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THE flavor and odor of the plants upon which a cow feeds are distinctly noticeable in the milk.

For Fertilizing Salt, address Larkin Patrick, Midland City, Michigan.

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BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than grandeur, better than gold, Than rank and titles a thousand fold, Is a healthy body and a mind at ease And simple pleasures that always please; A heart that can feel for another's woe, With sympathies large enough to enfold All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear, Though toiling for bread in an humble

sphere,
Doubly blessed with content and health,
Untried by the lusts and cares of wealth;
Lowly living and lofty thought Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot, For mind and mortals in nature's plan Are the genuine tests of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose Of the sons of toil when the labors close Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep;
Bring sleeping draughts on the downy bed, Where luxury pillows its aching head, The toiler simple opiate deems A shorter route to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind, That in the realm of books can find A treasure surpossing Australian ore, And live with the great and good of yore, The sage's lore and the poet's lay, The glories of empires passed away; The world's great dream will thus unfold And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home Where all the fireside characters come. The shrine of love, the heaven of life, Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife; However humble the home may be, Or tried with sorrow by Heaven's decree, The blessings that never were bought or sold And centre there are better than gold.

The Model Farm Horse.

-Father Ryan

Ours is an age of intense progression and that progression is particularly intensified in America. We are a nation of workers. Neither night or day, neither youth or old age, neither poverty or influence circumscribes our unceasing energy to labor. It has been very well said that very few Americans know how to live, for they have only one portion in life, namely, all work and no play. We are always in a hurry to eat, in order that we may hurry again to our never finished work. digestion and de prives us of recuperative sleep. The old-fashioned methods of farming were too slow, so that we have called into requisition the combined energies of steam and machinery to hasten the labors of seedtime and harvest. When, therefore, intelligent attention is paid to the breeding of the model American farm horse, two elements will be absolutely prerequisites. We mean speed and power. He must be able to haul enormous burdens, and he must be ambitious to walk off with them at a brisk pace that would astonish the old-time farmers, whose horses imitate, in their movements, the pausing motion of yoked oxen. If the horse is a fast walker he will necessarily prove to be a brisk trotter, that is he will move with energy and eagerness up to the limit of his trotting speed. In order to possess power it is unnecessary to encumber him with the unwieldly frame and the tremendous weight of the heavy draft horse. Seventeen or eighteen hands in height, and two thousand pounds in weight, means slow, elephantine tread, not in harmony with the rush and push of American civilization. All these classes of ponderous horses, like the Norman, the Clydesdale, and the English draft horse, that have been so numerously imported to this country, will answer valuable purposes by judicious crossing. They will become necessary factors in the evolution of the American farm horse. They will contribute height and weight, and the inherited ambition to overcome great burdens. But unassisted by our own strains of blood, they could never produce the model farm horse. Their weight and slowness of motion would never bring them into general use for long journeys or transportation, where quick transit is a desideratum.—National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.

BATHING the udder and teats of a cow freely with crude petroleum, using a pint of the oil and a half hour in its application, is reported by a farmer as having been perfectly suc-cessful in reducing a case of "caked bag," which had resisted all other applications or remedies. The applica-tion was made at night and the next morning the swelling was gone and the udder soft and pliable. The reme-dy is simple and is worthy of trial. There is a good deal of virtue in crude petroleum as an application for swellings, bruises, or sprains, as is well known. What was sold by druggists as "Seneca oil" before the sinking of oil wells, was simply crude petroleum gathered from the surface of springs in what has since become the oil regions.

THERE is no certain rule about the use of plaster on clover. In some situations, a bushel will yield a ton; in others, it does no more good than so much road dust. It should be tried in all localities where fertilizers are

Lice on Swine.

The breeders of high bred swine are greatly annoyed by the presence of lice. At this season of the year they are often satonished by the sudden appearing of the vermin on pigs that have the best of care. Grease is the common remely, but as the dust settles on the skin and give a most untidy appearance. I sought a remedy tidy appearance, I sought a remedy free from this objection. I have, for some years used carbolic acid and buttermilk, and found it efficient, cleanly and rather beneficial to the hair and skin. A teaspoonful of either crude or crystal carbolic acid, thoroughly stirred and then sprinkled upon the swine from a sprinkling pot or with a whisp broom, will destroy the ver-min as completely as grease, coal oil or tobacco water, with none of their bad effects.

Pure coal oil should never be used as it often causes sores and pealing of the skin. I have found it mixed with lard, half-and-half, free from this objection. jection. If the application of pure coal oil should make the skin sore, a thorough rubbing with lard of the parts affected will give relief—if done soon. Last summer I applied pure pyrethrum, a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, and found it killed the vermin almost instantly, and delighted the pigs as the day was warm. The skin and hair was not affected. This remedy can be applied more easily than any other, as all well kept pigs are tame enough to stand still during the application from asprinkling pot, and not many will stand to have grease and oil applied as it should be without being shut into a close pen. -L. N.

Vegetables for Horses.

Bonham in Bulletin.

Every horse owner should provide a certain amount of vegetables to feed during winter as regulators. Potatoes and beets are both good, and per-haps the cheapest to raise or purchase. It is my practice to feed five or six quarts of these vegetables twice a week. I prepare them as follows:

Cut the roots into pieces not more than an inch thick, put them into a pail and add sufficient wheat bran to fill the pail full, then moisten until the whole can be worked into a mess by means of a stick. A horse will eat this with a relish and thrive wonder fully. The feed is cheaper than all clear grain, that is, with two feeds a week of the mash less grain will be required to take the animal through the winter than if not given, and the horse will be in much better health and spirits.

I have seen onions recommended as a remedy for distemper. A writer in an Eastern paper says that the quickest way to cure epizootic is to give these vegetables. In proof the case of a horse is cited, which had a very severe attack of the disease, and his owner placed half a dozen onions in the crib with his regular food. The horse ate three of the onions immediately, and by the time he had swallowed them began to cough and sneeze and prance about, appearing quite indignant and refusing to touch the remaining onions. For full five minutes he ran at the nose, but he has not had a cough, a sneeze, nor any symptoms of the epizootic since.— Tribune and Farmer.

Leaves as a Fertilizer.

The value of fallen leaves as a fertilizing agent is greatly under-esti-mated. The farmer laments over worn out fields and meadows, while in his woodland is a thick layer of half decayed leaves which, if added to his decomposed heap and judiiously distributed would aid greatly in restoring his farm to the condition of new land. The gardener finds rotted leaves one of his best allies, for they can be used unsparingly with excellent results where animal manures would produce disease or too rank

growth of vines and foliage.
One of the main secrets of the florist's success is the use of leaf-mold Without leaf-mold and clean sand the greenhouse would become a "barren ideality." Mixed with soil for pot plants, in the porportion of one third, leaf mold produces wonderful effects,

particularly upon roses. Rake up the leaves when they fall, make them into a heap in a convenient place, where they can be kept wet all winter, and put brush or earth on top to keep them from being blown away. Perhaps by next spring, the bottom leaves will be decayed sufficiently for use, but not until next fall or the spring following will the whole pile be decomposed. The older and more thoroughly rotten the mold

the better. Rotten wood and chip dirt are also efficacious fertilizers, though not equal to leaf-mold for pots, and not always as readily obtained. It is surprising that those living near the woods do not make a more general use of rotted wood and leaf-mold. Several wagon loads of each mixed and kept damp a year or two in a heap, would be a veritable treasure to one desiring to raise luxuriant flowers and large juicy vegetables .- Tribune and Far-

Farm Briefs.

A Top-Dressing of fine stable manure in winter is a great benefit to lawns and grass plots.

Now is the most favorable time in the year for collecting all sorts of vegetable refuse and muck for winter use in yards and stables.

For removing the seed from broom-corn take a board and make a comb of it by sawing into one end of it to make teeth, which should be sharpened at

THE wood-pile should not be allowed to get low now, for in cold weather the amount of wood on hand, quality, etc., has a wonderful effect upon the patience of the housewife.

Working oxen should have a separate feeding place, and a due and regular supply of food. There should be no opportunity of their interfering with other cattle, or being interfered with. LATE corn that may not ripen before frost should be cut up and fed in bulk.

All kinds of stock are fond of it, and will fatten rapidly on it. For early pork and the feeding of milch cows it is particularly valuable. CORN gives strength to the horse. Therefore, where his work continues the same, give a little more corn as the weather becomes colder. But if the

work falls off, as in winter, the feed of corn may be decreased. Common earth is a good deodorizer, and only those who live in crowded cities have any use for chlorides, carbonates, and other bi-chemicals.

In a season like the present one, meadows have a very good autumn growth. Some farmers cut this for their young stock, and it is valuable for that purpose but the practice is a bad one for the meadow; it is much better to pasture it lightly, and leave an af-termath for the protection of the grass

COAL ashes spread under gooseberry and curract bushes, to the depth of three or four inches, are said to be a preventive of the attacks of the caterpillar which strips the foliage from these shrubs. these shrubs. They are also found a useful remedy against currant, peach and apple tree borers. Now is a good time to secure a stock for spring use.

THE very best and easiest way for sheep raisers to depress the industry to the lowest notch is to offer all the sheep for sale because of temporary low prices for wool.

SECURE a supply of stable bedding before the wet and cold weather sets in. Swamp grass, leaves, sawdust, etc., are good. Do not use sawdust if other material can be obtained easily, as it is no advantage to the manure pile until it is decomposed, and years are required to accomplish that.—Tribune and Farmer.

Pasturing Meadows in Autumn.

There is a strong temptation to pas-ture meadows in the fall, particularly if there is a luxurious growth of aftermath. Animals intended for the butcher or those unusually thin would thrive so nicely upon this rich, juicy grass, save a large amount of grain, and thus increase his profits, thinks the farmer. A superficial reasoning seems to establish this theory. But the gain is not as great as he supposes. The injury to the meadow will become apparent the next having season. the meadow is to be broken up the following spring, then pasture as long as the stock can maintain itself in a thriving condition. The droppings will compensate the soil for the elements removed in the grass, particularly if the stock is mature and fed

daily a ration of grain.

But meadows from which a crop of hay is to be removed the following season, are seriously injured by close cropping. The roots are broken and exposed to the sun, and much of the grass pulled up by the roots. Grass, like wheat is better by having a good protection from the biting frosts and keen blasts of winter. growth of aftermath will furnish this protection and keep the roots in a vig-orous condition, will start them into action, whereas, if the ground is bare late in the fall, it will be weeks before any signs of life appear, and before the grass becomes matted and high enough to prevent the evaporation of moisture, the sun has baked the ground to almost the hardness of a brick, after which there is but little if any growth. -American Farmer.

THE superintendent of the beet sugar works at Alvarado, Cal., writes to the editor of The Sugar Beet, that the farmers in the vicinity have just become educated to the business of beet raising, and have found out that it is their most profitable crop. The dry weather at planting time prevented many from planting, but those who did plant good beets, proved that the crop requires less moisture than the cereals, as the latter proved nearly a failure. More than three times as large a crop is expected the present season, judging by the extent of acreage planted. Experiments in feeding the pulp were very satisfactory, milk and beef both being produced, and sold in market with ex-cellent results. The business of feedwill be doubled this year. The net profits of the campaign of last season was \$21,000, the factory running only ninety days.

A New Use For Peat Moss.

The Peat Moss, or Sphagnum, which abounds in bogs, wortleberry swamps, and merasses in the Northern States, is now utilized as an excellent article for bedding in stables, as well as for packing plants in commercial nurser In the olden time, almost the only use made of sphagnum was to calk the cid r press, when the months of making eider came around. Straw was much plentier then than now, and there was not much demand for it in cities or villages. No one dreamed that the day would ever come when worthless moss, which creeps unobserved over cold swamps and bogs, as they fill up the vegetable decay from their berd rs, would ever have any commercial value. That period has come, and the peat moss (r)p is hence forth to be added to the valuable resources of many a firm, and gives value to land. where feros, brushes and aquatic plants grow. The peat moss gather d, deied in the sun as thoroughly as we dry hay for the barn, may be baled like hay cr straw for the general market, or stored f r bedding for home use. It is claimed for the commercial ar icle, that it is cheaper than and superior to straw, or any other bedding, on account of its spongy, elastic, absorbing, and disinfecting qualities. It absorbs nine times its own weight of moisture, retains the ammonia from the urine of the animals bedded with it, and is therefore ex-ceedingly valuable as a manure. These claims may be a little exaggerated. We have used for years sun dried salt marsh sods, cut in six or eight inch cubes for bedding, and though, them har i to beat. But these are only available for shore farmers. The peat moss is much more widely d'stributed, and is within reach of a mul-titude of farmers, either upon their

own or the r neighbor's premises We are far too penurious in the use of bedding or at serbents in the stable. It pays to stable horses, working oxen and mileh cows at night, the year round. The ordinary method of keeping cows in an open yard at night, cr in the pasture, s wasteful, as one will discover by visiting the barn of a thrifty farmer who stables his cows and oxen, and uses dried peat or other at serbents, to be dropped into the barn cellar beneath when saturated. The accumulation of this sheltered fertilizer is very large in the course of a pasturing season, and its value is seen in the rank growth of the crops where it is applied. We welcome any good article of bedding; . specially one so widely distributed and so easily procured as peat moss. In the district where it grows, the experiment of using it can not be very costly, and it may lead to valuable results. Even f it should fail at first to prove a commercial crop, it could hardly fail to have a large home market. It would certainly save straw, which has a ready sale at remunerative prices in the vicinity of large towns and cities and within easy reach of sea-ports and river landings. The more that grows upon the surface of the peat and bog meadow, is more easily gathered than the peat and muck that lie underneath. It makes a cleaner and softer bed. keeps the cattle drier, and probab-ly retains the ammonia as well or better. Experiment with peat moss. -American Agriculturist.

The Poultry World says that the difference between an egg laid by a plump, healthy hen, fed with good fresh food daily, and an egg laid by a thin poorly-fed hen, is as great as the difference between good beef and poor, A fowl fed on garbage and weak slops with very little grain of any kind, may lay eggs to be sure, but when eggs are broken to be used for cakes, pies, etc. they will spread in a weak, watery way over your dish, or look a milky white, instead of having a rich, slight ly yellow tinge. A "rich egg" retains its shade, as far as possible, and yields to the beating of a knife or spoon with more resistance, and gives you the conviction that you are really beating something thicker than water or diluted milk.

Honduras raises a great deal of fruit. Six steamers are run regularly be tween that place and New Orleans, and bring bananas and cocoanuts without end. The cocoanuts bring the grower \$40 a thousand, and it is said that ti e great demand for them is from spice manufacturers, who break and then grind them up, shells and all, for use in adulterating.

A WESTERN farmer advises tying the cars of seed corn together by the husks and hanging in some place wi er the grain can be saturated with coal smore The cdor, he says, will repel squiriels and worms from eating the coin. The seed comes up quicker the plants grow more vigorously, and the corn rigers earlier than from seed not so treated.

On an average, only six out of six-teen of the children of the United States are at school every day in the educational year. Four of the remaining ten go occasionally. Six grow up in ignorance. This state of things must be improved, or three-eights of the next generation will be blockheads or criminals .- The Current,

J. Т. Совв,

READERS, TAKE NOTICE!

10 Cents pays for THE VISITOR from the date of subscribing until January 1st., 1885. We make this offer to new subscribers because we believe if THE VISITOR can obtain an entrance to hundreds of homes where it does not go at present, it will soon make itself a necessity. It will be considered a favor if our readers will make an effort to inform their neighbors of this offer and aid in extending our circulation.

TO THE AGRICULTURISTS.

We have given of late, as we thought, some well considered opinions upon the subject of independent voting, and since our last issue have seen something of the enthusiam of political parties.

From our standpoint of nonpartisanship, we find ourselves philosophizing upon the childishness of men, whose convictions seem the product of their zeal, and the cold fact which has been somewhere well stated, that if from the platforms of the two dominant parties the abuse of the other were striken out-and what was left of each was submitted to the examination of the average citizen, he would be unable to determine how to lable the remains. Some of our friends may think we are likely to have a hobby, and perhaps they are right.

But the Presidential election of 1884 will soon be behind us. Before another Visitor reaches you the violence of this political storm will have passed away, the wagers paid, all our people will have accepted the results, and the country will be saved. No matter what the result, this last great fact will come to the victors and we shall known that one-half our voting population can go to bed with a feeling of confidence and security. But we have not yet reached that

point. Election day intervenes, and

we shall all be on hand to take part in the great periodical salvation which comes to this country once in four years. Now do the farmers as a class take any part in this work? Of course they do. They rush around and do more hurrahing than any other class, long enough, for the very good reason there are so many more of them. Yes, more of tnem than of all the professions, all the mechanics, all the tradesmen, and all business men of every kind, complexion, and name. Now what have they got to show as a class. A magnificent country, thousands of splendid farms with fine buildings and hundreds of thousands of the other sort. A worldwide reputation for push and production. Not that production which comes of careful, studied, systematic work, but that which follows the push of untrammeled energy. Nor is this all. We have an Agricultural Department organized and run largely in the interest of politicians who have used it annually to send their political farmer friends for service rendered a few parcels of seeds paid for by the general government. Then this department after a fight ge's an appropriation of a few thousand dollars annually while other departments are supported by millions. Nor is this all. Out of the 400 members of Congress this great class of over 25,000,000 of people have about a dozen representatives from this class, in this legislative body, and this dozen in proportion to the whole population it just about fairly represents the interest taken by Congress in the agricultural affairs of this coun-

Then again after much opposition there have been established a few agricultural colleges that have received a grudged support from State governments.

In the State Legislatures we frequently have quite a show of farmers but it has never entered the heads of two-thirds of these legislative gentlemen that the farmers of the country

Whenever com-

as a class had received less governmental consideration than any other

That the farmers themselves are to blame for this state of things is of oursela jely true.

A legitimate work of the Grange is to draw attention to this state of things, fix the blame where it belongs and endeavor to arouse an ambition, sti mulate an energy, give definite information, and help this most important class to a better understanding of their duties and their delinquen-

To all those who comprehend their delinquencies these duties seem plain. We have had our fight for recognition in a candidate for the executive office and have been defeated. Our readers belong to all political parties, and we shall not venture to advise specifically what to do in the matter of supporting any individual candidate. But we do say this. Do not forget that as a class in this State we have had no consideration shown us by the men who run the machine. Do not forget that the independent voters not only hold the balance of power but in the intelligent exercise of that right they may act in strict accord with their own

convictions. In these days when the difference between the dominant parties so largely consists in the "ins and the outs" and the campaign, as far as these parties are concerned is an expensive and desperate struggle for place, power and pay, is it not wise to coolly look over the field and resolve to vote for the misst competent orepresentative men that we find on the tickets before us rather than for the stroight ticket of our party as we find it simply because It is our party ticket. We lose confideuce in the genuineness of a man's political wisdom and good common sense who confidently declares that he always votes a straight ticket.

For a voting citizen of any party, or a partizan of any name to vote for a candidate he finds on his ticket, simply because he finds his name there, when he knows him to be incompetent, dishonest, or otherwise unworthy, is a direct violation of business principles and practical common sense, and has about the consistency of a temperance man voting for a saloon keeper.

We assert, no good defense can be set up for this rigid adherence to the demand of the orthodox politician.

When farmers come to recognize the fact that they have a direct and specfal interest in the government, and in its administration, and look after those so for ten years, agriculture will be represented by a cabinet officer, and there will be at least one member of Congress from Michigan from the agricultural class, and perhaps a few from other States. Every thoughtful, intelligent farmer (and there are such, every fair minded and most important class, not for a business habits.

In this State there seems to be a very general uncertainty as to the outcome of the campaign, and it is everywhere few who do, take hold of the matter in dependent voter will leave his impress that with the first failure their confi-

on the ballot he casts. We look forward with some con-Edence that this will be the case. We desire it as an evidence of more thoughtful consideration, more learnmore independent, intelligent recogniof the state and nation.

THE temperance sentiment of this country has reached a point where it commands the respect of the great body of the people known and recogmized as the best citizens, no matter what their political affiliations may be and while some of these best citizens are talking and voting prohibition, more, are adhering to the great rival political parties. To the prohibitionist we shall offer no advice, for these have mainly left one or the other political parties quite recently and will stick to their new allegiance and that will certainly cover the recommendation which we make to members of the old parties, which is this.

We advise that however strong a man's party attachment may be, that he so far respect the widespread temperance sentiment of the country, as to strike from his ticket the name of every man who is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor or who uses the saloon influence to advance his political fortunes. Strike from your tickets all liquor drinking candidates,

After all that we have said about MORE JOTTINGS, we have in this mumber less than half a page. A whole page has been our ambition, but I afraid there isn't sand enough in all the Patrons of Michigan to meet this demand. I am discourage l.

A NEW ORGANIZATION-ITS NECESSITY.

