

"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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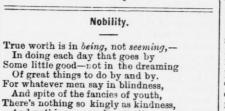
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Soricollural Pepartment.

We get back our mete as we measure — We cannot do wrong and feel right, Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure, For justice avenges each slight. The air for the wing of the sparrow, The bush for the robin and wren, But always the path that is narrow And straight, for the children of men.

And nothing so royal as truth.

'Tis not in the pages of story The heart of its ills to beguile, Though he who makes courtship to glory Gives all that he hath for her smile, For when from her heights he has won her, Alas! it is only to prove That nothing's so sacred as honor, And nothing so loyal as love!

We cannot make bargains for blisses, Nor each them like fishes in nets; And sometimes the thing our life misses, Helps more than the thing which it gets. Helps more than the thing which For good licth not in pursuing, Nor gaining of great nor of small, But just in the doing, and doing As we would be done by, is all.

-ALICE CARY.

Book-Farming.

In most communities, to call a man a "book-farmer" is to excite prejudice against him, and to hold him up as a proper subject for ridicule on the part of those who have to be called "self-made farmers" It is singular that in the most important calling pursued by men the course of preparation which is considered escential to encourse in all is considered essential to success in all others should be regarded as not only useless but positively injurious. To say that a lawyer does not read

law books is equivalent to saying that he is a poor lawyer, and that he has no success in his profession. A doctor who has not studied medical works, and who fails to keep up with the discoveries and improvements in medical practice, is called a quack; and no one who wishes to be thoroughly

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., AUGUST 15, 1884.

claim made upon him by his citizenclaim made upon him by his citizen-ship, our farmers owe it to themselves individually, and to their class, to study diligently those issues of the press which will help them in their cccupation. Let them keep wide open their eyes and ears, and use all other senses besides, while they till their fields or feed their stock; but let them not despise that which the printed page brings them concerning what page brings them concerning what other farmers have learned and men of other pursuits have discovered with reference to the science and art of agriculture.-Farmer's Friend.

Lessons of the Harvest.

It is the object of every farmer to make his occupation profitable, and whether he succeeds or not depends up-on his watchfulness, industry, and general management; more upon the latter we believe, than constant drudgery. It is a fact that one farmer will employ so much help that but little of the manual labor is done by himself, and make money, while another will toil early and late upon an equal number of acres, of a year. The observing man is one that makes the success. There are les-sons to be learned in every department of husbandry, and he who learns most, above leagt to are departed labors least to produce a desired result. Important lessons may be learned at time of harvest. There is scarcely a field of five acres with soil equal in its fertility. Spots here and there are very productive, and spots again are found where the group of a group of more of the starter of the theorem of the starter o where the growth of grass or grain is exceedingly poor. These spots can be easily picked out as the crops are being gathered, and at the same time should be marked by stakes so that they may be brought to a state of desired productiveness. Perhaps a section of the field is low

and cold, and the soil was not in proper condition when planted, because it would not dry out as quickly as the balance of the field, and this should be underdrained, which will probably be all the remedy required. Tile is best, but brush with poles, or three poles with stone or plank covering will do if tile can not be easily obtained. The first year's crop in almost every in-stance will return the necessary expenditure to underdrain a section of a field, providing the lead pipe is not of necessity very long for outlet.

There are many other spots upon the healed will employ him. A religion field too sandy; these need a dressing of corn cultivated the usual way. The which has no books is unheard of; and clay loam, or perhaps there is a heavy land was of equal fertility.

Corn Cultivation. An agricultural writer says. "We are a strenuous advocate of shallow culture. We are well satisfied that corn roots were made for two purposes —the perpendicular ones to hold the stalks upright, and the horizontal ones for the growth of the ear more particularly. If you wish a tree to stand the wind and the storms it must be exposed to, you would not cut off its roots and loosen the ground about it to make its resistance to storms more sure. Just so with a hill of corn. sure. Just so with a nill of corn. If you cut many of its roots you have done that which will be very likely to make it fall to the ground before husk-ing time, especially if you loosen the ground five to six inches deep. But the chief disaster in working corn deep is the autting of the horizont l

from the frontier to the western coast, not much attention was given to Sun-day, and it was found that horses, com-pelled to travel every day, soon gave out; but there were parties that laid by on Sundays and gave their animals the day for rest. In these cases they were deep is the cutting of the horizontal roots upon which we must rely for its protection. The more of these roots that are cut, the less number of bushels we shall crib in the fall. These roots are frequently from four to seven feet in length, and what is to be noted day for rest. In these cases they went through with considerable freshness, particularly is the important fact that as a rule, they are not over three inches deep. In a very dry season they are deeper, but in a wet one they are often within an inch of the surface. even when traveling in week days was extended so that in the six days it measured as much as for other parties in seven days. The same thing is seen in physical deterioration of men who pay no regard to Sunday as a day of rest. Nature requires according for The reader sees why we so strongly object to all corn working tools that stir the ground below these roots. Level and shallow culture is the best on all accounts. By way of showing this to be correct, we will relate a lit. parently, and conformity to this re-quirement is actually necessary to the this to be correct, we will relate a lit-tle bit of experience. We worked 9 acres of corn with the riding scraper preservation of powers that will surely be lost if subjected to constant strain. -From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. acres of corn with the riding scraper only. After dragging it once we set the blades pretty flat, so that the dirt would run over behind, and not more than two inches deep. In less than an hour the weeds were dead. We cross-ed it after the next crop of weeds ap-peared, and that was all the working the field got. Vat it was much cleaner York.

As the fair season approaches it is well for farmers to bestow thought apon the part they take in displays that the field got. Yet it was much cleaner than any corn on similar land in the will be more or less instructive in ac-cordance with the degree of preparation. There are many localities where Granges may lead in the fairs and earn great credit by the lessons they will be able to offer to farmers who have not true understanding of the value that attaches to co-operative instruction as seen in the Carner neighborhood. In the fall there were high winds which prostrated corn badly, but this field "stood the racket" with but comparatively few hills down, and it yielded the most corn per down, and it yielded the most corn per acre. All this goes to show that hill-ing up corn is entirely needlees and useless. We are fully satisfied from several years experience that this method fairly followed, will make from five to fifteen bushels more corn per acre. Ten acres of corn worked this way made 7 bushels more than corn cultivated the usual way. The seen in the Grange. Agricultural fairs are almost valueless if they do not at-tract displays of products and articles that in themselves testify to superior skill on the part of those who contribare superior to the exhibition. When they are superior to their kind they suggest at once to every beholder, inquiry about

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

Agricultural Items.

Dairying is the great national industry.

It should be protected—against fraud -by stringent laws.

And offenders punished in the same nanner as thieves and other criminals.

careful investigation be made it will show, often, that the situation might be materially changed if suitable use of "The live cow cannot compete with the dead hog.'

The associated dairy or creamery sys-tem must be fostered, encouraged and perpetuated.

"The people must be taught what good butter is, by having plenty of it offered to them at a fair price."

New Jersey has also passed a law against the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in that State. Next?

A Holstein cattle breeder claims that the feeding of ensilage has entirely pre-vented losses from milk fever in his herd.

The first cargo of wool ever shipped directly from Australia to the United States recently arrived at Boston from Melbourne.

Land plaster sprinkled on a horse stable floor, or even clay will absorb the ammonia and urine and add a valuable property to the manure pile.

Some retail dealers placard "Butter-ine 20 cents," along side of their "Gilt Edge," "Creamery," &c. Wonder if packages ever become hopelessly mixed

A Vermont dairyman says a young calf should be fed three times a day Overfeeding at long intervals, and especially with cold food, kills a good many valuable calves.

The cotton crop of Texas last year was worth more than the cotton crop of the entire United States in 1843. Forty years ago the few settlers in Texas lived on game. To-day the State contains more than ten millions cattle, sheep horses, mules and swine.

A correspondent of the Rural Press says he cleared his poultry houses of mites, with which it was overrun, by sprinkling the inside with the water in which the potatoes for the household dinner has been boiled. Two applications cleared them all out.

According to the new law New York

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Address J. T. COBB. SEC'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE SCHOGLCBAFT, MICH. he who is ignorant of the books which treat of his religion is never regarded as a model of the faith he pro-

Why, then, should the standard by which we judge a farmer be so opposite to that by which we measure the qualification of persons who follow other pursuits? To say of a prescher, or lawyer, or doctor that he is self made is, generally, to say that he is only half-made. Self-made men are never more than half made; that is they have not been able to make half as much of themselves as they could have done if, in addition to the energy, perseverance and love of knowldge which they have displayed, they had had the advantages of general education and acquaintance with the books which treat of their respective callings.

It is true that multitudes of America's best men have been self-made. Their book knowledge was lamentably small. But they were not wise and successful because of their ignorance of books, but in spite of it. They did not accomplish that which gave them renown because they were ignorant and unlearned, but because they used to the best of their ability the little knowledge they could secure. We gladly admit that thousands of farmers who have not been educated in the school have kept their farms in good condition, and have made money by farming. We do not hesitate to say that thousands of good farms are now under the management of men who never read books concerning agriculture, and who seldom see an agricultural newspaper. But for that which they are and that which they have done who thinks of thanking

their ignorance of books and papers? If it is said that they are not

gnorant of the art of agriculture, but that they have acquired their knowl-edge of it by experience and observation, we cheerfully admit the claim. And yet, who will assert that by ex-perience and observation these men have learned all concerning farming which is worth knowing? Every-thing which they have learned, which is worth knowing, concerning the principles of their calling, they could have learned more speedily from some book; and multitudes of other principles and illustrations of them, are recorded in books which deserve their reading. Thoughtful men, students of nature, men who have gathered up experiences and incidents, have recorded in books the truths they have collected. These books deserve careful study by all who would attain to eminence in their profession; and, other things being equal, they are the most successful who read the most diligently.

Surely the day has come in which profound ignorance of all publications except the almanac and the county newspaper should be regarded as a hindrance to successful farming. Be-side the incentive to reading which every American should feel for the don't know when it will get well."

clay bed that may be brought up by use of long manure plowed under, and a dressing of sand and well-decomposed manure on the surface. The remedy will read ly be suggested to the farm-er when he marks the sterile spots and makes an examination of the soil. Our object at this time is to call attention to the fact that harvest is the time to make notes and stick stakes. To a ten acre field with quarter acre patches here and there that produce but half a crop, not one farmer in a dozen gives the least attention. The gross proceeds is what he counts, and if not up to his expectation, an effort is made to improve the whole surface. Even if the sterile spots are noticed, ten days after the crop has been removed they cannot be definitely pointed out. We have known farmers to mow a

meadow year after year without apparantly noticing that patches here and there, amounting to acres in the aggregate, did not produce enough grass to lay a swath. So in corn fields: sections produce only a sickly growth of stalks, small nubbins, and do not pay the ex-pense of tillage. In wheat, oats, rye, and other grains, part of the fields will produce a heavy growth of straw, large, well filled heads, while others, less than a half crop is gathered; and yet no remedy is applied, no means used to equalize the fertility of the soil.

Another lesson for the harvest is the selection of seeds for a fu-ture crop. That grain which grows ture crop. strongest matures earliest and best should be saved for seed. A section of the grain field may be marked off, kept separate at the barn, and the grain preserved for reproducing. It is less work to do this than to put grain through the processes recommended by some of fanning, wind-blowing, hand sorting, etc. Corn for seed should be selected in the field and allowed to thoroughly ripen before cutting .- From Tribune and Farmer.

Another Wrinkle in Ensilage.

"What is the need of chopping up and packing away green corn fodder as soon as it is out, and when it is at its soggiest and heaviest? writes a Mr. Thomas Bennett to The Press. Far better to shock it up and let it dry partially before it is finally stowed away in the pit. A little salt shaken through the mass as it accumulates will make it unpleasant for bacteria and all the more savory and nutrituous for stock. Think this over before filling your silo next fall, there's something in it.

Next to Australia, we are now producing more clothing wool than any other country on the face of the earth. In 1876 our wool product was 115,000,-000 pounds, while the present year it will not be far from 350,000,000 pounds

The American dairyman says: "A

A Good Creed.

About forty-two years ago the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was editor of the Indiana Farmer and Gardner, a monthly magazine published in Indianapolis. His first work was to establish a creed, which was as follows: "We believe in small farms and thor-

ough cultivation. "We believe that soil loves to eat as well as its owner, and ought, therefore,

to be manured. "We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it—making both the farmer and the farm rich at once.

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and, therefore, in deep plowing, and enough of it; all the better if with a subsoil plow.

"We believe that every farm should own a good farmer. "We believe that the best fertilizer of

any soil is spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence; without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano will be of little use.

"We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm-house, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

"We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a "spinning piano," a clean cubboard, a clean dairy and a clean conscience. "We firmly disbelieve in farmers

that will not improve; in farms that grow poorer every year; in starveling cattle; in farmers' boys turning into cattle; in farmers boys turning into clerks and merchants; in farmers' daughters unwilling to work, and in all farmers ashamed of their vocation, or who drink whiskey till honest people are ashamed of them."

We would that every farmer and gardener in our land would not only adopt, but keep this creed inviolate.-Farm and Fireside.

At a recent meeting of the Vermont dairymen's association the subject of ensilage was discussed at a great length. Mr. Simons, who gets 300 pounds of butter annually from each of his ten cows, said he had been getting higher prices for his product since he began feeding ensilage. He thinks, however, that if he had invested in fertilizers the money his silo and apparatus cost and employ. spread it upon his best meadows, he would have increased his hay crop to the full value of all the ensilage his silo will hold. If the silo should be swal-lowed by an earthquake he would try

another. By a rising vote taken at the discussion it was found that 33 farmers present have silos in use that are giving satisfaction, and two who have tried them are dissatisfied with the results.

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

they have been produced, and thus awaken thought which leads to higher skill. They become the means of disseminating information of great value to agriculture. In this work the Granges may take part with confident expectation of benefiting the great in-terest they serve. The time to give this matter thought is now, for the fairs will soon be held and preparations to be complete and useful must begin at once.-From the Husbandman, El mira, N. Y.

ecial methods through which

It is sometimes urged by farmers that

they are obliged to work Sundays in order to secure their crops. It is true there may be occasions when the re-quirement actually does appear, and the work then becomes a necessity.

But these instances are rare, and in

time were made during week days, and in such a case the wrong of Sunday

work is quite as great as when it is voluntarily undertaken with the sole object of hurrying tasks to execution.

Laying aside moral considerations, there seems to be natural requirement for a day of rest for men and for the

animals they employ in labor. In the early migration to California, which required a hundred days or so to travel

rest. Nature requires cessation from toil, not only through the hours of

sleep, but through the seventh day, ap-

N. J. Strong, of Lenawee county Mich., says in the Husbandman in regard to cows having milk fever: "We never have heard of a case in any cow until after she dropped her fourth calf. With us, it occurs among cows that are large milkers, and have previously become somewhat enfeebled from giving large quantities of milk. As a preventive to this disease, I keep the cow off feed for twenty-four hours before "coming in."

I will give your readers my remedy for keeping mice and weevil-beetles out of my granary: Hang up a few strips of tarred paper in the granary and the vermin will not stay. It will also clear mice from the garret of the house. Scatter a few pieces of the paper about the garret, and one need not lie awake nights on account of the racing of mice and rats, for they will not stay where tarred paper per-fumes the air. Tack it up, and hang a few strips inside the hen-house and

lice will not stay long even then. If President McCann will rub soft soap on his cow's bag the milk will dry up. Any quarter can be treated with soap without affecting other portions. This is the remedy used by dairymen here, and one application is generally sufficient.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer communicates to his paper a very simple preventive for warbles, or grubs, in the backs of cattle. Take lard or any kind of grease (how would butterine answer?) and annoint the cattle's backs from July to Octoberno, we mean from shoulders to root of tail-every two weeks between the months named. Miss Ormerod, who has distinguished herself by her ento-mological writings in England, recommends mercurial ointment for this purpose, and suggests Paris green, though the grease seems the safer means to

During the late National Wool-Growers' Convention, at Chicago, the Secretaries of several American or Spanish Merino sheep registers, met and formed a -National Registration League, the object of which is to in-troduce a more complete system and unity of plans in registration. Ver-mont, Ohio, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri were represented. Albert Chapman, of Vermont, was elected President; W. G. J. Dean, of Michigan, Secretary; and J. G. Blue, of Ohio, Treasurer:

milk dealers are not allowed to sell milk outside of the county where produced unless the name of the county is placed in letters an inch long upon the can, or other vessel, and in a con-spicuous position on the milk wagon used in delivery.

The dairymen of the west must learn this one single, simple lesson at once, and that is, that nothing but the best creamery butter will be able to dislodge butterine, even were it sold on its merits and under its proper name by the retail grocers.-Joseph Sampson.

"A well-known dairyman" says, to be considered profitable, a cow should give "2,800 pounds of milk for the first one nundred days, 1,000 for the second one hundred days following, and 700 pounds between the completion of that time and drying off." Total 4,500 pounds.

In a paper read by Mr. Jos. Sampson, before the Northwestern Dairymen's Association at Mankato, Minn., it was urged that all who are interested in farming and farm industries, whether directly engaged in the dairy interest or not, should unite in demanding that a national law be enacted, covering food adulterations, somewhat similar to the laws of France and England on the same subject.

The Texas Wool-Grower says: Wool is low enough to suit the most ad-vanced free trader. It is doubtful also if free trade could do much more harm to wool-growing than the late agita-tion and the reduction of 1883 have done. When Texas wool sells from 10 to 20 cents on Texas railroads there is no room for politicians to say the people are taxed to support wool-growing.

The farmer can not clear his field of thistles by knocking off the topmost blossom—no, nor by cursing and revil-ing all weeds and thistled om in the bitterest terms. The soil must be made an uncomfortable resting place, an impossible home for the weeds and thistles, if he would save his crops from their offensive and exhausting companionship.—Hayes Valley (Cal.) Advertiser.

An exchange says if farmers would feed their sheep a good allowance of sulphur, during the present hot weather while the flies are bad, by mixing it with their salt in about equal parts and giving them all they will eat, it will prevent grub in the head. No charge for this prescription. The old settlers of Michigan can testify to the medicinal quality of sulphur for other things.

Robert Beverly of Eastern Virginia, who has been feeding ensilage for three years, has come to the conclusion that there is no reason why dairymen can not make it profitable in Eastern Virnot make it profitable in Eastern Vir-ginia. He says that his cows fed on ensilage gave as much milk as they do in summer on grass of equally good quality, and the quantity of butter made is in proportion to the milk. Ten acres of good fodder corn, fill his silo and amply feed ten cows.

Ensilage.

the fertilizer awhile before building

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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The Grange Visitor The need of reform in Court practice. was well illustrated by Geo. M. Dewey SCHOOLCRAFT, - AUGUST 15 of the Owosso Times in a paper read by him at the meeting of the State Press 25 Association in June last at Bay City. The subject of the paper read by Mr. 5 00 Dewey was, "The relation of publishers to legal printing," and the matter to ___\$1 00 which we refer was used to illustrate For new subscribers, canvassers are or show the liability of publishers in authorized to retain one-third of the that department of their work known as legal printing. Said Mr. Dewey: regular subscription price to com-

"Publishers often overlook the fact, that there is a large responsibility imposed in the publication of legal adver-tisements. I know of one instance which aptly illustrates the extent of this responsibility as determined by the courts. A mortgage sale nine fo Hos long, the legal fees for printing were \$44.10, was inserted in one of our local papers. The advertisement was for the full term of twelve printed weeks, thirteen insertions. On examination it was found that in the word'it' in one line of the advertisement the i" had either dropped out or had been broken off. The attorney refused to pay for the advertisement, and a learned Judge decided that the omission was fatal, and the work was all done over again, the last time of course without nay.

In another instance a publisher was threatened with a criminal prosecution for perjury by a distinguished attorney because during the publication of a mortgage sale, a typographical error in spelling a single word was corrected Advise this office at once of a change after the first publication was made, the change being to spell the word "five" correctly, whereas in the first issue it was spelled "fove" but the figures which followed were correctly given, this error was made in stating the amount claimed to be due. The error was held to be fatal, and a re-advertisement followed, though the

Harvest-Another Wrinkle in Ensilage-Corn Cultivation-A Good Creed-Ensilage criminal prosecution was not begun, owing to the refusal of the Prosecut ing Attorney to entertain the case. Of course an affidavit of the publication Semi-Annual reports of the Masters of State Granges, to the Master of the National was made in which the corrected form of the advertisement was used, though -Fairs and Picnics for 1884-Cencus of 1884-Michigan's Population by Counties and her Cities and Villages, as in this case the person who made the affidavit had no knowlege of either the compared with 1880 2 original error or the correction that Postal Jottings-Pomona Grange Meeting-Grange Thought - Educational Influence of was made."

