to the acquiring of wealth, and consists of all that is of value in providing for our wants or administering to our comfort. Three things are essential in its accumulation, labor, economy and knowledge. Labor to act as the direct agent in its production, economy in maintaining, and knowledge to make an intelligent application. Most people understand these terms and their application, but they are not always practically carried out. A failure to accumulate wealth is generally to be attributed to a deficiency in one or more of these essentials.

Household work should be planned with reference to the amount of labor requisite to accomplish it, and the probability of being able to command such labor when needed.

Housekeeping, of which economy is law, is the natural avocation of women. The art of all arts she should thoroughly understand. It embodies everything in the domestic system. As well might a man unacquainted with navigation think to guide aship, as for a woman, ignorant of domestic art and economy, to expect to guide successfully the welfare of a house-



Burns.-"It's not, in titles or in rank, It's not, in wealth like London bank, To purchase peace or rest. If happiness has not her seat And centre in the breast, We may be wise or rich or great, But we never can be blest."

Follow up advantages .- Napoleon. Cheerfulness is a spark from heaven. Failure should be the stepping stone o success.

A curse is like a cloud-it passes.-[Bailey.

No legacy is so rich as honesty.-Shakespeare.

The over curious are not over wise.-[Massinger. Do not let your children jump the

rope. It is in jurious.

Cunning is the dwarf of wis dom.-[W. R. Alger. Cunning to wisdom is as an ape to

man.-[William Penn. Good judges are as rare as good au-

thors.-[St. Evermond. A man's best friends are his ten

fingers.-Robert Colver. A laugh is worth a hundred groans

in any market.-Lamb. To live is not to live for ones self

alone-let us help one another. Cultivation to the mind is as neces-

sary as food to the body:-[Cicero. A cunning man overreaches no one half as much as himself.-[Beecher. He who would pry behind the scenes oft discovers a counterfeit.-[Dryden. Second hand cares like second hand clothes, come early off and on.-[Dick-

There are in business three things necessary, knowledge, ter per and time.

There is nothing that gives greater interest to Grange meetings than good music.

The best rule for good looks is to keep happy and cultivate a kind disposition.

The dilatory habit is altogether too common among farmers and their families.

A man who cannot mind his own business is not fit to be trusted with the King's.

Knowledge without justice ought to be called cunning rather than wisdom.-[Plato.

The first and simplest emotion which we discover in the human mind is curosity.-[Burke.

The purity of the critical ermine like that of the judicial, is often soiled by politics.—[Shipple.

Cunning pays no regard to virtue and is the low mimic of wis-dom.-[Bolingbroke.

Men are more inclined to ask cunning questions than to obtain neces-sary instruction.-[Quesnel.

Ceremonies are different in every country--hut true politeness is everywhere the same-[Goldsmith.

A rich man without charity is a rogue and perhaps it would be no difficult thing to prove him a fool.-[Fieldng.

The Grange organization which bas ne specific purpose except to gratify curiosity, soon attains that and is at sea-drifting.

It matters little whether a man be mathematically or philologically or artistically cultivated so he be cultivated -[Goethe.

When we study the causes that make men successful in life, we usually find that such men move directly toward he purposes in view. Example is more powerful than precept. People look at my six days in the week, to see what I mean on the seventh.-[Rev. R. Cecil. Criticism is as often a trade as a science; it requires more health than wit, more labor than canacity, more practice than genius.-[Bruyere.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.



Dear Neices and Nephews:-I continue to address the nephew notwithstanding of late they have not responded.

Mr. Burdette of the Burlington Hawkeye, gives in one of his amusing lectures some wholesome advice to the 'coming man," of which the followng is a sample:

"Besomebody on your own account my son, and don't try to get along on the reputation of your ancestors. Nobody knows and nobody cares who Adam's grandfather was, and there is not a man living who can tell the name of Brigham Young's motherin-law."

Now are there not both daughters and sons who imagine the reputation of their ancestors, relieves them of the necessity of making ought of themselves? It is not generally so with Americans. Yet there are those in whom this feeling exists as strong as in our brothers across the water.

The fact that the majority of people take us for what we are, knowing nothing whatever of our forefathers, proves the fallacy of such a belief. Would we receive respect, we must merit it. Honor falls to the share of the honorable

We may inherit a name, we may inherit wealth but we cannot inherit a reputation.

