"THE FARMER IS OF MORE CONSEQUENCE THAN THE FARM, AND SHOULD

E FIRST IMPROVED."

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Forcing Rhubarb.

Outside of places where there are professional gardeners, the forcing of vegetables is very little known in this coun try. People in general are content with "things in their season," and do not trouble themselves to force or retard. Perhaps the easiest vegetable to force is rhubarb: and by taking a little trouble. material for pies and sauce may be bad some weeks in advance of the supply from the open ground. The things needed are clumps of rhubarb roots, soil, and a dark, warm place. The roots should be dug before the ground freezes, but in most places there is usually an "open spell" this month when it may be done. As fine rhubarb as we ever saw was forced in a barrel or cask; the roots placed in on a layer of soil and surrounded by it, the cask covered tight and set near the furnace in the cellar. A box to hold the roots, and set in a cupboard or closet in the kitchen, will answer; or a box or barrel may be placed in the kitchen. Keep moderately warm, and see that the roots are sufficiently moist. A few roots will give an astonishingly abundant supply, much more tender and crisp and less violently sour than the out-door crop. - American Agriculturist.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GLASS FRAMES.—The Irish Farmer's Gazette prints the following: If gardeners and others will give a trial to the following plan, they will find it less than one-fourth the expense of glass frames and much more useful white calico of a close texture, stretch it and nail it on frames of any size you wish; mix two ounces of lime water, four ounces of linseed oil, one ounce of white of eggs and spread evenly on the cloth with a brush.

T wait for somedody else to go Break your own path. Don't Don'r wait for somedody else to put off to day's work until to-morrow in hopes that it will be done for you.

Agricultural Pepartment,

SOMEHOW OR OTHER WE GET ALONG."

The good wife bustled about the house, Her face still bright with a pleasant smile As broken snatches of happy song
Strengthened her heart and hands the while. The good man sat in the chimney nock, His little clay pipe within his lips, And all he had made and all he'd lost

Ready and clear at his finger tips. Good wife, I've just been thinking a bit; Nothing has done very well this year, Honey is bound to be hard to get, Everything's sure to be very dear. How the cattle are going to be fed,

How we're to keep the boys at school,
Is a kind of debit and credit sum

I can't make balance by any rule." She turned around from the baking board And faced him with a cheerful laugh; 'Why, husband, one would really think That the good rich wheat was only chaff.

And what if wheat is only chaff.

As long as we both are well and strong; I'm not a woman to worry a bit,

Somehow or other we'll get along. 'Into all lives rain must fall, Over all lands the storms must beat, But when the rain and the storm are o'er The after sunshine is twice as sweet.
Through every straight we have found a road, In every grief we have found a song. We have had to bear, and had to wait,

But somehow or other we've got along. 'For thirty years we have loved each other, Stood by each other, whatever befell; Six boys have called us 'father' and 'mother, And all of them living and doing well. We owe no man a peny, my dear,

We both of us living and well and strong. Good man, I wish you would smoke again, And think how well we have got along." He filled his pipe with a pleasant laugh. He kissed his wife with a tender pride, He said, "I'll do as you tell me, love,
I'll just count up the other side."

She left him alone with his better thought, And lifted her work with a low, sweet song, A song that's followed me many a year-"Somehow or other we'll get along!

The Holsteins.

It has been said, and truly, that "He who causes two blades of grass a public benefactor." The saying holds good in regard to other things who shall put us in the way of producas we now produce one, will be a benefactor to the farmers.

The production of butter by the average farmer of Michigan does not pay the cost, does not give anything like a fair return for the labor, indoors or out expended to get it. We have kept a personal record, have read reports of who have paid some attention to the subject, and as a conclusion find, that 150 pounds is a pretty good average for a cow to make in a year.

Now for an approximate cost. feed our cows during the winter months, commencing in November and keeping it up until into May, fully and wheat screenings, worth at cheap- other food for their rapid growth. est price, one cent per quart making of hay or its eq. ivalent, worth usually condition, we may make the cost of their milking qualities. rough feed somewhat less than if feeding exclusively on hay, but * the esti-

mate we will find is not too high. The pasture through the summer is worth \$10.00 more making in all \$27.20 for feed alone. These figures are as low as it is possible to make them, and treat our cows with any generosity or fairness if we expect a return in kind.

The trouble with agricultural journals usually is, they put the cost of keeping too low, and profit of produce too high; quoting city markets, when farmers must sell at their home market unless the special business engaged in is large, or there is a co-operation and production of the same quality of the article, by several persons. Neither one of these things at present at least, can the average farmer profit by. Last year in our market town horns have received."

the average price of butter was 20 cents per pound. The year before 16 cents, both much higher than the preceding two or three years. 150 pounds of butter at 20 cents per pound is \$30,00, at 16 cents \$24 00, leaving a profit to pay for labor on the one has d of \$2.80, on the other a loss of \$3.20. This is not a fancy sketch, but the real truth. Ask farmers if it pays to make butter? "No," "they will say, "but we must have it to use, and it is handy to have some left over to buy groceries etc." | 8,833 pounds of milk per year.

They keep no account of the actual cost, one great drawback to agricultural prosperity but keep right on year after year in the same old routine. Even if we leave the cost of pasture out en- | from every 8 gsllons of milk." tirely, which some may think is too high, and the particulars of which we do not wish to enter into now, even then there would be but a small margin left to pay for feeding, watering, stabling, milking, and the manif ld manipulations of the milk to transform it to butter.

But there is no use dwelling on the dark side of the picture if there is any ounces of butter. "Gwaan" belongway of remedying it. In this cure we think there is. Of course if we could reach a first-class market, that would help us, but this can not be done, as we said before, without co operation, that.

If we could double the production, making an average of 300 pounds instead of 150 then at 20 cents per pound we would have \$60.00, left, or about that, to pay for labor expended. We have studied this subject a long time, and have seen many ways in which there might be improvement in the line of butter production, but the first step we would advise taking is to begin with the right class of cows. Of course each person interested in this subject has his own ideas of which breed of cattle is best adapted to the wants of the farmer. Each may be good in its way, but for the average farmer of Michigan it is home improvement we seek after. The small farmer of from 40 to 160 acres of land, who to make it profitable must vary his crops, producing something of most everything that can be profitably grown on this soil, and in this climate we must not lose sight of.

We know of no breed of cattle which can so meet his wants as the to grow where but one grew before, is | Holstein. Yes, they are great milkers; is what many say who have never seen nor paid any attention to them, as well as the growing of grass. He but that seems to imply that there is something wrong somewhere; aing two pounds of butter, as cheaply though the milk might be partly of the pump variety or as though it was not milk we wanted. The Holstein is of fine form, not rough as has been claimed by some, although not so square and of blocky shape as the Hereford or shorthorn which have been bred so long for beef-producing qualities. Yet the real animals, not dairymen, and talked with farmers pictures, will not unfavorably compare with the so-called beef breeds, and their meat is claimed to be equal in point of distribution of fat, the point par excellence in a well-bred steak or roast.

The Holstein matures early. The calves are hearty, eager eaters, and the large amount of skimmed milk six months, at least, four quarts of left after taking the cream for butter, ground feed; a mixture of oats, corn, makes it necessary to supply but little

Their milking points are all well \$1.20 per month, or \$7.20 for the six developed and the whole breed seem months. She will also require a ton | characteristically alike, which looks to us as though deep milking would \$10.00. If we raise a large amount of not be an accident, but a surety. corn, and preserve the fodder in good Now, for some proofs in regard to

First, before going into these details I would call your attention to a remark in the "American Stock Book and Farries" as to the milking qualities of the Shorthorn. The idea is somewhat prevalent, that journal says: "That Shorthorn cows are not good milkers. It has been obtained, without doubt from the fact of the well-known efforts made to perfect their fattening qualities in accordance with Bakewell, saying that all was useless that was not beef; and it is true of many families of shorthorns. Others are superior milkers. The original Holstein blood of the Durham and Holderness districts was famous for its milking qualities, and it is difficult to breed it out with all the culture which modern improved short-

If we trace the Shorthorns all through their history we will find the suffered to quite an extent from the milking families to consist of the white, spotted and roan varieties, three-fourths bushels of as handsome descendants of the same cattle whose color and "milking quality" have not been entirely improved away. The milk record of the Holstein is simply enormous. In the "Live Stock Journal" for May 1876, is a very elaborate account giving as a result 225 Holstein cows showing an average of

In the same Journal for January, 1875, a correspondent of the Western Rural says, "he has a heifer from which 41 pounds of butter are made

In the March number we have an account of one pound of butter from 14 pounds of milk, and the same writer brings testimony to prove they been claimed, but require less food for size than the other breeds.

The famous Holstein cow "Tekelaar" made in six days 17 pounds 14 ing to J. Tefft, Elgin, Illinois, from until the first of July. I have also a May 9th, 1876 to April 13, 1877, gave 12,0094 pounds of milk.

Referring to the catalogue of Smith & Powell, Syracuse N. Y., we see at and we are not quite rea'y yet for the head "Aszie" with a record of $84\frac{3}{4}$ peunds in one day, 18 004 15-16 pounds in one year.

Ten cows three years old and upwards averaging 14,164 15-16 pounds in a milking year, and 12 heifers two pounds. Butter from 19 15-16 at head, to 8 5-15 by a heifer 23 months old.

Nearer home in our own State we have "Chautauqua Girl" owned by W. K. Sexton of Howell, with a milk record of 85 pounds in one day, 2,400 in thirty days, and a butter record of three pounds per day. It was his small, though very select herd of with their appearance, as embodying all our ideal of what a cow should be, because of her great use to, and her intimate relation to mankind, we since, have embraced every opportunity to study her history and characteristies. We find these to be of a very strong character indeed. All and keeping quality of milk, about the latter of which might be written an article itself, so much difference is there in milk in this respect, their large size, prime beef, early maturi y, easy keeping and in connection with all these the strength and uniformity of their charcterizing points, make them a safe investment for the farmer who desires to improve the milking qualities of his cows. If he have shorthorn, or shorthoin grades not only the milking qualities will be increased, but the size and vigor of the animals crossed with the Holstein blood. At present prices, it will be bardly possible for the average farmer to purchase a herd of pure blood Holst in cows, but he can avail himself of a cross, being careful to select pure stock, and by a careful and judici us breeding so improve the quality of the cows he keeps, that his butter will bring him full returns for his labor, besides leaving a margin of profit. both on it, and the animals he will have to sell for beef. E. G. W.

Some Good Varieties of Potatoes.

Brother Cobb:-In looking over the VISITOR of March 1st, I notice letters from several brothers in regard to the White Elephant potato. Last year I planted one pound of seed consisting of four small potatoes on black, sandy, and clay soil. They were cul tivated but once each way with a horse and were never hoed. I harvested from them two and one-half bushels by measure. I raised eleven other varieties, two of which I can highly recommend. I planted one peck of the Chicago

market variety, about the middle of June. The seed had been kept in a warm, damp cellar, and had grown sprouts from a foot to eighteen inches long, and the sprouts had sapped the potatoes to such an extent that fully one half of the hills never started. These were planted close to the woods, and about one-fourth of these gave very light returns on account of the shade. Nearly one-half of the remainder were planted on a stiff sod. These drouth. I harvested fourteen and potatoes as I ever saw. Tubers large, solid, never hollow, good keepers, dry and mealy. One of the very best for table or market; eyes few, and even with the skin; earlier than the Early Rose, and much resembling it in color and shape. I have about ten bushels for sale.

grew, but yielded fully 50 per cent less from the same amount of ground.

I will next speak of the Early Vermont. A variety which I have raised four seasons. And all who have ever tested this variety under favorable circumstances can testify that I do not praise them too highly. In form and color they are similar to the Early are not gross feeders as has sometimes Rose. Tubers, large, never hollow, flesh white, dry and mealy, excellent for table use or market. They are very productive, ripen about the same time as the Early Rose, and will keep nicely under favorable circumstances few bushels of these and twenty-five bushels of White Russian Oats for H. M. RICE.

Lawrence, Van Buren Co., Mich.

Silos.

Silos have been used in this vicinity three seasons, including the present winter. It is time now perhaps to be able to form some estimate of their years and under. averaging 9,711 general success as an investment in milk farming.

A good silo built of masonry can be made for about one dollar per ton of its storage capacity; varying somewhat according to size, natural advantages of situation, etc. Wooden ones may be built cheaper, but are not expected to last as long. To this must be added the cost of cutter and Holsteins we first had the privilege of power. For a small silo a horse-power seeing, and being particularly struck will do ver well, but for cutting two or three hundred tons of green corn, steam is the cheapest power. It is admitted by all who have watched its use that it is a perfectly healthy food for cattle. Even better than hay some claim, as it preserves the corn in a green and succulent condition, thus keeping a summer feed for winter use, their quality is deep milking richness, and answering the purpose of roots which the English farmers prize so highly.

But corn stalks are not a well-balanced food by themselves, whether green or dry; and it is generally conceded that the best results are obtained by feeding ensilage with hay and grain. Some however have made experiments in wintering dry cows and oxen entirely on ensilage and re port fair success. The estimates of its value as compared with hay vary a

good, deal. One large milkman whom I interviewed says that when fed with hav and grain in the production of milk. two tons of ensilage are equal in value to one ton of hay. Other estimates vary some according to how it is used: most of them placing its value at from one-half to one fourth that of hay by weight. As the yield is from ten to thirty tons per acre by actual test, and the cost of a silo need not exceed the cost of a barn to store a corresponding amount of hay, it will be seen at once that ensilage furnishes a cheap and profitable fodder.

The first serious set back that ensilage has received is from the New York Condensed Milk Company who buy a large proportion of the milk produced here. After long and care ful experiment they have decided not to buy any more milk made from ensilage Although it is perfectly sweet when received, and good in all the elements that go to make rich milk, yet its keeping qualities are impaired. As their condensed milk is sealed up in tin cans and warranted to keep forever, if its keeping qualities are not perfect it is unfit for their use. En silage milk however, makes excellent butter, and sells well in the New York market. And as its most enthusiastic admirers are those that have used it the most, I think we may safely say that the silo has made itself a permanent institution in our farming. C. E. BENTON. Sharon, Conn., March 25, 1884.

ONE of the results of the late Commissioner Le Duc's experiment in tea raising at the South has been the adoption of the tea plant in some localities as hedge plant, for which it is admirably adapted when soil and climate are con genial to its growth. It grows low, bushy and well branched, with dark, glossy, evergreen leaves, and in autumn is decorated with large, pure white flowers.

Last year's sorghum crop in the United States yielded 12,898,098 gallons of syrup and 509,731 pounds of sugar. Kansas led in production of syrup, and New Jersey produced the most sugar. The sugar sold readily at eight cents, The Early Rose seed, nearly all and the syrup at from 40 to 60 cents.

