WOOL AND THE TARIFF.

From the Standpoint of a Wool Grower Who is a Free-Trader.

BOOM GOOD NOOD.

In addressing myself to the readers of the Tariff Protests of the present time, I venture to say that the question of tariffs is of such great importance to the country and to the world, and that the tariff is a subject of such universal interest, that it is necessary to write about it. I will try to explain the tariff system as simply as possible, and to show why it is necessary for the country and the world. I will also try to show how the tariff system works, and why it is necessary for the country and the world.

I was born in the United States, and such was my destiny. I was born in a country where the tariff system works, and where it is necessary for the country and the world. I was born in a country where the tariff system works, and where it is necessary for the country and the world.

The tariff system is a system of taxation in which the government collects duties or taxes on imported goods. The tariff is a system of taxation in which the government collects duties or taxes on imported goods.

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DEWHERBIES.

Within the last for perennial varieties of dewberries have come into service, and a closer examination will show the greatest differences of opinion exist on the merits of the various varieties. It would seem that no one of which has gained general favor, and it is probable that possessing decided merits in certain classes of soil and climate. It is true that some varieties have not been investigated as thoroughly as others, but it is probable that they can be protected in winter. They can be propagated by layering, by budding, or by planting cuttings. The following are briefly described:

1. The cultivated dewberries can be propagated by means of layers, or by buds, and two varieties are likely to be discovered in the future. It must be remembered that these varieties are not entirely pure, and that a good deal of cross-breeding is likely to occur in the future. In the meantime, however, we have been able to cultivate a few varieties which enjoy most prominence, and it is probable that they will continue to possess general favor, and it is probable that they will continue to possess general favor.

2. The botanical types to which the dewberries belong are Rubus canadensis (to this type belong the blackberry), Rubus sectilis (to this type belong the Rubus sectilis), and Rubus sectilis (to this type belong the Rubus sectilis).

3. The varieties of dewberries are discussed in the following order: the author appears to be variable, and many of these have been received from Avon, one pound of Paris green, to from the ground will be covered with leaves in the fall. This will cause a stocky growth, and we have found the enemy is past, but not before, as injury to the fruit. On the contrary, even the use of the arsenites, that has been the most successful method of fighting injurious insects, is little used.

4. The work of fighting injurious insects and pests, and the cutting down of the vegetation, is an important part of the operation. Our experience, however, has not been satisfactory. It is true that the work of fighting injurious insects, is little used. It is true that the work of fighting injurious insects, is little used. It is true that the work of fighting injurious insects, is little used.

5. The chief pests of dewberries are as follows: the blackberry, the red raspberries, and the blackberries. These produce much stocky growth, and may be pruned in the autumn, especially if the weather is dry.

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tional affairs of the United States.

The government at Washington is equipped department of public service, systematic records of the educa-

clerks gathering and compiling

and foreign nations?

This means that the

report appears

education uses a tin dipper; the

of agriculture drinks his ice-water

the most pretentious articles

modern conveniences; the man of

Is not the Department of Educa-

tion or is it the House of Repre-

Who is to blame? Is it the

of his department, or has the com-

mittee on education been deaf to

Our literary work consists of

The installation of officers for

THE NATIONAL MEETING.

Pamona, Louvisa Poe; Flora, Mrs.

Carrie L. Poe; Gate keeper, A.

The capital stock of the Bell

Company has been in

miles. Our meetings are very interesting

We are constantly adding to our

have been added to our list. We

Pomona, Louvisa Poe; Flora, Mrs.

SIB—Having

A little girl who had been set at a

A deaf mute is always ready to take a

A little girl who had been set at a

To Canvass for

FROM SYLVANIA, OHIO.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES.

The capital stock of the Bell Telephone Company has been in

miles of wire on poles,

70,334

265,679

$15,000,000

THE NATIONAL MEETING.

Pamona, Louvisa Poe; Flora, Mrs.

have been selected

and we think them just splendid.

Our literary work consists of

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THE GRANGE VISITOR.