Will not some of the nephews or neices suggest a subject for discussion through the department? Think we need something to revive our interest.

A lady once received a letter from which we extract the following:

"Dear Madam:"-I have spent much thought on the question, "How can we conbine intellectual improve-ment with profitable daily labor?" How can young people, who must make their own way in the world, manage to insure to themselves their 'Daily bread" for the mind, and give the close attention to business necessary to their success, of those who would maintain a position in society at the present day? And how may each person individually secure to himself a reasonable amount of mind and soul culture, and yet successfully, fill most of the ordinary positions re quisite to his own maintainance, and that of those who are dependant on his exertions."

To those whose every hour seems filled with something that must be done, these questions are of great import.

But need every hour be filled with work that would prevent one from partaking of a little intellectual food each day? There are a thousand little things in the course of a year, that might be profitably neglected to give time to minister unto our mental needs.

Some young men can take this time from the hour spent smoking cigars, and telling long stories at the grocery. And many girls from the hours given to embroidery and rick-rack.

discover who is best fitted to become the slave of a genius Can it be possible that any man of learning can regard ladies' society in

such a light? If so, it is time for him to turn over a new leaf, for he still has something to learn. It is scarcely fair to enter the ma-

trimonial arena with this subject, but, that a clear intellect, capable of grasping any subject of the moment, would in the least interfere with the home life of a true woman seems to me absurd. And is it not? It is an undisputed fact that "opposites attract," We only attain the true idea of marriage when we consider it as a spiritual union, but it is not a spiritual union when the contracting parties are not equals, mentally and moral-

ly." In this enlightened day, among not expected to be a slave but rather a companion, and an equal, mentally, morally and socially, one who can walk with him "in the glorious realms of thought," and be in every sense a help and blessing. Many a genius, if the truth were known, owes his brightest gems to seed sown by his wife.

So, "Man of Learning," do not be so sparing of your gems, for, while too true there are many shallow, you may receive point and polish from a source you least expect.

PUSSY WILLOW.

days. The time of gardening being now with us it will not be amiss to speak in behalf of our little gardening folk. However much the little hands may belp in the "spading up, planting, re planting and plotting of the kitchen garden, and even in the plot for flowers, they look with wistfulness for 37 years, a member of Orion Grange, No. something all their 'very own.'" 259

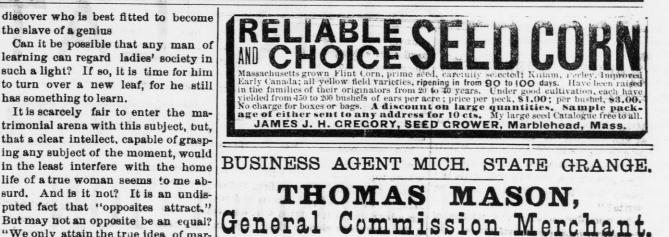
'Tis a longing in a direction not to be so lightly treated as it too often is. A tendril of slenderest strength may serve to draw the vine far up into the sunshine and warmth and send vigor coursing downward through all its parts. In like manner may a child's inclination be cultivated and drawn out till it clasps life long support.

From no source can this be more purely prefitably done than through the influence of the commonplace surroundings of nature. Teach him to-

"Find tongues in trees, books in running brooks. Sermons in stones and good in everything,"

and it will be seed for future heart flowers and no weeds. If the little busy-bodies want a flower bed, a most excellent plan is to give them a small spot of ground and send them to the great garden of woods and fields, with knife, basket and tiny hoe to bring their fill of anything, everything, no matter what, so it pleases them. It is no fanciful idea, this little one's wildflower garden. Can you imagine the comfort they may obtain from it, or

know the tiny ideas of purity they take up and re-plant with their clumps of Hepaticas, delicate spring-beauties, cheery B ittercups, sweet Vi-7 1-16. Western eggs dull; 14% 215. olets, Pepper-and-salts, Cruciforms, Crane-bills, Forget-me-nots etc., on and on, just as the eye of chidish fancy may dictate? Let them fill in around the roots with "mosses and lichens, the first mercy of the earth." and here and there put the curious shaped and many hued stones or shells gathered in their wanderings for pleasure or work.



