

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

VOLUME 10, NO. 23.
WHOLE NO. 199.

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., DECEMBER 1, 1884.

(Printed by Kalamazoo Publishing Co.)
Publishers of the Daily and Weekly Telegraph.
Combined monthly circulation of the three papers, 72,600.

Entered at the Post Office at Kalamazoo as Second Class matter.

The Grange Visitor

(ENLARGED)
Published on the First and Fifteenth of every month,
AT 50 CENTS PER ANNUM
Eleven Copies for \$5.00.

J. T. COBB, Editor & Manager,

To whom all communications should be addressed, at Schoolcraft, Mich.

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order, or Draft.

This paper is not sent only as ordered and paid for in advance.

Single copy, six months, 25

Single copy, one year, 50

Seven copies, one year, 5 00

To ten trial subscribers for three months we will send the VISITOR for \$1.00

For new subscribers, canvassers are authorized to retain one-third of the regular subscription price to compensate for their work.

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Agricultural Department.

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

"O! give me the life of a farmer's wife,
In the fields and woods so bright,
Among the singing birds and the lowing herds
And the clover blossoms white.
The note of the morning's heavenward lark,
Is the music sweet to me,
As the dewy flowers in the early hours,
The gems I love to see.

"O! give me the breeze from the waving trees,
The murmur of summer leaves;
And the swallow's song as he skims along,
Or twittering beneath the eaves.
The plowman's shout as he's turning out
The team at set of sun,
Or his merry 'good night' by the fire's light
When his daily work is done.

"And give me the root and the luscious fruit,
My own hands rear for food;
And the bread light, and honey white,
And the milk so pure and good!
For sweet the bread of labor is,
When the heart is strong and true.
And the blessings will come to the hearth and home,
If our best we bravely do."

Dignity of the Farmer's Life.

There is a higher dignity than that of poetry or painting, that attaches to the farmer's profession—a dignity which should make him walk as erect and look the blue heavens as proudly in the face, as any man who treats the earth. No industry to which human hands were set since the first pair were made, is deserving of higher estimation than his; for of all the toilers of the earth he stands in the closest co-partnership with Divine Providence in its realm of nature. See now the conditions of this co-partnership, the capital which each invests in one summer's crop. Here, for example, is a cultivated farm of 100 acres of land. The Creator might have made that land bear stout crops of wheat and other corn, all of itself, without man's help; but He did not, and would not. He condescended to admit man to a partnership with him, in variegating the verdure of those acres, in covering them with waving grain and yellow harvests. He would not let Nature produce any crops for human sustenance without the co-working of human sinews. The wheel of seasons might turn on forever, scattering rain, dew, light and heat, and every germinating influence; but unless it was belted on to man's industry, it would not turn out a sheaf or a loaf of bread. But see what comes of the connection when a pair or two of hands and hoping hearts join their activities to revolutions of that wheel. Generously Nature divides with man the honor and joy of the crop! How she works with all the sublime and mute economies of the season in this partnership of toil! The very shape of the earth's orbit, and all its million-miled many stages around the sun, as the dew distillery of the evening's sky, are brought to bear upon the production of the fields. See how the light and heat are graduated to these acres of Indian corn. See the temperature that nurses it into the blade then into the stalk, then into the silken setting of the ear. See what purple curtains are hung around the horizon; what drying, jocund, fall winds blow; what a ruddy-faced hue glows upon the ripening ears, reddening them to Indian Summer tints as they peer from the white lace drapery that enfolded them! Look at that sight and never let a murmur of discontent stir your lips, when you talk of merchants, manufacturers, or joint-stock companies, or any occupation or profession whatever. Joint-stock companies indeed! What companies of that sort ever formed on earth can compare with the joint-stock company that carries on the smallest farm? What a firm of active partners we have here! What a diversity of capital is invested in the enterprise! What sympathy and co-working! Where falls one drop from the moistened brow of the farmer, there fall a thousand of germinating dew from heaven; and the combination touches the life of every plant and blade with a new vitality and vigor. — *Edw. Lunt.*

The object should not be to see how much stock you can possibly winter, but how much you can provide with abundance of food.

FLORIDA expects to raise 3,000,000 boxes of oranges this season.

"There is room enough at the top!"
The men are few who get sixty cents a pound for butter, ten cents a quart for milk, and twenty-five to fifty per cent above the average price for fruits, vegetables, and other produce. Yet such prices are obtained in every large market, but only for the top quality of the articles themselves. It is the pure milk in sealed cans; the well-made butter from good cows, well fed; the selected, clean vegetables of fine quality; the thoroughly cleaned wheat from selected seed; the large, fine fruit, well packed; the well-fatted beaves of superior quality—it is the choice article which commands the top prices, and always sells, no matter how much the market may be glutted. There is never an over-supply of the hedges; grade goods. Many farmers say, "It won't pay me to fuss for fancy things." Sufficient answer to this is the fact that the men who do this kind of "fussing" are the farmers who are getting rich.—*Our Country Home.*

Michigan Crop Report for November.

NO. 37.

For this report returns have been received from 736 correspondents representing 556 townships. Five hundred and five of these returns are from 357 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

The weight of the measured bushel of wheat of the crop of 1884 is 101 per cent of full weight, or sixty and 60-hundredths pounds. The area seeded to wheat this fall in the southern four tiers of counties is estimated at 94 per cent and in the northern counties 98 per cent of the area seeded in 1883, indicating a present acreage in the southern counties of 1,225,854 acres, and in the northern counties of 228,205 acres. The condition of wheat November 1 was 107, the comparison being with vitality and growth of average years.

Compared with 1883 there is an increase of about one-sixth in the area of clover seed harvested, and of 52 per cent in the yield per acre.

Both the acreage and the yield of potatoes are greater than in 1883. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are generally in "good, healthy, and thrifty condition." A few deaths among cattle from an unknown cause are reported, and 29 correspondents in 16 different counties in the southern four tiers, and 11 correspondents in seven counties in the northern part of the State, report the presence of "hog cholera, or some other swine disease."

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of October at 203 elevators and mills. Of these 178 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is thirty-seven per cent of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 1,052,957, of which 247,467 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 495,914 bushels in the second tier; 154,758 bushels in the third tier; and 45,232 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 29 elevators and mills, or 14 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in August, September, and October, is 3,633,816.

Your Grapery.

"An Old Subscriber" asks "What shall I do with my grapery?" Were it mine I would do as follows:—Before winter sets in, I would prune out carefully all of the dead vines, cutting close and clean to the green part of the vine; prune back to two or three eyes. Plow to the vines as close as possible, say three inches deep with a one horse plow. Cultivate next spring, and after the soil is sufficiently rotted, plow back and clean out the centre with a sharp narrow hoe. About the 20th of July or the first of August, plow lightly to the vines again. If this advice is followed and the work done in a thorough manner, your "Old Subscriber" will, in my opinion, feel pleased with the result.—*Michigan Farmer.*

An exchange wisely says that rocky forest land had better be kept in woods until the rest of the farm is in the highest possible state of cultivation. There are millions of acres of poor land partly cultivated that never ought to have been cleared off. Of that which is plowed half as much as it would produce if thoroughly tilled and wisely fertilized.

It is claimed that rats may be prevented from gnawing a harness by mixing with the oil applied, a little Cayenne pepper, say a teaspoonful to a quart. The rats get bite for bite, and clear out before doing any damage, and feeling miserably ill.

Aim High.

The common mistake among farmers is not working for big enough stakes. The land ought to be put in the best possible condition and then made to yield to its full capacity. It is not possible for the average farmer to make such yields as a gardener can make from a few acres, but he can try. Peter Henderson says he has sold \$600 worth of early cabbages from a single crop on one acre, that he followed that with a crop of lettuce which he sold for \$140 and the lettuce with celery which sold for \$600. Farmers cannot all live close enough to the city to do so well, nor could they do it with large tracts if they did. Not one gardener in a hundred ever does so well in a single year, yet it serves to show what skill, intelligence and a good season can do. Some farmers almost invariably raise good wheat, no matter what the season. Others again raise good corn almost without a failure. These are exceptions that show what can be done by tact, and dispel the fallacy of luck in the growth of crops. No man should be satisfied with anything less than the capacity of his land and no man should be content until that capacity has been worked up to the utmost limit. The claim sometimes set up farming is based upon the idea that all a man has to do to get a crop is to put the seed in the ground, without much regard as to the quality of the work. Nearly all the failures that occur may be traced to the same fatal mistake. To produce more and better grain than his neighbor should be the ambition of every farmer and to make more each year from each acre than he made the previous year is aiming none too high. There is latent in the soil much of the element necessary to the growth of crops but the best evidence of skill and wisdom in farming is in feeding crops, with some kind of fertilizing substance, stable manure, inverted sod or some chemical substitute, and using the soil as a means of holding the plant in place, and as a vehicle for the transmission of plant food. That the soil should be thoroughly pulverized so as to yield through every particle to the support of the plant, whether the element be already in the soil or fed in by the operator will not admit of a question and must be practiced by the ambitious farmer who aims high and expects to excel. It is a mistaken idea that farmers are owing to ill luck, bad seasons etc. We must set our mark high and then by thorough and intelligent preparation steer for it.

There are several reasons that might be given to show that sheep are the most profitable stock to be kept on our high priced lands, if judiciously handled. Mr. B. G. Buell, in an address delivered before the sheep-breeders of Michigan said: "They grow quickly and mature early; and with their fleeces pay dividends oftener than any other stock, and when individual losses do occur, they are less in value than in the case of a horse or cow. Yet the profit or loss will depend in the main on the class of sheep kept and the attention they receive. The sheep must be of the very best quality, of good size, and of such a build as to insure a hardy constitution, and be well covered in all parts with a fleece of reasonable density and good length of fiber, and as nearly even in quality as it is possible to secure. With such sheep, and with the reaction that is bound to take place in the wool market in a short time, the flockmaster and every one who owns a few sheep will be insured of a living profit even in our high-priced lands."

The advantages arising from keeping sheep on wheat growing farms are thus summed up by Mr. Buell in the same address.

1. They are less subject to contagious diseases, for the reason that the flock can be more easily kept insulated.
2. They grow quickly and mature early, and with their fleeces pay dividends oftener than any other live stock.
3. When summer fallowing is practiced they act as gleaners in clearing fence corners of briars and weeds, and in keeping down annual grasses that spring up on plowed lands.
4. During winter they are still doing their work of converting the surplus straw into fertilizers.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

The United States crop report for October says that corn shows a higher average than at any time for five years, but not so high as the remarkable corn years of 1875 to 1879. It indicates twenty-six bushels per acre on 70,000,000 acres. Wheat will exceed last year by about 100,000 bushels. Threshing is slow and late. Oats will make a crop of about 570,000,000 bushels, which is a little above the average.

A Washington dispatch states that the Agricultural Department estimates the wheat crop for this year at 485,000,000 bushels.

The people of the United States consume annually over two billion pounds of sugar, or forty pounds to each of the 57 million of inhabitants.

A Poultry House For Winter.

We are an advocate of chickens roosting out of doors during the summer months, but a good house for them is an absolute necessity in the winter, and those who are not provided with comfortable quarters for their poultry for this winter should begin to build at once.

A good chicken house is of more importance than some people realize. It does not follow, because our climate is less cold than in the East, that hens can roost on the fence or in the trees. During the rainy season they need need shelter from the storm, and they will not lay without it.

It will do very well to let them roost in the trees during the summer season, provided you keep a good dog to guard them, and they do not get strained or injured in flying down from high places. But it is not safe to allow the heavier breeds of chickens such as Brahmas, Cochins, and Plymouth Rocks, to roost more than four feet high, and two feet is much better than four.

Build the house tight about the lower part so that it will be secure against intruders of all kinds, but give plenty of ventilation at the top; have portable nests and roosts, so that they can be taken out and cleaned as often as necessary.—*American Grange Bulletin.*

It is a common practice of writers to compound adjectives when treating farm life. Thus they describe farmers as "hard fisted," "horny-handed," "dirt-crumpled," the whole range of epithets bearing a sense of contumely. It is no disgrace to a farmer that his hands are hard, that his face is sunburned, for these conditions result from the employment in which his muscles find ample play under all degrees of exposure, yet in the line of duty. But he need not have a shambling gait, shoulders stooping, arms swinging wildly as he walks, the unclean and unkempt appearance that too often recur to the mind as a truthful picture of the typical farmer. It happens too often that proper balance between mental and physical forces is disturbed, the preponderance going to the physical side. There is no reason why a farmer should have more hours of work than men in other vocations, taking the average of seasons, but there are days, even weeks, when farmers must exert all their force, almost to the exclusion of needed rest, because the requirement comes through conditions of nature. They must sow seed in its season or not at all, but the season is short and great stress necessarily comes through the exigencies of time. So they must gather the harvest when the sun shines and the grain is ripe, for if delayed the labor of the year is lost. But these are the crucial exigencies. In other seasons of the year farmers may have leisure even after executing well all their tasks and performance will be better when rest has proper observance, because flagging energies will be restored and fitness will appear. They need not be bores for there is nothing incompatible between thorough culture in manners, in social observance, in the mind, in all that constitutes high manhood, and the labor which a beneficent Providence has made a condition to existence.—*Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.*

It is a well established fact that a bushel of corn will make ten pounds of pork, while it will make but little over one-half the amount of beef. It is also an indisputable fact that one acre of clover will make two pounds of pork to one of beef when grazed without other feed. The great value of the grass in producing pork is not understood as well by farmers as it should be. Grass is as much nature's food for hogs as for cattle, and the former will utilize it into greater profits than the latter can possibly do. We urge it upon every swine breeder to give his hogs abundance of grass. It will promote a healthy constitution and develop bone and muscle with proper flesh. A hog that has been grown principally on grass has a sure foundation for the future.

BUTTER is a very difficult article to keep unless a very low, uniform temperature can be secured. Where butter is needed for long keeping, the best way is to make in small and somewhat oblong rolls; wrap closely in well brine-washed muslin cloths and immerse them in brine made from boiled water. These should be kept beneath the surface so that the air will not get to them. A small quantity can thus be had at any time.

J. S. WOODWARD of Lockport, N. Y., says that he has grown early lambs for market for years, but never succeeded in making any money from them until he began growing a supply of roots for feeding the ewes so as to make a free flow of milk. He prefers mangel wurtzel to either turnips or sugar beets in part, because the mangels will keep in good condition for feeding until late in winter.

Next year it is cheese or butter? Select your cow accordingly. A cow may be grand for cheese and poor for butter, or vice versa.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

	Regular Price.	With Visitor.
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We respectfully call the attention of our readers to the above clubbing list. It is to your advantage to subscribe in this way and we believe no paper can offer you better terms than we do.

THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

We hope the election following so closely our issue of November 1st, did not so engross the attention of our readers that little or no attention was given to our editorial reference to a "New Organization," The Citizens League of the State of Michigan, and to the laws of the State relating to the sale of liquor, etc., as found in chapter 71 of Howell's Compilation.

There was also another editorial in the same issue, referring to the general neglect of officers to enforce these laws. On this account and their continued violation by men engaged in selling liquor, there was shown a necessity for law-abiding citizens to undertake the enforcement of law to the end that the boys and young men who frequent saloons shall by a sort of compulsory protection be saved from the evil influences and results which belong to, and grow out of the business of selling alcoholic drink. From this no one need apprehend that the Citizens' League is an organization that proposes to make a raid per se on the business of selling liquor. By no means. The Citizens' League simply proposes that where liquor is sold the business shall be conducted within the limits of the laws of the State and not in disregard and open violation of such laws.