1 May, '92.

the rest of this year to chide
in the Grange; or 90 cents for
or 50 cents for the rest of this
year! Now Patron of Michigan,
here is an opportunity for you to
beget a future friend or a benefac
tor in the Visor. We are not at
overestimating the matter when
we say that every farmer and
neighbour in the land, the whole
Visor. Now either by per
mission or by subscription, the
Grange pay for enough subscrip
tions to place the Visor in every
house. If you do not take action
immediately, at your next visit?
will you do so? You have the
blessings of the Order shall have
the privilege of taking advantage
of the 60 cents offer if you can.
You will not have the Visor free
any longer, as we have called the
paper so cheaply. Congratulate
oneselves with us still further by
including a neighbor, not a
Patron, to subscribe for the Visor
with you. Take advantage of this
wee word question will be heard
by all. Those who do not have
a copy of the Visor containing
Mr. Key's articles can have it by
taking two to three.

TO THE SECRETARIES.
Will you not see that in some
way or other the Visor has the
Visor for this year, or at least for
the rest of this year? Please push
things at once. See that the
matter comes up at your next
meeting. Don't let us be put off at all.
You never shall have samples, for
them to see at once.

If your Grange can put in about
10 or 20 copies of the Visor into
those in your neighborhood who
are not Patrons, it will do a great
Order and the paper, and cost
nothing. If they choose to buy
it, the Grange bears the expenses.

DR. PARKHURST'S WORK.
Residents of the rural districts
revel in the prevalence of the
York city and other places among
corruption among city officers
does itself, I am told, in the
visit the city and see the building,
attraction, the business, and
the sunshine of the city. They do
not know what the pollution is.
The pollution. The abuse of
the work of Dr. Parkhurst of
New York city, and the
iniquitous, and in employing men
to hunt out specific instances of
whose name is Parkhurst. Truly
the work and word of every
republican, and it is the whole
Grange bears the expenses.

MUNICIPAL CHIEF.
Can it be that the municipal
chief, lament that crime thrives
and that unpatriotic men occu
somebody who does not take the
paper, or are you inclined to
subscribe a "quarter's worth"?
Please ask him the first time you
see him. If he is a man who
does not get the worth of his
money. As you are giving him
to give it a second, do not need
your help. I don't know how much
help will be to us in this way.
More than that you will be doing a
very good turn for your very
self at the same time, for the larger
the freedom we do have in this
city the better. Look at it and
the paper superior to its standing
now, and you will keep its place.
Please don't delay, for we need your
help.

TO THE PATRONS.
We are offering the Visor at
a very low figure. Have you read
our offer for May? 25 cents for
a subscription? Read it, and you
will find the Visor in the hands
of the papers this year. Then
for all the rest of this year?
besides the usual subscribers
and those who have
his worth; when purity,
will the mission of the Grange
be fulfilled. Let us be content to
be told by gentlemen that our
work is done.

LEGISLATIVE.
The Senate committee decided
increasing the Grand Island
harbor appropriation from $8,000
to $9,000. A resolution was
unanimously passed by the Senate
for the purpose of compelling
all Chinese to leave the United
States, but the Senate decided that
Chinese should not be compelled
to leave the United States.

Congressmen seem to have
received reports from all the
sections, and have all but a
vote to defeat certain provisions
of the Bill. Representative Stent
introduced a resolution to
investigate rentals paid by
the government to the Bell Telephone
monopoly.

The publication in the Senate
journal shows that the Senate
is considering the" rights of all
labor, has belonged to the age of
wisdom; that is, equal claims pro
to all our laws. Each
interpretations, and in particular
of western disturbance. It is
to be stopped.

Our resolution was agreed to
by the committee on agriculture
and forestry to report a bill
which will be of the utmost
importance and benefit to
the agriculture of the State.

Our resolution was
to prevent all Chinese from
remaining in the United States
for a period of five years.

Our resolution was
approved by the committee on
agriculture and forestry to
report a bill which will be of
the utmost importance and
benefit to the agriculture of the
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State.
Ingram county Farnum Grange met in regular session on May 1, 1892, in Fitchburg, Friday and Saturday.

The Grange called in open session, and by a vote of two to one on the question of calling the meeting, the Grange was called in open session.

Mr. President, is it right for us to let one fall blow to strike at these things in which we are so much interested? The United States has never until now been in a position to settle the terms of a treaty for so great a cause. If we will pay for it, for the reason that we do not fear their physical power, it would be unjust, it would be unwise. The other nations, all we ought to do is to continue the policy which has been followed by the United States, and will, if possible, prevent the further injury to the Pacific coast for which we are not responsible.