The point which Mr. Dewey undertook to enforce, that in view of the responsibility, publishers should insist on full legal rates for work, seems to me of far less importance, and most certainly is to the general Fruit Region about it – Blackcap Rasp-berries-Cucumber Growing-Ashes for Fruit Trees-How to Mulch-Horticultur-al Notes-Some Seasonable Dont's-A Grange on Wheels-Pomona Grange-Law-yers not fit Law-Makers-The Unlawful Fenergie of Public Lands public, than this, that courts and attorneys are so willing to set aside common sense, and permit the slightest technicality to determine a question of fact.

The Advancement of Schools-Destiny of the We are loth to believe that sane, ed-Universe-Has the American Farmer been ucated men, can be guilty of such arcation-Time Tables..... 5 rant nonsense, and yet no term of Too Ready With Complaint-The Divine court, but what discloses some nonsense in this divestion And this state My Trip-Notes From Island Park-Mid-Summer Notes-Our County-Don,t Kiss of things has destroyed the respect and confidence which all good citizens would be glad to entertain for the ju-Blue and Gray-Our Dnty-An Excursion dicial department of our State and national governments.

THE RURAL NEW YORKER.

This Agricultural periodical long ago made something of a national reputation In its issue of July 19, 115 cultor has told his readers why and how Mr. .S. Woodard, a farmer of Lockport,

Before our readers get this number of Semi-Annual Reports of Masters of State THE VISITOR the farmer's candidate for Governor will be nominated, or by the management of politicians he will be defeated.

This statement would imply that if defeated, the politicians were chargeable with the result, which will be true as a matter of fact, and we shall hold them guilty of a determined, will ful, and malicious purpose to do a wrong thing. But while this is true, report to the Master of the National we shall know that it could have been prevented, if the farmers of the country had so determined; and as we are disposed to be fair in this matter, we will bring the blame down where it belongs, and say the farmers who call themselves Republicans, are by direction of duty in fault. These are the men who stayed at home and neglected a duty they owed themselves, and their agricultural class, both of the state and the nation. We make up this verdict against them now as we write on this 11th. of August, and whatever the result of the State Convention on the 13th., it will still be true.

We know of counties, where probably there is not a Republican farmer who does not desire the nomination and election of Mr. Luce because he is a worthy and capable representative of their class, where the farmer interests have been defeated; and yet these same farmers were in a majority and might have had it all their own way.

Are not they as deserving of censure as the crafty politician? Is not the sin of omission often equal to that of commission, when the results are substantially the same?

It is unfortunately true that the average farmer in political matters don't wake up and lock the door until after the horse is stolen. He is used to doing the voting after the thing is fixed by his more active neighbor, the politician.

We admit these things strain our patience, for they bring reproach upon that great class who are the bed rock of the prosperity of the country, and challenge the shrewdness and intelligence of those whose interests we have been striving to promote for all these years.

Since the last issue of this paper the editorial rooms have been changed. Friends of the VISITOR may now find us in a pleasant sunny east front room of a new brick building.

Schoolcraft Grange, No. 8 will occupy a fine hall in the rear. This is the third move the VISITOR has made, each time to better quarters. The work of moving the contents of the office with the accumulation of eleven years of papers and sundries belonging to the State Grange of Michigan was no small matter. This must be our excuse for the meager amount of editorial matter given our readers in this issue.

We have in our office copies of the

Granges, to the Master of the National Grance.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

I construe the rule of the National Grange to be that the Master of each subordinate Grange shall report quarterly to the Master of his State Grange, on a prescribed form and blank; then the Master of the State Grange shall Grange semi-annually based on said quarterly reports. By this rule no re port would be made from this state for want, with these exceptions, of reports from subordinate Masters. From information otherwise obtained. I report some new Granges organized, and some "dormant" ones reorganized. Some counties are doing well, using the machinery of the order in various ways. Four counties save largely in purchase of fertilizers, etc. We had a pleasant and, I think, profitable meeting of the State Grange last February, and will hold our three days' "summer meeting" the last of July.

more and more that National lecturers, entirely independent of the State Grange and non-residents of the state, is the great want of the Order. If this can be done we can bring back Florida, Connecticut and other states now dropped from the National Grange, and save South Carolina and other weak States from soon being dropped, If the strong States value the National organization of the Order they must liberally afford this aid or it will soon cease.

Master State Grange So. Carolina. Columbus, June 7, 1884.

OHIO.

Three hundred and sixty blanks for reports were sent out to Masters of Subordinate Granges in Ohio. Of this number 198 have been fitted up and returned, 125 Granges are reported prosperous, 73 not prosperous. Of those reported "prosperous" I notice in every instance that nearly or quite one-half of the members are sisters, and that they take a lively interest in Grange work. Of those reported "not prosperous" I notice in most cases that the percentage of female members is small, and that they take little interest. Those Granges holding weekly meetings seem to be most prosperous. I regret to say that the reports show that many of our members are not taking Grange papers, which ac-counts for the lack of interest. If we can induce every family in the Grange to take one or more of the excellent papers published in the interest of the order, we may rest assured that we shall gain in strength and numbers, but if we fail in this particular we shall certainly suffer still greater losses. A large majority of our Granges have some literary exercises, and most of them co-operate to some extent in buying, very few in selling. Of the number reported pros perous 69 own halls and 56 do not. O Of those reported net prosperous 37 own halls, 36 do not. Fifty-two of the prosperous Granges report gains, 38 report losses, mostly by death, removal, or demit; 35 report that they had held their own in membership. Of those reported not prosperous, 7 report gains, 37 losses, and 27 report that that they have neither gained nor lost. Nearly all report dues promptly paid. Some excellent suggestions are made

perative stores. 43 per cent through Grange agencies. 13 How many of your number sub

scribe to a Grange paper? 61 per cent. 14. Have you a library? 23 per cent have, 77 per cent have not. 15. Does your Grange have a program

of work, discussing questions, reading essays, reciting extracts, &c.? 68 per cent do. 10 per cent occasionally. 22 per cent do not.

16 Does your Grange take an interest in the education of the community? 73 per cent do. 27 per cent do not. 17. Are your reports promptly made, and your dues regularly paid? 72 per cent do. 21 per cent do not. 7 per cent say nothing.

H. ESHBAUGH, Master State Grange of Missouri. Herron, June 30, 1884.

LOUISIANA.

I regret having to report our Order in Louisiana as not doing as well as I could wish. This is attributable to the destructive floods that have befallen our State, causing our people to abandon their homes and suffer great pecuniary losses. A large proportion of the suga crop is a total loss. And to help on the trouble, our people have just passed through one of the most exciting political contests that has taken place for many years. The political interest seemed to absorb all other interests for the time. And now we are verging upon the great National contest that will doubtless keep up the strife for the re mainder of the year.

It would seem that people will look to their personal interest in preference to all others, but you know human nature is defective.

Baraga..... Barry In the overflowed districts of the State, many of our sub-Granges have ceased to meet. In the hill or upland portions the Order is holding its own. We may be able to close the year with about the same number of sub-Granges as last year, but I fear there will be lit-

tle or no increase. DANIEL MORGAN, Master.

Magnolia, La., June 1, 1884.

IOWA.

I enclose figures, showing the present condition of our Subordinate Granges. I regret exceedingly that truth compels me to make so meagre a report. I suppose if we are holding our own, it all we can say. No new Granges have been organized. Two have been reorganized that have been dormant for several years. The Grange spirit lives in Iowa yet, and is manifested in various ways, but as an organization we are at a very low ebb. scarcely hope for a better state of things at present, as we are on the eve of an exciting political battle, and most farmers would, as a rule, rather listen to the lying promises of party politicians than to their real friends. Why don't farmers do their own thinking and their own voting and learn the truth that they must learn, that it is only by combina tion, organization, working together and voting together that they can hope to obtain the position and influence that their numbers and wealth entitle them. J. E. BLACKFORD, Master. Algona, Iowa, May 30, 1884.

ILLINOIS.

From the reports before me I should say there is not much change. Our members in some portions of the State are very enthusiastic, in others they seem to be waiting for some one to punch them up all the time From what I can see, those Granges that make progress from within themselves are by far the most efficient. Surely our sims and objects are tolerably well known just now. What is needed, I think, is to get which shows that we have intelligent, thinking men presiding over many of our Granges. We need more workers in the some of our papers into the hands of the field, and I believe that if State and farmers and then it will be the steady, AUGUST 15, 1884.

Census of 1884-Michigan's Population by Counties. and Her Cities and Villages, as Compared with

1880.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Lansing, Aug. 8, 1884.

In the following table is presented, by counties, the total population of Michigan in each of the years 1884 and 1880, and the increase and decrease in 1884 compared with 1880. The table is complete except for the counties of Isle Royal and Ontonagon, and the township of Burt in Schoolcraft county, from which the census returns for 1884 have not been received. The totals for 1884 are the results of the first count of the population as shown by the schedules returned to this office by census enumerators, and are still subject to corrections.

The population June 1, 1884, of all of the counties named in the table was 1,850,925. The population in 1880 of Isle Royal and Ontonagon was 2,620. Tf there has been neither increase nor decrease in these counties the population of the state June 1, 1884, exclusive of Burt, in Schooleraft county, was 1,853, 545, an increase of 216,608 compared with 1880. The township of Burt was not orgauized until 1882.

COUNTIES.

Allegan Alpena..... Antrim

Bay Benzie

Branch Calhoun....

Cass. Charlevoix

lare

Crawford .

Delta Eaton

Emmet....

lenesee.

Gladwin.

Jackson.... Keweenaw. Kalamazoo

Kalamazoo Kalkaska... Kent... Lake ... Leelanaw... Leenawee... Livingston. Mackinac... Manitee... Manitou...

anitou

Marquette .

Muskegon Newaygo... Oakland ...

Oceana..... Ogemaw Osceola Oscoda.....

linton

Berrien.

Alcons

HARRY A. CONANT, Secretary of State.

Each year and month convinces me

JAS N. LIPSCOMB,

Secretory's Pepartment

J. T. COBE, - -SCHOOLCRAFT.

WE are obliged to call the attention of secretaries of Subordinate Granges to the matter of sending in their quarterly reports more promptly. The following have sent in neither the reports for December nor for March: Nos. 83, 114, 115, 265, 276, 279, 285, 310, 321, 580, 606, 625, 634, 649. Those not having reported for March, but for all previous quarters, are: 2, 7, 10, 36, 39, 57, 59, 61, 65, 73, 81, 130, 157, 168, 176, 200, 215, 220, 230, 239, 241, 251, 255, 278, 293, 298, 325, 331, 332, 361, 376, 380, 396, 408, 461, 464, 480, 513, 530, 607, 635, 638 648.

ARE you securing new subscribers for the VISITOR? We desire to increase our ranks by hundreds. By the reports given in this number by Masters of State Granges the need of more Grange papers among their members is very marked. Where Grange literature is freely circulated the progress of the Order is much more rapid, as is seen by the reports.

Jno. F. Phillips & Co., of New York City, have favored us with a copy of their lately published "Newspaper Rate-book." It is well gotten up and a creditable volume to be issued by this energetic advertising firm, for whom we have none but commendatory words in our business dealings with them.

WE are indebted to Chas. H. Clark, Secretary of Northwestern Industrial Association, for complimentary tickets to the fair to be held at Minneapolis, Sept 1 to 6th. This promises to become the "meeting place, of the year, for the great Northwest.

BADGES for members of Subordinate Granges as authorized by the National Grange can be furnished to tory and should be superseded by a Grange at 25 cents each. Badges for the officers with a fine device, at 50 cents each.

OUR readers evince their interest in the school question by keeping us ble to this season of the year.

attention.

N. Y., has been added to the editoral staff of the paper. Mr. Carman seems to look upon the new arrangement as a great accession to the Rural, and from what we know of Mr. Woodward, we think he is correct.

We congratulate not only Editor Carman and the readers of the Rural but the farmers of the country. Every move of this kind is in the right direction. Here is a man successful as a the press has shown such ability that he is called from practical agriculture broader field of editoral work. We are glad to see such men called to these, to them new, and important positions, and when the farmers of the country

better understand their own interests, such men will be oftener called to official positions.

We believe it pretty well understood that such a call has been made upon a prominent farmer of our State and we that by their individual action the necessary steps are taken by them to securely place in the executive office a practical farmer of undoubted ability and integrity.

That a vast amount of service is necessary in a government extending over such a vast area inhabited by so many millions of people, with such a diversity of employments no one questions, and those willing to serve we see are, for numbers, as the sands on the sea shore. But what about these caucuses that make up the material of which conventions are formed? Do they express the popular will? If they do it is oftener more by chance than by straight forward business methods.

With this month but one third gone we have already seen enough of cau-

cus and convention work this year to believe the system in use is unsatisfacsomething better. We understand it is somewhere practiced to hold a caucus the same as an election, open all day, so that every voter has oppor-

tunity to express his preferences We think this would relieve this cauwith articles on the topic. The two cus business of much of the odium in this number are especially applica. of unfairness which is now attached to it.

We have been hoping that some

NOTICE the first page article on move would be more satisfactory, and Book-Farming. It will repay your we think it high time to agitate the subject. Next!

proceedings of several of the sessions of both the State and National Granges which we shall be glad to the field, more progress would be made furnish to any person who sends us by our Order. Little or no legislation stamps to cover postage, each copy requiring about two cents.

August is perhaps more heavily loaded with Political Conventions than any other month in the year. In these Conventions the fate of a large number of individuals is settled farmer, who by his communications to as to whether they are to serve their country in some official capacity, or remain in the ranks, to complain of the to instruct his fellow farmers in the ingratitude of friends, or whistle at the freak of fortune.

The lucky ones who are counted in by the action of a convention, may, and many of them of course will, be counted out when at the polls the verdict of the popular will has been rewarded.

NOVELTY is the spice of the Grange as of life. For a very palatable bit of this kind of seasoning we owe thanks trust that the farmers will see to it, to Reporter for the new idea which he introduces to our readers, under title of a "Grange on Wheels." If any Michigan Granges try the plan we hope they will not fail to report. We think it might be a very pleasurable way of obtaining profit.

> HAVEN'T you a friend who needs the VISITOR? Send the name if nothing more.

> > Fairs And Picnics For 1884.

The Eleventh Annual Inter-State Pienic and exhibition under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virgina, New Jersey and Delaware, will be held at William's Grove, Camberland County, Penn., to continue from August 25th to 30th.

The annual fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society for 1884 will be held at Kalamazoo September 15th to 19th inclusive.

Sept. 22 to 26, at Grand Rapids, Western Michigan Agricultural Ind. Society.

Sept. 24 to 26, at Macon, Ingham county-Ag'l Society.

ern Michigan Ag'l Society. Oct. 7 to 10, at Ovid-Ovid Union

Agricultural Society.

Northwestern Industrial Association-Fair and Exposition at Minneapolis, Sept 1. to 6, 1884.

National Granges would hold biennial sessions and expend the money saved in keeping intelligent, forcible speakers in

is required from either State or National Grange; and while we have very pleasant sociable unions, I am sure that we can make a better use of our money. The sessions of our State Grange in the past two years have been unusually pleasant with a large and enthusiastic attendance. Yet we have not increased our membership in the state or in the vicinity where the meetings have been held, but wherever a vigorous effort to build up the Grange by holding public meetings with competent lec. turers has been made we have made rapid progress. We must "go out into the highways and hedges and compel

them to come in" and listen to the strong arguments which can be presented to show the absolute necessity for organiz-ation among farmers. We have men who can present these arguments with convincing power, but they cannot de-vote their time to the work without pay. And the money for time and expenses must come principally from the treasu-ries of the National and State Granges. Let our banner be carried into every agricultural community; send our Grange papers into every farmer's home and we may soon hope to see such a revival that there will be no lack of funds for the lecture work or annual sessions when there is necessity for the same.

Yours fraterally, J. H. BRIGHAM. Delta, June 15th, 1884.

MISSOURI.

Blanks were sent to all working Granges; 91 per cent reported as follows:

1. Prosperous, 42 per cent; moderatey 38 per cent; non-prosperous 20 per ent.

2. If not prosperous, why not? Causes assigned, Indifference of members in Grange work and attendance, 62 per cent; outside influence, 28 per cent. 3. How often does your Grange meet? 48 per cent monthly; 52 per cent semimonthly.

4. Do you own a hall, if not where do you meet? 34 per cent own and meet n hall; 49 per cent meet in school house; 13 per cent in churches; 5 per cent meet

in private houses. 6. How many members have you in good standing? 39½ is the average in ach Grange.

7. Is your attendance good? 49 per cent good attendance; 31 per cent moderately so; 20 per cent not good. 8. How many of your members

Sisters? 38 per cent are females. 9. Do the Sisters attend, and take an interest in Grange work? 83 per cent

do; 17 per cent do not. 10. Have you gained or lost within the past two quarters? 39 per cent report

gains. 49 per cent report have neither gained nor lost. 12 per cent report

11 and 12. Do you buy and sell through the Grange? If so, in what way? 26 per cent do not. 31 per cent through costeady drop that will count E. I. EILLER, Master. White Hall, July 15th, 1884.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In submitting my semi annual report of the condition of the order in Massachusetts, it is gratifying to be able to report the same in a most prosperous condition. The meetings in a very large propor-

tion of the Granges have been fully attended, the exercises of more than usual interest, and the progress made in our educational work is marked on every hand.

The plan of laying out six months work in advance by the literary and edu cational committees and having printed programs of the exercises for each meeting, is growing in favor and enhances the interest and attendance. In discipline and ritualist work our Granges are making a most decided improve ment, and experience shows conclusively that the better the discipline and the stricter conformity to organic law and ritualistic work, the more successful and influential is the Grange itself.

The action of the State Grange at its ast session, in securing the co-operation of the New England Homestead (the eading agricultural journal in New England) as a medium for disseminating Grange intelligence throughout this jurisdiction, has proved to be a most valuable aid to our work. With a regular correspondent in each of the Granges we are kept promptly advised of such proceedings as are of special interest and importance, and many new and bril-liant features are brought out which other Granges can profit by, when occasion offers. In the aggressive work of the Order against any unjust system, or combinations that are averse to the farmers true interests, we have now a most valuable ally in this wide-awake progressive journal. Our numerical strength shows an increase of 499 mem bers since my last report. We have organized six new Granges, and formed one county or district organization. Over three fourths of our Granges show

increased membership, about one eighth hold their own, and the others are maintaining their organization, but are not making the effort they should to make their Grange a power for good in their several localities. In concluding this brief report, I can confidently state, that while my former reports to the National Grange have in

every instance been very encouraging, at no time has the order been more interesting and profitable, the feeling be tween officers and members more harmonious, and a greater determination on the part of all to extend the influence and usefulness of the Order over a greater sphere than at the time of presenting this midsummer report on the condition of the Order in Massachusetts. JAMES DRAPER, Master.

Worcester, July 14, 1884. The publication of the above has been delayed in hope that others would be received.