There is a popular impression that when and where laws are made the it seems to be a fact that the army of charged with this duty take quite annize no obligation on their part until bestowed upon them from time to vast army, which is spread out over matter how gross the violation, how bill for contingent expenses, that All efforts to enter the field of poli-

tics and elect men to office who will at once see that each and every law in to the more important fact that as a is enforced, have and will prove unavailing. With the growth of a temperance sentiment in this country there has come a demand for the enforcement of law as it relates to the sale of liquor. And on account of the prevailing apathy on the part of officials, it so much of that part of a community Citizens League of the State. as are law abiding, into a compact force for the sole purpose of enforcing in a legal and constitutional manner existing statutes. This has been done in an effective manner in the great small per cent of the people object to city of Chicago, and the success of the some sort of legislation on this subject. effort there, has incited communities elsewhere to adopt the plan, and it wrong that this sort of a "vigilance committee" organization has become a necessity, but it is a plain case that as long as officials in a State will not enforce existing State laws, as federal officers enforce federal laws, the only recourse for the protection of society Citizen's Law and Order Leagues, met zen's League for the State. This work interests half as well as the politician Those who have taken hold of it are indirectly add largely to their looks after what he takes to be the in- not asking for more law but simply terest of his party, and continues to do that the laws of Michigan in force be crime of the country. With this law

PATRONS are not always wide-awake to the advantages which they enjoy, or rather which are within their reach, either in a social educational or financial way, by being Patrons. In fact we citizen knows that for a rich agricul- think it safe to say that one-half the tural State to be without a represen- members of the Order do not get out of tative in Congress, from that largest it what there is in it for them, and from this half, the most of the comyear or two, but from generation to plaining comes. This half, or many of generation is a reflection upon the in- them were induced to join the Order telligence of that class, and is a clear in the hope that they could make or verdict of guilty pronounced upon their save some money by becoming Patrons. and the opportunity is within their reach, but scarcely any of them avail themselves of such opportunity, and the confidently expected that the in- such an apprehensive gingerly way, dence all vanishes. If they treated their farming affairs as they treat their Grange opportunities the sheriff would have a chance to sell them out within three years, We are well aware that est efforts to secure good officers, and many so-called Grange stores are not a success, for the reason they are started tion of the relation which the agricul- and run by men who, with no experience tural class sustains to the government | are not careful and judicious. In these days of sharp competition, the right men must manage this business or failure will follow; and the right man is not always selected to run the business. But there are places where goods are sold and orders are filled, at as low a rate as purchasers can ask for, and these places are within the reach of any and every Patron, and a little business sense and business sagacity on the part of those interested, is all that is wanting to secures to Patrons the expected financial benefits of the Order. But this statement goes for nothing, with those who wait for some one else to do all Grange work for them. These Patrons will still wait such your first privilege as a citizen is

> The following Granges have sent in neither the reports for December or for March: Nos. 83, 114, 115, 239, 265, 276, 285, 310, 321, 580, 606, 625, 649. Those not having reported for March, but for previous quarters, are: 2, 36, 57, 59, 83, 157, 176, 200, 230, 239, 241, 255, 265, 285, 310, 321, 331, 380, 408, 461, 464, 480, 513, 530, 580, 606, 607, 625, 685, 638, 648, Those delinquent for June are: 18, 21, 36, 54, 59, 65, 68, 83, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 106, 110, 130, 140, 151, 160, 172, 180, 194,

grumble. wijen, monor in gran

In England the workman has the first lien on his employer's effects for the wages he has earned and can col-let his pay without an hour's delay, while in Republican America he can be put off and gouged and often swindled out of his earnings altogether, with no little effort to do him justice. lish it if suitable for the VISITOR when -N. Y. Truth.

LAW AND ITS ENFORCEMENT.

Michigan has biennial meetings of her Legislature for the purpose of enlaw makers provide the machinery for acting, amending and repealing her their enforcement; and we assume that laws, and this has been repeated for this the popular belief is correct. But nearly half a century until we have now left "Howells compilation" civil officers who are supposed to be of the laws in force in two volumes aggregating nearly 2400 pages. The manuother view of the situation, and recog- facture of all these laws with the repairs some citizen or citizens outside of this time, was paid for by people of the State at the rate of \$3.00 per day to the the country everywhere, comes for manufacturers whether at work or ward with a complaint setting forth play, at the State Capitol or at home. in exact and specific terms, when, and is generally considered, at least where, how, and by whom a law has by the manufacturers themselves as been violated. And this has come to rather small pay. Besides the pay roll be a chronic condition of things. No of these gentlemen, there comes alarge much individuals or families may suf- is, legitimately chargeable to the fer the officials of nearly every com- cost of manufacturing laws for munity stand listlessly by waiting for the benefit and government of a compulsory mandate from an unoffi- the people of this great State. We are not writing this article to criticise or find fault with this legislation or its cost, but rather to call attention which their official duty is involved people we are so ambitious to push ahead, that in the main we forget to

sults which have followed our labors. We refer to this matter at this time. simply to direct attention to chapter 71, of the compiled laws of the State, which we print below in obedience to has been found necessary to organize a request made by resolution of the

look behind and carefully study the re-

On all hands it is recognized that the manufacture and sale of liquor is a matter of National and State legislation, and so far as we know, but a very

National Laws relating to the manufacture and sale of liquor, are, we beseems to us the only real business lieve very generally enforced. But method in sight. 70f course, it is all how is it about State laws? Read this chapter, of Michigan laws and hear the universal answer?

That nearly every one of the 24 sec tions of this chapter are not only violated in every county in the State but that some of these sections are violated in nearly every town in the State every lies in voluntary organization for the day. And yet we profess to be a law enforcement of law. Within the last abiding people-which is true as apsix months several such local organiza- plied to the great majority-that mations have been formed in this State jority, which feels a genuine interest and for the purpose of deriving the ad- in good government, good morals vantages which come of co-operation, and good citizenship. And this large representatives from seven of these class so interested, are so intent on their own private affairs that they alin the city of Grand Rapids, on the 21st low this meager minority in their midst day of October, and organized a Citi- to continue to violate laws which have, cost so much to enact, and the has no connection with politics. violation of which, directly and taxes, and to the pauperism and executed, "Only that and nothing on our statute books our most earnest and active opponents of the traffic are working night and day to get more restrictive legislation.

> evils of intemperance, and we are uors from any barrel, cask, or vessel, to say that we believe free the efforts of the prohibitionists of Michigan, have been prompted by the best of motives, -- and more, that by their efforts and to the labors of the many thousands of temperance men and women scattered throughout the land are we indebted for the growth of temperance sentiment in this county within the

> last 25 years. But, has not the time arrived when we should call a halt, and take time to look over the field, and come to a clear inderstanding of our exact situation to-day. In doing so we find this law upon our statute books. We also find an army of officials scatterd all over the State, whose duty it is to enforce every provision of a violated law. Instead of discharging this official duty, this great army are waiting for the law to execute itself, and its violators proecute their business, if not with entire impunity, we may safely say very ical and mechanical purposes. nearly so. To look at this matter in a business way, what is the right thing to do? Shall our energies be spent in the noble work of trying to get more the noble work of trying to get more county, by the prosecuting attorney law, or shall we turn our attention to of the county in which the offense the enforcement of what law we have?

> The application of business principles to this enquiry, can give us but one answer-enforce rigidly the laws we and the proceedings after the filing have, and if more are wanted we can get them for the asking.

PATRONS of Michigan-D n't be so intensely partisan next Tuesday as to forget that you are farmers—that as and some of them will continue to to vote from a higher standpoint of duty than the claims of party as presented by politicians. Keep in mind the relation the great body of the agricultural class bear to the administration of the State and National governments and express your convictions by your votes.

THE Patrons of Otsego, Allegan county have made an arrangement with Norton & Lester, merchants of that place. All parties interested should read their advertising notice operation is a fundamental principle of our Order.

ONE of our readers writes asking for a poem entitled "Bessie and I," Can any one send it to us or tell her where she may find it? We will pub-

THE Executive Committee of the clerk, servant, agent, or employe, sell State of Michigan met in answer to give, or furnish, or cause to be sold, the cell of its chairman at the Hudson the call of its chairman at the Hudson House, in the city of Lansing, on the evening of the 21st of October. The or beverage, any part of which is insession was continued for an hour or coxicating, spirituons, malt, brewed, two the following morning, and there being no appeal cases to consider the work of the session was easily disposed of.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements with the hotels, to secure a hall and look after transporta-

The hotels will charge the same rates as last year and the hall of the house of representatives is at our ser- nother, guardian, or master, or any vice. Railroad arrangements will be published in a later issue.

It has been a long time since we have been favored with a communication trom Gov. Session of Ionia. We hope every farmer and every voter who gets this paper will read with who gets this paper will read with vided that the physician mak-care this very sensible article from a ing such prescription shall not be thoroughly practical, patriotic man, who knows our public men, and the management of all parties. No man druggist or firm. But if any druggist more earnestly deprecates the apathy of farmers than he, or sees the need of this class acting for themselves in the field of politics. Advice from such a source should be heeded. It cannot be heeded too soon.

Adulteration and Sale of Spirituous and Intexicating Liquors.

CHAPTER LXXI.

§ 2260 SECTION 1 The people of the Sate of Michigan enact, That if any person shall adulterate any spiritous or alcoholic liquors used or in- SALE OF SPIRITUOUS AND INTOXICAT in the manufacture or prepara ion thereof, or by process of rectifying, or otherwise, with any deleterious drug, substance, or liquid, which is poison-ous or injurious to health, except as hereinafter provided, or if any person shall sell, or offer to sell any wine, or spiritous, or alcoholic liquors, or shall import into this State any wine or spirituous or intoxicating liquors, and sell or offer for sale such liquors, knowing the same to be adulerated, or shall sell or offer to sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquors from any barrel, cask, or other vessel containing the same, and not branded as hereinaf er provided, he shall be deem ed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dolla's, nor less than filty dol lars, and shall be imprisoned in the jail of the county, not more than six-

ty nor less than ten 'ays. 2261. SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of every perso or persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of malt, spirituous, or alcoholic liquors, or in rectifying or pre ring the same in any way to brand in each barrel, calk or other vessel containing the same, the name or names of the person, company or firm manufacturing, rectifying, or preparing the same, and also these words, "Pure, and without drugs or poison."

§ 2262. SEC 3. No person shall

We are not going to find fault with sell at wholesale or retail any ale, rum, any honest endeavor to suppress the wine, or other malt or spirituous liqunless the same shall have been branded and ma ked a aforesaid.

§ 2263. SEC. 4. If any barrel, cask, or other vessel containing any drugged or poisoned liquor sha!l be found in the possession of any wholesale or retail dealer in liquors, or in the possession of any person holding himself out as such a dealer, it shall be deemed prima facie evidence of the violation of the provisions of this

§ 2264. SEC. 15. Any person who shall put into any barrel, cask, or other vessel, branded or marked, as required by this act, any liquors drugged or adulterated as aforesaid, or who shall sell or offer for sale any such liquors for the purpose and with the intent of deceiving any person in the sale thereof, shall guilty of an attempt to practice a fraud, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the State prison not more than one yea.

2265 SEC 6. The provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to prevent druggists, physicians, and persons engaged in the mechanical arts from adulterating liquors for med

2266. SEC. 7. Prosecutions for a violation of any of the provisions of this act may be commenced by information in the circuit court of any shall be committed which in formation shall be filed with the proceedings in any previous examination before any justice of the peace, of the information, or information and proceedings as aforesaid, shall be the same as in other criminal cases.

§ 2267. SEC. 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That it shall not be lawful for any person by himself, his clerk or agent, to permit any student in attendance at any public or private institution of learning in this State, or any minor to play at cards, dice, billiards, or any game of chance, in any part of any building, in which spirituous liquors or intoxi cating drinks are sold; nor shall it be lawful for any person, by himself, his clerk or agent, to sell or give to any student in attendance at any public or private institution of learning in this State, or any minor any spirituous or intoxicating drinks, except when prescribed by a regular physician for medicinal purposes; and any person who shall off nd against either of the foregoing provisions of this act, in addition to the penalties now provided by law, shall be deemed to have been guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof, shall be imprisoned in the county ja! for sixty

SALE TO MINORS UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

\$2268—Section 1.—The people of the State of Michigan enact. That every person who shall by himself, or by any

spirituous, malt, browed, or fermented liquors, cider, or wine, or any liquor or fermented, to any minor under the ege of eighteen years, and every per-on who shall himself, or by his clerk, ervant, agent, or employe, permit or dlow, any such liquor, cider. wine or beverage, to be sold, furnished, or given to, or to be drank by any such minor, in his or her store, shop, saloon, restaurant, bar-room, or place of business, where such liquors or beverages are kept, fur lished, or sold, shall be liable for both actual and exem plary damages therefor, to the father, person standing in place of a parent, to such a minor, in such sum, not less han fifty dollars in each case, as the court or jury shall determine: except a druggist upon the written request of a parent, guardian, or master of such minor, or upon the written pre-cription and request of a regular practicing physician. the druggist himself, nor a member of the firm of druggists selling such shall furnish, sell, or give to any such minor any such liquor more than once upon the same written prescription or ritten request, he shall be liable in amag s therefor as aforesaid, and to

he ex ent aforesaid in each case. §2269 Sec. 2. The damages ir all in action of trespass on the case before any court of competent jurisdiction. And in any case where parents shall be entitled to such damagsue alone therefor. But recovery by one of said parties shall be a bar to the suit brought by the other.

\$2270 Sec. 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact, That it shall not be lawful for any person except druggists, to sell, furnish to, or give any spirituons, malt, brewed, termented or vinous liquors, or any beverage, liquor, or liquids containing any spiritous, malt, brewed, fermented or vinous liquors without first having executed and delivered to the county treasurer, of the county ta which such business is proposed to ne prosecuted, or carried on, the bond required by section nine of this act.

\$2271 Sec. 2. It shall not be lawful for any person (except druggists, who shall be governed by section thirteen of this act) to sell, furnish to, or give, any spiritous, malt, brewed, ferment ed, or vinous liquors, or any beverage, iquor, or liquids, containing any -pirituous, malt, brewed, ferme..ted,or vinous liquor to any minor, to any intoxicated person, nor to any person in the habit of getting intoxicated, nor to any person whose husband, wite, parent, child, guardian, or employer, shall forbid such selling, furnishing, or giving. The fact of selling, giving, or furnishing any of said liquors to any minor, or to any intoxicated person, or to any person in the habit of getting intoxicated, shall be a prima facie presumption of an intent, on the part of the person so selling, giving, or furnishing such liquor, to violate he law.

2272. Sec. 3. It shall not be lawful for any person to keep any billiard, pool, or card table, or to allow the ame to be kept in any room where any of the liquors mentioned in sections one and two of this act are, or may be sold or kept for sale, nor in any adjoining room in the same building; and it shall not be lawful for any person to engage in any game of billiards, pool, cards, dice, or any other game of chance, in any room where any of the liquors af resaid are, or may be sold or kept for sale, nor in any adjoining room

2273. Sec. 4. It shall not be law ful for any person to sell, offer to sell, furnish, give, or have in his possession any of the liquors mentioned in sections one and iw of this act, in any concert hall, valiety show, theater, or other place of amusement, nor in any rooms in any building opening into where any such concert hall, variety show, theater, or other place of amusement may be.

2274 Sec. 5. Ail saloons, restaurants,

bars, in taverns or elsewhere, and all other places where any of the liquors mentioned in sections one and two of this act, are, or may be sold, or kept for sale, either at wholesale or retail, shall be closed on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday, on all election days, on all legal holidays, and until seven o'clock of the following morning, and on each week-day night, from and after the hour of nine o'clock until seven o'clock of the morning of the succeeding day. The word "closed," in this section shall be construed to apply to the back door as well as to the front door. And in prosecutions under this section it shall not be necssary to prove that any liquor was sold. Provided, that in all cities and incorporated villages the common council may, by ordinance, allow the saloons and other places where said liquors shall be sold, to remain open not later than ten o'clock on any such week

day night. §2275 Sec. 6 \$2275 Sec. 6 Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the preceeding sections, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twen-ty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and imprisonment in the county juil not less than ten days, nor mora han ninety days in the discretion of the court. And in case such fine and costs shall not have been paid, at the time such imprisonment expires, he, the person serving out such sentence shall be further detained in jail until such fine and costs shall have been fully paid. Frovided, that in no case shall the whole term of imprisonment exceed ninety days. Each viola tion of any of the provisions of this act shall be construed to constitute a separate and complete offense, and for each violation on the same day or on different days, the person or persons offending shall be liable to the forfeitures and penalties herein provided.

§ 2276. SEC. 7. Any person who by false pretense shall obtain any

-pirituous, malt, brewed, fermented or vinous liquors, or who shall be drunk or intoxicated in any hotel, avern inn, or place of public busiless, or in any assemblage of people collected together in any place for any purposes or in any street, al ey, lane, nighway, railway, or street car, or in my other public place, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine if ien dollars, and the costs of prosecution, or imprisonment in the common jail of the county not less than en days, and not exceeding twenty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

p aint shall be made by any person on oath before any justice of the peace in any county, or any municipal or police court, of any village or city, that any person is found intoxicated or been intoxicated in any hotel, store, public building, street, alley, highway, or other place, it shall be the duty of such justice, municipal or police court to issue a subree a lo compil the attendance of such person so found intoxicated, or who has teen intox cated, as aforesaid, to appear before the justice or court issuing the same, to testify in regard to the person or persons of whom, and the time when, and the place where, and the manner in which the liquor producing his intoxication was procured; and if such person, when subpœ laed shall neglect, or refuse to obey such writ, the said justice or court who issued the same shall have the s me power and authority to compel the attendance of the person so subpoen-\$2269 Sec. 2. The damages ir all aed and to enforce obedience to such the assest provided for in this act together with costs of suit shall be recoverable whenever the person so subpoenaed shall appear before the justice, municipal or police court, to testify as afore-said, he shall be required to answer ents shall be entitled to such damag-on oath the following questions, to-es, either the father or the mother may sue alone therefor. But recovery by you procure, obtain or receive the liquor or beverage, the drinking or using of which has been the cause of the intoxication mentioned in the tended for drink, by mixing the same ing Liquors to Minors, Drunken complaint? And if such person shall in the manufacture or prepara ion PERSONS, AND HABITUAL DRUNKARDS refuse to answer fully and fairly such questions on oath, he shall be punished and dealt with in the same manuer as for a contempt of court as in other cases. If it shall appear from the testimony of such person that any of the offenses specified in this act have been committed in this State, such justice or court, before whom such testimony is given, shall make a true record of the same and cause it to be subscribed by such witness; and the said testimony or answers, when subscribed as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be sufficient complaint to authorize the issuing of a waarrant to arrest any person or persons who may appear from said complaint to be guilty of having violated any of the provisions of this act. Any person arrested on a warrant issued pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be brought pefore the justice or court issuing the same, and all su sequent proceedings in such suit or prosecution shall be governed by and subject to the provisions of this act and the rules of, applicable thereto: Providedr that the person so testifying under the pavisions of this section shall not be held or prosecuted for the intoxication concerning which such testimony shall be given. 22279. Sec. 10. It shall be the duty

of village and city marshals, and in cities having no marshall, of the chief of police, or some subordinate ap-pointed by such chief, to visit at least once in each week all es within their respective jur isdictions where any of said liquors are sold or kept, to learn if any of the provisions of this act have been, or are being viola ed, and whenever any of the officers above mentioned shall learn of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, it shall be his duty to enter complaint before ome justice of the peace of the proper townships, or police justices, as the case may be, and to do whatever shall be necessary to bring the offender to justice.

§ 2280. Sec. 11. Whenever com-plaint shall be made to any justice of the peace, or police justice, of any violation of any of the provisions of this act, he shall not require security for costs to be given, but shall take the complaint and examination of the witnesses as in other cases, and if the offense appears to have been committed, he shall issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender, and shall notify the prosecuting attorney, whose duty it shall be to appear and

prosecute the same. § 2281. Sec. 12 All persons engaged in the business of selling or keeping for sale any of the liquors mentioned in sections one and two of his act, whether as owner, or as elerk, agent, or servant, shall be equally liable as principals for any violation of any of the provisions of this

§2282. Sec. 13. It shall not be lawful for any druggist, nor for any per-son whose business consists in whole, or in part of the sale of drugs and medicines, directly or indirectly, by himself, his clerk, agent, or servant, at any ime, to sell, furnish, give, or deliver, any spiritous, malt, bre ved, fermented, or vinous liquor, or any mixed liquor, a part of which is spir-atous, malt, brewed, fermented or vinous, to a minor, except for medicinal r mechanical purposes on the written order of the parent, or guardian of such minor, nor to any adult person whatever who is at the time intoxicated, nor to any person in he habit of getting intoxicated, nor to any Indian, or to any person of Indian descent, nor to any person whose husband, wife, parent, child, guardian or employer, shall forbid the same, nor to any other person to be used as a beverage; but such druggists shall be allowed to sell said liquors for medial, mechanical, and sacremental pur-coses only, and subject to the follow ng restritions and conditions: uch dealer in drugs and medicines, hall procure and keep a suitable d by said druggist, his clerk, or emloye, the names of all pers ns applying for such liquor for any of these awful purpos s, the date of each sale, he amount aid kind of liqnor sold to each person, and he purpose to which the same was to be applied, as stated by the purchaser, which book shall be kept in the store f said druggist, and shall be open to Il persons for examination during all usiness hours; and the failure to keep a record of every such sale, or he delivery of liquor for any purpose

A. FORD.

other than above named, shall subject such druggist to the penalties provided for in this section. Every such druggist shall, before commencing business, and on or before the first Mon day in May in each year thereafter, execute and file with the county treasurer a bond to the people of the State of Michigan in the penal sum of not less than one thousand, nor more than three thousand dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties to be approved by the township board of the township or the board of trustees, or the common council of the village or city in which such druggist shall be carying on such business, which bond shall be in lieu of all other bonds, and shall be substatially as follows:-

[It is not deemed necessary to publish the form of the bond.-ED]

Communications.