Now that a month has passed since the election and it has been definitely determined who is the President elect, and no amount of complaining or fault-finding on the part of defeated candidates or partisans can avail to change the result, we again call attention to the "Citizens' League."

We see in this new organization an opportunity to put in practical shape much of the temperance sentiment that pervades almost every neighborhood in the State. All readers of the Visitor know that it has all along given place to articles upon the temperance question, but it has at no time editorially given expression to any views touching political action on this subject. Nor do we now. But we do insist that while it is no more the duty of a radical temperance man to demand that the laws of the State be enforced than it is the duty of any other citizen, yet as temperance men are particularly earnest in their demands for more restrictive legislation, we expect them to give the claims of this new organization careful consideration.

We venture to assume that nine-tenths of those who read the law were surprised to find so much law available for the suppression of the traffic, and every citizen after reading the law ought to feel surprised that it is so poorly executed.

Having introduced this subject a month ago, we shall refer to it from time to time until our readers are more familiar with it.

Referring to the early history of the Citizens' League we find that a small combination of individual citizens some seven years ago in the city of Chicago began the work of compelling saloon keepers to comply with State and municipal law. The originators of the movement were F.F. Elmendorf and Andrew Paxton. Their special object as stated, was "For the enforcement of laws enacted to protect the young against the evils of liquor saloons." At a meeting of the Citizens' League of Chicago in Farwell Hall in October last, the Hon. C. C. Bonney said, "The success of the Citizens' League movement is one of the marvels of our time. It has kept more than 35,000 Chicago boys permanently out of the saloons of the city. It has saved from the waste of dram drinking, a vast sum estimated at more than two millions of dollars in Chicago alone."

In the seven years this volunteer work has existed, local leagues have been organized and from such have come the organization of State Leagues, Michigan being the last State organization so far as we know.

A National League has been organized, and a weekly paper devoted to this special work made its first appearance under date of Oct. 4th, 1884. It is published from Boston, is edited by L. Edwin Dudley, 38 School street.

As we expect to interest the people of Michigan more than elsewhere, we print the first three sections of Article I. of the constitution of "The Citizens' League of the State of Michigan" as adopted at Grand Rapids on the 21st of October.

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. This League shall be called "The Citizens' League of the State of Michigan."

Sec. 2. Its objects shall be the suppression of the sale of liquors to minors and drunkards, and the enforcement of the liquor laws.

Sec. 3. It shall strive to effect these objects by enforcing all existing laws and ordinances, prohibiting the selling or giving of intoxicating liquors to minors or drunkards, and prohibiting minors from playing games in places where liquors are sold; by adopting from time to time such other means as may be deemed necessary, or as may in experience be found advisable for the accomplishment of the general purposes of the organization, which is the saving of our youth from habits of dissipation and vice, and by organizing and fostering, especially in every county seat in Michigan, local leagues having the same object in view.

A solid public opinion pressing behind a delinquent officer will brace him up wonderfully, and there are few communities in Michigan where a few of its solid men can not make a sufficient public opinion to secure a rigid enforcement of law. But this thing will not take care of itself. There must be some definite action taken, and some person or persons must take the initiative, and ask law-abiding citizens to agree to stand by each other in a demand that the laws of the municipality and State be enforced by its officers. And this demand must come from some one authorized and instructed by this combination of citizens to aid in securing evidence against the violators of law, and in demanding its enforcement by those officially entrusted with its execution. It seems to be a prominent feature of American character to be clamoring for more law. In this many of our people may be compared to a greedy rich man who is far more solicitous to acquire more dollars, than he is to use for his own enjoyment what he has.

Under the head of correspondence, the prospective Patron Mr. J. P. Hackett, sets forth the obstacles there are in the way of good temperance people in times past, finally reaching this conclusion; "Here is where the need of the prohibition party comes in."

It seems to us that of the laws printed in THE VISITOR of Aug. 1, Mr. Hackett has confined his criticism mainly to the first of the several acts there printed, and overlooked the rest.

Now let us look at this matter in a sort of a business way, and not waste any time talking about principles or theories. Instead of arguing, organizing, and entering the arena of politics to fight for more law, would it not be wiser to organize to enforce the laws we have, and if in the line of experience we find them defective, we shall be able to show just how they should be amended.

Now if that is what our prospective Brother Hackett is driving at, we are with him right along. But if on the contrary, he is "the head of a temperance organization" that in this war of temperance is endeavoring to take the east ditch of the enemy first, we beg leave to say, we think that plan is taketh of the wrong end of the lever.

We are certainly in favor of electing officers who are more willing to enforce the laws we have, but this should not be all the object in view. While working to that end we think all good citizens should have their faith in, and love for this government of the people by combining together, where officers are derelict of duties and laws are persistently violated, and demanding the enforcement of law by its officers.

THIRTY-NINE counties and cities of Canada have adopted the Scott liquor prohibitory law.

LAWYERS' MORALS.

In the Century for November, one of our old hobbies has an endorse ment from its Editor, that is so well stated that we make an extract which is really the summing up a fair and impartial article upon a subject that receives far too little consideration from the press of the country.

The points are well taken, and we should have been glad if the Editor had gone a step further, for to us it seems that the "Popular opinion" with regard to "Lawyers' Morals" extends to and includes the court as well as the bar.

The lawyer is here arraigned and found guilty. But the court, which is a lawyer clothed with authority, instead of using such authority for the protection of the weak, for the most part sits in dignified silence and hears lawyers pervert or suppress the truth, a low postponement and delays on the most flimsy pretext, and the prime object for which courts were instituted, to be set aside on the merest technicality. Every one at all familiar with judicial proceedings knows that courts usually allow witnesses, no matter what their standing in community may be, to be badgered and treated discourteously by attorneys without interference. While this criticism may not fall under the heading used, we conclude that this judicial practice is the legitimate growth of the prevalent vicious practice had by the attorney before reaching the bench. There is sarcasm in the title of the article from which we quote.

"A lawyer ought to be a gentleman. His function as an attorney gives him no dispensation to disregard the ordinary rules of good manners, and the ordinary principles of decency and honor. He has no right to slander his neighbor, even if his neighbor be the defendant in a cause in which he appears for the plaintiff. He has no right to bully or browbeat a witness in cross-examination, or artfully to entrap that witness into giving false testimony. Whatever the privilege of the court may be, the lawyer who is guilty of such practices in court is no gentleman out of court."

"A lawyer ought not to lie. He may defend a criminal whom he knows to be guilty, but he may not say to the jury that he believes this criminal to be innocent. He may not in any way intentionally convey to the jury the impression that he believes the man to be innocent. He may not, in his plea, pervert or distort the evidence so as to weaken the force or obscure the meaning of it. He is a sworn officer of the court, and his oath should bind him to the strictest veracity. It would be quite to expect him to assist his adversary, but his obligation to speak the truth outranks every obligation that he owes to his client. It is notorious that some lawyers who think it scandalous to sell a falsehood out of court in any business transaction, lie shamelessly in court in behalf of their clients, and seem to think it part of their professional duty. That bar of justice, before which by their professional obligations they are bound to most stringent truthfulness, is the very place where they seem to consider themselves absolved from the common law of veracity. So long as the legal mind is infected with this deadly heresy, we need not wonder that our courts of justice often become the instruments of an upright justice."

"A lawyer ought not to sell his services for the promotion of injustice and knavery. Swindlers of all types are aided by lawyers in their predations upon society. The mock broker who operates in Wall street, and strips green country speculators of their hard earned gains by the most nefarious ruse, always has an able lawyer as his accomplice. The gentleman by whose agency a nest of these rascals was lately broken up says: 'The great difficulty in stopping swindlers of this class is that the rascals make enough money to be able to employ the best of legal advice, and are, moreover, careful to do nothing which will render them liable to arrest.' This is the testimony of a lawyer, Mr. Ralph Oakley of New York. The best of legal advice can be had, then, in New York city for such purposes. It would be more difficult to believe this if its truth were not so often illustrated in the stupendous frauds and practices of great corporations, all of which are carefully engineered by eminent lawyers. Our modern 'buccaneers'—our brave railroad wreckers—are in constant consultation with distinguished lawyers. They undeniably have the best of legal advice in planning and executing their bold iniquities."

We are in receipt of "Problems of Nature," a paper new to us. This copy is the 18th number of volume I, and its appearance and scientific content's recommend themselves to our favorable opinion. The subjects dealt with are common practical science of nature, with which our people are generally too unfamiliar. It is the work of publications of this kind to bring science from the clouds to walk with men, and in every issue of their paper we recognize the steps of progress and welcome them to their place.

THE Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, seems to have the quality the name implies. This year they are making a specialty of a few make of meat chopper. The company assure us that they are turning out over 2,000 per week. This indicates that the goods are so claimed, not only new, but have real merit.

THE Citizens Law and Order League of Massachusetts have adopted the following simple expressive

MOTTO: We ask only Obedience to Law.

STATE GRANGE OF MICHIGAN—TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION.

The following is a list of Representatives as far as reported to this office, elected to attend the next session of the State Grange which will be called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the House of Representatives in the New Capitol building at Lansing, on Tuesday, December 9, 1884. We give names of representatives so far as reported to us up to the time of going to press.

- Allegan 3.—J. T. Robin, S. C. Foster, G. W. Lewis. Antrim—1. Benzie 1. Barry 2.—Lewis A. Nichols, John Briggs. Berrien 3.—Thos. J. West, Chas. F. Howe, Alvin M. Reley. Branch 2.—J. H. Russell, C. H. Chase. Calhoun 1.—W. Hutchinson. Cass 1. Clinton 3.—W. T. Tillotson, J. M. Dewitt, C. N. Plowman. Eaton 2.—A. L. Parker, J. G. Wilson. Genesee 1.—Jas. Glass. Grand Traverse 1.—C. C. Knowlton. Gratiot 1.—H. O. Lyon. Hillsdale 3.—W. F. Shepard, Worin Barret, Andrew L. Da's. Ingham 2.—A. S. West, Elisha Miller. Ionia 3.—E. R. Williams, H. H. English, W. W. Bemis. Jackson 1.—J. A. Courtright. Kalamazoo 2.—C. C. Duncan, Jas. M. Neasmith. Kent 4.—E. G. D. Holden, W. T. Remington, Norton Fitch, H. M. Sleeper. Leape 1.—Albert Bolton. Lenawee 1. Lenawee 2.—Thos. McComb, L. McRoberts. Livingston 1.—Andrew J. Wickman. Macomb 1.—Jno. McKay. Manistee 1.—H. A. Dansville. Mason 1.—Alex. M. Angus. Mecosta 1.—Cyrus F. Richardson. Monroe 1. Montcalm 1.—Frank H. Dyer. Muskegon 1.—H. C. Tuttle. Newaygo 1.—D. D. Hopcock. Oceana 1.—O. E. Huston. Oakland 3.—Geo. W. King, M. P. Newberry, A. E. Green. Ottawa 2.—E. W. Fellows, Ephraim Woodard. Oscoda 1.—L. H. Gibbins. St. Clair 1.—Moses Locke. St. Joseph 2.—Jno. H. Hutton, Daniel Pound, Henry Robinson. Saginaw 1. Sanilac 1.—R. F. Welwood. Shiawassee 1.—D. Murlin. Tuscola 1.—J. P. C. Hurlacher. Van Buren 3.—E. L. Warner, E. Howe, Richard Hale. Washtenaw 2.—Ralph Rice, George Sutton. Wayne 2.—Jas. H. Vreeland, G. A. Cady. Wexford 1.—Geo. Farnsworth.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM POMONA GRANGES.

- Calhoun, No. 3.—C. P. Chidester. St. Joseph, No. 4.—S. H. Angevine. Oakland, No. 5.—A. B. Richmond. Washtenaw, No. 7.—P. F. Murray. Wayne, No. 8.—Robt. Brighton. Hillsdale, No. 10. Newaygo, No. 11.—L. F. Trieber. Van Buren, No. 13. Ingham, No. 14.—Geo. W. Phelps. Kent, No. 15. Ionia, No. 16.—E. C. Howe. Lenawee, No. 18.—C. R. Lyon. Western, No. 19.—Jas. G. Van Skiver. Manistee, No. 21.—I. N. Carpenter. Branch, No. 22. Allegan, No. 23. Montcalm, No. 24.—D. G. Fuller. Clinton, No. 25. Kalamazoo, No. 27. Eaton, No. 28.—Chas. Chapple. Shiawassee, No. 31.—D. D. Culver.

MR PAUL PAQUIN a veterinary surgeon residing in Battle Creek has tendered his services to our readers through this medium. His proposition to conduct a veterinary department in THE VISITOR was accompanied with certificates both of character and professional standing. As his name indicates, he was foreign born, is a graduate of the Montreal Veterinary College, and is a member of the Michigan State Veterinary Association and correspondent of the U. S. Veterinary Journal, Chicago. We hope this new department may be of positive value to all Patrons of THE VISITOR. Any of our readers desiring information touching diseases of animals should address him directing to Battle Creek. As no charge is made, do not forget to enclose stamp for postage from him to the publisher.

THE Newark Machine Company Newark, Ohio, have removed their factory to the large Cull Car Works of Columbus, Ohio, which has been refitted with new machinery and tools for the construction of Victor Clover Hullers, Grain Drills, Hay Rake, Fanning Mills and Feed Cutters.

EVERETT HOUSE Corner of Main St. and Washington Avenue, Lansing, Mich., W. H. Packard, Prop. Terms \$1.00 per day. Five minutes walk from Grand Trunk Depot. Hordies run to this point from the central part of the city.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE—RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION—HOTEL RATES.

The twelfth session of the State Grange will be opened in usual form at ten A. M., on Tuesday the ninth day of December in the hall of the House of Representatives, Capitol building, Lansing. Arrangements have been made with the several railroads touching Lansing by which all Patrons that attend the State Grange, will be able to return over the same lines, at one cent per mile to be point from which they started. In order to secure the advantages of this one third rate for return passage a certificate signed by me must be procured during the session, for presentation to the Lansing ticket agent of the railroad over which the holder came. As at each session we answer a few thousand questions about this matter of transportation. We repeat.

First. Patrons will pay full fare to Lansing.

Second. To secure the benefit of the return discount, you must continue on the road on which you start, clear through to Lansing, provided that road touches Lansing. For instance, if a person starts at Kalamazoo, on the Central, comes to Albion, and then takes the Lake Shore to Lansing, he will get the reduced rate only back to Albion because the Central touches Lansing via Jackson.

A person starting from Allegan, going to Kalamazoo over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and then taking the Central will not get the reduced rate only back to Kalamazoo, because the Michigan Central comes to Lansing, via White Pigeon, and Jonesville.

Third. Return transportation will be secured at the reduced rates over roads that do not touch Lansing from connecting points with those that do.

Fourth. The return trip must be made over the same route that the party reached Lansing.

Fifth. Persons holding my certificate of attendance, must purchase and use their return tickets on or before Saturday, the 13th, inst.