J. J. WOODMAN, Master N. G. P. of H.

Washtenaw Wayne Wexford... Totals...... 1,850,925 1.634,317 225,2.8 8,620 *As published in compendium of the Tenth U.S. Census, but 1,230 greater than the footing of township and city totals.

of township and city totals.	
CITIES AND VILLA	
Alpena	1884 9,264
Allegan. Adrian	2,639
Adrian Albion	9,464
Ann Arbor	7,9 8
Big Rapids	29,57
Ann Arbor Bay City Big Rapids Buchanan Brighton	2,071
Battle Ureek	10.057
Chelsea Corunna	1,282
Centerville	
Cadillac	8,776
Cadillac Coldwater Oharlevoix Detroit	5,19
Detroit Dowagiac	
Dandee Eaton Rapids	1,17
Elk Bapids	2,131
East Daginaw	29.141
Flint	9.190
Fremont	1,219
Fife Lake Grand Rapids	1,002 42,019
Grand Haven	5,902
Hastings	1.390 2,632
Hudson Howard City	2,254
	1,131 1,3 8 3 537
H11180810	3 537 1,564
Hancock Howell	2,100
10n1a	4,646
Imlay City	1,119
Jackson	19,102 1,219
A818 m8200	14,068
Lapeer.	1,484 2,891
Lugington	5.428
Lowell	9,704 2,373
Leslie	1,160
Leslie	4.(9) 10,290
mu. Olemens	3 845
Manchester Muskegon	1,280 17,795
Monroe. Mt. Pleasant	5.329
Marguette	1,115 5,710
Mancelona Montague	1,635 2,340
Magon	1.884
Minden. Niles Negaunee Northville Ovid Owosso	1,40J 4,598
Negaunee	4 199
Ovid	1,228 1,466
Owosso	3.873
Pontiac	1,209 5,375
Paw Paw Plainwell Fort Gratiot	1,440
Fort Gratiot	1,608 1,975
	1,975 10,396 2 198
Petoskey Quincy Reed City Romeo Sazinaw	2,198 1,250
Reed City	2.047 1.717 13,987
Saginaw	13,987
Sand Beach	2,640 2,200
St. Clair	2,134
Komeo Saginaw 3t. Joseph	2,550 2,285
St Louis.	2,875
Spring Lake	1,508
Stanton	1,721 2,113
Tawas City	1.400
	2.325
Inree Bivers	2,700 8,414
Traverse City Uaion City	1,821 1,666
Vassar West Bay City Whitehall	9,580
Whitehall Ypsilanti	9,580 2.206
	5,605

 $\begin{array}{c} 1803\\ 81803\\ 82,335\\ 7,8496\\ 8,1611\\ 20,552\\ 1,8496\\ 8,552\\ 1,864\\ 803\\ 7,063\\ 1,511\\ 902\\ 9,705\\ 2,213\\ 4,600\\ 116,840\\ 2,152\\ 2,910\\ 705\\ 2,213\\ 4,400\\ 2,152\\ 2,213\\ 4,400\\ 2,152\\ 2,213\\ 4,400\\ 2,152\\ 2,213\\ 4,841\\ 1,783\\ 2,516\\ 4,8811\\ 1,783\\ 2,586\\ 4,8811\\ 1,783\\ 2,586\\ 4,8811\\ 1,783\\ 2,586\\ 4,8011\\ 2,586\\ 4,8011\\ 2,152\\ 2,254\\ 4,902\\ 974\\ 4,8011\\ 1,783\\ 2,586\\ 4,8011\\ 1,783\\ 2,586\\ 4,8011\\ 1,783\\ 2,586\\ 4,8011\\ 1,783\\ 2,586\\ 4,8011\\ 1,783\\ 2,586\\ 4,8011\\ 1,783\\ 2,586\\ 1,166\\ 11,262\\ 2,2111\\ 1,262\\ 2,2111\\ 1,809\\ 8,981\\ 2,911\\ 4,892\\ 1,920\\ 1,973\\ 1,900\\ 4,542\\ 1,166\\ 11,262\\ 2,111\\ 1,809\\ 8,981\\ 2,510\\ 1,923\\ 2,906\\ 5,1,166\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 4,542\\ 1,809\\ 2,501\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 4,542\\ 1,809\\ 2,561\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 5,52\\ 1,923\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 1,912\\ 2,912\\ 1,923\\ 2,900\\ 1,912\\ 2,912\\ 1,912\\ 2,912\\ 1,912\\ 2,912\\ 1,912\\ 2,912\\ 1,912\\ 2,912\\ 1,912\\ 2,912\\ 1,912\\ 2,912\\ 1,912\\ 2,912\\ 1,912\\ 1,912\\ 1,912\\ 1,912\\ 1,912\\ 1,912\\ 1,912\\ 1,912\\ 1,912\\ 1,912\\ 1,912\\ 1,9$

Oct. 7 to 10, at Greenville --- North

AUGUST 15, 1884.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

"If you would make life's journey safe and sure,

Be patient to endure; Let all your thoughts be pure, Your aspirations high, each purpose strong To strive and win the victory over wrong."

and oftener prescribed by profession-The political machine in this (Van Buren) County, has ground out a alists. They cleanse the system and full grist of Burrows delegates to the are a safe indulgence in time of all ordinary ailments, which is more than congressional convention. All manner of trickery was resorted to, to se- can be said of all our patent medicure that result. Mr. Burrows through cines. his tools has again forced himself upon us, as a candidate for congress. All working condition, meets regularly the clamor about a farmer representaevery two weeks at our own hall in tive from this (4th) district, has Moline village on the Grand Rapids amounted to nothing. Farmers either & Indiana R. R. Although not very neglected to attend the primary meetlarge in numbers, still we feel that afing, or were wheedled into supportter being sifted these many years, ing this chronic politician. Now, in only the true wheat remains. We have as much as farmers of this district very interesting meetings under the have suffered the golden opportunity leadership of our Worthy Master, L. C. of securing the nomination of a man Gilbert, and all seem to feel that true worthy to represent them and their insympathy for each other that all Patterests in the council of the nation, they rons should. The GRANGE VISITOR had better keep mum. Their clamor has is taken by nearly the whole Grange, been bosh, and we should hear no I believe, if not, it should be, for it is more about farmer's representation. a live paper, and should have the They had better dry up. and shut up support of every Patron of Huspolitically, and bear patiently the con- bandry. tinued grinding of their noses upon the political grindstone. There is a remnant who will not "sell their birthright for pottage," or be ruled by pleasure. It is one of the best features cliques and chicanary, and they pro- of our excellent paper. Have been pose to kick, and the indications are much pleased with the many excellent knew, that bouquet might have been that that the kicking will be vigorous things said by D. W. and others on the and telling, and the ides of November subject of prohibition; and now that candidate in the field for President, I

Paw Paw.

The Republican caucus at White Michigan for St. John. What say you, Pigeon was packed for Keightley. temperance men, are you not ready to True, they went through the form of cast off the yoke of the old parties selecting delegates, but the list was which are governed by the rum power, all made out beforehand, all of them | and whose candidates too often need living within the corporation limits. defending? I say, one and all, let us Country farmers were entirely left out. cast our votes for the right, for a vote but then, I am not used to the wires. away, although cast with a hopeless mi-

D. W.

.

that will be, my countrymen !

In the presidential contest I cannot nority. see that we have much to hope for. Both candidates are in sympathy with the great monopolies. Of the ITOR you said, "There is room for more two, my choice would be Blaine as jottings," and here is one. The currant the abler statesman, but I am in doubt worm is a pest that, like several others, the pleasure and happiness in every tage to us. what to do. It is disgusting to see has come unbidden and has taken the quantity of mud-slinging at oppos- up its lodging among the delicious ing candidates. Neither party dare fruit of the currant. My method of go into the canvass on principle alone, destroying it is to pour boiling water or the merits of its own candidate. from a tea kettle on the worms, being Blaine's position is a difficult one. To succeed he must have the support young fruit. It does not injure the of both the temperance and the liquor interest. The first being the more every worm that comes in contact with to the public and a few availed them- and among strangers. easily satisfied, Mr. Blaine is announced by his partisans 28 being of bushes in this way for several years, very abstemious habits only. To get and am not afraid of being poisoned by eating insecticides. the German vote something more was necessary; and so it is published far and wide that at the Yorktown cele- would answer the questson in the last bration he waved his lager beer glass, VISITOR "Who for Governor?" Bro. after drinking the beer, of course. J. J. Woodman, Bro. Luce, Bro. Will it be possible ever to elect to the David Woodman, or any other good

GRANGE VISITOR. THU

Pomona Grange Meeting.

St. Joseph County Pomona Grange met in Fifth Degree session at Oakwood hall at Klinger Lake, at present might be called a practical Mich., July 31, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M. education. Among the institutions The meeting was called to order by Worthy Overseer James A. Marsh of Constantine, Worthy Master Purdy of Leonidas having started a week-ago and not yet arrived. Something must be the matter with the roads between rons of Husbandry. Leonidas and Klinger Lake. Has the bridge over the St. Jo. gone up the stream?

The attendance was small, and no business of importance appearing, a little fun was had at the expense of some unlucky Patron who had placed a large pail of weeds in the apartment occupied by the Worthy Gate Keeper, which collection was labelled, "Farmers' bouquet." The W. G. thought perhaps this might be intended as a reflection on his style of farming, and demanded an investigation.

Bro. Runyan and some other brother were appointed a committee to bring in the offending bouquet and expose it to the gaze of the whole meeting. Bro. Snyder called for the names of plants in it, and the Worthy Chaplain proceeded to give the Dutch names of some of them, but your reporter was not enough of a Dutchman to catch them.

After all the witticisms that could be thought of had been expended, Bro. Collins remarked that, for aught he sent in with a view to call attention to really believe what they say; and as a the pests of the farm and provoke rule, it is nothing but an excuse; for I will witness a fall, and what a fall the prohibitionists have such a grand some discussion as to the best means do not know a person who does not for their extermination.

This was followed by quite an animated discussion of this subject dur- one else. Why not give the Grange ing which some interesting facts were the benefit of these things, instead of broughtout.

The dinner hour having arrived the W. G. informed the meeting that a message from the west had been make them believe you know somereceived giving the information that thing whether you do or not. those in charge of that necessary department of Grange work were ready are wiser than I, I will make them I do not see the use of a caucus at all, cast for the right is never thrown to receive the occupants of the hall. A recess of one hour was declared and Robert Hill's, where the tables had In the last issue of the GRANGE VISbeen set under some grand old pines fore the Grange. which furnished ample shade. The day was fine, the dinner was finer and

> countenance, finest of all. careful not to pour the water on the the number of Patrons living within leaves in the least, but is sure death to tine work the doors were thrown open properly conduct ourselves in public the water. I have saved my currant NOT ANY BEGOLE IN MINE.--I sow?" elicited remarks from several from our land without delay. farmers. Bro. Ames, of Sturgis, said

Educational Influence of the Grange.

There are several classes of education but the kind we wish to speak of which have been established for the purpose of advancing that kind of education we might mention, Agricultural Fairs, Farmer's Clubs, Agricultural Papers and the Order of Pat-

The Grange was not established solely for the purpose of education but that really is its main object and should be practical in every sense of the word. How is it attainable?

Many have joined the Grange and left it again without receiving much of a Grange education; not that it is so hard to obtain but the right course was not taken.

Who is to blame? Some may say such members are, others may blame the officers or this or that member, but I say nine times out of ten we are all to blame, and unless we have done all in our power to make the Grange instructive we are surely at fault. As a rule, those that complain, and find the least instruction in the Grange, are it so.

Some may say they can't do anything to make the Grange instructive, for they do not know enough, etc.

It is my candid opinion if we come down to facts, such persons do not at least, as well or better than anysitting idly by repeating, "If I only knew enough I would say or do something." Wake up, and get up and

That is the way I do and unless they believe it.

Members who are not disposed to all took up the line of march for Bro. speak in the Grange should at first write or select some piece to read be-

> By discussing Political Economy we would learn many things of advan-

By conducting our meeting accord-At the afternoon session a few more ing to parliamentary usages we learn Patrons from White Pigeon and Stur- how public assemblies are conducted gis made their appearance but the and that alone is of great value, es attendance was small compared with pecially to the younger members. By meeting together our manners easy reach of the hall. After some rou- are improved and we learn how to and Sailors' Reunion ever held in Mich-

selves of the opportunity. After a Discuss Intemperance and help to recitation by Sister Libbie Cooper, of educate public sentiment against it; present, and is Orator of the Day, for White Pigeon, the question box was for public sentiment is a mighty

the New Lancaster or Red Mediter- our public schools, guard, protect, and attend.

ranean had done best with him the encourage them in every way, for

"In Summere When the Leaves Be Grenc."

Every denizen of the heated and dusty town longs for the leafy shades, the rippling brookside, or lordly lake or river, mountain crag or ocean surf. -anywhere, in fact, for heaven's cool and untainted breezes, rest from engrossing cares of business, recreation in a larger than ordinary sense. Wandering through green lanes, treading forest solitudes, following the stream with rod and line, climbing granite peaks, drinking in the salty ozone of the sea breeze, he comes back to his desk a browner and healthier, a hap-pier and a better man.

To direct his footsteps in the best and most expeditious manner to some of the finest and most picturesque scenery on the American continent is the object of two bandsomely illus trated and printed folders recently is-sued by O. W. Ruggles, General Pas-senger Agent of the Micaigan Central. If he desires to see the best and most charming as well as most varied scenes, in the least time, at the least expense, and in the most comfortable manner, and to avoid all possible delays and annoyances, he will write to Mr. Ruggles, at Chicago, for these folders. In them he will find excellent maps and bird's eye views, with interesting descriptions of Mackinac Island, Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence, the White Mountains, the wonderful Muskoka Lake region, and the very ones that do the least to make other delightful summering places, with time cards showing how to reach them. The equipment of the Michigan Central and its connecting roads is unrivaled and neither pains nor expense have been spared to bring every modern achievement of science to increase the comfort and safety of the traveler and facilitate his journey. ing.

Literary Notes from The Century Co.

An anecdotal tricycling article, profusely illustrated by Joseph Pennell, will appear in the September CEN-TURY. It records the incidents of a journey from Coventry to Chester, treating of Izaak Walton's country, with its quaint, old-fashioned inns, sequestered villages where the curfew still rings at sunset, the bicycle races at Derby, etc., etc. As Mr. Pennell is an expert and enthusiastic wheelman, his dozen or more pictures will have a special interest in the line

gan, at Battle Creek, August 19th to 22nd.

Battle Creek is making unusual efforts to entertain the great host of G. A. R. boys and their friends who will by Isaac Sheriff and Mrs. R. Southbe present at the Sixth Annual Reunion. Nothing in the way of a Soldiers igan has been so generally attended in the past as this promises to be. The fact that Gen'l John A. Logan is to be Thursday the 21st, will bring out vast opened, and the first question presented, power and if it could be properly crowds of the ex-soldier element from "What is the best kind of wheat to aroused would sweep intemperance all parts of the State. Added to this the central location of Battle Creek will We should discuss the condition of make it comparatively easy for all to

The State Military Department has

The Patrons of Ionia and adjoining counties will hold a basket picnic in the grove on the Fair ground at Ionia City on Wednesday, August 20th, 1884. Worthy Master C. G. Luce and others will address the meeting. All are invited, regardless of calling or profession.

> E. R. WILLIAMS. Sec. Co. Grange.

3

NOTICES OF MEETNGS.

St Joseph County Grange will hold its next meeting with Corey Grange, Thursday, September 4th, 1884. The afternoon session will be public. A pleasant time is anticipated and a cor-dial invitation is anticipated and a cor-tions. A MARY A YAUNEY, Sec'y of Co. Grange.

The next regular meeting of Lenawee County Grange will be held on the farm of L. McRoberts, two and one half miles south of Rome Center, on Friday Aug. 22d.

Morning session at 10 oclock. The P. M. session will be public, and a very interesting program will be presented. All are cordially invited to be pres-ent. The fifth degree will be conferred in the evening.

Per order of ex-committee. GEO. D. MOORE, Sec.

The regular meeting of Kalamazoo County Pomova Grange appointed at Scotts, for the 21st of August, for good cause, has been postponed until the 28 inst.

We reprint the program as follows: By order of the Executive Committee

PROGRAM

Essay-Women on the Farm, by Mrs. A. R. Day of Ross.

Essay-Marketing Farm Products, by James Nesmith of Vicksburg. Essay-Grangers' Political Duties,

by Henry Adams of Montour. Come with your questions prepared

for the question box. EMMONS BUELL,

Lecturer. Kalamazoo, August 1, 1804.

Hillsdale County Pomona Grange will meet at Grange Hall, Jonesville, Sept. 3, 1884, at 10 A, M. sharp. Opening and song by the choir. Essay, by Mrs. W. Richards. Select reading by Sister Clickner. A song by Mattie Monroe.

Declamation by Miss May Terl. Something of his choice, by John

E. Wagner. By A J. Baker: Lord Macaulay's letter to Hon. Henry J. Randall, au-thor of the life of Jefferson. Dated May, 23, A. D. 1851.

Question, The Science and Econo-my of the Farm and House, opened worth.

A. J. BAKER, Sect.

Western Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting at the hall of Olive Grange, Thursday and Friday, August 28th and 29th. The following subjects will be taken up: Our Judiciary System-Led by Rob-

ert Alward. Literature of the Day-Led by Sisters A. V. Weatherwax, R. Johnson, and Belle McNaughton.

Roads and Road Making-Led by Roads and Road Making John Samuel Stauffer and H. E. Hudson, W. Charles W. Pomona Granges — by Charles

of character sketches. Reunion of Soldiers and Sailors ot MIchi-

freed him entirely from coughing that

night, and each following evening

when he drank it upon going to bed."

This is but one of the frequent in-

stances when lemonade taken hot. at

night, has been most effectual. Lem-

ons in any way are being more and

more recognized by "home doctors,"

Moline Grange, 548, is in a good

Yours fraternally,

I read the postal jottings with much

say to them let us make a demonstra-

tion of our sentiments at the ballot-

box and give fifty thousand votes in

I. V. ORTON.

G. W. P.

H. E. R.

G.

presidency of this great nation, one man. The Bro. says, that "Governor present season. Bro. G. Snyder said without them our government could loaned to the Post on this occasion the who "dares to do right and dares to Begole has not rode one rod while dobe true?" H. COLLINS.

Some of our prominent papers are opposed to publishing the private record of candidates for office. When a man becomes a candidate we believe his private as well as his public record should be carefully examined by every voter. If he has a dishonest private record, he will surely be a dishonest public servant. If a man is a moral leper, or deceitful political trickster, he will disgrace any office or any party that may elect him, and should be defeated. Some of the districts in this State elected gambling representatives to the last legislature who converted For instance, many temperance people, the committee rooms of our beautiful or pretended temperance people, say we capital into poker dens, to the great detriment of the public business, and the Hale, the second for Fremont; most utter disgrace of their constituents, considered them thrown away but Let such men be promptly and permanently retired, and let us carefully slavery was killed. Just so now. We examine the moral conduct of every hear and talk much about independent aspirant to office and see to it that voting, but let us count this fall and none but good, moral men are elected, which is the only sure method of purifying the political atmosphere.

REFORMER.

Allegan Central Grange decided at its session Aug. 6th, to hold a Harvest festival on the fair grounds in Allegan Aug. 27th, and extends an invitation to the Patrons of the county and elsewhere to come and join with and come prepared with a basket din- as above. Respectfully, ner.

The busy builders are doing a good work in rebuilding the town, and if they continue as they are now doing, much credit can be given to the enterprising citizens of Allegan.

MRS. N. A. DIBBLE, Sec. Allegan Central Grange, No. 53.

"I wish some one," said a lady too timid to do it herself, "would tell the readers of our paper what a good voter will be found on the side of the thing hot lemonade is for a cough. best guarantee that he is in sympathy My son was so troubled with a cold with the convictions and aims of the that nothing relieved him, until one independent voter; and the other is night, as a last resort, and with no confidence in its effect, I gave him president of the United States.—The hot lemonade when he retired. It Century.

ing executive work on a free pass from any lailroad company." What business has he to ride on a free pass even

on his own business? .Away with a Governor who will advocate a law against free passes, and then accept and use them himself. And then we do not want all the rascals at Ionia and Jackson turned loose. Give us a man who practises what he preaches. Not any Begole.

A. FORD. Alton, Kent County, Aug. 5, 1884.

Does a man throw away his vote if he votes for the prohibition candidate? do. We cast our first ballot for John P. have been counting ever since until see if we find more in our town than we have thumbs on one hand. You are in for Luce for governor. All right, but what we want are less lawyers in Congress and legislature. There all the mis-

chief lies. Stop voting for lawyers, vote for men. C. M. BOWEN.

La Grange, La Grange Co., Indiana. J. T. Cobb:-Dear Sir: Can you refer me to the agent that has the sale of us in having a good time. We expect territory or farm rights for a Bee Cupto have good speaking and good mu- board to be put in houses? I have seen sic, and hope to see many good Pa- the Bee Cupboards and Bees in them trons present. It is intended that we and the honey they had made, but shall have a good time socially and did not learn the name of agent. I intellectually. Everyone who reads would be much obliged for any reliable this item is to consider himself invited, information about the matter. Address

WM. B. HUSS.

J. T. Cobb .- Will some one please write to THE VISITOR, giving information of the various and best Iron Fence Posts in use; if profitable or not, etc., and names of manufacturers and oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

We venture thus early, two predictions: One is that the independent candidate whose past life gives the

he had received a package of wheat not stand, and our liberties would from the Agricultural Department soon be gone. at Washington, labeled "Red Mediterranean" in which was foul seed enough difficulties that may arise between to spoil his whole farm. He picked out the wheat and planted it, but the yield was not satisfactory. Other members made similar statements. When will our government stop deal ing in seeds of varieties long since discarded?

The Red Mediterranean was grown in New York forty years ago, at a time when the Hessian fly made it next to impossible to raise any other kind. Several other questions were brought out, but the members did not feel inclined to much talking, and they were assigned to individuals for the next meeting which will be held with Corey Grange the first Thursday in September.

HENRY COLLINS.

Grange Thought.

