

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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The Grange Visitor

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Agricultural Department.

A GOOD RULE.

A farmer who owned a fine orchard, one day went with his sons to take a survey. The time of the year being April or May.

The buds were beginning to break into bloom. The air all about him was rich with perfume. And nothing at first waked a feeling of gloom.

But all at once, going from this place to that, He shaded his eyes with the brim of his hat, Saying, "Here is a tree dying out, that is flat!"

He called his sons Joseph, and John, and said to them, "This sweeting, you know was my favorite tree—

Just look at the top now, and see what you see!

The blossoms are blighted, and sure as you live, It won't have a bushel of apples to give! What ails it? The rest of the trees seem to thrive.

"Run boys, bring hither your tools, and don't stop, But take every branch that is falling alop, And saw it out quickly from bottom to top."

"Yes, father," they said, and away they both ran— For they always said *father* and never *old man* And for my part I don't see how good children can.

And before a half hour of the morning was gone, They were back in the orchard both Joseph and John, And presently all the dead branches were sawn.

"Well boys," said the farmer, "I think for my share, If the rain and the sunshine but second our care

The old sweeting yet be will driven to bear!" And so when a month, may be more had gone by, And borne out the June and brought in the July,

He came back the luck of the pruning to try. And lo! when the sweeting was reached it was found, That windfalls enough were strewn on the ground,

But never an apple all blushing and sound. Then the farmer said, shaping his motions to suit

First up to the boughs, and then down to the fruit, "Come Johnny and Joseph, and dig to the root!"

And straightway they came with their spades and their hoes, And threw off their jackets, and shouted "here goes!"

And dug down and down, with the sturdiest blows. And, by and by, Joseph, his grubbing hoe

From the earth and the roots, crying "Father look! do!" And he pointed his words with the toe of his shoe.

And the farmer said, shaping a gesture to suit "I see why our sweeting has brought us no fruit—

There's a worm sucking out all the sap at the root!"

Then John took his spade with an awful grimace, And lifted the ugly thing out of its place, And put the loose earth back in very short space.

And when the next year came, it is only fair To say that the sweeting rewarded the care, And bore, then good apples enough and to spare.

And now my dear people whenever you see A life that is profitless, think of that tree; For ten chances to one you'll find there will be

Some habit of evil indulged day by day, And hid, as the earth-worm was hid in the clay, That is steadily sapping the life blood away.

The fruit, when the blossoms are blighted, will fall, The sin will be searched out no matter how small, So what you're ashamed to do, don't do at all.

ALICE CARY.

Manufacture of Drain Tile.—Working and Tempering of Clay.

ARTICLE NO. II.

BY R. C. CARPENTER.

Clay as it exists in the bank naturally is not in a plastic condition, although it may contain sufficient water and all other elements needed.

This plastic condition is brought about by stirring, working or kneading the clay and adding water if necessary. The clay should be worked into a state much resembling dough from which bread is made. The thoroughness with which this operation is carried out determines in a great degree the quality of the brick or tile. It seems to serve not only a mechanical purpose in thoroughly kneading the clay but also in adding to the clay some valuable properties not before possessed. It is a well known fact that the operation of stirring or grinding should be continued for some time in order to bring out the superior qualities of the clay. The clay should

be taken out of the bank some time before it is worked in order to expose it to the action of the air. Some manufacturers dig it out in the fall and leave it in a condition so that it will freeze during the winter. This is an excellent practice and ensures a thorough pulverization of the clay.

The common practice, however, is to build two pits lined with boards and each large enough to contain clay sufficient for one day's use. Each pit is filled with clay direct from the bank the day before using, it is supplied with sufficient water and sand and allowed to stand one night. The water being in contact with the clay for some time thoroughly penetrates it and softens it. This process although not so good as the freezing process does very much to put the clay in condition for working.

A small amount of water given considerable time is very effective in softening the clay. Care must be taken not to add too much water, but that evil is perhaps not so great as the opposite evil, too little water. The clay should be as soft as can be handled after being molded, to produce the best results. Such clay will be found to be better kneaded and more plastic than clay worked dryer or stiffer, and what may seem paradoxical such clay when molded will dry quicker than clay worked with less water in. The reason is this, particles of water hold the particles of clay apart and it becomes by drying more porous; such ware is likely to shrink less and more evenly than stiffer ware, and hence not so likely to crack.

The limit of softness depends on the handling, if tile are molded too soft they will not hold shape while drying, on that account brick can be molded much softer than tile.

The machine used in primitive manufacture of brick or drain tile for kneading or tempering the clay is called a "pug mill," it is made inside a strong tub about three feet diameter and four feet high by setting an upright axis six to eight inches in diameter, to which is fastened sticks or rods of iron about one inch in diameter, arranged spirally or like the thread of a screw; as we ascend the shaft these are two or three inches apart.

By the revolution of the shaft in the clay these arms cut it and at the same time force it downward. At the bottom of the shaft a flat arm two or three inches wide is placed, the object of which is to force the clay out of the opening in the pug mill, left in one side for the ground clay to pass out. The clay is shoveled into the top of the pug mill. A sweep is fastened to the end of the axis, to which a horse can be attached. This sweep is usually twelve to sixteen feet long so that the path of the horse will be outside of the pits for the clay. A pug mill of the above description can be readily made by any mechanic. They can also be purchased, made in part or wholly of iron. When a pug mill of the above description is used the bottom is about two feet high, or a pit is dug so as to accomplish the same result, and the clay issues from the bottom of the pug mill directly on to the moulder's table.

For tempering clay a heavy iron wheel is often used and it gives excellent results, the wheel turns on a horizontal sweep which is turned round by a horse and pivoted to a post in the center of the pit.

The wheel moves from the center of the pit to the outside and back again in a spiral path being guided by machinery. For tempering alone this wheel machine is probably unsurpassed and is generally used when fine hand made brick are manufactured. In this case three pits are needed and the clay after tempering is shoveled on to the molder's bench. The machines for manufacturing tile, or tile and brick, are usually provided with a pug mill which grinds the clay, and also a molder's attachment. A description of these machines will be given in article III. A grinding machine called a clay crusher is often used. It consists of rolls either plain or corrugated between which the clay passes before going to the pug mill. This machine is a necessity in very tenacious clay or in stony clay; an attachment is

frequently put on for running stones.

The pug mill attachment to some machines is in a horizontal iron tub and consists of teeth shaped like a portion of a large screw thread. Many machines are advertised to work clay direct from the bank, but from extensive enquiries made last winter, among men using that class of machines, I found that such a claim except for clay of a rare quality is unfounded, and in every case better tile was produced by allowing it to stand over night in a pit, as previously described.

Exchange Table.

An Agricultural paper (name forgotten) says; the farmer who has been in the business a number of years and has not found the crop which pays him best, with which he is uniformly successful, which best suits his soil, his condition, or his fancy, had better give the matter his immediate attention. Is not this true in your neighborhood? The most successful farmers have their specialties: one fash sheep or cattle, or hogs, another turns his attention to fruits, or has a particular method or rotation in crops.

Jersey Bulletin is still enlarging, and going up to the head of the class of the stock papers. May 15th, opens with a picture of the wonderful Mary Ann of St. Lamberts, whose test when completed for 365 days will beat the world for yearling test. The greatest previous test was 819 lbs in 365 days. Already during 310 days she has yielded 838 lbs 11 1/2 oz of market table butter. She failed to "beat the Dutch" or Holstein in a monthly test. Mercedes winning the Breeders Gazette challenge cup with a record of 105 lbs 10 oz in 30 days, which in turn has been excelled by the Jersey Princess 2d, with a record of 106 lbs. in 28 days. When we come to weekly tests the competitions become keener. Mary Ann of St. Lamberts and Nancy Lee, both Jerseys, stand shoulder to shoulder and lead the world with 28 lbs. 3 oz. in seven days. Jersey Princess 2d, follows with 27 lbs. 8 oz. A short horn cow Kitty Clyde, brings up this year with 25 lbs. 7 oz. in seven days. The seven days test of Eurota (Jersey) of 18 lbs. 6 oz. recorded 25 years ago, will serve as a comparison to show how far skilled breeding has advanced butter production. These tests are costly and dangerous. The cow is given all the food of the kind richest in butter fats which she will digest. This is carried to such an extreme, that a few apples given by a well meaning stranger to Princess 2d, during her test well nigh proved fatal to the cow. She ate 142 lbs. of food daily during the test. A committee is on constant attendance to verify the record. Yet there are many things to be taken into consideration, age, whether a cow is fresh milk or farrow, whether on grass, or dry food; milk scalded or not scalded. However there is no danger of us farmers getting too good cows. The motto of cattle breeders is Excellence, and the farmer or stock raiser who denies himself the pleasure of raising and seeing the pictures of the noted animals of every class and breed given in such papers as the Breeders Gazette and Jersey Bulletin does not live up to his privileges. The proper test of any cow is the pail and churn. But there is being considerable discussions as to the external signs of milch cows. The writers ideal milch cow, gathered from every source: Head long, muzzle wide, ears small, space between horns narrow, between the eyes wide; neck long and thin, legs short, body deep, broad and long, back straight, tail long and small, skin loose, mellow and yellow. The cow presenting what is called wide shaped. Now comes the most essential point, the udder which should be large, square and yellow, running well up behind.

A writer in the Rural New Yorker thinks he has something new evidently in barns—a round barn. The place on which the writer lives has a barn built twenty five years ago. It is built on a side hill, and shaped like a horse shoe, with a door at either side of the horse shoe. So arranged that one can drive in one way and out the other, and throw the hay in the center of the mow which extends from ground to roof. In the basement under the drive way from end to end under the horse shoe are stalls for cattle so they will

face the mow with only a narrow passage way between them and the mow. Another illustration of this Rural New Yorker is, a white elephant potatoe weighing 4 1/2 lbs. This paper with its experimental farm and free seed distribution will always lead pomological and horticultural matters. We received some time ago a package of strawberries and raspberries which grew remarkably well, thanks to careful packing. They came from Green's Nurseries, Rochester New York, which firm also own Green's Fruit Grower.

E. W. S.

Liability for Acts of Hired Men.

Few farmers have a correct idea of the extent of their liability for acts of hired help. Judge Parrish, in a late address before the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Farmers' Club, explained the rules of the common law in relation to the torts and negligence of farm employes. The essential portions of his remarks we condense for our readers: The farmer, according to this authority, "is responsible in damages to third persons for wrong acts or negligences of hired help occasioning injury, whether the act be one of omission or commission; whether in conformity to his orders or even in disobedience to them, by negligence, fraud, deceit, or even willful misconduct, so long as it was in the course of the employment." For instance: The farmer has a horse affected with glanders or heaves and he orders his hired man to take it out on the road and sell it or trade it off. He is told not to warrant or to recommend the horse, or to resort to any jockey tricks in order to make a sale. The first person met is stumped for a trade. The hired man is asked if the horse is sound, and he answers, "Perfectly so; not a blemish or fault about him; and that he would not be afraid to warrant him." The trade is made, and the employer is liable for the deceit, because the swindle was in the course of the employment.

A hired man in driving a neighbor's cow out of his employer's corn-field, killed it with a stone. The court held the employer liable for the value of the cow.

A hired man put a clevis in a grain bag and left it in the usual place, saying nothing about the matter. The farmer filled the bag with ears of corn and took it to mill; in grinding the clevis injured the cracker. The farmer was held for the damage.

A farmer is liable for trespass of his hired man, done honestly in the course of his employment—as cutting timber on land of an adjacent proprietor.

It being the duty of the employe to unload a certain load of wood, and by throwing it overboard he accidentally or purposely wounds a by-stander, the employer is liable. But if the unloading was no part of his duty at the time, there would be no liability. The best of responsibility is not whether the act was done according to instructions, but whether done in the prosecution of the work he was doing for his employer. If the hired man, in performing a particular act in a particular manner, departs from instructions to inflict a wanton injury on a third person, the employer is not liable.

We give the above as both important and interesting information, and to impress upon farmers the necessity of extreme caution in choosing help. There are other grave reasons why care should be exercised in this matter, but this is sufficient for present. Negligent, careless help can inflict serious loss upon their principal, even when he thinks himself least liable.—Ex.

To Destroy Stumps.

I saw in a back number of the FARMING WORLD, a man in Oregon wanted to get rid of his stumps. If he will take a one and one quarter inch auger and bore a hole several inches into the stumps slanting downward, and put in two or three ounces of saltpetre, according to the size of the stump, plug the hole up, in three or four months he can pull the plug out and pour a little kerosene in the hole and set it on fire. It will burn down into the ground instantly.

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

I have seen farmers who spent a large portion of their time in driving their stock out of their fields of growing grain. There is no profit in trying to raise grain and pasture to the same field. If there is any money in raising crops, it is in having them come to maturity and then marketing them to the best advantage.

A Point Worth Following.

A dealer from New York who looks to Michigan for part of his supplies has within three or four days made a tour of certain shipping points in the interest of his business. Although he could not understand why it should be so, he said that their best eggs came from Michigan and that they commanded especial favor in the market where they were shipped frequently, even though in small quantities, so that they stood the sharp test well as to freshness. He added that he did not see why so much poor butter came from this state; it was the worst they got except that from Ohio, which he said, "was a terror." His description was probably literal, as people who have to chat the market sometimes could testify. The folly of shipping, and still worse of making, poor butter was past his comprehension. Lots were forwarded from this state that had to go at ten cents, or even lower as mere grease, when the right pains would have doubled its value. This multiplying its price by two is just where the profit comes in. Besides, the best stock and the best methods and work in butter-making would make the dairy products worth many millions more than at present. The war on bogus dairy products will make the genuine more valuable, and if that war is a success it must be largely through having better supplies of butter. Some of our people have commenced on these improvements. Let their good example be generally emulated.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

In speaking of the utility of birds to agriculture one has said that "nature if left to herself will establish a wholesome equilibrium between the feathered and insect tribes, viz. that she produces no more insects than can be kept in check by the birds." This statement is probably too sweeping, but in general it is perhaps correct. Man by felling the forest disturbs these helpers, and as through this were not enough, makes war upon them, thus stimulating the production of insects and thereby bringing upon himself a scourge which often proves very disastrous. Insects no larger than a grain of rice can in one season destroy thousands of acres of pine trees. The generally accepted theory for the cause of the great floods in the Ohio valley is that they are due to the destruction of forests; but it is not generally understood that floods and climatic changes are not the only great evils arising from this cause.—Ex.

Morgan Butler, of Oneida County, N. Y., has for fifteen years cut an average of more than two tons of hay per acre from a meadow seeded with fescue, oat grass, bent grass, Kentucky blue grass, timothy, vernal grass and clover. This list shows the importance of seeding with a great variety of grasses. No one alone could produce so large a crop for so long a time. This mixture of seeds is one of the best where the land is to be seeded two or three years. The clover alone cannot be relied upon after the second year, as it is a biennial. Unless it has been fall sown, not much timothy will be found in the meadow the first year. The decay of clover roots in the soil will make the grass much more permanent than it can be made without manuring where timothy has been sown alone.

POINTS FOR SHEEP BREEDERS.—Only by practice, and carefully observing the true principles of breeding, said an English lecturer, is the flockmaster able to make a proper and judicious selection of rams and ewes, so as fitly to mate them. I therefore desire to impress upon you, agricultural students, the absolute necessity of becoming thoroughly and practically acquainted with the good and bad points of sheep, no matter what their breed, remembering that the same care and skillful judgement requisite for the successful management of Southdowns are also required in the management of other flocks. Each breed has its own marked peculiarities, faults, and merits, which must be well studied and carefully looked after, or a man will never become a good and successful sheep breeder.

ANY intelligent system of forestry by the State, requires a forestry commission. A forestry commission New York State ought to have, and the Legislature ought to concede. Then by inquiry and expert knowledge we can proceed safely withal slowly, to the laws which are found to be both necessary and judicious. Anything more than such a commission we do not deem it possible to secure at this season. Why is it not the part of wisdom for the friends of the forests to concentrate their efforts for such law, abandoning for the present, at least, the more ambitious projects that are beyond their reach?—Utica (N. Y.) Herald.

PATHMASTERS are now required by law to plant at least 50 trees 70 feet apart along the highways in their district each year until each road is provided with ample shade.

The Grange Visitor

SCHOOLCRAFT, - - JUNE 15.

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Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

On our fourth page is an excellent paper from the pen of John T. Rich which we found in one of our exchanges. Four years ago we urged the farmers of Michigan to see to it that an intelligent farmer was nominated and elected governor of this State. We assigned reasons that to our mind could not be set aside by solid argument. And those reasons in one way or another we have repeated more than once during the intervening four years. The names of half a dozen gentlemen were presented to that convention by their respective friends as candidates for the office of governor. And among the number was that of John T. Rich a farmer. There were many farmers in that convention representing a constituency of farmers. We looked in upon that convention and it was with a sort of sorrowful indignation that we noticed a majority of those farmers were more ready to vote for a lawyer or business man, so called, than for a farmer of large legislative and business experience, and of acknowledged ability and integrity. But so it was and a capable farmer candidate in an agricultural State was set aside by farmers. We know that the last ten years has witnessed a great improvement in the agricultural class of the country. And we believe that we have reached that point where the mistake of four years ago will not be repeated by the same political party.

Our page of jottings in this number is certainly very readable and from the fact that we have so many hundred Patrons in Michigan who are readers of the VISITOR who are competent to add to the value of this page, it is a matter of surprise that in answer to our repeated invitations so few—so very few respond.

The range of subjects is so vast, and the demand upon your time so small that we cannot reconcile the idea of the real improvement among farmers with their dilatoriness in this matter.

A few members are entitled to our thanks for the promptness and regularity with which they send forward their jottings in time for each number. But where are the thousands of our readers who never send us a single word, many of them just as capable as those who do. Are we never to hear from them?

The Grange is an educational institution and we hope the VISITOR is aiding in the work. It should however, be borne in mind that those who contribute to its pages are themselves benefited more than those who simply read those pages.

The page of jottings is popular, and we should be glad to have it full every time. Will each reader please take notice that we now mean to speak directly to each and every one of you.

THE 43 questions for farmers clubs will be found convenient for reference by lecturers of Granges. There are so many of these questions that may be profitably considered that we need make no farther reference to fix attention.

There are some excellent short clippings in this number. Read them, even if this is a busy season of the year.

SEE advertisement on seventh page for half fare excursions to Arkansas and Texas.

A COMPARISON.