[A !etter from Ex-Lieutenent Gov-

Bro. Cobb: It is a plessure to know that there is one man and one paper in Michigan at work with some energy, vigor and courage to promote all hibit some of the products of their the interests of the farm and the far

if he concludes that a Granger is prohibited from political thought and action ou'side the Grange.

tice to ourselves and others.

mit is not performed as it should be der. It attracted much attention. First, because we give the matter too Pomona's table was well loaded with driven to the polls and vote for maof truth, of justice, and of human lib

The masses of the party are honest, intrigueing politicians and the con sent to follow them that has placed the party often on, sometimes over the ragged edge of defeat. The farmers of the country should control property of her great grandmother. it, make and keep it right and vote with it, but they do nothing of the kind, and those who do control it lack the good sense to do anything to encourage it. What they do is often repulsive, to-wit: Two years since a large portion of Republican farmers after voting twenty years for city candidates asked for the nomir ation of Mr. John Rich.

He was at least the equal of any man presented for the office but was deserted. He was de'eated and the cry was, "the farmers are not agreed," yet the cities had four or more candidates, and they were able to combine and agree, line, the hardware men their oil stoves using farmers then and there to aid them. Garfield pulled their candida'e through. He could not pull through alone for want of votes from the country.

When the legislature met a United States Senator was to be elected. Candidates from the cities were thick. Over fifty days were wasted. While on the farms in every county are men in all respects equal, and in some su perior to those voted for, they all had scarce a dozen votes.

At the convention at Grand Rapids, and in the congressional districts all interests were thought of and recognized except the farmers.

No farmer went to Chicago to enter the National Convention as a delega'e. The methods, the action, and the re sults, of the recent republican convenvention at Detroit are known and re membered. Our candida'e lived on a farm, and, although he had a State reputation : sa business man, and was known to be familiar with our State institutiors, and in every way qualfied for the duties of the executive office, the claims of the farmers were set aside. That sort of a man could not be used by the party managers, and the corrupt means which are legitimate with the machine were invoked to defeat introduced into that body since the and true men unite heartily in supthe farmer. In the hands of political experts who found money, liberality at that time Brothers Burlingame and utmost to protect our homes from the and ambition combined in the person Carroll appeared before the State curse of rum. of a soldier, the scheme was worked, Grange and did some effective work and worked successfully as against the farmer candidate.

it does for support on the farmer class especially the agricultural. Arrangeto a considerable extent, is mainly in ments were then made by Mr. Carroll the hands of politicians; who work it, with several Patrons that I know of, to secure ends with little regard to the for I was one of them to secure specimeans used, and the results we see in mens of grains and grasses and other finely, we have nearly doubled our the city, as against the country, and products. It was then stated and well the cities win. And this state of understood that there was no means in now attention is called to the political things will continue so long as far- the hands of the commissioners to pay contest, and every one is interested in mers do not assert for themselves and the expense of collecting, but the their own party. After election is over their calling a spirit of manhood Patrons of this section were willing to we expect to have full meetings, and Unless you farmers cultivate less wheat contribute specimens and means if interesting ones too. We had our first and the spoils of office will be fought and more cheek and independence, necessary to aid in the work. The in- fall of snow last evening, but to-night in a few days. Barrels of money, and for Bro Luce now, would be half a

sheep that are kept merely for their

It is better to be at the caucus a: d convention, and assert your rights, but assert them somewhere and you will be heard, felt, and treated, with some respect, instead of being used as you have been, to promote the schemes of men of other callings.

I have worked fifty years to improve the State and pay taxes. No man in it has a greater interest in its prosper ity and honor than myself being one of the grand army that fights un ceasingly and perpetually to subdue, reclaim, and in every way improve its condition and increase i's products. I realize that the triumphs of peace are a theusand times more glorious than those of war, and that our grand army should be in condition to con quer in all the conflic's of life,

At Home, Ionia Co., Oct 20, 1884.

A Grange Fair.

On Thursday Oct. 16, a good company of Patrons met at Smith's Hall in Wayland, Allegan county, to exskill. There were large pumpkins Our friend Ball makes a sad mistake one weighing 65 pounds, the largest.

There were mammoth squashes present weighing nearly 40 pounds and fine specimens of Hubbards weighing If he is not more useful and manly from 15 to 18 pounds exhibited by in every regard his Grange education Bros. Adams of Martin and Buskirk, is a failure, Good laws and wise of Hopkins Granges. Nearly all the homes and faithful administration is varieties of corn were there from popas important to farmers as to any or corn 31/2 inches in length to field corn all class's, and under our system of 12 inches long. Fine samples of potataxation and government if anything toes were there; the White Elephant goes wrong we are most responsible shown by several parties being the because we are the most numerous and largest. Bro. Buskirk brought an enorbest able to secure equal and exact jus- mous table beet weighing 12 pounds, and Bro. Gregg a big radish of peculiar This duty we all recognize and ad. formation or growth an especial won-

little thought, and second, because we as fine specimens of apples and grapes chine candidates. They don't deserve have no adequate organization, and as could be shown anywhere in the to be represented. secure no harmony of action. In ac county. Some canned fruits were tion they imitate sheep by following shown. Bro. M. A. Gurley, of Martin the leader. If there are two or more Grange brought the largest sunflower. leaders they divide and work with Sister Lillian Buskirk, of Rural more or less zeal against each other, Grange had best show of flowers and a resulting in distrust and bitterness couple of gourds labeled Hercules but no benefits. To illustrate I will clubs and it is our opinion that if that speak of the Republican party. I imaginary inhabitant of the skies ever helped to organize that party and have handled such ponderous weapons, he worked to make and keep it, the party, certainly must have been a power in his dominion and feared.

Fine parsnips, carrots, cabbage, celery, onions, etc., were in their proper sincere men, just as honest to-day as place. Bro. Buskirk, of Hopkins. they ever were. It is the scheming showed the only samples of oats, beans, and barley.

Mrs. Whitney a quilt (star) of over 7,000 pieces and some large silver spoons 130 years old originally the Sister R. G. Smith, a crazy

quilt. and children's croched skirts. Bro. and Sister Jordan, an enlarged framed photograph of their two year old son, Bro. Philips of the M. E. church is a small man, but great in work, judging from a fine camp chair of his own manufacture, his better half making the cover.

Those outside of the gate were not dertaker, brought out some of the nec-

essaries of death, fine shrouds. The harness men exhibited some horse blankets and other goods in their and the bee hive man samples of honey

Dinner was served in box social form the Brothers buying numbers, and drawing partners, lottery style to illustrate the uncertainty of matrimony we suppose. The village M. D's were there, and beheld with down cast faces the excellent appetites of our robust matrons. (Dinner 3 P. M.) Some of the exhibits were sold at auction for the benefit of Rural Grange. Some exchanged with each other. All went away well pleased with the fair. One thing was noticeable, two of the greatest interests of this section were not represented, namely wheat and butter.

complished by the Grange fairs if Pa-

trons only will it. some, and often is large and unwieldy, while at the small Grange fairs we are inconsistent for a Grange paper to faacquainted with all, and have time to examine closer each article, and if seed | cause he suited the party predilections is wanted for another season we can of its editor. Farmers have helped to obtain it with greater ease.

T. C. B.

Bro. Cobb:-Will you allow me space for a word relative to that New Orleans commission muddle. There must have been a discordant element last meeting of the State Grange, for in showing up the advantages our State would receive from a creditable Bro. Cobb:-With this I enclose my The press of the country, relying as exhibit of the resources of our State

as to what and how specimens should read "GRANGE VISITOR," and I at be collected were followed and proved ways find some selections for our a great help in the work. I have now some 35 specimens of grasses, 24 of rare plants indiginous to our State, in is the Bulletin Advance, and sev also nine varieties of wheat four of oats, three of barley in the straw and grain. A neighbor of mine has as many more, and after comparing oats, as strange as it may appear there is not seven duplicates. A brother in an adjoining town informs me he has, all told 74 specimens. Now Mr. Editor what are we to do with them. The commission has been enlarged and as usual, the lawyers have a m jority on the board to the exclusion of all far mers and but one member left to represent the agricultural interests even remotely (Mr. Carroll) and the lawyers have combined to find him, if they can, so as to have a purely legal commission. Farmer Smith was removed by Governor Begole because he was a republican, which so disgusted Burlingame and Garfield that they resigned. Carroll stood his ground and protested even through the papers against such a dishonorable course which as might be expected had the effect of bringing the lawyers out shown by Bros. Tanner and others, in a billing sgate against him, and the appointment of another lawyer (Robinson) on the commission.

Will the farmers submit to such a that are now being made to aid in the work. For one I say emphatically, no! Farmers keep your specimens and let the lawyer's commission go out into the highways and hedges, and collect their own exhibit as best they

J. W. S. Charlotte, Mich., Oct. 25, 1884.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Give the farmers fits that will be

Will some of the sisters, through the

columns of the "VISITOR," inform me how to take mildew out of cotton Yours truly,

Farmington, Oct. 15, '84. A READER OF THE VISITOR.

Bro. Cobb :- I wish to acknowledge through the columns of the VISITOR, the receipt of a beautiful, unique and useful present from the members of Oakwood Grange, No. 333, St. Joseph county. Many thanks, dear friends. for this kind remembrance, and God bless you. Truly yours,

MRS. PERRY MAYO. A visit to Fairfield Grange, No. 278, found a live Grange of 80 members in good working condition. The old and young take hold of the work with energy, and work unitedly. And when all Granges do this our cause must

MRS. A. J. SUTTON, Lec. Lenawee County.

Say to Aunt Kate and E. A. L., who excluded, and taking advantage of the money, if they will each send \$1.00 to taxes for anything really not necessary opportunity, Mr. Geo. Henika the unwill get their dictionaries and a firstclass weekly paper for six months, if they fail I will refund their money. H. H. TAYLOR. Address.

> The last VISITOR was a rattler in the good cause of independent voting, and I hope it will cause the farmers to be united on Tuesday next in secing the necessity of a strong pull altogether.

> If we expect to be recognized in the future, we must, whenever we find them, give the machine candidates the grand bounce.

G. L. S. Constantine, Oct. 19, 1884.

The political campaign is nearly over, and we are glad to know that the A great amount of good can be ac- GRANGE VISITOR is so non partisan as to advocate voting for the best men. irrespective of party. This seems right, The county fair is too far away for for as partisan politics cannot be discussed in the Grange, it would seem vor the election of a man, merely bechoose for their leaders bond-holders and monopolists, till they find themselves utterly powerless to break the chains bound around them, as exemplified in their efforts to secure the nomination of C. G. Luce for governor and having failed in that, let all good porting one who is pledged to do his

subscription to the VISITOR with my

assessment to Patrons aid society. I must tell you about our Grange again; it is quite a while since I wrote you. Grange No. 98 is prospering membership within one year, just

meetings in it. The "Husbandman" is first, then the G. V. and sandwiched eral others. JENNIE B. STERN. Scriba, N. Y., Oct., 1884.

A correspondent writes that some farmers won't take the Advance or any other agricultural paper, because they know more about farming than the editor does. Any farmer who knows so little that he supposes a paper is all made up of what the editor says, ough not to be allowed to take an agricul tural paper.-Farmer's Advance. He couldn't read it if he were allowed to. -Tribune and Farmer. And if his wife read it to him he couldn't understand a word of it. - American Farmer. Charitably considered, he has read political papers until his faith is preverted beyond the reach of agricultural

Perhaps you have yet to learn that Michigan revolves around Detroit. When we can fully concede and appreciate the fact we will understand why it is very improper to say or do anything they don't acquiesce in. Now, pends on the solid South for three-Brother Patrons, let's not vote for C. G. Luce, for governor, because it will be showing a little independence, and land to receive the solid South than for snub, and then respond to the calls it may exhibit a little disrespect toward Detroit, and the Post. I am going to vote for Luce, though I don't suppose it will "bust" the "machine," but it will show a disposition to move in that direction and will count one somewhere. I hope others will do likewise, and not consider party (or machine) more than their seeming better inter-

JOHN S. WILSON.

Much to our regret it was found when too late that one of the jottings in our last issue had gone to press in such a mutilated state as to read without meaning and to place "our compositor" in a decidedly unfavorable light in the eyes of the lady who so kindly sent us the following beautiful lines.

We reprint them this week deeming them of such merit as to be highly appreciated by our readers,-ED.7

"God's finger touch is on the hills; The leaves beneath it gleam and glow, Till the strange splendor overfills

Their trembling life and lays them low.

So ardent souls, by life divine; Enkindled, light our gloomy day; A little while before us shine,

Then spent with glory pass away,"

F. J. C.

Oct. 11th, 1883.

Shall we vote at the coming election to increase our taxes? Every farmer and tax payer ought to consider carefully, whether they think they can afford to vote this fall for an amendment to the constitution to pay our legislators \$700 for the session, and ten cents per mile each way for traveling expenses. The profits of the farm this year will be very small, with little encouragement of being better. Farmers and they ought to consider well whethseem to have been swindled out of their er they can afford to increase their at this time. The people are responsible for a good deal of the taxes they complain of. Now if we don't want to increase our taxes don't let us vote

to increase them.

I am a friend of the principles of liberty and, as Washington advised, feel jealous of my rights, therefore think it my duty to oppose all monopoly in the Grange as well as out, and speak plainly against representation by Masters and past Masters, to the State Grange. What is taught in the Grange is apt to be practiced, outside. I am a greenbacker, and don't see how a man can be a Granger and the character of the act? be anything else unless it is a prohibitionist. I am opposed to their one idea system, consequently hope to see greenbackism, prohibition, anti-monopoly and all other opposition to evil that infests our politics combine in one party, (as it seems to take about tion,) and then kill many birds with one stone. DANIEL NORTHRUP.

The most scandalous political campaign that ever disgraced any nation is fast drawing to a close and the result will soon be known, and unless this country contains some patriotic statesmen who have the nerve, energy and ability to come to the front and devise some effective method to prevent the corrupt use of money in dedebauching our judiciary, controlling our conventions and elections, and sapping the foundations of our liberties by corrupting the voters, thereby placing unscrupulous politicians in power who have no respect for the rights of the people, will continue to run the government in the interest of the monopolies and monied aristocracy, the time is not far distant when the bloody scenes of the French revolution will be re-enacted in this country, as it is a well known fact that history repeats itself and like causes produce like results.

The political contest is drawing to a close. The great battle for power the ones I would have chosen.

during the campaign, which has been a m ost vindictive one. Stump speakers have shouted themselves horse. lauding the honesty and purity of their leaders and party. And charg ing all manner of rascalities upon their opponents. "The dear people" have been bored by lawyers (who always have some ax to grind) sat in the sun or storm, stamped, cheered and swung their hats for some party or candidate. But this windy war of words will soon be over. This Nation will not go to smash just ye: if your or my party does. I presume we all have had our say, and have hi somebody; if they have not hit back it may be for the want of efficien weapons. Now let Patrons vote for principle as well as men, and let me ask you can you conscientiously votfor men, who have been nominated by or through dishonest means. As good Patrons and honest men you cannot.

D. W. Paw Paw, Mich., Oct. 27th, 1884.

I see by jottings that there is a good deal electioneering. In the VISITOR of Oct. 15, D. C. B. says that he cannot vote for Clevelar d because he defourths of his votes; now, that may be so, but is it any worse for Cleve-Blaine to receive his from a solid North? either party talks in this way, it is no East or West. But one united whole. Can that ever be, you say? not as long as we have the two old parties. I hear some say, what are you going to do about it?. This is a head of one, and St. John at the head of the other, and both of these parties have issues that are national, while

But I hear some say, if I vote for rise to-merrow the right must some day triumph!

W. B. J.

WI en George Washington and his companions revolted against the government of England, he covered him self with glory, and rendered himself self with glory, and rendered himself immortal in the history of the ages; learn that he is not to think or sugbut when Jefferson Davis rebelled against the United States for the purpose of setting up another Govern- my patriotism, during my first three ment more congenial to his liking, he covered his name with infamy that the ages can not wipe out.

the welfare of the people they repre-ted. One was successful, and his name will form the central star in the constellation of fame, as long as the republic shall live. The other failed. and ignominy and disgrace will crown his name while living, and rest upon his grave when dead. Statesmen tell us if Davis had succeeded, his rebellion would have been called revolution, and his name would have stood among the patriots of the age. And if Washington had failed he would have been branded as traitor, and the great deed of his life would have been written "Rebellion" on the page of history. Now will the wise ones tell us, how the results of the deed moulds

CORTLAND HILL.

Bro. Tomlinson:-I have read carefully your reply in Visitor of Oct. 15th, and fail to find one word of proof. It seems that the Truby Brothers have to send their passengers when twenty years to change an administra- their freight goes, and do not use a 500-mile pass-book." We still have nothing but your assertion that Be the council. gole's and his wife's 500-mile pass books had anything to do with Begole, Fox & Co's. freight. The public are too well posted to take a so-called Free Press (or any other press) interview as proof of anything. We have the testimony of two conductors on the D. G. & M. R. R., that Gov. Begole did use a free pass as governor on that road. I believe that no other governor has ever been accused of expending so much money to secure his election. You think that the fact of his leaving his party is strong presumptive evidence that he is a man of original thought"/ The fact is that he left his party immediately after failing to se cure a re-nomination for Congress. and it is a strong presumptive evidence that he left on that account.] am not going to vote with a party whose principles have been wrong for the last 40 years. Man may change but principles never. I do not claim that all men that belong to the Republican party are honest. It would be poor policy to sink a noble ship because some of its officers are not just

To D. C. B. I would say that voting you will be regarded and treated like structions sent out by Mr. Carroll it is all gone. I shall be glad again to much valuable time has been spent vote for Begole. I hear nothing

against Gen. Alger, except the manner of his nomination. He was a good soldier, is a good citizen, and I think will make a good governor. As for smashing the machine, if on the othe side there is not as big a machine and a combination of machines, then I cannot tell what a machine is. There the Democrat, the Greenbacker and the partizan temperance man, all working for the same end. Deliver me from the machine.

Alton, Kent Co., Mich.

The Country Will be Saved

The country is in danger. No doub of it. From every school house, from every opera hall, from dry goods boxes and even railroad cars, we are told of the dangers that threaten this beloved lai d of ours. We are told it by the most prominent men of the nation, by those high in authority, by those who hope to be promoted to office, and by a vast horde of nobodies who flit about the greater lights as moths circle around a candle. It is not a new experience to be warned of our critical condition. Men of more than three score years and ten recognize the dan-ger cry as among their earliest remembrances, and with the certainty of time every four years has brought it forth as a familiar nightmare. Perhaps it is a tradition that has been handed down from the past, or it may be a relic to remind us of the ever present menace to liberty. Not dy knows whence this danger comes with It seems to me that one is just as bad punctual regularity, or whither it vanas the other, or, in other words, when there is no doubt that men believe it. Men of all parties and all stations are simply the pot calling the kettle black, infected with the thought, and all are for unless the one party can get the South and the other get the North we doubt the result? With 10,000,000 South and the other get the North voters enlisted in the patriotic work o neither can carry this point. This is saving the country, it would be folly the very worst feature of the case to doubt that it will be saved. It has We should have no North, no South, been saved many times, and a week from to-morrow it will be saved sgain. -Evening Journal.

A Drill that Seemed Easy.

From the "Recollections of a Priremedy at hand. We have two parties in the field, with Butler at the ling I didn't seem of so much consequence as I expected. There was not so much excitement on account of my military appearance as I deemed justly my due. I was taught my facings, and the other seem to be sectional, and at the time I thought the drill-master depend on a sectional vote for their needlessly fussy about shouldering, ordering, and presenting arms. The musket, after an hour's drill, seemed St. John I am throwing my vote away

St. John I am throwing my vote away and another says, Butler can't be out to drill, getting tired of doing the and another says, Butler can't be same things over and over, I said to the drill-sergeant: "Let's stop this fooling and go over to the grocery. His only reply was addressed to a corporal: 'Corporal, take this man out and drill him like h-l'; and the corporal did. I found that suggestions were not as well appreciated in the army as in private life, and that no wisdom was It takes a raw recruit some time to weeks' drill, was quite knee high. Drilling looks easy to a spectator, but it isn't. Old soldiers who read this will remember their green recruithood The object of both was the same, to and smile assent. After a time I had have to bear the burden of taxation establish a form of government, as cut down my uniform so that I could each thought better suited to promote drill sufficiently to see through it.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Harmony Grange, No. 337, will hereafter hold its meetings on the Thursday evening before the last Saturday of each month, as previously.