Proper Food for Chickens.

A Dutchess county, N. Y., poultry raiser sends the following excellent and

practical article to the Country Gentleman: "For young chicks just hatched I use a custard made of equal parts of eggs and milk. The young things eat very little, and that little must be wholesome and satisfying. To have strong, sturdy chicks, they should remain on the nest at least 48 hours after hatching. As soon as all the eggs which will are hatched I clear the nest of shells and unhatched eggs, throw the hen off the nest (having previously placed food and drink within her reach) and allow her to remain until her wants are relieved, after which she will return and be quiet for the 48 hours, or until time to remove her, with her brood, to the coop or building where they are to remain until weaned. If a steady sitter. and the eggs are all right, the hen will hatch them out uniformly. Long before the chicks begin to hatch all unfertilized eggs should have been removed from the nest. At the end of the first twenty-four hours I place some of the custard on a shingle in front of the nest, and the hen, if a good mother, will call her brood and them. This food is the very best they can take, being soft, digestible and nutritious. It is nearly the same nourishment that heretofore has supplied the growth of the chicks. I generally arrange to have several broods hatch at the same time, when there is little trouble. I feed the chicks sometimes half a dozen times a day when small. They do not run at large, except in the very warmest portion of the day, until after several days, and if the weather is bad, not before a week old. I continue this custard, beginning when two or three days old, to introduce with it cracked corn, wheat or buckwheat, so that they may become accustomed to it by degrees until capable of subsisting on it entirely. When fed whole grain, or even meal, the chicks must be allowed plenty of fresh drink (water is the best) and run on the ground or where they can have free access to gravel or coal ashes. For green food I use chopped onion tops if I can get them. If not, I give finely cut lettuce, fresh tender grass or running mallows, of which they are very fond when in confinement. My chicks always thrive; I seldom lose any. To make the custard I take one egg, well beaten. and add three tablespoonfuls of new milk and bake in a small shallow pan. This preparation makes a custard so stiff that it will break into lumps and none is wasted, as would be the case with softer food It is better than hard boiled eggs. I have used bread and milk, but it is not so good. One egg makes sufficient food per day for eight or ten chicks at first, of the small breeds. The larger breeds of chickens can sooner be weaned off. The expense is not great, taking into account the nice, thirfty condition of the fowls. They keep ahead of all disease, and there is no loss if careful to prevent accidents. They make fine birds when grown up, and splendid hens for egg production. With the closest calculation it takes about a bushel of corn per year for a hen. If other grain is used with it of course less will be required, but all fowls for thrift and profit must be given one feed of corn daily. Without it they stop just short of the desired result, whether it be flesh or eggs. I feed adult or laying fowls a soft, warm feed in the morning, and find the quantity of eggs increased by doing so.

The Milk War.

There is a great deal of irregular moral suasion going on in some of the dairy districts from which our city's supply of milk is largely drawn, but so far as the question of prices is concerned the farmers are in the right. Prices are customarily made by sellers, not buyers, and if the buyer does not like them it is his business to go without unless he can find the same article somewhere else at figures within his means. No one who knows anything about farming can imagine for a moment that three cents per quart, which is the price the dairymen have been receiving, is enough for milk during the season when the animals must be sheltered and carefully fed instead of being allowed to graze. The farmers demand a half cent more per quart, and they deserve it. If they cannot get it in any other way let them combine and supply consumers direct, without assistance from pump handles or water faucets, and the business will soon regulate itself .- [Exchange.

Blunt's Prolific Corn for Ensilage.

B. P. Ware, of Massachusetts, last season planted four acres of Blunt's Prolific, some of which grows to 15 feet in height, and some will weigh nine pounds to the stalk. He cultivated with horse-power, and seven men and two horses were employed in harvesting; and these were necessary to keep the cutter running with a six-horse power engine (which he ordinarily used for pumping water.) He cut the ensilage at three eights of an inch, and applied to the silo a pressure of 1,000 pounds to a square yard. The silos were filled with the product of four acres of corn and three acres of rowen. In feedin he gave 60 pounds a day, or two bushels to each cow. His animals liked it. It increased the quantity of their milk and its quality is excellent.

The Grange Visitor

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J. T. Cobb, SCHOOLCRAFT.

THE DANGEROUS CLASSES.

Dr. Howard Crosby, in the current number of the North American Reched behind the sacred rights of indirectly, "if it takes all summer." Nor has he desisted from this work yet, view, declares that the most dangerous property, and no point seems open to There is nothing so nice as justice. To classes in the country are the rich and attack. Every scheme to restrict or get a dollar that belongs to a fellow, it powerful, rather than the degraded curtail the power of monopolies seems is pleasant to know, that having esand criminal classes. "What we have to be impracticable. In the meantime caped the perils of a justice court-by to fear," he says, "is the encroach- the people in some of the Eastern appeal to the circuit—that somewhere ments of these influental elements States are in a condition of bondage. in the dim distant future, if his purse gramme calls for a public address from "Put in good shape without impairing upon the rights of the people, until, Their lot is growing more unendurable is more plethoric than the other fel- him in the afternoon of that day. The its accuracy," remains to be seen." ple who are naturally timid and slow to act in organization, are forced into may be solved by violence. When the the people, who have nothing in this large audience and he ought to have, It came in that condition and the in-

of people who are regarded as the fruit have practiced exactly upon this prinful source of public danger and hence, ciple with the understanding that, alhave been termed the dangerous clasthough in the minority in number has been done and the fellow has got County: ses. Their very existence is a stand- they were in the majority in power. ing menace to the welfare of society. If such a principle should be reversed They are the offspring of pauperism in its application, their fortification of and crime, and are held in restraint abstract property rights would be oversole y by the sense of fear. In every thrown, and with it would be broken emergency of public peril, when the up, the foundation of lav and order. administration of the law is likely to be hampered or delayed, these vicious SHALL TRIVIAL SUITS BE APPEALED? elements are ready to unite in riot, pillage and bloodshed. It is perfectly well known that if the pressure of the law were for any cause relaxed for a single night in Chicago, no one's life would be safe. These people are always ready for open revolt against civilization, without special provocation, despotism and oppression would make them no worse, and the blessingof freedom do not change their character for the better. They are representatives of fierce brute force and they must be kept down by the same kind of force. These fellows and desperadoes infest every city and constitute what are popularly termed the dangerous classes. Yet our greatest dangers do not have their origin in these classes. They are seldom cavable of uniting in their war upon society, and are readily held in check, unless aided or encouraged by the industrious working classes. In the terrible riots of 1877, in Pittsburg and Chicago, the real damage was done mainly by icle and vicious wretches to whom the restraints of law and order are always an intolerable oppres sion. As soon as the working classe are oppressed beyond endurance they are likely to join hands for the time with these worthless outlaws.

The root and foundation of the greatest dangers which threaten the stability of all good government may be found in the peculiar oppression of concentrated wealth. In this country the most despotic of all power is that of monopoly. Monopoly facilitates the sudden accumulation of enormous fortunes, and the wealth thus acquired entrenches and builds up monopoly. Dr. Crosby says:

"The endless resources of material wealth in our mines, and our means of communication enable the quick unscrupulous to become the oligarchs of this money-power, ordinary ability and honesty being run over and trampled under foot in the competi- lated costs and expenses that are sad- shall be first disposed of. But as you tion. The men who wield this power died upon the people on the one hand assume that the Visitor is a partisan can control legislatures, courts, and and the litigants on the other. executive officers; and so cover their tyrannical acts with the semblance of

duct will be shown in obedience to ment so far as I have measured it, is your lead away from the main ques- exempt the tax payers of the state from for them is not obtained, unfavorable legislation is prevented. But is not this bribery? Of course it is. But it is bribery presented with all the refinement of art, and all the dignity of statesmanship. It is bribery so seriously practiced and on so colossal a scale, that the public eye is dazed and the public mind deceived or bewildered. Under its effects transactions which, in the narrow sphere of a petty thief would send him to prison, are wrought on every side in the mil lions of railway stocks and the perpetrators remain as members of the most reputable political and commer-

cial society of the land." In every thoughtful mind there is a al Papers-Make a Home Market-Grand Ag- the means of transportation, which As that statement of opinion has and distinct laws of influence. These of government. is but a step further, and that step will by some reference to the amount inhouse is watching every great inven- mon justice, than is seen at the sescion Granges that needed help, and dormant power is duly patented and transferred comes in to make clear to that jury, to this oligarchy. Thus their power that is sworn to render a true verdict organized Washtenaw county Grange Mar 21st. This department is edited by The books of the Secretary show has extended over all the productions according to law and evidence given to No. 28, on the 28th of March. He has in of a great and prosperous nation. All them in open court," everything that fact put in nearly all his time in active State Horticultural society. Had we of this usurpation of power is entren- relates to the case either directly or field work since the middle of January. received the paper sooner we should every year. Our greatest dangers arise low's, he will either get the dollar that next day he will talk at Fennville. At What has already been furnished us from the fact that the whole problem belongs to him or he won't. What do both these places he is likely to have a required no "putting in good shape."

Mr. Thomas J. Hiller: In your article found in the VISITOR of April 1, this S ate as to enect that no suit shall Thirdly, to relieve the docket from you object and have, as you say, "been yet in their youth, where sums are ined remedy would only aggregate the to the expensiveness of the machinery evil-would be worse than the wrongs employed in their adjudication. complained of."

and we will look over the ground you you invited our attention, and we have traveled, and try and ascertain are willing to rest our case without how you have succeeded. Before do declaring our doxy in religious mating so we will briefly refer to rea on ters, our political party preferences, or we have given, and may give to sus views upon the question of suffrage. tain the statement quoted, to which you took exception.

as an individual, and this proposition is to bring about the needed reform. that not only in theory, but in practice, though lawyers have frequently adpermits a \$1,000 in costs to be taxed in a mitted to me that the legislative resuit where but \$1 is in dispute. If the striction which Iadvocate is just what object of law is the protection of the in- is needed, yet we have never heard dividual, we in no way violate that ob- of but two that had by word or act ject when we give him two chances to done anything in this direction, and I obtain his rights, and at the same have no confidence that they will. It time protect the community of which is an invitation to curtail businesshe is a member from a raid upon it by has no processional precedent, and no him, that may cost that community a professional countenance and support. of prudent, careful people, and seeing hundred dollars for every dime in- Your enquiry as to my vote cannot volved primarily in the litigation. It be answered; First, because I have no is no where denied that cases are com- sort of recollection as to how I voted mon where the small sum made the or whether I voted at all or not; and, basis of litigation is lost sight of and secondly, because it has nothing to do hid entirely from view by the accumu- with the question which you insist

some law, or at least, in opposition to no law. Where favorable legislation simply this: Justice of the peace, are ignorant, nurchasable blatherskites, this point. elected mainly as a reward for party But it services, and wholly unfit to try a case of difference between two other citi. not Democratic, Republican or Na. that appeal cases be restricted to judgezens. If you had gone on and shown tional in politics. And again it is like ments of over \$50, and that provision be that parties were sure of obtaining justice in the circuit court, your position while not very complimentary to the be, and as our acquaintance seems fluence the legislature, but to any one would have had something to stand on. But you know that the judgment rendered by a justice or a jury before such justice, is as likely to be confirmed as reversed in the circuit cultural class of the country which oband, if again taken to the supreme jects are in entire harmony. In its say our say in regard to the matter. sense of danger from the concentration court, it simply takes another chance. of excessive power in the hands of a And you also know that the justice has declared that it "is not a political few.In many cases the power acquired that you have been talking about don't or party organisation.' And the Vis by the monopolists of wealth has not stand a first chance in the circuit or been wielded against the people with supreme court, if a technicality can be its full force, yet there is an uneasy interjected into a paper or proceeding consciousness that the power is in- of the case. You say, "should the right creasing rapidly and no means of re of appeal be denied the hole people sistance are at hand. It is seen that would soon lose all regard for law "

are essential to modern civilization, nothing to support it, I suggest this are rapidly passing under the control fact as a substitute. "The people" now of a party of men numbering less than have no real respect for the application the executive cabinet of a great gov- and enforcement of laws under the ernment. These men constitute a rules, usages and practice of our presroyal family with more than kingly ent judicial system. And we know of power. Thei power over transporta. no one thing that the people are so ention enables them to grasp the means | tirely in accord in wanting as this, that of communication by telegraph and the judicial machinery of the country telephone throughout the entire coun-shall have infused into it something of try. Our source of power not only the spirit of the age-and that the adperpetuates itself, but duplicates itself ministration of justice shall practicalmany times in the usurpation of other ly correspond with other departments

same men make but a small addition You have defined the subject of dispetroleum traffic, involving one of the the plan I presented of restricting member that the Worthy Master Bro. this office on application. greatest necessities of modern life. It cases from appeal to the circuit court, Luce has within the last three months cities, and to take possession of the excellence, but the worst of them cantion and as fast as man gains power of any and every circuit court. And Granges that they might be revived. Orover nature, the application of that here is where the skill of the lawyer united resistance, which necessarily abstract rights of property are used as matter, care how much it costs them. for he is able, willing, and even anxious telligent gentlemen who compose this (from the constitution of the masses) a part of the enginery of oppression They have the satisfaction of knowing to entertain, instruct, and benefit class are cordially invited to for mard becomes destructive to civil zation they may not always be respected. that if some legal technicality has not the Order, and not the Order alone their contributions in the interest of Mr. Fronde says, "there only so may been thrust in, or some juror "sworn but the Agricultural class as well Horticulture and the farmers of the Printing and telegraph-It is not to be denied that in all great concrete rights in the world as there is to render a true verdict according to from which the Order comes. From country as well. We promise them a centers of population there are classes power to enforce." The monopolists law and evidence given in open court," an exchange we clip the following enis not so pig-headed that he can't see it as the other eleven do, that justice member of the bar of St. Joseph

his dollar. Now, Farmer Hiller, it is idle to talk about getting justice by taking a case where a small amount is pending, to the circuit court. Once there, it i a matter of ur certainty, subject to multiplied contingencies that a removal from the jurisdiction of a justice of the

peace only serves to increase. You are mistaken in assuming that I think "the legal profession an enyou assert that I seem to be laboring tirely to blame for the vast amount of under a very serious mistake, and that appeals that are taken to the circuit mistake consists as, I understand you, court.' Litigants are also to blame; in wandering from the question under and what I seek by legislation is, first discussion, which you by reference fix to protect the community from the onto a quotation from my a ticle in the erous burden fastened upon it by ex-VISITOR of December 15, as follows: isting law and usage. Secondly, to The Legislature of 1883 can perform protect the litigants themselves from no duty so acceptable to the people of the consequences of their own folly. go on appeal to the circuit court when this class of cases so that the judicial the judgment in the lower court was machinery of the circuit court may less than \$100." To this statement have time to grapple with cases while endeavoring to show that my propos- volved that bear some sort of relation

Now we have briefly said our say, Well, that was a laudable endeavor, and talked to the statement to which

If you can point out a better way to accomplish the same result, we are As a fundamental proposition we quite willing to adopt it. We were say that a community has rights as well about to say, join with you in seeking wholly ignored under a judicial system But that is hardly admissable; for

sheet, and silent as the "House of

him in being as nearly without any cases by arbitration or otherwise. religion, as he has de lared himself to likely to be extended, we will add for his information why it is thus:

The VISITOR is a Grange paper, established to promote and adva ce the natures. interests of the Order, and of the agri-"declaration of purposes ' the Grange ITOR has been so far faithful to this declaration.

these facts so that you may not waste task, and errors will sometimes occur. your strength bea ing wildly about No one among the whole number of under the impression that you are hit- those to whom the paper is due can more ting the VISITOR and its manager. As sincerely regret the result of the care-"the question before the house" is less mailing than we do. more important to the readers of the With our present understanding with we will omit that until called for by be under competent, responsible persome one who ought to know.

bim. He has given attention to weak ganized Allegan county Pomona Grange dorsement of his work written by a

Editor Crusader:-I was present and listened to the very excellent address of C. G. Luce, Master of the State Grange, delivered in the court house on the 22d inst., and I confess I was surprised and chagrined to see so few of our farmers

represented an that occasion. Mr. Luce discussed what he considered the three sources of power, viz: Land, industry, and skill or brain pow er, and each branch of his subject was handled with skill and ability, showing that the speaker knew well the great power and importance of each branch of his theme and especially the last division, culture or brain power as an essential element of success to the farmer, his was nandled with great skill and adaptation to farmers' homes-their business and influence among men. This branch of the speaker's subject discussed from a social, moral and religious standpoint, showing very conclusively that in proportion as the minds of farmers and farmers' families are developed in these three great lines of thought would they have political and social influence in the government and among men, and that without this mental development farmers will remain shorn of their just proportion of power in the government, and illy fitted to elevate and dignify their vocation.

allow, for any slight cause, so very rare an intellectual a treat to go by unlistened to. WM. SADLER.