161 South Water Street, Chicago, **Respectfully Solicits Consignments of**

FRUITS, VECETABLES, BUTTER, ECCS. GRASS SEED, RAW FURS, HIDES, PELTS, TALLOW ETC.

people of intelligence, a wife is BONDED AGENT OF THE N. W. PRODUCE EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, Chartered Feb. 13th, 187

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE PROPER ATTENTION.

THE REAPER DEATH.

AINSLEY .- Died at her home in Watertown, Clinton Co., Michigan, March 19th, 1884, Sister GEORGIE AINSLEY, a most estimable member of Watertown Grange, No. 370, aged 35 years. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the Grange.

BRYANT .- We mourn the loss of our worthy sister, EMILY BRYANT, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved husband and relatives. Our Grange ordered the charter to be draped in mourning for thirty

Lawrence Grange, No. 32, April 15, 1884.

JONES .- At Oakland, Oakland Co., Mich., Feb. 26, 1884, GEORGE, son of Brother and Sister Harvey Jones, aged 17 years.

At same place, Feb. 29, Sister BELLE JONES, wife of Brother Harvey Jones, aged

As brothers and sisters, we mourn the loss we have sustained by the decease of our sister and friend, and the bereavement of those near and dear to us

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

NEW YORK, April 30. - Flour, dull, scarcely so firm. Whest, 1@13. - Flour, dull, scarcely so firm. Whest, 1@13. - lower, heavy, dull trad-ing; No. 1 white, nominal; sales, 48 000 bu. No. 2 red. May, \$1.09%@1.10%; 248.000 bu. June, \$1.12%@1.13%; 328.000 bu. July, \$1.08%@1.06%; August, \$1.45%[1.05%] bid, \$1.06 asked. Oorn, 1%31%c lower; only moderately active: mixed western, spot, 56@56%; futures, 62%@65%. Oats, ½@%c lower; western 37@460. Pork, dull, weak; spot mess. \$16.75 Lard, dull ower; steam rendered, \$5.50.

DETROIT. April 30.-12:00 P. M.-Wheat, easy cash. \$1.06½; May. \$1.06; June \$1.06½; July, \$1.06½; sillers No. 2, red, cash. \$1.06½; No. 2 white, 86½, nominal; No. 3 white, 84½; No. 3 red, 93; rejected white 81 asked; red 78 bid. Corn, No.2, cash, 57. Oats, No. 2, white 40½ asked; No. 2, 36 sellers.

OHICAGO, April 30 -1:10 P.M.-Market closed generally easier. Wheat, 91% May, 98% June; 88% July. O'ro, 53% May. O'tts 31% May. Pork, \$17.00 May. Lard \$8.40 May.

Groceries.

NEW YORE, April 30 .- Butter, dull; west-



Is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a Brong Net Work Without Barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very peat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last all festime. It is Superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. It is supprior to Boards or Barbed wire in every respect. We sak for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The **Beedgwick Gates**, made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, **dsty all competition in cesines**, strength and durability. We also make the best and chespest all Iron Automatic or Self-Opening **Gats**, also **Chespest all Iron Automatic or Self-Opening Gats**, Stretcher and **Post Auger. Also manufac-ture Russell's excellent Wind Engines for pumping Water**, or goard engines for grinning pumping water, or geared engines for grinding and other light work. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper. SEDGWICK BROS, Mf'rs., Richmond Ind.

FOOLISH WOMEN, Those suffering from

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. Woman Strength Rest Montals proc. For testimonials proc. ing its merits, address, R. PENGELLY & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Sold by all Druggists,

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



hold. Both are liable to find themseves among breakers. If she has perfect knowledge of ner work and uses what economical ability she possesses in managing it, and in making the best of her working hours, she would soon find leisure for rest, reading and other enjoyments that would help her onward in forming a happy and pleasant home.

Sore Throat.

I have a cure for chronic or common ulcerate throat which is very simple, but thoroughly reliable. Pulverize a piece of alum, say the size of a large shot, perfectly fine, and with a tube the size and shape of the quill, take up what the first part of the quill we hold —that is the larger end of the quill ord the tube-and blow from the small end the powder upon the parts affected. If thoroughly put on the part affected. If thoroughly put on, it is rarely nec-essary for more than one or two applications of say three to six hours apart, depending upon the severity of the case.