Tuesday, the 17th. inst. is appointed for the execution of Luke Phipps, the Detroit man who murdered his wife on the ferry boat near the middle of the Detroit river. He was arrested by the Canadian authorities, and his trial and conviction took place at Sandwich on the 25th of April last. His trial will illustrate the efficiency of Canadian Courts as compared with the Courts of the United States.

The prisoner was defended by the most eminent counsel, who were allowed every privilege which could be claimed for him under the law. The various questions which arose as to the jurisdiction of the Court, and the admissibility of evidence were discussed in the fullest and fairest manner, and impartially decided by the Court. The correspondent of the Detroit Free Press in his description of the trial says:

"From ten o'clock the trial had gone on, every bit of relevant evidence heard, every point for or against the prisoner made, every objection considered and passed on, all in less than five hours! No delay, no hurry, everything decently and in order, justice meted out and the fullest hearing given, yet such a case would have taken probably ten days in Detroit."

It was noticed that the great effort of the defense was to show that the fatal shot was fired on the Detroit side of the middle line of the river, so that jurisdiction might be claimed by the Michigan Courts. It was perfectly well understood that if the case should be transferred to the Courts of this State it would be difficult to secure a conviction, however clear the proof of guilt.

Every step in the progress of the trial would be hampered by absurd technicalities and persistent objections. Perhaps days of time would be consumed in the selection of a jury. After days, and it may be weeks, of wrangling and dispute, there would be submitted to the jury an accumulated mass of testimony which no common mind could grasp or understand. If by chance the bewildered jury should find a verdict of guilty, the case would be immediately carried to the Supreme Court, and the volumes of evidence, objections and exceptions, together with the judge's charge, would be searched anew to discover some erroneous admission, or exclusion of testimony. In such a complication it is easy to discover errors sufficient to call for a new trial, and in many cases the error is of such a nature that the prisoner is forthwith discharged.

The law relating to procedure in criminal cases is substantially the same in Canada as in the United States. The difference in efficiency must therefore arise from the difference in the persons who are appointed to administer the law. We believe the responsibility for the disgraceful failure of justice in our Courts rests chiefly upon the judges who preside. In the trial of a cause the judge has the absolute control of the proceedings. His authority over counsel engaged in the case is simply despotic. With this power in his hands he should be accountable to the people for the present condition of our Courts. But do not understand that we excuse attorneys for the utter disregard of the rights and interests of the people, which almost everywhere appears in their practice.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

The question of maintaining public high schools by tax, is rapidly coming to the front and taking its place among the greatest political problems of the day. It is not a partisan question, and from its nature it can not very well be made the subject of party action; yet it involves the disposition of a vast amount of public revenue, and is of great public importance.

There is unquestionably a reaction from the educational enthusiasm that prevailed in this State some ten or fifteen years ago. It was the ambition then in nearly every little village to sustain a high school department as a part of the public schools with a full preparatory course of the university. This system in small towns has in most instances proved a failure, and in large towns the results have been unsatisfactory. Frequently the time of the most expensive teachers have been given to classes of one or two pupils in the higher branches, and this waste of power has been going on for years. The difficulty has not been with the facilities offered by the public, for money has been lavished with the greatest liberality.

It was supposed that the people of this country, on account of their general intelligence and prosperity, were especially well prepared to receive the highest culture. It was expected that a large proportion of our youths would gladly devote a few of their best years to extended study in the higher branches of a liberal education. But the result has been most disappointing. The people of this country are not a nation of students and scholars. They are a commercial people and are unwilling to devote time to higher education. The high school is as free as the primary, yet about two-thirds of the pupils in our public schools never advance farther than the primary department.

Dr. Stiles Kennedy of Ithaca has lately been investigating the proportion

of pupils in the different departments throughout the State, and we find his conclusions in the Detroit News. Taking the cities of Ionia, East Saginaw, and Detroit as fair representations of the State, he finds the distribution as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Location, Primary, Gram. High School. Ionia... 25 per ct 10 per ct. East Saginaw 33 " 30 " 6 " Detroit... 66 8-10 28 1-10 " 5 1-1 "

The Detroit News ascribes this disproportion to the poverty of the people which makes it impossible for many families to support the expense of attending school beyond the primaries, although the tuition is free. We believe a better reason can be found in the absence of a general desire to secure a higher education, and this arises from our circumstances as a busy commercial people. Comparatively few of our young people are debarred from the high school by poverty, yet the fact remains that there is but an insignificant demand for advanced high school instruction.

Of the small percentage who ever enter the high school, a still smaller fraction ever complete the course, and of the minute number who endure the sifting of circumstances, how few acquire thorough scholarship sufficient to be of any avail in the battle of life.

The true limit of free education ought to depend upon the public demand as manifested in the attendance upon class instruction. It is impossible to ascertain by mere theorizing the amount of education necessary to good citizenship. It is absurd to discuss the question of just how much Arithmetic a boy must have in order to succeed in business life. If there is a general demand for instruction in the classics, then such instruction ought to be supplied freely, because such a demand would itself indicate the necessity. The amount of education necessary to good citizenship and business success will surely be indicated by the desire of our youth to obtain such education.

Experience shows beyond all question that our young people, as a general rule, are not ready to accept the high school advantages offered them. It is not because their parents can not support them through the course. Any young man who really desires a liberal education, and has the brain power to receive it, can obtain it under our system, if he is willing to devote sufficient time to it. But few are willing to do this even when parents pay all expenses, such is the impatience to commence a business career in boyhood.

Under such circumstances it is poor economy to attempt to maintain the high school by tax. It is probable that we do not even increase the number of good scholars in the community by making our high school course free. The entire amount now used for current expenses could profitably be used in the lower grades, and we believe that the cause of popular education would be greatly benefitted throughout the country by such a course. By increasing the thoroughness and efficiencies in the primaries, we should soon have among the people a higher grade of scholarship than we can secure through the high school.

There is one good work in which the Grange should engage without delay. It is the education of children. Everybody knows that the common school system, with all its merits, lacks that effectiveness which it might have if persons whose children get their educational training in these schools would interest themselves actively in effecting improvements. The system implies warm interest on the part of parents, and without this must fail in a great degree of its purposes. The Grange can make the school much better, much more efficient and useful, whenever its members set themselves to work. There should be encouragement for the teachers, good wages, hearty support, together with suggestions and such manifestations of interest as will stimulate earnestness in teachers, who too often perform what they regard as mere perfunctory tasks, in which their chief interest is the reward embraced in the monthly wages. A district school should be just as good as it can be, for anything short of such measure is a deprivation to the children never to be made good except under conditions rarely met. The Grange can do no work of greater benefit to the country than it may find in improving the common schools. State Granges may well give thought to this matter, with a view to effecting improvement that will reflect infinite credit upon the Order.

—Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

We commend the above extract to the thoughtful consideration of parents who are within the Grange. You believe in the advancing influence of the Order, you have faith in its power to better your lives and homes and surrounding social atmosphere. In view of this, do not neglect any methods by which you may confer benefits upon those who shall take your places in the ranks of Patrons. Among other ways for their education, and as a means of attaching them to the Grange, consider the observance of Children's Day.

When your Grange shows great interest in the making of a really enjoyable and profitable Children's Day; when you manifest a united interest in our public schools; when you have under your control a well circulated library and an energetic patronage of Grange papers—then, truly, may you be considered on the high road to success in the matter of conferring imperishable legacies.

On our fifth page is an article from a valued correspondent on "The County Grange," and it is a good one. The arguments in favor of sustaining the County Grange we think cannot be set aside and we commend them to the careful consideration of many Patrons who believe in the Order, believe in its usefulness, believe in its necessity and yet are satisfied with the Subordinate Grange. It was but the other day when in attendance at a regular meeting of the Kalamazoo County Grange that we listened to a brief argument in favor of the county Grange from the Worthy Master of the National Grange. His remarks were to the point, and conclusive to our mind that it is not only a privilege but a duty for every Patron who desires to promote the good of the Order to join the county Grange.

At this meeting we had a most excellent address covering an hour's time in the delivery, from Mr. Jason Woodman, whose name appears in the list of Special Lectures on our first page. No one who heard him will either question his ability or his devotion to the principles of the Order.

Subordinate Granges who desire to engage a lecturer can safely send for Bro. Jason Woodman, of Paw Paw.

Bro. S. F. Brown the first Master of the State Grange of Michigan was present at this meeting as he always is at our county meetings, and when called on though not on the program, made one of his best impromptu speeches. In fact he is always loaded with a good Grange speech, though from a little natural diffidence he is not always willing to fire it off on call.

Much of the work of this meeting was outside of any program but under the good management of Worthy Lecturer Buell we had a most excellent meeting; and so said they all. In fact I don't remember having attended a better one, and that is endorsement enough. Attend the county Grange, take part in its work and you will have your reward and the good of the Order will be promoted thereby.

We have occasionally given a paper from the pen of Judge Parish, of Grand Rapids taken from some of the papers of that city on some subject affecting farmers. On our first page of this issue is a brief article covering legal points that few farmers are so well posted upon as those will be who carefully read this article. After reading it talk it over with your neighbor when you meet him. We do not advise farmers to study law with the idea of becoming pettyfoggers but such study of law as comes of reading such articles as Judge Parish has furnished the West Michigan Farmers Club and then talking about the questions presented even in a Grange meeting is the kind of legal business that farmers do too little of, and is about the only way to go to law with safety.

There is much marsh land in Michigan that can be made valuable by disposing of the surplus water with which it is incumbered. And there are other lands that are not known as marsh lands the value of which would be increased far more than the cost of the work by some plan of drainage.

The series of articles in our Agricultural Department from the pen of Prof. Carpenter of the Agricultural College should be read by every farmer.

This matter of land drainage is of immense importance, and really but little understood by the large class who are known as our best farmers. We are in the infancy of an education on this subject, and we are very glad to be able to present to the readers of the VISITOR so much relating to the subject, from one who has given the matter so much attention.

The Grange can engage in no better work than discussing the subject of food adulterations. It is due to our dairy-men and farmers that their interests be protected, if not by legislation, then by educating public sentiment. Dairy farmers in large numbers have been driven out of the business in New York, because of the enormous sale annually of 40,000,000 pounds of spurious butter, in consequence of which property in the rural districts is depreciating in value, but the evil effects do not end with the loss of business and capital. It must be apparent to every thinking mind what the outcome of all food adulterations must be. Sisters of the Grange, this subject comes home to you in all its aspects. Let us have a free interchange of thought on eating and we may find the root of many evils in our indiscriminate use of prepared articles of consumption.

I. W. McKeever having remarked that the government of the United States is a partner in the liquor business, the Michigan Trade Journal, which is devoted to the liquor interest of the northwest, adds: "Yes. A sort of a silent partner. The liquor dealers furnish all the money and do all the work and the government gets most of the profits—in the neighborhood of a hundred million a year." This is one way of putting it. Another way would be to say that the liquor drinkers ultimately furnish all the money, the paid policemen do the considerable work in arresting drunkards and drink-craved criminals, the liquor sellers get rich on the profits and the taxpayers bear extra burdens for the maintenance of poor commissions, pauper houses, prisons, asylums.—Detroit Times.

Communications.

"Noted for Fidelity."

Fidelity is faithfulness, careful and exact observance of duty. Noted for fidelity applies to any who adheres strictly to their obligations, or to the cause they have espoused. An individual who subscribes to certain doctrines or rules, and afterwards denies his belief in such is not loyal, and lacks fidelity. It is true he may have become convinced of error, or changed his views; that is the privilege of all, and is consistent with integrity of purpose. But fidelity and integrity need not conflict. That person who is faithful to his party, cause, sect, or Order, will not prove disloyal, just because a rule, law, or doctrine has become distasteful. If he cannot bring about a change in the legitimate way, he will submit to the "powers that be," and the powers are not always the majority of our individual body.

An organization may be entirely independent of other grades or divisions, for instance, a farmers' club might exist, make its own laws, or have none defined, be governed by the expressed wish of the major party, so long as they were pleased to do so. Such an organization might live a day, a year, or years, more or less, and its life or death need not be known outside its immediate circle.

But an organized body made up of grades, or departments, is not usually governed in this primitive way. Our Grange Order is the outgrowth of a once primitive plan, that did not die and its grades are dependent upon each other. Its constitution and by-laws cannot be changed, except by a two-thirds vote of all its members present at a regular meeting after due notice at a previous regular meeting. In the higher grades every change must be ratified by those below, and the lower grades must conform to the higher.

The primary or foundation grade of this Order is the Subordinate Grange—or Granges, as their plurality indicates. Without a sufficient number of these our Pomona Granges, County and State would crumble and drop out of existence. When Pomona sinks, Flora's support is gone, and she too withers and fades out. Then Ceres bows her head and dies; and the whole structure sinks into oblivion.

Faithful adherence to the plan of this structure is necessary to a complete whole. "The head cannot say to the foot, I have no need of thee," and the foot cannot advance without the head directs.

The foundation must be kept pure and healthy. No passing discords should cause a fracture here and there. Let fraternal love keep the ground work at least well cemented. Give the enemy no chance to advise a departure from our established rules. We must needs be very careful about this. Attacks will not be made upon our best defenses, but upon the weakest, and probably where we least expect them. An adversary who comes in the form of an open enemy, is not to be feared; but the one who insidiously creeps in through the same gate that we came through, and advises this change, that and the other, which if made would so transform us, that we should not know whether we were in the Grange or out of it, thereby weakening and tending to injure the base of our structure, is the foe most to be feared.

The strength of our Order is not so much dependent upon numbers as upon true workers. That Grange with twenty-five faithful members, who have no other thought but to keep their obligations and show their allegiance whenever and wherever called upon, is much stronger than the Grange of twice that number if the added half are untrue to their obligations, and advise a suspension of rules.

The Constitution requires of its members ten cents per month. By the payment of this small sum a member is entitled to all the privileges, and can get entrance into all working departments of our Order anywhere.

One-fifth of this is due to our State Grange, through whom come our representative privileges; and the remainder suffices—in most cases—to pay all incidental expenses necessary for regular meetings. But small as this sum is, and necessary for real Grange comfort, we find those in our very midst who propose a reduction of dues. A brother in the National Grange, requested as a favor to matrons(?) that they retain full membership at five cents per month.

But Flora's court quietly refused. Similar petitions have been presented at Pomona's court, and responded to with the same dignified refusal. Each considering the prosperity of the subordinate as well as their higher grades. We should be thankful that our higher courts conceded nothing that would be to our detriment or unfavorable to our prosperity.

Our Subordinate Granges may agitate this question, not only to their own injury, but to the great disadvantage of the whole Order.

In a public meeting, not many months since, a brother said of his Grange, that "they required of their members but fifty cents per year, and were getting along finely." Not long

after in consulting a list of Granges entitled to representation in the State, I did not find that of our good brother, but it loomed up soon after in the delinquent list. This may not have happened through lack of funds; but the same spirit that caused a violation of one rule, could very easily neglect another.

We ought always to have something in our treasury, and by good husbandry we can. It is our prerogative to draw at any regular meeting, for our needs as a Grange, or for charitable purposes; and every paying member has a voice in this. But says one, "If our treasury be empty, we will contribute in all cases of necessity." Very well. Have you a fund for that purpose? If so deposit the legitimate dues for safe keeping in your Grange treasury. If you cannot afford the full amount of dues, do not talk of charity to any cause. Our constitution and by-laws were made for the general good of the Order. Better not suspend them. If they don't suit, why did you subscribe to them? They are open to all outside the gates as well as inside—are not a part of the unwritten work, are not held under seal. If you have become dissatisfied, please suspend yourself or withdraw. We want loyal members, true Patrons, "noted for fidelity."

Increase of numbers is not always increase of strength. Strength depends upon the bond of union. "United we stand, divided we fall," is just as true to-day as ever.

Don't imagine a downfall predicted. Ah no! Our principles are too true. There are yet many faithful Patrons, enough to save our noble superstructure, even from basest pinnacle. But our main dependence rests with the Subordinate Granges. We hope to see them shine as polished stones, in the corners, and along the lines, one unbroken chain of solid fraternity—linked together by the ties of love, zeal and faithfulness to our Order—each and all noted for fidelity.

Mrs. S. A. PERRIN. Pittsford, April, 1884. [Read at the May meeting of the Hillsdale Pomona Grange.]

Address of Welcome.

READ AT THE JUNE MEETING OF THE HILLSDALE POMONA GRANGE BY EMMA SHEPARD.

Worthy Master and Patrons of Husbandry of Hillsdale Pomona Grange, and others who have accepted our invitation.

As a representative of Allen Grange I bid you welcome. Not to the commodious hall we hoped to have when last you met with us, but to the old one that is unchanged, as is also our friendship. Still our sheds show that we are prospering, and the records, that we are always in attendance have been laid on beds of sickness, but the Reaper Death has cut none down. Cupid has been shooting his arrows among our young people, and ten have fallen victims to his certain aim within the past year. Some he has taken outside, and some have been brought in, and others who for a while had left us, have returned, and many new ones have been added. And to-day we welcome you as the representatives of the Subordinate Granges of our county coming as a body to bring us glad tidings of your prosperity and usefulness. For can any one Patron who has worked for its good say it is a failure? Do we not feel our ambition stimulated to unusual effort on occasions like this? Do we not feel proud of a well selected recitation? When we read interesting articles in the paper, we expect they are from the pen of those who make a business of writing. But when we read in our VISITOR the earnest words, not alone on agriculture, but on the education of our children, and cultivation in our homes, and know they were written by our Brothers and Sisters, Patrons, have we not reason to be proud of our success? Still there is room for improvement, we must think more, and read more, and compare our experience with the success and failures of others; and where can we meet so readily for this as at the Grange?

There as a gala day we have our Pomona, and gather in from a larger field than could assemble at our semi-monthly meetings. And we welcome you to-day as members of one family met for a reunion. Who can calculate the benefit of it socially? Happy voices singing together, and smiling faces, with the ready shaking of hands, tell how well the cares of life are laid aside, and how thoroughly they enjoy the hour till the good Master calls to business.

And now Brother and Sister Patrons with all our success and prosperity, let us not forget the precepts of our Order, let us add dignity to labor, and deal honestly and justly with our fellow men having charity for those who think we are combined against them, but with fidelity guarding against every encroachment on our rights. And again, let me say, we bid you welcome, and we hope in the years to come you will be permitted to meet many times with the Allen Grange and enjoy her hospitality.

THE California farmers have at last won a judicial victory over the hydraulic miners who have ruined so many fertile valleys. As agriculture must soon be almost the state's only reliance, this is cheering.