Sixth. Persons who do not take or do not read THE GRANGE VISITOR, are expected to ask questions that have been answered twice or more times during the Session.

7. All such are expected to subscribe for THE VISITOR at the time of asking such questions the second time.

Hotel rates for the week of the session have been arranged for as follows: Lansing House and Hudson House, per day \$1.25; two persons occupying one room. Single, \$1.50.

The Chapman, Goodrich, Commercial Everett, and other hotels not mentioned at \$1.00 per day. No charge for fires. The Everett will run a free bus to and from the Capitol during the Session to accommodate all who patronize that house.

With all these favorable conditions we hope to see a large attendance of visiting brothers and sisters.

SECRETARIES OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

The accounts of those Granges whose reports are in for the quarter ending Sept. 30, have already been balanced and are ready for the beginning of a new year. This by no means includes all and we take this last opportunity of once more urging delinquent secretaries to respond at ONCE. Remember that the fiscal year ends December 1. Your honor in a measure depends upon the attention you give to business and your Grange has entrusted this matter into your hands, expecting that you (clear yourselves of this charge and make the State report as complete as possible.

The following Granges have sent in no reports for this year: Nos: 114, 115, 239, 265, 276, 283, 285, 310, 321, 580, 606, 625, 649. Those not having reported for March, June and September are: 2, 57, 59, 82, 157, 176, 200, 230, 239, 241, 255, 285, 285, 310, 321, 331, 380, 408, 461, 464, 480, 513, 530, 580, 596, 607, 625, 635, 638, 649.

Those delinquent for June and September are: 18, 21, 54, 59, 68, 83, 89, 90, 92, 106, 110, 130, 141, 151, 160, 172, 180, 194, 221, 230, 252, 262, 275, 281, 288, 287, 295, 301, 304, 339, 355, 358, 389, 390, 403, 417, 421, 431, 436, 443, 448, 461, 464, 466, 480, 509, 513, 517, 528, 664, 566, 568, 600, 606, 660.

Those delinquent for September 30, 1884, are: Nos. 7, 8, 10, 23, 26, 37, 38, 39, 40, 46, 60, 63, 67, 73, 76, 78, 96, 107, 125, 129, 137, 140, 152, 163, 169, 185, 186, 187, 190, 220, 223, 228, 229, 236, 237, 246, 247, 251, 256, 270, 271, 272, 274, 278, 279, 280, 283, 289, 292, 293, 298, 313, 320, 325, 336, 338, 340, 346, 351, 353, 360, 361, 376, 379, 395, 396, 437, 441, 458, 476, 495, 503, 511, 545, 607, 613, 624, 628, 631, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 645, 648, 651, 656, 661.

PORTLAND, ORE., Nov. 21.—Frisbie, who robbed the First national bank of Portland several months ago and was captured in New York and brought back was this afternoon cleared on technicalities.

Do courts or lawyers anywhere make any move to provide a remedy for this constantly recurring weakness in our judicial system? If they do it don't get into the papers. But then, to set aside and weaken the ever present value of technicalities to the profession would be an attack on their own bread and butter, and their education has taught them to attack other people's bread and butter, and get it, and the thing we have to complain of is, that they are so often unscrupulous about the means used to obtain it; and this technicality dodge is one of the most available.

TO THE EMBERS OF THE PATRON'S AID SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN:—Since the adoption of another plan at the last annual meeting of the society in December, 1883, the additions of members to the society have been discouragingly small, and without there is a sudden and unexpected accession before the next annual meeting Dec. 9, our annual report will not give promising outlook for the future of the society.

Some change must take place, and it is for you to say what it shall be. Under the circumstances, we hope as many of the members as possibly can will be present at the annual meeting. The time is propitious, for what better does not desire to visit the Capital of the State, look over the Capitol building, and better than all, attend a session of the Michigan State Grange. This alone should attract every Patron who can possibly leave home for a few days, and meet the small expense the trip involves.

J. T. COBI, Secretary, P. A. S.

"ALL work and no play"—well you know the rest, and it applies to men and women who have been diligent in business all through the long summer days, and busy weeks of autumn if they are satisfied to plod on and on, turning not to the right or left for recreation and enjoyment. No better scheme can be adopted to break the monotony of the labor of a year, than to attend a session of the State Grange.

Many of those who have proved this statement will prove it again in the same way; and we hope some of those who have never visited the State Capitol will indulge in this recreation this year. All those who can afford it (and most all can) should not best themselves by staying away.

LADIES please consider our offer of the "Woman's Century" and THE VISITOR in another column. Without hesitation we can recommend this magazine to you. For purity of reading, and crisp fresh entertainment, we have never seen its equal at the extremely low price, at which it is offered by us.

Resolutions.

[Preamble and Resolutions offered, and adopted by Van Buren County Pomona Grange, No. 13; at its annual meeting October 30th, 1884, and ordered sent to VISITOR for publication.]

WHEREAS, The laws of the State of Michigan, regulating the liquor traffic do not protect the parties who are the actual sufferers under the law, but misappropriates the money arising from the tax by giving it to corporations as an inducement for them to uphold and foster the said traffic. Therefore be it,

Resolved, That our Representatives in the State Legislature be instructed to so change the law regulating the liquor traffic, that the proceeds of the tax on the business shall be paid into the county treasury for the support of the poor of the county; and in case there is a surplus the remainder shall be used to maintain the criminal law.

W. W. BASS, J. C. GOULD, ISAAC MONROE, Committee.

Lansing, Nov. 26.—The State Board of Agriculture at their meeting at Lansing arranged for the following: Farmer's Institutes for January 1885. January 12 and 13 at Monroe—Representatives from the College—Dr. Kedzie, D. Grange, President Abbott, and L. G. Carpenter.

January 12 and 13 at Plymouth—Representatives from the College—Prof. Cook, Prof. Beal, Prof. McEwan, and F. S. Kedzie.

January 15 and 16 at Flushing—Representatives from the College—Prof. Carpenter, Prof. Johnson, Sec. Baird and Dr. Kedzie.

January 19 and 20 at Albion—Representatives from the College—Prof. Beal, Prof. Harrower, Prof. Carpenter, and Sec. Baird.

January 20 and 21 at Paw Paw—Representatives from the College—Prof. McEwan, President Abbott, Dr. Grange and Mrs. Merrell.

January 21 and 22 at Manchester—Representatives from the College—Prof. Johnson, Prof. Cook, Prof. Harrower, and F. S. Kedzie.

There is to be a public discussion of the aims, purposes, and modes of action of the Citizen's Law and Order League, which has lately been organized here on Wednesday evening next, Nov. 26, the programme of which will appear in the papers of next week. The league already numbers more than a hundred of our best citizens and many more have signified their intention of joining.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

THE Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will be held at the court house in Ann Arbor, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 1, 2, 3, in acceptance of an invitation from the Washtenaw Pomological Society. The headquarters of the society will be at the Cook House. Entertainment will be furnished all members of the society by friends.

OUR Prohibition friends should not forget that we now have positive prohibition as regards selling liquor to minors and drunkards and as to selling it on Sundays and holidays. If we cannot enforce the laws when we have the most reasonable half for prohibition, what hope is there for an enforcement of the law when we have total prohibition.—Evangelist.

AN American who went into business in Paris and advertised on the fences was fined \$50 by the courts "for annoying the vision of the public."

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY PAUL PAQUIN, V. S., BOX 2453, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Full answers to all enquiries will be given in this column without charge. Applicants for information should carefully state symptoms, give age, color, kind, sex and special conditions if any exist.

Enclose two-cent stamp for postage on answer sent to the Editor of this department to the publisher.

To the readers of the Grange Visitor: I feel greatly honored and proud to appear before you as editor of the Veterinary Department which Mr. J. E. Cobb has decided to establish in this paper—the official organization I think of many agricultural societies. Let me assure you before I say another word that I will endeavor to prove myself worthy of the confidence the able manager has placed in me.

Born and brought up on a farm, I have from my youth taken pleasure in studying the different branches of agriculture. Away on the beautiful hills of the Ottawa, among the majestic evergreens that adorn its hill sides, and in the shade of the ancient monster poplars that surrounded my home of yore, I was taught the first rudiments of natural history. Surrounded with magnificent scenery I watched the different phases of vegetable and animal life; studying with interest the philosophy of natural laws. I there received my first inspiration of the magnitude of God's creation; and it is there also, that quietly performing the duties of rural life, I felt its sweetness for nearly a score of years.

Therefore, dear readers, it was perfectly natural for me to seize with eagerness every little opportunity to help this cause of agriculture (as I have done), and it is perfectly natural for me now to be happy to open a column for Veterinary Science—which I may say is a branch of agriculture, in so worthy a publication as the GRANGE VISITOR.

To nearly all of you I am a stranger. I am as the politicians say, a dark horse. Well, good readers, time will make us better acquainted. All I have to say in regard to my professional standing is this: "I do not possess an inexhaustible store of knowledge, but with the little I know, I shall be pleased to serve you through this paper (or otherwise)." I shall answer in this department all reasonable questions upon veterinary subjects to the best of my ability." This is all that is done by veterinary editors of Live-stock Journals etc, and I pledge myself to do it also. But is this all that you have a right to expect dear readers? Isay no.

A conscientious and more or less educated man of the veterinary art can do more if his time is not all taken up by his professional duties, and this is what I intend to do.

The educated veterinarian is by his classical knowledge, the equal of most scientific men, and he is certainly the equal of the human physician. I do not say this to exalt myself in the estimation of the people, nor do I say it to magnify the profession to which I belong; but I say it because I know it to be so, and if my space was not limited for this article I would prove it now. Only this I will say, to support one of those assertions, that is, in regard to the comparison between human and veterinary medicine, it is this: "We veterinarians have to deal with patients that cannot speak; they cannot tell us or point to us where they feel their pains and indispositions and therefore to treat them intelligently we must necessarily be thoroughly acquainted with anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc. etc., and hence, the numerous and complicated symptoms of each and every disease, while the physician has the advantage of having his patients explain their ailments to him.

Now, to come to the point I was treating, I say, it is not only in prescribing for the ailments of the different order of animals that the veterinarian by his scientific knowledge, can be useful to his fellow-man, but it is besides in pointing to him, in instructing the public in the nature of the many diseases that are common to man and animal, and transmissible from animal to man, and those that are contagious from animal to animal, etc.; and it is also in that noble work in which every man and woman should take part. "The prevention of cruelty to the lower order of beings." All those points are within the scope of veterinary science, and therefore besides answering questions, I shall touch them each in turn.

Hoping that by the fulfillment of this plan, the readers of the "GRANGE VISITOR" will be benefited. I remain very respectfully yours, PAUL PAQUIN.

NANTUCKETERS have had a habit of being born at various distant points on the globe. Cause, father and mother on whale ships. Port made; child born possibly Valparaiso, Honolulu, Rio Janeiro or mid-ocean. The birth entry of some Nantucket children reads: "Born in latitude 30 north, 42 west from meridian of Greenwich, a son," etc.

THE supply of postal cards this year will cost the Government \$239,000, and it will require \$7,300 to pay for their distribution and the expenses of the agency.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

It is a good time to make beds for lettuce and parsnips sowing the seeds. Set onions for early use. If you have asparagus, be sure to fork in a good supply of rotted manure before the ground freezes.

T. N. T.

The ballot should be held sacred, and the leader who serves his country best serves his party most.—Ed.

That's the doctrine we have been preaching for a long time. An out and out partisan neither believes or practices it and more's the pity. The man may be a patriot who always votes the straight ticket, but if he is it is hard to reconcile his practice with his professions.—Ed.

You intimate that your friends have been finding fault with you and some of your correspondents. Perhaps they had better let us know their grievances through the paper, so that we who think you are all right in your manly defense of political honesty, may have a chance to act on the defensive, that is, if it is not too late. In the late election it has been conclusively proven that good citizens will be true to themselves and vote conscientiously.

Yours Respectfully,

G. L. S.

Constantine, Nov. 20.

It is nobody's business how the Prohibitionists voted except their own. They voted in the late election as they thought best, and they had a right to do it. This is a free country—in name. Every citizen votes as he chooses, except the colored brother in the South, and the Republicans want his enfranchisement secured. All right. Why do they abuse the prohibitionists for breaking away from old party bondage? To abuse and disenfranchise the negro is a Democratic crime; to abuse Prohibitionists is Republican stupidity.—Journal.

The Granges of Montcalm as reported to the last county Grange show that they are in good working order and most of them growing somewhat. Some ill feeling has been engendered during this campaign, which it is hoped will be healed by time and sober second thought. It is an unfortunate fact that notwithstanding the teaching and talk about farmers voting for farmers and being represented by those whose interests are identical they come a long way from doing it. Party with us seems stronger than material interests judging from what is now known of the present vote.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,
J. P. SHOEMAKER.

As I read a call for more jottings, I thought that as I had never read a jotting from North Branch Grange in the Visitor, perhaps a few words from a member of this Grange would be interesting to my fellow Patrons. We have managed to build a hall. Although it is not quite finished we have it so that we can hold our meetings in it, and look forward with pleasure to the time when we shall have it finished and thoroughly equipped for Grange purposes. We have had a beautiful fall in this part of Michigan. The farmers in this vicinity have their corn all taken care of, and are busy fall plowing, some have finished. Wheat is looking uncommonly well, the insect having done no damage as I have heard of this season.

JOHN D WILLSON.

Lapeer county.

I have thought of making the same suggestion that Sister Mayo has but concluded if each Grange should respond, THE VISITOR would have to be enlarged; however, I should like to see the experiment tried. The campaign is ended at last, the sun shines, and the world still moves, and so does our Grange. We are having very interesting meetings since the cyclone of politics is past. Last week we had a sort of a fair at our Grange, fruit, vegetables, and wheat bread premiums were given. To-night we will exhibit butter, corn bread, pumpkin pie and honey; after the premiums have been awarded the whole Grange are invited to partake, and a right merry time we shall have. We enjoyed the first fair so well, we thought a series of fairs would double the pleasure and help revive the Grange.

AUNT KATE.

Grattan, Nov., 20, 1884.

You said you were discouraged about the jottings. Don't give up yet, perhaps more will write from now on. It has been a very busy season. I want to ask you if you don't think it would be better to have the tax law changed so as to have all of the taxpayers go to the treasurer's office than to have him going half a dozen times after each little bit. It seems to me that each man knows when he has got money to pay his taxes, and that he ought to go to the treasurer and pay it. Now all of the larger taxpayers go and pay their taxes and the treasurer has to run after the little drabs. Would like to hear what others have to say about it. We failed to get our farmer governor nominated this time but remember two years is only a short time, let us work together and nominate him next time. Long

winter evenings are coming and let us try and make our editor happy, if jottings will do it.

READER.

Keeler is one of the oldest towns in the State; notwithstanding this Hartford, claims a squash weighing 90 lbs. and Bangor one that weighs 136 lbs. also a pumpkin weighing 100 lbs. Where are our reporters from these enterprising towns. Keeler has not excelled in these commodities to our knowledge; but we Republicans whipped into the line and helped to elect Burrows "just the same."

Cards are out for two weddings and one more soon to be; this to let ye editor know we, as a people, are not entirely without good works. Health is universal. Farmers have secured most of their crops. Some have plowed and even sowed down their land, as well as their hogs. The Grange still speaks through its live members with no uncertain sound; we predict the Grange will yet become a political organization, from necessity. What say you brothers and sisters.