The troubles of yesterday are of small account. To-day their existence has passed and no interest attaches to them except as some persons enjoy contemplation of distress and have melancholy pleasure in recalling emotions that gave pain. It is waste of time, of thoughts and of opportunities to dwell in the past, although it is not wise to forget its lesson that may serve for present or future use. A contented disposition and a cheerful mind tends to lessen the ills of life, and for the rest, resolute will is a powerful help in efforts to deprive even real troubles of pain that may be severe when one succumbs to the baneful influence. In any case, the troubles of vesterday should cease to be topics of thought, and particularly for mournful so give the Grange and its objects comment, for if indulgence in this solemn way of brooding over ills past is had, there will be very few bright you will receive your reward. spots in life.—From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

Whatabout the troubles of to-morrow? Is it in any way advantageous to take them before to-morrow comes? Why not leave them to their proper order, and then to morrow will be as happy a day as yesterday? At least it may be, and it is certainly poor policy to magnify its ills. There are a thousand troubles of to-morrow that will diminish, and even disappear, hefore to-morrow comes. Leave them to the influence of time-to the uncertain date that gives no profit in lions of acres of valuable lands a contemplation. "Sufficient is the day money from the public treasury unto the evils thereof." Keep this in mind as the talisman which wards off arbitrarily use the advantages thus ilunto the evils thereof." Keep this in innumerable ills and leaves the mind legally granted over the people, to rob free for exercises necessary to the ac-complishment of tasks upon which they will bear," thus robbing the condepend moral, mental and physical sumer and leaving the producer only a well-being,-From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

Learn to settle in the Grange all members.

We should learn to discuss any subject without using harsh language or having any ill feeling toward our opponent, no matter how strongly we are opposed.

Every Grange should try to have a library of good, instructive books; and G. A. R. and to their friends. every member should take at least, one good agricultural paper.

The younger members of the household should be brought into the Grange as soon as they are old enough, for they are the ones why will receive the most benefit from the Grange.

They need the advice and counsel of he older members. They should take part in the discussions so as to learn to express their ideas in public; and to use their brains as well as their muscles. They will learn to honor labor, and not despise it. They should

learn to enjoy their work by putting thought into it. They should learn that fortune will not smile on them unless they work for it; and that it is what men save and not what they may receive that makes them prosper; and last but not least they should learn to use good,

common sense in everything. Above all, remember that Grange education is mainly obtained by interchange of thought, and if there is no thought there can be no interchange, more thought, and my word for it,

How is it that the land, the fundamental basis of all wealth, containing as it does all the elements. except sunlight and air, necessary for the existence of man, is drifting into the hands of corporations and individuals who have no use for it except as a means of crushing and enslaving their fellowman, in the same manner as has been done in the old world? How is it that certain favored individuals have been granted rights of way, and given millions of acres of valuable lands and bare subsistence? - San Francisco Ideographic.

artillery, tents and various equipments so dear to the heart and eye of the "soldier boy." And this is not all. The Chicago & Grand Trunk R'y have arranged to make especially low rates

averaging about one cent per mile from all points on its line to Battle Creek and return.

These tickets will be sold Aug. 18th to 22d inclusive, good to return to 23d, to persons wearing the badge of the

Aug. 21st being the big day it is expected a special train will run from the west to Battle Creek.

Grand Harvest Festival.

A grand harvest festival will be held on the beautiful grounds of the State Agricultural College, on Thursday, August 21, under the auspices of the Pomona Grange of Ingham Coun-

President of the day, Geo. W. Phelps, of Meridan. Orator, Hon. Cyrus G. Luce, Master of Michigan State Grange, Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Fairchild of Okemos. Reader of Declaration of Principles, Maj. L. H. Ives, Mason. The Danville cornet band will furnish music for the occasion.

A general invitation is extended to all to come and enjoy the pleasure of this gala day, and view the many attractions of our College Farm. Come, then, farmers, with your wives and little ones, and let us make this the day of the season for unalloyed enjoyment.

Arriving at the College, the following order of exercises will be observed: Basket picnic dinner upon the College Campus at 12 A. M. Called to order by the President at 1 P. M. Welcome address by Dr. W. J. Beal. Response by Geo. W. Phelps. Music. Short speeches will also be made by several distinguished gentlemen, among them Hon. J. H. Forester, State Lecturer, John Holbrook, H. Shipman, Grand Ledge, Misses J. Minnie Atwood of Danville and Mary Fairchild of Okemos, will give select reading. The remainder of the time will be given to viewing the farm, stock, growing crops, museum, etc. Make all your arrangements the evening previous for an early start. Remember this day offers you more real pleasure and profit, than often falls to the lot of mortals between sun and sun.

All Patrons are invited. Yours fraternally, CHAS. W. WILDE, Lecturer.

The next meeting of Berrien County Pomona Grange, will be held with Mount Tabor Grange, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, Nov. 11th.

The meeting of Tuesday afternoon will be open to the public, and the fol-lowing programme will be in order: Essay by Sister Isaac Shimmer.

Co-operation in marketing wool and other farm products-By Bro. Edward Marsh.

Essay by Sister C. N. Farnham. Essay-Have a Purpose-By Bro. William V. Cook.

ROBERT C. THAYER, Sect.

Benton Harbor, Aug. 6, 1884.

Branch County Pomona Grange will hold a meeting with and be entertained by Union Grange at Union Grange hall on Thursday the 21st inst. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend the meeting which will be opened at 10 A. M., and be de-voted to the work of the Order. The afternoon meeting will be public and all interested will be heartily welcomed. The programme will consist of papers, recitations, short speeches and memorial exercises from Bro. Frank Fisher, of Sherwood Grange, with plenty of good music. The meetings of this Grange have always been large and enthusiastic, and the programme well filled, and interesting.

Let there be a good attendance. MRS. E. A. HORTON, Lecturer.

Program for meeting of Allegan County Council, P. of H. at Plainwell, Sept. 2d, 1884.

Music-Congregational Singing. Address of Welcome, by Sister Wilon of Plainwell Grange.

Response by Bro. Phelps, of Otsego. Essay, The Past, Present and Future of the American Farmer, by Bro.

Arthur Stark of Otsego Grange. Essay, Timely Thoughts on Timely Themes, by Sister L. E. Drake of Plainwell Grange. Clean Mouth, Clean Stomach, and

Sweet Breath, by Dr. E. Amsden, of Allegan Grange. Essay by Sister T. Stevens, of Alle-

gan. Question for discussion, What are the Obstacles to More Efficient Co-Operative Work among Patrons? Opened by M. V. B. McAlpine of Montgomery.

Question for discussion. "Shall money always stand above honor, truth and virtue, and above true manhood and womanhood?" Opened by Sister L. E Drake.

Essay, The Actual and the Possib'e of Farm Life and Farm Homes, by Sister Orren Foster of Montgomery. J. C. LEGGETT, Sec.

By order of Committee.

CHAS. W. WILDE.

orticultural Pepartment.

Jotting From a Visit to South Haven, and the Fruit Region about it.

"If vain our toil,

We ought to blame the culture not the soil. A fruit grower said to me, "I will take earth from the depth of fifty feet below the surface, and, by exposing it to air and sunlight, make it productive." "We are apt to think" continued he, "that all good to tree and plant, comes from the ground, and the fertilizers we mix with it. A large part of that which makes plants strong and production and from the

life, or plant physiology better, we shall not only raise better crops, but shall know how to protect them from all the ills plants are heir to. As man evaporating, and in many localities in Western New York, where the busihow to ward off disease. Just so it is with plants, a knowledge of the laws that govern them will enable us to ward off the diseases that afflict them The horticulturists are now "discussing" two diseases that afflict the peach trees, known as "yellows" and "curled leaf." The former appears to come upon the peach orchards as the "yellow jack," does upon the people of the South. It attacks them as the epidem-ic and with dreaded fatality. The ic and with dreaded fatality. The "curled leaf" is not so fatal in its effects upon the tree, yet it eventually kills it. As said, our pomological doctors are new busy in trying to find a remedy for these pests of the peach trees. In the various fruit-grower's societies, in and about South Haven, these subjects are thoroughly discussed by the pomologists.

need not tell you that many of these properly only by experience. pupils are higer up in pomology, than scores of those professors who receive their degree from college labratories.

Experience teaches the best school, and graduates the best scholars. The college imparts knowledge, but does not teach us how to use it. Books give us what others have learned. One may be deep versed in that kind of to the outside of the barrel under the knowledge, yet incompetent as regards its practical use. So one may be shallow in the technical part of horticulture, yet be well versed in it experimentally. What a man gets himself is of more value to him than what he gets from books, because, in his getting it, he learns how to use it. Academy degrees are all well enough, but in these days of investigation and progress, your academy degrees must go for what they are worth. The college professor now-a-days in addressing farmers or eighteen vines, and two pails of water fruit growers, very often talks to men who are better informed on the subject he discusses than he is himself. And they are ready to challenge everv assertion he makes, and submit it to the test of experience; which ordeal frequently leaves the man of books very much at fault. In and about South Haven reside men prominent in the horticulture of this State. Among whom are T. T. Lyon, A. S. Dyckman, and Joseph Lannin who have found time for the culture of books as well as the soil. With these are the Griffin brothers, the Lindermans. Mr. Humphrey, the Sheffers, Mr. Hopkins and A. D. Healy, who is also an extensive seed grower for D. M. Ferry & Co. of Detroit. Mr. Healy has one of the largest and finest conservatories in this part of the country. Mr. H. J. Edgell while raising other fruits has made grape culture a study. He has also, amid his other labors, given special attention to the collection of Indian and mound relics. We know of nothing this side of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, that can compare with Mr. Edgell's wonderful collection of these relics. The Smithsonian Institute has taken copies of several of his relics, among others a grindstone of the mound builders. There are many other fruit growers here who deserve a special notice had we space for it. These gentlemen, while successful in their special husbandry, have not neglected to make their homes beautiful and attractive. In fact, it is not horticulture alone here, but the culture has extended to mind and books, and homes and their from drouth and the injurious effect surroundings. Finding that the State horticultural society had branched out so widely that it had ceased in a large measure, to become a pomological society, and as their interests laid almost entirely in that direction, these fruit growers have organized the "West Michigan Fruit Growers' Association," and placed at its head such pomologists as Walter Phillips, of Grand Haven, for President; Hon. A. L. Dyckman, of South Haven, for Vice President; and Joseph Lannin, of South Haven, Chairman of Executive Board. This association was organized to meet a long felt want, one that the State society could not supply. Most of its members are yet connected with the State society and have gone into the new with the best feelings towards the old. The change was made not because they loved the old society less but their interest as fruit growers place.

more. South Haven is now the center and business shipping point of this fruit region. Besides its horticultural societies, it has an antiquarian society, an alumni society, consisting of the graduates of its most excellent Union

school, under charge of Prof. A. E. Ross and his able assistant teachers. These, in connection with good churches and flourishing Sabbath schools, with two well patronized newspapers, and good hotels, make this place a desirable point for location, while as a summer resort it is getting more and more popular every V. B. year.

Blackcar Raspberries.

In answer to the question of a cor-respondent respecting the best variety of raspberries for drying, the Country Gentisman says: The blackcaps are the only varieties that prove profitable for ness is largely carried on, the sort known as the Ohio black-cap has proved one of the best for this purpose, authentic instances being known where it has given more than a hundred bushels from an acre. Other blackcaps also succeed well for this purpose, such as Tyler, Souhegan, Gregg, etc. These are all propagated late in the season from the tips of the shoo's, and they may be set out late the same auif they are strong and well tumn, or litter as a winter mulching, to pro-tect the young plants, prevent heaving by frost, and to enrich the soil as the rains wash down the fertilizing parts. The mulching is of course to be removed in the spring. For market purposes, the plantation should admit of horse cultivation, for which purpose the rows may be about six feet apart.

Successful culture requires the observ ance of many particulars, such, for instance, as pinching back in early sum-Here the farm or orchard is the lab-ratory; nature is the instructor, and preventing bearing the first and second seasons, cutting out the old wood, etc., the fruit-grower is the pupil. And I the details of which are understood

Cucumber Growing.

For growing late cucumbers the Western Farmer advocates the barrel lan not new but very commendable if the water is attended to promptly. Pulverize a spot of rich soil, place a headless cask on the end; drop one of the heads to the bottom of the barrel inside; this is to carry all the water surface of the soil. Plant the seed in a circle around and about three inches from the barrel. Fill the barrel full of rich manure packed close. After the plants have come up, water slightly by pouring into the barrel, merely keeping the soil moist.

If properly cared for an immense crop can be raised from one barrel. Brush is sometimes arranged to keep the vines off the ground, or a frame of lath can be made so that the ground can be kept free of weeds. We once gathered from such a plant in one season four and one-half bushels of cucumbers. Around the barrel were were leached through the manure each day, going direct to the roots of the vines.

Ashes for Fruit Trees.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

A gardener recommends tying news papers about celery to bleach it. He finds that in this manner he can celery better, easier and bleach cheaper than by earthing up.

Horticultural Notes.

In Germany and Austria, for up-ward of half a century, the number of trees planted has borne a good proportion to those annually cut down, and it is certain that this is the case now, year by year.

The Bartlett is a deservedly popular variety with buyers of fruit, and by them is considered a standard of excellence. Though it commands a ready sale, and is an abundant and ready bearer, yet it is peculiarly subect to blight.

Wood ashes are needed on almost all old apple orchards. Lack of potash is in very many cases the cause unfruitfulness. Every year's growth of any tree locks up a certain amount of potash, and the apple wood is richer in potash than almost any other.

trees every spring and fall, with a strong lye that will first an egg, and finds it to be sure death to the borers. He claims that he has not lost a tree since beginning this practice, although he had lost several previously.

milk to destroy insects is not illy bestowed. Professor A. J. Cook has for years found that kerosene mixed with soapsuds and sponged on plants is quick death to plant-lice.

Mr. Parker Earle says the soil on which the berries grow has much to do with their enduring shipment. Raised on poor, sandy soil, they have not borne conveyance a hundred miles; on stronger and better land the pability. Hence the importance of experimenting on land before plant-ing largely for market.

Now is the time to look for the apple tree borers, unless the orchards have already been gone over. An active per-son with a sharp-pointed pocket knife thus save a tree worth as many dollars. Why let the rascals destroy the tree when prevention is so cheap? Don't neglect this, orchardists.

When Paddy shot at the woodpecker

and found a toad where he expected a dead bird, he exclaimed, "Arrah, an' ye'r not so handsome a bird when the fact that farmers and their feathers are shot off yees." No, the families are more isolated than toad is not a handsome bird, nor does he wear a jewel in his head, but he is a valuable insect hunter all the same. He is a handy chap among the Colorado beeteels in a potatoe patch; and just a darling little creature as a bug catcher in the garden. Don't be afraid to cach toads and put them in your garden; they will not bite you, and there is no more danger of their leaving warts on your hands than there is of wheat growing to cheat. The French send their surplus toads to England, where the gardeners buy them at about \$3 per dozen.

Some Seasonable Dont's.

Don't worry too much. A person who is constantly fidgeting would work himself into a perspiration in a refrigerator.

Don't talk too much politics. Heated discussions do not cool the atmosphere.

Don't frown when you can

Correspondence.

A Grange on Wheels.

the regular routine business, and sigh there are such let them follow out this receipt, and report through THE VIS-ITOR. Meet as early in the day as conas many of the farms of your memman. pers as possible. Get into your wagons

and drive from farm to farm along the road. Call at each for such time as you think profitable, shake hands with the methods of cultivation, etc. Then An Ohio farmer washes his apple drive to the next farm on your list, and your lunch baskets with you, (Grangers always carry them.) When it is noon borrow the shade of the Brother's trees, and some cold water from the well, The frequent praise of kerosene and feed and water your horses, and take dinner. Some good songs sung, and a When thoroughly rested drive to another farm, and so on till it is time to diswhat you see and learn, and from them prepare a paper for the next meeting. This plan is new to us, at least but there is no patent on it, and you need not fear any attempt to collect royalty if you should try it. Be particularly careful to drive fast enough,

and make noise enough, so that you will not be mistaken for a funeral proa success, and determined to have vest work is over. In the Grange, we spoke of it as "A Grange on Wheels," Excursion and Pic-nic." It is a made us good laws. any other class, and any means taken to get them more often together is praiseworthy. It is surprising how little we know of our neighbors and especially is this true of the Sisters. Your reporter was amazed that in the company that made up the party, and was never here before." "It has been years since I was here," "I was never on this street," "This is all new to me," "Whose farm is this," etc.

For most of us it was a ride of from six to ten miles, for some, fifteen to twenty, but everybody thought we had a jolly good time, and so thought your REPORTER.

Algona, Iowa.

Pomona Grange.

its advantages are never fully realized when confined exclusively to members. From the Grange there should radiate beneficial influence extending through-out the neighborhood, particularly in this matter of schools. This subject should be taken into thoughtful con-

sideration now before autumn schools I wonder if any of you Michigan are organized. Let progress be made. Grangers ever get the least bit tired of the regular routine business, and sigh to employ more efficient teachers, and for something new that shall be more in every reasonable way to improve its pleasant and equally profitable. If general character. The results will there are such let them follow out this compensate all effort expended in this direction, and if there be continued desire to make improvement by and by each Grange neighborhood may be disvenient. Select a route that will pass tinguished from others by the general excellence of its schools .- Husband-

The meanest part of partisan politics is the tendency to animadvert upon character or to seize upon incidents and pervert them in the showing; their owners and look over their crops, buildings, orchards, and everything pertaining to the farm. Enquire as to clear of politics, that is to say, partisan politics. Of course nobody will contend that a person who becomes a member repeat the process. Of course you have of a Grange relinquishes any privilege your lunch baskets with you (Grangers) of citizenship. Men with decent regard for propriety have no pleasure in the personal slanders that characterize political campaigns. It is the bane of our politics-partisan politics be it understood-that the personal character of a candidate becomes, immediately upon his nomination, an object few short speeches after dinner, will assault. However pure a man may be only make the nooning more enjoyable. in his life somebody will originate an offensive story that will attach to him. Orators on the opposite side will repeat it with embellishments until the canperse. Let the Secretary take notes of didate seems as black as Satan. By all means the Granges should keep clear of this miserable work and they should also discontenance it by every possible means.-Husbandman.

Lawyers not fit Law-Makers.

There are three reasons why lawyers hould not be law-makers:

1st. It is not their interest that the laws or the people should be good. If cession. The last meeting of Algona the laws and the people are good, what blade and a small wire can clear a tree Grange was of this character, and mem-of the borers in five minutes or le-s and bers and visitors unanimously voted it said to be a poor fool who would not work for his own interest. The interanother of such after the hurry of har-exactly different. We should not expect them to make good laws for us, when it is contrary to their interests. The miserable compilation of bad laws to outsiders we called it "Grange that we have, shows that they have not

2. They are in the market, to be bought or hired, to espouse causes good or bad, shield and defend to the extent of their ability, by having bribed witnesses, packing juries, and trying to destroy the testimony of a good witness, by stopping him from telling the whole truth, by caviling over it, and trying to bother him. All this is done to screen the guilty from justice, to turn lease upon good society murder turn loose upon good society, murderwho were nearly all acquaintances, and friends of long standing, to continu-other vile wretch who is a curse to the ally here such expressions as these, "I world. If any other person espouses was never here before." "It has been the cause, and aids such characters, he is considered no better that they. Why make lawyers an exception? A thous-and voices answer: It is lawful for them but criminal in anybody else. Who made that law? Such men are utterly unfit to make laws. A premediated crime makes the criminal doubly guilty. We have sent a large majority of lawyers to make laws for us. What a mistake! They premediated these abominable laws. They had the effront-ery to pass them. They made easy which time may throw upon it.-Ex change. places for themselves, but a curse to the balance of mankind. Why the Cin-cinnati riot? Why do criminals go unpunished? Why the horrors of lynch law throughout the land? Are not the lawyers and the bad laws they have made, the cause of all this trouble? If either, it proves them un-worthy to be trusted to make laws for us. Any set of men, who do their best for criminals, are doing and may be expected to do, their worst for good people. 3. A lawyer who is anxious to be hired to shield criminals at home, and turn them loose to steal and murder, is not the man to be trusted in our legislative halls, where millionaires gather, with their hundreds of thousands of dollars, to hire legislators, to enact laws to enable them to extort money from the laboring classes to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, to cause the fatherless to cry for bread, and the widowed mothers hearts to break, because those bribing monopolies have raised the price of bread above her reach. Have not the star route cases, the Huntington case, the bold declaration of Kellogg in the United States congress; together with many other facts, proven beyond a doubt that senators and congressmen are bought like goats in market? Nay Is it not well nigh a national by-word that all our law makers, state or national, are bought and sold like sheep in the market? Is it not time to try somebody else, besides lawyers? Is it not time to put the stamp of life disgrace on, or send to the penitentiary every man guilty, directly or indirect ly, of taking bribes? Surely we cannot worsted, and our sincerest belief is that we will be vastly benefitted by those attending. Lively talks came selecting good men to make laws for us. The past bad ones have been miserable failures. They wrangled and quarreled until they bursted among themselves and brought on civil war, with all its untold horrors. There is so little justice in our courts, that the land is filled with the horror of lynch law. The management of will cases is but little if any better. A large portion of the hard earnings of the deceased husband and father is gobbled up by courts and lawyers. It was bad enough to wrong him while living; and it is too bad to take what he has left for his wife and children. G. W. BUTLER. Panola Co., Tex., July 8.

AUGUST 15, 1884.