Good Health.

There is no question of such vital importance to every human being on the earth as good health. Without good health mankind are miserable beings, no matter how wealthy, or how exalted their position, they can not be happy or enjoy life, unless they are blessed with good health. It is therefore of greater importance than all other earthly blessings.

The following are some of many rules, that if observed, will do a good deal towards promoting good health. Under all circumstances, breath good pure air. Nature demands this; pure blood can not be manufactured in the system unless pure air is inhaled. Every sleeping apartment should have plenty of pure air. From doors or windows there should be an opening sufficient for the admission of pure air. The practise of closing the door of a sleeping room and a small one at that, and not allowing air to pass in at the window, but breathing the air over several times is very injurious to health.

The entire body should occasionally be bathed. The skin should be kept clean. A considerable portion of what we eat and drink passes out through the pores of the skin in the form of insensible perspiration. This perspiration adheres to the skin forming in the course of time a sort of a paste or gum, which has a tendency to close the pores of the skin, and thus preventing the free egress of the waste matter or perspiration. Occasional washing of the body removes the waste matter which has adhered to the skin. Eat enough, but don't eat too much. More people suffer in the country from eating too much than from not eating enough. Pure water is without doubt the healthiest of all drinks.

Plenty of sleep and rest is necessary to good health. Keep the head cool, and the feet warm, is an old adage. It is good wise advice.

A certain amount of exercise and labor is necessary to good health, but when we labor to exhaustion and prostration we injure our health.

A man's power of increasing happiness depends both directly and indirectly on his fitness for the occupations of his life. Directly, because if unfit, whether through ill health or inaptitude, he works with pain instead of pleasure, and because he gives less satisfaction or causes actual annoyance to those for whom his occupations, whatsoever they may be, are pursued. Indirectly, because as a result of work pursued under such conditions he suffers in temper and quality as a member of the body socially. Hence all such care of self as is shown by attention to bodily health by the careful culture of personal good qualities, by just apportionment of time to personal requirements, and so forth, may be regarded as in the nature of duty. In such degree as pleasure, recreation, change of scene, quiet and the like, are necessary for the maintenance or improvement of the health, the care to secure these, so far from being held to be a concession to self, should be esteemed a most important point in 'the whole duty of man'.

Perpetual Motion.

You all probably know the meaning of "perpetual motion." Perpetual is that which is never ceasing, and motion is the act of changing place. Therefore, perpetual motion is that which has the power within itself to keep itself a going. Perpetual motion has been a great study among men for many years. It has been said that no one could invent perpetual motion. A great many men have spent a lifetime trying to invent it, lived a life of poverty, and at last gave it up in despair.

A German once invented a machine in Germany, which probably came the nearest to "perpetual motion" of any invention yet except one, which I will now tell you about: In the year 1867, two gentlemen who lived at Washington, D. C., by the name of O. H. Kelly, and William Saunders invented a perpetual motion which proves to be genuine. It was not like all other so-called perpetual machines, it requires no winding up. It has been running for the past 17 years, and it has never run down, and probably never will as long as our race continues. The name they gave this machine was Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry. This perpetual machine that they called the Grange, after they once got its great wheels in motion has never stopped; it kept on going, and like "time and tide," it waited for no man. They attached this machine to a few monopolies, and its power was so great that it could not be stopped by them, and they had to be ground down; just look at its great yard arms stretching forth in every direction, reaching from New York to Ohio, from Ohio to South Carolina, to California, thence back to Michigan, in fact it reaches over every State in the Union, and its wondrous works can even be seen in Canada. Does not all this go to show that this great machine was constructed on so popular a basis that it never will wear out? This perpetual machine is not like all others, the longer it runs the stronger it gets, others get weak after

they run awhile, and the first you know, their main spring busts, and they fall to pieces. So let us all keep our shoulder to the wheels of the everlasting perpetual Grange machine, and keep its motion increasing.

O. F. PLOWMAN.

Our Schools.

Much has been said in the past issues of the VISITOR concerning our common schools. Our present system, the studies, the teacher, the wages all seem to call for criticism. Now whether or not these all need to be criticised we will not affirm, but that there is a widespread dissatisfaction with our schools there seems to be no doubt.

The cry is raised for cheap teachers, and complaint is made against the present examining system, that knowledge such as is required to pass is not a test of fitness to teach. True, but can a better test be suggested? Not every person who has this knowledge can teach, but every person who can teach can have this knowledge. Should the person who either has not the energy or the ability to learn enough to pass these examinations be given a position where both energy and ability are required?

A stock breeder would not put the training of a valuable horse in the hands of a man because he was cheap, but too often we do not hesitate to put the training of our boys and girls at a period when they are receiving lessons that will last them their life in the hands of an incompetent teacher provided he may be obtained cheaply. Can we expect to get a good teacher for \$3 a week? And one teacher the writer heard of, teaches for \$2 per week and boards herself!

It is probable our system is not the best. The best system would force every examiner, every officer, every teacher to do his duty, but as human nature is, no system can secure these results unless snugly pressed down by a strong and vigilant public interest.

Our system may be poor, but it can do better work than the best system which has not a wide awake public behind it. What is needed is the active interest of every one in the district, an interest that will make the teacher know that you expect good work from him, and assure him that he will have your hearty support in all things pertaining to the welfare of the school. Don't bind his hands, and destroy his influence by criticising him before his scholars. Don't criticise him at all if you can avoid it; certainly not without seeing the school yourself. If your criticism does not help the school, it will certainly weaken it. Besides, the teacher may know his business better than you do. Every good teacher has his peculiar methods that cannot be interfered with, without detriment to the school. He does not need your criticism as much as your support. We may not all be able to criticise intelligently, but one thing we all can do, every father, every mother ought to do—visit the school at least once each term.

Of course it takes some time, but as a matter of business, we ought to see that our money is wisely expended. We shall be repaid for our interest by better work and better results. If the teacher is a good one he will be glad to see you and show you what he is doing, and your interest will spur up the lazy and incompetent.

Correspondence.

Iowa Correspondence.

Bro. Cobb:—We have just returned from a Grange Picnic and perhaps it may interest the readers of the VISITOR to hear from such a meeting in Iowa. The members of Algona Grange all read the VISITOR, and of course read of the successful efforts some of the Michigan Granges make to interest the children. This acting as a spur, led our members at their last meeting to consider what we could do in that line for our little ones. What shall we do? Was the first question. A picnic was suggested, but some member started the objection, that, (much to our discredit) we did not have children enough to furnish a respectable picnic, but it was thought we might borrow some for the occasion and so a picnic was decided on. Sister Blanchard offered the use of the grounds, and Sister Schryver, Blanchard, and Barstow, were appointed a committee to have the whole charge of the meeting. That they did credit to the Grange, and to themselves by their management, will be attested by all who were in attendance.

The day was a fine one, and driving to the grounds was in itself a pleasure. Did you ever reflect, Brother Cobb, that of all men Grangers ought to be the best Christians? No class of men are so constantly brought into contact with the handiwork of the great Father. And the cultivator's business leads (almost compels) "confidence in God." No person with a soul can ride over our beautiful plains on a day and look out over the vast expanse of green, dotted here and there

with farms and groves, and the happy homes of farmers, without a feeling of thankfulness for His rich gifts. And no person who has a soul and patriotism, and some of the Old Adam in him, when he looks out on such scenes, and reflects that millions of acres, of such country is being gobbled up by soul-less corporations, and lordly alien purchasers, who will, if not checked, make an Ireland in the heart of America, must have a vast supply of "restraining grace" if he does not think and say things not taught in theological schools. Twenty years ago this whole country was a treeless plain, but now there is a fine grove on almost every farm. Trees planted just where they are needed for protection or shade, and cultivated and cared for.

You Michiganders can but have a faint idea of the beauty of our artificial groves, and the splendid places they afford for picnics. Bro. Blanchard's grove is one of the best among the good. The meeting was held just in front of his fine residence, and the green sword, the shade from his magnificent cottonwoods, maples and evergreens, and the free circulation of air made it just the place for such a gathering. On reaching the grounds, and expecting to see a little clump of fifty or sixty, you may judge of our surprise when we found hundreds already there, and more coming. The crowd was largely made up of children. Some one said at our Grange meeting that all that was necessary to make children happy, was to get them together and turn them loose, and here they were turned loose by the scores. Such a merry, happy lot of manly boys, and pretty girls, it does one good to see. Swings, croquet sets, and general romps, were the order.

Then followed the inevitable dinner, such a one as Grange women know how to prepare. (I suppose you have been there and know how it is yourself.) But it was better to see the good order, and decorum of the crowds at the table than the dinner itself.

All ate as though they meant business and had good appetites, but there was none of that pushing, grabbing, hogishness, so often displayed at public tables. One of the pleasant incidents of the dinner, was to see our good Sisters among the crowd of little men and maidens, and finding good places for them at the table, and see that they were well supplied. When the fragments were taken up if twelve baskets held them, why they were large baskets, that's certain.

After dinner we were favored by the young ladies and gentlemen with some excellent music, both vocal and instrumental. The Grange is under great obligations to the young ladies, teachers, and others who contributed so much toward making the meeting a success. Then following songs, declamations, and dialogues by the little ones, who did themselves and teachers a great credit. Rev. Robinson being present, was called on to address the children, to which he responded in a few well chosen and appropriate remarks. Rev. Robinson is a stranger here but judging from his speech must be a Patron at heart. His remarks closed the exercises, and a threatened shower rather hastily dispersed the crowd.

Thus ended the meeting of farmers, and farmers wives, and their children, where there was as much pleasure socially, and good feeling manifested, as it was possible to crowd into the hours, or a ever our good fortune to see. Everybody was happy, even the babies forgot to cry, and yet I suppose those who eat bread by the sweat of the farmers brow, will say, "They had better been at home hoeing the corn, or 'then they went home to feed the pigs." God pity such envious souls! Tally one for Algona Grange.

A MEMBER.

Montcalm Grange.

There is a Grange in which I take special delight; and which I should like to have your readers know is existing; I speak of Montcalm Grange, No 318, of which I have the honor of being Worthy Secretary for the present year. We hold our meetings regularly, every two weeks. Bro. J. B. Moon, our Worthy Master, is a man of excellent executive ability and tact. He conducts the meetings with great charity and fairness for both officers and members. A Christian spirit prevails. We feel that each meeting is a way-mark of progress.

The officers and members are prompt in attendance upon their duties, performing the same. Bro. F. C. Snyder, the Worthy Lecturer is a young man of more than ordinary ability, and displays great wisdom, and good judgment in making up his programs, which he conducts with energy, and that enthusiasm which inspires the members to heartily cooperate in carrying them out. Since January 1st, 1884, there has been an increase of membership of 30, making now 92 in good standing.

Our Pomona meetings are seasons of sociability and improvement. We know of no other meetings that can compare with the moral benefits of the meetings of our O. order.

I wonder that there are any left out of our Granges, who are eligible to membership.

Farmers and their wives and daughters should find a home in the Grange nearest their residence immediately, because as the weeks come and go, they are now losing inestimable privileges themselves, and depriving their communities of the blessings conferred through the Grange.

Yours Fraternaly,
MRS. J. W. BELKNAP,
Worthy Sec.
Montcalm Grange, No. 318.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Alton Grange.

Bro. Cobb:—As I have seen nothing from this Grange in sometime, I thought perhaps it would not be out of place for me to write a few words to the VISITOR to say that Alton Grange, No. 634, is still active. We have been holding our meetings every week until a short time ago we changed the time to once in two weeks during the summer. We have held two meetings in such a manner as to allow the members to invite some of their friends and members of their families, not members of the Order, to come into our meetings and join in our literary exercises. It is hoped to interest some sufficiently to soon number them among our brothers and sisters. Our literary exercises consist of select readings, recitations, questions on different subjects from the query box, voluntary remarks by the members and music. We have one of the Cornish organs, bought last August, and like it well. We have good, lively meetings and though our numbers are few, each one seems to be in earnest and deeply interested in the work of the Grange. There are several copies of the VISITOR taken and a goodly share of the pieces read in our meetings are from that valuable paper. Our next meeting will be held June 6th in the evening, members of other Granges are invited to visit us and give us a few encouraging words. Hoping always to see the Grange prosper, I remain fraternaly,
MRS. Z. HEATH COVERT.
Sec.

Otsego Grange, No. 364, entertained the county council of Patrons, June 3, and found much pleasure in it, and pride from the praises for our hospitality. We had some visitors from Barry county and Washtenaw county, that aided us and said they had been paid for their coming. The county council differs from the Pomona Grange in being less exclusive at the doors and less formal and ritualistic within doors. They thus gain time in which to do the real work of Patrons. The "protection tariff" was discussed and showed that Patrons don't agree to vote together, but it will teach them that this is not an issue between parties this year. It will lead them to ask what is the issue between the two leading parties and hunting for the difference, they will learn that there is not much sacrifice to be made in voting for men rather than for platforms. I believe that the independent vote is soon to found numerously among the Patrons and that they will be an honorable product of Grange work. Crops are looking finely; some where corn has had to be replanted.

M. CHASE,

Otsego, June 5, 1884.

Bro. Cobb: You have not told us by how many your subscription list was increased through the efforts of workers in the cause on town meeting day. Am I right in surmising that it was not what you had expected hence silence?

Are our people so overworked striving to coax a bare living out of mother earth, that no time is left for doing a little for the public good, or, as I heard a young man say recently, "Does farming tend to make men and women selfish, stingy, dishonest, and ill tempered?" He says, "To make farming pay, a man must work hard in wet and cold, heat and dust, a good many days in a week, and a good many weeks in a year, not only himself, but his wife and children and be economical in time, living, spending, everything but strength. As long as we let lawyers and middle men, false protectionists, have the lions share of our earnings he is about right there."

Bro. Cobb:—Groveland Grange had an excellent time on the 24th of May, our 10th anniversary. Brother John Holbrook and also Bro. T. E. Herrington, of Four Towns Grange, gave us lectures to a good full hall. I think it will do us good. We had plenty to eat, plenty of fun and everything in good Grange order. We are having a cold, dry time, crops are at a stand still, or going back. Wheat will be about 30 or 40 per cent of average crop. Hay about 75 per cent. Corn is having a bad time of it: first bad seed, then what came up the crops, cutworms, dry weather and frost of morning of May 29th, "fixed it." By the way, that frost has done a great deal of damage to the fruit men in this section. Apples at present prospect are about all used up, not three-fourths of the cherries are left, strawberries and grapes all gone. But "it is all for the best" they say.
June 2, '84.

W. CAMPBELL.

Granger Politics.

"There are two things" said Socrates, which the magistrates of Athens, will be careful to keep out of our city opulence and poverty; opulence because it engenders effeminacy; poverty because it produces baseness; both because they lead to revolution." In my humble opinion Socrates told a noble truth, and we, in our time, are planting the seed of revolution when we elect such men as Allison and Payne to make our laws. Now you say you want readers, not only Grangers but politicians to read the VISITOR. There is a prejudice with the farmers against the Grange and the GRANGE VISITOR. It makes no difference whether they are right or wrong in their opinion, it still has an abiding influence with them. We, as Grangers, should govern ourselves accordingly, show the farmers and laboring men, that we are not tailing up the Republican or Democrat party. That we are made of the same material that make reformers; that we realize that the evils we now have to endure, come from bad laws, and that we propose to repeal them and substitute good ones in their place. If by so doing we should demolish both the old political parties when they see that we are in dead earnest they will want to read the GRANGE VISITOR. I could fill one number of the VISITOR with suggestions of what we learn by having this independent page in our Grange paper. But I wait, Mr. Editor, to see if it meets with your approval.

GEO. A. PETERS.

Farmers grow the low priced wool this year, ranging from 18 to 26 cents per pound. Weather favorable for wheat, oats, and grass which are doing well. Wheat in blossom, it ought to be in milk at this time. The hay crop as much below last year, but the quality will be much better. The stand of corn is good, only a few had to replant. Seed corn was saved with care last year as it always should be. Corn grown in other states does not do well here. A larger average of potatoes than usual have been planted, and they look well, but the latest bugs are on hand (or rather on the vines), and they will bear watching. Garden products are coming forward rapidly. Strawberries and green peas are now in order. What is better, we have the leafless currant this year, and how nice they are to gather! There will be all kinds of small fruits in abundance. No peaches in this vicinity, but a large crop of apples is expected. What killed the clover? Many fields which produced large crops last year, are bare of it now. It did not leave out or smother. What killed it, will some one 'who knows inform us? Wonder if it didn't turn to timothy or sorrel. The crop of politicians is fully up to the average. The only danger of a failure of this crop is by the heaving out powers by the independent voters, such voters are multiplying rapidly; in fact, "the woods are full of them." Now we have the "Plumed knight" "Spoon Butler," and shall have Tilden with his "barr'l". Take your choice of candidates for the Presidency.

D. W.

Let farmers learn to do business in a business way, and not trust to the honesty of those you deal with. If you pay a man money on a note or mortgage, always take a receipt for the same. It is not enough that you see it endorsed on your paper—that paper is not in your hands, and the one that holds it is not obliged to show it. Be prompt and punctual in all your dealings, and you will never fail for want of credit. Be on hand always at the opening of the Grange with some good suggestion for the good of the Order. Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well. I knew a farmer once who had 100 apple trees to set out, and he hired a man, and set him to work in the morning, and at noon he asked the hired man how many trees he had set out and he said, five. The farmer told him he did not want him any longer, and hired another man who set out the remaining 75 trees before night, but the farmer said, in five years from that time, the five trees set out in the forenoon were worth more than the 75 set out in the afternoon.

CORTLAND HILL.

We are much pleased with our postal jottings. We get many valuable hints as well as sharp hits. In our vicinity we are not in the habit of making a great parade for company as some do, to see who can excel in having the greatest variety for display on our tables, we think one or two kinds of cake, and one of pie, with light biscuit, with sauce or pickles, yes, say butter and meat is a great plenty for one meal; but less pie and cake, and more vegetables and fruit would be more for health. We are more in favor of intellectual feasts, than for feasts to tempt the appetite, we should be temperate in eating as well as drinking. In the GRANGE VISITOR of May 15, our jottings are credited to Aunt Hattie; perhaps she would rather not be credited with our sayings, it was a mistake of course.

AUNT KATE.

The Morrison bill after a bitter fight has been killed. The Grange law in regard to patents passed. No time yet to fix that most necessary and important question, the manner of electing President and vice President, that we may be spared another electoral commission.