WHEN IN Lansing about the middle of February we called the attention of several members of the legislature to the importance of restricting the right of appeal by adequate legislation and referred them to the bill which passed the House in the session of 1879. This bill was introduced in the Senate, as we afterward learned, was referred to the judiciary committee, and has been reported and ordered printed. The following form of petition has just been received from Senator Manwaring with a request that it be distributed, signed and forwarded to members:

To the Honorable: The Senate and House of Representateves of the State of Michigan: The expenses and delays which attend the determination of suits in the several courts of our State having placed the machinery of the law beyond the reach no prospect of reform from those who operate it, we turn to your honorable bodies for relief.

The specious plea urged by interested parties that the right of appeal should not be abridged, ignores the important fact that the people in their col-I have suggested a measure of relief death," when its political friends are reasonable cost, therefore we respectwithin a reasonable time and at a

The Visitor, like Lawyer Hiller, is and often to the Supreme Court of the an anti-monop list. Unlike him it is State, and we respectfully recommend made for a second trial of this class of

who feels like taking hold of this work copied, and attached to a paper for sig-

In the next issue of the Visitor we expect to print the Bill, and shall then

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have been exceedingly annoyed of late by complaints of non-receipt of copies of the Visitor by subscribers, No "grand old party" or young par- owing to the extreme carelessness of the ty, has been supported by the VISITOR party in charge of the mailing departnor has the name of any individual ment of the publishing company, who been presented or advanced for any are responsible for the work of mailing. office by the Visitor during the seven The work of correcting a list of over years of its existence. We mention 7,000 names every two weeks is no small

VISITOR than a particular statement the company, and their assurance that of "what a mean kind of a man I am," the mailing department shall hereafter sonal supervision, we hope no farther cause of complaint will be given. I WORTHY MASTER LUCE AND HIS WORK. shall esteem it a favor to be notified by Our readers who have read the "No- VISITOR within a week after its date. subscribers of any failure to receive the to their number to control the entire cussion and stated your objection to tices of meetings" in the Visitor will re-

soon be taken to control the great volved. We have not assumed that With characteristic punctuality these that its subscribers are properly served, appointments have been met, and we and we propose to see that those workhardly need say that we hear only words ing under our instruction do not hereaftransmission of the daily news to fifty not exhibit a greater disregard of busi- of commendation from those who heard ter defeat us in the discharge of our obligation to our patrons.

We clip from "The Farm" department of the Grand Rapids Democrat a No. 32 on the second of March and re- fraction of what we find in its issue of Hon. Charles Garfield Secretary of the have made further extracts. We though spring has come with its rush of present this for the purpose of saying work for the farmer. We see he is to that we shall be very glad to place in be present at a meeting of the Berrien the Horticultural Department of the county Grange at Benton Harbor on VISITOR, "the experience of practical

By a little mixing of names of prominent horticulturists of South Haven, the excellent article "Blackberries" on the fifth page of the last VISITOR was signed Joseph Lannin. We are quite sure that Mr. Lannin would not hesitate to father the article if he could establish a legitimate claim. But as the credit of authorship belongs to another gentleman, we trust Mr. L. will be satisfied if we correct a mistake that neither he or Mr. H. J. Edgell, the author of "Blackberries is in any way responsible for. We hope this explanation will be satisfactory to all parties, and will serve to remind our readers that the time is wife and as well their sons and daughters, at hand for setting out this valuable fruit so easily raised, and yet by farmers so much neglected.

In response to our invitation, a friend living on the line of the Har- Other expenses on aclem railroad in a milk producing district, sent us the communication on silos and the value of ensilage. Mr. Benton is an observing H. H. Everard & Co., order and receipt books thing Brothers ledgers practical farmer, and there are probably as many silos within twenty miles of him as in any district of the same T. R. Smith, song books. size anywhere in the country. This Farmers, I trust you will not hereafter is a matter of more importance in dairy districts than where a less exclusive line of farming is practiced. We infer however that the writer considers it profitable as partial food for other stock, and that is the point to fully settle before the western farmer invests money in building silos.

> GIRARD, Ar-ril 9, 1883. Bro. Cobb:-I have just received an order for seed accompanied by the money for the same, which was sent to me without any address or heading to the letter. It was postmarked Pokagon. Now who is to have the seeds? Will some one tell me who to send them to. Fraternally yours,

T. L. WHITE, Girard, Mich. For the benefit of some brother who for once has been a little careless, we give the above a place and hope the party ordering the seed takes the Visi-TOR and will see the above letter and furnish his address in time to plant his garden seasonably.

Do not overlook Prof. Beal's request for copies of Reports. While it is true that very many look upon annual deective character also have rights. These parment and society reports as expenrights having long been sacrificed with- sive old lumber, yet there are those who out even the compensation of securing know their cost and value, and these are they who read them, and we believe, as tyrannical acts with the semplance of legality. Their most oppressive con- to which you object, and your argu- candidates for office, we will follow fully petition for such legislation as will is all the time on the increase. the professor intimates, that this class

WE have now in stock the new "Digest of the Laws and enactments of the National Grange" issued by authority of the national Grange as compiled by its eqecutive committee last year. It is very complete in its arrangement, and no master of a grange should be without a copy. We have also a full supply of the new Song Book, National Grange Choir, and can fill orders for the Glad Echo. Price of Digest 40 cents, Nawe suggest this petition be cut out or tional Grange Choir, single copy 40 cents, by the doz. \$4.00. Glad Echo single copy 15 cents; by the dozen \$1.80.

> We sometimes have a story in the VISITOR. The one in this number, "They stayed on the Farm," should be read by the farmer and his wife, as well as by the story reading young people.

> By it we see that he is about to retire from active farm labor and now offers his personal property for sale. This looks like a chance to buy some good

SEE advertisement of Bro. Holloway.

SEE new advertisement "Given away 51 acres of land" on seventh page.

Executive Committee's Report.

SCHOOLCRAFT, April 5th, 1883. Pursuant to the following resolution adopted by the State Grange at its last annual session, to wit:

Resolved, That the executive committee or a quorum thereof shall meet quarterly for the purpose of examinng and auditing all accounts of the Grange, and publish the same fully itemized in the edition of the GRANGE VISITOR next following, and at the annual meeting shall present an item-ized accout of all the financial affairs of the Grange during the year:

The undersigned members of the Executive Committee met at the office of the Secretary on the 4th inst. and proceeded to examine the books and vonchers of his office, with the following result:

Reference had to the report of the Executive Committee submitted at the last session showed-

collections, from these several sources prior to March 31st, for which he holds Treasurer Brown's receipts: 1,570 23 1,990 37 101 09 Collections for advertising.....

Total Resources...... \$10,066 63 The expenditures from December 1st, to March 31st, were expense of the session as itimized:-

DISBURSEMENTS. S A Tooker, for prepar-ers.... For choir and instrument Andrew Campbell..... Total cluding this meeting..... John Holbrook expense incurr

by him on account State picnic at Lansing.
H.H. Bruerton old bill for services James Murdock bill for State Grange jewels... Dues to Nat. Grange for quarter 79 30 ending December 31st ... 198 12 C. G. Luce on account of lecture fund.... C. G. Luce salary one quarter.... 100 00 J. T. Cobb salary one quarter as secretary...
J. T. Cobb salary one quarter for editing and managing GRANGE VISITOR including clerk hire 250 00 Office postage.... 3 36 57 53 12 10 Printing including proceedings tenth Printing VISITOR four

months \$798 10 Postage VISITOR four months count of VISITOR Total paid on VISITOR account .. and journals..... Wm. M. Ireland song 25 00 books 17 50 17 50 Wm. M. Ireland, digests Slingerland dimit cards. 12 00

freight and drayage.... 25 23 Total paid on supply account,. Total expenses \$3,981 41 Balance in treasury March 31st ...

\$10,066,63

This favorable financial showing will not maintain such a proportional increase for the remainder of the year as the receipts for the VISITOR are very much greater during the winter than at any other season of the year. After the adoption of the resolution by the State Grange, under which we are acting, the committee determined that the undersigned, and Bro. Thomas Moore should constitute the quorum of the committee as required. Bro. Moore was notified by the chairman of the time of meeting but failed to be present, on account, as he notified

WM SATTERLEE, his family. THOMAS MARS, JOHN PORTER.

Of the Executive Committe.

Secretary Cobb, of the poor health of

Attention.

Special list for trial 20 varieties of choice new varieties of potatoes and 12 of corn. Three to five pounds for 25 cents, 10 to 50 pounds for \$1. Send for special price list. W. H. Gardner, seeds

Norticultural Pepartment.

Planting Apple Trees.

I am frequently asked what and how to plant an apple orchard. Now, what I am about to say will probably be opposed by most of the nurserymen throughout the State, but that is not my businesswill have no controversy with them.

The Baldwin is rather tender in many localities, and as there will be an inclination to set more of this variety than of any other, and also the Red Canada will be set quite extensively, which is a slow, crooked grower in the nursery; therefore, for hardiness, thrift and uniformity and neatness of appearance, were I going to set an orchard, I should pursue the following course for all the varieties I wished to plant:

Go to the nursery and procure straight, good, well grown two year old Northern Spy trees for stocks; set them this spring, and at the proper time this spring proceed to graft them to the varieties you wish by cutting them off and splice, grafting just below where you want to form the head.

In setting your trees, lean them slightly to the southwest, and ever after keep them in this position if you wish to avoid destruction of trees by frost, sunscald and borers. Do not fail to mulch your trees.

I would branch the trees not lower than three nor higher than four feet. As terior of the State, who cannot market to varieties, it is rather presumptious to give an opinion, but if desired will do so in next number.

EMMONS BUELL. Kalamazoo, March 12, 1883.

Michigan State Horticultural Society-Attention Teachers.

The Michigan State Horticultural society has for some years been awakening sentiment looking toward the ornamentation of the country school premises in this State and to some purpose. For two years past by the aid of the enterprising seed firm of D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, a large number of school grounds have been embelished with annual flowers.

The society is not disposed to give up the work by any means, but proposes this year to offer an additional inducement in the way of premiums to the school districts that will make the best exhibits of flowers produced under the care of the children upon the school premises. The following is the exact wording of the offer as it will

soon appear in the premium list:

"For the largest and best collection of cut flowers grown by pupils in s. hool grounds of any school house in any district in this State; first premium, \$14; second premium, \$10; third premium, \$5; fourth premium. \$3."

The State Fair where the flowers are to be exhibited will be held in Detroit in September next, and the State Horticultural society will undertake to receive the flowers, fisplay them and see that a proper viewing committee passes upon the relative merits of the various exhibits.

The Governor, in his Arbor day ion, has called special attention to the desirability of planting trees about our school houses on that day, and we hope that a great many children and their parents will not forget the recommendation. But after the trees are once planted they will need to be cared for. Now we cannot think of any method that will secure to the newly-planted trees anp shrubs so good care as to spade up quite a large circle about them, put on a little well rotted manure and sow some flower seeds there. The flowers as they come up will need weeding and hoeing, and this will be just the thing for the trees.

Now we take the liberty to ask the Secretary of the County boards of examiners or any other persons who may chance to read this, to interest themselves in getting the children to compete for these prizes. Any directions that may be desired will be given by Secretary Chas. W. Garfield, by addressing him at Grand Rapids; and we would like to have the State Society flooded with flowers from school children at their fair next fall.

We understand that D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, still hold open their offer of school collections of seedss, provided applications are made by teachers and school directors, who agree in the application to a report of their success at the close of the year to the State Horticultural society. Let this matter be taken hold of everywhere in the State and show the people who visit within our boundaries tne coming summer that Michigan school grounds are not the most barren spots in the state.

We do not wish to waste any sentiment upon this subject. There is but one side to the question. The ornamentation of school premises is a most desirable thing to do. The bringing about school children of a variety of trees, shrubs and plants, will awaken observation, lead them to become better acquainted with the things about them; and quicken their tastes in appreciation and employment of simple natural objects in the embellishment of not only their s hool grounds but

Tre school teachers in our rural schools we are satisfied will heartily co-operate in a scheme of this sort and will quickly see that herein lies a pleasant field of instruction in which pupils and teachers can take the keenest enjoyment. We venture the opinion that in entering this new and praiseworthy field the State Horticultural society will find willing assistants, and that this enterprise will prove a

decided success CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Sec'y. Mich. Hort. Soc'y.

An excellent cement for attaching metal to glass or porcelain consists in a mixture of a solution of eight ounces of strong glue, and one ounce of varnish of linseed oil, or three-quarters of an ounce of Venice turpentine, which should be boiled together and stirred till the mixture is thoroughly incorporated .- Harness and Carriage JourBerrien County Horticultural Society.