When farmers learn more fully the benefits that accrue from association they will be able to extirpate many evil practises that have crept into our form of government. They complain with good reason, too, that they do not have due representation in legislation; that they pay too large a portion of taxes that the products of their labor are discriminated against in transportation, and that in the principle markets they are wronged through combinations against their interests. Each and every one of these wrongs finds its origin in the passive character of the farmer himself. He is distrustful of his fellows, especially of his brother farmers. If there were anything like co-operation among farmers to correct the evils that rest with depressing effect on agriculture, correction would follow without long delay. The idea of combining individual strength is the fundamental principle of the Grange. Why will not farmers see it and make the organization so strong that schemers and tricksters can not prevail against it? When this is done the country will be vastly benefited; it will have better rulers, better laws, and the people will be happier.—Husbandman.

IT is safe to say, we think, that ninetenths of the surplus wheat and corn, beef and pork, in this country is marketed outside of the State, in which it is produced and comes under the head, therefore, of interstate commerce; and yet this is precisely the sort of traffic that the people of those States are most concerned about and most desirous to have supervised and kept within fair and reasonable limits as to rates of freight, conveniences of shipment, facilities of connection and of a character severe enough to pre-transfer, etc.—St. Louis Globe Demo-

The Grange that takes for itself the task of advancing its members in education, has only to mark out the necessary steps and then take them.

Should any man tell you a mountain had changed its place you are at liberty to doubt it if you think fit, but if any one tells you that a man has changed his character do not believe it.-[Mahomet.

Call on a business man at business times only and on business, transact your business and go about your business in order to give him a chance to finish his business .- [Duke of Wellington.

It was a full show, said the navvy, as he walked soberly home from the circus: and that lion tamer is a man after my own heart; he just banged that old lioness about for all the world as if she'd been his wife.-[London Sportsman.

It may not be the least necessary that a peasant should know algebra, or Greek, or drawing. I would not have him taught the science of music; but nuest assuredly I would have him taught to sing. I would not teach him the science of drawing; but certainly I would teach him to see; without learning a single term af botany. he should know accurately the habits and uses of every leaf and flower in bis fields; and unincumbered by any theories of moral or political philoso-phy. he should help his neighbor, and distain a bribe.-[John Ruskin.

How can we bear an existence, which, measured by Vanderbilt's is a pitiful failure? Are you sure my friend, that his life is such a magnifi-cent success? If a man were happy in proportion to his possessions, which is really the popular notion, then indeed money would be the great good. Here is a gardener worth a hundred dollars. He sings while about his work, enjoys and digests his dinner, watches his children as they play among the flowers, and seems con-Suppose Mr. Vanderbilt with tented. his \$200,000,000 were as happy in pro-portion to his wealth? He would climb to the top of Trinity steeple, face Wall street, yell and shriek his tumultous emotions, and in the madness of his joy, leap into etern-ity.-[Dio Lewis.

The man who buys his way into office would have no scruples about sell-ing his own vote after he got there— the penalty for either offense should be ting it.-American Sentry.

The majority of us find time to do what we most desire to do. If we prefer ruffles to reading, we will have the ruffles. Smoking to science, we will smoke. As to economize time, few of us understand even the rudiments of the art.

Now an eminent, lady who says that when she combs her hair, she has an open book before her, that she may improve the time spent at this necessary task. And another lady who has read many an instructive page while ironing and churning. And well do I remember hearing Prof. C,say; "I learned to conjugate more Latin verbs while sawing wood than I ever did in school."

There are not many people who do not have a few hours out of the twenty-four to devote to miscellaneous work. If a portion of this time be set apart for reading, something must be left undone.

So it seems to be a matter of choice, the question being, "Shall we devote a portion of our time to intellectual improvement, or shall the time that might be spared for this be given to something of less importance?

I hope Nettie Seward will tell us more about 'Our Girls." I envy the "Girl of the Golden West" her physical strength and wish there were more girls posessed of equal strength of character and independence.

How many will respond to "Old Girls call?"