Nov. 11.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:—Will you please send me some blank quarterly reports as I find we are out. I like to read THE VISITOR very much; I regret very much that one cannot have it weekly; some of the jottings are very interesting, and others are amusing, but that is all right, for if they were all alike we should soon tire from the monotony. Sister Howard asks if some of the Sisters will tell her how to make soft soap. Now I always have good success when I have good hard wood ashes to leach the lye from, and I use the ashes as long as the lye will turn an egg upon the end when put in the kettle; put the lye in a large kettle, and put in all the grease that the lye will stand and let it boil, and if the lye is strong enough you will have nice, thick soap. I usually put one teacup of pulverized resin into a tin pail kettle of soap until hot.

Yours Fraternally,
MRS. Z. HEATH COVERT.
Alton, Kent Co., Mich., Nov. 24 1884.

The manner in which THE VISITOR has handled political matters during the last two months is encouraging. Nothing is more plain than if some of the leaders of political parties are not checked in their determination to control the political affairs of the country, that it will not be long before the rights and interests of the people will be entirely ignored, and the offices will be held by the wealthy, and they only.

The means that are used to control conventions and carry elections, are contrary to the principles upon which the government was founded. The people must rise up in their might and demolish these infamous and dangerous practices which prevail to an alarming extent.

I suppose some of the radicals of the republican party do not favor the course of the VISITOR; but I believe a large majority of the readers of the VISITOR believe the Editor was right and will stand by him in his efforts to secure justice among the people.

FARMER.

The beautiful November days have been well improved by the farmers in Branch county, a larger per cent of the corn being husked and fodder stacked than usual at this time of year. Stock looks well to go into winter, and wheat fairly well, though not quite as large as usual. The season of thanksgiving draws near. Are we enumerating to ourselves the many things we have to be thankful for? Are we counting the mercies and blessings showered upon us by the Creator and rendering thanks in our hearts daily, exemplifying our thankfulness by doing kind acts and carrying a cheerful countenance to bless those we daily associate with? or do we growl and whine that prices are low and election gone wrong and the country going to destruction as fast as the wheels of time can carry it? Brother and sister Patrons, as a good old colored woman once said, "Count your mercies and be thankful."

SISTER ANN.

The world moves. The result of the election is known at last. The republican party go to the wall, a general rejoicing by the opposition. Some republicans with long faces are cursing St. John, claiming he "did it," others say they don't care. The proud Alger has been endorsed by the farmers and Grangers of this State, who are now endeavoring to digest the meal of crow they gulped down when they voted for party, not principle. Some of them must be awful sick, and we would recommend that they apply a plaster composed of farmer's rights, and representation to their disordered stomachs. Our splendid fall weather is over; cold winter and tax paying time the most trying period of the year is again upon us. Fall work nearly completed; wheat on the ground looks well, some complaint of fly. All crops the last harvest excellent, but prices remain low, money scarce and high. The State Grange

will meet soon; every Patron should attend who can afford it; progress and the good of the Order demand a revision of the manual, abridge it "boil it down," one half. Annual sessions of the National Grange should be abolished and use the money thus saved, use it in Grange missionary work.

November 24th, 1884.

If people generally throughout the country were honest in deal, would do unto others as they would like to have others do unto them, would be reasonable, consistent, temperate in all things would obey the laws of health, would be satisfied with a reasonable amount of property and wealth, would use such property and wealth as wisdom and good sense would advise and dictate, there would be ten times the amount of real happiness and pleasure among the people that there is at present.

The majority of people are pursuing a course in life one way or another which defeats to a great extent their own interests the happiness and comfort they and others might enjoy.

Some make slaves of themselves, until they drop into their graves, to become rich. Others cheat and rob people of their honest earnings in various ways to become millionaires; some, are slaves to fashion. Their first prayer in the morning and their last prayer at night is something fashionable to wear; and millions of self-made human slaves are poisoning their systems violating the laws of nature bringing upon themselves disease, suffering, misery and premature death, by the use of the greatest curse on earth, intoxicating liquors.

A. F.

Bro. Cobb:—The time was when a farm of 80 or 160 acres of land was said to be enhanced in value from one hundred to a many thousand dollars, more than otherwise it would have been, by having living water either as springs or non-over-flowing streams. These generally render more or less land unfit for some purposes, either by surrounding banks, mire, or superfluous water; and people are fast learning to recognize the value of wind power for watering their animals. Pure water must be recognized as an important factor in feeding stock. Let all who desire a perfect, yet inexpensive wind power accompany their address with ten cents in stamps to the Popular Science News Boston, Mass., for the November number, 1884; and read the article on page 159 entitled "The Universal Wind Mill."

Also, can the editor of THE VISITOR ascertain from reliable sources whether the mechanical principles involved in the article named is open to a patent in the U. S.? Cannot the State Grange furnish funds to ascertain? We think any man might easily erect one on the barn over the "bera floor" that would furnish ample power to run the fanning mill, grindstone, or feed cutter, etc.; and it certainly has the merit of being cheap, simple and durable if properly constructed.

E. W. A.

Madison, Mich.

In the VISITOR of Nov. 1., we were gratified to see expressed in the editorial columns, such clearly defined, sensible views of the perplexities of the liquor question, and are confident all temperance people must heartily second such sentiments, however farther their more radical opinions may incline them.

The fact that the Michigan liquor laws are explicit and severe in a greater degree than those of Chicago, where the Citizens League originated and has worked so effectively, is decidedly in favor of success wherever in our State a few business men put their shoulders to the wheel, and roll from their community the mockery of law. It is only success that succeeds, and "all speed to that time," say, thousand of Michigan's noblest and best men and women. Let me suggest, that each reader of the VISITOR can do remarkable temperance work by calling attention to the liquor laws as printed in the first Nov. number. Not alone on temperance principles, but as a law-abiding, and law loving citizen it becomes a duty to see that a knowledge of this almost universally disregarded chapter of the statutes be better known than it is now by the majority of the people of the State. In truth, one who from his present knowledge of the law appreciates its stringency on this subject, will be found to be an exception and not the rule.

EXECUTION.

North Michigan.

Another season of corn planting and corn raising has come and past and the business of husking and saving is now in order. It is no great art to husk corn and pitch it into the crib, but it is a good farmer who can save and secure his corn in good condition for the winter and for the following season. Securing seed for the next planting season is of prime importance and should not be unheeded and neglected at this time of the year. The last three years have taught the farmers of Michigan the absolute necessity of having perfect seed for planting, and the great loss incurred by not having good seed.

It is of more importance to know how to secure good seed, than it is to plant it. Two known methods have been tried and proved to be good. As soon as the corn is selected, place it near or over the fire for a few weeks, or until the kernel and cob is perfectly dry. Then it will endure the coldest weather and not be injured. The second plan is to bury the corn for seed in a bin of oats and let it remain until spring. The oats will absorb the moisture, and prevents any sudden and severe changes of weather.

Farmers, you will find these methods the cheapest way to buy seed corn in planting time.

During these long winter months, would it not be to the advantage of farmers to inform each other of the best plans for raising corn and annihilating crows. The crow is becoming a serious pest in our cornfields.

T. N. TRAVIS.

Summertown, Nov. 12, '84.

Early the next morning after election I found myself and wife on the road for Pittsford, where we arrived at ten o'clock, we were directed to the Christian Church where we met a goodly number of the members of Pittsford Grange. After a few moments spent in warming, for the day was quite cool, and a friendly shake and a short visit, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master. After an hour and a half session, the announcement was made that dinner was ready in the Grange Hall. We found the table of Pittsford Grange loaded down with good things prepared by the Sisters of Pittsford Grange. The feast being passed, and thanks returned to the Creator for his blessings, we soon found ourselves again seated in the church and the Grange in session. Music by Pittsford Grange. Sister Powell read the Welcome address to Pomona which was well received. Music, essays, and select reading, recitations, short speeches, and the discussing of the question, "What is the Financial Outlook in the Future for Farmer?" The question being very ably discussed, all seemed pleased with the day's work in the Grange. The Grange closed in due form. The next meeting of Hillsdale Pomona Grange will be held at Jonesville in the Hall of Fayette Grange for the election of officers. All are requested to be present. Let us elect a good set of officers that Pomona may do more efficient work in the future than in the past.

R. W. FREEMAN.

I am a little tired of the real workings of the Grange. Every Grange ought to discuss a question in meaning something like "Resolved, that the prime object of the Grange is home society." It would be in order at the present time, and every male member fined one dollar who don't speak on the subject. Then the word ought to be for entering the Order. "Machine" to be repeated ten times then the word "anti-monopoly" repeated about nineteen times; then the male members repeat "barrel campaign" three times; then each ought to infuse a little dynamite in their vest pockets and explode it at the proper time to illustrate the explosivity of the "Machine" etc.

Patrons will talk, talk, talk, about the different curses of this nation, and when election day comes they are so forgetful of these curses, as to vote their political ticket as straight as it was made. Now, I'll be pleased to find a member who will admit that he voted as he wrote in the VISITOR. "Deliver me from the Machine," and vote for Alger in the same breath. Bro. Luce was capable and prominent enough, but he didn't have as large a pocket-book as Begole, and so Alger was nominated as possessing all requirements.

You vote for Alger, and the excuse is half a vote for Begole. Now that is a political excuse, and won't be accepted with Patrons. All such will be but straddle the fence every four years, and they generally prove faithful to the party trust etc.

Perhaps W. B. J. is right; at least I am not sorely displeased with the general results of the election.

Now is the time for the Patrons harvest. Each ought to encourage his neighbor to join the society,

D. C. B.

There is a story of a Chinese traveler who, when asked what had struck him as most remarkable in the United States, replied, "the lack of honor." It would be well if the natural resentment of Americans at such an imputation could be fortified by facts and statistics.

The repudiation of public debts by communities large and small; the recent unprecedented number of breaches of trust on the part of managers of banks and other corporations; the countless defalcations by trusted employes of private business firms; the growth and recklessness of speculations the number of suits on the part of the general government to recover funds from delinquent public servants; the sordid character of much of our politics; the rings of financial adventurers discovered to be in secret collusion with legislative or executive officers—

all these would seem to sustain the view of the traveling Chinaman as to American honor.

But the situation assumes even a more serious aspect, when we consider that notwithstanding the newspaper outcry of each new breach of trust. There is rarely an adequate punishment inflicted upon anything save the most flagrantly criminal action; and that the financial disasters that overtake certain institutions, sometime reveal the fact that the officers have merely been unfortunate in such speculative misappropriation of funds as is not uncommon in similar causes.—Century.

Before another issue of THE VISITOR the Michigan State Grange will have closed its labors for 1884. I have been long anxiously waiting for its coming, counting even the days, anticipating a good time with so many whom I have seen before or heard of through THE VISITOR. The first State Grange I ever attended, was held in Grand Rapids in 1874, and I have attended every session since but one. I was present, and voted for J. J. Woodman the first time, and every time that he was elected Master. And I shall not soon forget the impression his manly appearance made on my mind the first time I saw him.

When Master Luce was at my house last winter he related a little episode that occurred at the first election of J. J. Woodman. At the time of the election Bro. Woodman was at home on his farm in Paw Paw, and one evening while attending to his chores at the barn, a messenger handed him a telegram, informing him that he was elected Master of the State Grange. He took the telegram to the house, and told his wife what the Grange had done, and said he would go down to the office and telegraph back that he declined the honor tendered him. But the good woman said, "Jonathan don't send the telegram to-night—wait till morning, it will do just as well." And so he waited, and she was up early in the morning, got him a good breakfast, then brought out his best suit, and told her husband to take the first train for Grand Rapids, and perhaps when he came to see the brethren assembled there he might change his mind in regard to being Master. He did as his wife advised him, and when he reached Grand Rapids, and went into Luce's Opera Hall, where nearly a thousand Patrons were sitting in council a new inspiration came over him and instead of making excuses he walked right up to the altar, took the obligation, and was conducted to the Master's chair.

He filled the position for six years with honor to himself, and to the satisfaction of every one; and then the National Grange called him to a higher seat, the highest in their gift. And for all this high honor in a great measure J. J. Woodman is indebted to that accomplished lady who said to him, "Jonathan don't send the telegram to-night."

CORTLAND HILL.

To Editor of Grange Visitor:—I see in your issue of Nov. 1st the enactments of the Legislature regarding the adulteration and sale of intoxicating liquors and was very much interested. Being a farmer, and the head of a temperance organization, I was thinking of getting up a petition for a similar law, when I found I was forestalled by similar enactment.

But this seems to be deficient as (Sec. 7) "Prosecutions for a violation of any of the provisions of this act, may be commenced by information of the Circuit Court of any county by the Prosecuting Attorney of the county in which the offence shall be committed, which information shall be filed with the proceedings in any previous examination before any justice of the peace, and the proceedings after the filing of the information, or information and proceedings as aforesaid shall be the same as in other criminal cases."

The deficiency seems to be in the fact, that the Prosecuting Attorney must furnish information in the Circuit Court. Now, experience has taught us that a Republican or Democratic Attorney would not commence such a case; if they did the old prohibitory law would have been enforced, and not a dead letter on the statute book, and if they had there would have been a jury packed for acquittal the same as trials under said law.

Again, who is to be the inspector of said liquors alleged to be adulterated? Perhaps some saloon-keeper or his friends. In such a contingency the law would be inoperative, and if a citizen should be allowed to bring a complaint, and the Attorney condescended to notice it, would you have to give bail for costs that would assuredly be hung back by a packed Jury.

No, Mr. Editor, perhaps we are ignorant, but it looks to us as if there would have to be a party to elect the officers that control the machinery of the Courts, or we would be wasting our time prosecuting liquor dealers. Still, if a competent and honest inspector could be had, the law would be worth trying in some localities, but it is this standing creak of the old parties that liquor laws were never enforced, never can be; and the liquor faction never mean to enforce them as long as it remains in power. Here is where

the need of a prohibition party comes in.

Now, respected Sir, the Columbia Tuscola County Grange kindly sent me your paper and I certainly think it unequalled excellence, and I fully appreciate the needs of an organization of farmers. Perhaps you will ask why I don't join, and I will answer that I mean to ride the goat until he bawls before long if the brethren do not black ball me.

Respectfully Yours,

J. P. HAGREY.

[Continued on Sixth Page.]

Mr. Editor:—I have purchased considerable of the "Ingersoll Liquid Stain-ber Paint" for my townsmen, but have delayed writing until I got the opinion of my painter. He says the paint is all right—spreads well, coats well, looks well, and is superior to any paint used in this season. Fraternally,
E. W. ALLEN, Secy.
Windsor county, Vt.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Eston Co. Pomona Grange, No. 23 will hold its next annual meeting at Charlotte, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1884. Will elect officers and do such other business as may come before the Grange. All 4th. degree members are invited.

JOSEPH SHAW, Sec.

The annual meeting of the Kalamazoo county Pomona Grange will be held at the Grange hall of Arcadia grange in the city of Kalamazoo on Thursday the 4th day of December, at 10 A. M. As the annual election of officers occurs at this meeting a full attendance of members is desired. Where granges have not provided for an anniversary meeting at their own halls here is presented a good opportunity to celebrate with their fellow members of other granges of this county.