At a meeting of the Berrien county Horticultural Society held at Benton Harbor March 24, 1883, W A Brown an extensive fruit grower of Stevens ville read the following essay which we insert entire from our inability to which the following discussions were

held by the members present. The early fruit growers of this region did not have the experience of others to aid them in the selection of varieties of fruits best adapted to our soil, mate and markets. Stock was obtained from eastern nurseries, and very many varieties of all the fruits were planted, many of which proved unprofitable, and were replaced with varieties which proved most prolific, and most salable in our markets. Some of the best, and least hardy varieties, which were subject to failu e in other localities, seldom failed in our climate, and a few fruits were soon selected which were considered stand ard varieties, many of which still hold the first place. Within the past fifteen or twenty years many new and valuable fruits have been introduced but our groweres have been very cautious in planting and testing new varieties, until their worth had been proved in other localities. At the recent meeting of the State Horticultural Society, at Marshall, a distinguished essayist would narrow the list of marapples down to five varieties. Mr. Stearns in responding, said that ne intended planting 500 apple trees the spring, and that he should plant 400 Baldwins and did not know but he should make the whole 500 Baldwins. It may be best for planters in the insummer and fall varieties to plant only the best looking, long-keeping apples, but with Chicago at our door; we should endeavor to fill a void in the market by planting a succession of the best summer and fall varieties. We are planting apples for the next generation, who will appreciate good

fruit if it can be found on the market. Among the apples good to eat and de-irable in this locality for the future Chicago market, I would name Early Strawberry, Summer Rose, Primate, Early Joe, Porter, Garden Royal, Summer Pearmain, Scarlet Pearmain, Mexico, Chenango Strawberry, Jeff ries, Jersey Sweet, Melon, Shiawaessee Beauty and Belmont. These varieties form a succession that every farmer and fruit grower should plant for his own use; and though some of them are not considered market varieties, their beauty will be found more than skin deep, and they will be appreciated at home and abroad, if grown and marketed in perfection. We cannot afford to ignore the show apples, which include Summer Queen, Astrican, Dutchess, Alexander, Maiden's Blush, Gravenstein, Twenty Ounce, Kaigu's Spitzenburg, Fameuse, Jonathan, Ben Davis. A very few of the long list of winter apples will suffice for Berrien county. The Baldwin is, probably, worthy of first place, but the Bethelemite of the South, known here as the Prolific Beauty, and Hubbardson's Nonesuch, are better than Baldwins and have done well in this country. The standard varieties of pears are well known with us, but Beurre Clairgeau, Souvenir D'Congress and Beurre D'Anjou should be plant d on the best soils. The Doy-enue D'Ate ripens in July and has ole to the few who have planted it for the Chicago mark t. Many new varieties of peaches have been disseminated during the past few years which would be found desirable by those who venture to plant peach trees. Judging from the fruit, leaf and glowth, as seen at Jackson and Grand Rapids the past two s asons, I believe the Niagara to be most de sirable among the new white grapes, Many new varieties have been "brought out," however, which should be thoroughly tested. Twenty years ago the Catagba and Isabella were the only varieties planted here. They soon gave place to the universal Con cord, which, with the Worden, Hartford and Champion, are the best blacks. The numerous hybrids, though producing fine fruit, have proven worthless through premature loss of foliage, and the favorite Delaware is

ana has proved the strongest and most healthy red variety.
Small fruits for our markets must be firm, prolific and beautiful, and I think the quality will soon be considered essential by a large class of Chicago consumers. Firmness, which will enable the fruit to pass the trying ordeal of rough handling, and one or two days' exposure on the market, without impairing the appearance or quality of the fruit, is the first requisite. No strawberry has been introduced which combines all of these requirements in a greater degree than the Wilson's Albany. Great size and good quality are combined in several of the new varieties, which may be profitably grown by careful hill cultivation. Among these are the Bidwell, Cumberland Triumph, Jucunda, Monarch, Seneca Chief, Sharpless, Shirts, Triomphe de Grand; the last two named I consider the best in quality. The ideal strawberry has not yet been discovered; but our fruit growers should look sharp after the new candidates for public favor. I do not believe that prolific varieties of strawberrie- deteriorate, if kept separate from other varieties, and are replanted on good soil in large quantities. We have twenty-acre fields of Wilson near Stevensville, on new soil, from which everything but pure stock has been carefully excluded, and the plants and fruit retsin the old-time appearance and vigor of this variety.

subject to the same difficulty. The Di-

All varieties of raspberries show a tendency to deterriorate. The Philadelphia and Doolittle are worthless compared with several new varieties. The Kirtland is profitably grown by a few careful cultivators, but shows signs of decay. The Turner has been the best red variety, but with all its good qualities it must give place to larger, firmer and more prolific sorts. The Reliance and Her-tine are good berries, but they lack the firmness and hardness of the Cuthbert and Reder. As compared with the Turner the Reder is quite as hardy. "Iron-clad" commences to ripen about the same time, but continues longer, is clad" commences to ripen about the same time, but continues longer, is larger and is the most prelific grown. It grows in clusters and pickers can gather three bushels to two of Tuypers. If three bushels to two of Turners. If a upon that subject. On motion, the mo Reder will stand over three days and three weeks.

then go, too, in good condition. I have shipped the Reder to Minneapolis and Omaha, where they have arrived in perfect condition, being forty hours in transit by rail. Chicago commission men pronounce the Reder the best raspberry to handle that comes to that market. It does not have the sturdiness of cane of the Cuthbert, or the light crimson color of same varieties. It is a deep dark divide so valuable an article, after red, has a rich sub-acid flavor, and is found superior as a canning berry. The Hansell is well endorsed and will probably take the place of the Kirtland as an early berry. The Cuthbert does not require a lengthy description. It is the leading market variety east, and should have been planted extensively with us; but we are proverbially incredulous and always wait for others to prove the merits of new fruits. Rast and fungus prevail to such an extent in our black cap fields that it is not safe to propogate from them; to succeed with the blacks we must import fresh stock and new varieties. The Sounegan is the most promising early sort at this time, and the Gregg is becoming with us what has been a long time in other localities, the standard black cap. Choose blackberries suited to your locality. We have no better variety for our high lands near the lake or river than the Lawton. The Kittatinny is equally as good, but it does not withstand the rust as well. It is better to plant tender varieties of blackberries and protect by covering with the soil in winter, than to plant poor varieties which can be grown anywhere without protection.

S. Cook asked about the quality of the Reder raspberry as compared with the Turner. Mr. Brown replied that the Reder had a more sub-acid taste. W. A. Brown asked if berries deterio-

Mr. Cook said that the great trouble was to get healthy plants.

Mr. Mead asked if the Doolittle raspperry would not run out. R. Spink said he set five acres of this berry; obtained the plants of a man three miles east of the Harbor; set them because he preferred the Doolittle to

any other black cap; said the berries were doing well. Chair called on D. N. Brown. The latter was decidedly against this

variety.

Mr. Nowlen said he could not agree
with Mr. Cook on Wilson's Albany and would not set this berry.

Mr. Withey thought the ground might Would set the Doolittle black cap and also one kind of Mammoth Cluster. He had 15 or 16 years of experi- will bear some, but do not allow the Said this berry requires new ence. ground, and he thought we should grow our own plants; thinks the ground deteriorates more than the fruit does. Robert Spink said he thought, too,

that the ground ran out. W. A. Brown said that the rust prevailed on good as well as poor land. Thinks there is little difference in varieties and that, perhaps, the Gregg might rust as bad as the Doolittle.

Jones said men differed. He thought, and his experience was, that there was more money in black caps than in the red berry. Told of the profit in drying this fruit. Of strawberries said ground. At this time the vine is in full the Monarch "beat the Wilson to death" on his place. Pickers preferred to pick the Monarch. The soil was sandy.

Mr. Handy said: "My experience has differed from this. Would set the Wilson; would not set the Doolittle. Thought that on new land we could raise as good strawbearies as ever we did."

comparative difference in yield. The reply was that the Monarch beat the Wilson about one-half. Mr. Cook asked if k asked if any one knew of the Brighton grape delicious and healthful fruit grown, and

D. N. Brown asked if any one had found that the wood of the Dalaware grape was killed this spring; said very he has ten times their cost invested in much of the wood of his Delawares was killed.

Mr. Cook asked if the leaves fell off prematurely. W. A. Brown said there was a differ-

ence in seasons as well as varieties in this respect. Mr. Handy said about two thirds of his Delewares were dead.

W. A. Brown requested Mr. Jones to give his views on "Quality not essen-

Mr Whitehead thought Wilson's Albany did not deteriorate; cited the wild strawberry as a criterion. Asked how we could feed our strawberries. Said the constituent elements of the land were exhausted from his soil for anything but the Wilson berry. Soils differed. Cited the case of the land of Col. Stone. The latter grew different berries because the soil was different. Would set some of the Reder raspberry; prints numerous copies of reports of the must set the variety of fruit that is adapted to the soil; thought Wilson State Board of Agriculture. Some of good crop of Snyders by pruning back well; used land plaster on his strawber- State, but most of them by the secretaries. About "Quality not essential," said it was a matter of taste. Cited the

Ben Davis apple as an illustration. Mrs. Smith thought the stock for our fruit farms should come from abroad; the stock should be grown from the seeds the same as potatoes now were. Said we could not always know the elements of the soil, and consequently "cleaned out" and sent straight to the farmers. It does not take a very large adapted to it. Said the Delaware grapes were killed this spring; thought it owing to light crop last year; said a good wood growth would follow good crop and vice versa. About "Quality not essential," said he differed from the essayist. The Horticultural and Agricultural Clubs, Turner was the best red berry so far as and thousands of Granges are wanting, doing. While we are alive to our er was desirable if we could get it.

Mr. Hilton thought that feeding the highly of clover; it contained all the requisites; did not believe in patent fertilizers; spoke at length of leaf mold.

A State Agricultural Coll professor, of agriculture of the state o On "Quality not essential," said his con-

could get more for poor fruit than for good; did not rest well at night then. D. N. Brown said there was nothing so good as clover, but the cut worms took

turned the sod under in the spring.

Mr. Hilton said that rolling the land with a heavy roller prevented the cut worms from working.

do no good on sandy land .. W. A. Brown thought that we should plow late in the fall to kill cut worms.

Set Grape Vines.

[This short article is so seasonable and sound that we make no apology for reproducing it, in the hope that it will induce a few more farmers to set out this spring a few grapevines. Rememer it "requires less skill to grow good grapes" than it does to grow good potatoes.]

J. T. Cobb :- I have many times wondered why more farmers did not have sufficient of the delicious grape for family use. Is it neglect or a lack of the supposed intricate knowledge in their management? I hope in a few words to dispel all fears on that score, for really, there is not as much skill required to grow good grapes, as good potatoes at the present time.

In the first place, do not trust to tree peddlers to sell you some new, grand sort, that will ripen by the first of July, and keep until the next April. The most of those chaps know nothing of grapes, or any kind of fruit for that matter, and care as little, only so they get your order and big prices. Go to or write to some reliable nurseryman, tell him you want a dozen grapevines, such as will succeed with you. Say to him to send two varieties, or if you think you would like more assortment, say to him you want four varieties, and the number of each he thinks best, and if he is a man he will give you the benefit of his ex-

Plant your vines in a row eight feet apart, so you can give them the same cultivation that you would a row of corn, and that is all they require the first sea-

In the fall or early spring prune off nearly all the growth made that year, and when the vine starts in the spring rub off all except one or two buds. Drive a stake to each vine, which after it is driven will stand about five feet high. Keep the vine tied to the stake this season. After a heavy frost in the fall cut the vine back to three or four feet, and allow it to drop on the ground. In the spring tie to the stake again, and they vine to carry too much fruit the first season, as many vines of heavy fruiting varieties have been ruined in this way. This, the third year, allow three or four canes to grow, from near the ground, and keep tied to the stake.

In the fall prune off the two canes grown the year before and cut back the new ones to four or five feet and allow to fall on the ground as before. The next spring allow from four to six canes ground. At this time the vine is in full bearing, and may still be tied to the stake, or a trellis may be put up if preferred. This course is to be continued, every year growing new canes and in the fall pruning out those that have fruited the past year. This simple management Mr. Withey asked of Mr. Jones the of any of the hardy grapes, with prematurely dropping the leaf. No one I think I may add, do more to make the sons and daughters of the farmer contented to stay on the farm, than to know notes and mortgages. I have many times at our fairs noticed the longing eyes of the farmer, his wife, sons and daughters, while gazing at this fruit displayed so temptingly on the shelves, and wished I was able to convince them, with what little expense and effort they might have an abundance of the same. Hoping all who have not this fine fruit, will resolve not to let this spring pass without planting, 1 am

Yours to command, J. N. S.

Old State Reports-Wanted.

Editor Grange Visitor:-Our State State Horticultural Society and of the ries of the organizations just named. It years to make quite a pile of books.

In this country of ours libraries are increasing in number and importance. or ought to want, sets of these reports, as far as it is possible to obtain them, for soil was much the same as feeding a their libraries. I have seen something man; the main thing was plenty; spoke of this increasing demand and have done

A State Agricultural College or a new professor of agriculture in this State science was a little tryubled when he or in a neighboring State wants to complete his sets of reports and it is quite important that such be supplied. To some persons, it may not be of much nearly all his strawberry plants which importance to possess all the back numwere set upon clover sod. Said he bers. Farmers read and investigate more than they used to and are inquir-

ing for reports. To help furnish sets of reports to Agricultural Colleges, Clubs D. N. Brown thought the roller would and Granges. I shall esteem it a great favor it anyone who reads this can put me on track of some duplicate copies of our State report for 1871, 1872, 1873 and Board of Agri-Please drop a card at ence and help in trap again.

this good charitable work in which there is no money. Those who desire it, can receive more recent (and to them perhaps more valuable) reports in exchange for the old ones.

PROF. W. J. BEAL. Agriculture College, Lansing, Mich.

Michigan Crop Report for April.

Lansing, April 13.-[Mich. Press.]-For the April crop report the secretary of state received official returns from 852 correspondents, representing 668 townships. In the southern four tiers of counties, where 85 per cent of the wheat lage will consume—ften 500 bushels erop is grown, 15 per cent of the acreage is reported killed and the remainder is 17 per cent below the condition one year ago. On April 1, 1882, wheat was in fine condition, having been injured but little during the preceeding winter.

The ice which so generally covered the fields in the southern part of the state on the first of last month melted away by the 10th of this m nth. From that date to April 8, it thawed nearly every day and froze every night, the day temperature sometimes reaching 27 degrees above freezing and the night temperature ranging from 2 to 34 degrees below freezing. Light rain from the 3d to the 5th was followed on the 6th by which shows that the roots are alive. The figures above given are unquestionably the correspondents' best judgement as to the present condition of wheat, but it is obvious that no very satisfactory estimate can be made until the plant commences to grow. The total number of bushels of wheat reby farmers is 3,000,000 bushels.