Philo S. Chappell, Sec.

Lenawee Co. Grange will hold its next regular meeting at Madison Grange hall on Thursday, November 13th, 1884, at 10 A. M. A good program is being prepared and a general attendance is desired. Instructions in the desired will be given in the the fifth degree will be given in the evening.

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

The regular meeting of the Livingston Co. Council has been postponed until Tuesday, Nov. 11. Brother Harger and Briggs, Sisters Cole, Persons and Brown are on the program for essays, and an unusually interesting time is expected.

An adjourned meeting of the Co. Convention for the purpose of electing a Representative to the State Grange will be held the same day at Howell Grange hall the place of meeting for

MRS. W. K. SEXTON. Sec.

The next meeting of Branch County Pomana Grange will be held at Cold-water Grange Hall on Thursday, Nov. beginning at 10 A. M.

The afternoon meeting will be pub A cordial welcome to all. All fourth degree members are especially invited to attend, and also to take an active part in the meeting. The programme of exercises is excellent and varied, but too lengthy for publication. It consists of music, papers, essays, recitations, and discussions; and one cannot attend the meeting and go home empty handed if they possess the least skill in the ret of gleaning. Dinner, a picnic.

MRS, E. A. HORTON.

Lecture

Lecturer.

The next meeting of Berrien County Pomona Grange will be held with Mount Taber Grange on Tuesday Nov. 11, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The afternoon meeting of that day will be open to the public, and the programme of exercises will be as follows:

Essay—by Sister Isaac Skinner.
Co-operation in Marketing Wool and Other Fa m Products—by Bro. Edward Mar h.

Essay-by Sister C. H. Farnham, "Have a P. rpose"-by Bro Wus. H. Cook.

R. C. THAYER, Sec.

Porticultural Pepartment.

October Work.

ORCHARD. This is one of the most important months to the orchardist and fruitgrower. It is the month of prepara-tion for future operations, and while it often happens that the work may be continued far into November, un less planting can be done now it is best to delay it until Spring. What-ever is done should be done as early as possible, that the soil may get well settled around the roots before it freezes deeply. The past season has been one of unusual fruitfulness, and every one contemplating planting new orchards should have fully decided, by watch ing the markets and visiting neighboring growers, what varieties will

prove most profitable. PLANTING. If trees, shrubs and vines can be planted before November 10, now is the best time to plant, but if they grow must be packed so as to insure them late so that the wood is not well against damage in handling while on ripened at that date, planting should the mail. Mail pouches do not always be deferred until Spring, although the work of digging holes and making world, and unless packages are well everything ready may continue until the ground freezes. If the trees are to be planted in turf land, (and they will succeed, if properly treated, as mell as if set in plowed land) and the soil cannot be cultivated, let the holes condition. The first essential in havbe dug several times larger than needed for the spread of the roots, and damp and uninjured. For this pur-be sure to press good surface soil pose moss is used; over this was generclosely around the roots. After the ally placed two or three layers of oiled hole has been filled up enough to paper, and then over this stout wrap-cover the roots one or two inches deep ene or two handfuls of some good tied on, and in this way packages came phosphate will be found of great bene- through long distances without injury fit; but do not put it in contact with I had occasion to send to Chambersthe roots. When planting is done, a burg, Pa., for a collection of roses; they mound a foot high should be made came as nice and fresh as though they around the trunk to keep the air from working down to the roots by the swaying of the tree in the wind. Grape vines and small shrubs may be in this condition was put in a stough they were just out of the ground. They were packed first in damp moss, then a layer of oiled paper; the package in this condition was put in a stough they were just out of the ground. They were just out of the ground. They were packed first in damp moss, then a layer of oiled paper; the package in this condition was put in a stough they

shall I buy my trees? The inveterate tree agent has been about all sumate tree agent has been about all summer, with his glaring and exaggerated pictures of wonderful new varieties.

They were set out and grew right pictures of wonderful new varieties that he praises in the most extravagant terms, and which he is most anx. ious to sell, because the price is high although it costs little more to grow them than to grow the most common kinds, and his commission is correspondingly great, forgetting the fact that nine out of ten of such "new varieties" prove inferior to the old stan-

There are several important reasons why we should not buy our trees from these tree agents. First, and most important generally they know very little, practically, of the value of the varieties they so urgently press upon your notice, and are wholly inexperienced in all horticultural operations. All the advice they can give is obtained from the catalogue of their employers. Second, no middle man is needed in this business. A person planning to plant fruit or or-namental trees, and desiring information on any point relating thereto, can get it by writing to any of our leading nurserymen, or presidents or secre taries of horticultural societies-information coming from men of large experience, that is of real value, and not saving in buying trees in clubs. Let of ten, get better satisfaction than from buying of the traveling agent. The extravagant praise given to untried new varieties; and the urgent covering of straw before Winter sets pushing of the traveling agent is little in. In early Spring I prepared a larger less than swindling, and is doing bed, about three feet wide and long much harm to legitimate nursery enough to contain the plants trans-

PROTECTING TREES.

All trees standing in or near turf land should have a mound of fresh soil or manure a foot high around the trunks to protect them from mice during winter, which, next to roving cattle, destroy more trees than die from any other cause. Any mulch or weeds should be first removed, or the mice may burrow under the soil and girdle the trees below the surface.

THE HARVEST.

open shed, a short time before putting into the cellar.

SMALL FRUITS.

Tender raspberries and blackberries should be bent over and covered with soil to protect them from severe winthe man throw on just soil enough to with the plow, throwing up a furrow on each side; or if irregularly planted by throwing on soil enough to completely cover all the canes and make a little mound over the roots. To en sure a crop of fruit every year, this must be done with all the tender kinds even such as Snyder, Wachusett and Taylor's Prolific blackberries; and Turner, Cuthbert Caroline raspberries are much benefited by the protection. Before this is done all old fruiting canes must be removed.

May be pruned at any time after the leaves have fallen, although the work is generally more profitably done later, or during the warm days of winter. The last weeding should be given the strawberry beds to prepare them for the

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

before severe freezing, except perhaps, the largest number of rings that has the parsnip. This is especially true of the beet and carrot, which are often much injured by cold before being the largest number of rings that has ever been counted was in the case of an oak felled in 1812, where they amounted to seven hundred and ten; but DeCan-

gathered. One of the best methods of dolls, who mentions this, adds that in slightly moistened leaves This is much better than soil, being a better non-conductor, keeping the roots at an even temperature. Common flat turnips may be kept perfectly crisp and fresh until May, and beets until July. Leaves of any kind may be used. In one corner of the cellar spread a layer of leaves one or two inches thick; then a layer of vegetables one deep; then a layer of leaves and so on. To secure the most perfect condition, a cool, even temperature must be preserved, but vegetables keep better at any temperature by this than by any other method.—Our Country Home.

Sending Plants By Mail.

So much progress has been make by nurserymen and florists that now it is comparatively an easy matter to send plants any reasonable distance by mail with perfect safety. Of course, such plants require careful packing; not only must they be kept moist, but they packed serious damage will result. Testing as I do a large number of vaing plants live is to keep the roots covered up entirely for protection from cold.

PURCHASING TREES.

pasteboard tube, and then wrapped with wrapping paper, on which was the address. These must have been The question is often asked, Where them every advantage of close connections. three or four days on the road, giving along. Many are deterred from purchasing plants from the fear of their not being able to come long distances through the mail without injury, but my experience is that with the present plan and knowedge of doing the work of packing this risk is reduced to a minimum. At any rate so far as my experience is concerned, I have always had good success with such plants if proper care were given after they were received —N. J. Shepherd in Germantown Telegraph.

Pansies the Year Round.

With most people the pansy is a favorite flower. Yet many fail, even after much labor and expense, to have it constantly and in abundance. For two years my pansy beds have been from early Spring to late Fall a mass of large flowers; and in midwinter even, when the snow has gone off, they have been found to be still in bloom. My method is easy and inex-pensive. About the middle of August I spade a small bed, say three feet square deep, mixing in plenty of fine perience, that is of real value, and not manure and covering with a half taken second hand. There is a great inch of sand. I enclose it with a frame about six inches high, covered several persons unite their lists and several persons unite their lists and send one of their number to some good inches apart. I sow an abundance of local nursery, or send the order by the seed of the choicest varieties, covout ering lightly with the sand.

Nothing more is needed until the following Spring, except to pull any weeds that start and to put on a light planted six inches apart each way, and provide a frame and covering of slats as before. The plants soon grow up through between the slats and the surface is covered with flowers which on account of the deep, rich soil and the partial shade retain their size even in the heat of midsummer. I now have four such frames, two planted last Spring and two a year ago, the latter doing as well as the former. The old beds have had no care this year except to remove the slight covering of bean vines in the Spring Winter apples and pears should be gathered by the 15th, before severe pansy plants are so thick that only now and then a weed appears.—N, Y. Tribune.

Largest Flower in the World.

There is a tree which grows on the o protect them from severe win-This seems to the novice like a largest flower, we believe, that has ever formidable undertaking; but let him been discovered. It has been given sevput on an old pair of gloves, a stout eral names, such as Amorphophallus (a coat, and with a man with a spade to genus of amophous, or irregular in Now with the gloves on, take hold of all the canes of the hill and draw them close together; then, with a hard pull start the roots a little; at the same time bend over the canes and have the man throw on just soil enough to the property of the man throw on just soil enough to the conical shape. Conophallus (from the conical shape), Conophallus (from the conical shape), Conophallus (from the conical shape) in gigantic. A traveler says that while traveling at one time, some fifty miles from Padany, he came across a flower bud in a partly decayed condition, but it was easy to form an idea of hold them down. Then if the plants its immense proportions when fresh, are in rows, the work may be finished. This flower measured exactly thirty-six inches in diameter and was two feet thick. It was so heavy that it took four Malays to carry it along on a bam-

The plant has two states of existence one as a tree, the other as a flower, as shown in our engravings. The tree measures eighteen feet in height, the trunk being twelve feet and about thirty inches in diameter. The color is pale green and the branches are mottled. In groups the trees have a pleasing appearance.

Measuring the Age of Trees.

The counting of the rings added by exogenous trees every year to their circumference can only, without risk of error, be applied to trees cut down in their prime, and hence is useless for the older trees, which are hollow and dewinter covering to be put on next cayed. Trees, moreover, often develop themselves so unequally from their cen-Harvesting everything is now in or- ter that, in the case of a specimen in der. All the tender vegetables, of the museum at Kew, there may be course, have been secured. The hardbout two hundred and fifty rings on dy sorts will keep better if taken in

preserving vegetable is to pack them three hundred years were added to this number as probably covering the re-maining rings which it was no longer possible to count. This instance may be taken to illustrate how unsatisfactory this mode of reckoning really is for all but trees of comparatively youth-

The external girth measurement is for these reasons the best we can have, country or of its plantings definitely fixed, since it enables us to argue from the individual specimen or from a number of specimens, not with certainty, but within certain limits of variability, to the rate of growth of that tree as a species. In these measurements of trees of a century or more in age, such as are given abundantly in London's 'Aboretum," lies our best guide, though even then the growth in subsequent ages must remain matter of conjecture. The difficulty is to reduce this conjectural quantity to the limits of probability; for, given the ascertained growth of the first century, how shall we esti-mate the diminished growth of later centuries? The best way would seem to be to take the ascertained growth of the first century, and then to make, say the third of it the average growth of every century. Thus, if we were to take twelve feet as the ascertained growth of an oak in its first century, four feet would be its constant average rate, and we might conjecture that an oak of forty feet was a thousand years old. But clearly it might be much less: for the reason for taking the third is not so much that it is a more probable average than the half, as that it is obviously less likely to err on the side of excess of rapidity.—Popular Science Monthly for November.

A Rain Machine.

Ater great battles, violent rain storms are of very general occurrence. This is due, it is now known, to the agitation produced in the air by the violent explosions of cannon and mus ketry. The detonations attract clouds, and at length comes the grateful rain to dissipate the smoke of the battle, soothe the agony of the wounded and dying. Acting upon this hint, inventors have been at work at the task of making machines which would break up seasons of drouth. Great fires and explosions of gunpowder have been suggested, but the cost would be too great for the small area benefited by the shower that would follow. In Australia, a new rain producing machine is about to be tested. It is simply a balloon which carries up into the air a heavy charge of dynamite. At a some respects hogs are particular about sufficient distance above the earth the cleanliness; and it is especially imdynamite is exploded by an electric current that passes through the wire communicating with the earth. This machine will not be expensive, and should it succeed in breaking up droughts, the human race will be vastly benefited. It will be the first step enabling us to control the amount of moisture we get from the heavens. Should we succeed in ridding any portion of our planet of dry spells hurtful to vegetation, we should soon find means of dissipating clouds which were dispensing too much rain. The fertility of the earth would be quad-rupled if man could at will produce rainy and dry weather, and who will say in view of the marvels of modern control over nature that man will not in time have as complete command of the atmosphere that surrounds the globe as he has of the earth which he inhabits?-Demorest's Monthly.

How Frogs Help Farmers

Mr. C. M. Weed, of the Michigan Agricultural College, has recently examined the contents of stomachs of eight common frogs (Rana halecina), and finds undoubted evidence of the usefulness of frogs as destroyers of insects injurions to farm and garden The average quantities of various insects and other substances determined by the examination are as follows: Insects, eighty per cent; Sow-bugs, one per cent, vegetable mat-ter of various kinds. Of the insects, over half are known to be injurious, and one-quarter are on the doubtful list. Much of the vegetable matter leaves, etc.,) was probably swallowed accidently along with the insects and spiders. Nearly all the stomachs contained grasshoppers, and in one they made up sixty seven per cent of the contents. The Carabid beetles formed a large part of the food taken by some of the frogs. The Strawberry Crown Girdler was well represented, as also were other pests of the garden. Much has been said for and against the frogs, the robin, and the crow, but there is no evidence of usefulness more positive than the finding of large numbers of injurious insects in the stomachs of these creatures. Under the dissecting knife, the frog is sure to have its rig t to live vindicated. By their good works we shall know them, and learn to protect our croaking friends, as well as their relatives, the toads.—American Agriculturist.

A good wash for roofs and buildings is as follows: Slake lime in a close box to prevent the escape of steam, and when slaked pass it through a sieve. To every six quarts of this lime add one quart of rock salt and one gallon of water. After this boil and skim clean. To every five gallons of this add, by slow degrees, three-quarters of a pound of potash and four quarts of fine sand. Coloring matter may be

THE best potatoes this year in many sections were grown from seed planted three to five inches deep. In a dry season this is much better than planting in shallow marks and then hilling up with a mound of earth. With deep planting drought is avoided and there is no need of hilling up to keep the tubers from being greened by the sun.

The farmer with an undiciplined mind usually hates exactness. He don't like to be asked how many acres he has of anything, what is his yield per acre, his income, his expenses, or whether he is advancing in wealth. To keep accounts is horrifying. The farmer of the future will do better,

Cows like a change of pasture.

Packing Butter.

The following system of packing butter, particularly for small dairies, and where a few crocks of the same are put down early in the season, is recommended by an exchange:—The butter is first, made with all possible care, and after being worked is rolled into small cylindrical shapes, four or being especially applicable where the date of a tree's introduction into a couple of inches in diameter. These are then wrapped in muslin cloths and the ends drawn over. A large crock is next nearly filled with strong brine, and these rolls of butter are immersed in this solution. A weight is put into the crock to keep them from floating. The butter as wanted can be secured without disturbing the mass as is neccessary when packed in tubs. and it is then always fresh. It will not absorb salt from the brine, for the reason that salt and butter never make alliances, and as the butter will not take up additional moisture, there can be no possibility for it taking up extra salt Being immersed in the brine it is seen that it is uninfluenced by the air, and this in itself would natural changes in the butter in check so that the development of lactic acid would go on so slowly that if the brine were kept in a place of quite low temperature and quite uniform, the pos-sibility of the butter becoming rancid would be very small, at least before needed for the table. Another method is to thoroughly wash out the butter while in the granular state, with weak brine, and when free from butter place this granulated butter without further salting or working in small muslin bags holding two or three pounds each, tie them up and put in brine the same as mentioned above. At a dairy fair at Milwaukee some extra spring butter was shown in the granular form put up in twoquart glass fruit cans. The can, it is said, was first filled about one third full of strong brine made of the best dairy salt. The fine, unworked butter was then put in until the can was running over, when it was allowed to stand for a while to permit all the air to escape, when the cover was put on and sealed perfectly. Butter was shown made two years before that was in every respect equal to that made during the fair.

Health of Hogs.

There are many things to observe in preserving the health and growth of hogs, especially where the farmer has a large number of them. The common saying is, "as dirty as a hog." And yet in portant that their food, drink, and beds should be clean. Damp or poorly ven-tilated places of keeping are the cause of many diseases, and aggravate others. Hog raising is the earliest and best way to make money if health can be

preserved: consequently it will justify any one to incur considerable expense to insure their health. Carbolic acid is the best agent to use about hog pens and to mix with their food. It is safe, easily understood and can be used or administered by any one without the least danger. It is cheap, and farmers should use it freely in purifying the pens, beds and any foul places where the hogs frequent.

If hog cholera is in the neighborhood and hogs have been exposed by having dead ones hauled through the neighborhood, or if cholera is at any place above them on a stream of water, no matter how far, hogs should be given carbolic acid three times a day. Ten drops is enough for times a day. Ten drops is enough for the dose graduated more as the hog is heavier or lighter.

It can be given in liquid or ground food, and the quantity is so light that it will be freely taken. It is not claimed that it is a remedy for cholera or any other malignant disease, but is good to ward off or intercept any diseases. And it is so healthy an agent that it can be profitably used at all times in a limited way, but when there is any probability of contagion being about use it lavishly, both as a disinfectant and as an inward immunity from disease. A bottle of it should always be kept about the horse stables, and a solution of carbolic acid sprinkled about the stalls and especially if the stables are damp or lacking in ventilation. Its success in all such cases is indisputable.—Iowa State Register.

Eat Cheese.

Buy several cheeses and keep them through the winter. As they ripen, get older, they will also taste better and digest easier. Every American family should make cheese an article of diet, taking the place of meat as a partical substitute for it. To crowd pie and cheese into a stomach already crammed, is to invite the doctor and encourage patent medicine. Better eat cheese as a food spiced with good cows better farms, and more comforts at home.

The New England Farmer says. 'The best feeders in New England long ago learned that the most profit from swine is made when the pig is converted into a hog in the shortest possible space of time. To do this good breeds are setime. To do this good preeds are selected, the pigs are fed well from the start, and they are kept growing continuously from birth to the time when they will sell at the best profit; formerly at about a year old, but more recently at from saven to nine or ten cently at from seven to nine or ten months. Most feeders make two crops stock, and generous feeding all the time. Pigs treated in this way are always plump, smooth and thrifty."

> TEN years ago Cuba produced 770,-000 tons of sugar, but the crop has been decreasing from year to year till last year it was reduced to 488,000 tons, and the present condition of the cane indicates even a greater rate of decrease this year than the average, not much over 400,000 tons being expected as the yield of 1884.

We do not advise holding butter af-ter the fall market has opened, except for special reasons. There is so much butter made in winter, and put in the market fresh that old summer made is not so much in demand.

Live Fence Posts.

If wire fences are to come into universal use there appears to be no good reason why all of our outlands should not be surrounded with a line of trees proper distance apart to serve as posts' this would save the expense of posts and at the same time secure a permanent fence.

to be no objection, but a positive advantage secured by the shade which the trees would afford.

In setting trees for this purpose is unforced as should be taken to set durable wear. trees, and also trees adapted to the soil and the climate. Some localities require one kind and other localities 20 miles of the ocean the red cedar would be one of the best for this purstiff clay to a dry sand or gravel. It is true it will not make quite as rapid ling first started. The locust would be a still better

tree if it were not for the borer that gets into the trunk, often in such numbers as to kill the tree. This is a very rapid growing tree, and yet would not grow large enough to en-cumber the land. Where the borer does not work this would be an excellent tree for live fence posts. The chestnut would make an excel

nt tree for posts if it did not grow so large; it grows very rapidly and runs up straight, but when standing single it grows very large.

The black wa'nut is a quick growing tree, and it grows in good form for

The white ash in some localities would be a good tree, but occasionally would in time get too large. The red maple is easy to transplant,

grows well, and would make a very good tree for posts in wet land.

The walnut would also make a good tree on dry land, but it is very diffi-

cult to transplant it, and the time re-

quired to get it large enough for a post would be an objection. He who attempts to surround his land with live fence posts should first make himself so familiar with the babits of the different trees, that he may not make a mistake by setting wrong trees on the different soils

Grange Difficulties.

chusett's Plowman.