No time is considered whether we had not already paid Grant better for his services than the rest of our good defenders, but rush through a bill placing him on the retired list with \$13,500 a year. It took a long time to decide whether they had any authority to help 1000 houseless and homeless sufferers by the great fire in our State three years ago, but now no time to adjourn as long as there is a chance to pull some one down who is talked of for next President. No time to do good for the millions by saying to the great monopolies, "Stop thief!" No time to realize that a reaction may come.

C. M. B.

The advocacy by the VISITOR, of the right of farmers to share in the offices, coupled with independent voting by many republican farmers two years ago, seems to have had a good effect on political managers and party organs who have discovered the necessity of nominating a farmer for governor.

Therefore they have recently discovered the fact that farmer Luce is one of the best qualified and most competent men in the state for this important office. Now let the farmers notify the leaders in each congressional district that they have farmers among them who are as competent to represent the state in the next Congress as the average of the lawyers who have been elected for the past 25 years, and if they expect the farmers to vote the ticket, they must give them at least a fair proportion of the nominees. If we would have our rights respected we must assist and maintain our independence at the polls.

REFORMER.

"Why is it that, when the earth is renewing her youth and beauty in springtime, man should feel low-spirited and feeble, and go with bowed head to feast with pleasure on the lowly crocus? Whereas, on the contrary, in autumn, when Nature is dying for the winter, he feels strong and hopeful, holds his head erect, and walks with vigorous step, though the flaunting dahlias discourage him greatly. Should not man and Nature go together when this world was made for man?"

I imagine there is more science than poetry hinted at in the above paragraph; but will defer my opinion until you have given it a little thought.

Whether we have looked at it in this way or not, we are conscious of languor and utter listlessness on the brightest and freshest of June mornings, when every inspiration is offered by our door life to activity. And we remember, with self-imposed reproach, the vigor and energy we possessed on the frosty, chilly days of autumn or winter. Nature's "growing weather" does not always touch us with her spirit of enterprise.

G.

I have had a great deal of trouble with ground moles in my flower beds. They dug under a very promising hill of Eranthis Ravenna. I dug a trench around it and put in chloride of lime and covered it up, they have not disturbed it since. But the plant is not doing well. If any one can give a successful remedy for these pests it will be thankfully received. If any of the sisters have had the vexation with them in their flowerbeds that I have they have my sympathy at least.

A very successful remedy for the currant worm is coppers, dissolved at the rate of one tablespoonful to a quart of water, and sprinkled over the bush. It is cheap and effectual.

MRS. H. L. NORTUP.

Lawrence, No. 32.

Mr. Cobb:—We are receiving letters asking how to "fill the butter mold." Will you insert the following in the next VISITOR, and oblige many Patrons, as well as your "humble servant,"

LEVI WOOD.

Richland, June 10th.
"How to fill the butter mold." Shape a roll of butter for your butter mold, large enough to fill the mold, open the mold and put it in. Close up firmly. Cut off the ends smoothly. Cut a piece of cheese or butter cloth, the size of the roll of butter. After taking it out of the mold put it around the butter; leave it on, as in setting, it is nice to handle, and suits customers."

What is an antidote for cholera in chickens?
What is good to keep plant lice and bugs off cucumbers, squash and melon vines.
C. B. WARD.

Orland, Indiana.

The Grange moulds character. Its influence may be perceived clearly in many a neighborhood where it has brought refinement in place of uncouth character. This refining influence should be greatly extended, as it will be whenever farmers generally seek the advantages it offers. True workers in the Grange are unselfish laborers in a field where there is room for many more.—Husbandman.

Views of John T. Rich.

Hon. John T. Rich, before the Michigan Horticultural Society;

It is generally conceded that mixed farming, especially in Michigan, is more profitable than raising wheat, cattle, sheep, or any other single product of the soil. It has been discovered that more wheat can be raised on a farm for a term of years with stock or by the mixed system, than could be raised on the same farm where no other crop was raised. It is also generally conceded that quite as many animals can be kept when a portion of the land is devoted to wheat as when all is kept in grass. In the first instance the keeping of stock enriches the land to such an extent that while less acres are annually devoted to wheat the average annual production of the farm is increased while the profits cleared from the stock is clear gain. In the second should a farmer attempt to raise animals only and for this purpose keep all his land in grass, his meadows and pastures will soon fail to produce as large a quantity of grass when newly seeded, while the meadows will depreciate rapidly as to quality, so that a man following this system will find it necessary to reduce his stock. But should he sow a portion of wheat he will soon have newly seeded meadows and pastures producing so much better than before as to more than compensate for the loss of the use of the land devoted to wheat, and whatever profit may be derived from the wheat is so much clear gain. A certain number of cattle, sheep, horses and hogs can be raised at a comparatively small cost and yield a handsome profit, while if either are kept in too large numbers it not only reduces the profit, but may change it to absolute loss. Few would think of stocking their farm exclusively with cattle, for in attempting to do this he would come into direct competition with those who raise them under much more favorable conditions of climate and costs of lands than here. The same arguments will apply to sheep. Our Michigan farmers can most profitably raise a coat or two a year, and while they do not feel the burden much they will soon have a horse for market or to supply the farm. Yet no one would think of starting a horse ranch on our high priced Michigan lands. A few hogs can be grown from the sour milk and slops from the house with a little grain at a small cost, and will return a fair profit. Yet who would think of raising pork as an exclusive business and compete with the corn growing regions of the west. In mixed farming the season's products match and support each other, like wheels in gearing. And the raising of one makes it possible to raise one or more of the others at a reduced cost. In fact it increases the aggregate income of the farm and at the same time makes it more uniform and certain. Now if ordinary farm products can be raised more cheaply by raising a variety and at the same time increase the returns of the farm and make them more uniform and certain, why not go a little farther and devote some of our energies and land to the growing of fruit. While I have never practiced it yet I believe that two to five per cent, of the cultivated land set to an apple orchard with but few varieties of fruit and those of proven productiveness and value, with the same expenditure per acre as is given the remainder of the farm, will for a term of years produce as large returns as any use to which it can be put. Perhaps the orchard will not add materially in the production of other products, but a portion of the manure which accumulates on the farm can be used very profitably in enriching the orchard, and the receipts from sale of fruit will add one or more important items to the income of the farm. An orchard of bearing trees of apples of the best varieties is of lasting value, and as an investment will pay good interest, and is excelled in safety only by real estate. There is no doubt, when the taste of the owner is in that direction, that cherries, peaches, plums, and small fruits can also be made profitable as a part of mixed farming; also the raising of garden vegetables when the soil is suitable and the market sufficiently near. In support of the theory that mixed farming is most profitable, I have compared the products of Michigan, as a distinctively mixed farming state, with the others, upon the main articles which Michigan produces including orchard products.

In population Michigan ranks ninth, value of farm products sixth, value of live stock eighth, value of farm products seventh, as orchard products sixth, an average on value of farms, live stock, farm products and farm implements which indicates quite clearly what is being done, as well as the ability of the people to buy them; and in orchard products ranks Michigan as 6-7, while in population she ranks only ninth. In the production of some of the articles which go to make up the total of farm products Michigan ranks as follows: No. of sheep, including ranch sheep, fourth; amount of wool, not including that produced in ranches, tenth; No. of cattle, tenth; No. of horses, tenth; No. of swine, eighteenth; No. of acres of wheat, eighth; No. of bushels of wheat, fourth; No. of acres of corn, twentieth; No. of bushels of corn, thirtieth; No. of acres of oats, eleventh; No. of bushels of oats, ninth; No. of acres of barley, eighth; No. of acres of potatoes, third; No. of acres of hay, eleventh; No. of tons of hay, ninth; No. of pounds of butter made on farms, fifth.

The above statistics are taken from the United States census report of 1880, and convey an instructive idea of the fertility of our state as compared with others. The farming of Michigan as a state is the mixed system which generally includes more or less fruit, especially apples. With the single exception of potatoes Michigan ranks higher in the product than in the number of acres or acres occupied, thus showing conclusively that upon large areas the mixed farming shows much the best results, whether we take it for a long or short period, and especially is this true of the longer period, for the continued raising of a single product will finally impoverish any soil, while under a judicious system of mixed farming the soil not only maintains its fertility but it usually increases, and the crops become larger, more certain and less affected by unfavorable seasons. Then let us heed the lesson and not put our eggs all in one basket, nor eggs in every basket. In mixed farming like everything else, much depends upon the quality of the article produced. It costs just as much to raise an indifferent colt,

calves, lamb or pig as a good one, and usually more, while the returns are much less. It costs as much to raise an acre of poor wheat, corn, oats, potatoes as good, and when figured by the bushel very much more.

There is sometimes an over production of poor or even ordinary articles, but of really good ones never. While the one may be hardly saleable at any price, there is always a demand at a fair price for a first-class article, whether it be a horse, cow, sheep, pig, bushel of wheat, corn, oats, barley, a package of good fruit or a pound of butter, as Webster remarked, it was with over crowding the profession of law, "There is always room at the top."

ROAD MAKING.

The value of farms is so dependent upon the state of the roads to the market, that the matter of road building is of great importance to farmers, and an accurate knowledge of the most economical methods of road building should be possessed by the men who have the roads in charge.

The first thing to be thought of is what shall the road be made of. If gravel is to be obtained at accessible points the question of getting good roads is simply a matter of time.

The township of Paris at the last town meeting voted to secure gravel pits at available points by purchase for the use of the township. This is an excellent plan for any town having gravel. But there are several considerations to be thought of before the gravel is drawn upon. Our present system by which we have twenty, thirty and even forty overseers of highways in each town is not adapted to the use of township gravel beds. Nor is our plan of working out the tax an economical method of hauling gravel.

With the highways under one head, and the tax in money to be expended in the same way that our gravel road corporations use money, having the necessary gravel at hand, the leading highways of the various townships could be put in good shape in a very few years. The present law gives each town the privilege of accepting this method and it is a very short-sighted policy not to do so with alacrity.

There are a few points in road making to be thought as a preliminary to the pricing of the gravel. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* puts one as follows:

"In most soils it is a detriment to roads to use the surface soil in their construction. It would be better to scrape it off to be used to fill up hollows or if the country is level, it had better be used by the adjoining land-owners as a top-dressing on their lands. Almost any other use that can be made of it would be better than to have it on the road to form mud with every shower. In grading a road, and after it has been graded to the desired convex form, the bed should be thoroughly plowed a number of times in order to thoroughly mix the material and have it settle evenly. This is an important feature, though seldom practised."

It is far better to have a narrow strip of good road than a wide road poorly made; and it is of the greatest importance to maintain the road-bed in a very rounded form so that all falling water may at once escape from it. Economy in repairs demands that quite often the road should be scraped, throwing the gravel to the center.

THE RIGHTS OF PEDESTRIANS.

The comfort of people going on foot seems to be lost sight of in road making generally. But there is nothing that we can do in the country that will more greatly tend to promote pleasant, social relations, than a good dry foot path along the road side. It need not be made expensively. Oftentimes a line of gravel over the wet places, or a layer of tan bark or coal ashes, will be all that is necessary for the comfort of pedestrians.

It is a great discomfort, especially for ladies, to be compelled to "walk the fence" for rods in passing to the house of a neighbor after a shower; and school children often sit all day long with wet feet because their parents have never thought to make a comfortable pathway to the school house. This may seem to many of small account, but let anyone visit a neighborhood where this matter has been well looked after, as it often has, and the argument of facts is overpowering.

TREES IN THE HIGHWAY.

It is not too late even now to plant trees along the highway, and we wish those farmers who have objected to the expenditure of money in this way because of its supposed injury to the road bed, would just be honest about it and admit that upon any soil trees sixty feet apart, set according to the provisions of the tree planting act, will not in the least injure the road, but will be an added attraction to the highways and the farms adjoining.

"How much will you take for that five acres in the corner" said a gentleman to us the other day.

"It is not for sale. Why don't you buy that five acre lot on the hill, which is offered at a reasonable price?"

"I am going along in years and want a place about which trees are already grown; and those elms, oaks and cherries on the front of your five acres would add a hundred dollars per acre to its value for me."

"I know the hill place is bare of trees, but you could plant them and enjoy their development."

"Yes, I could do so, and a younger man ought to do so, and the man who owned that land ten years ago ought to have lived in a desert the rest of his life for cutting off the beautiful natural growth of trees in front of it. But I want a place with trees well grown by some one who knew how to do it, and I am willing to pay for it."

This conversation illustrates the actual value of tree planting, judiciously done along the highways. Why will not people see it? Particular avenues of walnut trees have acquired a world-wide reputation. If the present Michigan law concerning this matter were enforced for ten years, we would have the most beautiful roadsides in the world, and the motto of our state would have an added meaning.

Let any farmer look around in his vicinity, and he will find the most prosperous farmers are those who take most pains in keeping their fields and fence corners clear of weeds and their buildings painted and in good repair.

Tennessee has 300,000 dogs. At \$1 a month, for food alone is \$3,600,000 a year, not to speak of the damage they inflict upon the sheep industry.

Questions for Farmers' Clubs.

- The following list of topics and questions may serve as a help to committees who are making up their programme:
1. The apple orchard; have we too many trees?
 2. Can the bearing year of fruit trees be changed or controlled?
 3. What insect enemies has the farmer to contend with, and how can they best be overcome?
 4. The culture of pears for home use and market.
 5. Peaches and plums; cultivation and varieties; treatment of their diseases.
 6. Seeding land to grass; best time and method.
 7. Rotation of crops; what crops; what crops if any should not follow certain other crops.
 8. Our weed pests how shall we overcome them?
 9. Care and culture of house plants.
 10. Flower gardens; selection of varieties.
 11. The cultivation of outdoor grapes.
 12. The manurial value of cattle food.
 13. Commercial fertilizers; under what conditions may they be used with profit?
 14. Borrowing and lending tools and farm implements.
 15. Cultivation of the strawberry for home use and market; what varieties best adapted for marketing?
 16. The small fruit garden; what shall we plant in it, and how shall we cultivate it?
 17. Selecting and preserving field and garden seeds; how long will the different varieties be suitable for planting?
 18. The same laws; are they what the farmer needs?
 19. Agricultural experiment stations; are they needed by the public?
 20. Water supply for farms and villages.
 21. Farmers' Institutes; are they useful, and if so, how should they be conducted and supported?
 22. Should we produce our own sugar, and if so, from what sources?
 23. Root crops.
 24. The use of oxen on farms; should oxen be superseded by horse teams?
 25. How shall we entertain visitors at our homes?
 26. Mechanical helps for housekeepers; what are they, and are they sufficient?
 27. The selection and preparation of food.
 28. Swine breeding and feeding.
 29. The management of children.
 30. Indian corn; how to produce it economically.
 31. Lawns and walks; making and keeping in order.
 32. Public and farm roads; how should they be made and repaired?
 33. Poultry on the farm as a source of income; what breeds to keep.
 34. Butter making; what systems are best?
 35. Plowing and plows.
 36. Our buildings; best methods for warming and ventilating them.
 37. A farmer's or mechanic's life; which offers the more inviting prospect?
 38. What books shall we read, and how shall we read them?
 39. Planting shade and shelter trees; what varieties are most desirable—soils best adapted to varieties?
 40. Potatoes; their cultivation; cost of production; best varieties.
 41. How can we make farm life attractive to the young?
 42. Manures; making, saving, preserving and applying.—*Dirigo Rural.*

SELECTIONS.

The mission of the Grange is to subdue what is savage in human character, but its progress must necessarily be slow when members yield to impulse and go astray while judgment dictates plainly a wiser course.—*From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.*

Truth is as impossible to soil by outward touch as the sunbeam.

Farewell is a sad word, but if we only could contrive to say it to some of our bad habits, we would be much happier.

Any man that would do great things for God must be willing to suffer great things as well.—*T. F. Elder, D. D.*

It is better to fail in efforts to accomplish some good and worthy object in life, than to fail to make such efforts.

The Dorcesses are beloved in life, and lamented in death. Is there a better way to make ourselves valued, and to insure kindly and grateful remembrance, than by a life of loving sacrifice for others?

The Grange inculcates in its members love of the beautiful, and particularly enjoins upon members care and cultivation of flowers. Let this teaching be observed, and innumerable families will have more refinement, more real worth, and more gratification in life.—*From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.*

In a troubled state, we must do as foul weather upon a river, not think to cut directly through, for the boat may be filled with water; but rise and fall as the waves do, and give way as much as we conveniently can.

A Grange can not prosper when there are dissensions within its ranks, and yet there are too many cases where trifling causes lead to differences of opinion that terminate in hurtful disagreements and lasting ill-will.

Farmers owe it to themselves and families to plan work in such a way as to make room for recreation, for mental culture, and, particularly, for intelligent study of requirements in their multifarious business.

Leopold Schefer: But one thing on earth is better than the wife—that is the mother.

Enthusiasm is the glow of the soul.

It is not the poverty of life without, but of life within, that cramps and oppresses.

The family which cultivates assiduously love of the beautiful, will insensibly take on higher degrees of refinement. There are a thousand ways in which this cultivation may be had, but the simple and easy beginning may be found in flowers.

One learns after a while, that almost nothing is denied to well directed effort.—*[Merlin.]*

The grandest privilege of life here is to aim at the highest ideal, and to seek it with unvaried effort.

Character is worth all it costs, for it is enduring.

Everything that is to be avoided and dreaded which does not contribute to the perfection of character.

Let us beware of losing our enthusiasms. Let us ever glory in something, and strive to retain our admiration for all that would ennoble, and our interest in all that would enrich and beautify our life.—*[Phillip Brooks.]*

You may tame the wild beast; the conflagration of the American forest will cease when all the timber and the dry wood is consumed; but you can not arrest the progress of that cruel word which you uttered carelessly yesterday or this morning.—*[F. W. Robinson.]*

Sympathy added to warm piety and sweet communion with God is sure to reach the heart, no matter where it is witnessed.—*[Rev. A. Atwood.]*

It is not till we have passed through the furnace that we are made to know how much dross is in our composition.

It is well always to strain a point, if need be, to make immediate answers to letters, and this is particularly true in Grange correspondence where important interests are involved.

A Secretary who delays answers to letters on Grange affairs is manifestly unfit for the office to which he has been appointed. It is true, immediate attention can not always be given, but there are not many instances when opportunity to indite brief replies may not be found within a few hours, or at the most a day or two after inquiries are received.