The Unlawful Fencing of Public Lands.

Representative Payson, of Illinois, and a member of the house committee on public lands, has reported from the committee a bill to prevent unlawful entry of public lands. In the report accompanying the bill he says that stock companies have unlawfully enclosed immense tracts of these public lands from which they exclude alike the stock of the small cattle owner and the settler who would enter a homestead under the laws of the United States. Many of these enclosures have been made by aliens who maintain them by force against the citizens of the United States. The aggregate of land thus unlawfully con-trolled by these foreigners amounts to several millions of acres. The bill declares these enclosures unlawful and allows the citizens to abate them as public nuisances. It allows the citizens to act without waiting for the slow process of official government action. We have not a particle of sympathy for British or other capitalists, who, temp-ted by the large profits to be realized in the cattle business, have invested their money in stock and have then for its greater security unlawfully enclosed vast tracts of the public domain which they have held by force, thus overriding the law and the rights of the American citizen, and should be glad to see their enclosures swept away and they shown that notwithstanding their great wealth they have no rights be-yond what are shared by the humblest citizens of this country. Their arrogance needs a just and severe rebuke. While the bill introduced from the public land committee, if it becomes a law, as it certainly should, will put an and to the unlawful fencing up the public domain, it will by no means settle the question of the proper method of occupancy of the vast country we possess unfit for agriculture, but well adapted to grazing. The efforts which our ranchmen are now making for the improvement of their stock by the introduction of pure blood males, renders it necessary that there shall be renders it necessary that there shall be some system of control of the herds other than the open ranch system, which, spite of all care that can be taken, allows the herds of different owners to mix and prevents the possi-bility of configuration of the bility of confining the service of the thoroughbred males to the stock of the owner, or of excluding from his herd crub bulls belonging to other ranches. The fencing of ranches seems to be es-sential to the best interests of the Western ranchman. But the country is not prepared to sell these lands in large tracts to individual ranchmen of cattle companies. There has as yet been no classification which defines the lines of agricultural or grazing lands. All the former, or those capable of being made agricultural lands, must be reserved for the homestead settler while the grazing lands proper would be valueless to him. Under these conditions the course of wisdom would seem to be the leasing of grazing lands in suitable sized tracts, for limited terms, not less than five nor more than ten years, allowing the lessees to fence, but providing that such occup-ancy shall result in no acquired right to purchase or continue to occupy by lease. This would provide for the law-ful in place of the unlawful occupancy of the public domain, would enable the cattlemen to secure the exclusive oc-cupancy of the necessary amount of grazing land for a term of years, and would leave the question of their final disposition an open one to be hereafter determined according to the light

There is a sort of legend in the legal profession that a lawyer is bound by is oath and by his se of justice to defend to the last extremity the client who retains him, and many persons outside of the profession think that there is actually a law which compels a lawyer to this course. Of course, there is no such law as requires a lawyer to defend the guilty, because the criminal happens to have money to pay him. He can decline if he likes; and if he accepts it is a matter of business and business only. The lawyer obligates himsefl to defend the guity criminal only by the proper process of law from the law, and he does not agree to employ or consent to the employment of illegal means to accomplish a lawful end. It is when corrupt scoundrels, who have managed to get themselves enrolled in the legal profession, violate their oath and frustrate justice, that the profession is degraded, and the laws which govern legal practise are violated. It is the joint offences of criminals and their corrupt counsel which precipitated the trouble at Cincinnati and brought carnage and dishonor upon that city. It will clear the atmosphere there; it will bring about reform, but it is reform dearly bought with bloodshed .--As a sample exhibited of the work. ings of the preemption law, we call attention to the fact that it has enabled the Marquis De Mores to spread his title over 14,000 acres of public land in Dakota; Messrs. Sykes & Hughes, of London, have 85,000 of the same Territory; C. M. Beach, of London, has 100,000 acres in his own right; Finley Dun and partner have 125,000 acres, and the Close Brothers, formerly of Iowa but now aliens, have 270, 000 acres. All this land lies in contiguous parcels in Dakota, and this no le band of English and foreign capitalists imported just help enough from the impecunious population of London to come here, declare their intention to become citizens, enter and prove up their claims, and then go home again! Congress cannot but feel felicitous when it knows that there is a law which permits so shameful a state of things as this, and . which if continued will insure the gradual absorption of the remainder of the public domain by a few of the scions of British nobility.-Exchange. An ambition to become rich has come to be considered a valid excuse for any means it may employ. We see this in the successful speculator, whose methods make the modern transformation of business, developed in such a way as it never was before. We saw it only last week in Chicago in the very culmination of this in-dustrial civilization in its extremest form, the closing of the people's eyes to any method of gaining wealth, no matter how heinous, that becomes successful-the outcome of the blunting of the moral sense in the masses of the people. This must be met and stopped in some way-Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton.

A farmer gives the result of his observation on the subject. I have an orchard of superior apples, of which I am a great admirer. I discovered one spring that several of the trees were in a state of decline, and upon examination found every tree infested with vermin of different kinds. I dug the turf from around the trunk of each tree, and applied half a bushel of leached ashes in its place, piling them up around the body of each tree The improvement in the orchard soon became apparent, and I have no doubt if the same process were repeated annually it would be attended with like favorable results. I examined the trees last fall and found all of them clear of vermin but one, which I purposely omitted applying the ashes to. This leads me to the conclusion that ashes destroy the vermin, and likewise pro-mote the growth of the trees.

How to Mulch.

Fruit growers have sometimes suffered loss from mulching trees too close to the trunks. Upon this subthe Farmer's Advocate says lect that young trees whose branches are not large enough to shade the ground should be mulched around in circuit as large as the circumference of the branches. The mulch should never come into contact with the trunk of a tree, and should be spread an even thickness over the ground, leaving no less than six inches be-tween the mulch and the tree, which space, if filled with dry coarse sand or fine gravel, will be proof against the borer. The trees that were planted last spring have not yet sufficient root hold, and require protection from the piercing rays of the sun as well as of weeds. All this can be effected by a liberal use of mulch.

PEPPERMINT FOR THE WORLD.

Michigan produces about two-fifths of the world's peppermint crop, the amount varying from 20,000 to 70,000 pounds.

"I wish you would keep your cows out of my shrubbery," exclaimed the irate neighbor, to which Mr. Beecher replied, "I wish you would keep your shrubbery out of my cow; it spoils the milk."

It seldom pays to try to invigorate a weak fruit tree after it ceases to bear, better dig it up and supply its place with a healthy young tree from the nursery. 1f well cared for and cultivated at the age of four or five years it will begin to bear and give return of income right along. In the same period of time the weakly tree will probably have been lost. Dig up the decay-ing fruit trees therefore, and plant choice, thrifty, young ones in their Cheerfulness produces comfort.

Don't wear heavy garments. If necessary, pawn your Winter over-coat and buy an imitation seersucker, Also be sure to wear your clothes loose so that the air can circulate.

Don't work by fits and starts. The even-going individual is always the most comfortable. THE VISITOR.

Don't drink too much ice water. The ice water mania is one of the most deadly of American habits.

Don't let your imagination make the weather worse than it really is, and above all ...

Don't tell everybody you meet that it is a warm day.

Don't eat too much fat or heated food. "Heated foods," says an au-thority, "if used at all at this season, are best used at breakfast time. Cold boiled ham, tongue or beaf, good bread and butter and good cold milk make suitable Summer lunch. Perfectly mature fruit used raw or fruit not quite ripe well cooked are also recom-mended."

The tremendous power which Hebrew merchants exercise in the business transactions of this country may be realized in part by a glance at the condition of affairs in New York city. A correspondent of a Boston paper re cently counted six hundred and fifty business houses belonging to and managed by Hebrews on Broadway, between Union square and Wall street. It is stated that thirty-three per cent of the jewelry trade is in their hands. seventy per cent of the wholesale clothing trade, fifty per cent of the fur business, and sixty per cent of the silks and ribbons business; and that not one of the race can be found tending bar in the great city. Exchange.

And yet the average American sticks up his nose at the Jew, takes a drink of poor whiskey and rejoices that he is an American citizen.

THERE is nothing more common than for men to find fault with the present condition of society, and to take credit to themselves for whatever good there is in it, and to blame all the wrong upon the young. Now if society is not what it should be; if it is not what we desire it to be; if it is not what we would have it, the fault rests with those whose actions have given tone to society and who in the very nature of things must have educated and nurtured these characters that now seem distasteful and undesirable. It is the veriest nonsense to suppose that we can condone drunkenness and debauchery in the scion of wealth and successfully condemn the same fault in the street gamin, If we cannot be consistent in our animadver sions we had better cease to rebuke.

The June meeting of Lapeer County Pomona Grange, was held with Lapeer Grange, No. 246, where not as goodly a number of Patrons met to cheer and encourage each other in this good work, as there would have been had there been a notice of meeting in

There were but three Granges of the county represented; but these manifested their firm faith in the principles of the order by taking part in all the exercises of the day. There being no programme the first order of business was dinner. The Grange was then called to order by the Worthy Master. The roll of officers being called, all present took their places promptly, and vacancies being filled, we proceeded to work at once. Reports from Subordinate Granges were all very short, and about the same in substance; i. e., no increase in numbers, but strong in faith, and hopeful for better times. We then listened to an essay, "How I became a Granger," by Sister Odell. It was excellent, and heartily applauded. Remarks followed by Bro. Reed, good points given, and well received. Then Bro. Bartlett in his stirring manner, urged the Patrons to attend the Pomona more regularly, as it may be conducive of good to the Order, and next on butter making, marketing, flowers, and house plants, the Sisters taking the lead, which accounts for all the spirit of the debate. Our talk on the tariff question was mostly on one side-that of protection. All manifested considerable interest in the subject. After a short session in the fifth degree the Worthy Overseer declared the labors of the day complete. We separated to meet next with the North Branch Grange. No. 607, the first Tuesday in

October. We were very pleasantly entertained for the night by Bro. and Sister Howland at their beautiful home some two and a half miles from the Hall.

HARRISON BRADSHAW.

In every neighborhood where there is an active Grange, there can good school, well maintained, and with much greater usefulness than ordinary district schools. The advantage in such a case is in concerted action on the part of Patrons to improve and increase facilities for educating their children. There is no interest of great-er moment, none which should receive more ready attention from Granges. The Order is in itself educational, but Press.

A New York paper quotes Mr. Van-derbilt as saying: "I believe I am the richest man in the world. In England the Duke of Westminster is said to be worth more than \$200,000,000, but it is mostly in lands and houses. It did not yield him 2 per cent. A year from now I shall be worth more than \$200,000,000, and will have an income equal to 6 per cent on that amount." According to According to the same journal Mr. Vanderbilt owns 930,840 shares of railway stock, valued at \$88,750,000, his railway bonds amount to \$36,857,420, he holds \$70,580,000 in other securities-the aggregate wealth of this Midas being \$201,332,415. And the snowball rolls.—Albany (N. Y.) And AUGUST 15, 1884.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Communications.

The Advancement of Schools.

To-day the serfdom of Russia, the peasantry of Great Britain, in fact the agrarians of nearly the whole world, are looking with astonishment upon the farmers of America and their condition.

The farmer, though he be a Granger, is looked upon and respected as never before in the history of this land of wheat and corn. Not only the farmer, but the farmer's wife, and the farmer's children.

the creature of fortune and favor are Four districts out of five will hire the would invest in a lottery. climbing together. The metal of the \$25 teacher. Now the question arises; And now, I ask you to permit me to boy and not that in the pocket, by a is that a good business transaction? make one other suggestion. There nine times out of ten we find the strong tendons of self-reliance occupythe higher stations in advance.

The boy unused to the polish of sorequires grinding to make it the sparkling diamond.

world than the farm gives to early plow use such logic? manhood and womanhood. What is an education but the developement of the mind in things useful to ourselves and others? I would rather be ignorant and have common sense than be an educated fool. That man who has gone so far in a polished education that he has finished his Latin and Greek courses and knows not how butter is made, is but an educated dunce.

Then since our farmers pro- times had our school system reduce, not only the wheat, corn ceived the sand paper of critiand the rye that sustain the physical life of the nation, but a goodly portion of the brain that moves the vast machinery of government, how important is it that due and proper attention be paid to the education of the are spoken I believe to those accustomfarmer's boys and girls; that along with ed to the interchange of honest the culture which

"The fat'ning swine, The lowing herds and growing vine" may give them, ideas of business, literature, history, science and art may also adorn their education.

The saying has become so old that it has worn into an adage "That the safety and perpetuity of the American government, rests in her common schools."

millions, two millions being in the cities and villages, and four millions in our rural district schools.

We need have no fear for improvement in the

would begin the so-called economy by we find an officer more efficient than yet we ought not to find fault with to have you with me when the moon pinching down the life currents in the others, who requires recommendations, Him for not doing so; and if he sees fit was nearly absent from the visible little plants that are just beginning to whic, you know, are cheaper than to bring the present order of things to heavens, so that her light might not

for school to begin is approaching, and enough to resist the sparkling wine, melt it with fervent heat, by (rushing seem inclined to deny. two applicants present themselves be- yea, to stand before the cannon's mouth all into the sun, or in some other You asked me to tell you of the other fore the school board, asking for the to maintain a nation's honor, but will position as teacher of the school. One bend to sign a recommendation indicates that God does not know how say that it may be possible that there of them has either taught your school or position when personal application to run his machine, neither should are "waving grain, and pastures green, district, and has given good satisfac- astrous results when used.

tion at \$25 per month, but now asks The most of the teachers who apply for an advance of \$5 per month. The other your schools are those who have made comes from a distance, it may be from a record not many miles away. That a distant part of our own county, but may be good, it may be bad, and it will we know nothing of him, except, per- be time judiciously expended to go haps that he may hold a certificate, personally, and ascertain that record, The boy of humble beginning, and and offers to work at \$25 per month. instead of trusting teachers as you

father given, is what must win. The In the average sized School Dis- is no period of life, from the time the boy who has grown up and received his trict the man who pays babe can reflect the smile or frown in education between the plow handles taxes on an assessment of \$5,000, your own countenance, to the day when with a haw and a gee, may not mount though he be worth \$20,000, would be old age shall totter into the grave, that at all. The facts of science, as I things on the other side of the the first flight with the rapidity of the obliged to pay the sum of 70 cents the words of merited praise do not go showed by citing authorities all over moon, because that side is turned away more for the \$30 teacher than for the echoing through the labarynths of the the world to sustain my position, all from the earth, instead of towards it ten thousand dollar spring board: but \$25 one, in the course of a four soul, making it glad with their music. go to show that the sun is heated to during its axial rotation. as successive flights are left behind, month's term. If the new unknown The child's ambition lives upon it, the an enormous temperature, and you teacher turns out to be as good as the farmer loves to see the passer by point ought not to assume that if it is so me to say, that you no doubt have found one whom we know to be genuine with admiration to his beautiful fields heated, all the use to which God can put as I have, that our discussion of the then the man worth \$5,000 has saved of waving grain upon which he has be- it is "to give light and heat to a few high theme, which stands as a heading

easily spoken; but the teacher that toils liken him to the foolish prince. Your ty, working by day and dreamthem have drifted away into the past. ing at night of cares and There is no grander culture in this Does the farmer when he goes to buy a responsibilities, may listen and listen from the morning the bell shall ring think of sending him to the asylum. God's truths. He knows a poor school is worse in the first day of school until the But it will not do to say that the Crethan none at all and the doors might voices of the children have died away ator has not a plan and purpose as rebetter be closed. The facts are we over the hills to their homes on the last gards the sun which he is working out day of the term, and hear not even the sighing of a "well done" from parents heat. It is easy to erect a man of straw

We are becoming characterized as or patrons. a practical people. We are dispensing If you would illumine the life of the don't dispose of the fact of the sun's with much of the veneering and yarteacher, whose rays of intelligence enormous heat.

nish and are finishing in the natural and morality should make effulgent wood, and I believe that many the minds and souls of your children for committing such folly?" He has and their posterity, let me assure you that in no way can it better be done instead of the polish than by letting fall here and there in the direction of folly on his part. of eloquent words that we would have his pathway a golden word of merited been better off to day. And should the praise.

few thoughts I utter to-night seem And now, though I have touched but more suggestive than patronizing, they a few of the discordant keys on the grand sounding board of our common school system, though I may not have thought. enraptured you with the sublime over- agree, so it would be well to search

The three R's, even with geography, tures and symphonies that may be grammar, rhetoric, philosophy and all played thereon, I trust that the notes the other branches taught in our dis- though discordant and jarring may trict schools, do not complete an educaleave some echo not wholly profitless. tion.

If I should ask each of several person to relate some of the circumstances which have caused material changes in his or her life, how sur-The average daily attendance upon prised some of us would be to hear the schools of our country is about six what simple things have done. And while in nature the silent forces are the most powerful, so often this is true in the child's education.

beams of intelligence resting upon

need a little more business sense in

the management of our schools.

cism

I believe that we might do much to systems soften the manners of our school communication; and desire to assure

an end, as science and revelation interfere with showing you that pro-School meeting has passed, the day Back-bones can be found with starch say he will, and try it by fire, and gression in the heavens, which you way,) you ought not to say that this side of the moon, where you you say that such condition of things and running brooks and birds of song."

would be "chaos" in the mind of God, Such things there are impossible. The even if it did look that way to you. If he has brought the present order the moon are so nearly identical with out of ancient nebulosity and beyond, that of this side as to length of days ought you not to trust him to carry and nights, heat and cold, water, evapyou through the fiery ordeal through

which revelation and science say you which I spoke in my last, that it is are likely to pass? Surely you ought *lunacy*, or else the absence of scientific to do this, and not say that such a facts which would lead any man, at performance would show lack of skill this late day, to hold such a notion. I and wisdom on the part of God.

in time, aside from giving us light and

am sure that you do not for a moment Your statement as to the sun and his have any such idea as that. You do heat, and the illustration of the wealthy need not to be told that it does not maprince and his large furnace do not fit terially alter the condition of

70 cents. If he prove a failure it has stowed his labor, the wife too seldom is planets, and satellites in the solar sys- to this letter-"The Destiny of the ciety, wearing garments out of style, cost a half year from the life of each made glad by a word of commendation tem," and charge lunacy on God, and Universe," has a deep interest to readcome as the rough stone found pupils there 20 years, years that should from morn till night polishing the illustration is defective in more ways by inquiries received from widely sepbe made enjulgent with the golden gems that shall shine through eterni- than one. If the lives of the prince arated parts of our State. I trust that and all his friends were depending it may awaken such interest as shall upon that furnace he would be justiresult in good to those who would fied in building it, and no one would know the truths of science, which are

Yours truly, WILLIAM STRONG.

Has the American Farmer been Benefited by the Grange?

condition of things on the other side of

oration, clouds, atmosphere etc., of

and then knock him down, but that This is a question which is constantly presenting itself to the minds of many persons in the nation at the present You ask, "What do you think of God day, and a very important one it is committed no folly, neither has my statement of scientific facts pointed in see where the Grange does benefit me, or how it can benefit me." They say As I have shown above, the case of they can sell their wheat, oats, corn, the sun and your furnace are not at all wool, and other produce for as much alike, and I would call your attention money as a member of the Grange can; to the fact that at two separate places that they can buy groceries, merchanyou attempt to give my theory as to dise, machinery, and all the farm the sun, and your statements do not needs or calls for, just as cheaply as carefully in my former articles and and of no use to the laboring class, or any other class.

They cannot see where the Grange too small, or is it because they will not join hand in hand and help guard their own interests as well as that of their fellowmen? This you all know a great many did over After the Grange did the work, the of the sun, as opposed to the well-asoutsiders were ready to say; "We far mers have at last gained the victory." that you have seen fit to put it on But as I have before said, this is a very

A Liberal Education.

Mr. Editor :- Articles upon the subject of education which have appeared in the current volume of the GRANGE VISITOR have been so fully in accord with my views that I am induced to send you an article touching this subject as affecting colleges and it would seem in order to first enquire,-

What constitutes a liberal education? This is a question most extensively discussed within the last twenty years. Until quite lately, the despotism of the classics in education has been complete. It was deemed essential to good scholarship to devote from seven to ten of the best years of student life to classical studies. The degree of Bachelor of Arts in all the leading colleges and universities of this country was simply a testimonial that the student had completed the prescribed course in Latin and Greek. Other studies were included in the course, but they were regarded with an indifference akin to contempt by both faculty and students. Professors and professional students are notoriously conservative, and it has been extremely difficult to bring about any changes in the intellectual drill prescribed by our colleges. Tradition has ruled the courses of study in college and university for hundreds of years, and it is only within the last few years that the immense advance of science and the great changes in modern methods of thought have forced some serious innovations.