The great difficulty here is that farm ers do not appreciate the importance of attending to their own business. This same difficulty stands in the Legislatures and in Congress. If farmers would only attend the primary meetings of their parties and have a voice in the selection of delegates they would receive their just proportion of the of-

Another difficulty of our Order which shows itself more as we grow older is the slackness of Patrons in paying their debts and living up to the cash system which we profess. When we first organized we talked cash and paid cash, in fact it was the foundation on which our Grange was to be built. We com-plained of the middleman, because he charged us with a large percentage to make good his losses with slack and dishonest men. We said the Patron must pay cash for what he gets. If he a hog weighing one hundred pounds, has not got it he must borrow it. If he can't or won't borrow, then he m

How well are we living up to this principle? An examination to-day of the books of the secretaries, purchasing agents and firms with which we deal would surprise some of our cash-paying Patrons. As soon as it becomes evident that the cash-paying Patrons are carrying the weaker ones, the former will gradually drop out, and when the credit Patrons find that there are no cash men left to carry them, they will drop out also, and then it will take Sir William Herschel's telescope to discover the Grange. Co-operation in buying for cash is the motive power which started the Grange movement in this country, and we should not let it go down, as it surely will if we don't stick to our cash system and do business on good, sound business principles.

Another difficulty we meet is the absence of forethought in our business and social meetings. It is not an uncommon thing just as the meeting is being called to order to hear some member asking, "What are we going to do to-night?" What is the subject of discussion?" And the answer "I do not remember wait till the secretary reads the minutes." A, rides two miles in the rain expecting B will make a speech worth coming to hear, while B leaves home under great disadvantages, expecting a rich speech from A. Neither came prepared to sauce, and patronize your own welfare. More cheese more cows. More say anything, both are disappointed because the choir did not sing a new piece and all go home wondering what in the world they came for anyhow?

Brothers and Sisters, I hope this picture is overdrawn, but I fear it is too true. To be able to speak well on the spur of the moment is a rare gift, but any of us by giving thought and study, can produce some ideas which will be worthy of the attention of our Brothers and Sisters, and if each does something, the whole will be a success-

ful meeting.
So, too, in regard to our business meetings. We should study the fitness of men to the office they are to hold and give thought to the business that will come before the meeting, so that we will be able to cast our vote, and influence wisely, and for the best good of the Order.

In closing, I will say: I do not wish to be understood in any sense predicting the collapse of the Grange in Onondaga county; on the contrary, I believe it to be on a stronger footing then ever,

and still gaining.

I merely throw out these warnings as danger signals, hoping that we may escape the danger they threaten, and rise to still greater heights than we have yet attained.—G. M. Talcott.

The number of third grade certifi-cates issued by the boards of school examiners compared with those of the first and second grade is truly appalling. We hardly like to admit that Michigan teachers lack ambition and industry, and yet things look that

Get Your Money's Worth.

In shopping, my dear madam, try to ouy things of real value, even if you buy less than you fancy you require. Only rich people can afford to buy bargains. Never buy a cheap or poor material made up as a good one, as it will only last a third or fourth of the time Around fields that ar to be plowed and never look as well. A cheap mate rial tempts to excessive trimmings to and cultivated, there would be an objection on account of the roots; but around pastures there not only seems own excellence. A good dress material may be worn for years. It may be scoured, furned, dipped, made over and at last given away, while a flimsy one is unfit even to give away after a little

To trimmings the same principle will apply. A woman will often spend in two or three years on fringes and fancy quite a different kind. Within 15 or trimmings an amount that would purchase real lace sufficient for a lifetime. The fringes wear out, fade and are good pose? it will grow on any soil from a for nothing in less than a season, while the lace would last out her time and go down to her descendants. Yet she growth as some other trees, but it bears transplanting as well as most deciduous trees, and will soon begin to grow; by the third, and often the second year after set, it will grow as fast as if left to grow where the seed-ling first started. you have proved the durability, though even those will vary in different years. If ladies would insist on obtaining durability rather than cheapness, the manufacturers would soon rise to the demand, and would improve the style of their goods as fast as they are deteriorating them at present.—Farmers' Advo-

A New System for Profit.

There is always profit in feeding a farrow cow through the winter so liberally that she will give a good mess of milk and fatten at the same time. Some farmers make a practice of purchasing farrow cows, which they can always do at a less price than those in calf will bring, and, by giving them extra feed will get an extra amount of milk, and either sell or make it into butter. During this time the cows will gain in flesh, and in the spring they will sell for enough more than the first cost to about pay for all the extra food they have had. When a farmer can get pay for the food he gives an animal, in growth and at the same time an additional income in the form of the same time and additional income in the form of the same time and additional income in the form of the same time and additional income in the form of the same time and additional income in the same time in the s come in the form of milk or wool, he is doing a profitable business. Here is a good opening for eastern farmers -wintering and feeding farrow cows. There is a home market for the milk which surrounds his farm.-Massaand the beef, at remunerative prices, and the products of the farm, in the form of fodder can be consumed and returned to the land to enrich it. The diary districts of New York are within driving distance, or the cows can be transported on the cars from these sections, where there is always a considerable surplus of such cows. It will be a good plan to buy cows in the spring, let them come in, and milk for a year, and then turn them off for beef, this system is practiced with success by many. There is then no dry time to feed, with no gain, but the cow is productive all the time. Cows are usually dry one-fourth of the year. The great want of land in New England is manure. No system of farming will supply this want better than the liberal feeding of plenty of animals.

Good Examples.

The empress of Germany is one of the most simply dressed of women, except on occasions of ceremony. Her dry goods hills are said to be less than the wives of many of the merchants. She drives out in a calico dress. And Princess Bismarck, fresh and comely, when past sixty, superintended her farm work, went about the house with a great bunch of keys at her girdle, and her house filled with knitted quilts and such like, the evidence of her skill and industry.

The public domain saved for the people, the water ways of the country improved, railroads taught that they are carriers and not common speculators, and more children be taught common trades than be too well educated, that they must either keep books or live by their wits. Do these things and the tramp will disappear. He will be only a relic of the past. Keep on with the present system, and the tramp will must be the past. will multiply, and where will be the end?—Pittsburg, Pa. Labor Herald.

A PECULIARITY of robust yet careless persons is that they have generally inherited their constitutions from ancestors who have observed rules: who have eaten with some degree of regularity, who have consulted their surroundings; cooled themselves when heated; warmed themselves when cool; rested themselves when tired and, to use Emerson's expression, put up solid bars of sleep between each day's task.

—Detroit Free Press.

Artificial marble can be made by soaking plaster of Paris in a solution of alum; bake it in an oven, and then grind it to a powder. In using mix it with water, and to produce the clouds and veins stir in any dry color you wish. This will become very hard and susceptible of a high polish.

Some recent trials show that very thin blades, as flat springs and cutlery blades, can be effectively hardened and tempered by heating them and thrusting them into a mass of mineral wax—crude parafine. The needles of sewing machines and small drills have also been treated successfully.

THE independent newspaper, like the independent voter is the true patriot. It requires no brains or patriotism to follow the machine and extol its workings.—Carthage (Mo.) Press.

Dr. G. R. Patton, an eminent Minnesota physican, says that no person who abstains from the use of alcoholic drinks, ever suffers from a fatal sun-

The truest test of civilization is not the census nor the size of cities, nor the crops—no, but the kind of man the country turns out.

The State Horticultural society meets at Ann Arbor for its annual session the first week in December.

Communications.

NOBODY'S CHILD.

Only a newsboy, under the light
Of the lamp-post plying his trade in the rain.
Men are too busy to stop to-night,
Hurrying home through the sleet and rain, Never since dark a paper sold;
Where shall he sleep or how be fed? He thinks as he shivers there in the cold,

While happy children are safe abed. Is it strange if he turns about With anger words, then comes to blows, When his little neighbor, just sold out, Tossing his pennies, past him goes? "Stop!"-some one looks at him sweet and

And the voice that speaks is a tender one;
"You should not strike such a little child,
And you should not use such words, my

Is it his anger or his fears That have hushed his voice and stopped his arm?
"Don't tremble," these are the words he hears;

"Do you think I would do you harm?"
"It isn,t that," and the hands drop down; "I wouldn't care for kicks and blows: But nobody ever called me son,
Because I'm nobody's child, I's'pose.'

Oh men! as ye careless pass along, Remember the love that has cared for you, And blush for the awful shame and wrong
Of a world where such a thing could be true Think what the child at your knee had been If thus on life's lonely billows tossed; And who shall bear the weight of the sin, If one of these "little ones" be lost?

Observation

"The man who looks around him as he walks, And he who thinks while his companion

In time may grow the wiser of the two. An open eye, a quick, attentive ear, Will lead the mind into the ways of knowl

edge.
For all the world's a universal college, And every one may learn a lesson here."

Men may be divided into two classes: first there are those who have eyes and see not, who have ears and hear not, whom we may term the non-observers; second there are those who use their eves and ears to the best advantage, whom we may term, men of observation. The man of observation mentally takes note of whatever he sees that is worthy of notice. One man will travel from Maine to California and not add an iota to his stock of knowledge, Another may travel the same route and gather material out of which he will make a valuable work. These men may be equal in intellectual abil- tinue to loose favor with the people ity, but widely different in the faculty of observing things. The detective differs only from his fellows in the power of keen observation. He has learned to read men as he travels. Your artist is nothing more than a detecter of nature in all her varying

"He paints the manners as they fly." Whatever may be a man's scientific attainments, or his book knowledge, there is a great deal that he can only get by observation. There are many things in mechanical art in which the eye is the sole guide or instructor. I asked a shoe-maker if he followed a form or rule exclusively in his art. He answered, no. Some of the most things in mechanical art in which the ing a lady's boot. The naturalist, like the "detective," is only a keen observer; and learns to distinguish a certain class of men, the other to distinguish men, animals and plants by their national traits. "I travel, like the mole," says harvest of good things as he passes from place to place. Hugh Miller's "First Impressions of England and its People," contains nothing but what he changes of temperature. got from observation in a vacation tour of merry England. Yet it is one of the books that a man can read a dozen times and still find delightful. Observation is the forerunner to experience it points out the facts and experience proves them by trial. tion may be termed the red man's instructor and constant guide. All his structor and constant guide. All his it. Every school boy is not aware art and cunning in peace and war he that ink spots can be removed from got from the book of Nature. Not

"A keen observer, he foretells the hour, By sure prognostic, when to dread a shower.

But he is unexcelled, by any other men, in the wisdom and knowledge he has gained in the school of observation. What you call genius is sometimes but keen observation. Alexander Hamilton once broke up a juggler's beautifully white; but care must be public performance by detecting the taken not tolet the backs of the brush-"trick" in the performance. The juggler acknowledged afterwards that he dare not proceed any further, as he saw that Hamilton's keen eye was solving his mystery.

No one dared mount the splendid young horse that had been presented to King Phillip. But the boy Alexander saw that what made the animal so shy and restive, was his own shadow. He turned the animal's head so that he did not see his shadow, mounted him and rode off triumphant, the hero of the hour. Aristotle says that Alexander when young was the most obander when young was the most observant pupil in his school.

Says one of our thorough horticulturists, "we cannot call education observation, but certainly careful obser vation is education. It is the key of Does your grocer sell bogus butter?

horticultural success." And is not careful observation the key to agricultural success? We know that observation is a good teacher to learn from, and that in some fields the highest scientific attainments are reached through of observation. And how much agricultural science can the farmer obtain the 18th is before me, and contents dutronomy which is exclusively a science through this same source of information.

"An open eye, a quick, attentive ear, Will lead the mind into the ways of knowl-For all the world's a universal coflege, And every one may be a learner here."

NATIONAL GRANGE, P. of H.,) OFFICE OF SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, '84

Dear Sir and Brother: In accordance with the provisions of its Constitution, and the resolution adopted at the session of 1883, the Eighteenth Session of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, commencing on "the Wednes-day after the second Monday in November," (12th proximo,) at 11 o'clock

A. M.
The session of the Grange will be held in the Capitol building. Arrangements have been made for accommodation of members at the Max well house at \$2 00 per day.
By order of Executive Com.

WM. M. IRELAND, Secretary National Grange.

A Work For Parents.

Dr. Mc Cosh of Princeton, in common with numerous other serious minded men and journals, is impressed with the fact that the comparative number of young men entering upon collegiate courses is growing every year smaller. The reason for this falling off in number Dr. Mc Cosh affirms is that "not more than one in ten when graduated is really worth the time and money spent upon him," and the outside world, seeing the nine who have failed, become skeptical as to the worth of a College training. number of young men entering upon The Chicago Standard continuing the discussion remarks:

"Few persons are anxious to send their sons to college to row a boat, or to play base ball; or to bet on others while they are doing it. They have no desire to have them engaged in hazing, gambling in their rooms, or joining in night brawls which get them into the hands of the police, as at New Haven and Princeton. Such things must cease or colleges will con-

niable. But the remedy is not to be found in throwing the colleges aside and compelling young mea to educate themselves as best they may. The "indiscretions" of college men are seldom the fault of coilege influences. In the great majority of cases it may be said that the young man who neglects his chances at college would neglect them elsewhere. A student who goes to college with a thorough who goes to college with a thorough appreciation of the true aim of a collegiate course and an earnest purpose

He answered, no. Some of the most important things I do by the eye. That which pleases the eye most, must be done by the eye. The shape,

What You've Been Looking For.

A deal of breakage amongst glassware and crockery can be prevented by the simple precaution of placing a friend, I never see anything by the articles in a pot filled with cold way: while my companion reaps a water to which some common table lamp chimneys, tumblers, and such

Crape may be renovated by thorough ly brushing all dust from the materal.

so until dry.

A better plan for removing grease All the Indian's sagacity and education came from observation. Observation may be termed the red man's inpowder, and there will be no trace of it. Every school boy is not

the leaves of books by using a solution of oxalic acid in water; nor does every house-maid know that "spots" are easily cleaned from varnished furniture by rubbing it with spirits of camphor.

It is worth while keeping a supply of ammonia in the household, in case we wish to remove finger-marks from paint, or require to clean brushes or greasy pans. A teaspoonful in a basin of warm water will make hair brushes es dip below the surface. Rinse them with clean, warm water, and put in a sunny window to dry.

MONEY THAT NOBODY OWNS.—There are, it seems, \$20,000,000 in securities and money in the treasury of the United States that no one claims. In times gone by sundry persons have bought government securities which they have lost or which have been destroyed; hence the twenty millions of unclaimed bonds in the treasury. There are savings banks in New York which have in their vaults large sums that had ever any money in the bank. There is supposed to be some \$80,000,000 of un-claimed money in banks and trust com nies throughout the country which is lost to the heirs forever.

When do Obligations of Patrons Cease?

The following letter from the Worthy Master of the National Grange, to W. A. Armstrong, Master of N. Y. W. A. Armstrong. Master of N. Y. State Grange, Pof H. settles, definitely a question that has been mooted many this channel. This is the case with as- times by various business organizations dependent on Patrons of Hus-

ly considered.

In answer to your inquiries, I will state, that, in the work of Subordinate Granges, it becomes necessary to suspend from membership those who neglect or fail to pay dues as required by the laws of the Order, so that the Grange may be relieved from the payment of dues to the State Grange upon such delinquents. This suspension, however, is but temporary, and ceases upon the payment of all accrued dues. If, however, the dues are not paid however, the dues are not paid within a reasonable time the Grange may by vote, "drop the name of such delinquent from the roll. In the latter case the delinquent member can be reinstated only by action of the Grange under its by-laws.

All such suspended members— whether their names are upon the rollbook of the Grange, or have been dropped therefrom—are Patrons of Husbandry unaffiliated and may be admitted into any Subordinate Grange in the jurisdiction of which they reside, as provided in rule 54 on page 64 of the Digest of the National Grange; and consequently are responsible to all business associations, co-operative or otherwise, conducted by or under the auspices of the Order."

But when a member of the Order has been tried upon charges unbecoming a Patron, and "expelled," or "finally suspended," from membership, by "sentence of the Grange," such person is no longer a "Patron of Husbandry" in any sense, has no claims to any of the benefits of the Order, and is under no responsibilities to it, further than the requirements of his obligations and the demands of the civil laws regulating property rights. Hence the following definition of "What constitutes a Patron?" passed by the last National

"Applicants admitted to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry (accountable for their conduct, if unaffiliated, to the Grange in whose jurisdiction they may reside,) and responsible to all business associations co-operative or otherwise, conducted by or under the auspices of the Order, continue until expelled from the Order, finally suspended by sentence of the Grange, or they receive from the proper authority a with-drawal card."

The phrases, expelled from the Order, and finally suspended by sentence of the Grange, are in a legal sense and meaning, synchymous terms, differing only in grade of punishment, or de-There is much misdirected effort and much waste of opportunity among the students in our colleges is undeniable. But the remedy is not to be found in throwing the colleges aside

The Granger and the Grabbers.

must be done by the eye. The shape, finish, and style of the boot which give it its highest attractiveness in market, came all from the eye. One must learn by close observation how to follow the line of the beautiful in making the sold enough to go to college. Then they pack the young fellow off and think their duty ended. But there are many ways of "going to college." Parents should point out the right one and see that their sons walk in it.—Detroit Times. mourner.-St. Paul Day.

Advocates an Honorable Tumble.

"If I should practice law till my head whitens for death," said Elias H. Sellers grandiloquently to a superior court jury yesterday; "if I should pracarticles in a pot filled with cold water to which some common table salt has been added. Boll the water salt has been added. Boll the water of a technicality. I don't know what as those which now delight our eyes and gladden our hearts. Nor will the considered honorable to an attorwon't work on the prejudices of a jury. won't work on the prejudices of a jury. when the chill of winter on the north-I don't come into court gentlemen of ern border of the Union shall make the jury, in this way. I come honorably, and if I fall I fall honorably."

> HERE is a lesson for fair managers to study. We quote with a feeling of real gratitude the following from our report of the Hillsdale (Mich.) County Agricultural Society's fair: "This fair is one of those, institutions where the management adhere strictly to the principle of conducting a fair solely in the interests of improved agriculture. It does not undertake to supply any outside diversion." Good! And what of the attendance? Average attendance 12,000 and receipts larger than ever. Now, let the skeptics who think farmers cannot be induced to take an interest in agriculture for its own sake take note, and let Fair managers who think they cannot run a fair without female picyclists or balloons take notice. In the meantime we respectfully doff our hats to the managers of the Hillsdale Agricultural Society.— Farmer's Re-

> Mr. W. Mattieu Williams calls attention to the danger attending the habitual use of a cup of tea when fatigued from brain work, thus enabling man to continue at work. In reply to an assertion that "fatigue disap-pears like magic after drinking a cup pears like magic after drinking a cup of tea," he says "that which actually disappears is the sensation of fatigue, which may be deadened by any one of a multitude of other drugs besides the alkaloid of tea." He adds, "This sense of fatigue is the natural safety valve of the whole vital machinary especially. of the whole vital machinery, especially of its prime mover the brain."—
> Grange Bulletin.

One of the greatest curiosities in the arctic regions is the music which the traveler has with him wherever he goes. The moisture exhaled from his body is at once condensed and frozen, and falls to the ground in the form of

If we were asked what the first duty of the farmer is, we would answer, organize; if we were asked for the organize; if we were asked for the second duty, we would answer, organize; and if we were called upon to pronounce an opinion as to the third requisite, we would answer, ORGAN-IZE. If we were asked, "How many farmers' clubs should there be in the province? our answer would be, Count the public school houses. This would give the number required.

Members of the local clubs should there be in the province? Our answer would be, railroad of their own from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and sitting in their province cars can ride from San Francisco to Newport News without leavmeet weekly during the winter months; they should choose representatives to hold township meetings every month. At these meetings delegates should be chosen to meet quarterly in every county, and there should be a provincounty, and there should be a provin-cial meeting annually, composed of delegates from the county meetings. If we were asked to draw a line of dis-tinction between farmers and the other portions of the community, we would answer, the farming body can neither move nor be moved. Winter is given for thought, summer for action; and it is only by concerted scheming that the height of mental development and business prosperity can be attained.

The clubs which already exist are fettered in many ways. Many useful and practical questions are discussed, the decisions being based on the per-sonal experience of the members; but the results of individual experience differ, and very little attempt is made to investigate the princi-ples or causes which lead to these differences. Many questions discussed have been settled by science, or, in other words, by practical experiments often repeated, and these questions are no longer debatable; indeed, there are but a few important questions in agri-

culture which can not be traced to some firmly established principle.

The agricultural press is the chief educator of the farmers, and in it there will always be found a variety of subjects for debate. Let the club be first assured that its editor is the right man in the right place and then his services. in the right place, and then his services can be greatly utilized through its columns, especially in aiding to decide what questions are debatable and what are not. Mechanics Institutes should also be turned to account. Farmers being taxed for such institutions, they should derive all the advantages possible from them.