The condition of clover is 99 per cent of the condition one year ago. Horses, in Mason County, Ill., who average 277 cattle, swine and sheep are in a healthy, thrifty condition. Apples promise 93 per cent and peaches 67 per cent of an average crop.

Horticultural Papers.

Mr. W. R. Brown of Stevensville, Berrien county writes us: "In these days of newspaper supremacy, another paper might be considered superfluous. But in looking over the long list of journals published in the west, we do not find one which is distinctively horticultural. The agricultural journals of the west devote pages to the "strain" of some animal montrosity, and illustrate the mechanism of some new and wonderful impliment, the hungry horticulturist finds but few crumbs of comfort in the little corner which is devoted to horticulture. the butter came in five minutes, and The crop reports in the great newspapers are all manipulated to subserve the interests of the "bulls and bears" of trade, and the fruit grower looks in rise in twelve hours. When ready to vain for reliable reports regarding the churn warm the cream to the proper

trict in Canada, are well subserved by fifteen minutes. A small piece of pula few local journals. Michigan, has, verized saltpetre added to the cream in the yearly report of the State Horti- also helps to bring the butter quickly. cultural society, the most useful, and comprehensive report published in the country; but it only comes once a year; and cannot be made of sufficient magnitude to contain all of the work done by the State and auxillary societies. Could a weekly paper be es ablished, the full reports of farmers' institutes, local horticultural, and agricultural purpose of organizing an agricultural societies, together with regular communications by a corp of paid correspondents, throughout the State we Fair for Southwestern Michigan, at Nacould have fresh intelligence, just tional Park, Kalamazoo, September next.

A cordial invitation is hereby extendwhen and where it is needed. Good enough, Bro her Brown, we agree ed to all persons in this and other counties of the State interested in the subject of agriculture and its proper development, to meet with us at Kalamazoo, why we have started The Farm in ment, to meet with us at Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids Democrat. We will April 21, and united in the deliberation gladly publish accounts of agri-cultural and horticultural gatherbe deemed advantageous, and best proings in westeren Michigan, and our columns are always open for the fresh hibition. Respectfully, est information upon farm, garden and orchard topics, and the more generally we get it into our hand the fresher it will be."
We took the liberty to read a portion

these are distributed by the Secretary of of Mr. Brown's letter to Prof. Tracy of Detroit who remarked in criticism thereon about as follows: "I heartly endorse the statement that there is a is no unusual thing for some thorough dearth of bright horticultural literaand zealous State official to see duplicate ture in western newspapers. The decopies of these reports stored away at partments conducted in the interests the capitol or at the Agricultural Coldry matter often inappropriate to the number of duplicates of ten or more thing else, the experience and judgfruit growers need, more than anyments of other fruit growers. Now if we all lend a hand in this matter, and furnish some bits of information from time to time to the press perhaps we would not find the fault we are now needs may we not ourselves do something to satisfy them, and perhaps in this way "grow" to a horticultural pa-per in Michigan.

Paid contributions to newspapers are oftentimes simply "stuffing." What we want is the experience of out impairing its accuracy. Here is where our societies can do a great deal of contributing to a journal devoted Grange. in part or whole, to Michigan horti-culture."

Now this talk of Prof. Tracy's is just what we want the farmers and fruit growers of western Michigan to read. It is just what we have wanted to say,

These council meetings are always and the order prospective order prospective. only it is said better than we could have done it. CHARLES GARFIELD.

DESTRUCTION OF ANTS.-A corres pondent in the Tropical Agricultural ist says: Take a white china plate and spread a thin covering of common as follows. State pemological report lard over it. Place it on the floor or shelf infested by the troublesome inquested Mr. Hilton to prepare a paper upon that subject.

On motion, the meeting adjourned for 1864 is marked 1865 on the cover. There weeks.

On motion, the meeting adjourned for 1864 is marked 1865 on the cover. If you and he had been a conditionable of the cover. If you are the cover in going is all that is required to set the local set of the cover. If you are the cover in going is all that is required to set the local set of the cover. If you are the cover in going is all that is required to set the local set of the cover.

Make a Home Market

We began in a small way gradually enlarging, but find less difficulty in disposing of fresh berries now than when we first began. We have been surprised at the demand that has grown up around us. People need to be educated respecting the value of fruits; they are often unconscious of their value but once they get a taste they remain life-long consumers. Our fruit farm is within an easy drive of Rochester, N. Y., but we find our best home markets among the villages and farmers. We do not sell one box in a thousand at Rochester, as we get hetter prices outside. It is astonishing to learn how much fruit a vilof berries alone.

The Strongest Man in the World. This claim is made for Stern Carpenter, who lives in the village of Granville Corners, Washington County, N.Y. He is now a man over eighty, and a member of the Society of Friends. He is still able to out-distance all competitors in feats of physical strength. He once lifted a box filled with iron weighing 1,900 pounds. This was done by hoisting the box with his hands, and was a feat equal to raising 3,800 pounds in harness. At another time he lifted a eannon which weighed 1,400 pounds, and shouldered it. He has frequently raised a barrel of white lead with ease. To guess the weight of a huge hog he snow. On the melting of the snow fingers of his one hand, and many a would lift it by the bristles with the the wheat fields were slightly green, porker has he raised in this way weighing 500 pounds. Being a man of peace he rarely got into trouble with other men, but one day he was mischievously tripped up by one of his workmen. He caught the man by the shoulder and by the seat of his pantaloons and hurled him into the air over a seven-foot fence. The man came down in a marsh a rod or more from the fence. It is believed ported marketed in the months from living. He is not a large man, though there is no equal of Mr. Carpenter now August to March was 10,741,000. The very massive in his build. He would estimated amount held for the market not be picked out in a crowd as of more than average strength. Great power of muscle runs in families, and so does weight. There is a family named Hickey, pounds. The father weighs 480 pounds, the mother 286, and the eldest daughter 307. Were marriages not contracted by people themselves, but entered into by the advice of scientific physicians, it would be possible to perpetuate families that would be note for weight, muscular development, size and personal beauty, according as the physician might select. But love is blind, and pays no heed to heredity. -From Demorest's Monthly for April.

MR CHARLES A. GREEN makes the following statement: "We have had tedious work churning in winter, the boy often occupying the larger part of the day without effect. adopting the following method we but have not had any trouble, and have never been over fifteen minutes in churning. To day, a very cold day, was nice and firm. Heat the milk as soon as strained (but not to the boil ing point), which causes the cream to a dozen vines, will give a family the country.

The horticultural interests of the stopping. Churn immediately, and the butter will come in from five to -Farmers' Friend.

Grand Agricultural Convention.

A mass convention will be held at the court house, at Kelamazoo, Saturday, April 21, 1883, at 1 o'cleck P. M., for the association, and to make arrangements for holding a Grand Union Agricultural A cordial invitation is hereby extend-

mote the welfare and success of the ex-FRANK LITTLE. Chairman Committee.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Clinton County Pomona Grange will hold its next regular meeting at the hall of North Riley Grange, April 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Subject for discussion: Is the present protective tariff of this country detrimental to the laboring people? All fourth degree members are cordially invited to join in discussion. There

will also be an evening session.

HENRY N. WEBB, Sec. DeWitt, April 2, 1883.

The next meeting of Branch county Pomon: Grange will be held at the hall of Bronson, Grange on Wednesday, April 18th, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. A. Luce, Lecturer. Gilead, April 6, 1883.

The regular meeting of the Livingstone County Council will be held at Howell Grange hall, May 1, 1883. The literary exercises will consist of practical men as it occurs, and an edi-tor who can put it in good shape with-Grange, on "The best method of wheat culture,"—Discussion opened by Bro. Charles Fishbeck, of Howell

Essay by Sister Wells, of Oak Grove Grange.

Essay by Bro. Harger, of Howell trange "Does the Order prosper as Grange These council meetings are always well attended and full of interest and any visiting member will receive a

cordial welcome.

MRS. W. K. SEXTON, Sec.

The next meeting of Eaton County Pomons Grange will be held at the Hall of Windsor Grange April 25, commenc-

Joseph Shaw, Sec'y. Charlotte. April 10, 1893.

Communications.

THE RIVER.

ORIGINAL.

A broad river with current deep Within whose ripples the sunbeams sleep, And all aglow with golden light Flows gently by my feet to-night.

The warm good-night of the setting sun Guilds its ripples one by one, And smiling back with hope it cheers, Shedding a light on the passing years.

That brightens hope and lightens care, And gives me courage to do and dare; The memory of its peaceful wave Will gladden the future of coming days.

The Grange to me is the river deep; The laughter and song where the sunbeams sleep,

And wisdom's glow the golden light To guide each member's course aright.

Oh river deep, may thy broad wave Sweep o'er the land the, farmer save; May Honor Truth and Wisdom be; The farmer's badge, Integrity. -M. A. Van Amburgh Pleasanton Grange, No. 557.

A Farmer and His Wife Eighteen Hundred Years Ago.

In the library of the Agricultural College is an old book printed in throughout the State.

As to Columella himself, we know He lived in the time of Liberius and Caligula.

This treatise touches upon a vast vaplainly "that the ancient frugality, parsimony, temperance, moderation, and industry, were no more in fashion, yea, in a great measure, extinct and gone, and that unbounded luxury, ambition, covetousness, intemperance country and managed their own af- neglected. fairs, had committed the management alive."

ruption sounds quite like something our industry and to the interests of we hear in more modern times. "In | the laborer. the case of man and woman joined together it was necessary that one of we were waking to a sense of the duty the two should be abroad and in the we owe to ourselves and to our counopen air, who by labor and industry, might procure and provide the same; that is common to the human family and that the other within doors might | we have no reason to expect but that watch over and keep them safely." the lawyer will make laws to suit his Now this has been going on for these "Therefore nature has allotted to man profession, or that wealth will legisthe suffering of heat and cold, and late in favor of wealth. These men also journeys, and the labors and fa- have been true to themselves and to stead, teach the world how to live tiques both of peace and war; and not their interests. The fault as well as that will be a glory and honor to to the women. To her are commit- the remedy lies with us. Then let us ted domestic affairs, for her nature is arouse to our duty, let us encourage more timorous than that of the male. education in every form, whether it to live to prepare to meet the respon-She made the man more courageous and boider than the woman. What Grange or the public school. Yea I is wanting to the one is, for the most would impress upon the mind of every where the old and young can be part, in the possession of the other. There was no separate or divided in- thorough diffusion of knowledge, that terest seen in the house, nothing that | we may rear a generation of men who either the husband or the wife would | will be above deciding great and eterproperly call their own; but they nal principles upon selfish and narrow both conspired together for their grounds, and who will do for us and common and mutual advantage. In the future what our ancestors have these times the ladies think them- done for the past. elves mightily bardened with the care of rural affairs."

"The bailiff's wife ought to be a health, and in her person neither ugfati ues and labors; ugliness will make a voter. her mate loathe and abhor her, and

loiter at home, always lolling in his tutes form one grand source of bringwife's arms. These are not the only preventions with respect to the bailbeing addicted to wine, delicious fare, superstitious, sleepiness and drowsi- you in our midst. ness, that she may have a concern and care upon her mind about what she ought to remember, that the bailiff employ himself as little, in business within-doors, as possible; his business being to go forth with the servants early in the morning, and to return with them fatigued in the twilight, after they had finished their work."

"Moreover, she ought to be fully persuaded of this, that it is incumbent upon her to stay at home, either wholly, or at least, for the most part, and if any one of the family begin to ments. be in a bad state of health, she must see, that he be well tended, and served with everything convenient for him, as much as possible."

W. J. BEAL.

Address of Welcome.

Delivered by Alvin Morley at Mt. Hope Grange Hall, February 21, 1883, and sent to the VISITOR for publication by request of Mt. Hope Grange,]

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: -We have met here for the purpose 1745. It is a translation of the writ- of holding a farmers' Institute, the obings of Junius Moderatus Columella ject of which is to stimulate thought, who wrote twelve books on husband- to stir into activity the latent faculties ry. It will doubtless occur to some of the mind, that have lain dormant of your readers that it would be more in the past, to compare views and exprofitable for me to write something periences, and by the means of essays new of modern agriculture than to and discussions gain a more thorough quote an old author of the date just knowledge of agriculture, and thereby given. Friends must give me credit elevate our calling, and fit ourselves for placing no great stress on the old to honorably discharge the many imbook which I never read before, and portant duties that may devolve upon which of course, has never had a us from time to time. The benefits to people. place, not even a mention in any of be derived from these meetings are obmy lectures to our students or to the vious. Here you are at perfect liberty numerous farmers' institutes held and are invited to enter into the discussions of the subjects that may be but very little except that he was of you may have proven to be practical, Roman parentage, born in Spain, af- thereby giving others the benefit of ly Upas," that is sweeping like a torterwards moved near the city of Rome | the knowledge you are in possession | nado and sapping the life-blood of this and wrote his treatise about 40 A. D. of, and in return receive the experience of intelligent practical farmers. riety of things, He tells us very surroundings indicate that they have their affairs.