It is beginning to be seen that the field of modern study is widening to such an extent that the two ancient languages are rapidly losing their relative importance. It is impossible for one person even to make a respectable beginning upon all of the great subjects now taught in our institutions of learning, and the necessities of modern life are compelling our students to select the practical studies. The revolt against the reign of the classics in advanced education was at first confined too. We frequently hear it said by to professional scientists, but it has those outside the Order, "I can not lately been taken up by some of the best general scholars in the country. It is but a short time since Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., supposed to be a leading representative of classical scholarship, made a severe assault upon the entire system of classical study in our public schools and in the higher institutions of learning. The advance can a member of the Order; and that of public opinion in this direction is they believe the Grange is a humbug, still more clearly shown by a late announcement, sent out by Harvard University, containing a list of Freshman

studies for the coming year. In this benefits them. Why? Are their minds list Latin and Greek both appear as optional studies. This is a great and important change and means that Latin and Greek are no longer to maintain their exclusive ascendency as a necessary part of a liberal education. The the victory of the drive well swindle. Harvard diploma, while it will always be received as an evidence of advanced intellectual culture, will not be a proof of classical attainments. It is recognized at last in this great college that many important question, so to it is a very other branches of study are more imeasy question to solve. I claim the portant than the dead languages. Grange has been beneficial to the The common sense of the people has, as usual, led them to correct conclusions in advance of professionals and specialists. This is shown in the diof knowledge, and has opened to his minishing demand for classical instruceyes thousands of gigantic swindles, tion in the common schools. It is a and has instructed him in guarding difficult matter now to maintain classes of respectable numbers in Greek in What does the Grange teach us? It the best city high schools. The tendency teaches us to be temperate in all things is increasing to make all the important branches of higher study elective or

ascertain what I do say on that subject. At about twenty lines from the commencement of your article you give as MILO D. CAMPBELL. my theory of the sun that "It is a ball

[An open letter to Mr. Cortland Hill.]

certained scientific facts, and I am glad you in my last, as I was in my first

Destiny of the Universe.

Dear Sir :-- I am quite sorry to learn by your last communication to THE GRANGE VISITOR, July 15, that you think I am not as pleasant towards

of fire whose fuel consists of planets, comets, etc," while farther down the column you say that I think "the sun is a ball of incandescent heat inherent in itself." I don't understand this. Please notice carefully what I did say. I am quite amused about your theory

all the products of school thought, all our school rooms a little more homenew methods and apparatus are there like. I care not how grand may be the being introduced by men who are walls to your houses. I care not how making it their life work. But it is many bay windows or high ceilings, or the work being done upon the four mil- costly bannister rails that may border lions of children who daily go in and winding stairways, if the vacant starout of our country schoolhouses, that ing walls are not made to smile by needs the lever of thought and common something to relieve their barrenness, sense put under it, and lifting it from it is not home. its inert condition up into a progressive atmosphere.

nearer to us than the little ones who hours in a day and one hundred and gather about our own hearthstones at sixty days in the year. Have you never morning and night, yet not anything thought as you have gone from your we call ours is so much neglected.

first Monday night in September we do spend an evening at the school house. looking after the dearest interests we but an hour or an hour and a half in have on earth, and providing for the a day and listened to a sermon, have nourishment, not of the perishable you not found a reason why children corn, wheat or potatoes, but of those sometimes weary of the schoolroom? choice mind-plants, whose delicate ten- Are not hard benches, cold dinners, drils are to be entwined either about and difficult lessons bondage enough the standards of intelligence, virtue for these children, without also roband good habits, standards reaching bing them at a school meeting that asks from earth to Heaven; or, about the an appropriation for them? I venture weeds of ignorance, corruption and that nine times out of ten the approvice, the roots of which reach priation would not be granted. down into an infernal oblivion. Another great evil in our district we will say, below the Mam-

look out upon the highways of life over how they should be classed. which the children must travel, and Why, it has become the one way of science, and you will allow me to sugfollow their pathways through the dim commencing a term of school to put gest that it is also the teaching of revvista of future years, down through every scholar, big or little, at the first elation; man being the crowning glory the valley of temptation, up over hills page of the book and drill them over of the grand work, and he alone can of triumph, yea ! who think of the pos- the same course they may have been comprehend a little of the working of sibilities awaiting them. These men go over time after time, and thus frequent- the Divine mind in building up in time and talk, and vote with the responsi- ly one-balf or more of a term of school and space so grand a work as the unibility of coming days resting upon is wasted, simply because it requires verse. Now during all of those countthem. Others we find there uncon- this time for a teacher to acquaint less years prior to the advent of man on cerned about the morrow.

And in nearly every such gathering Teachers who are successful, should be distant world, who held your theory we find those present who are but employed term after term in the same been permitted to fly through space justly termed, sordid, niggardly, penu- school, and a few dollars per month and visit this planet, how disappointed rous fossils, in the shape of human be- advance in wages, should not be with- he would be to find no inhabitants, and sun-system, so that they will eventually the wallets in their own pockets, or see beyond the line fences surrounding comes the clamor for a new set of heavenly bodies must be inhabited," the broad acres of their great farms. Men who vote for just as few months school as will satisfy the law, for the to school."

cheapest kind of teachers; men who Still another of the evils, with its inhabited or not." blighting influences upon our common Again, as this planet and its inhabireason that they have a small school, and that almost anything can teach it, school system, is the method of hiring tants have come into existence in time that taxes are going to be high, teachers. The first applicant is gener- and space, you and I may not be able that a hard winter is before them, ally the favored one, especially if the to see why God did not see fit to bring in inviting you to visit me. It was per than all the rest of the States put and that they must economize, and price be low enough, Now and then them into existence at an earlier date, not to simply show you the moon, but together:

of city and village schools, for boys and girls, were we to make

If this be true of our own homes how immeasurably so is it of the schoolroom While it is true that nothing is where our children are confined for six own cozy homes into one of these It is true that once each year on the schoolrooms how bleak, dreary and desolate it looked, and, as you sat upon one of those hard benches for

In this gathering among the fifteen schools is too frequent change of malian age of the earth's history or twenty voters whom we find there, teachers. Almost each term a new this I am sure you will admit, and sir, we see a class who look out beyond the one steps in, entirely unacquainted this is but a point of time as compared few days their children may remain with the pupils, knowing nothing of with the countless years of earth's age with them under the parental roof, who their advancement and ignorant as to prior to man's advent on this planet.

wrote it, and if you will read it again in connection with yours that preceded it, I trust you will find it all right. In your last you make some statements, and ask some questions, which perhaps you have a right to expect I

will ans wer. You state that you have "Faith in God to believe that he has sufficient skill and wisdom to build a universe to which no intelligent being can take exception, or, in other words, that the universe is the expression of the perfections of God, therefore all the heav enly bodies must be inhabited, and universal space replenished with as many globes as it can contain." Those are

your words; the italics are added by Allow me to suggest, that your conclusions above, do not necessarily follow. If your theory should prove untrue, are you not in the position of one who does find fault with God's uni-

verse? Now I think you will admit that man has inhabited this planet but a small part of the time that it has been coursing around the sun.

No evidence of the presence of man on earth has been found This is the teaching of geological

himself with the wants of the school. earth, had a man who lived on some held when the demand is not unreason- he would be obliged to change his views, able. With every change of teachers, and wherefore he had said, "All the you not do this? For if your theory books. Teachers have their pets, and and now he would have to say, "The like Mary's pet lamb, it "follows them | perfection of God's universe does not depend on whether all the planets are

must be this matter.

ecord for VISITOR readers, and] you that I was in good humor when I shall refrain from making any comments. As to Encke's comet, you charge that

Prof. Winchell and myself, "Both in American farmers ever since it originpart tell the truth, but leave the main ated. It has lifted him from the deep part untold in such a way as to deceive rut of ignorance, into the wide path the reader." This is a serious charge. You also state that the retardation

of the comet by Jupiter was nine days, and this you claim compensates for the against them. time gained by the comet of two and a half hours at each revolution. and whatever we do strive to do well, Now can you for a moment suppose that Olbers, Eneke and Van Asten are to feed the hungry, to help the fatherless and widows, that we may keep so green that in their investigations they do not think, or know enough to ourselves unspotted from the world. take into account the exact accelera-The motto inscribed upon our tion and retardation produced banner is: "Add dignity to labor and

by the attraction, not only of while dealing with our fellow men be Jupiter, but of all the planets? honest, be just, and fear not." Let Their chief work was to do this very me ask where would this nation be tothing, and they did it, and as I stated, day, had it not been for the Grange. still they found it coming around two And now can you not all see where and one-half hours too soon. the Grange benefits you and me? Do

In all such investigations do I need you suppose after thousands had fallen to tell you that gravitation is taken in by the bullet and died as true patriots account? Wherein then, have Dr. to win and save this nation and leav-Winchell and myself deceived the ing thousands fatherless, and widows, reader? So you noticed that "the great that O. H. Kelly and William Saundlaw of compensation" does not come in ers would see it sink into the horrible to regulate matters where you suppos- vortex of dissipation, simply for the 'ed that it did. want of justice? For this reason I ought now to write to Winchell the Grange was organized and Olbers, Encke, Van Asten and to teach farmers to look all the rest who are not dead, and tell after their own interests financially, them that you deny the retardation of socially, and scientifically; At the the planets, comets etc., but that you organization of the Grange there were have found out what it is that retards a great many prophesies as to its them, for your theory of the sun, you speedy and sure decline. There are remember, is, that it "generates a fluid always some people whose only busi-

or ether, which being thrown into ness in life seems to be in discouragspace and coming into contact with ing all they can, and finding fault other matter, produces light and heat with what others do, and this is about by friction." all they are fit for. We all know that Now had not you better change your there are some people who sneer and theory as to the universe running for say the Grange doesn't amount to

ting medium in space, but surely it

ever just as it now is, and publish to much and that it is a one-horse instituthe world that this matter, that you say | tion; this world has plenty of just such the sun throws off into space, is the and they are so little that they can't little joker that retards Encke's comet, see anything great or noble in anyand all the rest of the bodies of our thing, or anybody but themselves. As a co-operative Order, we are yet all be precipitated into the sun? Will in our infancy, but we have a healthy, lively, and vigorous constitution, of this matter is true, of course the founded on Christian principles, and planets are running against it in space, it was the command of the Almighty and so are retarded. I have never that we should come and live, that before heard of any one who has obwe might let live. tained a clue to the origin of the resis-

O. F. PLOWMAN.

There are at the present time twentythree paper mills running at Holyoke, Mass. Massachusetts makes more pa-

A new telegraph line between Boston and Providence is so constructed that 72 messages can be sent at the same time over the same wire.

optional.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM D TIME TABLE - MAY 18, 1	KALAM.	
Standard time-90th merid WESTWARD.	ian.	
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives, Evening Express, Pacific Express, Mail Day Express,	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 00 \\ 2 27 \\ 1 29 \end{array} $	9 4
EASTWARD,		
Night Express,	6 45	10 00 19 03 1 45

Evening Express west and Night Expresses daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sun-days. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:16 p. m., and No. 20 (west) at 3:10, bring passengers from east at 12:45. p. M. 12:45, P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, De J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Chicago cago.

L.	s.	80	M.	S.	R.	R.	

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time-30th meridian

GOING SOUTH.				
	NY&O Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way Fr.	
Le, Grand Rapids Ar, Allegan Ar, Kalamazoo Ar, Schoolcraft Ar, Three Rivers Ar, White Pigeon Ar, Cleveland Ar, Buffalo	7 35 AM 8 50 " 9 50 " 10 19 " 10 45 " 11 10 " 5 05 PM 9 40 "	4 00 PM 5 16 4 6 20 4 6 52 4 7 22 4 7 50 4	5 00 AM 7 30 12 50 PM 1 55 " 3 42 " 4 50 " 8 20 AM	

GOING NORTH.

NY& B Ex & M Express. Way Fr. 11 40 AM 11 55 AM 6 30 PM 6 30 '4 11 05 4" 10 20 " 8 20 PM 5 55 AM 8 15 PM 8 15 AM 6 03 " 3 42 " 10 45 " 6 82 " 4 09 " 11 60 " 7 15 " 4 45 " 130 PM 8 17 " 4 45 " 130 PM Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pige Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Schoolcraft_____ Ar. Kalamazoo _____ Ar. Allegan _____ Grand Rapids____ 8 17 " 5 43 9 35 " 7 00 All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line, M. E. WATTLES,

Supt. Kalamazoo Divisi

Bepantment. attes

TOO READY WITH COMPLAINT.

I think we are too ready with complaint In this fair world of God's. Had we no hope Indeed beyond the zenith and the slope Of yon gray bank of sky, we might be faint upon eternity's constraint Round our aspirant souls. But since the

Must widen early, is it well to droop For a few days consumed in loss and taint? O pusillanimous heart, be comforted— And, like a cheerful traveler, take the road Singing beside the hedge. What if the bread Be bitter in thine inn and thou unshod To meet the fints? At least it may be said, "Because the way is short, I thank thee, God ! '

-[Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

The Divine Sculptor.

I feel the chiseling touch, And know that I shall stand Finished and shapely as the work Of the Designer's hand. Though cruel is the pain From His unceasing blows, I hold me trustfully and still, What time "the Angel grows."

Through slowly passing years, With an unerring skill, His hand with patient, tireless care, Is shaping, to his will; That when I stand unveiled That when Before His glorious throne, No traces in me shall be found Of the unsightly stone.

He sees what I shall be, Through all the rough disguise, And knows at every stroke he gives Some earthward clinging dies, Some harsh, discordant part, Is rounded into grace; Some likeness of the pattern true Is fashioned in its place.

Work on, O Master hand, l gladly yield to thee, Until within thy loftiest thought, I stand complete and free; Thy glorious design would not mar or break, I shall be satisfied I know, When perfected I wake.

From The Chautauquan,

Some Things More Concerning my Trip.

By invitation, and arrangements before leaving home for my stay in Kalamazoo, I was to spend a portion of my time in the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Buell of Greenwood Farm, Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co. Accordingly, on the 11, my daughter and myself took the train for Decatur, where we were met by Mr. Buell, and Miss Jennie, the oldest daughter. Here let me pause to tell the readers of THE VISITOR, (those who do not already know) that this young lady is assistant secretary in the office of the GRANGE VISITOR at Schoolcraft but was at home for a few days to visit with Myra.

After a pleasant ride of six miles, Mrs. B. met us at the door with a cordial greeting, and soon a comfortable dinner was in readiness as one of the things to drive a headache away which had been my persistent companion during my ride out there. It being a very warm aftenoon we remained in doors till toward evening, when the horse and carriage were brought to the door, and Mrs. B. and myself went with Mr. Buell after the cows, and for a drive down a beautiful lane lined on either side by thrifty apple trees. On our way out we were met and surrounded by over a hundred little porkers, a few weeks or months old. They looked so plump and fat, as though they might have been stuffed, and I was reminded of the days of yore, when roast pig proved so appetizing, and often foremost on the bill of fare. But they are too precious now-a-days, and too much money wrapped up in their bodies to admit of any such sacrilege. In the evening a few friends were invited in, and the time passed rapidly and pleasantly. The next morning we made an informal call on Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Buell's sister; then came back home for the girls, and took a ride of fifteen miles over prarie, through woodland, and such beautiful scenery! I admired the prarie land, as it is something I have never been accustomed to, having always lived where it is called oak openings, or sparsely timbered land. The wheat in this section was very heavy and even and had begun to assume a yellow color. It will be superfluous for me to mention Mr. Buell's wholesale method of farming, or his management of machinery, as Bro. Cobb, and Bro. A. C. Glidden have already told the readers of THE VISITOR and Farmer about it. It is said that June is the month of roses, and surely I thought so. As wandered around their front yard, saw the greatest quantity and the most perfect roses I have seen in years. Mrs. B. is a great lover of flowers, and cultivates quite a variety of house plants and seedlings, and perennials out doors. Her bed of pansies was magnificent, and of great variety of kinds. The thought occured to me while in that home, "How strange children should leave pleasant homes where unselfish love predominates. No matter how attractive they are, how many comforts and pleasures cluster around them, there comes a time when one by one, the children go out for themselves to seek employment, or to build up new homes, and father and mother in declining years sit around the hearthstone alone, and 'their house is left unto them desolate.""

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

each other the whereabouts of many gressive train of intellectual and moral from the sides, suggestive of the disof the students in school with us at attainments.

good by, feeling that we had been hospitably and pleasantly entertained something besides "loaves and fishes," cheered by our c ntact with them.

returns.

at once and each year swells the num-Thursday, the 19th, was the day set down on my program for my return four years, at the end of which time of the Tabernacle and were addressed home, but Mrs. Cunningham, of Ho- the student who has completed the mer, had urged me to step off at Al- required amount of work, receives a bion and go out to her home five miles diploma. Forty minutes a day durdistant. Very many who have been at ing nine months of the year are calthe State Grange more or less, the culated to be sufficient to complete a last five years, will remember dis- year's work. At the end of the year to repartees of wit and wisdom from tinctly and with pleasure, Mrs. C. as memoranda papers are sent to be filled the prominent men and members of the genial, social, thorough Patron out, which comprises all the examiwho has learned the lesson of patience nation required, either before or after and to "suffer and become strong." entering the class. New classes are She did not need to join the Grange to formed each year and the work is so learn "perseverance" for it is one of arranged that all classes read the same her most prominent qualities. Circumstances prevented Mrs. C. from the sustaining of interest in local cirmeeting me at Albion, but she depu- cles a matter of no inconvenience. tized her two daughters to do so. The I shall be rewarded amply, if my eldest daughter, Mrs. Hoagland, took meagre reference to this subject inme home with her to tea, and after- duces even one to address Dr. J. H. wards with her horse and carriage we drove out to Homer to her father's particulars.

residence. I was received with a right royal welcome which soon dispelled all feeling of homesickness and sadness at parting with my dear children at Kalamazoo. I did not see very much of Mr. C.

as he was census enumerator of that town, and was away from early morning of my trip. till late in the evening. The next day we went out riding and I was highly pleased with the country between Albion and Homer. Some splendid farms, crops excellent, a large acreage

of wheat which was fully the best I and grain.

We called on some of the members of the Grange and found them enthusiastic and persistent in their efforts to keep up the Grange and its work, and quite appreciative of the benefits of the Order.

Saturday, 21st, at three P. M. I took the express train at Albion for Jackson enroute for home; changed cars there for the Grand Trunk Air Line division, waiting 40 minutes. A few miles out from Jackson our train came to a standstill. I looked out the window and saw a great many men at work and supposed a bridge had gone away from the effects of a heavy rain the night before. The conductor came change cars." We were on quite a high embankment and were obliged to Going in almost any direction by jump down by the help of the conway of these, our party found numer ductor. The road is built over a great ous places of interest, in any one of proved to be "one long, sweet song" were obliged to walk that distance over on. logs, tall grass, and make our way

tant ones who are with us in their that time. To some life had been very At Chautauqua, in 1878, during the reading and help to realize the idea think from observation, that irregular and the lowly alike were marched out happy, pleasing, and successfui, others annual S. S. gathering, Dr. J. H. Vin- that the circle shall run all the world had been unfortunate in business, or cent proposed the organization of a round. Above the rostrum and in their married life, and others had gone "school at home," as it were, by and about the frame work of the my humble opinion, meetings should berless helpless women with the dead to that bourne from which no traveler which those deprived of advantages building were festoons of the C. L.

in early life, those too busy to attend S. C. emblem, i. e. oak leaves, sym-Friday morning we bade our friends school or college and those who have bolic of a living outdoor university. taken a higher course but now feel the The members of all the classes need of a review, might derive benemarched in procession through the fits such as can be secured only by grounds and after carrying out the and that we had been strengthened and association. Several hundred joined graduating ceremony for the benefit of those present of the class of '84 ber by thousands. The course covers they took reserved seats in the front by Lyman Abbott, D. D., one of the counselors of the circle.

In the evening the audience passed to the mainland and around a huge campfire spent the time in listening the circle present.

Friday was the day, so it had been announced before we went and so we pronounce it since. At 10:45 Dr. J. B. Thomas. of Brooklyn, lectured on Lily Work."

Not even a limited review is admissible here, but we hasten on to dinner and return at once to find not even comfortable standing room in our extensive Tabernacle. And it yet wants more than an hour of time for the distinguished lecturer to appear on the rostrum. What a concourse to meet one person!

After tiresome waiting he came. In the moment's hush which followed, the attention centered on Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn, strong, burst and fluttered aloft the beautiful Chautauqua salute, waving handkerchiefs, while the acclamations of glad greeting swelled out over the waters in honor of him who battles his eloquence and talent against the influences of "Ingersollism."