If there is a member of the club who

has a special talent for mathematics or mechanics, he should prepare papers on agricultural impliments and machinery, and direct the requirements of the whole club in practical matters pertaining thereto, so as to prevent imposition by manufacturers or agents. Similarly all the departments of farming might be divided amongst the members; and the school teacher should be invited to lend a helping hand. A great deal of experimental work could be done in this manner. Some members should make a special study of the sciences of experimenting, and lay out such work as could be easily and inexpensively conducted by different members of the club.—Farmer's Advo-

The farmer is the true and always

successful miner in the extraction of money from the earth—a fact most strikingly proved in the history of California, whose splendid march to wealth and power only fairly began when the energies of her population were turned to the production of hyper fact. to the production of bread for the world instead of gold. The prodigious consumption of 56,000,000 of people is brought strikingly before us when we realize how vast a proportion of our aggregate products is used at home and how small a share relatively is used abroad. The hundred and odd millions of the New England farm product does "Influence the sons and daughters of not nearly support her own people, and they are compelled to exchange the fruits of their mechanical industry to an enormous amount annually for the means of subsistence so lavishly outpoured from the graneries of the more fertile west. And this fact is but one of many which shows the independence part in the management they may be of our people and the vast extent of our internal exchanges. This scene of today has an enhanced interest when we reflect that throughout the gorgeous autumn upon which we have just entered it will be reproduced in countless communities throughout our broad land. From ocean to ocean, from northern lake to southern gulf, the richness the southern seem genial and welcome. Our brethren of the cotton region will continue the wonderous story. They invite us to witness in the commercial emporium of the south the great tri-umph of the southern agriculture in the production of that singular plant, which has revolutionized the manufactures. They have the finance of the world, which has enriched the United States beyond the reach of imagination and has added incalculably to the comfort, the health and the luxury of the human race.—Grange Bulletin.

[Read this twice.-ED.]

After election, what? Political journals and orators depict the danger if the opposing candidate is elected, and impress upon the minds of simple peo-ple the calamities sure to occur if their candidate is defeated. Does anybody believe that this country will experience a cataclysm if the republican party is defeated? Or that the final day of accounting will be hastened if the democratic party loses? Steady-going, sober people, whether demo-crats or republicans, will do right when they vote their convictions. The country will prosper much in propor-tion to the industries of its nearly. tion to the industries of its people. It is possible, it is true, for bad legisla-tion to retard prosperity, but bad leg-islation will put the other party in power; so there is constantly an in-centive to wise consideration of public questions. The difference between the two great parties is more in name than in fact. The hubbub and uproar of the time intervening before election day will do more hurt to general business, it is likely, than all the legislation of the next year, no matter which party wins. Those who are deeply concerned about the prosperity of the country can hardly obtain satisfactory guarantee from either party that, if successful, it will not do very foolish things.—Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

SAVE thestraw; hay may be high.

Huntington's Transcontinental.

The "last spike" was quietly driven the other day in the first railroad the United States that can rightly called a "transcontinental line." spike bound to the ties the last rail in the road which Huntington, Crocker, and Stanford have made it the crowning ambition of their lives to lay across the continent. These men now have a cisco to Newport News without leaving their own tracks. This is the consummation of plans which they laid fifteen years ago, when they first began the construction of the Southern Pa-cific. They have pursued the realiza-tion of their schemes with the dauntless ability and the masterly strength with which they must be credited even by the critics who have most sharply censured them for their misuse of the powers intrusted to them by the people. They have achieved their purposes in spite of the laws of Nature and of men. They have gone with equal ease through Congress and the deserts of Arizona. There was a mo-ment last spring when it seemed as if the King of Terrors in the money mar-ket had marked Huntington and his partners for its own, but they outrode even that pursuer, and have survived to drive their last spike in peace.

The following table will give the public a clearer idea than any amount of comment of the work Haritimes.

of comment of the work Huntington and his partners have done and the power they have gathered into their It gives the mileage and the capitalization, including water, of the various roads they have bought and

built, including the	Centra	al I	Pacific:	1
	Mile	s.	Bonds and Stock.	1
Southern Pacific Southern Pacific of New	955	8 8	84,039,000	
MexicoSouthern Pacific of Ar-	167		11,069,000	1
izona	384		29,599,000	l
San Antonio	937	(4	49,217,000	ı
Texas & New Orleans Morgans, Louisiana and	206		9,279,000	
Texas	266		11,494,000	l
Louisville, New Orleans	400		20 200 000	ı
Chespeake, Ohio, and	460		20,700,000	l
Southern	398		19,541,000	
Big Sandy	139		7,009,000	
Kentucky Central			12,184.00	L
Cheaspeake & Ohio	520		65,229,000	Г
Central Pacific	1,215		40,957,000	
Total	.5.900	84	120 0060	1

With all its extensions and connections, including that by which the Huntington syndicate reaches Chicago, this system covers not less than 8,000 miles of transportation. It strings to-gether San Fransico, El Paso, San Antonio, Houston, Galveston, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Memphis, Vicksburg, Louisville, Cincinnati, Richmond, Chicago, The seventeen iron steamers which the syndicate acquired when it bought Morgan's Louisville & Texas line, extend its line of carriage to New York, Havanna and the ports of Mex-ico. The land-grants, belonging to the ico. The land-grants, belonging to the different roads contain uncounted millions of acres, which now pass under the control of three or four persons. This little handful of men dominates the highways of ten States and Territories. Their power of taxation is governmental, and their revenues are imperial. All these different corpora-tions will be welded into one. The men Huntington, Stanford, and Crocker will die, but the corporation will live. The courry must rule it, or it will rule the country.—Chicago Tribune.

To the question, "What suggestions have you for the good of the Order?" daughters of farmers will be irresistibly attracted; then when they have able to make it more useful, more attractive, and a greater power for good. From the Husbandman Elmira, N. Y.

Literary Notes from the Century Co.

The edition of the November Century will be the largest ever printed of that magazine. Besides the first chap-ters of Mr. Howell's new novel, The ters of Mr. Howell's new novel, The Rise of Silas Lapham," the story of an American business man, its fiction will include "A Tale of Negative Gravity," by Frank R. Stockton; "Free Joe and the Rest of the World," an illustrated story by Joel Chandler Harris; and "The Lost Mine," by Thomas A Janvier, with a full page picture by Mary Hallock Foote. Mr. George Ticknor Curtis contributes to the No-Ticknor Curtis contributes to the November *Century* a paper on "How Shall we Elect our Presidents?"

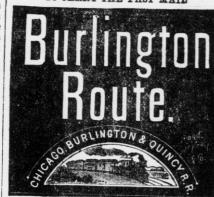
When the tide is at the full, it turns. Our educational methods have been growing in system and severity, if not in protection for many years: and the demands upon the pupil have constantly increased, until the necessities for grading have become imperative, and the pecularities of the individual are almost entirely ignored. It would seem impossible to carry this further, and any change now must be in some other direction. As this crisis, one of the brightest and most fearless of American writers comes forward with a strong argument against the whole system, a protest against the grading and cramming that takes so much of the vitality out of the education we are giving to the rising genera-tion. Edward Everett Hale, in the November number of the North American Review makes a plea for "Half-Time in Schools," which every parent and every school board ought to consider seriously.

[O. H. Kelley, founder of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and now Mayor of Carrabelle, Florida.]

Mr. Editor:-I have thoroughly test ed in this climate both for house painting (inside and out,) and on sail craft during the last five years, and it certainly is all that is claimed for it. The salt air from the gulf has no effect on it whatever. It (the Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint, manufactured at the Patrons Paint Works, 76 Fulton Street, New York) is much better than any paint I have ever used, and it is the only thing that I ever gave a testimonial to.

Yours Fraternally, O. H. Kelly. [See advertisement.—Ed.]

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'S



GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS. Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to

DENVER, via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, con ecting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison maha and Denver with through trains for SAN FRANCISCO,

And all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to KANSAS CITY,
And all points in the South-West.

TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEXERS
Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Great Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the Yosemite, the

CITY OF MEXICO, and all points in the Mexican Republic.

HOME-SEEKERS

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.

It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel.

Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Railroad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

TO THE GRANGERS OF OTSEGO AND VICINITY.

We, the undersigned, the committee appointed by Otsego Grange, No 364, to whom was referred the matter of arranging and personal transfer of the proposition of was referred the matter of arranging and perfecting plans to carry out the proposition of Messrs. Norton and Lester to establish a store in the village of Otsego, upon a basis similar to that of the Grange store in Allegan; would say that we have made the necessary arrangements with said firm and they are now selling goods at actual cost, adding to each purchaser's bill 6 per cent as profit. They, the said firm furnishing their own capital, and paying their own expenses. Therefore, we would respectfully suggest and urge all Grangers to give them, the said Norton & Lester their hearty support, as without, such support they cannot sell goods at the profit port, as without, such it goods at the profit H E PHELPS, M. ELDRED, ARTHUR T. STARK, support they cannot sell

TO THE PURCHASING PUBLIC. We have now commenced selling goods on the Grange plan, and sell goods at cost, add-ing six per cent to purchaser's bill, and sell Ing six per cent to purchaser's bill, and sell for cash only. However, for a short time we will sell goods to any person or persons, whether a member of any Grange or not, at the same rate, but only for a limited time after which persons will be obliged to either join the Grange or purchase trading tickets of us.

Very respectfully,

NORTON & LESTER.

HOUSE DECORATOR

AND DEALER IN

Fine Wall Paper, Window Shades, Room Mouldings.

Artists' Materials.

Paints, Oils, Class, Etc.,

37 Ionia Street, South of Monroe. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special designs furnished and Estimates given for interior decoration, and all kinds of stained and ornamental Glass work.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMASOO. TIME-TABLE -MAY 18, 1884. WESTWARD.

Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves,	A. M	P. M
Kalamazoo Express arrives,	7 2	9 4
Evening Express,	1.00	0
Pacific Express,	2 9	7
Mail	11 3	2
Day Express,	12.00	1 4
EASTWARD.	A. M	IP. M
EASTWARD.		
Night Express.	8 17	P. M
Night Express,	8 17	
Night Express,Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives,	8 17 6 48	10.0
Night Express, Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives, Mail	8 17 6 48	10 0
Night Express, Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives, Mail Day Express,	8 17 6 48	10 00
Night Express,Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives,	8 17 6 48	10 0 19 0 1 4 8 1

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily, Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:16 p. m., and No. 20 (west) at 8:10, bring passengers from east at 12:45, p. m.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit, J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent, Chicago, O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. Standard time-90th meridian.

	NY&C Express,	NY&B	Way Pr
Le, Grand Rapids	7 35 AM	4 00 PM	5 00 A1
Ar. Allegan	8 50 "	516 "	7 30
Ar. Kalamazoo	9 50 "	6 20 "	12 50 PM
Ar, Schoolcraft	10 19 "	6.52 "	1 55 "
Ar. Three Rivers	10 45 "	7 22 "	3 42 "
Ar, White Pigeon	11 10 "	7 50 "	4 50 4
Ar. Toledo	5 05 P M	1 25 AM	
Ar, Cleveland	1 9 40 "	6 35 "	0 20 22
Ar. Buffalo	3 80 AM		
GOING	NORTH.		8 6 01
are to a result - ozar	NY&B Ex&M	NY & O Express.	Way Fr
Le. Buffalo	11 40 AM	11 55 AM	
Ar. Cleveland	6 80 PM		to attend
Ar. Toledo	11 05 "	10 20 "	8 20 PM
Ar. White Pigeon	5 15 AM	8 15 PM	8 15 AM
Ar, Three Rivers	6 03 "	3 42 "	10 45 "
Ar. Schoolcraft	6 82 "		11 50 "
Ar, Kalamazoo	7 15 4		1 30 PM
Ar. Allegan	8 17 4	5 43 "	3 55
		0 10	0 00

9 35 " 700 " 650 All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line, M. E. WATTLES,

Tadies' Bepartment

A WOMAN'S WISH.

Would I were lying in a field of clover, Of clover cool and salt and soft and sweet with dusky clouds in deep skies hanging over And scented silence my head and feet.

Just for one hour to slip the leash of Worry In eager haste, from Thought's impatient And watch it coursing in its heedless hurry,

Disdaining Wisdom's call or Duty's beck! Ah! 'twere sweet. where clover clumps ar

meeting And daisies hiding, so to hide and rest; No sound ex ept my own heart's beating, Rocking itself to seep within my breast

Just lie there, filled with deeper breathing That comes of listening to a wild bird song Our souls acquire at times this full unsheath All sa ords will rust in scabbard kept too long.

And I am tired—so tired of rigid duty, So tired of all my tired hands find to do! I yearn, I faint for some of life's free duty, loose beads with no straight running through.

Ay laugh if laugh you will, at my crude But women sometimes die of such a greed-Die for the small joys held beyond their

And the assurance they have all they need

Farmers' Wives.

"Poor, weary, farmer's wives!"] wonder how many of them appreciate the consoling sympathy they receive at the hands of various writers.

One might judge from what he read that, taken as a class, farmer's wives are the most miserable creatures in ex istence, the merest drudges, and slaved to death. The farmers themselves. according to the scribes, being selfish tyrants, with never a thought beyond acres and stock, and bired men.

There is no doubt but there are some whose circumstances are similar to those represented; but they are only the exceptional ones. As a class, farmers' wives are as happy in their vocation, as are the wives of m rchants or professional men. They delight in the work of a farm house, taking care of the rich creamy milk, working up the golden butter, making the delicious cheese that fairly melts in one,s mouth, canning the fruits that are grown upon the farm, taking care of the poultry, and perchance feeding the calves and pigs when necessary, and doing a thousand and one other things about the house and garden.

Hard work ! of course it's hard work : but she knows that there is no excellence without labor. And she knows also, that there is no better place in the wide, wide world for the human pets that gather about her many times a day, for loving words of appreciation, than a well ordered farm. There is no place more restful and comforting to a tired mortal, than the home of a thriving farmer's wife.

To be sure you will often find the floors covered with home made carthat; and the furniture may be worse comfort about the room that is not to be found elsewhere.

As for farmers' wives being obliged to always stay at home that is more or less a farce. Very many of them have a horse and carriage at their disposal, chine. Feminine ingenuity set it up in their hearts pure and holy desires and can go when they please. And at on castors, likewise filled it with the stimulating them to noble lives, while least one day in the week, their sunny, best wood soils well mixed with leaf-upon them ever shine, the sweet, cheerful faces may be found in the village streets, shopping being the ostensible business, but usually a pleasant call is made upon a friend and the shade at the back door they setpleasant chats are had with many ac- tled themselves with not a single case quaintances. Then there are the neighborly visits, which reach a long way around. They are all the more enjoyable because familiarity has not tub took in now a finely cut vine and been possible and therefore has not bred contempt.

The scribes also carry the idea that the farmer's wife is always dressed in a dowdy style visible to all beholders, a bright dressing of paint and a place and is a disgrace to the nation, and Mrs. Grundy in particular.

This, too, is a false notion, for a stranger visiting an agricultural fair seventeen plants in this, our window will be quite unable to distinguish the farmers' wives from the wives of the city lawyer or doctor, and as for "old and careworn faces," they do not all belong to the wives of farmers. Ah, no! the spirit of happy contentment is found far more frequently upon the farm where boys and girls are fostered with a mother's gentle voice and a father's guiding hand, than where the care of the nurslings is left to hirelings, while the parents spend their leisure in discussing fashions and horse-racing; and each flirting with some one's better or worse half, all too often bringing their names before the public in shame and everlast-

ing disgrace. Farmers' wives may need the sympathy of friends sometimes, but not because they are the wives of agriculturists, for there are but few of them who would be willing to exchange places with their city sisters. The nation owes much of its prosperity to this noble band of women; the ship of State is manned by the sons of farmers blooms, while a large plant reaches one to a great extent and what there is of honest integrity in the hearts of our representatives, comes from the fountain head, which is the farm. And in that is our admiration when as nearly the not far-off future, our representatives will not only be the sons of farmers, but the daughters will help them in the halls of Congress as well as on

the farm.

Window Gardening

The time of "flower bed" glory is spent, the day of "taking up plants" is past, and the nipping nights have vanquished a lingering desire to cover each evening what remained of our out door plant pets. Out among them on the naked stubs of once brilliant geraniums, and bright hued coleus none of the wealth of foliage is left, but its brown and bedrabbled semblance flatters in the chill air; only a few sweet pansy faces peep up at you from their places underneath the taller plants. Dear, talking pansies! what would we do without you? More beautiful and expressive each yearwill you never cease to find new tints to bedeck yourselves with, and to beguile us with new thoughts, and fresh heart resolves? Are you not proud of your name sake, our human "Pansy" who links your name with noble words

"Pansies are for thoughts" you know, and always in selecting flowers for next year, let them stand first in your thoughts. Who has not seen their manifest charity? Strip the pansy corner day after day of their blossoms, and they only smile back the thicker if such an expression may be used.

But it is upon indoor gardening that we are bent at this season. All the heavy work of repotting and arranging for the winter is done, and the inmates of every truly home-like room find a clipping of summer kept over for their use. All the various modes of propagation, transplanting, and arranging plants are interesting, every woman has a way of her own in this, as in several other matters of greater or less importance. No general rule seems to prevail, but a good deal of "judgment" is served up if you ask for directions, just as it usually is in recipes for any culinary com pound, "a pinch of salt, butter accordto judgment, etc.," Who has not wrecked on this rock of judgment, many times?

Plants, however, take kindly to this quality, we discover, and thrive on it as if it were a necessary element in the soil. They evidently know when the judgment that cares for them is prompted by a love for their vigor and beauty, at any rate we all know they appreciate being "fussed over." It is an accepted fact that while one woman may give her houseplants the afternoon sun instead of the morning rays, ammonia baths, tobacco sprinkling hot water plunges, bone-dust, patent fertilizers, charcoal and the hundred and one things recommended to "make them grow," "keep them back." and "cover them up with a profusion of elegant bloo ns" all at the right and proper time, her neighbor will far outstrip her by a sympathetic attention to light, heat and air, and the before referred to "fussing."

In a room which I frequent, stands peting, and sometimes patched at for any task in plant work, has trans- muscle, is the controlling power ever formed into a marvel of beauty. She the lives of others. This is most beau for wear; but there is an air of easy did it did I say? No, she only prepared the way and eager plant life walked therein.

> mould and sand. Then as they rooted, pure light of maternal love. slips and small plants well started. were set out in this new garden. In of "wilt," and then, how they grew! With that avaricious desire that constantly adds one more kind," our washthen a broad fragrant leaved geranium until there was no more room.

When the frost came our timeworn habitant of the kitchen was treated to before the south sitting room window, where a large oil-cloth protects the carpet from all drippings. There are garden, included several varieties of geraniums, some of them beautiful bloomers, a mosquito fuchia droops over all, and the dainty smilax with maurandya and other vines twine among them. Such rapid growths I have never seen. With the bright green moss laid about their roots and all set off by the red of their garden wall, it is a pretty addition to any room, besides taking the place of crocks, which, when one unites limited space with unlimited love for flowers, are difficult to manage so as

to give light to all. It is with gratification that those who have cultivated the begonia for any time see them given a place more frequently among the pots of amateurs. way approaching its possible size and beauty, makes a joy forever in itself. The same may be said of the crab cactus. Each year (sometimes twice) a medium sized one bears from fifty to seventy-five exquisite and perfect

hundred and twenty-five and upward. Plants, like child-life, thrive most robustly and with that healthy vigor as may be, surrounded by such provisions as nature has embodied in her plans. As she does not send rains at regular intervals to her out-of-door MAY MAPLE. vegetation, neither need the satura-

morning?)

Or better yet, when the dry dead leaves aside our indecision of character, and are picked from the plants, roll them into little balls and tuck them underneath the soil; this serves the double purpose of mellowing the earth, and of making a fertilizer for it.

J. B.

Influence.

The immortal part of our being so and stirs so many listless hands to transcends the material, as to control the body in which it dwells, and the and subtle as the power of nature, which binds the atoms of earth together, and sends it whirling on through limitless space, receding from, and "Yet I doubt not through the ages one in returning to its great central power as the seasons change and the years

Heaven and earth may pass away. but the in fluence we exert for good or ill shall go on widening and increasing in endless duration reaching back from the eternal hills, the memo: y of kindness or unkindness we have shown to those around us.

The saddest thought that could come to our hearts would be the thought of having led one human soul astray, while the hope we may infuse into desponding hearts, and the and will loose none of their luster amid the purity of Heaven.

The elements of nature conspire for the happiness or destruction of man. coming in gentle breezes, and giving to the invalid fresh vigor and strength and to all, a promise of tright sum mer days, or with the swiftness of lightning, and the force of an avalanch rushing man to swift destruction, and desolating our fair earth.

Rain comes upon the earth making it soft with showers, and crowning the earth with goodness, or, descending in torrents, creates a deluge, destroying animal and vegetable life; thus, our influence is ever a power for good or harm, uplifting and ennobling society, or degrading those with whom we dwell.

"No man liveth unto himself." Influence of some kind we must exert, quiet and unobtrusive it may be, coming not with observation and powerbut none the less effectual. The strong man may overpower the weaker one. but his influence is not enhanced a piece of furniture that one, willing thereby; force of mind and not of of a faithful, devoted mother, with "line upon line, and precept upon pre-This is how it was. Up from cellar cept, here a little and there a little" depths two months ago was dragged guiding the young minds with a ily pushes forward until he stands the dingy form of an old washing ma- wise and skillful hand and instilling master of the quantity and quality

MRS. W. R. SEXTON.

Co-Operation.

Read before Northville Grange, by Mrs. Mary Brokaw.]