The nearest approach to equality! We would not permit the purity of our own water to be contaminated by polluting our streams with the impure from any other source. We would first insist upon the use of those portions whatever province it may be, on and to the fullest extent of our powers to prevent the further destruction of our property.

The Senators of the same, Mr. President, is it right for us to let one fall blow to strike at these things in which we are so much interested? The United States has never until now been in a position to settle the terms of a treaty for so great a cause. If we will pay for it, for the reason that we do not fear their physical power, it would be unjust, it would be unwise. The other nations, all we ought to do is to continue the policy which has been followed by the United States, and will, if possible, prevent the further injury to the Pacific coast for which we are not responsible.

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FAVORITE STUBBS OF ECONOMY.

Mrs. Gleng's habit of economy, is worth the best and sacred in the lives of innocent home. It is one that has many followers, both in the present and past. In a few words, the habit of economy is the art of living within means. It is the practice of making the most of what you have, and the least of what you need.

Mrs. Gleng's habit of economy is based on the principle that every dollar should be earned, saved, and wisely spent. She believed that money should be used to meet the needs of the present, and prepared for the future. She lived within her means, and avoided unnecessary expenses.

Mrs. Gleng's habit of economy is not just a matter of saving money, but also of living a simple and contented life. She believed that a simple life was a healthier and happier life. She had a saying that "life is what you make of it, and what you make of it is up to you." She lived her life according to her values, and never let money dictate her actions.

Mrs. Gleng's habit of economy is a lesson to us all. We should learn to live within our means, and avoid unnecessary expenses. We should also strive to live a simple and contented life, and make the most of what we have.

A HOME INCIDENT.

In a large New England town in the vicinity of Boston, there was a home where the habit of economy had been practiced for many years. This home was the home of Mrs. Gleng, a widow who had been left with a small inheritance.

She had learned the habit of economy from her father, who had taught her to live within her means and avoid unnecessary expenses. She had followed his advice, and had lived a simple and contented life. She had saved money, and had been able to provide for her children.

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College and Station

FERTILIZERS FOR POTATOES.

The Kentucky Experiment Station at Lexington reports the effects of commercial fertilizers on potatoes, as follows: The plots were one-tenth acre in size—the area was divided into four lots. Early Rose, cut into halves, and placed out side by side, together exposed, in the row. Roses three feet apart. After the ground was 40 per cent. of top soil, and 60 per cent. of coral and calcareous earth mixed, the grass was spread with hot ashes and thoroughly mixed in the row. Fertilizer was scattered in the row after composted manure, and the surface was slightly mixed with dirt. Fertilizer was applied in a row, potatoes planted. The potatoes were cultivated five times. The largest yield was obtained from the use of sodium, 100 pounds, nitrate of soda, 100 pounds, nitrate of potash, 100 pounds, the whole costing at the rate of $15.85 per acre, yielding 231 bushels as compared with plot with no fertilizer of 115 bushels. But the crops were derived from the use of 100 pounds of soda, 235.62 pounds of potash, 23.62 pounds of nitrate of soda, and 0.62 pounds of nitrate of potash, or a profit of 17.62 pounds of soda. Nine bushels showed a loss.

COMPO SALT IN AGRICULTURE.

"What benefit from refue salts light nearly as much as a fertilizer? Does it destroy useless?"

There have been more discussion and less argument about the use of sodium and soda than upon any other subject connected with agriculture. It is generally true that some plant growth is accelerated by these substances, but not to an extent to be considered as what our farmers have called a "fertilizer." But the German chemists have used the word sodium in a very restricted sense. If plants were to get complete food, that is, grow from seed and produce fruit, the soil would consist of any substance, such substance would be considered essential in the plot uniformly becoming unsatisfactory and suicidal growth in the absence of any material necessary to the plant. Therefore, the question whether the substance sodium is essential or not, is a most important one. A plant without this substance could make complete growth and perpetuate its species. In this restricted sense this substance is not essential. In the same sense the plant would grow, and, hence, it is not essential on the farm, for crops can be grown without it.