Programme of Clinton County Pomona Grange, to be held at St. Johns Wednesday December 3d, 1884, is as follows:

Address of welcome, Bro. J. M. Dewitt.
Music.
Essay, Sister Riley Rice.
Biography, Sister Conn.
Music.
Selection, Sister J. Keiser.
Historical Selection, Bro. W. Ernest.
Song, St. Johns Grange Choir.
Essay, Bro. Myron Brown.
Selections, Sister Libbie Andrus.
Sister Viola Pike.
Song, South Riley Grange Choir.
Recitations, Sister Nettie Smith, Bro. Dow Lyon.
Historical Address, Bro. Cortland Hill.

Question: How can this, the closing month be made most profitable to us as individuals and as a Grange?

F. W. REDFERN, Lecturer.

Branch County Pomona Grange will hold a meeting with Butler Grange on Thursday, Dec. 4th.

The Grange will be opened in the 4th degree at 10 A. M., and the regular business transacted.

Picnic dinner at noon.
Afternoon session will be an open meeting and all interested are cordially invited to attend and participate in the discussions.

The following is a program of the literary exercises.

Address of welcome by Butler Grange.

Response by a member of Pomona Grange: How can the Grange be used to supply the social needs of the farmer and his family? By Mrs. K. K. Twaddell.

Suitable amusements for winter evenings by Mrs. A. S. Roe.

Recitation by Miss Nancy Spencer. What shall we do for the good of the Order? by S. S. Reed.

A young gentleman's opinion of suitable amusements for winter evenings, by Arthur Lincoln.

How can we advance the Temperance Cause by Grange work? by John McNett.

How the Incubator panned out, by Ellison Warner.

The exercises will be interspersed with music under the charge of Butler Grange choir.

After the open meeting the 5th degree will be conferred on those entitled and prepared to receive it.

Brother and sister Patrons who can conveniently do so turn out and fill Butler Hall to overflowing and make this anniversary meeting one long to be remembered.

EMILY HORTON, Lec.

The annual meeting of Newaygo County Pomona Grange, No. 11, for 1884, will be held at Hesperia Grange-hall, Dec. 17th and 18th, commencing on Wednesday the 17th at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The unfinished business of last meeting, reports of officers and committees, the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the usual business pertaining to the annual meeting will be followed by essays and discussions in the following order.

1. Reports from State Grange—Dr. D. Hoppock and F. Treiber.

2. "The Practical Farmer"—Paper by W. S. Merrill.

3. The one best breed of cattle for all farm purposes.—W. S. Hillman and Nell McCallum.

4. The opportunities and possibilities for moral, social and intellectual improvement, that should be within the reach of the farmer.—By what means can we best secure them for ourselves and our children?—Paper by Mrs. James Mallory.

5. "Corn is King," T. H. Stuart and E. R. Clark.

6. "The Pioneers of Newaygo County," A poem by Mrs. M. W. Scott.

7. Is the "Eight-hour law" for labor practical on the farm? W. W. Carter and Jared Macumber.

8. "Do we as an organization employ co-operation to the best advantage?" L. Reinhold and Oscar Blood.

9. How can we best educate the farmers' boys for practical farming? Nelson Smith.

A cordial welcome to all. Let every one come prepared to help contribute their mite towards making up our "feast of reason" that all may be able to gather up wise teachings, and wholesome lessons for the future.
M. W. SCOTT,
Lec. Co. Grange.

Horticultural Department.

A LEGEND OF THE FLOWERS.

When God from chaos dark and wild
Called forth this home of ours,
Like some fair star, this young earth smiled
But, ah! there were no flowers.

The Cultivation of Flowers—Its Influence on the Home.

The culture of flowers is one of the few pleasures that improves alike the mind and heart, and makes every true lover of these beautiful creations of Infinite love, wiser, and purer and nobler.

Every species of plant has peculiarities which must be studied. In this age of free literature, there is so much that only costs us the reading, it would seem that we might easily know all about a subject so simple as the culture of flowers; yet experience is the only true teacher.

Then do not think it is for the women and children alone to do all the work, and enjoy all the pleasure to be desired, from anxiously watching the growth of some choice plant, or the unfolding of some rare bud, and the unbounded delight when it exceeds our expectation.

With the advance of civilization and improvement, a desire for self-culture and a love for the beautiful in nature and art have gone hand in hand; until to-day nearly every farmer's home is, not only as good, but as beautiful and as tastefully arranged as he can afford to make it.

Louisiana has about 18,000,000,000 feet of pine in her forests.

flowers have not formed an all important part in the transformation of man and things around us?

It will require no logic of mine to prove to you that if we can keep the thoughts of the heart pure, the life will be correspondingly so. It seems to me impossible for any one to care for flowers, watch them, study their habits and best means of culture, and not be influenced by their purity and sweetness, to cherish purer thoughts, to use better language, and unconsciously, perhaps, the desire for a higher and better life will be realized.

From the earliest history of man we have ample proof of his susceptibility to influence, and that not alone through great men who have originated great measures, not alone to some tremendous upheaval of public sentiment, that has for the time converted usually peaceful communities into a social volcano.

But to those who never cultivate or care for them, these little expressions of friendship and sympathy are unknown. Let none consider time wasted when spent in the society of these children of nature. It is but the seed-time that will produce a harvest of purer lives, with nobler purposes and higher aims.

Among the lessons of the fair were: 1. Tables are infinitely superior to shelving upon which to show fruits.

10th. More attention should be given to the securing of exhibits by amateur growers of plants and flowers.

A person often hears the expression "That education is wasted on one who only tills the soil for a living." That remark was nearer the truth perhaps years ago, when the country was new and when the virgin soil would yield abundant crops almost without care on the part of the husbandman, and insect enemies, blight, rust, etc. were nearly unknown.

The fact of industry and wealth, in the history of nations, show that accurate, thrifty, national wealth do not depend on mere numbers as one might suppose from a careless reading of political economy.

So labor that is unharmonious and unequal in its distribution among the industries is unremunerative. If nearly all workers are in agriculture there may be an abundance of food, and but few other comforts or appliances of civilization, and little money to procure any.

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Labor and Industry.

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Should we so unequally distribute labor so as to be compelled to sell grain to buy dry goods, there is a bar to the disposal of a large surplus in the fact that few nations can afford to buy, or to pay for it if bought, except to a very limited extent.

It is true that our production has advanced with wonderful strides. While population doubled in twenty-seven years, the wheat area doubled in fifteen; the cotton area doubled in ten.

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After the Bogus Butter Men.

FIRST OF THE SERIES OF PROSECUTIONS BEGUN BY THE DAILY COMMISSIONERS.

Summons have been served upon Frederick Lindsley of 520 Grand Street, and Benjamin Hyman of 34 Ridge Street, New York, to appear and answer to the charge of selling substances resembling butter, the sale of which the act of April 24 last expressly prohibits, making it a misdemeanor. The misdemeanor is punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500, or not less than six months nor more than one year's imprisonment, or by both, for the first offense, and by imprisonment for one year for each subsequent offense.

It is the intention of the State Dairy Commissioner, Mr. Brown, under whom I act, he said yesterday, "to push things until the trade in butterine, oleomargarine, and other bogus butters is wiped out. We have agents actively engaged in working up cases in New York and Brooklyn, and up the Hudson River. It is difficult to get positive proofs of dealing in the forbidden commodities, and the only way it can be done is to purchase a pound of butter here and there at the retail stores, and then submit it to chemical examinations.

From this time on, arrests will follow rapidly, and many cases will soon be in the courts.

Harper's Ferry, with all its historical surroundings and valuable accessories, is to be sold on October 21st by the United States government at public auction to the highest bidder, pursuant to an order and decree of congress.

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Confessions of an Old Sharper.

You say I'm a wall street sharper, eh? You mean to ask, I suppose, if I would beat a man if I had the chance, cheat, swindle him? It's a plain question, sir. Yes, whenever the chance offers. Where would I be in the Wall street racket if I didn't? Be left, sir, if I were not "on the skin," as you put it, with the rest of them. It is a cut-throat racket, from H to L, sir, and the man too squeamish to use the knife had better try bunkum for a season.

Do I believe there is an honest man operating in stocks in Wall street? Yes, as Wall street goes—but Wall street honesty is peculiar, you know—unique, sui generis. I may say only very peculiar. You mean a man of double-breasted, squared-toed, steel-clad honesty, so to speak; an honesty that has no entangling alliance with prevarication, equivocation or tergiversation, and that is anchored on holding bottom and never drags anchor; in short, that knows no rebate whatever under any circumstances. No, sir; nothing of the kind in Wall street comes within sixty points of it. What there is of it is of a very elastic nature, stretching readily from forty to sixty points below the par of honesty down to 0. I understand me, that the noblest Roman of them all does not scratch above the forty-point line of the thermometrical scale of honesty, the true article lowering sixty points above him. I think I may fairly claim for myself ten points—when the transactions are large, and I can afford to indulge in luxury. In some small transactions, even, where the fine rake would amount to not more than \$500, I have scored, say, thirty-five points, but indulgence like this would soon ruin a man in Wall street, sir.

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Business at the White House.

One of the leading secretaries at the White House tells me that the business of the Executive has increased largely since the days of Lincoln and Grant. "Up until the time of Hayes," says he, "hardly a scrap of paper was kept here to show what the President did or why he did it. Now we keep a record of everything and we make a point of answering every letter. Notes are kept of the contents of all important letters received, and by our records here, in case of an appointment, we can tell just why and upon whose recommendation the appointment was made. In case the appointee turns out badly the President is relieved of the blame and it is thrown upon those who recommend him. We receive a great many letters that should go to the various departments. Some poor woman in a distant part of the county wants a pension. She does not know anything about the pension bureau, and the only person in the Government with whom she is acquainted is the President. She writes to him. Of course her letter is referred by us to the pension office, and it is the same with other letters of the same class. As the executive office is carried on now it is absolutely necessary to have a good force of clerks and the day has passed when Presidents can ask every other person they meet to come and have a chat with them at the White House.—Cleveland Leader.

Round Shoulders.

First, suspend two ropes with ring handles from a doorway, and swing by the arms three minutes at a time three times a day. This will cure round shoulders within three months. Second remove both bolster and pillow from their usual place under the head when one is sleeping, and have one or both placed under the shoulder blades. This brings the head a little below the level of the dorsal region, and curves the spine in direct reversal to the curves of the round shoulders, and as during sleep, relaxation of the spine ensues the posterior spinal muscles are permitted to recover some of the contractibility they lose during the day if supports be not worn. During the day let the patient recline upon the front of the body lying at full length, as children do, and resting on the elbows. This favorite position with children should be encouraged, as if steadily practiced it is a sure prevention of deformity. This position is one of the greatest helps to symmetrical development in children.—Selected.

Prevention of Noise.

To those who carry on operations requiring much hammering or pounding, a simple means of deadening the noise of their work is a great relief. Several methods have been suggested, but the best are probably these: 1. Rubber cushions under the legs of the work bench. Chamber's Journal describes a factory where the hammering of fifty coppersmiths was scarcely audible in the room below, their benches having under each leg a rubber cushion. 2. Kegs of sand or sawdust applied in the same way. A few inches of sand or sawdust is first poured into each keg; on this is laid a board or block upon which the legs rest, and round the leg and block is poured fine dry sand or sawdust. Not only noise, but all vibration and shock is prevented; and an ordinary anvil, so mounted, may be used in a dwellinghouse without annoying the inhabitants. To amateurs, whose workshops are almost always located in dwellinghouses, this device affords a cheap and simple relief from a very great annoyance.

There is some agitation, at Milwaukee and other cities, in favor of the technical in preference to classical education in the city schools. The arguments in favor of the change, from a utilitarian standpoint, are unanswerable. The object of popular education, it is, or should be, to prepare the pupil for the active arena of life, in which, outside of one or two professions, the most thorough knowledge of Latin and Greek will be found of no possible use. Industrial training, on the other hand, prepares the mind for the real business of life, and the duties which devolve upon ordinary men and women. The school-life of the average child is too short to waste time on the ornamental parts of education, and, to nine out of ten, it will be found of more utility to teach the laws of motion than to set them to poring over the pages of Pindar or making comparisons as to the respective merits of the metrical beauties of Anacreon.

Speaking of schools a suggestion—department. Why not instruct children carefully in manners? This is something that should receive attention from parents at home, but hardly less in the schools. A boy can begin to be a gentleman long before the down grows on his face, and so can a girl be ladylike before she casts off short dresses. All this is a matter of instruction. It is true there are in children intuitive preceptions of proprieties, but even these need development, and they may get it in schools as well as in home teaching. Deportment for children had more attention many years ago than now, and a return to the old way would be very pleasant to contemplate. Of course it is not assured that teachers in schools should organize classes in deportment. They need not teach dancing, but they can instruct in good manners and it should be exacted of the teacher to teach and the pupil to learn. If this were the general rule, young people would be the gainers and every progressive step would add a charm to youth to be preserved all through life.—Husbandman Elmira, N. Y.

The child who never sees a book except a school book will not be likely to grow up with taste for reading. Therefore have books in your homes; not merely a bible, and a dictionary, and a sham history of our country; and a book on the diseases of cattle; but good, pleasant, healthful books which the children will love to read, and which will train them to love good reading. Such books will of course cost you a little, but it will be an investment that will bring you returns, a hundred fold.

The Armstrong well in Pennsylvania is flowing 7,500 barrels of oil per day.

Communications.

PLANT A HOME.

Young beginners in life's morning, Don't forget the rainy day, Sunshine cannot last forever, Or the heart be always gay, Save the dime and then the dollar, Lay up something as you roam, Choose some blossoming spot of beauty, Some fair lot and "plant a home."

Educating the Masses.

The task of educating the masses has ever been to statesman, philosopher and philanthropist, a very difficult one. For in that corporate body, or school of the people, there are so many different minds, so many different text books and teachers, that an attempt to harmonize and successfully instruct such a school is well nigh impossible.

five to twenty times that number of a mixed foreign population. Our home missionary society stands aghast at these accumulating difficulties in their field of labor.

Says a late historian: "If ever any people were corrupted by an influx of different habits, manners, morals and customs, we are in danger. If a sudden increase of wealth, luxury, effeminacy, extravagance and dissipation, ever corrupted any nation we are in danger. If it is possible for artful and designing men to assail the virtues of the lower classes, to sway the weak and unwary by their ambitious schemes, to impose upon ignorance and simplicity, we are in danger."

A Word in Reply.

Mr. Little in his article on "High Schools" in the Visitor of the 15th inst says that he visits to the intelligent reader whether John D. Pierce, in the following passage, says any thing about a liberal education:

"Common schools are truly republican; and the great object is to furnish good instruction in all the elementary and common branches of knowledge for all classes of community, as good indeed, for the poorest boy of the State, as the rich man can furnish for his children with all his wealth." Now will Mr. Little take our Supreme Courts rendering of the above passage? Else that court's comments on this passage they say it means—"To give to the poor the advantages of the rich, and enable both alike to obtain within the State an education broad and liberal as well as practicable."

In regard to the Kalamazoo case, we would simply say that the decision of the Supreme Court in that case, forever set at rest the question as to the legality of the public high school. That Court says—Where the doctrine (the attempt to suppress the public high school) was broached to us, we must confess to no little surprise, that the legislation and policy of our State were appealed to against the right of the State to furnish a liberal education to the youth of the State in schools brought within the reach of all classes.