Few, I dare say, of that vast congregation heard all of Dr. Talmage's lecture, although he is gifted with a strong voice and exerted it to the utmost; but there was an inspiration to be derived from the chance sentences heard and from the applause with which an unusually emphatic sentence was greeted. Especially did the speaker do homage in words of rarest compliment to the name of woman. He ascribed to her an eminence that

sneerings of Ingersoll and his follow-In the evening, those who remained enjoyed the "Voyage up the Nile"

with Prof. E. L. Wilson, of Philadelphia, and his fine stereopticon views. Saturday morning W. M. Blackburn

of Dakota University, gave an in- never expect anything which we do structive lecture, subject, "Queen not richly earn. Finally, when we nothing to disturb the delusion; that Elizabeth." My time of remaining sum it all up, this life is a continual would be impolitic if not cruel; but to

arranged so as not to interfere as often no Bastile, no Tower of London, where two weeks for something else? Some

change our opinions and experience. Agriculture has at last been acknowledged a science; and it certainly needs both art and perserverance to overcome the obstacles which oppose the farmer in every direction. He must constantly combat some enemy in the form of animal or insect life, and they are yearly on the increase. Unlike the scourges and pests of olden times, which passed over a country and left. ours are here to stay. With the cutworm, cabbage worm, currant worm, potato and rose bug, the producer must be lively and energetic, and not discouraged at trifles, or food for the millions would soon be short. There are vineyards and orchards in this section, nearly destroyed by the last pest, the rosebug, whose depredations are by no means confined to its namesake, the rosebush. It bids fair to be a great calamity, with no possible means of defense.

While I think of it I wish to ask if any reader of the VISITOR can give an effectual remedy for the cabbage worm. Has any one used Paris green, if so, how? We rows were doing a great work, in de-stroying the butterfly that deposits the the dear child's life, we know; neverlarvæ upon the leaf, but we have no such kind-hearted birds here. The surely as if you had fed her with strychnine or arsenic. Your carelesseagerly watching for the first appearance of the embryo head, on which to begin operations.

ing was made in vain, so perhaps these impediments are put in our path to teach us perseverance, and to doubly assure us, that we may

We must hope for the light of to-morrow

To squander in useless repining;

Tis vain to regret what can't be recalled

And go through the world ever whining;

Our Country.

People rave about the beautiful

scenery of the Old World. Have they

beautiful as any. Our country is so

vast and varied in both its natural and

artificial productions, both to sustain

life and manufacturing interests, that

all nations of the earth are seeking

great Architect and Builder of nations?

Of the future of our nation I can say

day,

wait

cares,

Colon, July 10.

AUGUST 15, 1884.

attendance is the principal hindrance to death, a victim to man's selfish amnever be more than two weeks apart, body of their husbands, such as the for members lose interest unless they Hindoos practised until the beginning meet often. When we met last, a mo- of the last century, no martyr's stake tion was proposed and carried, that to face in the judgment. And why we should omit one meeting, making are we so blessed? Because before we at this time, four weeks between, (on were a nation the light of Calvary's account you know, of the busy time.) cross had penetrated the dark clouds I think it was a mistake, but am al- of oppression and sin, and down ways willing the majority shall rule, through the centuries came floating and so did not demure; but I presume the angel's song, "Peace upon earth, to there are but few of our members who man good will," and glory to God, we will not during the month, spend one- are singing it still. You perhaps think half day in town, and who that labors I lay great stress upon this part of the hard does not need one-half day in subject. But go with me from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes to think it time thrown away, unless the Gulf of Mexico, find me a school if they have leisure, but really, is there you can, either district, union, acadnot pleasure enough, or information | emy or college, an orphan, or inebrito be gained, about something in ate asylum, hospital for the sick, afwhich we are all interested, to bal- flicted or unfortunate, or any charitaance the account? There are so many ble institution, under the management subjects upon which we need to exof Tom Paine or Robert Ingersoll's followers.

> Have they a National Woman's Temperance Union, or Young Men's Ingersoll Association for the moral and social interests of young? Do they offer us anything that would even civilize a nation, and make of them as prosperous and happy people as ours? And ours is not the happiness born of ignorance either. We are not ashamed to take our place in the intellectual ranks with any land. To my mind, the future glory of our country depends upon its allegience to God.

MRS. H. J. BOWERS.

Don't Kiss my Baby.

Among the good things that our friend Professor T. P. Wilson, of Ann Arbor (Mich.) Medical College, has said, in way of advice, nothing is better than the following:

The promiscuous kissing of children s a pestilent practice. We use the is a pestilent practice. word advisedly, and it is mild for the occasion. Murderous would be the proper word, did the kissers know the mischief they do. Do you remember calling on your dear friend, Mrs. Brown, the other day with a strip of flannel round your neck? And when little Flora came dancing into the room didn't you pounce upon her demonstratively, call her a precious little pet and kiss her? Then you serenely proceeded to describe the dreadful sore throat read a short time ago, that the spar- that kept you from prayer meeting the theless you killed her! Killed her as worms are on hand, in full force, ness was fatal. Two or three days after the little pet began to complain of a sore throat too. The symptoms grew rapidly alarming; and when the We have been taught that noth- ria explained them all. To-day a little mound is the sole memento of your visit.

Of course the mother does not suspect, and would not dare to suspect, you of any instrumentality in her be reavement. She charges it to a myste-The doctor says was limited to the close of the grand warfare with obstacles in a thousand an outsider he is free to say that the

his

saw while I was away from home. The corn crop was badly damaged by the worms. The farm houses were in keeping with the good farms and large barns waiting to be filled with hay

books at the same time, thus making Vincent, Plainfield, N. J., for further

For the many who cannot attend the annual gathering at Chautauqua, similar assemblies are held in a half dozen or more places. Among these, and the most convenient for the peo-

ple of Michigan, is the one which I have mentioned as being the object N. Y. Then from a throng, 12,000 Rome City in itself is not large but

its citizens appreciate the advantages of the assembly and make all possible accommodations for its guests.

From the depot a broad walk and bridge lead across from the mainland to the island. The view from the bridge at night is beautiful. The ripples of the woodland water-sheet, appropriately christened "Sylvar," catch the lights from distant electric lamps and reflect it in a silver trail to our feet, the woods stand out dimly on either side and the Spring Beach hotel on the opposite shore, while from the island come sounds of music and glad voices.

Walks and avenues wind up from the bridge to the central business place lifted her far above the scoffs and of the ground; directly in front are the dining halls, at the left is Science Hall, in which are news and book stands and check room; to the right is the general office. Interspersed among them all, in fact over the whole island, are seats, playing fountains and touches of artistic adornment. The island is divided by an to the door and said "all passengers artificial channel, spanned here and there by rustic bridges.

Thursday afternoon we were all invited to take tea with Mr. and Mrs. Elias Morris. Mr. M. was a class mate with me years ago at Albion College.

rough marsh by aid of lanterns.

I arrived home at nine P. M. and felt that it truly was a haven of rest, and the Art studio, where Prof. J. H. Kelthough I had enjoyed intensely every logg of South Bend, Ind., was inhour and every day of my prolonged structing his class in painting. This if Bro. Cobb would accept from absence I was glad to come back to my gentleman's mastery of his art is us the apology usually offered in the duties and loved ones,

MYRA. Pontiac Grange, 283, July 22d.

Notes from Island Park.

Ticketed for Rome City, Ind., one

the famed Island Park of that place. To the multitude, who have visited papers when we were in. this resort within the past month, the delights to feast the sight are no more

of a reality than the banquets of intellectual and spiritual association connected with the name.

Y. The swashing of the great Chautau- other than white winged ones. qua's waters and the sweep of her Sun-

although the "Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle" is all in all to "Public Recognition" of the C. L. S. C. more than 60,000 persons, we meet on In honor of the occasion the great tendance. Of course many others do nations who forgot God. We have all every hand those to whom the sym- Tabernacle was draped with ban- the same, and I have often thought reason to be proud and thankful that It was a very enjoyable afternoon to bol letters, "C. L. S. C." mean a new ners bearing the mottoes of the if all members were interested as they we are Americans. In the records of

deal of marsh and the track had sunken which we could have spent hours several feet for about forty rods. We profitably, had time not hurried us

Among them, let me mention the thro' bushes and over ditches. Another Model of Palestine, consisting of a train had backed up to take us out of reproduction of the Holy Land reour dilemma. The mail bags, satchels duced to a space of a few square feet. and a few trunks were transported on By the aid of the pictures and maps men's shoulders, and it was no slight hung about the room, quite an accuaffair; I did not wonder much that rate idea of the Bible land may be railroad hands use strong language gained; besides the profitable associaabout ladies requiring so much bag- tion one has here with men who have gage and that Saratoga trunks are a visited the land itself and have given nuisance. We were delayed half an its history much study. Passing to hour or so but made up lost time the tent shaded seats just beyond, we when we were aboard the other train. found Dean A. A. Wright, of Boston, All the passengers took the circum- giving a lesson in Greek. Not bestance comfortably and pleasantly and cause of our knowledge of that lanin life. it only afforded a topic for conversa- guage did we enjoy it, but for the eartion. For my part I felt thankful that nestness, tact and wit of this talented the road bed did not sink down in the gentleman, and because he is enthusinight and we were obliged to walk the astic in the interests of these educational movements.

At another point we wandered into frequently noticed urgent appeals to evinced by the large landscape on Grange hall for non-attendance, exhibition in the tabernacle. A few days previous to our visit, he painted it in the presence of perhaps a thousand, in 381 minutes. Below the Art room is the Chil-

day last week at sunset time, I rode dren's Hall, where every day the litsouthward on the G. R. & I. R. R. tle people received instructions content in the fact that I was to visit in Sunday School lessons. They were making out final examination

Crossing to the main land by another than the entrance gateway, we visited the Assembly Hotel, and, by invitation of one of its guests, partook

Situated a few miles south from our day when the place was deluged by State line and possessed of natural ad- hungry picnickers. Beyond this, we vantages, Island Park was some years peeped in at the kindergarten room since selected to be the site for the and C. L. S. C. head quarters, then holding of a Sunday School Assembly hurried to see the streets of tent land, after the plan of that at Chautauqua, N. for surely there were few dwellings

But chief of the attractive gatherday School Assemblies and widespread | ing places is the Tabernacle on the "C. L. S. C." influences are so far felt as north end of the island. Under cover to make it almost absurd that I digress of an immense roof are comfortable from my subject here and enlarge a seats for 6,000 people, but at not a moment upon the mother-plan of these meeting, I think, during my stay was younger and western resorts; still, the seating capacity sufficient.

Thursday, July 24th, was made the me, talking over old times, learning of iron railway as easily as a great pro- Circle, flags of all nations fluttered should be, their business might be nations we have no holy Inquisition, died.

to carry away with me. The Citizens Band, of Peru, Ind., Prof. Case's chorus class of 75 voices, assisted by the Wilberforce Concert Company and soloists, conspired to furnish a munever solved by theory. The wisdom sical treat whose sounds will echo that is gained by experience, and a long among the many pleasant memories of Island Park. victorious in life's great battle.

Our train came and we closed a de-No pathway in life that hath not its thorns; lightful vacation with renewed cour-No heart that hath not its sorrow; age and, more than all, strengthened Should the sky be o'ercast and darkened toenthusiasm for the support of those enterprises which bring together such No use to repine and murmur at fate, intelligent and orderly assemblages of Nor sit in despair, and with folded hands respectable people, who wear the stamp of innate nobility and make an For something to turn in our favor. atmosphere rife with high motives This life is too short, and too crowded with

July 30, '84.

Mid-Summer Notes.

In perusing the VISITOR I have Far better for light in the future to look, By studying lessons in Nature's great book Most befitting for earth and for heaven. subscribers for contributions, and especially from ladies. I wonder

G.

"Such a busy time." It matters not what time of year; it is a "very busy time" in the spring, "a very busy time" in the summer, and no better in the fall. Now mind you, this is the gentlemen's excuse-very seldom made by the ladies. Of course they bridges and tunnels, are as grand and do not have any busy times, like, for instance, the past two weeks, with all our raspberries and cherries to pick and prepare for canning, our hired men to take care of, the butter mak-Ing and everlasting cooking over a homes upon its shores, bringing with hot stove, with the thermometer part them all their national traits and reof a dinner which did credit to such a of the time, all along in the nineties, the endless routine of household different nation to manage. To do so duties, which are only completed on requires a never failing source of wisone day, to be gone over again the dom. To whom shall we look but the next, and, were I to enumerate them, I should call to mind all I could think of, and multiply the number by but little; but what is true of the indihundreds, to have anything like a cor- vidual is also true of the nation; if in rect result. I know that others are their prosperity and pride they forget just as busy as myself, but all this the God that has been their shield and work does not keep me away from the helper in times past, if they allow Grange. I plan all my affairs with those that profane his name and particular reference to that half day, despise his wisdom and counsel, to sit it matters not how often it may come; in high places and become rulers of our and nothing but sickness or company land; if they, for money, barter the

which I can neither take with me, best interests of the people, then shall nor leave at home, prevents my at- we be numbered in our fall with the

shapes; and with circumstances over stupidity. Those are precisely child's death was due directly to your which we have no control, yet by words; and who shall say, under the which we must be governed. To sit circumstances that they are not justifiable? Rememberwith folded hands and resign one's "Evil is wrought by want of thought self to fate, would be certain ruin. As well as want of heart. Our destiny must be worked out,

It would be hard to tell how much of the prevalent illness and mortality from diptheria is due to such want of thought. As a rule adults have the brave and persevering spirit will be disease in so mild a form that they mistake it for a simple cold, and as a cold is not contagious, they think nothing of exposing others to their breath or the greater danger labial contact. Taking into consideration the well-established fact that diphtheria is usually, if not always, communicated by the direct transplanting of the malignant vegetation which causes the disease, the fact that there can be no more certain means of bringing the contagion to its favorite soil than the act of kissing, and the further fact that the kissing of children on all occasions is all but universal, it is not surprising that, when the disease is once imported into a community, it is very likely to become epidemic. It would be absurb to charge the spread of diptheria entirely to the practice of child-kissing.

There are other modes of propagation, though it is hard to conceive of any more directly suited to the spread of the infection or more general in its operation. It stands to diptheria in about the same relation that promiscuous hand-shaking formerly did to the itch. It were better to avoid the practice. The children will not suffer if they go unkissed; and their friends ought for their sake to forego the luxury for a season. A single kiss has been known to infect a family; and the most careful may be in condition to communicate the disease without knowing it. Beware, then, of playing Judas, and let the babies alone.

Natural Therapeutics-Bathing.

BY MRS. N. M. MCGIBBEN.

A celebrated medical practitioner and author of standard medical works as well, closes an elaborate "Compenthem all their national traits and re-ligious ideas, making it altogether a dium of the Principles and Practice of Medicine" with a chapter on Natural Therapeutics. In it he says "the marked tendency of modern practice is to rely more upon the resources of nature and to dispense less drugs. The former are the principal means of permanent relief and indispensable to health. * * * Support the vital. Conspicuous among natural therapeutics are pure air and water, wholesome, nourishing food, and rest, which is one of the chief natural therapeutic agents, often the only available one required."

The author of this compendium, a graduate of the regular school, latterly an eclectic, when he had six children sick of scarlatina at the same time used none but the natural therapeutic remedies—used a frequent sponge bath with water, the temperature the most agreeable to the patient, tepid or a little warmer, and they all recovered, while nearly every child in the city sick of scarlatina that took drugs

anything that can equal our great chain of lakes, our Hudson, our Niagara, Minnehaha, or Yosemite Falls? Our mountains, valleys, caves, natural

MRS. A. S. PROUT.

AUGUST 15, 1884.

Bouths' Pepartment.

BLUE AND GRAY.

"Oh, mother, what do they mean by blue? And what do they mean by gray?" Was heard from the lips of a little child As she bounded in from play. The mother's eyes filled up with tears; She turned to her daving fair, And smoothed away from the sunny brow Its treasure of golden hair.

"Why, mother's eyes are blue, my sweet, And granpa's hair isjgray, And the love we bear our darling child Grows stronger every day." "But what did they mean?" persisted the child "For I saw two cripples to day, And one of them said he fought for the blue The other, he fought for the gray.

"Now he of blue had lost a leg And the other had but one arm, And both seemed worn and weary and sad, Yet their greeting was kind and warm. They told of battles in days gone by, Till it made my young blood thrill; The leg was lost in the Wilderness fight, And the arm on Malvern Hill.

"They sat on the stone by the farm-yard gate And talked for an hour or more. Till their eyes grew bright and their hearts seemed warm, With fighting their battles o'er. And parting at last with a friendly grasp, . In a kindig, houtherly, way.

In a kindly, brotherly way. Each calling on God to speed the time Uniting the blue and the gray."

Then the mother thought of other days-Two stalwart boys from her riven; How they knelt at her side and, lisping, prayed "Our Father which art in Heaven How one wore the gray and the other the blue:

How they passed away from sight, And had gone to the land where gray and blue Are merged in colors of light.

And she answered her darling with golden

hair, While her heart was sadly wrung With the thoughts awakened in that sad hou By her innocent, prattling tongue, "The blue and the gray are the colors of God They are seen in the sky at even, And many a noble, gallant soul Has found them passports to heaven," —New York Mail-Express.

OUR DUTY.

The heart that is sad when a heart should be light, Or false when a heart should be true,

Let us guide through the darkness obscuring its sight,

And point to the future, eternal and bright, And teach it to dare and do.

The soul that is darkened by passion and

Let us win from its idols of clay, And lead to the heroes and sages sublime, Whose names are inscribed on the records of time,

Unfading, immortal, for aye.

Let us fight for the right-though the struggle be long-With firm and unwavering desire: Let us manfully battle oppression and wrong, With hearts that are earnest and trusty and

strong, And God and the truth will inspire,

Let us dare to be noblemen-nature's own

And dare to be true to each other; For the earth is a homestead, so fruitful and

wide, We can live, we can love, we can toil side by

And each unto all be a brother.

Dear Nieces and Nephews:-I wonder homelike appearance lies in the cosy have any of you observed that Aunt cottages which every where peep out Prue has been rather unsteady of late, of some nook, or boldly rise from a

An Excursion down the St. Lawrence.

expectancy on their faces.

reposing in the water.

may be

Vincent was reached and the steamer

'Maud" found waiting to be boarded.

with its broad piazzas, almost over the water, but we meet a friend who Last Thursday morning, notwithtakes us past up the steps to the Crossstanding the hopes of many, was man House. And such steps! O, those cloudy and at times rainy, yet on arstones and rocks, one mass of flat glitriving at eight at the depot we found tering, stone, perfectly natural, with a sufficient number of pleasure dean occasional crevice out of which termined people to well fill seven peeps a brilliant geranium. coaches. It was an M. E. church ex-

Hastily passing through the parlors cursion, and a jolly one, too; many up the elevator and numerous stairwith heavy lunch baskets and small ways we were preparing to regale our baggage, consisting of shawls, overselves with a grand view from the coats, gossamers, rubbers and umbreltower, when, lo! the boat whistle, and las, and all with a good-time look of a "Did-you-get-left?" feeling thrilled through us. One moment of blank We rumbled along by rail until Cape

amazement, then pell mell down stairs, steps and over walks onto the boat just as she pushed off! Turned about, now came a homeward

Soon it was filled, stools, camp chairs, run, via American channel and by etc., were in great demand, but the supply was generous and the day bethose charming "Seven Isles," all cudgan. The air was warm, rain had dled together and united by small ceased, and the sun occasionally peeped bridges, also twin islands, each with through the clouds only to let us know its tiny cottage.

how much pleasanter it was for the At 4:30 P. M., we draw again to 1,000 McDonald. eyes to have the cloudy curtains drawn. Isle Park, remaining until 7:30. A We pass down the American channel long, fast walk round by the bank noting the pretty banks of the one brought us to the great tent in which side, and the seemingly so of the other, is the busy scene of roller skaters. One but we are told large islands obstruct hour's indulgence there and the return soul into.-H. W. Beecher. our view and that more of great St. walk reminds us there's limit to human Lawrence lies across the way. Pausstrength.

Peacefully, calmly the crew started, ing a moment at Clayton, where the party on the wharf and ours exchange the sun went down, the stars came greetings, we observe the beautiful out, the breeze whistled, the shawlstraps came off, the blanket shawls new steamer. "St. Lawrence," quietly went on, and all were reconciled to a

After a short time the charming return home. During the following voice of our boat whistle warns us three hour's ride the enjoyment of the something is near and from the bow party was very manifest. The majority chimed in singing, and, while we view "Round Island" kept by the Baptist association. The immense ho-"Sweet Bye and Bye" was touching all tel rises in the central portion of the our hearts, an occasional side comgrounds and the inviting walks from pany were chanting "Nine Little Nigthe river suggest a pleasantly spent gers."or "John Brown," accompanied time, but our destination is not yet by a mouth organ and numerous reached and we pass on. Reaching cazoos. Our waiting train bore us Wellesley Island we find one end ocsafely home after a day of grand and cupied by the Methodists and known instructive sight-seeing among the faas 1,000 Island Park. It is one of the mous 1,000 isles of the majestic St. main resorts of the river and well it F. C. B. Lawrence.

Watertown, N. Y.