All classes of business men, long ago hands and allowed these men to fix their price on his produce; sat and said knowing that we were the majority; and all we needed was united action Not until the moneyed kings and ! heir try, did we begin to anchor to our strength.

nation is in our hands, if we will it. given privilege, yes, command, to be In agriculture we expect to reap, ac cording to the outlay; if we give but little attention to preparing our ground, and sow but a small amount strikes you, "Has that stone hammer of seed, the crop will necessarily be er any purpose in life, is his vision in accordance. In nature we see the any farther than to-day, or its horigreater mass drawing the smaller to | zon marked by the dollar that reward it. Small streams flow together to his sinew? With the quick transimake great rivers. As men acquire tion of mind invited by contrary ap influence it comes more and more pearances, the next question which rapidly. If we expect to gain an end plies itself is, what more has this we must work for it; the greater part natty merchant at the left? Then of what men call genius, is only a unbidden, the still small voice faces talent for work, connected with a about and demands, what more have strong will power. A great many of our I? What more have you? Aimmen who have spread light through less, purposeless, with no reason for the world, have had scarcely oil for living, with no compass to point al-The begonia rex, when grown in any the lamps by which they worked. ways to a magnetic pole which by its We must not expect that the seed we sow in the morning, to grow to maturity before evening.

Let us then, as farmers, stand united and assert our power; working time! for those principles that are for the great good of humanity; working, just as faithfully as if we stood in the rank of some great battle, and we

achieves the welfare of the world.

tion of in-door gardens be regulated by reasons. We are as a cless isolated, ing once blackened boots, replied, "figures on a dial." To such kinds as we need something to bring us out. the calla and a few others, of course We need to exchange our thoughts Persistent effort to do one's best, rp this does not apply, as standing water and ideas with others, our very life, as lift any calling. It may not bring is better in their pots. (Have you a Grange, depends on one united ef-plaudits from the masses, sneers it may ever tried the effect of plunging cala fort; the good we do may be com- call forth instead; if each effort take pots into boiling hot water every ratively small, but let us remember you out of the dead level of others of that we are either going tackwards your profession, but the best reward Leaf mould, one of Dame Nature's or forwards. Let us not fancy that of genuine worth is its possession. A own restoratives, may be made at your we could be something if we had a manly sentiment applies here that own doors by pruning down the blow- diff rent lot assigned us, the very ob- some rhymist has put into simple ing leaves with a little dirt, and as structions that we most depreciate verse: time permits, adding more to the pile. may be for our good. Let us then east take up our work cheerfully in the sphere to which God has allotted rs ever advancing the influence of our Order, having faith in its power to of purpose to guide it over the shoals better our lives, homes and sowal sur roundings. Who can calculate the sin, and you plan for eternity. In benefit of it socially? Let us be stimulated to reversed action. Let us rises triumphant on the strength of a think more and read more, and then will we be adding dignity to labor, remembering that our strength delives of others, by a force as strong pends not on our numbers, but upon our being true workers.

Purpose.

creasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns.' -Tennyson.

"Lived for a purpose!" What better epitaph shall muscled srm ever carve on marble slab for you than that? What though it never even be given to passers-by on raised stone and tion for growth. only finds a place in the reflecting thoughts of some life yours has touched when you stemmed together the stream of life's duties?

The story is told of a group of want of other sport, made tracks in them could dig the straightest paths. With much hilarity and many laughsent the snow flying in a cloud of white about their active bodies. The plead: and the paths rapidly lengthened. until I get there!"

After a little time they stopped work cess, now looked back and saw with wells of danger. dismay that their paths crooked one way and another.

But there was one boy who had not road had, in fact, escaped notice, who "See how good Paul's path is, his is best after all!" And then they demanded how he made his so straight while theirs had crooked and wour d far out of the way. "Why," said Paul", "I don't know, only I kept

The Paul that in his play aims for a from it until his task is accomplished will be the boy in the schoolroom who definitely fixes the amount of knowledge he will acquire, and stead-Nor is it amiss to predict that from such metal shown in the schoolroom will come forth the character of a sterling man, who, like his namesake of olden time will resolve, "this one thing will I do." Under the shadow of such a resolve the physical powers may falter, the work of the outward man may seem trifling and light beside the Herculean toils of stronger fellow learned the value of co-operation; men, but bright, because untouched while the farmer has sat with folded by the hot breath of lower aims, high unmoved by harassing trials, and spotless, unsullied by weak devia "I can't," while they made our laws; tions, shall always shine out the purpose of a noble man, the influence of whose purpose who shall judge?

It is not enough to purpose to live. monopolies were flooding our coun- that is instinct, nor to tarely clothe and feed the body, that is pu e he same pool. Our homes are shell ly selfish, brute creatures would de We feel to day that our future as a that. To human beings is the God-"even perfect," wanting nothing.

In the busy marts thronged by al classes of humanity, the though attraction, shall permeate with far felt power to the deep seated roots of character, and draw all toward it, how many breathe out their appointed

Purpose, ennobles the veriest drudge and elevates to respectability even drudgery. The greatest Thebaw statesman, when his enemies seeking to knew that the victory for mankind punish him for holding office too long depended on our bravery and strength. as they thought, made him city scav. When we do that, the least of us will anger said, "If the office does not be serving in that great army. which honor me, I will do honor to the office." A member of the British We need to co-operate for many Parliament upon being twitted of hav'But did I not black them well?"

"If a cobbler by trade it shall be my pride The best of a cobbler to be;
And if I'm a tinker, no tinker beside Shall mend an old kettle like me.

Mark out a life that has a neadlight of temptation and rocks of deceit and every extremity the tempted soul noble resolve, and rides on the crest of billows that swamp the ballssted seems to want. skiff floating at random on life's waters. If the soul is imbued with a high aim, no matter what the work, it will tend toward that! Apparant destruction, may come, but only ap- gence.-[Xenophon. parent. They are but coloring to a fabric whose material is woven over the same. The rains of spring, the dews of summer, the gorgeous offerings of autumn, and the wavering ure, truth.-[Cowper. mantle of winter hover above, and then settle down on the mother bosom. only to add chemical changes to na ture's one general system of prepara

Wells of Danger.

Among some letters laid away as The story is told of a group of school boys, who, one winter day for school boys, who, one winter day for mother's hand, trembling with a mother hand, trembling with a moth strength we may give to weak, erring the fresh snow. It was proposed that can never remove. The baby of the home, scarce fifteen months old—one day catching the pearly shells of the er's loss, linger a fragrance the years day catching the pearly shells of the orange bloom, the next lying with their buds in his closed hand! The letter ing remarks they plunged to their tells all this, and how a little sister, work. The deftly handled shovels when she thought no one was near, sent the snow flying in a cloud of stole away by the empty crib to pray. And her voice in a tremulous sweetness plead: "Dear God, please take good light snow parted before their vigor care of my little brother up in heaven The "And, dear God, if there After a little time they stopped work to see whose seemed most true to a fall in! Not all at once could the litstraight line. Those whose most bo's. the sister trust the baby brother to terous efforts had, in the minds of fore to shield from harm. It could their companions assured them suc- not understand that in earth alone are The child voiced fhe cry of every

human ear; "Dear God, the way of life is full of wells; don't let my dear ones fall in!" And the wells are so And the wells are so attracted much attention and whose many. About their low curbing flowers on the other. may creep; we step along fearlessly until we find we are falling now, with a touch of pardonable pride, heard his companions exclaim: hand to save. Wells of danger to the mental, moral and physical nature, lie in the way all our feet must tread. Over some of these we have no control: some are so manifest that we can shun them if we will; others must be searched for and filled up. If a well is near our homes whose water is impure, or whose basin is empty, or whose breath my eye on that pine stub yonder, and is miasmatic, we do not simply put a plank over, and leave it a trap for unwary feet, but we fill it up with stones pine stump and does not take his eye Some of the wells all of us find, might for each so abolished.

There is the well of ignorance—real, ositive ignorance. The very first positive ignorance. thing with which all of us have to do -our own lives-we know the least about. The laws of health so very simple, are little understood. laws of mind, of soul, so difficult to comprehend, the complex relation of the trinity in the human! thing done once, done again consciously, becomes the third time of its doing a habit, that fastens like a leech upon us, and takes will power to remove. What are the laws of meat and drink? These homely necessities of our race. Where do we begin to sow the seed of evil habits? How far are we responsible for our own well being and that of others? The well of ignorance leads to deeper wells of temptation and sin. Every time we violate a law we dig it deeper; every time we excuse ourselves on plea of ignorance, we put a plank over. The well of indifference captures

many. The heart is mighty in resources when once it is roused, but we let a dull apathy settle over us. A fire a pestilence, a flood, a famine, a political contest, may shake us up somewhat, but the next calamity finds us in need of us? We do not hear the restless tramp of thousands of homeless feet; men, women and children. The hospital and prison doors open beyond our sight; we have small care who goes out or in. The saloon tempts other people's children; its screen has the sanction of our silence. We talk of the moral questions that demand decision as if our own individual decisions were of no importance. Ah, the world is full of wells of indifference, all grassgrown over, but ever a pitfall and a

snare! The well of sefishness is very near all of us. We make a shelter of it and dwell in it. Our lives are bounded by its small dimensions. We do not know outside to see. In the beautiful story of the good Samaritan, all the people of the good Samaritan, all the people when the other side" how very small it is for we never come never saw over the curbing of the lit-tle world they lived in. The one man who comes down in history had filled up his well of selfishness and lived for other people. Dear sister woman, these are wells

that may be very close to our own doors. If we do not fill them up, they may prove real wells of danger to the young feet to come after us. hope of the future lies in the work of today. Perhaps it is safe to say in no other age were women to awake to responsibility; so eager to learn and so prompt If these wells of ignorance, indifference and selfishness are about us, they may not be of our digging. Curious facts are evolved these days about heredity, and our ancestors must also rise in remorse that they dared to live. But we can each do a brave and helpful thing; we can fill up the wells and stand on solid ground. "God helps those who help themselves." and it is said, and, "he will not do for us what we can do." The little girl's said, and, The little girl's prayer must be the cry of every mother's heart who sends a child out into the world. How much of it can we answer ourselves ?- Woman's Century,

SELECTIONS.

They who true joy would win Must share it; happiness is born twin

Look on meat, think it dirt, then eat a bit; And say withal, "earth to earth I commit."

Advice is like castor oil, easy enough to give, but dreadful unpleasant to

Vain-glory is a stimulus that pleasingly titillates our hearts, and finally tears it.

Medicine has cost the world more than bread and has killed more than it has cured. Laziness is a good deal like money

the more a man has of it the more he Sickness is often the moral cave, with its quiet, its darkness, and its

solitude to the soul. The gods give nothing really good and beautiful without labor and dili-

A man that can be flattered is not necessarily a fool, but you can always make one of him.

THE only amaranthine dower on earth is virtue; the only lasting treas-An idler is twice a thief, he not only

steals his own time, but hangs around and tries to steal yours. I never knew a man that lived upon hope, but that he spent his old age at

somebody's else expense. He who has nothing to do in this world but amuse himself has the hard-

est job on hand I know of. Be happy if you can, but do not despise those who are otherwise, for you

do not know their troubles. The greatest pleasure I know is to do a good action by stealth and have it found out by accident.—[Lamb.

When you strike oil stop boring; many a man has bored clean through and let the oil run out at the bottom.

We cannot understand what we have never experienced; we need pain were it only to teach us sympathy.

"He liveth long who liveth well!
All other life is short and vain; He liveth longest who can tell Of living most for heavenly gain.

There are two kinds of men I do not want to meet when I am in a hurry, men that I owe and men that want to owe me. Be not angry that you cannot make others as you wish them to be, since

you have not made yourself what you ought to be. This world and the next resemble the east and west; you cannot draw near to one without turning your back

Once I put my foot upon a spider,
And I thought—are these comely ways?
Is not God to both of us provider Of an interest in these days?- [Goethe.

A neat, clean, fresh aired, sweet and well arranged bouse exercises a moral as well as a physical influence over its inmutes.

Weddings often leave old familiar hearts and places as empty and haunted as funerals. They are the funerals of old associations. Grace teaches us, in the midst of life's

greatest comforts, to be willing to die, and in the midst of its greatest crosses to be willing to live. Fishermen, in order to handle eels

securely, cover them with dirt. In like manner does detraction strive to grasp excellence .- [Douglas Jerrold.

We were designed in the cradle, perhaps earlier, and it is finding out this design and shaping ourselves to it, that our years are spent wisely.-[Lowell.

God only is the creature's home, Though long and rough the road; Yet nothing else can satisfy The love that longs for God.- Faber.

Mental pleasures never cloy; unlike those of the body, they are increased by repetition, approved of by reflection, and strengthened by enjoyment. An irreligious man, a speculative or

practical atheist, is as a soverign who voluntarily takes off his crown and declares himself worthy to reign .- [Blak-What a world of gossip would be

prevented if it was only remembered that a person who tells you of the faults of others intends to tell others of your faults.

Honor is like that glassy bubble That finds philosophers such trouble Whose lesst part crack'd, the whole does fly,
And wits are crack'd to find out why—
[Samuel Butler.

Write it on your heart that every day is the best in the year. has learned anything rightly until he knows that every day is Doomsday .-Emerson.

"Think more of the harvest and less of the labor.' Should be the grand motto of all as they toil;

For God will bless those who act nobly and And flowers will spring from unpromising soil.

HE who waits for an opportunity to do much at once may breathe out his life in idle wishes, and regret in the last hour his useless intentions and barren zeal.

Grant me ever to esteem the wise man as the alone wealthy man; and as for gold, may I possess as much of it as a man of moderate desires may know how to use wisely.-[Socrates.

ONE never knows a man till he has refused him something, and studies the effect of the refusal; one never knows himself till he hath denied himself. The altar of sacrifice is the touchstones of character.

Kind words produce their own image in men's souls, and a beautiful image it is. They soothe and comfort the hearer, they shame him out of his unkind feelings. We have not yet begun to use them in such abundance as they ought to be used.—[Pascal.

r'was only a word, a cheerful word,. To the weary, heavy hearted; But hope and trust sprang up afresh,

And the gloomy clouds were parted O the might of words ! these little words ! What power to them is given;
They may sink the soul to the depths of woe
Or raise it up to heaven.

Pouths' Pepartment

"THE HOME THAT IS HAPPIEST."

O! burdens are lightened That many hands bear, And pleasures are brightened That many hearts share' And the home that is happiest, Brightest and best. Is where they all labor, And where they all rest.

Where no careworn father The brunt of work bears, And no gray-haired mother Is burdened with cares; Where no tired elder sister Is helper alone, But each one is busy

Till all work is done.

Then mother has leisure To laugh with her girls, She shares all her secrets, They smooth her soft curls, And deck her with blossoms, And fondly declare, There never was mother

So winsome and fair. And father is jolly;
His stories and fun
Are the life of the household, He has not a son Who does not think father Knows best and is best. And would not work double

That he might take rest. So, helping each other In happiness ever The years pass away; For pleasures are brightest That many hearts share, And burdens are lightest That many hands bear.

Dear Nieces and Nephews:-You have all heard of the house that Jack built, but did you ever hear of the laboratory that Jack built?

We will give you the story as found in a scie :tific journal. This is the laboratory that Jack

This is the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack

This is the sand used in making the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the soda, that melted with sand, compounded the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the salt, a molecule new, that furnished the soda that, melted with sand, compounded the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory

that Jack built. This is the chlorine, of yellowish hue, contained in the salt, a molecule new, that furnished the soda that melted with sand, compounded the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack

This is the sodium, light and free that united with chlorine, of yellow. The Spanish bull fight and whole establishment were revealed to happiness for one's self and one's dependent on a won-regulated me is to secure happiness for one's self and one's dependent on a part of the secure of cule new, that furnished the soda are the chief relics of barbarity in thronged the streets; pedestrians run-child or friend. the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the atom that weighs twenty three, consisting of sodium so light and free, that united with and the real European tournament of chlorine, of yellowish hue, to form a later date would hardly be a pleascommon salt, a molecule new, that ant spectacle. In those days amuse furnished the soda that melted with ments which did not endanger life or mand, compounded the glass that light- limb were considered tame and almost ed the window in the laboratory that unfit for men to indulge in. While

This is the science of chemistry, that teaches of roms weighing twenty- sigh, to think of all that has passed three, and of sodium metal so light away, we read a history of those and free, that united with chlorine of yellowish hue, to form common salt that we live in a more enlighta molecule new, that furnished the ened and law-abiding age. The festisoda that melted with sand, compounded the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack and men fought tigers and each other,

It was with pleasure we received Pretty By Night and Sweet Briar's letters. It had been so long since we heard from them was afraid they had abandoned the department. Hope and duties of life, rude and bar arous our new Contributer, E. W., who handled her subject with such vigor will favor us again.

AUNT PRUE.

A Cousinly Chat.

You may glance over the past for the benefit of the future, but you must take "no footsteps backward." It was something like that I have pation, season of the year etc., to guide been saying to the names I find in the youth's nook of the last few numbers of THE VISITOR.

Are they not a goodly showing? Aunt Prue have you not been pleased to see so many old faces? And the new ones too? What staunch friends Miss Breezie and E. W. would be under the principle that "opposites at-We are all very glad to have tract." heard their views, even if no one stands convinced otherwise than before, thereby. I was interested in Minnie Brown's good letter; have never met many young members of the Grange, and certainly none who take the same out and out fashion of telling of its good that she does. Please tell us more. Pretty has returned after her berrying, and our own Sweet Briar. I am sure it will meet the wish of all the cousins if a vote of thanks be tendered for that vivid description of the "Battle of Gettysburg." Yours is the best I've heard of it. Sweet Briar don't disappoint us in your promise of further letters about your visit. Perhaps we will firgive you for your long absence if you write often now.

In the last VISITOR besides that nost excellent letter from Aunt Prue. how grateful we are for all her kind words.) I enjoyed the article which some one selected for us, illustrative fthe accumulation of small savings. There is an anecdote which bears on somewhat similar point, and alhough it may be familiar to a portion f your readers, I will tell it. "Two merchants made a trade of a horse. The buyer, an ignorant, not very talented man, and by no means his fellated, when, instead of arranging a fixed price for the animal, they agreed o regulate the pay by the thirty two ails in the horse's shoes. He was to pay in millet, one grain for the first nail, two for the second, four for the third and sc on. Delighted with a bargain so good, as he thought, by which he became possessed of a valu able beast for a light sum; he rejoiced greatly among his friends for his stroke of good fortune. But when the pay day came he found the amount of millet necessary to make the price good would have impoverished him nad not his friends interceded in his behalf, and secured a stipulated price in money. The application to morals is striking. How little transgressions gather greater, maintain their own, and settle into fixed habits has been the theme of moralists since the institution of such, and will continue to be as long as geometrical progression thus holds good in the massing of sin upon sin.

GRACE.

A November Sunflower.

Dear Aunt Prue: - Our subscription to the GRANGE VISITOR expired some time since and, although, I was regretfully aware of the fact, I failed to renew it because I was waiting until I found time to write a nice letter for the Youth's Department. Since school closed, sickness, visitors and the labor which is a "blessing" have so filled my time that the letter is still unwritten. I send you another school essay, on the Recreations of the Past and Present, which, though deserving little, I trust may find some favor with my kind aunt and cousins.

Your affectionate niece,

SUNFLOWER. Oct. 18, '84.

RECREATION. The recreations of the past and present differ greatly, especially in one important particular. The spirit of not indulged now, except by the very lowest class of people, and even by them only in a limited degree, in this Europe. The O ympic games famed in fable and story while quite in harmony with the spirit of those times, would excite horror in the minds of the bravest pleasure seekers of to day, we read thrilling stories of Rom n honor and English chivalry with a times with a growing thankfulness vals of ancient times were usually celebrated by a display of wild beasts, while the people from king to peasant looked on, and cared nothing whether man or tiger died so both fought bravely. As the people obtained clearer and higher views of the aims sports found less favor. There has been, is, and probably always will be, a class who allow matter to triumph ver mind, but the difference between then and now is, that then they were a large majority, and are now but a small minority. What is chosen as recreation depends much on what may be the fashion, but this gives a wide range for age, disposition, occuour choice, For those of sedentary habits, a proper amount of muscular xercise, is not only pleasant, but necessary. The young men have base ball, bicycle and boating clubs, and horse back riding, hunting, and even valking, if amid pleasant surroundngs is a delight. The young ladies har; in boating, archery, lawn tenis, and croquet; and in horseback riding many can almost rival their grandmothers who had no other way f traveling. Judging from the paronage which it secures, and the whole columns devoted to it in our ocal papers roller skating is the musement "par excellence." It has een said ther is nothing new und r material fantastically carved in the he sun, but I have never heard that ay recor! of the fascinations of the

kating rink have been discovered

from the most ancient nation, the

'heathen Chinee," or the Egyptian

Pyramids. Nor have they exhumed

one single specimen from those prolific

uins of Pompeii or Herculaneum.

tres we have the lecture room and con ert hall where in struction is combind with amusement, as in truth, it is possible to do in many wars, but it is recessary to carefully sugar coat the ills, so that the average palate will ot discover that there is medicine ningled with its sweet meats, or they loose all their power to please. Who that has ever tried to introduce a game that taxed the wits has not found this true? "Music hath charm," that seems in a great measure to denote the degree of refinement to which a nation has attained, perhaps that because a proper appreciation of low tradesman's equal in figures, was its delights is so much increased by culture. Suakespeare says, whether ruly or not:

The man that hath no music in himself, And is not moved with concord of sweet sounds, is fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils;

The motions of his spirit are as dull as night Amid his affections dark as Erebus. Let no such man be trusted.