As regards Mr. Little's stricture on what we said about, "Those little school houses scattered here and there over the land, etc.," we do not dispute his right to his own opinions in that matter, and we only refer to it now, to show what ignoramus some of our eminent statesmen and scholars must be on that subject, for we merely gave expression to their sentiments in the passages he ridicules.

A Still Tongue.

An old experienced Wall street banker remarked in course of conversation a few days ago, "That a still tongue was often a fortune." The idea he wished to convey was that men who talk too much expose the secrets of their business. A silent man is generally the safest adviser; he thinks before he speaks and weighs well his words.

Some men are as ready with their opinions as a hungry man is for dinner all that is required is the opportunity to air them. Others are so voluble they tell all they know about their own business and their neighbors as well. Generally you can take the measure of an inveterate talker as it is wind and froth. On the other hand the man who holds his tongue is not easily fathomed. "Still water runs deep," with but little noise and friction while the shallows foam and fret with constant tumult.

As a rule a silent man is methodical, painstaking, careful. He weighs words and pounds accurately. In business he makes no fuss or parade; he transacts it, however, with diligence and prudence. Brag and vanity are twins, together they were born and together they will die.

When a Trespass on Lands May be Justified or Excused.

BY JUDGE PARRISH.

I have said, elsewhere, that the law encloses every man's land with an ideal, imaginary inclosure, and the act of a stranger breaking through it is trespass. To a certain, in any case, whether the law surrounds a particular description of property with an enclosure, is to consider whether the owner may enclose his estate with a substantial visible fence. If he may, then any unlawful entry upon it is a trespass, for which an action will lie.

And yet there are cases where a man may justify or excuse an entry into and upon the lands of another, even to the extent of tearing down his fences and breaking open his doors. An officer may enter the premises of another, against whose person or property he is charged with the execution of a writ, and if obstacles are opposed to his progress, he may throw them down. His authority in the execution of his writ is different as the process is civil or criminal. In a civil case, unless authorized by statute, the officer is not justified in opening, even by unfastening, the outer door to a house, although it has been closed for the very purpose of excluding him. The reason assigned for this rule is that, otherwise, the family within doors would be exposed to robbers from without. But this privilege is qualified by the circumstance that the party whose arrest is desired has not escaped from the officer, for when he has so escaped he is guilty of a wrong which authorizes the breaking open of an outer door to retake him, provided the officer is in immediate pursuit.

This privilege, protecting the outer door from being broken in a civil case, is limited to the owner alone, and will not extend to the person of another who, with the owner's assent, flies to the house for protection from a civil process, nor such a stranger's goods, which have been so removed into the house. But the case is otherwise when the stranger or his property is there in good faith and without fraud, collusion or connivance.

When the process is of a criminal nature, the officer is justified in breaking an outer door, the owner having no such privilege or immunity from invasion, because the general interest of the commonwealth requires that criminals should be arrested and the law put in force; and in this, and all other cases, the convenience of a private individual must yield to the requirements of the public good. A constable may, therefore, break open an outer door of a dwelling house to arrest one within who has committed a felony.

It must, however, be borne in mind that the law never sanctions acts of violence, when its commands can be enforced by the adoption of lenient measures; so that, if an officer finds an outer door fastened, where he is authorized to enter, he should, in the first place, demand that it be opened, and on refusal or neglect of those within to do so in a reasonable time, he is justified in breaking it open. An officer cannot justify breaking open an outer door of a dwelling for any other cause than treason or felony, or to prevent an affray, riot, or other crime.

When an outer door or window is open, the officer may enter through it to execute a civil writ, and having once lawfully entered, he may in every case, when necessary, break open an inner door or force open a lodger's apartment.

The owner of goods and chattles may enter the land of another upon which they are placed and remove them, provided they are there without his fault—as where a man's tree is blown down by a storm, and has fallen on the adjoining land, or his fruit has fallen into it from a branch which overhung it; but if the owner of the chattle be the least in fault, he cannot lawfully enter, as where the stance of a man letting a chattle fall from his balcony while traversing the air over another's farm.

The owner of cattle may enter the land of another to retake them, where such cattle have gone there through the latter's fault in not keeping up his fences as the law requires, but if the owner allows them to remain there after he has had notice, he cannot then enter, for then they are there through his fault. A creditor has the right to enter the premises of his debtor to a dwelling in order to collect a debt, but not to pay there, but till the debt is due the creditor has no such right.

Every traveler has a right to enter a common inn at all reasonable times, provided the host has sufficient room and accommodation, which, if he has not, it is for him to declare. The law requires him to accommodate all travelers, without distinction, unless the applicant has, by his conduct, rendered himself unfit to be taken into the house, as where he is intoxicated, or is afflicted with a contagious disease.

A man may be justified in entering upon another's premises by reason of having what the law terms a license from the owner so to do. This license may be express or implied. A license is express where, in direct terms, it authorizes the entry—as when, for instance, a man owning a spring of water authorizes his neighbor to draw water from it. An implied license is one which, though not expressly given, may be presumed from the acts of the owner of the premises—as where a man knocks at another's door, and it is opened, the act of opening the door licenses the other to enter the house for any lawful purpose; but if the opening of the door has been obtained for an unlawful purpose, the party will be a trespasser.

Where a man has lawfully entered the premises of another by virtue of an authority of law, as by virtue of a process of court, and then abuses his right, he becomes a trespasser from the beginning, for he is then considered as having intended from the beginning to commit a trespass, and he is not looked upon as a servant of the law—as if a constable or a sheriff, having an execution authorizing him to seize the defendant's goods, takes over an officer makes an entry and violates his duties, as by taking property to which he was not entitled, or before he is entitled to do so, or in a manner not warranted by law, he becomes a trespasser from the beginning. Where the authority is derived not from the law, but the entry is made

under what we have designated as a license from the proprietor, the consequences are not the same as where it is made by authority of law. The party giving the authority by his act sanctions all other acts incidentally necessary to attain the end for which it was given. If the privilege is abused, the party abusing it becomes a trespasser, not from the beginning, but for the excess only.

In some suggestions on the industrial economy of the country entitled "Farm and Factory," I have said that—"The domestic trade of a country is always its principal commerce. In this country the foreign trade probably represents scarcely \$1 in \$20 of the grand volume of mercantile transactions. It might be less without the slightest inconvenience to a human being, the importer alone excepted. With an area bounded by the two great oceans of the globe, and touching the domain of every tropical temperature on the earth, there is little need to go beyond its borders for anything. This continental area includes a range of elevation occupied in agriculture of 7,000 feet, giving variety of climate and production without regard to latitude. North Carolina and New Hampshire have a range of 6,000 feet, and California still greater difference of latitude. North Carolina produces rice and wheat, figs and apples, and can supply both ice and sugar for its insidious yet popular production of the United States range from lichens to lemons, and include the fruits of all zones, from gooseberries to guavas. With these resources of soil and sun, of coal and iron, of gold and silver, of water for transportation and for power, of mind and muscle, of skill and genius, how stupid the folly of desuetude, how abject the shame of idleness, how injurious the crime of idleness. To go thousands of miles for that which we can produce from our surplus labor would be burning the candle at both ends and drifting into the darkness of national poverty."

"Our population doubled in 27 years from 1853. It will double again, it is estimated by Prof. Elliott, in 30 years, in 1910. Assuming 35 years and 40 years for subsequent duplications, the population will be 400,000,000 in 100 years from the present date, or nearly one-third of the present population of the world, with a consuming power, there is reason to believe, of nearly half the world. This is the field, rather than a foreign one, which American agriculture is called upon to produce and distribution—a field broad enough to satisfy the largest ambition."

Should it require two centuries instead of one to reach this enormous figure, the field would be large enough to nearly monopolize the results of American labor. "There is ground for belief that with a growing symmetry in our industrial development, with culture of brain and dexterity of hand, there will advance, with skill, abundant in yield, varied in production, and remunerative in result beyond the present dream of the rural class. There are signs of such progress which should attain such fruition. The rate of advancement will depend much upon the intelligence and action of the farmers of America." J. R. DODGE.

A Worthy Master of a Grange contributes to this column comments and suggestions: "Since reading 'Grange Thought' I am little ashamed that the space for 'suggestions for the good of the Order,' in our report to the Master of the State Grange was left blank. You say: 'There is yet time to offer suggestions to the National Grange for the good of the Order.' Let National and State Granges impress Subordinate Granges with the importance of living up to and carrying out the principles of our Order. The press and self-interest are the levers that move the masses and the world. Let Grange principles, Grange literature and 'Grange Thought' be introduced into every family and hamlet in the land. The most useful exercise for a Master of a Grange in the discharge of the duties that attach to his high office is to stimulate by all suitable means thought among the members of his Grange, for the exercise of thought increases its scope, augments its power and extends the usefulness of the person whose mind is so developed. The press performs its most valuable service in the stimulus it gives to thought. It is but an aid to those who seek progress, and its efficiency depends in large degree upon the use made of it by its readers. This Worthy Master in his contribution shows that he has a clear perception of his duties, and with earnest purpose to perform them his influence will be a blessing to his fellows."—From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

CREDIT has ruined a great many farmers and will ruin more. In commercial affairs it is useful, but it may be abused easily. The true way for a farmer is to avoid its use as far as he can without injury to his business. Still, there are occasions when it is absolutely necessary for him to employ credit. He must exercise good judgment in order to prevent entanglement in the meshes of debt. After a man has been deeply involved, and by persistent struggle has freed himself from all claims against his property, he rarely needs advice or instruction concerning the wisdom of keeping free, for the penalties he has paid are very sure to have left their impress and made him cautious about incurring others and the consequent struggle for freedom again. An old rule tersely expressed, as good to-day as it has been at any other time, is "Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap." The most common way to abuse credit is in buying articles simply because they are cheap, and thus exhausting means, so that credit at last has to be employed when all one has to buy immediately becomes dearer. Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

Governor Jarvis told the North Carolinians in a speech the other day that they had enjoyed this year some thing never before seen since the Declaration of Independence—"The State Government run for one whole year without drawing a dollar from the pockets of the people." This was accomplished by the sale of some unproductive public property.

The wise turkey is looking up a high upper limb.

The Famil. Doctor.

A fastidious convalescent may be deluded into taking more nourishment than he knows of or is willing to take by having a yolk of an egg stirred in his morning cup of coffee. Beat the egg very light.

If a baby is hoarse at night take a small piece of oil silk, rub a little lard or animal oil of any kind over it, and fasten it next to his skin, over the chest. It may be pinned with small safety-pins to his wrapper.

A writer in the Druggist's Circular offers the following remedy for ear-ache, which he says, after repeated trials, never fails to afford almost instant relief: "Olive oil, one ounce; chloroform, one dram. Mix and shake together, then pour twenty-five or thirty drops into the ear, and close it up with a piece of raw cotton to exclude the mixture."

A very simple and effective cure for cinders in the eyes is simply one or two grains of flaxseed. These may be placed in the eyes without injury or pain to that delicate organ, and shortly they begin to swell and dissolve a glutinous substance that covers the ball of the eye, enveloping any foreign substance that may be in it. The irritation of cutting the membranes is thus prevented, and the annoyance may soon be washed out.

THE BLOOD.

While the daily food, of whatever articles it may be composed, is mysteriously transformed into blood, in the vital laboratory of the digestive domain, that blood to constitute the material from which the muscles, bones, nerves, every tissue of the body is composed, to have pure blood we must take pure blood, not tainted meats, rancid butter, putrid swine's flesh or lard, reeking with disease, not indigestible pastry, made so by the generous additions of lard and grease in general, not wild game which has been kept till it is so far decomposed and "tender" as to nearly fall apart, not oysters, undressed, containing all of the excrements—a scavenger at best—but honest, plain and natural food. Another important condition is the breathing of pure air by which the blood is purified, while the pores, a very important means of carrying off the waste of the body, should be kept carefully open, free and active. And since the liver, kidneys and bowels are among the prominent organs of purification, carrying off the poisons of the body, it is important that the removal of all obstructions should receive due attention. These purifying means are far more active than all drug medication, none of which purifies the blood, as is generally supposed by the masses, chemically but, if at all, by promoting digestion and excretion. Of all of the absurd ideas in reference to the medical means of purifying the blood that connected with the use of ardent spirits, I regard as the most baseless, while alcohol, in whatever form it may be employed, is an acknowledged poison, antagonizing every function of the system, producing commotion whenever it comes in contact with any surface, its stimulating effects being attributable to the violent efforts of the body powers to expel the foe, the invader, in the shortest possible time, causing irritation and weakness—the reaction after stimulation—I am unable to see any philosophy in its use.—Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

The Steel Age.

The steel nail is now receiving considerable attention from manufacturers, and it is believed by many of them that it will eventually entirely supersede the iron nail. Outsiders who do not depend on nail making think that steel nails are the best. Especially is this so among carpenters, builders, and mechanics. In flooring and other building operations where hard pine is used, working men say that steel nails are worth 50 per cent more than iron, and contractors who wish to do their work well are willing to pay an additional price for them. The iron nail can not compete with the steel in the South, where hard Southern pine is used, and it can not be long ere this new industry will assume a magnitude hitherto undreamed of. We are passing out of the iron age into the steel age. In fact we passed out long ago, if we believe the politicians—only they spell it "steal."

How our Public Lands have been Wasted.

In 1862 there was passed the Pacific railroad land grant. Congress gave five sections to the mile from the Missouri River to the Pacific ocean. Then they came again and asked five sections more to the mile and got it. This was the first grant, by a party vote. They had not yet gotten enough and they came back the next year and asked for a gift of from \$16,000 to \$48,000 per mile—and got it. No, they didn't give it, they loaned it. They asked for permission to mortgage the road for \$85,000,000 and subordinate the bonds of the government for this mortgage—and got it. To-day there are barely 6,000,000 acres of arable public land left. When your children go west they will have to buy land of the railway corporations. There was a land grant which had become forfeited, and which was worth millions upon millions, but the great corporations will manage to cheat the government and people out of it.

An old saw runs: "You cannot eat your cake and have it, too." Remember this, young man, when you dissipate time and energies, waste opportunities and engage in sowing wild oats. You cannot make a character that will entitle you to the respect of your fellows in later years unless you begin now. There is no argument against amusements, sports, enjoyments in their proper time and place but when they become the business of life they are out of time and out of place. "You cannot eat your cake and have it too." If you will take everything that offers in the way of pleasure and neglect useful work your cake will be gone and the time will come when you will have deep regrets that you have wasted opportunities.—From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

The first edition of the November Century, containing the opening paper in the War Series—General Beaugard on "The Battle of Bull Run" was the largest ever printed.

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

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Info

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 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 5 per cent as profit. They, the firm furnishing them, have agreed to pay 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 proposed. M. ELDRID, ARTHUR T. STARK, Committee.

TO THE PURCHASING PUBLIC.

We have now commenced selling goods on the Grange plan, and sell goods at cost, adding five per cent to purchaser's bill, and sell for cash only. However, for a short time we will sell goods on a basis similar to that of a member of any Grange or persons, 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.