Also by this means farmers are enabled to extend their acquaintances to cheat, steal, rob or murder by law." with each other to all parts of the Again, the correspondent asks, "Will and idleness had succeeded in their county, stimulating and encouraging preaching against its use produce room; that open robberies and depre- a desire for society, cultivating the much effect either on the seller or dations were carried on, even in the social as well as the intellectual facul- user? Will lecturing against its use place of justice itself; that men of es- ties, which allow me to say, is a fea- change men's habits to any great extates who formerly resided in the ture that in the past has been sadly tent? etc.

to bailiffs, and stewards and moved importance pecuniarily, of the farmer's his spots, or the Etheopian his skin? isto the town, that their wives, not understanding how to best maintain Let us for a moment review. Go as formerly, striving to excel in all the fertility of the soil, to produce the back with me forty years and tell me parts of housewifery, and taking upon greatest amount with the least possithemselves the whole burden of do | ble expense, and to dispose of the of the human heart has not been the mestic affairs within doors, were be- same to the greatest advantage, yet leading and fundamental tenets come so delicate, that they could not there is still a higher degree of culture taught by the great masses of teachers endure to pass a few weeks in the that the farmer needs, and which is of of divine eminence. That by nature country; that instead of manufactur- more vital importance to us as laboring wool and flax at home for their ers and as citizens of this great repubown and their family's use, they lic. Looking around us we see that could not endure home made clothes, we are surrounded on every side by but, by flattering caresses, obtained of giant monopolies, corrupt corporatheir husband such as were more cost- tions and swindling agents, whose ly, to purchase which, they often present audacity and unjust discrimexpended almost their whole yearly inations are calculated to oppress the last 1800 years the world has been agiincome; that men, by their dissolute people and rob labor of its just rewards, tating the subject of regeneration. and intemperate living, and pervert- and whose powers and fortunes have ing the natural order of things, by been legislated to them by those whom pended, and to-day millions in value turning night into day, and day into we ourselves have elected to office, night, had so wasted their strength, and whom we might have known that they were almost dead while were without that interest and sympathy in our affairs which is absolute-This talk of degeneracy and cor- ly necessary to secure protection to

In view of these facts is it not time try? Knowing the natural selfishness be in the farmers' Institute, the sibilities and duties of this life; how one present the importance of a more taught bp careful analysis the best

With us the qualification of the voter is of as much importance as the qualification of the officer, and even comes young woman, that is, not too much first in the natural order. The theory of a girl; she ought also to be of sound of our government seems to be that all men however unfit shall be voters, but sult will be-better fathers, better ly nor yet exceeding beautiful that every man by the cultivation of mothers, better children and better and handsome, for a sound and robust his mind, and the free exercise of his constitution will enable her to support powers of reason may become fit to be

These questions to my mind demand too great beauty will make him lazy our earnest consideration and attenand slothful. Therefore we must tion, and it behooves us as agricul-

take care that we neither have a bail- turalists, or as laborers, to counsel toiff that is unsettled, and always wan- gether, and to work together, for upon dering abroad, and has an aversion to their solution depends the future sucbe at home with his wife; nor, on cess and prosperity of our nation. the other hand, one that is lazy, and Believing as we do that these Instiing about these desired results, in behalf of the members of Mt. Hope iff's wife. She must be very far from Grange, in behalf of the citizens of Hill's Corners and vicinity, I welcome

How to Elevate the Race.

Bro. Cobb:-When an individual reads an article or listens to the discussion of any topic, such individual must approve or disapprove, or sometimes both in part. To disapprove or criticise is simply an exchange of opinion upon such topics, and thus we grow. To approve of one's thoughts, either from the rostrum or in print gives encouragement and strength to the author of such senti-

The GRANGE VISITOR is usually filled with good, sound articles. The copy of March 1, seemed to contain some articles rich with thought. But what would an endorsement or criticism from an humble farmer amount to? Would my endorsement of that grand and beautiful poem by M. Belden, encourage him to again adorn the columns of the VISITOR with his poetical effusions?

The next article of which I would speak is an editorial in answer to Atorney Hiller's argument. To my mind the article is replete with facts, not sophistry or unsustained assertions from a prejudiced mind. No person who has had a "few turns" as juror in the circuit court, but is impressed with the fact, that the whole judicial machine is run more to make and continue litigation and make Agitate the subject, keep it before the

The last, but by no means the leastof the "good articles" in the VISITOR. is one on the liquor qestion, by Bro. D. Woodman. The question of quespresented, advance any new idea that tions of to-day is how and in what way can the people arrest that "deadnation, viz.: excesses in the use of intoxicating drinks. In the article rewhose entire lives have been devoted ferred to Bro. Woodman says, "I am to agricultural pursuits, and whose glad that H. B. has opened the discussion of this subject. He thinks exercised thought, as well as sound prohibition will not do it, for he says, judgment, in the management of you can't destroy a man's appetite for strong drink by law. Neither can you destroy a man's appetite or desire

I will answer, by asking another While we are willing to admit the one. How can the leopard change if the doctrine of the total depravity there is no good in the human heart, and taking that as a basis, man could not do anything in and of himself to extricate himself from the habits of intemperance, but must mainly rely upon a higher power for succor and help. History tells us that for the Countless millions have been exof untaxed edifices throghout the land, whose spires reach heavenward. where only the wealthy can congregate to pay homage to fashion, whose millions are paid annually to teachers and instructors, and the great gist and import of said teachings has been that men and women of themselves were mere ciphers, and that their every act, thought and desire should be for the glory and honor of deity, and the salvation of the soul, and prepare for the great chance of death. many centuries. Suppose we change tactics for a few centuries, and in its themselves; the best method of living for the salvation of the body. How to eat, sleep, dress, establish schools foods and drinks that are adapted to the sustenance of hum in life; that, which will produce the best and noblest type of man and womanhood: also the laws that pertain to the human body in all its wonderful makeup, capacities and capabilities as social human, intelligent beings, fully relying upon selfhood as a saviour from the evils of intemperance and excesses generate better conditions, and the re-

Richland, March 23, '83.

society.

THE very worst tendency of partisan politics is toward insincerity and dishonesty of expression and practice.

LEVI WOOD.

Telegraph Monopoly.

The rise and progress of the Western Union telegraph company is thus set Beginning as the House Printing tele-

graph company with a capital of \$360,000, on the first of January, 1863, by stock bonuses, and the purchases of other lines, its capital was increased to \$3,000,000. On the 2nd of March, 1863, this was watered by exactly doubling its capital and presenting the additional shares to stockholders, thus raising it to \$6,000,000. May 22, 1864, it was further increased, by purchase and extension of lines, \$5,000,000, making its capital \$11,000,000, and at the same time the whole of its stock was again doubled by an issue of 100 per cent bonus to its stockholders, making its capital \$22,-000,000. From this period up to January, 1868, it took in the United States telegraph company at \$3,533,333, and absorbed the American company with a capital of only \$2,000,000, taking it in at \$11,818,800, and by bonuses and extensions of lines, etc., its capital was increased to \$41,008,800; and rethe American Union Telegraph Coma stock bonus of \$15,000,000, thus bringing its capital up to \$80,000,000. In addition to this it sank \$3,000,000 in the abandonment of the Russian telegraph, and nearly as much more by the abandonment of the California lines and con tracts for lines parallel to the Pacific railroad, and it also borrowed \$5,000,000 for the purchase of real estate in New pany; \$75,000 per annum rental for the Illinois State Telegraph Company; purchased a majority of the Pacific & Atlan tic, Southern Atlantic and Franklin Telegraph Companies, and guarantees perpetual dividends on the minority of stock, and leased the Northwestern Telegraph Company, and pays a large rental on a stock and bonded capital of nearly \$4,000,000, besides rentals of other leased lines, making its capital really about The increase in the vol-\$100,000,000. ume of its business and the amount of its earnings have kept pace with its increase of capital, until now its traffic is over 30,000,000 of messages, gross re ceipts over \$15,000,000, and net earnings over \$6,000,000 per annum; and all this with no improvement in method and but little improvement in appliances over the first line constructed 40 years ago; moreover, this gigantic monopoly, touching and influencing every branch of commerce and industry, is controlled by one man, whose sole object is self-aggrandizement .- Scientific American.

Beecher on Monopolies.

The power is tending from the individual to the corporation. I can remember when there were 10,000 looms in private houses in New England; now and call attention to the well known there are none, and all textile fabrics are made in factories. The individual ceases, then and not till then production stops, railroad building is susmonopolies created by force of wealth. Suppose a man wishes to invest \$100,-000 in oil refining, the Standard Oil company says to him: "Sell out to us," don't, we will crush you." If he savs cross-read store, slowly absorb the prefree for the corporation as for the individual. That Standard Oil Company is ke twenty Egyptian pyramids the most gigantic combination on the ness, suicide and other horrors. Evbetter because one of the best men in it of in Brooklyn.

There are five or ten men who control 10,000 miles of railroad in the lines of their authority, and a clutch on the very throat of commerce. If need should come for a president who would favor the railroad monopolies, it would take only five pockets to put any man in the executive chair. Out from New York run three or four roads, which are undeveloped dangers to the very existence of uncorrupt central government, There is a many mouthed lion and a real peril But good will come out of all this. The danger will be overruled for good. Combination in manufacturing means cheaper fabrics, if steamship companies and railroads will distribute them cheaply. Commerce will be a winged lion when the perils are overruled, and the honey

will remain. As to labor troubles comprehensively, I rejoice in them; individually, I am sorry. Labor must organize for self-defense. Men are not to be trodden down like grass. The organization of labor is tiplied togther, and this multiplied widespread, and wages formerly disagain by 10 for the height of the cussed at one end, are now talked over at both. Pauses in work occur, strikes and Would we have it otherwise? riots. am glad the bridle is being put on the behemoth. Millions are not to be con trolled at the will of ten or twenty. Thus far and no further, is being said to mo-

The laboring men are at school, studying political economy. They are learning how to give up a part of liberty, so as to enjoy fully the rest. Calculators, reasoners, philosophers and orators are developing among them. It is full of benefit, and the evils are mere trifles.

Judicial Ascertainment.

The Fort Worth Gazette pretends not clared "without judicial ascertainment," Gazette is doubtless aware that over one condition that they build so many miles but the attorney-general has ruled that the forfeiture must be declared by shall include the 15th of July, 1883 judicial ascertainment before these Another fact is suggestive, that among that so far it has been impossible to get in the lodging houses of London, ex a bill through Congress declaring the forfeiture. Now this land bill of Sena-principles of space and ventilation altor Gooch provides for the sale of school in every form. In short begin to lands on long time, provided that certain payments be made annually. If been engendered in two years! Let the parties fail to make these payments every intelligent reader improve the the books of the treasurer, land commissioner and comptroller will show the hour's delay - The Builder. fact, and instead of bringing a suit to declare a forfeiture, or introducing a THINKERS are as scarce as gold, special bill into the Legislature, this bill but he whose thought embraces all provides that the forfeiture shall be de-clared without "judicial ascertainment." ruptedly, and is fearless of conseclared without "judicial ascertainment," and the lands again put upon the market.-Age of Progress.

The Cause of Panics.

It is, we think, a very common fallacy that panics, hard times, etc., are mainly occasioned by excessive pro duction. It you ask for information concerning the causes that have produced stagnation of business and financial troubles at any time within the past ten years, the answer, generally. will be, "It was caused by over pro duction in general, and railroad building in particular, which absorbed and practically held useless the money which otherwise would have found ac tive employment in carrying forward the other industries of the country, and that consequently the said money was not available for the enterprises of production and commerce in other directions." And the speaker would believe every word he uttered, untrue though it be.

Examine the matter of railroad building and the facts evolved will do to establish the principle in other productive industries. Can any one show where, how and when one single dollar was ever for any considerable time cently it absorbed the Atlantic and locked up and withheld from circula-Pacific telegraph company, whose lines cost not more than \$2,500,000, and vestigation he will see as plainly as he can see the sun at midday, that all and pany, with its lines, which cost little every such enterprise, so far from bemore than \$2,500,000, taking them in at \$25,000,000 and at the same time issuing is, instead, a wonderfully effective distributor. It may absorb almost anything else. but it distributes money. From the minute the engineer fixes his theodolite, through the eras of excavation, embankment, ballasting, tie and track laying, and every other process until the palace cars and light-ning trains proclaim the work of construction and equipment complete, York, and pays \$75,000 per annum rental radiation of money is the rule. Apofor the California State Telegraph Complectic hoards have been released from their hiding places, and by payments to civil engineers for surveys, laborers for work on road beds, farmers for ties and their various farm products, foundry men for rails, machinists for locomotives, the mechanics and artists of the car shops and other workers. money has been scattered like the rain drops of refreshing showers, stimulating instead of depressing other industries. We have selected railroad building as an exemplification of the monstrous popular fallacy that production absorbs money for the reason that it is quoted more frequently than any other productive industry as the cause of monetary panics in general. An application of similar analysis will exhibit similar phenomena in every other class of productive industry, not one of them absorbing, but every one radiating money.

Is there not then, and can there not be, over-production? Certainly. Both over-production and under-consumption (which is largely the same thing, only, looked at from the opposite standpoint) have often occured, and will doubtless occur again. We simply claim that production don't lock up money, but on the contrary distributes it. We go one step farther sacts that when the money supply guish their fires, factories suspend or run on hal; time, wages are reduced, prices fall, while the credit centers or "divide your profits with us. If you from Wall street down to the country this is a free country, they reply it is as vious money accumulations of farmers but comprising in its significance bunch, each with a Pharaoh on it. It is widespread bankruptcy, enforced idleface of the earth, and it is not a whit erybody knows that while this period real absorption continues, the is a member of a leading Baptist church | hoards at the commercial and financial centers a cumulate, until industrial paralysis has done its work and the volume is such it begins to escape into travel and transportation, and so have the channels of industry, and the inbillions upon billions of property under dustrial interest which had recently seemed on the point of death by atrophy, with the life-blood at the centres and not at the extremities, recovers energy, and production more or less scatters the accumulations which were useless when hoarded. It is too much credit and too little money in business

Small Bed-Chambers.

There is reason to believe that more

eases of dangerous and fatal disease

affairs that originate panics.—United

States Economist.

are gradually engendered annually by the habit of sleeping in small, unventilated rooms, than have occurred from cholera atmosphere during any year since it made its appearance in this country. Very many persons sleep in eight-by-ten rooms; that is; in rooms the length and breadth of which mulchamber, would make just 800 cubic feet, while the cubic space for each bed, according to the English apportionment for hospitals is 2,100 feet. But more, in order "to give the air of a room the highest degree of freshness," the French hospitals contract for a complete renewal of the air of a room every hour, while the English assert that double the amount, or over 14,000 feet an hour is required. Fourteen thousand feet air every hour! and yet there are multitudes in the city of New York who sleep with close doors and windows in rooms which 'do not con tain a thousand cubic feet of space, and that thousand feet is to last all night, at least eight hours, except such scanty supplies as may be obtained of any to understand what Senator Gooch fresh air that may insinuate itself means by land forfeitures being dedow, not an eighth of an inch in thickand is disposed to poke fun at the sena- ness. But when it is known that in tor. We see no mystery about it. The many cases a man and wife and infant sleep habitually in thousand-feet hundred millions of acres of land granted rooms, it is no marvel that multitudes to railroads by the United States upon perish prematurely in cities; no wonder that infant children wilt away like of road within a given time has been flowers without water, and that 5,000 forfeited by the terms of the contract; of them are to die in the city of New York alone during the 100 days that lands revert to the government, and the 150,000 persons who sleep nightly ready referred to, it has been proven that not one single case of fever has teachings of this article without an

quences, is a diamond of enormous

This Maelstrom-This Wall Street.

Joaquin Miller says, and will say, the following of this great financial center that by its rings, its cliques, its syndicates and its corners has so much to do with the weal or woe, bright and dark days of our country :

"New York is an iron fronted and an iron-hearted town. Typical of New York entirely is its screaming, screeching, swift and very crooked elevated railroad. Iron. All iron. Iron and paint.

"Of course if commerce and money getting—the saving of time for these two purposes—is the aim and end of life, this monstrosity ought to be called success. For it certainly saves time and is a great rest to those who have prostrated themselves in arduous and all-day battle with the many devices and schemes and gambling games of Wall street.