"Commencement" etc. Perhaps Myra knew that Grace did not know the origin of the word "Commencement" as applied to the closing exercises of schools; and further, perhaps she thought she ought to know.

Like many another, I have often raised the same question, but unsatisfactorily; but thus pointedly appealed to, I refered the word to a more reliable authority, and obtained the reply, that the word has no further significance, than that it marks a commencement of life work at the close of a college course.

If anyone have another reason, we would petition for it.

among handsome cottages; for do not The "Bit of Local Scenery" in the last let us forget that the chief beauty and VISITOR was refreshing. With a noble Helen Mar, and modest Ellen, more or less of the right the pulse sink ishment, and you feel the pulse sink

The Night Toilet.

Making this sort of toilet demands first of all, that every garment that you have worn during the day be taken off and their places supplied with othersat most not more than two. During the summer months one will do-a large night-dress or sleeping shirt. The clothes you take off should be careful-Ability is a poor man's wealth.-G. ly straightened out and hung up, so as Love is heaven and heaven is love. to become well aired during the night. Don't throw your clothes down in a

heap. This is slovenly and unhealthy: besides they will look rough and wrinkled the next day.

The beams of joy are made hotter by effection.-T. Fuller. Happiness is to moral worth what the glow of health is to health itself. Education is our only political safe-ty; outside of this ark all is deluge.— H. Mann. I know no such thing as genius; gethoroughly before lying down, for that ius is nothing but labor and diligence. rests the brain and adds immensely to the general feeling of comfort. We rate ability in men by what they In this way you go to bed like a gen-tleman or a lady, and sleep like a prince or a top, as the case may be. But inish, not by what they attempt -Nin the other style going to bed unkempt, You may take the greatest trouble, and by turning it around find joys on the other side.—*Talmage*.

such uncleanliness is unworthy the in- could be sold for. telligence and cultivated taste of a hu-man being. A full bath before you less night is avoided in this way. Now with less chance of detection when first used anybody can take a coarse towel and rub themselves from top to toe, and

this is almost as good as a full bath. A night-shirt is a cheap luxury and should be enjoyed by everybody. This sive, and I wish you would try it, for THE ALABASTINE Co., it will certainly add a new pleasure to the task of going to bed and getting up. And though at first thought we might laugh at the professor's proposition as very absurd, yet on trying it we will be quite certain to adopt it, and then the laugh will be on the other side.

T. P. WILSON.

PATCHWORK AND CRAZY QUILTS are the latest *Craze*, and ladies will be glad to learn of an economy in this Art Needle work. We have just been shown an ounce package of "Factory ends" called "Waste embroidery" good Keep thy temper, keep thy purse, and keep thy tongue, if thou wouldst be healthy, wealthy and wise.—P. M. An-Kisses are like grains of gold or silsilk, beautiful colors, and in quantity, ver found upon the ground, of no value as much as is obtained in from 75 to 100 skeins of regular goods. These but precious as showing factory ends can all be used, and are highly prized for their economy. Any Our faith is the centre of the target of our subscribers may obtain a similar at which God doth shoot when he tries package, by forwarding 40 cents to us; and if any other grace shall escape untried, certainly faith shall not .-- C the BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG Co., 621 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA. By some it will be remembered that The mind that has beauty in it and

a few weeks ago this same firm adverlearns not to express it, is like iron that has a jewel set in it-it holds it for no tised waste silk, and the parcels sent, use, and is rust gathering while it does so far as we have heard, were entirely satisfactory.

We should make the same use of a We have also had a half dozen ounce book that the bee does of a flower; she steals sweets from it but does not inpackages of this "Waste embroidery jure it; and those sweets she herself silk," that were taken at 40 cents each improves and concocts into honey .as soon as examined.-Ed.

Mr. Editor: Having occasion to paint two houses, I consulted Messrs. Geo. Hudson & Son of Brooklyn, the As much depends on the food of most extensive painters in that city your patient as on medicine. If one who have had great experience with all kinds of paints, as to the advisabiliever learns the right value of food ty of using lead and oil or ready mix and drink, it is over a sick person, when the processes of strength and ed paint. They assured me that the growth alter with a few spoonfuls more or less of the right kind of nour-Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint was the best of all mixed paints. I then ordered the paint. The result has been

THE REAPER DEATH.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

Michigan Female Seminary,

Kalamazoo, Mich. On Mount Holyoke plan. Location delightful. Board and Tuition, \$172 per school year. Fine Library, Cabinet, Telescope and Musical Instruments. Much attention given to the English language and review of elementary studies. Fall term begins Sept. 4, 1884. For Catalogues address, MISS M. H. SPRAGUE, Principal. 15july6t

Professor Kedzie's Letter to the Alabastine Company.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

Again, you are never to go to bed ith dirty hands, or feet or face. Give DEAB SIE - The Alabertus and a set of the face. with dirty hands, or feet or face. Give your hands and feet the benefit of a doubt, and wash them at a venture. If your feet ache with being tired, just see what bathing will do in giving It your teet ache with being theu, just see what bathing will do in giving them rest. There is no time lost in taking a bath; it is more restful than sleep itself. And then brush your hair

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 unwashed, and unadorned, one resem-bles a pig crawling into his nest, and at very much lower prices than Alabastine

than most

ANY KIND OF ADULTEBATION.

Commom calcimine appears to be a very fair finish when first put on, but no one claims toilet making is simple and unexpen- that it is durable. Manufactured only by

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

(Continued from last week.)

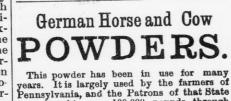
How Watch Cases are Made.

This process of manufacture was invented by J es Boss, who started in business in 1854. I the methods and tools used in making these watch cases are covered by patents. This is the only watch case made under this process. For many years the introduction of these goods was slow, owing to popular prejudice against "plated" goods, but gradually the public learned that the James Boss' Gold Watch Case was not a cheap gold-washed or electro-plated article, but was made of genuine gold plates of standard quality and thickness. Conscientious adherence to the determination to make the best watch case ever put on the market. and the adoption of every improvement suggested, has made the James Boss' Gold

Watch Case the STANDARD. In this watch case the parts most subject to wear-the bow, crown, hinges, thumb-catches, etc., are made of SOLID GOLD.

Send 3 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Phila-James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

(To be continued.)



THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SELECTIONS.

Corly.

Crabbe

-Sir W. Scott.

W. Hogarth.

drews.

themselves,

H. Spurgeon.

C. C. Collon.

so.-Rev. H. Hooker.

in himself.-R. Hall.

Charity is an eternal debt.

Thought means life--W. A. Alcott.

Flowers are nature's jewels. - G.

All man's wealth or poverty is with-

Flowers are the sweetest things that

We speak of educating our children;

do we know that our children also ed-ucate us?-Mrs. Sigourney.

We have some cases of pride

of ignorance.-S. W. Taylor.

learning, but a multitude of the pride

Hope is like the sun, which, as we

ourney towards it, casts the shadow of

Tears are the softening showers that

cause the seed of heaven to spring up

Strike from mankind the principle of

faith, and men would have no more history then a flock of sheep .-- Bulwer

our burden behind us.-S. Smiles.

in the human heart.-Sir W. Scott.

that a mine is near.-G. Villiers.

Food for the Sick.

God ever made and forgot to put a

with an article intended for the pre- and shapes as the little islands are nuceding issue? If I thought it would merous. The thought comes to us that be of interest to you I would give the no common workman planned those; reason. However, should such a state each has some peculiarity, and but of things again occur, hope some one few plain, square sides, for the winwill take her to task.

ject under discussion?

ticle in this number.

In July 15, "Hints to Home Reading," L. J. G. That this question of rows," and here look at those islands home reading is of great importance in front of us, to the right, to the left is patent to every observing mind. and behind us. They rise directly from Tell me what books he reads, and I the water with rocky edges, and some will tell you what is the man. It has are exceedingly abrupt. All are covbeen said the man is no better than ered with grass and trees, (no Michithe picture he delights to look at. We gan oaks, however,) chiefly maples, would say he is no better than the elms and a few scrubby oaks separated books he most desires to read.

get to think. Reading without thought broader channel among them our is valueless. The next article in this steamer ventures to pass through, number, "Good Advice" contains excel- warned by the light houses on the lent suggestions relative to acquiring banks that such aid is necessary when this habit of thinking about what we King Sun is gone. On emerging we read.

The department in Aug. 1st issue is filled with "A Bit of Local Scenery," test. We imagine Helen was somewhat for surely it was the typo's mistake. As we write, the last day of July is general and statesman, Julius Cæsar, gestion of that Roman triumvir, Mark Antony. It has ripened a ture throughout the month has been tain and seashore. Many days seemed a question. borrowed from September, so hazy and fall-like were they.

It was in July, years ago, that we awoke to the beauties of one of our favorite authors. and never does the month return but those songs seem resung for us alone. What a friend, what a help and safeguard a good book is. Buy them, read and re-read them to the exclusion of all others. AUNT PRUE.

often not appearing at all, and oftener lofty knoll, with as many varied tints dows, piazzas or gothic roofs prevent In reviewing our department in all monotony. They're built, as it

Our party halts here at 11:30 two

hours for dinner and sight seeing.

The decks are soon relieved of the

masses, many going but a few steps up

the broad walk to dine at the elegant

hotel which has recently been com-

pleted, hence adds the charm of new-

ness to its many others. Some take

their baskets and enjoy the sandwiches

and pickles under the cool shade trees

near the banks, while our company,

and a few scattered ones, improve the

space left on the shaded deck and ar-

range our stools for a feast from out

heavy lunch baskets, We find our ap-

petites not wanting after our river

ride. The remainder of the time is

passed by rowing in the many cun-

ning boats all along, visiting the ho-

tel, or strolling about winding walks,

July 1 VISITOR, we find a well-writ- were, half out doors, the verandahs ten essay by Sunflower. Her argu- extending nearly half the depth and mentative style of expression is inter- on all sides. The breezes swept esting. Why do not some of the cous- through them, likewise mosquitoes, for ins take the negative side of the sub- screens would destroy the romantic effect. Our party enjoyed a long walk

To the unexpected appearance of a directly up from the wharf, past the hand full of water-lilies, we are in- hotel and to the tabernacle, which is debted for the pleasing thoughts and built on a side kill, and very unique reminiscences to be found under the and beautiful when lighted in the title of July Lilies, the concluding ar- evening, A side street takes us back as the call is given to resume our trip.

We cross South Bay, enter "the Nar-

by small channels, indented with tiny But while we read do not let us for- gulfs and bays and of all shapes. The

enter the Canadian channel and my

ever-entertaining companion points out places of interest, noted resorts, Helen Mar, and a pronunciation the bridge which with one upward curve spans the space between two surprised when she read the first line beautiful isles and cost \$5.000, cottages of her quotation from Wordsworth, where friends reside, those fine camping places where the boys cooked their

own meals, and, not least, the singular, drawing to a close. It has been a though pretty brown cottage delightroyal month, doing honor to the great fully situated on a promontory, which readers, hence lovers of J. G. Holland, for whom it was named at the sug- will recognize as his "Bonny Castle." We have/now gone the length of Wellesley Island (nine miles) and on hospital for treatment for drunkenness. bountiful harvest and seen it safely the further end find Westminster Park gathered and stored. The tempera- kept by the Presbyterian society; but our boat slips on across Alexanof a degree that did not necessitate der Bay to what is considered the the usual "annual flitting" to moun- main resort. How it can be finer is not sustained either in the lower or

Two immense hotels loom up on the

meet us as the "Maud" draws near. start at once to improve it. Being now on the main land, we find a few stores, older residences and withal a more permanent character. The 1,000 Island House is a fine, huge structure "One half hour" is called out and we rules that a hypothetical question put

pens of our Scottish cousins. GRACE.

Good Advice to Yonng Men.

President Procter, of Yale, recently gave this sound and wholesome advice to the students. "Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes: rely on your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star self reliance. Inscribe on your banner, 'Luck is a fool; pluck is a hero.' Don't take too much advise, keep at the helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your own position. Rise above the envious and the jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Advertise your business. Love your God and fellowmen. Love truth and virtue. Love your country, and obey its laws."

A Lie is Forever.

A little girl, whom we know, came in her night-clothes very early to her mother one morning, saying: "Which is worse, to tell a lie or steal?"

The mother, taken by surprise, replied that both were so bad she couldn't tell which was the worse.

"Well," said the little one, "I've been thinking a good deal about it, and I've concluded it's worse to lie than steal. If you steal a thing you can take it back, 'less you've eaten it; it. But"-and there was a look of awe in the little face-"a lie is forawe in the little face-"a lie is forever."

Drunkenness No Excuse for Crime.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has overruled the motion for a hearing in the case of Robert Goodwin, who is serving a life sentence in the State prison. The case is one of the most celebrated in the criminal history of the State. Goodwin, who was a lawyer of prominence and high family connection at Brockville, Ind., was sent to the Shortly after his release he shot and instantly killed his brother, Dr. John Goodwin, without the slightest provo-The defense was insanity. cation. The defense was insanity caused by habitual drinking, but it was the higher court. The decision held that voluntary drunkenness was no excuse for a crime, and neither was deimmediate bank and throngs of people | lirium tremens, unless the act was coma hurry to get away.' mitted at the same time the person was Well, come up to the club and tell suffering from the tremens. It also all about it, and-

flavored with wine and a breadth of spice, little piquant soups, a few spoonfuls of which revive one so much and which the system absorbs as works.-EDITOR.]

sponge drinks water, almost; apple The usual result in Detroit was reached in the case of six saloonists pulp scraped with a silver knife, or the juice from the ripest of strawberon trial for violating the liquor laws ries, given drop by drop, together with Wednesday. The professional jury men acquitted most of them without barley water made in the good old way with lemon juice and sugar candy leaving their seats. and calves-foot jelly, blandest and most blissful of foods.

Nervous and weakly patients who need building up require strong broths without a drop of fat in them, savory roast chicken, game and such essence CORNER .- It has pleased Our Heavenly of meat as we get by putting five or six pounds of the neck or shoulder of Father to remove from our midst, a much beloved Sister, Minnie Corner, who died June beef in a stone jar, covering tight 25th, 1884, in the seventeenth year of her age. without one drop of water, and bak-ing in a moderate oven two hours. The jar will be found half full of the Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the Grange. richest gravy, which is the very thing to build up nerves and brain. A cup ful of this gravy heated scalding hot, with a tresh egg dropped in, and toasted oatmeal crackers, is a very hearty meal for an invalid. But re-LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.-2:30 P. M.-Wheat, new western winter, dull, 7s 5d; new No. 2, spring, member, all food for a sick person

must be the freshest, best quality, for anything stale or injured, which a dull, 7s 3d, Menson when, due, dary and a dull, 7s 3d.
NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Flour. receipts 27,000 barrels; dull, depressed; some cases a shade lower. Wheat. receipts, 222,000 bu.; unsettled, ¼@lc lower, most on August; fair speculative trading; No. 1 white, nominal; No. 2 red, Aug., 87½; Sept. 90¼@90½; Oct. 92¾@92½; Nov., 94@94½; Dec., 95½@96; Jan. 97½; Feo. 99. Corn, receipts 14,000 bu., ¾@1¼c lower; mixed western, spot, 55%@26; futures, 56%@5½. Oats. receipts 15,000 bu., ¾@1½ lower; 58½. Oats. receipts 15,000 bu., ¾@1½ lower; 58½. Oats. receipts 15,000 bu., ¾@1½ clower; 50% Lard, better, steam rendered, \$7.85.
Dermourt. Aug. 12.—12:00 M.—Wheat, quiet; healthy system might get over, will hopelessly derange a feeble one. Remember, also, that if half the care were given to the health of well

people that we take to cure invalids, there would be very few sick. Hu-DETROIT, Aug. 12.-12:00 M.-Wheat, quiet; ash, 90; Aug., 89% nominal; Sept., 88%; Oct., 39; No. 2 red, cash, 83%; Aug. 83 bid; Sept. 33%; No. 2 white 83. Corn. No. 2 cash 55 usked. Oats, No. 2 white, 40@42 nominal; No. 2 \$54@36. craving for any one thing in particu-lar, whether it is roast chicken at midsummer when chickens are scarce, or oranges out of season, guava jelly or velvet cream or white grapes, get that very thing if you can, and say nothing about the trouble of getting it. That will worry all the pleasure out

ToLEDO, Aug. 12. - Wheat, steady; No. 2 cash or Aug. 80%; Sept. 81%; Oct. 83%; Nov. 34%; No. 2 soft 83; No. 3 red 80@80%. of a weak patient, when to gratify his taste may be the turning point to health. It is wholesome for people CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—1:10 P. M.-Market closed about same figures as yesterday. Wheat. 78 cash; 79 Sent.; 30½ Oct.; 81½ Nov. Corn, 50% cash Aug; 49% Sept.; 48% Oct. Oats, 25 Aug.; 24% Sept.; Bye, 57; Barley, 65 Sept. Pork, higher; \$25.00 Aug.; \$22.50 Sept; \$12.80 year. Lard, firm; \$7.37½ Aug.; \$7.42½ Sept.; \$7.52½ Oct. in this world to have their own way about their personal habits anyhow, sick or well, always provided it does not interfere too much with the comfort of others, and to the sick everything should give way. Lay this rule to heart.—Ex.

American Business Rush.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT. Sugar, stand. A 6½ Butter, dairy.. 11@17 granulated..... 6% ex. creamery 20@21 Dried apples.. 6%@7% common 5@12 Potatoes,new,bu. 45@50 Eggs, fresh... 13%@14 Wool, fine w'shd 31-32 Beans h pick \$1.25-2.30 "Ah, Charley, my dear boy, what's "Well, to tell the truth Ned, my defalcation has been found out, and I am in

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Ang. 12.-Hogs, receipts, 11.000; very active; 10@15c higher; light, \$5.50@6 25; rough packing, \$5.50@5.75 heavy packing and shupping, \$5.80@6.24. Cattle, receipts, 4.600; dull; exports, \$5.50@6.85; good to choice \$6.00 @6.50; common to fair, \$4.60@5.80. Bheep, receipts, 1,300; weak; common to good, \$2.50 @4.25.

Groceries.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Butter, active; western, 8@22.

beside the mirror waters of her "Loch Katrine," we ought often to enjoy glimpses of scenic beauty from the nens of our Scottish cousins. strength alive. Hany a patient in a my judgment the paint can not be their purchasing agents. Its composition is surpassed in excellence by surpassed in excellence by any other by whatsoever name or holtzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It will require re-painting in eight or helps to digest and assimilate the food. vitality. You need to learn much to cater for the sick; to give fever pa-tients lemons, acid jellies—not fruit jellies made with sugar—but gelatine flavored with wine and a breadth of H. S. CHANDLER. [See advertisement Patrons Paint Lis also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale It is sold at the lowest wholesale price E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO, GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODEBIDGE ST., DETBOIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO, and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (leose), price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per 1b.

200 Merino Rams for Sale!

I have a complete assortment of one and wo years old Rams, consisting of REGIS-TERED VERMONT STOCK, person-ally selected from leading flocks, and sired by some of the most noted rams in that State. Michigan Registered and Grade Also,

Stock of my own breeding. I submit the following reasons why you should come here to buy, and invite everyone to come and see for themselves if they are not good and true ones. Because I have the largest and finest party

in the State to select from, and you can find just what you want.

Because each Ram will be priced on his Because they will be just as represented, in every particular. merits, and never for more than he is worth.

Because they will be guaranteed stock getters.

Because if shipped on order I guarantee satisfaction.

Because I have a pedigree and transfer to go with each registered animal, to prove his

purity of blood. Because, in order to sell so many, I must and will sell far lower than any breeder in the State, qualtiy considered.

Because you can sell again at a large profit

Because my stock is not petted and pampered, and will not go back on the purch As an indication of what people think of my stock and prices. I would say that at the two Fairs I attended last Fall, I secured nearly half of all the premiums awarded on fine wools, and sold 9-10ths of all the rams sold on the grounds; and this year my prices will be 30 to 50 per cent. lower than last.

200 Grade Ewes to Let to Responsible Parties. Correspondence invited, and visitors wel-come whether they buy or not.

A. W. HAYDEN, Residence at Hamilton, 7 miles west. Decatar, Mich. 15aug oem4m

KENT COUNTY POMONA NURSERIES!

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

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APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, CHERRIES, SMALL FRUITS And GRAPEVINES.

Ornamental Trees and Evergreens!

Prices to suit the times. Buy direct and save money. Price lists free.

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Besides the above prices, we give a

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E \$2.50 Gold Piece with a \$12.00 Suit!

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TEAINS WESTWARD .- CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

December 30th, 1883.

TRAINS EASTWARD .-- CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME

A combina-tion by which

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make Cream

ery Butter as well as keep it

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Dairy Queen Churn Co., ACME CREAMER and BUTTER COOLER KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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