A. H. FOWLE, HOUSE DECORATOR

AND DEALER IN Fine Wall Paper, Window Shades, Room Mouldings, Artists' Materials, Paints, Oils, Glass, 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 KALAMAZOO

TIME-TABLE—MAY 18, 1884. Standard time—90th meridian. WESTWARD.

Table with 4 columns: Train Name, A.M., P.M., M. Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, 6:45, 9:45. Evening Express, 1:00. Pacific Express, 2:37. Mail, 11:38. Day Express, 1:48.

EASTWARD.

Table with 4 columns: Train Name, A.M., P.M., M. Night Express, 8:17. Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, 6:45. Kalamazoo Express arrives, 12:00. Mail, 12:00. Day Express, 1:48. New York Express, 1:58. Atlantic Express, 1:01.

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily Evening Express west and Night Express east except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No. 29 (east) at 6:16 P. M., No. 20 (west) at 8:10, bringing passengers from east at 12:45, P. M.

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

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. Standard time—90th meridian. GOING SOUTH.

Table with 4 columns: Train Name, N.Y. & N.Y. & G. Ex. & M. Express, Way P. Le. Grand Rapids, 7:35 AM, 4:00 PM, 5:00 AM. Ar. Allegan, 8:50, 5:16, 7:30. Ar. Kalamazoo, 9:50, 6:20, 12:50 PM. Ar. Schoolcraft, 10:19, 6:52, 1:30. Ar. Three Rivers, 10:45, 7:22, 3:42. Ar. White Pigeon, 11:10, 7:50, 4:5. Ar. Schoolcraft, 5:05 PM, 12:45 AM. Ar. Cleveland, 8:40, 6:25, 1:50 PM. Ar. Buffalo, 3:30 AM, 12:45 PM.

GOING NORTH.

Table with 4 columns: Train Name, N.Y. & N.Y. & G. Ex. & M. Express, Way P. Le. Buffalo, 11:40 AM, 11:55 AM. Ar. Cleveland, 6:30 PM, 6:30 AM. Ar. Toledo, 11:05, 10:30, 8:30 AM. Ar. White Pigeon, 5:15 AM, 8:15 PM, 8:35 AM. Ar. Three Rivers, 6:08, 3:42, 10:45. Ar. Schoolcraft, 6:52, 4:09, 11:50. Ar. Allegan, 8:17, 5:43, 9:55. Grand Rapids, 9:35, 7:00, 6:5.

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains main line. Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

Ladies' Department.

KITCHEN CONVENIENCES.

[Read at the October meeting of Calhoun County Grange Battle Creek Oct. 16, 1884.] Kitchen conveniences.—What are they, you ask? To tell you need not prove a very hard task. Though what they must be depends altogether on who is to make, and to use them and whether she is one who can be quite contented with little, Or must have patent dust pan, and new fashioned kettle, With everything modern from ranges to serenas; And all the so-called labor saving machines. Now I heard, when a child, of one so contented, That, poor though her kitchen, she never lamented. For all that she asked was an old fashioned skillet. With plenty of pork and potatoes to fill it. And when they were cooked she the skillet could use For any good purpose she happened to choose. To brew, or to bake, to boil or to stew, Wash the feet of the children, and wash their clothes too; She needed no cupboard and dishes to fill it, For all could be done with that wonderful skillet. But in these modern times a few women are blest, As to be quite contented unless they be the best Of all the inventions thus labor to lighten, To make this work pleasant, the dark blues to frighten, The need we most feel as we come to gray hairs Is some one to help with our housewifely cares With strong arms, sturdy back, and heart willing and true, Who is glad of the work, and the pay for it, too, Yet in these days so few are possessed of this treasure, There is all the more need, we should have the full measure. Of all the assistance that science can give To aid us in living, is trying to live. Now every one knows who has studied mankind, That when we would have them both cheerfull and kind, There is nothing so patent with saint or with sinner To favor this end, as a rightly cooked dinner, Unless proper tools we first have obtained, No doubt you have heard some women called sloven When the fault all the time was a cracked smoky oven. For each housewife well knows, she fails in the making, Nine times out of ten the fault is in baking, With these facts in mind you will not think it strange That the first thing we claim is a stove, or a range, With all the fixings belonging thereto To bake or to boil, to broil or to stew, And then, with plenty of well seasoned wood, We will give you your dinner both wholesome and good; More, each well ordered kitchen in a little alcove Should have in hot weather a gasoline stove; Just try it in some of these sweltering days And be quickly convinced that the gasoline pays, And the good wife will husband what life is in her And not exert herself while watching the dinner, Then, with ironing day ninety-two in the shade, The gasoline stove is a treasure, indeed! Both hard and soft water, the health to insure Should be always convenient, abundant and pure. For doctors all tell us that when fevers slaughter The fault very often is found in the water. A small handy closet some corner should grace, Where coats, hats, and mittens, boots and rubbers have place; For nothing annoys the good housewife much more Than to have all these things on her nicely mopped floor. On the wall near the stove, a small basket is planted, Where holders and wings should be found when they're wanted, That the cook may be saved many moments of fluster, Nor wear out her apron for holder and duster, There are many small items that I might recall, But 'twould tire your patience to mention them all, Such as broom, and broom-holder, roller towels, door mats, And last, but not least, the good house cat. For whenever there's any new mischief afoot, Poor pussy stands ready to act as scape-goat! Missing pies, broken dishes, lost cream, and all that, It is very convenient to lay to the cat, Since much of our time must be spent there at present, The kitchen should be both convenient and pleasant, We would have all these wants well supplied to the end, And every cent in it good natured, and then If our sphere be the kitchen, we'll try to well fill it, And vie in contentment with her of the skillet. B.S.

Life, its Work and its Rest.

Since the development of this earth sufficiently for the maintenance of man, labor has been a necessity. Mother nature has kindly furnished us with a productive soil, the life-giving sun and rain, and seed for the harvest; but without the aid of human hands, life could not be sustained. How seldom do we contemplate the wonderful part in this great drama of

life performed by the hand. It matters not how great the invention, or how complicated the science involved by the brain, human hands must be the power by which one and all of these are brought into practical use. Indeed, the hand is the ever obedient servant of the brain. As in thought we wander over the beautiful earth, and view the magnificent works of art fashioned by man's hand, who can say that labor is not exalted? There has always been a certain class who looked upon the tilling of the soil, as the lowest and most degrading occupation. Such minds are too shallow to perceive what their destiny would be, should all follow their example. They would all cry "give, give," when there would be nothing to give. Bread must be earned by the sweat of the brow, and any service, however menial, if it be a necessity, should be considered honorable. The Grange movement is fast bringing about a revolution of thought in this respect and farmers and their families are really beginning to believe they are somebody, and of some consequence to the rest of the world. They are learning through the Grange that they have time and talent to inform themselves and improve their condition in society. All true Patrons realize that time spent at these meetings is not thrown away; but that while it is a pleasure and recreation, it is also a valuable school; and its natural tendency is to elevate their social standing, and to educate them in many things, of which heretofore, they have been feebly ignorant.

But although manual labor is a necessity, it is only a part of life's great work. There are urgent demands for the work of reform pressing on every hand, and most important among these, and before which all others seem trifling, is the great problem of temperance reform. The rum demon walks fearfully through our land defying all legislation, all prayers and entreaties. From this scourge, no part of our country is exempt.

How much longer shall the cry of anguish and pleadings for the suppression of the accursed traffic be unheeded and the powers that rule in high places look calmly on. There is nothing new to be said upon this question, but there is something new to be done. In my opinion, just so long as intoxicating drink is manufactured, just so long will it be drunk, and I can see no way out of this dilemma, except through total prohibition, both in manufacture and sale. More ruined homes and broken hearts from this than all other causes combined, and yet it is treated as a minor affair. Time enough for this when all other important matters are disposed of. But what shall we expect, when those in high authority and executive positions, set the example before the world of wine dinners and drunkenness, the truth of which is beyond contradiction? And right here is where the reform must begin with our officials and law-makers.

Many brave souls have labored faithfully in the past to secure an executive who would aid them in this great work; and their labors are not lost; for in the near future, their united petitions shall be heard and recognized. The prohibition element is gaining strength and swelling in numbers every day, and although, as a party, they are at present defeated, their representatives live for further work, and will not be put down, for they are in the right, and in the end right will prevail. There is an endless field for labor in this direction; and while we realize the pressing demand for work on every hand, well may we ask, where is the opportunity for rest? Each day and hour brings its allotted cares and duties, its sorrows as well as joys. For many, there is really no rest this side the grave; but to the diligent and faithful, who braves and bears meekly, shall be given the promised reward, according as he has wrought, a peace that is lasting, and an eternal rest. MRS. A. S. PROUT.

Fretting.

The peevishness of many people can be compared to nothing but the rasping grate of a coarse file. The stubborn edges of their uncompromising wills collide harshly with everything. They breathe the air of displeasure and readiness to fault find. What a barren spectacle their hearts must be, with no brightenings at happy prospects for others, no nourishment drawn from the milk of human kindness and only stunted plants of social life from which is severely clipped every fresh shoot that presumes to start and the lines grow deeper in the sordid visage at each unwonted exercise of feeling. How many women let the ceaseless duties of their lives weigh heavily on their hearts as well as on their shoulders, until, too discouraged to lift the double burden, they utter only complaints and vinegar-like comments. People judge material or qualities of character by the measure known as "good for." They want no new inventions in their kitchens or on their farms unless it is good for some-

thing; no untried hands are welcome to their work except they prove good for it, nor do imported stock is stabled for their premises that is not good for what the old would bring. Now, we often wonder if our good friends would measure the fret, fret, fret, more or less heard everywhere by this yard stick, how many "good fors" they would find in it. It is a foolish and inexcusable habit to "waver miseries and hoe up comforts; for sorrows are visitors that come without invitation, but complaining minds send a wagon to bring their troubles home in." They had better swallow pills without biting the sugar coating; drink the bitter draughts, if needs be, but drain the cup at one gulp without sipping in its bitterness. Pervert the taste by the sweets of cheerfulness, and such good temper as will brook no hindrance to a constant supply. Many a person would be freshened and restored to lost youthful voice and look by following with diligence the old maxim, "Don't cross a bridge until you come to it."

Children's Reading.

God has been very bounteous in his good gifts to us this past season. Grains, vegetables and fruits have been bestowed in great abundance. The work of caring for them, disposing of the surplus, and storing away for future use is nearly completed. I doubt if there is a housekeeper among the readers of the GRANGE VISITOR, but has her store-room full of all that is useful in the line of pickles, jellies, jams, and canned fruits. Vegetables are cared for, and apples are barreled and put in the cellar. These will fill the demands of the dining-table; but that other table, the table, round which the family all gather in the long winter evenings, the sitting-room table, have we, with as much forethought provided for the wants of that. Have we renewed old subscriptions, or decided on new monthlies and weeklies, to satisfy the desires and tastes of both the old and younger members of the family for the coming year? If not, it is now time to attend to it. My attention is called to this from seeing in the VISITOR for November 15th, the clubbing offer for papers, and I wish to put in a plea for the children, or rather, for a paper for them. Do not neglect to select one adapted to their wants.

I know there are children's columns, and youth's department in almost all of our weeklies, not excepting even our own VISITOR. Some of them are particularly good, such as are found in the Ohio Farmer, Western Rural, Rural New Yorker, and New York Tribune, and it is often said, the children can read these. Yes they can, but will they, do they do it without other preparation for it, or inducements to lead them? But give them a paper or what is better still, provide them a way to earn the money for one, and have it come in their name, and it is their very own, that fact alone has a charm above all others. They will look forward to its coming; and read and re-read the old ones as they will no other paper in the house. The mental capacity of a child's mind is equal to, or exceeds that "bottomless cavity" we call stomach, and if we do not furnish good nutritious food for it to feed upon, it will seek for that which is vicious and exciting.

The desire for good reading, such as will instruct and create a thirst for more enlarged and deeper thought, is not created in a moment, it is the growth of years. The habit must be cultivated and trained from earliest childhood. And what better way than to put into the little hands such papers as *Babyland*, *Our Little Ones* or *The Nursery*, with their large, clear type, short, easy words, and beautiful child-like pictures.

Even before they are large enough to read even these simple stories, I would take them, and read to them and show and talk about the pictures. There is no object teaching more impressive than pictures, and none more pleasing or easy for a mother to give. These will lead the way to such reading as will be found in *Harper's Young People*, a most delightful and entertaining weekly paper, with its instructive articles on natural history, travels, biography and historical tales told in such a fascinating way they have lost their usual dryness and stupidity. The *Youth's Companion* a weekly, and the *Wide-Awake*, and *St. Nicholas* monthlies, even the older members of the family can read with profit, if for no other reason than to learn how facts rather than fiction may be presented in an interesting way to the young.

The list might be extended to many others, for the press has seen and felt the demand for suitable reading for the young, and it has been amply filled. It remains for us each to reap the benefits by our own special endeavors.

The old saying, "I can't afford it," must be changed to "I cannot afford to do without it."

THERE are more than 100,000 women and girls who make a living on the streets of Paris as licensed vendors.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

J. T. Cobb; Ed. Grange Visitor.—Knowing the interest THE VISITOR takes in the Farmer's Institutes, I enclose the announcement for 1885. Yours Faithfully, R. C. KEDZIE.

I think Bro. Woodman's annual address in the last number ought to be read by every American citizen in the United States. And yet how many there are who could not appreciate it, then, again, there are many young folks who can. O. S. HOTTON.

There is little doubt that the thing that most needs to be preached to this generation of Americans by ministers of the gospel, by both clerical and lay instructors of the youth, by all who have public influence or private authority, is—a sense of honor!—Century

Editor of Grange Visitor.—Sir: I wish to know how C. G. Luce can expect us to support and work for him, and the interest of the farmer when he works and votes for the ring candidate. Yours, R. E. PERRY, Maester Cambria Grange, No. 74.

Having just read in the Jotting's Column of your excellent paper an invitation to all to write, I would like to ask some questions. Why do we never hear anything from Cascade? Is there a Grange in the town, and if there is, why do residents of the town never mention it? Who are the officers of this presumed Grange? New resident in Cascade.

Mr. Editor do you think that the Republican politician's and ringsters have come to the conclusion that the Prohibitionists mean business as well as the whiskeyites. We have no particular objections to Cleveland as a democrat, but we mightly hate to see that element in power who tried to destroy this government and trample upon its starry flag. J. V. A. Ashton, Mich.

The luxurious pipe should not be taken, or at least lighted and indulged in, or around the barn. The lantern should not be lighted or filled in the barn or stables during the night. If by accident the light get extinguished, take the lantern out to some safe place where there is no danger of igniting the straw or hay, with the match, before lighting. Do not set down a lantern; always hang it up sufficiently high to be out of the way of heads and fork handles. Hang the lantern on good deep hooks, or on nails driven with the heads slanted upwards. Now is just the time to look after this matter, for it may save valuable stock provender and good buldings. T. N. TRAVIS.

Have been a reader of the GRANGE VISITOR for several years and reading postal jottings Nov. 15, I soon came to Grange thoughts and then before me appeared the oft repeated sentence, "What suggestions have you for the good of the Order?" The thought occurred to me that if every tiller of the soil, his wife, sons and daughters would join the Grange, and when two years should roll around, all join hands, nominate and elect true, sensible and temperate men to all the offices, (let the old parties with their whims and corruption go to the dogs) enact just and righteous laws and see that they are duly and faithfully executed methinks it would be for the good of the Order. J. W. ASH, Ashton, Mich., Nov. 18, 1884.