Myra, I felt guilty when I read your kind words, for I had just reached the limit of my patience, but your sympathy caused a reaction and I feel I can "hope for the best" a little longer. AUNT PRUE.

Dear Cousins of the Visitor:-After a careful perusal of Grace and S., the thought comes to me that it is rather hard upon the so-called "Man of Learning" to assert that the entire time he spends in ladies' society is used in a purely selfish manner, either to set his wearied mental powers by closing and double locking the doors of his treasure house so that nothing can escape or even be disturbed and relying only on those little nothings, which cost no mental effort to make himself agreeable to the poor shallow ing to its readers the privelege of formgirls who may be inflicted with his society; or, that he spends it in cast-society; or, that he spends it in casting his intellectual eye about him to victions.-Troy (N. Y.) Standard.

Does such a project seem too trifling? I think once again, "Trifles make perfection and perfection is no trifle."

THE tide of immigration setting toward our shores is subject to fluctuations, but there exists no reason to anticipate that during the life of the present generation it will fail to reach the average height of the past ten years; immigration, therefore, con-tinues to be one of the great economic juestions of this country, and it involves a political problem of the highest importance, that of naturalization. That our naturalization laws are defective in many respects is notorious, and the demand for their revision will no doubt acquire added force from the publication of an article by Justice William Strong upon that subject in the North American Review for May. In the same number of the Review

G.

Edwin P. Whipple offers a candid judgment of Matthew Arnold, as a thinker and as a man of letters Richard A. Proctor, under the title of "A Zone of Worlds," writes of the of the earth, known as the asteroids, In "The Railway and the State," Gerrit L. Lansing essays to prove that the multiplication and extension of railroad lines, and the establishment of low rates of transportation, are hindered rather than helped by 50 ernmental interference. Prof. Henry F. Osborn, of Princeton College, has

a high y interesting article on "Illu-sions of Memory." Helen Kendrick Johnson contributes an essay on "The Meaning of Song " Finally, there is a joint discussion of "Workingmen's Griavances" by William Godmin Grievances," by William Godwin Moody and Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of Harvard University.

THE partisan press has lost its influence and given way to the independent newspaper, which seeks to reflect rather than to create public opinion. The independant press teaches by presenting facts. It gives both sides of a public question, and while granting their own conclusions, does not hesitate to determine the preponder-

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT.

Live Stock.

CHIOAGO, April 30.-Hogs- receipts, 2,800; fairly active; 5@10c lower; light, \$4.90@5.-70; rough packing, \$5.25@5.60; heavy packing and shipping, \$5.85@6.00. Cattle-receipts, 4.-700; slow, stronger, brisk; exports, \$6.25@6.70; good to choice, \$5.75@6.20; common to fair. \$5.25@5.75. Sheep. receipts 1,900; active; com-mon to choice, \$4.00@6.25.

Since the Cincinnati riot, one of the branches of the Onio Legislature has passed a law repealing the exemption of those belonging to military companies from jury duty in important criminal cases; reduced the criminal's right to pre emporty challanges of the july from twenty-three to six, and raised those of the prosecution from two to four. The Cincinnati Commer cial Gazette urges two more-the relief of the Supreme Court from the revision of yerdicts; and the reduction of the time between a murder's sentence and his execution from one hundred to thirty days. The legislature had already passed a law prohibiting his intelligence from disbarring a man from a jury duty, so that, altogether, it will be observed that the news from Cincinnati has reached Columous.-Kalamazoo Gazette.

Nor satisfied with their legitimate business of fomenting discord among men, these legal gentlemen appear at the head of banking and commercial establishments, control railroad and vast multitude of the pigmy kindred other great corporations, and even make their appearance as the principle laymen connected with churches-and all because of their superior wisdom they claim. It is in politics, however, that they shine best. They compose most of the State and National legislatives bodies and they, in their capacity of lawmakers, grind out laws that form the most productive ligitious field for lawyers-Maritime Register.



Kalamazoo Nursery, Kalamazoo, Mich. lmaylt

FOR SALE.