One of the sayings of Goethe's mother was: I always seek out what is good in people; and leave what is bad to him who made mankind, and knows how to run off the angles.

The only thing I have any satisfaction in, as represents myself, is the consciousness I have that I love the truth, and, above all things, have desired to know it.—*[Horace Bushnell.]*

A large part of virtue consists in the power of good habits.—*Paley.*

Embrace wisdom and He shall be your defense.—*John Seymour, 1538.*

He who loves little, prays little. He who loves much, prays much.—*Austin.*

Learn to hear, and hear to learn.—*[Spurgeon.]*

Night brings out stars as sorrow shows us truth.

Benevolence is not in word and in tongue, but in deed and in truth.

Fear not the threats of the great, but rather the tears of the poor.

We often do more good by our sympathy than by our labors.—*[Cannon Farrar.]*

Believe me, every man has his secret sorrows, which the world knows not, and often times we call a man cold when he is only sad.—*[Longfellow.]*

Oh, how many a glorious record had the angels of me kept, Had I done instead of doubted—warred instead of wept.

There are those, that when you meet them, it is as when you go out on a June morning under a cloudless sky, with dewey fragrance breathing all around and bird-songs filling the air.—*[T. R. Miller.]*

The guides caution travellers at certain points on the Alps not to speak even in a whisper, lest the reverberations of their tones should start an avalanche from its perfect poise and send it crushing down. There are hearts so poised on the edge of despair that one dispiriting word will cast them down.—*[J. R. Miller.]*

Only a thought; but the work it wrought Could never by tongue or pen be taught, For it ran through a life like a thread of gold, And the life bore fruit a hundred fold. True fact is sanctified common sense.

Not in the clamor of the crowded street, Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng, But in ourselves, are triumph and defeat.

A letter just received from a friend says: "Oh, how farmers do miss the mark, in or out of the Grange, when they do not take papers wholly in their interest. Knowledge is said to be sorrow. If so, there must be some in every Grange supremely happy." Yes, to be sure, farmers do miss the mark when they refuse or neglect to avail of any and every means of improvement. In the next few months they will run wild with political excitement; they will carry torches, shout at mass-meetings, hurrah for the candidates, pay their money for political papers, and glorify stumped orators, and never stop to think that their highest interests are neglected. Not so of all, it is true, but the great majority of farmers are oblivious to means of improvement within easy reach, at cost so small as to be hardly worth considering. If they had true appreciation of this fact, knowledge of it would indeed be sorrow, because of opportunities lost. But they give the subject no thought, and plod along obedient instruments to execute the tasks of political masters. After election they can't find, if so disposed, upon the ecstasy that has carried them away from propriety, but it is doubtful if they will then regard their own best interests so fully as to seek information through agricultural journals, except a few farmers who are wise, and they are but a small minority.—*From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.*

Of all misleading delusions there is none more mischievous than the notion that popular suffrage and popular power are synonymous. Given the means of bribing multitudes, of intimidating others, of wrecking opponents coupled with actual possession of the Government, and adverse sentiment must be paralyzed. If the suffrage is to be our salvation, it must be applied sharply while there are still odds on the side of unbought and untortured manhood.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Utica Herald estimates that the new Capitol building at Albany will cost \$25,000,000 before it is completed.

Horticultural Department.

Paris Green Sprinkler.

Bro. Cobb:—I send you a description of a can that I have used for three years with the best of success for Paris greening potatoes. I have not applied but once during the season until last year when it was very rainy. This can or tank should be about 15 inches in height, 12 inches long and 6 inches wide (will hold about 14 quarts). The top should be perfectly tight except a 2 inch tube running down in the can 6 inches will prevent any water from slopping out. It should have a vent at the top just inside of the can (it needs no cover). The spout where the hose is attached to the can should have a faucet, thus preventing the water from running out when the can is being filled. The hose should be about 18 inches long with a small sprinkler in the end, say about 1 inch surface; it does not need to be larger as the sprinkling capacity can be regulated by the size of the holes in the sprinkler. By taking this can on the shoulder by the strap (can at the side) a person of ordinary energy can Paris green 10 or 12 acres per day by having the water handy. One teaspoonful of pure Paris green is enough if the weather is fair, if not one and one half should be used. The excellency of this can is that by having it so arranged that the water does not slop out, it can be constantly kept in motion by shaking, thus preventing the green from settling to the bottom. By walking between the rows, a person can readily apply to two rows at a time, and as fast as he wishes to walk. This can should be made of galvanized iron, the cost complete will be about \$2.50.

This is original with me (not patented) and is free to those who wish to use it. Respectfully,

C. F. PLUMB.

Waterford, Mich.

Two Vegetable Gardens.

I have in mind two farmers who lived side by side, yet who practised very different methods of gardening. One put all his small plants in beds about twenty feet long and six feet wide, sowing crosswise the beds in rows eight or nine inches apart. These beds were laid out with scrupulous exactness, were raised a few inches above the surrounding surface, and the seeds were sown by kneeling on a narrow board placed across the bed. A bed of the size mentioned contained from 150 to 180 feet of rows. The whole garden was laid out in a style in keeping with the beds. It was a little square enclosure, where a horse was never known except in the spring plowing. The corners were spaded up. This farmer whom we will designate as A, was known to have his garden in that same place for at least fifteen years.

Adjoining lived farmer B, who was known to be a fickle in regard to the location of his garden, for every two or three years he would remove to some new part of the farm. He selected a loamy and well subdued spot along one side of the field, perhaps along a cornfield or a potato patch. He sowed all his vegetables even his onions and radishes, twenty inches or more apart. He did all his cultivation by horse.

Passing from A's garden one sultry July day, I saw a boy endeavoring to weed a bed of onions. Nearly all the weeds had to be done with the fingers, and the bed was so narrow, and it was too wide to allow the boy to reach to the middle conveniently, and the spaces between the rows were so narrow, and the plants had grown so large that he could not easily stand in the rows. Moreover, such an undertaking would likely have marred the beauty of the bed. I found by inquiry that the onions were then being weeded the fourth time, and that still another operation would be needed. Each weeding "spoiled" a half a day.

Perhaps the boy put little spirit in his work; there is not commonly as much incentive to diligence in such an onion patch with a July sun beating on one's back in a sultry, tucked up garden as there is behind a horse in long rows and cooler soil. The boy declared that two days' work had already been spent upon the onion patch. Scarcely less had been spent upon other parcels of the garden of no greater area. Each individual cabbage and tomatoe plant made its appearance by a cylinder of sized paper to keep off cut-worms. The radishes were nearly always worthy, and the cabbages and turnips were lousy. Nearly every season the garden suffered from drought, and as for weeds, "Mr. B's garden was nowhere."

I soon after saw farmer B's garden. It was a marvel of thrift and tidiness. I learned that probably less than half a day had been spent on three rows of vegetables eight rods long. By comparing the two gardens it was plain that the drought, the weeds, and the numbers of insects in A's garden were due to his method of cultivation and to the repeated growing of the same variety of plants upon that one piece of ground. The products of these two gardens, I learned later in the season, were as dissimilar in size and quantities as their methods of treatment were unlike. In A's garden the soil was well high exhausted for gardening purposes, although manure was each year applied in abundance. Farmer B told me that he always had in his cellar an abundance of fresh vegetables, while farmer A complained that there was little use in trying to grow vegetables on the farm since it was cheaper to buy them.—*L. H. Burley Jr., in the American Cultivator.*

GARDENING is regularly and practically taught in more than 20,000 primary schools in France. Every school has its garden and teachers qualified not only to be good gardeners, but qualified to teach horticulture or they cannot pass examination.

The Early Richmond Cherry.

We have always regarded the early Richmond cherry as the most valuable of this fruit, it having a number of exceptional advantages. First, its early coming into bearing; second, its early ripening; third, its yielding a good crop almost unfaillingly—at least this has been the case with us; fourth its season being longer than nearly all others; fifth, it is the best of all for pies, puddings, and for canning or preserving; sixth, the comparatively little room taken up by the trees; seventh, the trees will grow soft in corners, borders, etc., where scarcely any other tree or thing would grow; eighth, the surety these advantages are enough to give it great prominence, and to commend it to every farm and garden. The only drawback is its being too acid to suit the palate of most persons, though when fully ripe it is rejected by very few. If we had but a single tree upon our premises, it would be the early Richmond; and if two or three they would still be the early Richmond.—*German-town Telegraph.*

A Brick Wall Cistern Filter.

I notice two articles of late in the *Farmers' Review* describing cisterns and filters, and with your permission I will give a description of my own cistern and filter, built three years ago, which gives perfect satisfaction.

My cistern is seven feet long, by six feet wide and seven feet deep, walled up with stone and mortar, and arched over, except the hole, which is sixteen by thirty two inches; wall six inches thick, cemented inside with water-lime two coats. My filter is a brick wall laid across the middle of cistern, giving two chambers about five feet square each; the bricks are laid and laid flat with water-lime. My conduits convey the water into one of the chambers and the pump draws from the opposite. The water filters through the brick (four inches) without any trouble and is clear and pure.

Bonns Prairie, Ill. H. P. TRIPP.

THE season for the currant worm is at hand, but it is no longer necessary to stand helpless and let this wretched strip the bushes of foliage. Powdered white hellebore, which can be bought in any drug store, stirred into water at the rate of one ounce to 3 gallons and sprinkled on the bushes will kill the worms without any injury to the fruit, or danger to any person eating it, even if ripe, when the hellebore is applied.

RESERVATIONS of forest lands are now generally found more valuable, acre for acre, than any of the wheat cleared and cultivated ground; better and masses of trees are absolutely necessary for health and protection. If on the fruitful fields of our beautiful State we do not wish to bring barrenness, sterility, and the terrors of recurring tempest and flood, the destruction of the Adirondack forests must be stopped now; in a few years, at the present rate of wanton waste, the injury will be irremediable.—*Christian Union.*

The best of the polled Angus cattle are but over two thirds the weight of the best shorthorns and Herefords. Besides, they have less abdominal cavity (a point not generally enough noted), thicker sides and flanks, and through the entire carcass a greater and better distribution of lean to fat. These peculiarities are due both to race and to feeding. They are likely to last some time at least, since the polled Angus cattle are remarkable for their almost inflexible adherence to one type.—*B. T. J. in Rural New Yorker.*

Few things in the progress of the civilized world are more astonishing than the increased consumption of wool. This is the best shown in the statistical account of the production, in the year 1830, was about 320,000,000 pounds weight, and in the year 1871 had raised to 1,925,750,000 pounds. In extraordinary aggregate produced \$58,750,000,000; South America, and Mexico, 274,000,000; United States, 175,000,000; Australia, 255,000,000; Africa, 96,000,000; balance, scattering.

Eggs seem to be getting higher and higher in price every year, although more and more people are going into their production. The rate of consumption of eggs is all the time increasing enormously, and evidently beyond the growth of production. The poultry business is annually becoming a bigger thing in this country, as well as in France, England, and elsewhere, and yet there is no probability of its being overdone.

A member of the Vermont State Board of Agriculture is authority for the statement that there are now over fifteen dairy-men in the State who are making an average of 300 pounds of butter per cow, annually, from their entire herds, while average for the country is probably not more than from 125 to 150 pounds. This shows that the fault lies with the dairy-men themselves, and not with the business they follow.

Some one has made the shrewd remark that, if the growing season appears too short to allow crops to fully mature on your farm, it will pay you to remember that you can really lengthen it several days by having your land thoroughly underdrained. This will not only place your soil in condition to work earlier, but will also make it warmer so that plants will grow more rapidly.

It is well after planting potatoes to drop a few cut pieces on the surface of the ground. This will attract the potato beetles, which may be destroyed. The beetle rarely eats the potato. It is attracted to it to deposit its eggs.

Nearly one-half the world's supply of peppermint, 60,000 pounds of oil is raised in Michigan.

There is land in the city of New York worth \$15,000,000 an acre.

New York city receives about 25,000 barrels of eggs per week.

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

Communications.

The County Grange.

To furnish opportunity for more enlarged intercourse, to secure wider co-operation and therefore strength to contend with those adverse circumstances which threaten the interests of agriculture, the Pomona Grange was instituted.

Its aim is to bring together and organize all the farmers of the county for promoting—not private ends, but the general good. No one can question that it furnishes a wider field of usefulness than the subordinate Grange.

On the side of the opposition there is power, against which united action alone can prevail. We can if we will, make the county Grange a power for good to the farming interest, and for the true interests of all other occupations.

It is to be remembered that the county Grange derives no income from subordinate Granges, and pays no dues to the State Grange. All its fund comes from the fees and dues of its own membership; all of which is used within the county—each member having a vote as to how it shall be appropriated.

The fees and dues are not so large as to be oppressive, but if all Patrons contributed, a large fund would be created. And there are many ways in which it could be used to aid subordinate Granges in their work.

When we set out in "search of light and knowledge" we must use all our opportunities to the best possible advantage.

That a county organization with ample means can do much towards the dissemination of light and knowledge, needs no proof. Essays on farm topics, discussion and experiences given in the Grange would be just as useful as though given in a Farmers Institute.

Possibilities of this nature should not be overlooked. The development of new industries and the best manner of conducting them are proper subjects for Grange consideration.

quiring careful thought and deliberate action.

It is true that in the way we have conducted the business of the county Grange, time is frequently wanting. Still, I think much time might be gained by systematic arrangement and attention to the rules for governing deliberative bodies.

Patrons, let us all gain in the work of "building up the walls—each working over against his own house," and when we can work to better advantage by all working together in one place, let no selfish considerations hinder us.

Simple Denial is Poor Proof.

Bro. Cobb.—The reply of Cortland Hill in Visitor in May 15th needs no answer so far as concerns those who keep posted as to late scientific facts.

Mr. Hill intimates that I have only repeated what Prof. Winchell has said, and that it is not new to him, and intimates that I had better use my own brains, etc.

I will now proceed to tell him some things that, according to his own statements, are new to him, and which will surely please him.

The reason why he did not find anything hard to solve in my article, was because he used the tactics of Robt. G. Ingersoll, who has no trouble in disposing of well-ascertained facts in science and history by flat denial.

He says: (italics mine) "We have no evidence that there is a spark of heat in the sun." In Simon Newcomb's astronomy, and he is at the head of the government observatory at Washington, and the getter-up of the Nautical Ephemeris, page 501, he says: "We all know" (except Mr. Hill), that the sun has been radiating heat into space during the whole course of his existence.

Even the heat from the stars is made sensible by the electro-multiplier. Professor Langley of Alleghany Observatory, not long ago measured the heat given off from different parts of the surface of the sun, and the results are given in a table of Newcomb's astronomy page 240; and he also says that the temperature of the sun is much greater than that obtainable in a laboratory furnace, and that "all observation, and all legitimate inference go to show that the sun is gaseous throughout his mass."

Prof. Young, the astronomer at Dartmouth College says: "Blasts of heated gas continually ascend, all over the sun's surface." M. Faye of the French Academy of Sciences, says that the mass of the sun is formed principally of metallic vapors.

Space will not permit me to give the proofs which have brought this positive knowledge to independent investigators all over the civilized world, but they are within reach of all who wish to ascertain. Very many more might be quoted; but enough. Those quoted are men who are spending their lives working on the sun, but all their proofs will be knocked into pie by the simple denial of Mr. Hill.

Tyndall says: "At each point at which the mechanical motion is destroyed or diminished, it is the sun's heat which is restored."

Newcomb says: "If we let the weight drop, the same amount of heat will be reproduced that was expended in raising the weight."

Mr. Hill says it is an error to hold that arrested motion produces heat, but that it is the momentum of the blow, and yet the elementary teachings of all natural philosophy read thus:

"The momentum of a body is its quantity of motion." See Avery's Natural Philosophy, page 29.

As to a resisting medium in space, I have to say, that, on the Encke comet, Encke and Olbers showed that at each revolution its period was shortened about two hours and a half, and they concluded that it did meet with resistance.

My statements as to the birth, growth, maturity, old age, and death of worlds, as shown on the sky, which Mr. Hill classes with a green cheese moon, are not the property of Prof. Winchell, neither did they originate with him; but are the property of very many patient, scientific investigators who have contributed their mite to the general fund, and have not only used their own brains, but they have not been ashamed to use the brains of others, and so, the accumulated experiences and observations of all have contributed to build up something definite as to this world and universe.

As to "science and philosophy" as I used them, nothing need be said, as everybody is within reach of a dictionary.

If Mr. Hill has anything more as to the above matters, his battle will be with the authorities cited, and not with me. As the graduating classes at Kalamazoo High School, at Michigan Seminary, and at Kalamazoo College have more than once had reason to know that I have the tools to back what I say as to that progression as shown on the sky, I will invite Mr. Hill to visit me on section 7, Kalamazoo, some pleasant time next winter, during the moon's first or last quarter and I will show him some things that do not seem to be dreamed of in his philosophy." Wm. Strong.

Co-Operation.

[Read before Windsor Grange, by W. A. Jones.]

"In union there is strength." From the earliest times it has been the custom among the tribes of mankind in times of danger and distress, to combine, as a means of increasing their strength and power of resistance.

United effort has carried on and perfected, the great changes and reforms that are recorded in history. It was only by the solid co-operation of the northern states that the union was preserved in the great struggle with secession. Napoleon was conquered only after all the other European powers had combined, and sent their armies into the field against him.

When the workmen of England were ground down and oppressed by their employers, co-operation was held up as the only means of lessening the evil. The first place where this plan came into operation, was Rockdale, in England, in 1842. Twenty weavers united in furnishing a company for the transaction of business.

But cooperation not only applies to our financial affairs, but should be found in our society, in school, in the Grange, and at our homes.

Society, and co-operation in it, is necessary to the perfect development of man. How could a person living in solitude remove from all association with his fellow men, attain to an elevation equal to that which the social system is designed to give him? In such an isolated state some of the higher faculties of one's nature must be partially, if not entirely, inactive.

It has always been the tendency of man, consciously, or unconsciously, to work for the good of society. As men's views become broader, they are coming to understand that there is no climate, or soil, on whose productions they do not have to depend; no country in whose prosperity they are not interested.

In our schools we need this co-operative power. How do you suppose this unsurpassed system of schools, which Michigan people enjoy has been reached? Simply by a co-operation of the authorities in charge. Teacher's associations, county institutes, and State institutes afford an opportunity for changing ideas regarding the needs and wants of our schools, and the proper remedies are applied.

to town, and adjoining ones. The result is always this. If the officers and patrons of a district live harmoniously, and work together for the good of the school; good teacher are hired, the scholars are interested, and great benefits are derived; but if on the other hand the officers and inhabitants are by the ears, lawing and quarreling, the scholars are sure to get one another by the ears, or perhaps by the hair, and the result of such a school is anything but satisfactory.