In working at a ditch for P. Van Fleet, several mastodon remains were found. Molar teeth weighing six pounds each, and a large bone have been found, and further search will be made.

How many of us will quietly accept the opinion expressed by Bro. Cobb that there is not sand enough in all the Patrons to fill a page with Jottings. When there are so many things of vital interest to us, why not pour in such a flood of Postals, that he will be obliged to enlarge THE VISITOR.

The Pomona Grange of Lenawee held its Session Nov. 13. The day was lovely, the roads nice, and the crowd assembled joyous and happy, is evidenced by greeting and hand shaking.

A good programme was prepared by Worthy Lecturer Sister Lutton, and well carried out, and the 5th. degree conferred in the evening. A delegate was elected to represent us at the State Grange.

If every reader of the VISITOR who is interested in having the paper widely circulated, and the cause it advocates succeed, would get just one subscriber, the circulation could be almost doubled in a short time.

There is not a paper published in the State of Michigan that contains as much good, common sense, practical reading matter for the money as the VISITOR.

The kind of information is entirely different from what other papers contain. It is more of a practical than theoretical character.

It is a little surprising that a paper that advocates the interests of the farmer so ably and earnestly should not be better supported by that class.

It contains a class of information that every farmer in the State of Michigan ought to have. If farmers generally would work as well for their interests in many ways as do monopolies, they would succeed much better than they do.

Patrons, let every one who reads the VISITOR resolve that we will each obtain one or more subscribers, and thus extend the influence of this valuable paper.

Every true patriot must rejoice at the close of one of the most exciting bitter partisan, and scandalous political campaigns ever known in this country, and according to Dr. Burchard rum, Romanism and rebellion have triumphed. According to other bigoted partisans, the government has been rescued and saved from the control of the worst, most unscrupulous and corrupt elements of the Republican party. Every candid, patriotic man who loves his country better than any party will be willing to give the incoming administration a fair trial and judge it by its acts instead of trying to prejudice the people against it in advance, possibly it may be a great improvement upon the legislation of the past ten years by inaugurating great reforms in the interest of the people and rescuing the control of the government from the hand of monied aristocratic monopolists who are running the government in their own interest regardless of the rights of the people, at all events let us accept the result in humble submission to the Divine will, hoping for the best.

REFORMER.

Ingham County Pomona Grange met with Alaledon Grange, at the house of Bro. O. E. Stillman of Alaledon, on the 24th, of Nov. Meeting was called to order by Worthy Master Geo. W. Phelps at 10 o'clock A. M. and opened in the fourth degree for the transaction of business. Besides, the usual business of the Order, came the election of a delegate to the State Grange, which resulted in the election of Geo. W. Phelps of Cedar Grange. Bro. Phelps is worthy and well qualified, and will well represent our interests in the Grange Legislature. Afternoon session was an open one. Bro. W. E. West of Capitol Grange, read a good paper which brought out a lively discussion by Bro. Cook, King, and Stillman, and Sisters Stillman and Adgell.

Next followed a recitation by Miss Nettie North, which was well delivered. An essay by Mrs. Phelps, subject, Temperance, and an essay by Mrs. A. C. Lawrence, entitled "Whiskey and Tobacco," were to the point, and brought out discussions by the ladies.

Essay by Bro. Wm. Cook; subject, The Grange. In this the writer gave a brief history of the Order with its practical workings, and some of its results. This closed a very interesting meeting and every one voted the time well spent.

The next meeting will be held with Dalbi Grange on the first Wednesday of January. Officers for the coming year will be elected at that meeting. E. H. ANGEL, Sec'y

One Effect of the Exposition.

Richard Nixon writes from New Orleans to THE CENTURY for December about the New Southern Exhibition. He concludes as follows: "To say that the exposition will have a softening effect upon the lingering animosities of the war is to imply that such animosities still exist—an implication that the Southerner is loath to admit. There is nothing so potent as prosperity to wipe out resentment. The more prosperous the South has grown, the less disposition has she felt to dwell upon what she was wont to consider her injuries, and to-day, standing on the eve of her great festival to which she has invited the nations of the earth, she would resent the imputation that she harbors malice against any. Doubtless, however, the Exposition will bring about a still better knowledge and higher respect among the various sections of our country."

Make \$20.00 for Christmas. The Publishers of the Rutledge's Monthly offer twelve valuable rewards in their Monthly for December among which is the following: We will give \$20.00 to the person telling us which is the middle verse of the New Testament Scriptures (not the revised edition) by December 10, 1884. Should two or more correct answers be received, the REWARD will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner December 15, 1884. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the January Monthly, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address: RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING CO., Eaon, Penna.

How long can this process of accumulating millions be carried on without positive danger to the State and to the people? The old ship of State will become topheavy with accumulated wealth, and will topple over into the sea of anarchy unless a peaceful social revolution can avert the disaster.—Craftsman.

Youths' Department.

A DEAR LITTLE SCHOOL-MA'AM.

With her funny little glasses you'd have thought her very wise. If it wasn't for the laughter that was peeping from her eyes; Just the queerest and the dearest little school-ma'am ever known, Whose way of teaching boys and girls was certainly her own.

"I give my brightest pupil," in a pleasant tone she said, "A little corner by himself to show that he is head, And, to spare the tender feelings of the dullest boy, I put All the others in a circle so you can't tell which is foot."

"Whenever any pupil in his lessons doesn't miss, I encourage his endeavors with a penny sugar-kiss; And, since this slight upon the rest might too severely fall, I take the box of kisses and I hand 'em around to all."

"I've asked them what they'd like to be a dozen times or more, Ardeach, I find, intends when grown to keep a candy store; So thinking that they ought to have some knowledge of their trade, I've put a stove in, just to show them how it's made."

"Enthusiastic? Bless you, it is wonderful to see How interested in such things a little child can be, And, from their tempting taffy and their luscious and lollipop, I'm sure they'll do me credit when they come to open shops."

And, with a nod that plainly showed how free she was from doubt, She deftly smoothed the wrinkles of her snowy apron out; Just the queerest and the dearest little school-ma'am ever known, Whose way of teaching boys and girls was really her own! —Malcolm Douglas, in the Christmas St. Nicholas.

Dear Nieces and Nephews.—Such a day as this so late in November seems almost phenomenal. As mild and happy as an October day, but lacks the vivid coloring for the trees no longer haunt their gorgeous Egyptian hues. Many of them are bare while a few have a handful of pale yellow fluff still clinging to their brown branches.

As I stand in the bright sunlight shading my eyes from the too direct rays, myriads of insects cross and recross my line of vision, and I wonder do they know how near are the bleak rains and winter snows. "As near as to-morrow," I fancy a voice murmurs, But no, I will not have it so. It was only the twitter of yonder birds happy in this brightness without a thought of to-morrow. Yet even now he rises and with a soft sweet trill flies southward. I watch the tiny flitting speck until it disappears. Then I am conscious of a desire to grasp all this warmth and beauty, before it too shall pass from sight, and hold and keep it. But it cannot be, even were I an artist, no brush could paint those shifting shadows, or the rustling of the wind, as it heaps the leaves, then scatters them again.

If by some unknown magic, some charm, I could retain this day just as it is and summon it at will what a treat I would give my friends in the midst of winter's cold and storm. To be able to turn on an Indian Summer day as you would the gas, would be decidedly gratifying, but I fear there would be no burning off.

As I turn to retrace my steps, I remember how the path has thrice been carpeted since spring brought it forth bare and brown from beneath its winter covering. First, with short green grass, then with the fallen petals of the apple bloom, and now with partly-colored autumn leaves. A short time and it will again be white; but not with wrecks of sweet scented blossoms.

When these lines reach you it will be December, and doubtless winter will have arrived. But let it come early or late be brief, or prolonged the memory of this day will be a bright spot in the midst of its dreariness.

I think you all join me in the wish that Miss Verna Cooney who furnished us a paper in the last VISITOR will add to our indebtedness by contributing to the department "again and again."

I have learned to expect something good when Grace comes, and was not disappointed in her article "Live to be missed."

AUNT PRUE.

Bangs Defended.

Aunt Prue.—I suppose that after the tirade of E. W., my bangs should utterly collapse, but they don't. They curl just nicely and are just as becoming as ever.

I always try not to "make myself conspicuous by opposition to the tyrant fashion," but to make myself look as nicely as possible, for one might as well be out of the world as out of style you know. But I suppose that you might as well be out of the world as to be in Paw Paw. That is so far from any place, and perhaps bangs are just coming into style there.

I think that if we look at some of the prominent women to-day, we will find fully as many with bangs as without. For example, notice Mrs. Garfield, and Mrs. E. Alina Osgood. I think bangs are becoming to both,

Clover Leaf Can Cream Gathering System.

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

McCull & Duncan Kalamazoo, Mich. Manufacturers and Dealers in creamery supplies.

Shorthorn Bull Calf FOR SALE. This Calf took third premium at the Mich. State Fair of 1884, in a ring of 30. Pedigree and particulars sent on application.

The American Salt Company, No. 70 and 72 BROAD ST., NEW YORK. MINES NEAR NEW IBERIA, LOUISIANA. Offers the Purest Rock Salt for family and packers' use, in any grade desired, lump, crushed and ground, at prices to suit trade.

2806 Lbs. Wgt of two OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS. Send for description of this famous breed. Also Pigs, L. B. SILVER, Cleveland, O.

POLAND CHINAS! Pine Grove Herd. PORTER, CASS CO., contains over 100 head of Pure-bred Poland China Swine; blood of the Butlers, Shellbarger, Corwins, Commander, Sambos, and U. S. 1195 stock, all recorded or eligible to registry in Ohio Poland China Record.

PATENTS. LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counsellor in Patent Causes. Trade Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, Mechanical and Patent Drawings. Circulars free. 105 E. Main st., Kalamazoo, Mich. Branch office, London, Eng.

Prof. Kedzie's Letter to the Alabastine Company. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Lansing, April 19, 1884. To M. B. Church, Manager: DEAR SIR, -The Alabastine put on the walls of the Chemical Laboratory more than four years ago in as good condition and bright in appearance as when first applied, save where water from a leaky roof has injured it.

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

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN. Will find superior advantages for learning Telegraphing, SHORTHAND and Type Writing at the KALAMAZOO Business College. A Practical Reporter is employed to teach Shorthand and an experienced operator to teach Telegraphing and Railroad Business.

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

German Horse and Cow POWDERS. This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is its secret. It is made in every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholzer'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 molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by E. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO, GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBRIDGE ST., DETROIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO, and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALBANY, N. Y.

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Kept in the office of the Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, And sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Order, over the seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

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YOU ARE A LIAR. \$60.5 TON WAGON SCALES. Being Best and Truest Made. Paid. Free Price List. Every State. Address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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

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German Horse and Cow POWDERS. This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is its secret. It is made in every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholzer'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 molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by E. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO, GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBRIDGE ST., DETROIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO, and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALBANY, N. Y.

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THE NIAGARA FALLS AIR LINE Map of the CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK and GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS. CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE. DECEMBER 30th, 1883.

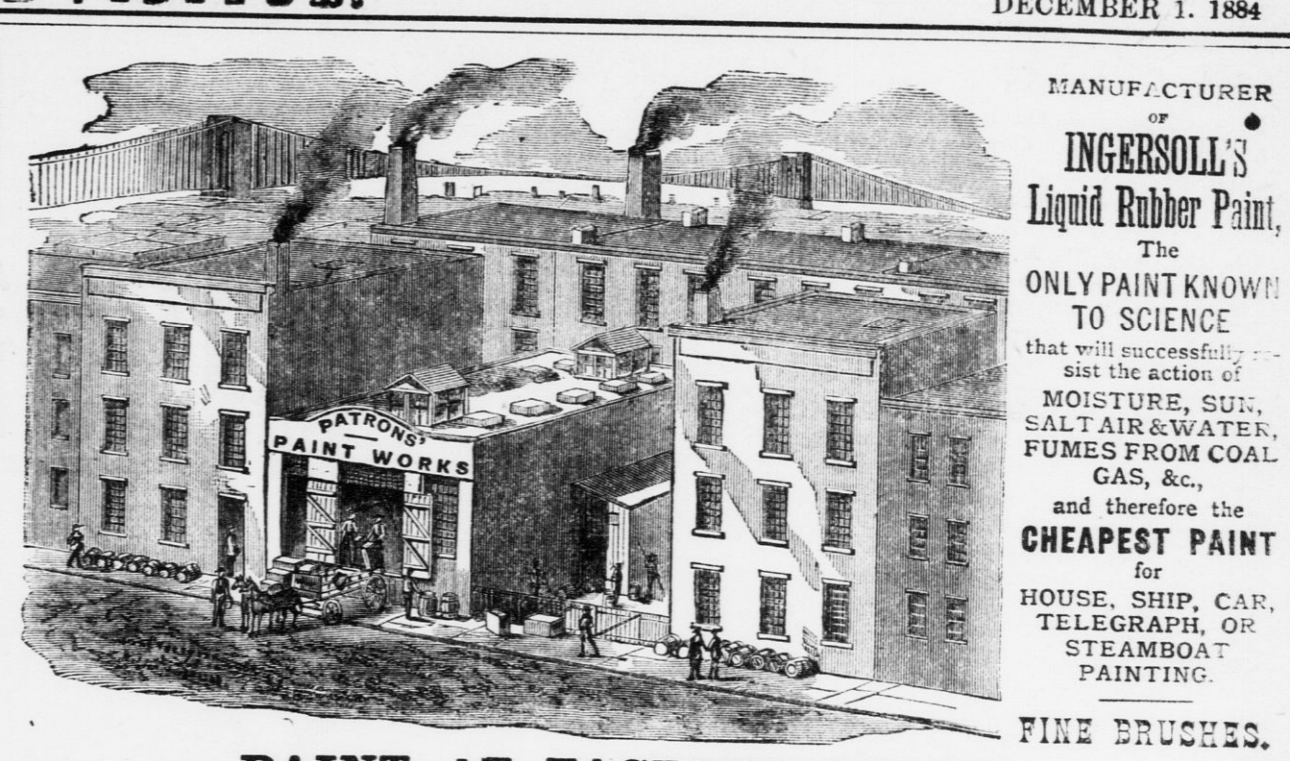
Table with columns for Stations, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 8, and No. 11, listing train times for various routes.

Way Freight leave Schoolcraft, Eastward 5:35 P. M.; Westward, 10:05 A. M., except Sunday. Nos. 1, 7 and 8 will stop at Durand 20 minutes for meals. No. 4 will stop at Battle Creek 20 minutes for meals. No. 1 will stop at Valparaiso 20 minutes for meals. Nos. 3 and 6 have a Dining Car attached between Chicago and Battle Creek. Where no time is shown at the stations trains will stop. This does not stop for passengers except on signal. All Chicago & Grand Trunk trains are run by Central Standard Time, which is one hour slower than Eastern Standard Time. Nos. 3, 5 and 6, daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday. Pullman 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. Dining cars on 3 and 6 West Battle Creek. GEO. B. REEVY, S. R. CALLAWAY, Traffic Manager, General Manager E. P. KRANT, Agent, Schoolcraft Mich.

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