Eleven acres, good buildings, fruit, etc. Within one mile from postoffice. "Grand view" of town. One-half mile from high school. Desirable home. A bargain if taken within 30 days. Address, P. O. BOX 125, Kalamazoo, Mich. 15apr2t

FARM FOR SALE

Desiring to change occupations would sell my farm containg 79 acres of choice land situated one mile west and 14 miles south of the uated one mile west and 14 miles south of the thriving town of Hartford. Said farm is in good rep it, with two good bearing apple or-chards besides a good variety of other fruit. Good soil adapted to both grain and fruit, 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 waste land, splendid buildings, all new or nearly new. that cost over three thousand dollars Any amount of splen id spring water convenient to both house and barn. Handy to school and in a good neighborhood. If desired, would give long time on part of purchase money.

For further information call on or address the subscriber on premises This is a rare chance for some one to get a heautiful, pleas-J E. PACKER. ant Lome.

HARTFORD, VanBuren Co., Mich. 1may2t



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POLAND CHINA SWINE For Sale at Reasonable Rates.

Pigs in pairs and trios not akin. Breeding Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record Parties wishing stock of this kind will find to their interest to correspond with or visit me. B. G. BUELL, Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich.

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Seeds for 1884. TRY MY SEEDS.

I have a choice lot of Fresh Seeds at three cents per packet. I also sell by the ounce or pound. Send for price list.

T. L. WHITE, GIRARD, Branch Co., Mich. 15feb6t

FARM FOR SALE.

Said farm is situated in Silver Creek town ship; four miles north, and one mile west of Dowagiac, and contains 110 acres of land; Dowagiac, and contains 110 acres of land, ninety acres under Lood improvement, twenty acres of wheat, or the ground; ten acres of or-chard. frame house and barn, and a good well of water. For terms, enquire of G. W. NYE,

Dowagiac Cass Co. Mich.



8

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Is the only preparation based on thproper principles to constitute a durable finish for walls, as 1 not held on the was with glue, etc., to decay, but is a Stone (ement that hardens with age, and every as ditional coat strengthens the wall. Is ready for use by adding hot water, and easily applied by anyone.

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M. B. CHURCH, Manager, juyl-tf. Grand Rapids, Mich

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

A plate of SOLID GOLD 14 2-10 karats fine is soldered on each side of a plate of hard nickel composition metal, and the three are then passed between polished steel rollers. From this plate the various parts of the cases-backs, centers, bezels, etc. are cut and shaped by dies and formers. The gold is thick enough to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving, and engineturning. The composition metal gives it needed strength, stiffness and solidity, while the written guarantee of the manufacturers warranting each case to wear twenty years proves that it contains all the gold that can possibly be needed. This guarantee is given from actual results, as many of these cases have been worn perfectly smooth by years of use without wearing through

by years of use without wearing through the gold. DUBUGUE, I.A., Dec. H. 1886. I have used one of your James Boss' Gold Watch Cases for seventeen years. I bought it second-hand and know of its having been used before I got it, but do not know how long. It looks good for ten years longer. Did not suspect it was a filled case until so informed by a jeweler a short time since. I most cheerfully recommend your cases to be all they are represented to be, and more. O. MCCRANKY, Dep. Col. Int. Rev. 32 Dis. Ioura. Stend 5 cent stamp to Krystone Watch Case Factories, Phila-delphia, Fa., for landsome likestrated "samplet showing how Sume Boss' and Expstone Watch Case are made.

(To be Continued.)