"But when we consider that these same men never, from one year's end to the other, grow so much as one grain of wheat or manufacture so much as one lucifer match, we doubt if they deserve rest.

"Let us stick a pin here and reflect a moment on this fact! This mael-strom—this Wall street—that draws to itself the brain of the land, that engages in ceaseless battle the best forces of the republic, never gives back in return one biscuit to be eaten, one garment to be worn, or one line to be read. Nothing!

"For the thousands of lives spent there Wall street gives back to us annually many insane and utterly wrecked men. We have, as the two or three monstrosties: Goulds, Vanderbilts, &c. We have, set opposite these, many maniacs, many a ghastly corpse, pistol in hand, leaning against a wall in the dark; 10,000 ruined

homes. "If so short a time has wrought all this, what may one not expect in the course of a century? Clearly, something must be done. At this rate some coarse and cruel man will get hold of money enough to not only

'damn the public," but the republic. "It occurs to me that stock gambling must be made odious; counted low and vulgar as cards; despised and left to the habitues of the prize ring, the pool den and the faro table.

"Something must certainly be done. For I state it is a cold, frozen truth that every judge of New York, high or low, member of congress, and, indeed every dignitary as a rule, and even some of the ministers, "dauble" stocks. I speak from authority, for I have just been serving two years in Wall street myself."

Diet.

It is a popular idea that the majority of persons eat too much. If reference is made to the bad cooking generally in vogue in this country, it is probably true; but if it were practicable to make an estimate of the amount of food required by every individual, based on the energy · xpended in the mental or bodily activities of each, we believe the nutriment contained therein would rather fall below than exceed the ressonable requirem nts of the body, and that this inadequate quantity, together with its bad preparation, accounts in a great measure for much of the premature decay visible on every side. This practical age, with its gauges and tests, and its demand for reasons and for facts, has dispelled many false notions. The present generation of men cannot be made to believe that their forefathers attained an average age of eighty years by hard work and "hard task;" but they do know that the av-erage term of human life was ten years less in the last century than in the present.

There is no question so frequently asked of the physician as that which relates to diet; and there is none more difficult to answer. The answer almost always given, by one of the most prominent rhysicians in New York, s, "eat whatever you think you would This reply is wise. Nature craves what will best agree with the system; and unless there is some spec ial reason why it should be withheld, the desired food should be furnished if possible. One qualification, ever, is necessary; and that is that the food requested should be wholesome and properly prepared. A patient just recovering from typhoid fever might crave an artice of food to which he had always been accustomed, as for example, "mince pie,"—a dish most trying to the digestive organs—and which, if indulged in, would a most certainly result in a relapse that would prove fatal. A similar case once came under our observation as consulting physician. It is our firm conviction that no restrictions should ordinarily be I laced on the quantity of food given and are permanently injured by fasting between the regular meal hours. Never say no! to a child who asks food or water, it matters not how often. No person who has been habitually underfed in childhood can ever enjoy perfect health, nor is he likely to attain to old age. We see this truth

exemplified in men and animals. The use of food is not alone to nourish the body; it has another most important office, which is to distend the stomach and intestines. If a horse were to be fed on oats or other concentrated food only, he would soon die; and thus it would be with any other animal.

When a child is underfed, during years—as thousands are—its stomac becomes weak and contracted so that in time it has neither the strength nor capacity to contain sufficient nutriment for the wants of the system, and the child dies of "marasmus," a disease common enough among the poor and degraded, and not altogether unknown in higher life, where errors in relation to the care of children are sometimes adhered to with most persistent obst. nacy.—Hall's Journal of Health.

THE executive committee of the Central Michigan agricultural society met on Wednesday. The decided to hold a spring fair commencing May 29 and closing June 1. The public sales of choice cattle and the display of agricultural implements will be made special features of the fair.

ARRANGEMENTS for flooding the lower portion of the Desert of Sahara are being pushed forward by the French Government. A canal from the Mediterranean is to be the means adopted, and DeLesseps, the Great Ditcher, is now in Algiers, lending to the project his experience and advice.

Work for Inventors to Do.

We have machines for doing almost all kinds of work in field, shop and factory. But most of the machines we find in them now will not be in them twenty years hence. They will give place to something vastly better. the machines now styled "perfection,"

will be found to be very imperfect. The machines now employed for making paper, weaving cloth, printing, sew shaping brick, and working u lumber will soon be displaced. A ver valuable invention is seldom very valu able, in itself, beyond the term for which it is patented. It is improved to such an extent that only a single principle remains to be kept in operation.

It is likely that much will be done in the future in restoring old processes, and in combining them for doing certain kinds of work. In many departments of industry little has been done to lighten the burdens of human labor. Kitchen labor is performed in about the same way it was when the first kitchen was constructed. Clothes, dishes and floors are washed after the same primitive fashion.

Our methods of doing all kinds of housework are twenty centuries behind our methods of doing farm and factory work. Knives and forks are made by machinery, but are scoured by hand. A new tin dish is made in a factory quicker and with less trouble than an old one is cleaned in the kitchen. While drudgery was driven out of the field and workshop it took refuge in the kitchen seemingly with the determination of making it its permanent place of abode. It clings to it with desperation. New dishes for the table and new clothes for the person all make work, but the persons who bring them out produce no labor-saving machine for cleaning the first or keeping in order the last. It is likely that most of the valuable

inventions in the future will be made by persons who will devote themselves to inventing as a business. More knowledge, skill, time, money and higher talent are now required to make inventions than were formerly needed. A person must now study to find out what is wanted in any department of industry, and then learn what has been ac complished. He must read many books and consult with many persons. If a proposed invention pertains to the application of any science to the arts, he must become familiar with both the science and the art for improving that which is designed.

Messrs. Bessemer, Ransome, and Edison, three of the most illustrious inventors of our time, afford good illustrations of what men of genius, judgment, and perseverance can accomplish by devoting themselves to specialties. A technical education and a library are as necessary to an inventor as to a professional man. For a mechanical inventor a workshop is as necessary as it is to a mechanic. Some capital of course is necessary to enable a person to devote all his time to this business. Ability to concentrate one's thoughts on a particular subject is of prime importance to a successul inventor. A "happy idea" may occur to him, but patience is required to make it of any practical value. Many scientific men and mechanics can devote considerable time to inventing and go on with their regular pursuits, as they have unusual facilities. Much always depends on little things in the perfection of great inventions. Goodyear and Morse found their greatest difficulties with matter that a first appeared trifling. - Chicago Times.

"Senator Bayard started in life," writes a vivacious Washington correspondent, "as a clerk in a Philadelphia hardware store; Senator Beck began as a farm hand, Conger as a lumber hand, Davis, of West Virginia, as a brakeman, Dawes as a school teacher, Fair as a bartender, Farley as a coach driver, Gorman as a Senate page, Jones, of Florida, as a carpenter, McDill as a department clerk. Morrill as a country store keeper, Plumb as a printer's devil Sawyer as a laborer, Sherman as a surveyor, and West as a reporter." And these men are now Senators! Ah me, see what drink will do for a man.

Our Great Source of Wealth.

There were in the United States in 1880, 4,008,907 farms, embracing 284,-771,042 acres of improved land. Suppose there should be equal to "one acre more" planted in corn to each farm, the result would be at forty bushels to the acre, 160,000,000 bushels. These figures serve to show what farmers are, by a little extra effort, capable of accomplishing.

This country is great in resources and varied in climate, and a few facts from the census show that we have not overrated the agricultural interests in their relations to the wealth and industry of the nation. Here are the figures:

 Number of farms
 4,008,907

 Improved land
 284,771,042

 Value of farms
 \$10,197,096,776

 Value of implements
 406,526,055

 Value of live stock
 1,500,464,609

 Value of farm products
 2,21°,402,564

There are millionaires in cities and rich merchants and manufacturers, but the great wealth, and that which does not shift much and is reliable, lies in our farms, and these, as we have already said are the basis of all industries. It is business, too, that is not likely to be overdone, and never had farmers a better prospect ahead or greater inducements to plant one acre more, than in this year, 1883. - Cincinnati Commercial

GREASE spots will occur in the best regulated families. An excellent mixture to remove them from boys' and men's clothing particularly, is made of four parts of alcohol to one part of ammonia, and about half as much ether as ammenia. Apply the liquid to the grease spot and rub diligently with a sponge and clear water. The chemistry of the operation seems to be that the alcohol and ether dissolve the grease, and the ammonia forms a soap with it which is washed out with the water. The result is much more satisfactory than when something is used which only seems to spread the spot and make it fainter. but does not actually remove it. If oil is spilled on a carpet, and you immediately scatter corn meal over it, the oil will be absorbed by it. Oil may also be removed from carpets upon which you do not dare to put ether or ammo-nia by laying thick blotting-paper over pressing a hot flatiron on it. Repeat the operation several times, using a clean paper each time.

Orchard Grass.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:noticed in the Ploughman of Feb. 17, an editorial on the subject of Orchard Grass, giving conflicting opinions in regard to its value for winter fodder, for feeding stock, and the character of the soil adapted to its growth, also soliciting the experience of New Eng- ington. land farmers in growing that kind of grass for publication in the Plough man. I herewith relate my experience

in raising Orchard Grass. Some ten years ago I stocked down a field of hay with Orchard Grass.
The soil was loam with a -light mix subsoil. The field was in good condition from which I raised the preceding I sowed barley with the gras of barley. The weather was favorable, the catch of grass seed was good, and of three or four tons or more to the acre had not at that time come into vogue. Mine was the first and only field of or chard grass I have ever seen in this vicinity, and for the purpose of ascartaining the yield of the crop nearer this way that the yield of the crop was change about two tons to the acre, which result was quite satisfactory. The next sult was quite satisfactory. The next year the yield was nearly as large, and the result of my experience with Orchard Grass is that it will produce more hay from one seeding than ony other of the grasses. After cropping my field ten years there is now no other but orchard grass in the field. I find

against changes generally.

I have seen in an agricultural paper witch gra's, which is a mistake that the author ought to have known. Although timothy and red top is a favor ite hay, I have never had any difficul hay the 15th to the 20th of June, at which time I have for many years fore the 4th of July. J. H. Shrewsbury, Mass., March, 1883.

How I Raise A Calf. We are all interested in the rearing such, good care, good feed and plenty of water, with good warm, dry shelter, are the requisites. Now, to begin with, if we want to have a good, large thrifty yearling, and from that on, we must begin right; have the foundation good, and you will be rewarded by having good large two and three year Don't stint, but from the first eding liberally. I will tell you how I feed as some one gave their method some time back. First: Let the calf suck till the milk is good; then put it in a warm stall near the cow; milk the cow and give the calf the finger after it has got real hungry, and when it begins to suck lower the head into Whitcom, of said city: the milk, and in most cases the work is done. Now it will take the fresh, which it should the cow good warm slop feed once or you may give the calf some sweet skimmed milk, setting more fresh milk. At the end of the third week give it a little new milk, and increase the quantity of skimmed milk to a least five quarts in all at a feed twice a day. At four weeks set all the milk to skim, and feed a little porridge made as follows: One and one half pints boiling water; stir slowly one big cookspoonfull of Graham, or the To the young man who shall proboil well; put in milk, and give by this time at least eight quarts at a feed. At five or six weeks begin to feed a little corn and bran. At two one gallon of boiling water, stir in prizes offered, and all labor in preparslowly one pint of common shorts; let or three quarts of milk in the porridge. Always feed warm. Let the calf have plenty of hay, or fodder, millet, or sheaf oats; all are good. Now, I should say, in making the porridge be sure and put a teaspoonful of salt in each feed. It will not hurt your calf. My word for it, Mr. Rustic's experience to the contrary. Feed as I direct and you will not have calves looking like they this Association does hereby request, churn-dash. I have two fine calves go the range as soon as grass comes.— Mrs. J. P. Walters, in Southern (Miss) Live Stock Journal.

A Drop of Oil.

A sad state of affairs must exist on the farm where the wagon wheels are allowed to curse the tar-bucket. No wonder some farmers' work stock never get fat; they are kept poor by pulling wag-ons and carts whose wheels and axles screek for the want of a little grease. It makes the flesh creep on one's bones makes the flesh creep on one's bones to be said corn, with one man of lawful age whom he shall select, go upon the said premises where the just to think of it. Such carelessness not only keeps the work animals poor, it his respective town or city, and shall wears out wagons and plays the mischief measure off, from the said one acre of

generally. of oil applied to that part of the catch that comes in contact with the hasp will obviate this, and the door may be closed without effort or noise, as well as with-

To cultivate the soil with success, requires both thought and study.

Hog Statistics.

The r-cent startling discovery that the department of agriculture has done nothing in the way of investigating the trichina and its relation to the American nog, is causing some pretty vigorous remarks among friends of other departments at Wash-

"I'm surprised that Loring has done nothing on a subject so important to the agricultural community, said a treasury official, "and yet I don't know that I ought to be sur prised at anything, for he doesn't seem to be at all practical in any of his ture of clay, and a clay or hard pan work, and soes lecturing 'round the country, and leaving his department to run itself, so to speak. Congressyear my usual yield of corn, viz: men come to us during the session to about 80 bushels shelled corn to the get facts about this surject or that, saying that the agricultural departseed, from which I raised a good yield ment have nothing of which they can make any use, even upon its own top-Now, Loring got only last year, the growth heavy. The custom of re-porting in agricultural papers a yield congress, \$25,000 for investigating the diseases of domestic animals, either \$20,000 or \$25,000 I have forgotten which-and yet upon this topic affecting one of the three greatest articles of export produced by the agricultur-1st, his department is confessedly ig than can be made by estimation, I had norant. Why, the sum given him the hay when dry put into tumbles of last year for this very purpose is five equal size, as near could be. I times as much as Nimmo, of the then weighed one load out of the field. times as much as Nimmo, of the Putting the same number of hay tumbles on to each load of hay, I found in see the difference in the result."—Ex

Proper Economy.

Here's some floating advice on the sub ject of living within one's means: "We don't like stinginess. We don't like "We economy when it comes to rags and starvation. We have no sympathy with a notion that a poor man should hitch there is among some farmers a preju-dice against this grass, as there is also while the rest of the world moves forward. It's no man's duty to deny himself every comfort and amusement that a communication which represented he may get rich. It is no man's duty to orchard grass to be nothing else but make an iceberg of himself, to shut his eyes and ears to the sufferings of his fellows, and deny himself the enjoyment that results from generous actions; merely that he may hoard wealth for his heirs ty in selling orchard grass in the to quarrel about But there is an economarket. It is a grass that makes a my which is especially commendable in the man who struggles with poverty; an economy which is consistent with happiness, and commenced haying, and some years must be practised if the poor man would have finished the haying harvest be-secure independence. It is almost every man's privilege, and it becomes his duty, to live within his means -not up to-but within them. Wealth does not make the man, and should never be taken into account in our judgment of men, but competence should always be secured. of good stock on the farm, and to have when it can be, by practice of economy and self denial, to a reasonable extent. It should be secured not so much for others to look upon, or to raise us in the estimation of others, as to secure the consciousness of independence, and the constant satisfaction which is derived from its acquirement and possession."