Professional and amateur theatricals ave been, and I believe always will e, attractive to the mass of the people. Lectures, and any entertainment that keeps us indoors, are usually reserved for the long, cold season of the year. Chrough the summer months country leasures are the rule. The "Sweet Country Cousins' are suddenly and ffectionately remembered by their ity friends, who are seized with a lesire to listen to the plaintire cry of the nighthawk, and the whip-poorwill. "Exertions" after pleasures are frequent, but to those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, a quiet family picnic with a few chosen friends in some shady grove near home, will usually prove more satisfactory. For myself, I think that a quiet afternoon at home with some light work or interesting book, is very pleasant, and as I listen to the drowsy hum of the bees, the low twitering of the birds, and the soft rustle of the leaves moved by light breezes, do not wonder at the poet saying:

"My God, I thank thee who hast made The earth so bright, So full of splendor and of joy. Beauty and light."

Visit to Chicago Continued.

Returning from the "Battle of Gettysburg, which we visited in the afternoon, we wended our way to the hotel to recruit for an evenings visit to Mr Barne's Japanese store. When we emerged out in the street once more. Lo! a wonderful transformation n d taken place. What with the gas jets and electric lights the whole world seemed in a perfect blaze of glory The letters on the signs glittered and cruelty, both to men and animals, is sparkled as if studded with precious gems of all colors; while the show windows showed wonders; we had only to look and the contents of the ning this way and that, each on his view, no less important, which need over the pavements, to the imminent make the crossings. After traversing several blocks we

arrived at the corner of State and

Jackson streets, where is situated an

elegant seven story brick, with glass

fronts facing both streets, and so beautifully illuminated that we seemed to be gazing into fairy land. This is the Japanese building, and after sufficiently admiring the exterior, we entered, and proceeded to examine the interior The counters, shelves, and cases. were arranged like those in any other store, but the contents were quite diferent, We first halted before a collection of table china. They greatly resembled our majolica ware, as they were bright in colors and fantastically shaped. The little cups would scarcely hold more than a table spoonfull and looked more like a doll's tea set, were even smaller than our most fashionable china; Next to these was a glass case containing children's toys, but their names and uses were so strange to me that I will not attempt to describe them. Scattered about among the goods were miniature men and women dressed in Japanese costumes, some in the forms of placques, others hanging to the wall by strings. The cases which I most admired contained dress patterns, silk handkerchiefs, bed and table spreads embroidered cushions etc., all of the finest material. The dress goods I should call silk paper; it was very beautiful, but entirlty different from anything we manufacture here. The spreads were richly embroidered silk and cost a little fortune.

A piece of furniture, next called our attention, which we were at a loss to define. The top seemed to be a book case, the middle a bureau, and the lower part had doors similar to a commode. The material is black and resembles iron; two urns about three feet high and sixteen inches circumference seemed to belong with it, they too were made of the same black heavy shape of their favorite dragons. Next was a collection of ornaments for tables and brackets and some beautiful table lamps which looked quite like our own American ones.

Of course there was the inevitable fan counter; they dote on fans. consequently much more space was devoted stantly in the line of duty.—Husband-For those who prefer more quiet pleas- to these highly esteemed articles. man, Elmira. N. Y.

There was certainly a great variety in size, shape and color. As we too doted on fans we selected one to suit our fancy, unmindful of the dozen which we had at home.

In the second story we found a fine display of rugs of every description; the most costly being of mottled or pure white skins nicely lined with, plush, velvet, or quilted silk. Then there were picture frames, fire screens, beautifully carved brackets, their tools and war implements and things too innumerable to mention.

would pursue their arts in native costumes for the benefit of the visitors but that particular time must have been their "evening out" as we were

As we were about to make our exitwe saw two young Japanese gentle men sitting on a sofa conversing with friends in very good English. One of them sported a diamond stud while they both wore rings on their small shapely hands. They are rather below the medium height of a man and are much better looking than their distant cousins the "Haythen Chinasers"

With the sound of their pleasant voices in our ears we departed, and

SWEET BRIAR.

The Necessity of Sanitary Reform.

From an article on "The Principles

and Practice of House-Drainage," by George E. Waring, Jr., in the November Century, we quote the following: tention that perfection demands; whether, indeed, the world has not got on so well in spite of grave sanitary defects that it is futile to hope for an and good feeling, which ought to cre-Improvement corresponding with the cost in money and time. The most simple and the efficient answer to this is that the world has not got on well; at all, and is not getting on well; that among large classes of the population one half of all the children born die before they attain the age of five years: before they attain the age of five years: that those who come to maturity rarely escape the suffering, loss of time, and incidental expense of unnecessary sickness; that the average age of all man-kind at death is not one-half of what it would be were we living under per-fect sanitary conditions; that one of the chief items of cost in carrying on the world, to say nothing of the cost of burying those who die, is that of supporting and attending the sick and helpless; that another great item is the cost of raising children to or toward the useful age, and then having them die before they begin to make a return Well, when the wasting arrow came, on the investment; that the great object ish hue, to form common salt, a molecular the dueling of the German students our admiring eyes. And what a crowd the dueling of the German students through the streets: pedestrians runof a well-regulated life is to secure own business interest, while the street cars, 'bus' and carriages went rattling suggested to the minds of all who have had to do with the sanitary regulation of houses by the frequency with which risk of those who were attempting to their services are called into requisi- his age tion only when the offices of the undertaker have been performed. No cost and no care would be too great to prevent the constantly recurring do-mestic calamities which have had their origin, and which have found their Grange, No. 10, and has been one of its most development, in material conditions worthy and efficient members. He was a that a little original outlay and a con-stant and watchful care would have all who knew him.

> Our educational methods have been growing in system and severity, if not in perfection, for many years; and the years. demands upon the pupil have constantly increased, until the necessities for grading have become imperative and the peculiarities of the individual are almost entirely ignored. At this crisis, one of the brightest and most fearless of American writers comes forward with a strong argument against the whole system, a protest of herage. against the grading and cramming that take so much of the vitality out of the education we are giving to the rising generation. E tward Everett Hale, in the November number of the North American Review, makes a plea for "Half-Time in School," which every parent and every school board ought to consider seriously. The old question, "Where are we, and where drifting?" was never more forcibly suggested than by another article in the same number, that in which Prof. Gilliam discusses "The African Prob-lem." The facts that he gives as to the increase of the negroes in the United States, their peculiar situation and disposition, and the problem they will force upon us in the near future call for the gravest consideration. The other articles in this number are: "Woman as a Political Factor," by Judge Robert C. Pitman; 'Progress in Naval Armainent," by Hobart Pasha, who thinks the United States Government has been wise in not constructing a costly navy; "Friendship in Ancient Poetry" by Principal J. C. Sharp: "Herbert Spencer's Latest Critic," by Prof. E L. Youmans; "Over-Illustration," by Charles T. Congdon; and "Restriction of the Suffrage" by William L. Scruggs.
>
> The time to do good is when the opportunity occurs. There is no time when evil may be done with expects.

opportunity occurs. There is no time when evil may be done with expectawhen evil may be done with expectation of rew_rl such as attends the performance of every good deed. Does of evil may for a time seem to flourish, but the inexorable law of compensation brings punishment in the such as surely as time passes to ripen to as surely as time passes to ripen to solve the such as such a woma who makes it the rule of life to do good, wherever and whenever the opportunity is found, may be sure that greater measure of happiness will be found than in any course that admits evil, for that person will be con-

It was advertised that their artisans disappointed in seeing them.

passing through the almost deserted streets, back to our rooms well pleased with the way in which we had spent our evening.

Fair, that is to open at New Orleans in December, to preside over the department of woman's work, and she partment of woman's work, and she has accepted the trust. The choice of a lady of such international prominence and proved executive ability is that it is sometimes asked if it is, after all, worth while to encounter the additional expense and the constant attention that perfection. MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE has been enterprise, and pleasantly significant, because it makes an important factor in an undertaking mainly under southare now assured, and that the general enterprise will be equally a success, we are certain, if unremitting zeal and tireless energy have any virtue.

FIFTEEN of our 21 presidents were farmers or the sons of farmers.

THE REAPER DEATH.

REED - Died Ang. 30, at her home in Autworp, Van Buren County, of dropsy. SISTER DORLISCA REED, aged 36 years.

'Iwas well with her in health's glad hour, O! she could trust his wing of power, For she had known a Saviour's name. Yours Respectfully,

A. R LAPHAM Mattawan Mich

GILMAN -Died at his residence in Antwerp, Van Buren county, Sept. 18th, 1884, HON. JOSEPH GILMAN, in the 69th year of

Bro. GILMAN was an early pioneer of this county, having resided here more than 40 years. He was the first Overseer of the S.a.'e Grange. The first Master of Paw Paw

WILSON .- Died in Paw Paw township, Sept 8th, SISTER ELIZA WILSON, aged 60

She was also one of the early pioneers of this county. A highly esteemed lady, and had been a faithful member of No. 10, since its organization.

DOWNING.-Died in Almena, Sept. 9th, SISTER MARY E. DOWNING in the 54th year

She had been a resident of this county about 44 years, was a worthy member of No. 10, a highly respected and lovely woman.

Thus has death made serious inroads upon this Grange, and the church of which they were respected members.

The Grange adopted the usual resolutions of respect and ordered the Grange hall draped in mourning out of respect for its departed members.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

New York, Oct. 29 —Flour, receipts 15,000 barrels; quiet, weak. Wheat, receipts 354,000 bushels; opened %@%c lower; afterwards recover dand advanced a trifle; moderate trading; No. 1, white, 83%; No. 2 red Nov., 88% 28%; Dec. 83% 085%; Jan., 88% 088%; Feb., 9014090%. Corn, receipts 99 000 bu.; %@%c higher; mixed western spot 52\dots65; futures, 48\dots65; Oats, receipts, 57,100 bu.; without decided change; western, 32\dots88; Pork, firm, quiet; new mess, \$16.53\dots616.75. Lard, steadier; steam rendered, \$7.52.

Grocertes.

New York, Oct. 29.—Butter, steady; western,

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT.

THE BEST FARMERS

And all Warehousemen and Seed Dealers, Everywhere, Use the OLD RELIABLE

"CENTENNIAL" FANNING MILL

They will all tell you that it takes the Cockle and Oats out of Wheat, and is the only perfect Cleaner, Grader and Separator of all kinds of Grain and Seeds. The only Two-Shoe Mill and the BEST in the World. If you want some interesting information about Machines that pay for themselves the first year, and bottom prices, send your name on a postal card to us. WE MAKE THEM. Where did you see this advertisement?

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S. FREEMAN & SONS, Racine, Wis.

Re	gular rice.	Wi	th or.
American Farmer	1 00	2	85
American Grange Bulletin	1 50	LICE .	75
Babyland	CA.		
Breeders Gazette	3 00	9	50
Century (Scribner's)	4 00		10
Chautaugua I oung Foiks Jon -		1	
nal)	7.0	1	10
Detroit Free Press (with House-			
hold) w	1 20		50
Harper's Monthly Magazine	4 00	4	00
Harpers Weekly	4 00	4	00
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4	00
Harper's Young People	2 00	2	20
JUNIOA	0 00	1	75
North American Review	5 00	4	50
Unio Farmer	1 95		65
Our Little Men and Women	1 00		25
Our Little Ones	1. 50		75
Post, Detroit (weekly)	1 00		40
"Clentific American	3 90	. 2	95
St. Nicholas	9 00	3	15
(Dulle, Chicago, (weekly)	1 00		40
(he Pansy (Weekly)	1 00	B CH	05
Che Pansy (Weekly) Vicks Monthly	1 95	1	50
		3 (00
Weekly Graphic	2 50		
	00	2	90



Shorthorn Bull Calf

FOR SALE

This Calf took third premium at the Mich. S ate Fair of 1884, in a ring of 20. Pedigree and particulars sent on application. GEORGE JUDSON. SCHOOLCRAFT, Oct. 20, 1884.

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Offers the Furest Rock Salt for family and packers use, in any grade desired, lumps, crushed and ground at prices to suit trade. This Salt gives the highest satisfaction wherever used, at aviil do more, weight for weight, than any other Salt in the makert.

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

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

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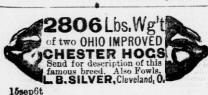
20 Hidden Name 10 cts.

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OVER ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF CHOICE PRAIRIE LAND Under good cultivation. Eight acres timber. In good location. For particulars call on or address O. F. COLEMAN, Real Estate Agent,

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PORTER, CASS CO., contains over 100 head of Pure-bred Poland China Swine; blood of of Pure-bred Poland China Swine; blood of the Butlers, Shellabarger, Corwins, Com-mander, Sambos, and U. S. 1195 slock, all recorded or eligible to registry in Ohio Poland China Record. Parties desiring stock can be supplied at reasonable rates. Call on or address, GIDEON HEBRON, Box 300, Isep lyr Constantine, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

TEACHERS WANTED-10PRINCIPALS
12 Assistants and a number for Walter 12 Assistants, and a number for Music, Art, and Specialties. Application form mailed for postage. SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU, Chicago, Ill. Mention this journal.

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mail prepaid; cloth, 50 cents; leather tucks, \$1.00. Postage stamps received
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Prof. Kedzie's Letter to the Ala bastine Company.

Lansing, April 19, 1884.

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Yours faithfully, R. C. Kedzie,

Professor of Chemistry.

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A CHEAP, INFERIOR MANUFACTURED WALL FINISH

can be made so as to impose on the public with less chance of detection when first used than most

ANY KIND OF ADULTERATION. Commom calcimine appears to be a very fair finish when first put on, but no one claims that it is durable. Manufactured only by

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

eign Languages.

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

RATES.
Tuition free. Club Boarding.

CALENDAR.

For the year 1884 the terms begin as follows: SPRING TERM February 18 SUMMER TERM. May 20
AUTUMN TERM. September 2 Examintion of candidates for advanced standing will be held February 18. Candidates for admission, to College on September 2 may

present themselves for examination either on May 20, or September 2. at 9 a. m. For Catalogue apply to R. G. BAIRD, Secretary.

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This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and increases the production of eggs It is also of great value to them when molthealthy, and increases the production of eggs It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO, GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBRIDGE ST., DETROIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO, and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (lose), price Bight Charte per lb., 30-lb. boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, TEM CHARTES POR 18.

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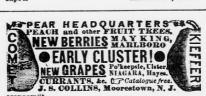


ery Butter as well as keep it in a nice cor dition until it

frigerator. The cream is taken from the top and is clear of sediment. The most complete arrangement for the Farmer and Dalryman in existence. Agents wanted. Send for circular and price list.

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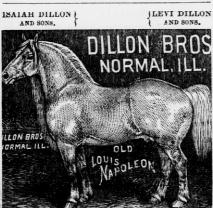
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(Formerly of firm of E. Dillon & Co.) NEW IMPORTATION Arrived in fine condition June 15, 1884. Have now a large collection of choice animals.

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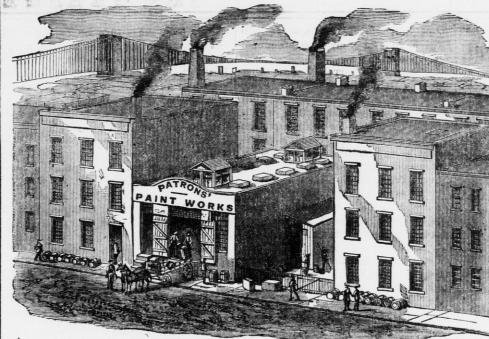
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Ornamental Trees and Evergreens! Prices to suit the times. Buy direct and save money. Price lists free. BUTTRICK & WATTERSON,

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ONLY PAINT KNOWN

TO SCIENCE that will successfully rosist the action of MOISTURE, SUN, SALTAIR &WATER. FUMES FROM COAL GAS, &c.,

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PAINT AT FACTORY PRICES.

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CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE

December 30th, 1883.										
TRAINS WESTWARD, CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.					TRAINS EASTWARD.—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME					
STATIONS,	No. 2. Mail, Ex. Sun.	No. 4. Day Express. Ex. Sun.	No. 6. Pacific Express Daily.	No. 8. B Creek Pass'g'r. Ex. Sun.	STATIONS.	No. 1. Ma il. Ex. Sun.	No. 3, Limited Express Daily.		No. 11. Valp'so Accom. Ex. Sun	
Port Huron _ Imlay City_ Lapeer Flint	6 35 AM 7 50 " 8 15 " 9 07 "	7 50 AM 9 12 " 9 55 "	8 (0 PM †9 05 " 9 30 " ,10 10 "	4 10 PM 5 19 " 5 43 " 6 25 "	Le, Chicago " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale " Valparaiso	10 66 "		8 30 PW 9 23 " 10 40 "	5 20 PM 6 20 " 7 45 PM	
Det., G. W. Biv. Det., D. G.H.&M. Pontiac " Holly " Durand "	6 50 " 7 55 " 8 50 " 9 40 "	8 25 AM 8 32 " 9 20 " 9 53 " 10 27 "	8 35 " 9 83 " 10 11 " 11 06 "	4 30 " 5 35 " 6 20 " 7 05 "	" Haskells " Stillwell " South Bend_ " Grangers " Cassopolis	12 07 PM 12 42 " 1 30 " 1 50 " 2 16 " 2 45 "	6 44 "	12 10 AM 12 51 " †1 16 "	No. 7.	
Lansing Charlotte Battle Creek Battle Creek	11 40 " 12 40 PM		10 45 " 11 50 " 12 22 AM 1 03 " 1 23 " 2 17 "	7 20 " 8 28 " 9 08 " 10 20 "	" Marcellus " Schoolcraft " Vicksburg Ar. Battle Creek Lv. Battle Creek " Charlotte	3 08 " 3 22 " 4 00 " 4 20 " 5 24 "	8 10 " 8 35 " 8 55 "	1 36 4	P. H. Pass'g'r' Ex Sun, 4 35 AM 5 32 " 6 69 "	
Vicksburg Schoolcraft Marcellus Cassopolis Grangers South Bend_	No. 12. Vaip'so	2 20 " 2 45 " 3 09 "	12 28 " 3 19 " 4 08 "		Ar. Durand	6 01 " 7 25 " 7 25 " 8 05 " 8 45 "	10 15 " 11 06 "	5 23 " 4 25 " 4 56 " 5 35 "	7 40 " 9 15 " 9 53 " 10 40 " 11 45 "	
Stillwell Haskells Valparaiso Redesdale C,RI&P Cros	Accom. Ex. Sun. 6 20 Am 7 05 " 7 40 "	5 25 " 6 48 "	5 52 " 7 15 "		Lv. Det., G.W.Div. "Flint " Lapeer " Imlay City	9 50 " 8 15 " 8 58 " 9 25 "		6 25 " 6 00 " 6 35 " †6 53 "	8 25 " 9 12 " 9 34 " 10 40 "	
	7 40 "	6 48 " 7 45 "	7 15 " 8 10 "			9 25 "		t6 53 "	9 34	

Westward, 10:05 A. M., except Sunday. Nos. 1, 7 and 8 will stop at Durand 20 minutes for

Chicago and Battle Creek.

Where no time is shown at the stations trains will

† Trains do not stop for passengers except on signal. All Chicago & Grand Trunk trains are run by Cen-

Way Freights leave Schoolcraft, Eastward 5:35 P. M.; tral Standard Time, which is one hour slower than

Nos. 3, and 6, daily. All other trains daily, excep

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

No. 1 will stop at Valparaiso 20 minutes for meals.

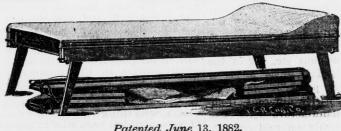
Nos. 3 and 6 have a Dining Car attached between Work, Toronto, Montreal and Boston.

Philman Palace cars are run through without change between Chicago and Port Huron, Detroit, East Saginaw Bay City, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Toronto, Montreal and Boston.

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Patented June 13, 1882.

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

the many cots that are in the market there is not one, cheap or expensive, on which a comfortable night's rest can be had. They are all narrow, short, without spring, and in fact no bed at all. While The Bedette folds into as small space, and is as light as anything can be made for durability. When set up it furnishes a bed long enough for the largest man, and is as comfortable to lie upon as the most expensive bed.

It is so constructed that the patent sides, regulated by the patent adjustable tension cords, form the most perfect spring bed. The canvas covering is not tacked to the frame, as on all cots, but is made adjustable, so that it can be taken off and put on again by any one in a few minutes, or easily tightened, should it become loose, at any time, from stretching.

It is a perfect spring bed, soft and easy, without springs or mattress. For warm weather it is a complete bed, without the addition of anything; for cold weather it is only necessary to add sufficient clothing.

The "BEDETTE" is a Household Necessity,

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

36 inches wide by 6½ feet long, \$3.50. 30 inches wide by 6½ feet long, \$3.00. 27 inches wide by 4½ feet long (cover nor adjustable) \$2.50.

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