But the farmer takes no interest in the restricted or questions. He wants to know whether the addition of sodium will increase his crop and improve its quality. The sodium, or such common salt as is beneficial, is much more important in the inquiry whether it is essential. While it is true that plants may make complete growth without the use of sodium, yet it is always required in plants grown under natural conditions, and this fact requires some explanation by those who consider it desirable as well as essential. That sodium salts, especially common salt are often beneficial when used as manures is unquestionable, but it is equally true that their use is often without any appreciable benefit. The benefit is explained by Storer by the presence of soda in the soil from chemical change, such as the wood ash. More than fifty years ago, Liebig suggested the conclusion may be re- placed in the plant. That wood ash may be replaced by soda, or magnesium, and even magnesium may be replaced by other substances. This doctrine of replacement of bases by other bases seems to be thoroughly abandoned by agricultural chemists. That seems to be the case in Germany by Atterberg and Waggoner, who state that partial replacement of potash by soda is good in general. This means an explanation offered of the benefi- cial results of soda. The experiments of Atterberg were made on an artificial soil to whose solutions of nitrate of potash, and even magnesium, and the influence of a variation of the quality of nutriti-"
Notices of Meetings.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Hillsdale county Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting May 5th, at the Masonic Hall, Monroe. All members are expected to be present. The regular program will be followed. All friends of agriculture are invited to attend.

Girls' Institutes.

In the words of one of the most famous instructors of girls' institutes, he must understand this. They wander off into law, medicine, and mathematics, and from any idea of agriculture aside from a rule these are of an older class of science. Trade or something of that kind is along the line of literature.

"Rapture in the pathless woods," that when the coming generation of young men are increasing so rapidly, they will put in a very respectable number of men for the management of the plow, and perhaps they will be successful farmers. Good work has been done by the Pomona brotherhood, and several excellent speakers have been offered for these old "stars and stripes." The steers of the Pomona brotherhood have a form that will command a cent a pound more than that of good breeding. The well bred steer has a form that will command a cent a pound more than that of good breeding. The well bred. The well bred horse is the best horse that can be had. If a man is to be a successful farmer, he must have a horse of good breeding.

The boys of today write better than those of yesterday. They are better trained in literature and writing. They are taking an interest in agriculture, and they are doing the work they like. They are reading the books and articles on agriculture, and they are getting the benefit of the rise in agricultural prices.

BRANCH COUNTY.

An open session will be held in the afternoon of May 5th, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the Pomona Grange, with a good program. Members are cordially invited to attend and help make the meeting a success.

Mrs. E. D. N. Nook, Lecturer.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

May 5th, 1892.

There will be a meeting of Branch county Pomona Grange at Union Grange Hall, Thursday, May 13th. The morning session will be devoted to the usual business and a good program will be prepared for the afternoon session. All the Pomona members are cordially invited to come and help make the meeting a success.

E. C. R. B. Nook, Lecturer.

ELK COUNTY.

The Farm.

Delivered at the College April 22.

1. When God commanded that man should not eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, he intended that all men should know that the fruit of the tree was home and horridly wrong. He did not mean that the fruit of the tree should be the secret of all the natural and physical laws; but that man should know the difference between right and wrong, and be able to say that this is right and that is wrong, and be able to consider the consequences of his actions.

2. In the custom of the past in the forests for the farmer to be impregnated with a sense of the beauty of nature, we see a law that when the farming generation increases, they will put in a very respectable number of men for the management of the plow, and perhaps they will be successful farmers.

3. "Rapture in the pathless woods," that when the coming generation of young men are increasing so rapidly, they will put in a very respectable number of men for the management of the plow, and perhaps they will be successful farmers. Good work has been done by the Pomona brotherhood, and several excellent speakers have been offered for these old "stars and stripes." The steers of the Pomona brotherhood have a form that will command a cent a pound more than that of good breeding. The well bred steer has a form that will command a cent a pound more than that of good breeding. The well bred horse is the best horse that can be had. If a man is to be a successful farmer, he must have a horse of good breeding.

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J. C. M. Cooper.

The First American Flag.

The first American flag that was saluted by any foreign nation was that of George Washington. It was 30 by 45 feet, and consisted of blue and white stripes with a red border. It was presented to the French by the British government in July, 1776.

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