In our Grange, I am pleased to say there is a large degree of co-operation. Our large membership, good buildings, co-operative store, well attended meetings, and a general good feeling, are proofs of the result of co-operation.

But in listening to the reports of the several Granges in the district, at Pomona meetings, I was led to believe it was not generally the case. Some might say, "it is our good luck." But I ask what is good luck? From the earliest times the idea has been prevalent, that luck is a chief element of success.

We read of persons "born to good luck," "following a lucky star," etc. What seems to be more reasonable is that good luck comes to us, not by chance; but is the result of a good aim, a thorough preparation, good judgment and industrious habits. So with our Grange.

I believe that our present prosperity has come to us not by chance, but by our own personal efforts, exertions, and hearty co-operation.

This co-operation should begin in our homes. We should leave selfishness out, and as was hinted at our last meeting, we should be practical and not theoretical followers of this co-operative principle. It has been said that "man is the highest, the noblest, the most intelligent type of all animals, yet the most inconsistent; consistent in theory, inconsistent in practice. The true man is not the individual as we see clothed in his established theories, but as we recognize him while engaged in the practical, every day duties of life.

If the farmers will join hands, and unite in this grand principle of concerted labor and make for themselves a chance, and put themselves in the way of good luck, prosperity will be sure to follow.

Co-operation will take the place of monopoly, and the position of the farmer will be an enviable one.

One Phase of Prohibition.

The present liquor law of this State has all the prohibition in it that could be used in a full prohibitory law. In fact, it has more than it can now enforce. It is worse than idle to put more prohibition in a law than a State or community can enforce. A law that cannot be enforced injures the cause it would sustain. It is a legal breaking down in what is attempted to be done. We have had an eighteen years experience of this in Michigan. And during this time it was not only free whiskey throughout the State, but a prohibitory constitution prevented any statute law, opposed to it, from working any good to the cause of temperance. Now this is doubly injurious to temperance reform, for when prohibition fails, as it did in this State, it took so long to change the constitution that temperance, in the meanwhile, was woefully set back, and the liquor ceases triumphant. Hence, the prohibitionists, knowing that a prohibitory law cannot be repealed as readily as statute law, use their utmost exertions to crowd the people up to the prohibitory point this year to get a prohibitory law, knowing that two years hence the people may change, as the law cannot be enforced. But once in the constitution these extremists know that prohibition will hold for a decade or more before it can be got out. But it makes no difference with the constitutional tinkers whether their prohibitory law can be enforced or not, whether it benefits or injures the cause of temperance, they are happy in the idea that they have got it. It is this law alone that can give them rest. And although they have been for the last twenty-five years, like mere "dropping buckets into empty wells, and growing old in drawing nothing up," yet they are as unhappy to-day, without their cherished "prohibitory law," as a fish out of water. Give a prohibitionist this law, and even though it proves a disastrous failure for five or twenty years, he is the happiest man in the world, if for no other reason, than that it prevents people from using any law not entirely prohibitory for the benefit of temperance reform. He cannot tolerate any other plan than his own. He is right—all others are wrong. He does not see that it takes a much stronger moral sentiment to enforce his prohibitory law than it does to enact it. And he does not see that in attempting to settle this question all at once, that he attempts an impossibility. He is going to kill this monster evil at once and for all time. He is like the old monk retiring to the cloister, and going into penance, to kill out the spiritual evils in him, once and for all. Again the prohibitionist wages his sole warfare against the manufacturer and seller of liquor. If it is a crime to sell liquor, it is an equal crime to buy it. The buyer is surely *particeps criminis* with the seller. It is not morally wrong to sell liquor, unless it is morally wrong to buy it. Here is the great error, the whole sin is put on the seller, and none on the buyer. They virtually excuse the man who buys the liquor, and drinks it; they only wish to make it a crime to sell it. Both the seller and the buyer are under the same condemnation. The traffic originates with the demand of the buyer. Without this demand none would be sold and drank; and universal temperance would prevail over the land. But the prohibitionist comes in here with what he calls a "clincher". The seller tempts men to buy by a public display of his wares. Doubtless there is a temptation here, as there is in the public display of any goods, in any business. But do we find an argument here that will excuse men who buy what they should not? Now the manufacturer, the seller and the buyer, taken all together, constitute one-half of the voters of any community. Then the attempt to enforce a law which makes the liquor traffic criminal, is an attempt of one-half of the community to make the other half criminals, or the accomplices of criminals, which is a legislative absurdity. But the great argument of these ultra-ists is this: "You have no right to license an evil!" License an evil! From Moses down to the last act of our Michigan legislature, evils have been continually licensed. Divorces for slight causes is essentially a bad business, but it is wisely licensed by divine authority. Read the history of God's dealings with his chosen people, and see in how many instances evil is tolerated, in the laws made to govern them. Smaller evils have been licensed that greater evils might be overcome. In this life man has ever found an admixture of good and evil, and that it was best for him to be content to endure the evil he could not overcome. But the prohibitionists as we have said, must abolish this evil all at once. They must take the citadel before the outer works are carried. They must take the last ditch first—or they will do nothing. Law is the archemedian lever by which alone they are going to move interference from the land. Law is nothing but force. Hence this whole prohibition movement, as now managed, puts physical force at the front, and sends the moral forces to the rear. This is a fatal error; for the moral power in a community is the great power in that community for accomplishing good.

These extremists have no tact. They can do but one thing, in only one way. When asked to change and help enforce our present tax law, and they will soon be able to carry a county, then a State, and eventually the whole country for temperance, their only answer has been and is—"it is wrong to legalize this traffic, you have no right to license an evil, give us prohibition or let the rumseller rule! To this conviction he is unalterably fixed. It is one of the hardest things in the world, to reason a man out of a conviction, that he has never reasoned into. The prohibitionist did not get where he is by reason—it is a matter of impulse of fixed moral convictions of what he considers right and wrong. If he ever changes it is by the stern logic of circumstances. They learn nothing, and forget nothing. They simply hold to their old convictions, that law must do away with intemperance in our land. They have no other recourse, do not wish any, they must live and die prohibitionists. The great mistake here is, that law does not educate or reform men. It is nothing but force, the whip in the hand of the master, simply punitive.

THE fact that managers of corporations have no principles which would interfere in the least with their pockets is again illustrated by a remark recently made by Mr. Vanderbilt, who, in one of the "arranged interviews" to influence the stock market, said he had "no politics." It is probable that this little bit of truth was said inadvertently, as was his now historical expression, "The public be damned."

Jay Gould testified a long time since that "in a Democratic district he was a Democrat; in a Republican district a Republican; in a doubtful district a doubtful; but in every district and at all times he had always been an Erie man." And the thorough selfishness of incorporated capital thus receives new confirmation there from.

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These extremists have no tact. They can do but one thing, in only one way. When asked to change and help enforce our present tax law, and they will soon be able to carry a county, then a State, and eventually the whole country for temperance, their only answer has been and is—"it is wrong to legalize this traffic, you have no right to license an evil, give us prohibition or let the rumseller rule! To this conviction he is unalterably fixed. It is one of the hardest things in the world, to reason a man out of a conviction, that he has never reasoned into. The prohibitionist did not get where he is by reason—it is a matter of impulse of fixed moral convictions of what he considers right and wrong. If he ever changes it is by the stern logic of circumstances. They learn nothing, and forget nothing. They simply hold to their old convictions, that law must do away with intemperance in our land. They have no other recourse, do not wish any, they must live and die prohibitionists. The great mistake here is, that law does not educate or reform men. It is nothing but force, the whip in the hand of the master, simply punitive.

Jay Gould testified a long time since that "in a Democratic district he was a Democrat; in a Republican district a Republican; in a doubtful district a doubtful; but in every district and at all times he had always been an Erie man." And the thorough selfishness of incorporated capital thus receives new confirmation there from.

It is not "politics" at all, but it is business. The farmers are interested above all others in the protection of home industries, for it is those industries that increase our population and thus make a market for the supplies of the farmers. No political party has any right to destroy that market for the farmers, and when any party does destroy or attempt to destroy it, then it is time for the farmers to throw "politics" to the wind and begin to roll up their sleeves for work and business. Let the agitation and discussion go on. It is business.—Orange Co. (N. Y.), Farmer.

The industrial classes everywhere should be united in a determined effort to elect men to legislative offices, especially who have proved by their acts that they can be relied upon to enact just laws for all classes, and to repeal those who have been enacted in the interest of special classes, or of great oppressive monopolies. Farmers and mechanics, all who toil, should be of one mind on the great subjects which are of vital concern to them all. Let us have a union of our forces without delay, and victory is certain.—Chicago Truth.

Well would it be for the country if there were more men of principle among politicians—then the rights of the many would not be sacrificed for the interest of the few, as is generally the case. There would be less land-grabbing, carpet-bagging and fighting for spoils; public trusts would be more ruthlessly squandered. More men would be found standing up for needed reforms in the face of rings and party rulers.—Schenectady (N. Y.) Star.

If the telegraph business was in the hands of the Government, as post-office business is; messages could be carried at one quarter the present prices; the people would, for the first time, see the advantage of telegraph service; and it is safe to say that within a year its business would be increased tenfold. What a crushing tax upon the country is a monopolist like Jay Gould.—John Swinton.

THE nice men never attend primary meetings, although knowing that selfish and precluded men are trying to poison the waters there. When respectable and right minded people neglect political meetings, voting becomes a farce. The devil will not care how many Christians vote if they will let him run the caucus. He will even bring them to the voting place in carriages.

One company has invested recently in 31,000 acres of land in Texas, another in 1,300,000 acres of bottom land in Mississippi, another in 2,000,000 acres in Florida. These are but repetitions of what has been going on for several years and promises to be a serious evil.—American Cultivator.

THERE have been 52,000,000 pounds of tea imported into New York since the law requiring inspection went into effect a year ago. In that time 650,000 pounds of adulterated tea have been condemned. These have been mostly green teas, and as a result their importation has fallen off over 6,000,000 pounds from the previous year.

THE good men who sympathize in the main with the Republican party are called upon to bestir themselves, to be active and to make their influence felt in order to keep the pup-hunting politicians from blighting the prospects of the party and from running it into the ground.—Brooklyn (N. Y.) Times.

It is estimated that there are now in this country 350,000 manufacturing establishments, employing 6,000,000 workmen and \$5,500,000,000 capital, and that the product is worth \$8,000,000,000 a year. \$2,000,000,000 more than that of Great Britain.

In 1868, the stock of the New York Central was watered \$47,000,000; the Erie \$63,963,881. Since then the elevated roads to \$13,000,000. These are our oppressors, and yet we daily ask each other why business is so dull?—Independent Record.

By a new law in Arkansas, no saloon can be built within 640 rods of a church. But the law is evaded by building the saloon first. They then erect the church on the opposite side of the road.

THE Canadian railways have abolished the special privileges heretofore enjoyed by commercial travelers, and placed that class on an equality with the public in the use of 1,000-mile tickets.

Is it really necessary for the politician class to do the thinking for 10,000,000 voters?—Chicago Current.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Table with columns for DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO, TIME-TABLE—MAY 15, 1884, Standard time—90th meridian. Includes WESTWARD and EASTWARD sections with train names and times.

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily, except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No. 25 (east) at 5:15 p. m., and No. 20 (west) at 8:10, bring passengers from east at 12:45, p. m.

H. B. LEVARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit. J. A. GREEN, General Freight Agent, Chicago. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for GOING SOUTH and GOING NORTH, including train names and times for various stations like Le. Grand Rapids, Ar. Allegan, Ar. Kalamazoo, etc.

Ladies Department.

LET THE SUNSHINE IN.

Let in the golden sunlight,
Yes, open wide the door;
And gloom will quickly vanish—
Life's brightness come once more.
Drink in the healthy nectar,
That God doth give to thee—
The bracing air of heaven,
The light so pure and free.
Throw every window open,
And sadness will depart,
The sky will smile upon you,
And beautify the heart.

Let in the golden sunlight
When you are sad with pain,
And bliss will come to cheer you,
Your heart will smile again;
The darkest clouds will vanish,
Fair rainbows span the sky,
And sunless hours will leave you
When happiness is nigh.
Then open wide the window,
And healthful vigor win
If you would be contented,
Just let the sunshine in.

Let in the golden sunlight!
Its priceless wealth untold
Will bring you many pleasures,
And warm the heart that's cold.
How many suffer anguish,
And paths of gloom pursue,
Who close Life's windows ever,
And keep no light in view.
But if they would be happy,
And priceless blessings win,
With life, and health, and vigor,
Just let the sunshine in.

Who Succeeds?

"We live in deeds, not years, in thoughts, not breaths, in feelings, not in figures on a dial. We should count time by heart throbs when they beat for God, for man, for duty. The man most lives who most thinks, feels noblest, acts best."

Heaven gave to every one time and capacity for some useful purpose, yet how many deliberate, and think what they will do, and reach the close of life without coming to any determination either of profit to themselves or others.

We should live for some definite purpose, act our part well, act with high resolves and show what honest effort can do. It is a good thing to have a mission that makes a man twice what he would be without it. It is something to live for a good one, and if necessary to die for it. It is probable all have some consciousness, however faint, of their mission. A poor, half-witted boy was called "Pin Look" because his mission was to keep his eyes constantly on the ground looking for pins. His success in this, the only employment of his life, was a surprise to all, and he was respected for his earnestness and constancy, in the use of his own talent.

From the lowliest of callings, let us take a long leap to the highest. Washington's mission was to set this continent free from foreign domination; and in so doing he manifested the highest degree of perseverance, fidelity, prudence, moderation, and self-denial. When his soldiers suffered and endured hardships he did the same, when his admirers wished to make him King, he refused, saying their conduct pained him more than anything the enemy had done. He kept his object in view from first to last, and succeeded. This shows that to well directed, patient, persevering effort, nothing is denied. With diligence and steady application to whatever is undertaken we may hope for and obtain decided success, while mere fitful activity accomplishes very little.

Another element to success is, whatever you undertake, do it well. Training the hand and eye to do work well, leads individuals to form correct habits in other respects. Our wisest law makers, our best statesmen, our most gifted artists, the most merciful judges, the most ingenious mechanics, come from among those in adverse circumstances, and unappreciated laborers, but their faithfulness and perseverance have brought them success. The rival of a certain lawyer sought to humiliate him publicly, by saying to him, "You blacked my father's boots once." "Yes," replied the lawyer unabashed, "and did it well." Doing it well was the key to his success in after years.

Again, if we have a mission, we must have energy; this will give us character, and this is a necessary element to success, and will aid us materially in securing other necessary elements. To people of little courage and restricted mental vision, there is a kind of relief in an imaginary revengeful fate following all efforts of unsuccessful ones, to scathe and blight them. "I should have succeeded if I had opportunities like such a one," or "I can do nothing while fate is against me." The sooner one who casts his lot in life's work-world gets rid of such ideas the better for him, for indeed, there is not the slightest chance for success while harboring them.

We love our upright, energetic men but for whom the world would soon degenerate. We find that all great and successful men have been self-reliant. They grow strong by expending their strength in conflicting with obstacles with which they had to contend. Among those who have proved themselves to be benefactors of their country, and heroes in their day, and showed conclusively that they had a mission which would ad-

mit of no defeat. Was the renowned Professor Morse who struggled on with undying hope for many long years of anxiety, perplexity, delays, and increasing difficulties, such as none but the persevering, and resolute could overcome. When he had reached the bottom of his purse, nothing daunted, he after continued effort, at last succeeded and in process of time declared the telegraphic line was completed to an astonished world. The first message sent from Washington to Baltimore was, "What hath God wrought," words that should be written in characters of the living light.

While contemplating the history of these great projectors and doers, we can but be impressed with the facts that meet us at every stage of their rise that the splendors of their victories were enhanced by the contrasting shadows of their defeat. For another example let us take Cyrus W. Fields. The fury of the waves, and the darkness of night seemed less threatening than the defeat that seemed to have hovered near his splendid purpose. Then when hope deferred seemed realized, the medium in its waters resting place obeyed the will of the mind, and Europe and America exchanged whispered secrets before they became old; even then before the first notes of victory had been sung throughout the world; defeat gave a scoffing laugh and words of praise gave way to those of ridicule. But this great man was not to be shaken in his purpose. Hope was kindled anew in his soul from the bitterness of defeat, seven years passed ere a newly constructed cable was ready. When 200 miles of this had been laid, the cable snapped and all was lost, he renewed the attempt which proved triumphant, and thus the hero of inventive fame, after crossing the ocean fifty times, and experiencing twelve long years of wrestling with powers that threatened defeat, was acknowledged a victor, and had the joy of which only those can know who with opposing force for long, lonely years, but who within themselves find the transcendent light of an unconquerable purpose.

We have a multitude of examples showing conclusively, that the surest road to high attainments in life, is in persistent, thorough work, faithfulness, firmness and stability. As fickleness at times mars a career, so, also, the fatal inability to improve opportunities leads to failures. Advantageous circumstances furnish the avenue to success, but they, before whom they open, must have energy, perseverance, and firmness to walk therein. If opportunities make the man, the man also makes the opportunities and the season for their success can usually be traced to themselves, not to their surroundings. To these noble and enterprising men the world owes a debt of gratitude, they have built our cities, reared our manufactures, whitened the ocean with their sails, and blackened the heavens with the smoke of their furnace fires and steam vessels.

Mere incidents put to a good account are often stepping stones to fortune, as in the case of Erskine, and Mr. Scott, afterwards Lord Eldon, who was only a poor barrister Galileo, who looked through the first telescope, and Buffon who beheld the new science. What these eminent men discovered would have escaped ordinary observers. If we cherish high aims and are hopeful, and aspire to a worthy place, let us make diligent effort to secure necessary qualifications, and continually seek self-improvement from all those worthies mentioned, and hosts of others. We may gather the practical lesson that if we would recognize our mission, and do it, we must be ready for any emergency, whether it occurs in our ordinary business, or in some extraordinary event.