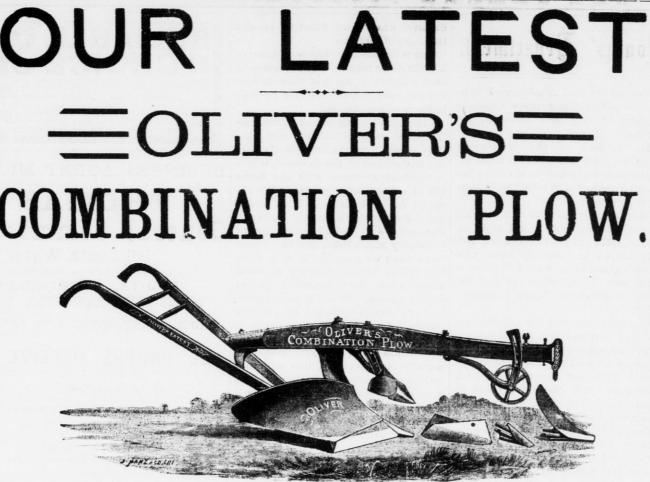
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TRAINS WEST	WARDO	ENTRAL M	BRIDIAN	TIME.	TRAINS EAST	WARDen	INTRAL MI	RIDIAN T	IMB
STATIONS.	Mail, Express. Express Pass'g'r.		No. 8. B Creek Pass'g'r. Ex. Sun.	STATIONS.	No. 1. Mail Ex. Sun.	Express Express		No. 11. Valp'so Accom Ex. Sun	
" Imlay City Lapeer	8 15 "	9 12 "	19 05 " 9 30 "	4 10 PM 5 19 " 5 43 "	Le. Chicago " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale		3 21 PM 4 13 "	8 30 PB 9 23 "	5 20 PM 6 20 "
" Flint Ar. Det., G. W. Div.	9 07 "	9 55 " 8 25 AM	10 10 "	6 25 "	" Valparaiso " Haskells	12 07 PM	5 25 "	10 40 **	7 45 PM
Lv. Det., D. G.H.&M. "Pontias" "Holly "	6 50 " 7 55 " 8 50 "	8 32 " 9 20 " 9 53 "	8 35 " 9 83 " 10 11 "	4 30 **	" Stillwell " South Bend_ " Grangers	1 30 "	6 44 "	12 10 AM	
Ar. Durand "	9 40 "	10 27 "	11 06 " 11 45 "	6 20 " 7 05 " 7 20 "	" Cassepelis " Marcellus	2 16 " 2 45 "		12 51 " †1 16 "	Ne. 7.
" Lansing " Charlotte	11 00 "	10 30 " 11 32 " 12 06 PM	11 50 "	8 28 "	" Schoolcraft _ " Vicksburg	3 22 **	8 19 4	1 36 4 1 46 4	P. H. Pass'g'r Ex Sun.
Ar, Battle Creek Lv. Battle Creek	12 40 PM	1 05 " 1 25 "	1 03 " 1 23 "	10 20 "	Ar. Battle Creek Lv. Battle Creek "Charlotte		8 35 " 8 55 "	1 40 " 2 35 " 3 37 "	4 35 AM
" Vicksburg " Schoolcraft		2 20 "	2 17 " †2 28 "		" Lansing Ar. Durand	6 01 "	10 15 "	4 15 " 5 23 "	6 (9 "
" Cassopolis	No. 12.	2 45 " 3 09 "	3 19 "		Lv. Dur., D.G.H.&M. Ar. Holly,	8 05 ."		4 25 " 4 56 "	9 15 ·* 9 53 ·*
" South Bend_ " Stillwell	Van'so	\$ 50 **	4 08 "		" Pontiac, " " Detroit, "	8 45 " 9 50 "			10 40 " 11 45 "
" Valparaiso	6 20 AX	5 25 **	5 52 "		Lv. Det., G.W.Div.	8 15 "	11 35 **	6 25 ⁴⁴ 6 00 ⁴⁴	8 25
" Redesdale " C,RI&P Cros Ar, Chicago	7 40 **	6 48 " 7 45 "	7 15 "		" Lapeer " Imlay City Ar, Port Huron_	9 25 "	12 07 AM	6 35 " †6 53 " 7 50 "	9 12 " 9 34 " 10 40 "



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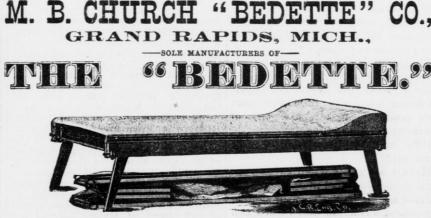
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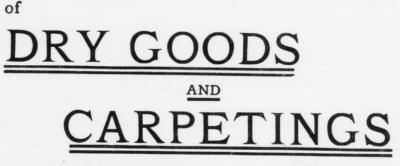
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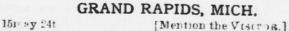
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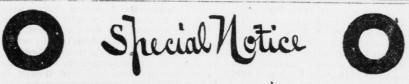


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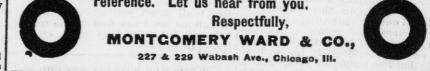
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