Life always stirs in the roots first, and works upwards. Never any one struggles up from lowly walks in life to honor and power, but they draw others after them; draw them by the invincible power of right and true works. It is not of so much importance to us that Lincoln and Garfield came to be Presidents, and that Greeley was one of our best and most influential journalists, and Waittler, who, like Greeley, was once but an humble farmer boy, now ranks among the best poets, and touches all hearts by the sweetness and purity of his song, as that they were all and each true men of integrity and uprightness, of sterling worth and steadfastness, of unswerving purity of purpose, who showed what high resolves and honest effort can do, who made their lives a grand success, who had a mission, and adhered to it. They, like many others whom we could name, stand like beacon lights on the hills of life lighting the way, cheering the hearts of all who would be men, and calling them ever to come up higher.

"Let us work for the good that is highest, Dreaming not of greatness afar, That glory is ever the highest Which shines upon men as they are."

We each have our own separate work and mission, should we not each aspire, and have a worthy ambition for good ends? Let us live for a purpose, act well our part, try to determine what our mission is, and live for it. This world is one great field of labor. Nothing succeeds without work; we may

think, and try to persuade ourselves to believe that we love the interest of our fellow men, we may imagine we desire the advancement and welfare of the Grange interests, the temperance work, Sabbath School, or the church, and that we are interested in every good work. We may secure a place among each or all of them, yet be counted as worthy members, even unless we have their interests at heart to such a degree as to awaken in us a determination to do all in our power to promote their several interests we are a barrier and hindrance, rather than a help to such institutions, and the interests they represent. We may excuse ourselves, saying we have no talent, or there is not that prosperity, or harmony we look for, or we fail as yet to receive any signal benefit from them, or they are not as we had hoped or we are disappointed because little has been accomplished. Now if we know these institutions to be founded on the imperishable, and immortal principles of truth, justice, equity, love and goodness, after being assured of these important facts, if then, we look on, and simply wish them well, while they are aiming to cultivate, and elevate the human mind, and to promote the prosperity and happiness, and increase the temporal and spiritual interests of all: it is not enough for us to bid them "God speed," while we refuse, or fail to do all we possibly can to aid this glorious work. They may succeed, but we shall become useless dwarfs.

I would not attempt to say what is another's duty, but while so much ought to be done, each one should be ready to contribute his part, or he, as well as others, must suffer loss. The Bible tells us that "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Let us first assure ourselves that we are in the right, and then work with a hearty good will just as if we expected to succeed; persevere and be faithful in whatever we undertake.

Let us not disparage our work, or regard it as of little, or no importance because it is not known abroad. It may be working in the subordinate Grange, or helping some poor forsaken drunkard to reform, or teaching an infant class in the Sabbath school, or being door keeper in the house of the Lord, or earning for the aged and infirm, or the young and dependant in our own homes, or the sick and needy in our neighborhood, or wherever our lot is cast. We may fail to accumulate the wealth of the world, or to become noted, or gain applause, but if our characters are built upon the immutable principles of truth, integrity, uprightness, honesty, faithfulness and holiness, our lives will be a certain success.

"So let us learn to labor and to wait, unweary by fortune, or by fate. Remembering all that's truly good is grand and great."

MRS. S. B. SMITH.

Poor Workmen Find Fault With their Tools.

Poor children find fault with their parents.

What is a poor child? One who does not fulfill his duty to his parents. Let us consider a child's duty. After God he owes all to his parents. They are the means God uses to make known his desires, therefore they are entitled to the greatest reverence. It is to them, God gives the charge of the weak, helpless infant, whose only want is nourishment while it has hardly the power to express that desire.

They are to attend to all its physical requirements and watch the developments of its mind. Think of a parent's responsibility. The child learns evil much easier than good. The parents must teach him to shun all evil, unprofit if it has begun to sprout, and see that he cultivates good morals and noble ideas. They must teach him to do right for the love of right and not for any honor or reward he may receive.

After a child considers the amount he owes his parents, how can he fail to follow their slightest wish? The only way he can repay them is to show upon all occasions, his love and respect for them, and to make himself worthy of their affection. How few reflect upon this!

A child should always give his parents complete confidence. This is a selfish world. Each one works for his own benefit. There is no person besides his parents, who has the same interest in a child. They will work harder for his advancement, than the child himself. This fact receives but little thought. The child thinks he knows more than his parents. He has associates of whom they do not approve, that are pleasant to him as they fill his ears with flattery. He gives to them the confidence which belongs to his parents, receives false advice, and finally is awakened to the fact that his supposed friends are his greatest enemies.

A poor child, instead of relieving his parents of a portion of their cares, passes his time in idling and gratifying his vanity. Is it strange such a child and his parents do not agree? and is it his parents' fault? They are working for his advancement, he, for his destruction. He does not realize

it though, and is continually finding fault with them. Some of his false friends give him encouragement to see how far he will carry his folly; but when he is not in hearing they give him only derision, for who can respect a child who has no respect for his parents. Thus he loses a good reputation as a child; but there is a still greater evil caused by this waywardness. He who cannot obey can never command. He reaches a mature age without the knowledge necessary to instruct properly his own children. To be able to fulfill the duties of a parent is a duty owed to God; therefore a poor child neglects important duties towards God and man; yet he is never aware that he is the one and the only one in fault. Likewise a poor workman who has poor work and causes much inconvenience, still always blames his tools.

Let us all, with the help of God, strive to become good workmen and appreciate our tools.

MAY.

St. Albans, Vermont.

Social Entertainment.

G. proposes we discuss the art of entertaining our friends.

How shall it be? Most people are hospitably inclined, and delighted to receive their guests, and wish to provide every pleasure for them. And some, like Lady Macbeth, think "All our service in every part twice done, And then done double. Were poor and single business to contend Against these honors deep and broad"

Here is a case to the point. Four ladies called upon a friend and were invited to stay to tea. She, unfortunately had not at this time any help. After seating her company in her cozy parlor, she asked to be excused and went to her kitchen and spent two or three hours there. At last she made her appearance becomingly attired, yet with a weary look upon her face, and announced supper. It was all the most fastidious epicure could desire.

If not, as G. says, seven kinds of cake and three of pickles, there was altogether too many. And there was at least one who gazed upon her heated and tired countenance with pain, and wondered if she thought her guests were gormandizing more of good victuals than the pleasure of her society. She was a person of education and refinement very pleasing in her manners and address, a very desirable companion; but we think she made a mistake.

No lady can be excused from not having plenty of fresh linen on hand, and her table set scrupulously neat and tidy, with this serve a good cup of tea, fresh bread, sweet butter, one or two kinds of cake, sauce, cold meat if you have it, this will do, and no excuses. If your friends love you and appreciate your company, with this they will be satisfied, if not they had better stay at home.

AUNT HATTIE.

St. John, May 28th.

FLOWERS.—All lovers of flowers should remember that one blossom allowed to mature and go to seed injures the plant more than a dozen new buds, suggests the Rural Nebraska. Cut your flowers, all of them, before they begin to fade. Adorn your rooms with them; put them on your tables, send bouquets to your friends who have no flowers, or exchange favors with those who have. All roses after they have ceased to bloom, should be cut back, that the strength of the root may go to forming new roots for next year.

Is There?

"Is there anything in being a farmer's wife that should blunt a woman's natural love of the beautiful in nature or art, or rob her of inborn qualities that go to make a real lady?"

"Variety is the spice of life." A little controversy now and then, if conducted in the right spirit, is not harmful and may prove profitable. I cannot agree entirely with Myra upon "the fitness of things." Why need she care how people dress, what they wear in the morning or what they travel in. I have been a few miles from home and have never yet met any one that I thought had on their very best clothes. I am afraid the sister is growing worldly minded when she let a handsomely dressed person so far take her thoughts that she quite forgot listening to the sermon. I do not think it wise to borrow trouble about your neighbor's clothes, how they dress or how they wear their hair. I had rather see folks wear a bustle than to be in a bustle. I will venture to say if Myra does not wear her hair in pretty waves over her forehead the coil she wears on the back of her head is not all her own, it is the bountiful provision of somebody beside nature, and I don't believe she means a straight, plain skirt either. If she is so fortunate as to have a daughter, probably the reason she does not wear bangs or frizzes is because they are not becoming, and she has sense enough to know in what way she makes the most attractive appearance. In this article I think the sister shows a decided weakness, and I close with sighing:

Alas! for the rarity,
Of human charity.

WITCH HAZEL.

Backwood's Corner, June 7.

A Worthy Woman's Winning Ways.

Miss Emily Faithful who visited California a few months since in the interest of the "educated women of England," was interviewed by a New York Tribune reporter who says:

Miss Emily Faithful, who returns to England this week after a successful lecture tour in this country, visited, while in California, a woman who is earning her living in a remarkably pleasant and sensible fashion. Miss Austin, five years ago, was a school teacher in San Francisco. Tired of that drudgery, she bought near Fresno a hundred-acre lot which she has since managed as a "raisin farm" with the aid of a spinner friend and of four industrious Chinamen.

"Inside the house," says Miss Faithful in a letter to the *London Lady's Pictorial*, was an open piano. About the table were strewed the latest books and magazines, showing that raising-growing had not dulled the fair proprietor's interest in the intellectual side of life. Miss Austin has planted peach, apricot, nectarine and almond trees, but the greatest part of her land is devoted to vines for raisin making. These are of the sweetest Muscat variety. The process of raisin-making is very simple. The bunches of grapes are cut from the vines and laid in trays in the open air for about a fortnight, being duly turned at intervals. Then they are removed to the barn known as the "sweating-house," where they remain until the moisture is extracted. They are pressed and put into boxes, and sent off to the market or shipped to England. As I had already been given in San Francisco a box of Miss Austin's raisins as the best produced in the State, my interest in seeing this clever lady who had taken so new a departure in female industry, can be understood. Four years hence it is estimated that Miss Austin's property will be worth at least \$30,000.—*California Patron*.

The Independent Element of Politics.

It seems to us that political managers do not generally appreciate that the independent sentiment of the country has grown to a magnitude which cannot be disregarded. Time was when all the political managers had to do was to select a man who was satisfactory to the capital and corporations of the country, and all would be right. Now, however, the situation is different. The aggressions of corporations on public rights have had the double effect of rolling up enormous fortunes in the hands of the few and creating a feeling of alarm in the minds of a large and influential class in the community, who are patriots before they are partisans, and who will now vote for the candidate of the opposite party rather than the candidates of their own party if they have monopoly affiliations. It therefore behooves political managers in both the great political parties to select neither an out-and-out monopolist, nor anti-monopolist, for if they do, either of these interests hold a sufficient balance of power to defeat any candidate. The people do not want railroad officers or attorneys, or standard oil monopolists either at the head or tail of their ticket, nor a statesman who has been so "magnetic" that he has attracted to himself a large number of dollars without having a profession or other visible means of subsistence. None of these men can carry the State of New York as against a clean, honest public man who will protect alike the interests of labor and capital by sustaining the principles upon which our government was founded. Any other kind of a candidate than this will be beaten, or if the great monopolies of the country succeed in forcing upon both the conventions candidates of their own selection acting upon the principal of

"Now, whether he kill Cassio, or Cassio him, every way works our gain." It will simply be the means of forming a new party, with the central idea of freeing the country from monopoly rule, and

"The last state of that man will be worse than the first." In short, as stated by that eloquent defender of public rights, the Brooklyn Eagle.

There is a pretty general feeling that the Continent of America was not discovered by Columbus, and civil liberty established by the Fathers of the Republic, to the end that fifty millions of people might be made tributary to a band of railroad magnates, or that farmers, artisans and merchants might, by hard work and keen competition, raise up a dozen Vanderbilts, with each several hundred millions of dollars. Those who entertain this feeling have become persuaded that the time has arrived for the industrious masses of this country to protect themselves, if they ever intend to do so. It will certainly not be easier after the adversary has grown stronger. In this contest every delay is to the disadvantage of the people. Let the issue be deferred for a few years, and nothing but a miracle or a revolution as violent as that of France will overthrow the oppression.

Literary Notes From the Century Co.

The well known English writer on political subjects, Mr. T. H. S. Escott, editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, will contribute to the *Century* a careful and critical estimate, including some anecdotes, of John Bright as an orator and parliamentarian. He concludes that the great English radical has an innate conservatism which has saved him from extravagance, and although he considers him neither a great administrator nor legislator, he shows why he was indispensable to the legislation of his time—as an "eminently faithful representative of the English Character." A frontispiece engraving after a full-length photograph accompanies the article.

Julian Hawthorne will contribute to the *Century* an interesting and narrative paper on the "Scenes of Hawthorne's Romances." Concord, Boston and Brook Farm, which formed the background of so many of his stories, will be described, and many of the descriptions will be accompanied by pertinent quotations; also, by some charming illustrations by Harry Fenn, among them being several views of the "Old Manse" and "The Wayside."

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

"Sorghum" and "Beet Sugar."

I notice in the *Ploughman* of May 17, that the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association proposes to exhibit apparatus for making sugar and syrup from the sorghum cane, at its coming fifteenth fair in this city, and has requested the New England Agricultural Society to co-operate with it in making the tests practical, and will have the machines in operation on the necessary material.

In the sixteenth annual report of the Massachusetts Agricultural College is a report by Prof. C. A. Goessmann of the results of a series of careful examinations to ascertain the character and the amount of saccharine matter present in Minnesota Early Amber Cane raised upon Massachusetts soil.

Not having the report by me I cannot refer to his conclusions, if he made any, as to the advisability of growing sorghum in this section to make sugar from it profitably. I would suggest that at the trial of making sugar from sorghum that a trial also be made of making sugar from the sugar beet; all the apparatus required would be a grater to grate the beets, and one of the improved cider presses and an evaporator such as is used in evaporating sorghum juice.

This would make raw sugar, not refined, but the sugar refineries now established would purchase it as readily as they would the raw beet sugar that they now import from Germany for refining.

There is no question in my mind but that sugar can be made in this section more profitably from beets than it can from sorghum, it may be otherwise in other sections where the climate is warmer.

Certainly we ought to be able to make sugar here from beets if here can do it in Germany and send it here in competition with cane sugar. They not only have to pay freight and other charges, but also have to pay an internal revenue tax in amount equivalent to the cost of raising the beets. From this we are free. The notion prevails that to make sugar profitably it must be made extensively.

This is certainly erroneous, and the sooner the illusion is dispelled the sooner we shall begin to realize the productive resources of our lands and employ our idle laborers in our own fields instead of their being forced to emigrate south or West to seek for work. The introduction of the cultivation of the sugar beet generally, and subsequently to be converted into sugar or vinegar, would be of great value to farmers.

I would insure to them superior methods of cultivation, increased crops, enable them to keep more stock and enhance the value of their farms.

It would create industry and diversity of labor, thereby increasing the general prosperity, intelligence and happiness of the community.

At the previous Fairs there have been graters and cider mills in operation, and if there is one at the coming Fair all that will be needed in addition will be an evaporator.

This will show that expensive machines and skilled labor is not requisite to make raw sugar, such as is in demand at the sugar refineries. We will demonstrate that in every locality where there is a cider mill a farmer can have his beets worked up the same as he now does his apples, and the only further appliance needed at the mill besides what he now has to convert the juice into raw sugar is an evaporator. When this is known by the farmers generally there can be no question but that they will desire to raise the beets for the reason that there is no other crop they can raise that will pay them as well. The owners of the cider mills will be interested to have sugar beets raised in their locality, as it will bring them business every year, while now in the off apple year their business is very small.

In localities where they have not yet put in the improved cider presses which are worked by power they would throw out the old style presses and put on the improved ones, for the reason they could not do the amount of work they would have with the old ones.

In localities where at the present time there are no presses they would soon be established, and it will not be long before we can make all the sugar we need for our own consumption, and the sugar beet will be one of our most stable crops.—*A Raiser of Sugar Beets*, in *Mass. Ploughman*, May 24, 1884.

Prairie Soil and Corn Raising.

We have never read what Rusticus has said of plowing for corn, but from what he says about deep plowing and certain reservations he makes, we are inclined to believe that in the main we agree. Our black prairie soil here in Illinois is composed mostly of humus, which is very porous soil, but is generally underlaid by a clay subsoil through which water passes very slowly, so that when excessive rains come the water is retained too near the surface for the good of the crops, and if the thermometer ranges high, the roots of our cereals are rotted more or less and the yield is much diminished. We want to say, first, that all soils in all localities are benefited by stirring the earth deep, not turning it bottom side up, but below our plowing. The main advantages of this are, that it admits heat and light to a greater depth; facilitates the more rapid passing away of surplus water and in a dry time promotes capillary attraction from below just at the time the plants need water most to carry the fertilizing elements to the mouths of the fine rootlets or spongioles. Now, allow us to say that chemical analysis of soils have determined that full three-fourths of the elements of plant growth are contained in the first four inches of soil. Doubtless this is somewhat varied in different kinds of soil but the main truth is specially applicable to our prairie soil. Believing this true, the proposition that plowing no more than four inches deep for corn is better than any greater depth strikes us as being self-evident. If we bury any portion of this top soil more than four inches we are losing in great part the fertilizing elements in the part so buried, and hence, the

shallow plowing is unquestionably the best for the corn crop, and better still when the earth is stirred a foot or more below the plowing.

Michigan Crop Report for June.

LANSING, June 13.—[Mich. Press.]—For the Michigan crop report for June the secretary of state has received returns from 901 correspondents, representing 618 townships.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in May was 763,000 and in the 10 months, August-May, 9,148,943.

Youths' Department.

THE WAYS OF THE RAIN.

I heard an old farmer talk, one day, Telling his listeners how, In the wide, new country far away, The rainfall followed the plow.

Dear Nieces and Nephews.—A little more than twenty centuries ago, in that remote period of history preceding the Christian era, there existed in Athens a school of Greek philosophers who were called cynics.

People whose dispositions have a strongly developed acidulous element are generally more or less cynical.

Cynicism long maintained might become real, then through what a distorted lens one would view life.

I believe it was Frederick Douglas that I once heard say there was enough good in the world to take care of the evil.

Grace and "Will," we were as always glad to hear from you, for have we not learned you are sure to have something to say worth listening to?

There comes a time in every little girl's life when she is seized with a longing to cook; by all means indulge her.

What Kind of Books to Read. The members of the Youth Department will thank us for giving them the following choice extract from an exchange:—

"I have felt that it would be a good thing," said Rev. Robert Collyer at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, "to talk to you to-night about the companionship of good books."

"I sat in Shakespeare's chair at Stratford-on-Avon, and went into his garden, and had flowers from the flower-bed under his door. It was all as lovely as a midsummer night's dream; but I could not make him live in Stratford; he lived with me. My companions may be your friends, young men and women, and fill your life with pleasure, as they have mine."

Every advantage of a school in one sense has been given us. Have we attended? We can not help ourselves without the influence of that self-bettering being felt by those who come in contact with it.

by us could we hear them. To these, Grace just now, especially addresses her remarks. Tell us your excuse for absence, or better still, send an overruling of your best thoughts written for our enjoyment and benefit.

While I am speaking in a personal way, let me call for S who lashed one of my poor penningings so cordially, and Pussy Willow too, who took an immediate stand, Pussy knew better than to show other than a velvety paw to either side.

Aunt Prue and Cousins.—Can June with her roses surpass this? Blossoms, blossoms everywhere. What volumes of fragrance! Every breeze wafts flakes of sweetness at my feet.

There, now I feel better. I wanted so much in March to tell you how one crocus made for me a spring, and was preparing to enrapture you with an encomiastic article on the crocus, when I chanced to see an editorial in the Tribune requesting all "to give the crocus a rest this year and wait for the dandy-lion."

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Every advantage of a school in one sense has been given us. Have we attended? We can not help ourselves without the influence of that self-bettering being felt by those who come in contact with it.

ZIMMERMAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EVAPORATOR. Made of Galvanized Iron. FIVE SIZES. 15,000 SOLD.

and find that it has put me farther from him; or about humanity, and find that it has put me farther from man; or about life, and it makes me think it less worth living, then I know that for me is not a good book. It may charm me, but it is not my book.

"I want to speak of novels. I always enjoy a bright, good story. I used to hide them under the bed when I was a boy, and would do it again if I had to. This is what Walter Scott did for me forty years ago. And I read him now with delight. You say you cannot read Scott, you do not know Scotch. I would say, then, 'do learn Scotch.' Some call novels week-day sermons and authors week-day preachers. It is about so."

FRANK R. STOCKTON, who is expected home from Europe during the summer, has devoted his absence to story-writing, as well as to sight-seeing. He will contribute to the July CENTURY a short story, called "The Reversible Landscape," in which he will write of a kind of art which "cannot be to high." This will be followed in a subsequent number of THE CENTURY by another droll story by the same author, entitled "The Remarkable Wreck of the Thomas Hyke," and later by a bit of the topsyturvy in which Stockton excels, entitled "A Tale of Negative Gravity." Apropos of Mr. Stockton's "The Lady and the Tiger," which has just appeared in book form in a collection of short stories, it is said that after its appearance in THE CENTURY, where it attracted a great deal of attention and was the subject of much comment and guessing, the author received a note from a member of a well-known literary club in London, saying that he had read the story aloud one evening to the members present, and after discussion a vote had been taken and had resulted it a tie: six voting that it was the tiger which was behind the mysterious door and the unhappy combatant would find the rival of the Princess. To settle the matter, the note went on to say, the writer took the liberty of asking the author for a decision. Mr. Stockton humorously replied that he hadn't as yet arrived at a solution of the problem, and that was the reason the story was left as it is. He intimated that this was an advantage, because for the price of one magazine the reader can have whichever ending he prefers.

Mr. Editor.—Our neighborhood have used the Patron's Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint, and can speak of it in the highest terms. For ease of spreading, beauty of finish and durability, we never have met its equal.

Let anyone try roasting corn before feeding the fowls, and tell you by-and-by if his egg basket does not fill much more rapidly than usual.

Soapsuds is a valuable fertilizer for small fruits.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS. The next regular meeting of Wayne County Pomona Grange No 9, will be held at the hall of Livonia Grange on Friday June 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE REAPER DEATH. NOON.—Again we are reminded of the shortness of life and the certainty of death by the death of Sister LYDIA NOON which occurred on the 18th day of Feb. We feel that in the death of our Sister, her family has been deprived of a kind and affectionate wife and mother, the Grange of a worthy and valuable member, and society of one who was esteemed by all. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, as a Grange, extend our heartfelt sympathy to our brother and his family in their affliction, and in token of our regard the charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that they be spread on our records, and a copy sent to the GRANGE VISITOR.

The following was adopted by Ganges Grange, No. 359, at a special meeting held May 31st, 1884.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the bereaved parents and friends, in their sad affliction, and recommend them to God who is able to sustain them in their bereavement.

SIAS.—On the 11th of May, 1884, CLARA, only daughter of Holland and Matilda Sias, departed this life at the age of 32. In her death South Riley Grange has lost a worthy Sister and her parents and society a valued member.

Unwelcome death has again invaded our Grange and taken from our midst, a beloved Sister. For this great affliction we tender our warmest sympathy to the bereaved family who so deeply mourn the loss of their dear one, realizing with them how powerless words are or earthly hands to relieve this affliction.

WOODMAN GRANGE ordered its Charter to be draped for sixty days, and this testimonial be entered on our Grange record.

THE MARKETS. Grain and Flourists.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.—2:30 P. M.—Wheat, new No. 2 spring; steady; 38 1/2.

CHICAGO, June 14.—1:10 P. M.—Wheat, steady; 57 1/2.

GRAPES.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Hogs, receipts, 10,000; active, firm; 52 1/2.

LOOK AT THIS.

Prices of a few leading kinds of Groceries:

Sugars by the barrel only. Per pound. Standard A. 7 1/2 c. Standard B. 7 c. Extra C. 6 1/2 c.

Best Baking Powder, 25 c. Boneless Cod, 40 pound boxes, 7 c.

FOOLISH WOMEN.

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

N. B.—Every woman, sickly or healthy, should read Dr. Penzance's book "Advice to Mothers, concerning diseases of women and children," Free to any lady. Postage in sealed envelope 1c.

Angler's Complete Outfit

This is our latest and best outfit. It consists of a fine 11 foot jointed rod, with brass tips and ferrules; 1 cork bob with hook and line; 6 sinkers; 2 forty-foot brass lines and 1 shorter; 12 assorted hooks; 3 trout and 2 bass flies; 1 fine bait box; hinged cover and highly ornamented; 1 trolling hook and 1 reel holding 40 feet of line.

Half Fare Excursions

To Arkansas and Texas, WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 24th, 1884. Complete arrangements have been made for this Popular Cheap Land Excursion, in order to give all parties an opportunity at a low rate to inspect the great resources of the MAGNIFICENT SOUTH-WEST.

\$50 REWARD

Will be paid for any Grain Fan of any size that can clean and bag as much grain or seed in one day as our Patent Seed Separator and Bagger, which we offer to the public at a low price. Send for circular and price list, which will be mailed free.

A railway pass to a public officer is something more than the appearance of a bribe; it is given with the distinct understanding that the recipient is to regard favorably the giver; and whatever may be said in denial of this influence there is still the fact that this railway passes do sometimes affect public policy. Let them be abolished. The present legislature has a duty in the case. The bill is fair; it inflicts no wrong upon any person, or corporation, or business. It is just in its character and it should pass.—The Hus. bandman.

Professor Kedzie's Letter to the Alabastine Company.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Lansing, April 19, 1884. To M. B. Church, Manager: Dear Sir,—The Alabastine put on the walls of the Chemical Laboratory more than four years ago is in as good condition and bright in appearance as when first applied, save where water from a leaky roof has injured it. The Alabastine seems to grow harder with age, making a firm and coherent covering, and has no tendency to soil the clothing by contact, as whitewash and calcimine will. I am satisfied with Alabastine. Yours faithfully, R. C. KEDZIE, Professor of Chemistry.

IMITATIONS AND INFRINGEMENTS. Some cheap attempted imitations of Alabastine are being offered in some places to Alabastine dealers, under different names and at very much lower prices than Alabastine could be sold for.

A CHEAP, SUPERIOR MANUFACTURED WALL FINISH can be made so as to impose on the public with less chance of detection when first used than most.

ANY KIND OF ADULTERATION. Common calcimine appears to be a very fair finish when first put on, but no one claims that it is durable. Manufactured only by THE ALABASTINE CO., M. B. Church, Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.

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

FOUR YEARS are required to complete the course embracing Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, English Language and Literature, and all other branches of a college course except Foreign Languages.

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

RATES. Tuition free. Club Boarding. CALENDAR.

For the year 1884 the terms begin as follows: SPRING TERM.....February 18

SUMMER TERM.....May 20

AUTUMN TERM.....September 2

Examination of candidates for advanced standing will be held February 18. Candidates for admission, to College on September 2 may present themselves for examination either on May 20, or September 2, at 9 A. M.

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

PATRONS IN MICHIGAN!

You can Save Money

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

Send for our Large Illustrated Catalogue, Mailed free to all applicants. No pay for goods, ordered under seal, until received and approved. BARBED WIRE—price for February; 4 1/2 and 6 cents per pound. Free sample of best (40 cents) Japan Tea by mail. Write for information,

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German Horse and Cow POWDERS.

This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The receipt is on every box and 4-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholzer's Sons & Co., Ploverville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO, GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBRIDGE ST., DETROIT, and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose), price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.

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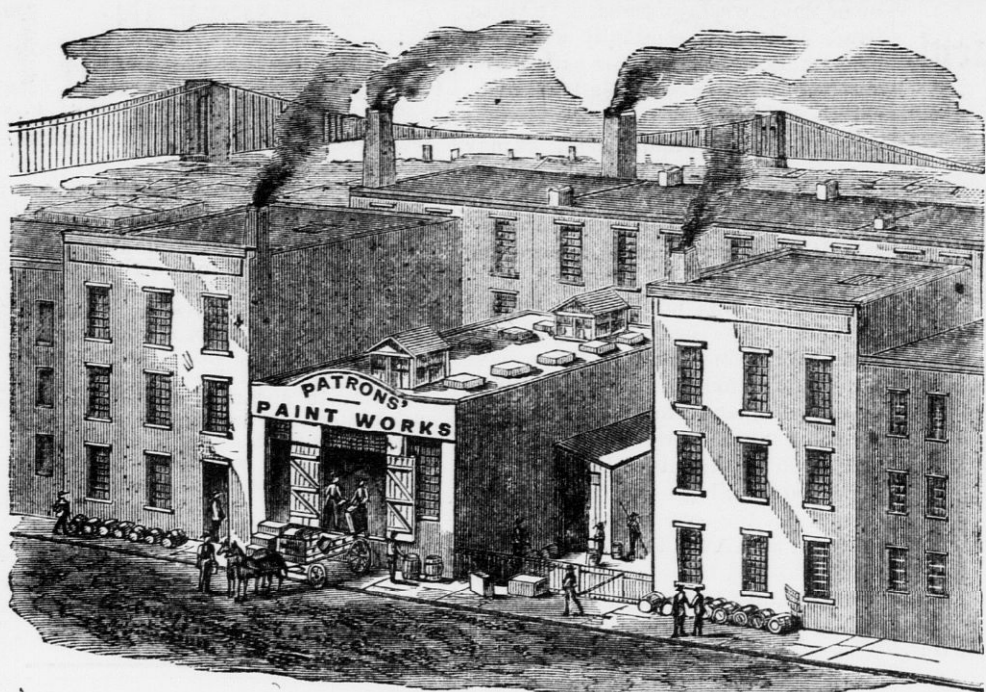
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(Continued from last week.)

How Watch Cases are Made.

Imitation always follows a successful article, and imitation is one of the best proofs of real honest merit; and thus it is that the James Boss' Gold Watch Case has its imitators. Buyers can always tell the genuine by the trade-mark of a crown, from which is suspended a pair of scales. Be sure both crown and scales are stamped in the cap of the watch case. Jewelers are very cautious about endorsing an article unless they not only know that it is good, but that the character of the manufacturers is such that the quality of the goods will be kept fully up to standard.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 13, 1883. The James Boss' Gold Watch Cases go like hot cakes. Each one I sell sells another. Don't need to recommend them; they sell themselves. One of my customers has had James Boss' Gold Watch Cases in use for 20 years, and it is as good as ever. With this case I do not hesitate to give my own guarantee, especially with the new and improved cases, which seem to be everlasting. JESSE T. LITTLE, Jeweler.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 8, 1883. This gold case, No. 8996, known as the James Boss' Gold Watch Case, came into my possession about 1868, has been in use since that time, and is still in good condition. The movement is the same which was in the case when I bought it, and its condition shows that the case has really out-worn the movement, which is plain proof of its durability. MARTIN A. HOWELL, Of Board of Directors N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co.

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

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Is the cheapest and best. The subject is so plain that every Citizen or Society member should have a copy. Circular of commendation free. Price by mail prepaid; cloth, 50 cents; leather, tucks, \$1.00. Postage stamps received.

Address, J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, or GEO. C. FISH, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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A combination by which all farmers can make Creamery Butter as well as keep it in a nice condition until it is marketed. It saves two-thirds the labor. No ice is required as it is strictly a cold water refrigerator. The cream is taken from the top and is clear of sediment. The most complete arrangement for the Farmer and Dairyman in existence. Agents wanted. Send for circular and price list.

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Clover Leaf Can Cream Gathering System.

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

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The easiest Churn to run in existence, requiring but one-third the labor of any other Churn made. Worked by hand or treadle. As easy to clean as a butter tray. A success with wind-mill power. Giving the best of satisfaction. Every Churn guaranteed. Send for Price List.

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Fall term opens Sept. 1. Send for Journal.

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ALL ORDERS RECEIVE PROPER ATTENTION.

THE NIAGARA FALLS AIR LINE

Map of the CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK and GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS.



CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

December 30th, 1883.

Table with columns for Stations, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12. Includes times for various routes like Chicago to Grand Rapids and Grand Rapids to Chicago.

Way Freights leave Schoolcraft, Eastward 6:35 P. M.; Westward, 10:15 A. M., except Sunday.

No. 1, 7 and 8 will stop at Durand 20 minutes for meals.

No. 4 will stop at Battle Creek 20 minutes for meals. No. 1 will stop at Valparaiso 20 minutes for meals.

No. 3 and 6 have a Dining Car attached between Chicago and Battle Creek. Where no time is shown at the stations trains will not stop.

Trains do not stop for passengers except on signal. All Chicago & Grand Trunk trains are run by Central Standard Time, which is one hour slower than Eastern Standard Time.

No. 3, 5 and 6, daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

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Dining cars on 3 and 6 West Battle Creek. GEO. H. HEVIE, Traffic Manager. S. B. GALLAVAY, General Manager. E. P. KEART, Agent, Schoolcraft Mich.

NEW 'Singer' Sewing Machines \$15

Including an \$8.00 set of extra attachments, 100 pieces and needles, oil and small outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 2 years. Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay \$30 to \$50 for machines no better. We will send our new circulars free before paying. Circulars sent on request. Save \$15 to \$35 by addressing GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 1/2 W. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 1498

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A CHOICE LOT OF PURE BRED POLAND CHINA SWINE For Sale at Reasonable Rates.

Pigs in pairs and trios not skin. Breeding Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record. Parties wishing stock of this kind will find it for their interest to correspond with or visit me.

B. G. BUELL, Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich. 1500

Fast Potato Digging

THE MONARCH POTATO DIGGER Saves its cost yearly, FIVE TIMES OVER, by every farmer. Guaranteed to Dig Six Hundred Bushels a Day!

SENT ON 60 Days' Test Trial. Agents Wanted.

Write postal card for FREE elegantly illustrated Catalogue, in Six Brilliant Colors, that cost us \$3000 to publish.

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Hundreds of Suits are being sold daily.

Other Merchants are complaining of dull times.

All Wool Cassimere Suits worth \$10 you can buy at this Sale for \$5.

All Wool Suits worth \$15 to \$10: Take your choice for \$7.50.

The sale of the above light colored Suits has been progressing for two weeks past. Now we offer dark colored suits bought at half the cost of manufacture for the following prices:

150 Suits of three different patterns, Black Worsted and Tricot Frock Suits; cost to manufacture, \$15.

150 Dark Cassimere Sack Suits, all wool, worth \$15 for only \$9.95.

100 Dark Fancy Cassimere Suits heretofore considered a bargain at \$12: take one for \$9.95.

100 Fine Dark Cassimere Sacks worth \$12 for only \$8.95.

CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' SUITS.

\$2.25 Suits for \$1.65.

\$2.50 Suits for \$1.85.

\$3 Suits for \$2.35.

\$5 Suits for \$3.75.

Now is the time to buy Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hats, Caps, cheaper than you have bought for years.

Fine Hats worth \$2.50 only \$1.50.

Large Sale of Straw Hats below the Price.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

1 June Mention GRANGE VISITOR.

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Our Buyer's Guide is issued in March and September of each year and will be sent free to any address upon receipt of postage, 7 cents. It is a book of 216 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, with over 3,300 illustrations of articles we handle, also prices and descriptions of all the goods we sell. Invaluable as a book of reference. Let us hear from you.

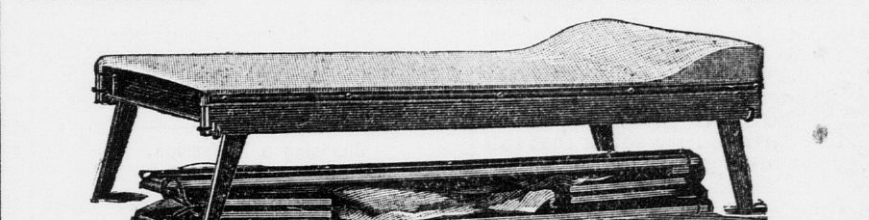
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Patented June 13, 1882.

This invention supplies a long-felt want for a cheap portable bed, that can be put away in a small space when not in use, and yet make a roomy, comfortable bed when wanted. Of the many beds that are in the market there is not one, cheap or expensive, on which a comfortable night's rest can be had. They are all narrow, short, without spring, and in fact no bed at all. While THE BEDETTE folds into a small space, and is as light as anything can be made for durability. When set up it furnishes a bed long enough for the largest man, and is as comfortable to lie upon as the most expensive bed.

It is so constructed that the patent sides, regulated by the patent adjustable tension cords, form the most perfect spring bed. The canvas covering is not tacked to the frame, as on all beds, but is made adjustable, so that it can be taken off and put on again by any one in a few minutes, or easily tightened, should it become loose, at any time, from stretching. It is a perfect spring bed, soft and easy, without springs or mattress. For warm weather it is a complete bed, without the addition of anything; for cold weather it is only necessary to add sufficient clothing.

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

PRICE: 36 inches wide by 6 1/2 feet long, \$3.50. 30 inches wide by 6 1/2 feet long, \$3.00. 27 inches wide by 4 1/2 feet long (cover not adjustable) \$2.50.

For Sale by Furniture Dealers Everywhere.