To the Boys of Calhoun County.

At a meeting of the Central Michigan As-ociation, holden in the city of Battle Creek, on the 13th day of January, 1883, the following communica-tion was received from Hon. J. L.

ation:
GENTLEMEN:—With the view of en all it will drink for one week. (Feed couraging the boys and young men of our county in agricultural pursuits. twice a day, to make her give plenty of milk.) Now it is two weeks old, and ing \$100, to be competed for by all young men or boys in Calhoun county, under the age of 17 years, said pre miums to be paid as follows, to-wit: To the young man who shall produce by his own labor the largest amount of merchantable corn from At four weeks set all the milk one acre of ground, in the season of 1883.-\$40.

To the young man who shall prosame of white flour and shorts; let it duce the third largest amount, \$20. To the young man producing the

No young man seventeen vears of age or over on the 1st day of May, 1883, months old increase the porridge to will be allowed to compete for the ing the ground and the cultivation of boil well and give it less milk; say two the crop must be performed entirely by the competitors. I leave the de tails to be arranged by your worthy

association. on. Respectfully yours, J L WHITCOMB.

Desiring that all boys in the county, embraced in the above proposition, have been knocked in the head with a churn-dash. I have two fine calves raised as above, that will be ready to cities, of the county, act as judges in awarding the several prizes.

Each individual who shall deter-

mine to compete for the prizes thus offered, shall, on or before the first day of May, so notify in writing the Supervisor of his respective town or city, and shall with such notice give his age and name, and the name of his father or guardian.

And the said Supervisor shall, on a

day fixed by him, previous to the cutenerally.

This is true with regard to many server of the hills of corn on the things beside vehicles. There are com- acre of land, which they shall deem paratively few persons who place a an average of the said corn, and shall proper estimate upon the value of a husk the corn on the same, acc rately drop of oil. There are housekeepers weigh and measure the same, and sewho will tolerate the creaking of a lect therefrom ears as samples, and door's hinges for a life time, when the shall make a statement in writing of application of a single drop of oil, which the yield per acre, as near as they are it would take but a moment to apply able to determine, and shall also state would remove the unpleasantness. Very in writing the number of hills to the frequently the catches of door locks do not act freely. When they are brought in contact with the hasps there is so il, manner, depth, and time of plowmuch friction that unless the knob is ing distance of hills apart, manures the poorer the butter. What is wanted turned, the door can be shut only by used, manner and number of times means of a violent pull or push, which cultivated, and variety of corn. And is not only annoying because of the shall also take a statement in writing noise, but in time damages the lock and from each competitor, that all labor in not frequently shatters the door. A drop the production of said corn, and the preparation of the ground, was by the competitors, individually performed At the annual meeting of the Supe-

visors, in the city of Marshall, on the out damage to it or the lock .- Rural 2d Monday in October, 1883, the said supervisors from said towns and cities where any competitors shall reside,

the said competitors, as above, and short time and very completely .- Nasamples of the corn from each field, and shall proceed by vote to award the several prizes under the rules and regulations aforesaid, as in their judgment they shall deem just. All cor-porations are requested to be present in the said city of Marshall on the day of the meeting of the said supervisors, at which time the various priz-s, as awarded will be paid to the competitors.

D CAINE, President. P MAYO, Secretary. Central Michigan Corn Association, Battle Creek. March 19, 1883.

The Cost of Raising Wheat.

A Missouri correspondent of the Country Gentleman writes an interesting account of his experiments in de-termining the cost of raising wheat. He says: T. B. Terry, in his able article on wheat, touches a question vital to the farming interests throughout the Middle and Eastern States. We are brought into competition with the fertile and easily cultivated wheat belt of the Northwest, where that cereal can be raised and placed on the market at a cost of 32 cents per bushel; and when we take into consideration the fact that the wheat thus cheaply raised is the "hard spring," which runs no risk of being winter-killed, and it is greatly preferred by millers for exportation, it is time that we, who are contending against such odds, should be looking out for a better and cheaper method to be able to meet our Dakota rivals. It costs us from 50 to 70 cents to place a bushel of wheat on the market, getting no higher price for it than they do. For the past six years I have given this matter close study, endeavoring to solve the question of bringing down the cost of raising a bushel of wheat to a minimum.

My first trial was on a field that produced with the best of cultivation, eight bushels of wheat per acre, the land having been worn out by cropping to wheat for a number of years before I got it.-While the crop was on the ground, and during the early spring, I sowed a peck of clover seed to the acre, which gave a close heavy set. Immediately after the wheat was cut, and as fast as placed in shock, I applied on the stubble half a bushel of Portland land plaster. By the first of August following the field was matted with clover from one to two feet high and in full bloom. Then, just trine weeks from the time of cutting the wheat, I started the plows with sixteen nch rolling cutters, burying the clover under a square furrow eight inches I harrowed the ground twice during the following six weeks with a Scotch harrow (the best harrow ever invented), and commenced drilling the wheat on Sept. 20. The ground had become almost hard, excepting the surface which was kept mellow by the harrow. The following is the account per acre

for the first year: One peck of clover seed...... \$2.00 Drilling . One bushel of seed wheat. Oae busner of seed wheat.
Cutting and shocking.
Hauling and stacking.
Threshing, 12 cents per bushel.
Hauling to market.
Average rent of land.

By straw, estimated.....

\$26.20 Net profit per acre.....\$9.39 Actual cost of production per bushel, 76 cents, leaving 34 cents per bushel profit.

The second year the cost was the same, less half a peck of clover seed .-Substituting a LaDow pulverizer for the drill, and sowing broadcast, cost about the same.

Cost second year, per acre, \$15.81.

56 cents, leaving 54 cents per bushel profit.

Third year same cost as second, less 25 cents in favor of self-binder hired .-Substituting the La Dow pulverizer for harrow as well as the drill, sowing broadcast.

Cost third year, per acre. \$15.56. 32 bushels of wheat, at \$1.10......\$36.30 Straw estimated...... 2.60

\$38.30 47 cents, leaving 63 cents per bushel

Fourth year cost same as third, less clover and plaster \$1.80 (the ground being full of clover seed and of strong growth); also 50 cents less per acre in favor of self-binder owned, making \$2.30 from \$15.56, leaving:

Cost fourth year, per acre, \$13.26. 33½ bushels wheat, at \$1.10. \$36.85 Straw, estimated 2.00

Actual cost of production per bushel, 39 cents, leaving 81 cents per bushel profit.

The fifth crop was about the same as the last. I have dropped all fractions, giving the average price received for my wheat during the five years.

Churning.

A dairy man writes that he desires to procure a new churn and is advised to use a rectangular box and to rotate it without any apparatus inside "Is this best? Would not beaters within the box do more execution to the cream, and churn the butter sooner and more exhaustively?"

"As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." It is rather difficult for most of us to get over our early impression in regard to agitating cream while churning, but experience proves that the more the agitation the less the yield and churning is to act upon all the cream at once and with equal force. Beaters never do that. Their force is distributed equally. The advice to use a rectangular box was good. That kind of a churn is as good as any and is the most in use in districts where fancy butter is made. It is cheap and durable, easy to operate and easy to clean. Its diameter should be great enough to cause a thud when cream dr ps from side to side. It will then

tional Live Stock Journal.

American Newspapers in 1883.

From the new edition of Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co's American Newspaper Directory, which is now in press, it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds, issued in the United States and Territories, now reach the imposing total of 11,196 This is an increase of 585 in twelve months. Taking the States one by one, the newspaper growth in some is very considerable. The present total in New York State, for instance, is 1 399—a gain of 80 in the past year. The increase in Pennsylvania is 48, the existing number being 943. Nebraska's total grew from 175 to 201, and Illinois' from 890 to 904 A year ago Massachusetts had 420 pa-A year ago Massachusetts had 420 papers; now the number is 438. In Texas the new papers outnumbered the suspen-ions by eight, and Ohio now has 748 papers instead of 692. The most remarkable change has occurred in the Torritories, in which the curred in the Territories, in which the daily papers have grown from 43 to 63, and the weeklies from 169 to 243-Da kota being the chief area of activity The number of monthlies throughout the country grew from 976 to 1.034, while the dailies leaped from 996 to The figures given above are exclusive of Canada, which possesses a total o 606. It is interesting to note that the newly settled regions of th Canadian North-West are productive of n wspapers as well as of wheat, for the number of journals issu d in Manitoba was nearly doubled during the year.

A Half-Finished Wedding.

The young people of Cincinnati are excited over a promised wedding that didn't take place. The young man and young woman had known each other from childhood, and were prominent in society circles. The wedding guest were assembled, and the loving couple were on the floor. The minister propounded the usual ques tion to the bride as to whether she would take the man for her husband, etc., when, much to he surprise of all present, she answered "No." Thinking he misunderstood her, the minister asked the question again, and again she answered "No." This stopped the ceremony, and the story came out. The young man, addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, had promised reform if the lady would consent to marry him, and had signed the pledge. He had beer on trial for months, but as the bride turned to him as they stood side by side before the minister, she caught the odor of whiskey on his breath and detected signs of incipient intoxication. She closed the extraordinary scene by stating that she could not trust her future to a man who had broken a promise so solemnly made. Expostulations and entreaties were all in vain. The wedding did not take place.-Chicago Inter-Ocean.

What is Co-operation?

It is the great means by which the toiling class may raise themselves as a class out of the miseries into which they are plunged by the abuse of com petition. It is the great means by which the richer class may make their wealth produce more comfort to themselves, while they remove the causes of pauperism and wretchedness. To the which is the only true help. To the rich it is the uniter of interests, the healer of discords, the preventer of strikes, the safety valve against explosion. To all it is justice, wisdom, economy and morality; justice by dividing profits equitably; wisdom, by showing how justice can be secured; economy, by preventing the waste of competition; morality, by discountenancing the fraud of trade.

It has proved itself to be a success, as in England and Scotland there are more than 400,000 registered members J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.
O W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Chicago. of co-operative societies. Their subscribed capital exceeds \$60,000,000 a year. It is conducted on principles fair to the honest trader, whom it does not undersell, and most adapted to benefit the poor.—Kansas Patron and Farmer.

SINCE the disappearance of the paper fractional currency there has been no convenient way of sending small sums of money by mail. Many dry goods and fancy notions houses advertise that for fractions of a dollar they will take postage stamps in payment of goods ordered by mail, but this is not what postage stamps were made for, and it is not always convenient. Postal orders cost too much and the sending of them takes too much time and patience for them ever to become really popular as a means of transmitting sums under five dollars. Registered letters are open to the same objection and bank checks are not always obtainable There is, therefore, a "long felt want" to be met and the new postal note authorized by Congress meets that want exactly. The postal note consists of a piece of paper about the size of an ordinary bank note, with rows of figures for date, dollars and cents printed on it, very much as they are upon the duplicate tickets issued by conductors on railway trains. The figures are punched to the neces sary amount by the postmaster. The charge is three cents and the note is good for three months from the last day of the month of issue. The system of postal notes has been in operation in Great Britain for two years, and has proved entirely successful. Our proposed note is much more convenient than the British, and will no doubt attain a correspondingly wider circulation. The postal note will come into use some time before September 13 of

A THERMOMETER once was observed A THERMOMETER once was observed in a state of excessive agitation. "Why, my friend," enquired the eight day clock, "why are you so perturbed?" "Because," replied the thermometer, "I apprehend that I am no longer capable of performing my functions. At the present moment I am registering 40 degrees above gare am registering 40 degrees above zero, when I should be several degrees be-

THE State of Maine has forty-nine cheese factories, with an average of 107 cows to each factory; sixty being the lowest and 500 the highest number The total product of the factories was 586,834 pounds of cheese, for which shall meet and present in writing operate on all the cream alike and bring the average price received was twelve their statements and the statements of the butter in good condition and in a and one-half cents per pound.

THE Railway Commissioners of Iowa have decided that shippers may select their own route in forwarding consignments, and that all railways in that State must respect this right by accepting and billing the freights according to the desire of the ship pers.

GEORGIA supreme court sustains the ight of the railroad commission of that State to enforce its rates.

Alabastine

Is the only preparation based on the proper principles to constitute a dura-

finish for walls, as it is not held on the wat with glue, etc., to decay, but is a Stone (ement that hardens with age, and every additional coat strengthens the wall. Is ready for use by adding hot water, and easily as plied by anvone.

Fifty cents' worth of ALABASTINE wil cover 50 square yards of average wall wit: two coats: and one coat will produce bette work than car be done with one coat of ar y other preparation on the same surface.

For sale by paint dealers everywhere. Send for circular containing the twelve beautiful tints. Manufactured only by ALABASTINE Co.

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

ACME CREAMER and BUTTER COOLER



strictly a igerator. The cream is taken from the top and is ear of sediment. The most complete arrangement r the Farmer and Dairyman in existence. Agents

McCALL & DUNCAN Schoolcraft, Mich



The designed purpose of the Grand Rapids (Micnigan) Commercial College is to prepare the student for the practical duties of life. Discipline of the mind, then, lies at the base of our scheme of education; and the question to be answered is: How may the greatest degree of mental discipline be obtained? For further particulars please call, or enclose stamp for College Journal. Address,

C. G. SWENSBURG, Proprietor, Idecly Grand Rapids, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAROO. TIME-TABLE - MAY 15, 1882.

EASTWARD.		P. M.
Mail		2 8
Evening Express,	2 47	
Accommodation leaves,arrives,		9 8

arrives,__ Atlantic Express, New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily.
Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sandays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:3° P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 7:37. H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

(Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.) GOING SOUTH. NY&CNY&B Express, Ex & M Way Fr.

			1
Le, Grand Rapids	8 00 AM	4 25 PM	5 00 AM
Ar. Allegan	9 17 "	5 40 "	8 10 "
Ar. Kalamazoo	10 15 "	6 40 "	11 40 *
Ar. Schoolcraft	10 50 "	7 22 "	1 40 Pm
Ar. Three Rivers	11 18 "	7 52 "	2 45 "
Ar. White Pigeon	11 45 "	8 20 "	4 50 **
Ar. Toledo	5 35 PM	2 45 AM	6 45 AM
Ar, Cleveland	10 10 "	7 05 4	9 10 PM
Ar. Buffalo	3 55 AM	1 10 PM	7 40 "
	Ex & M	N Y & C Express.	Way Fr.
Le. Buffalo	12 45 PM	12 25 ▲M	
Ar. Cleveland	7 35 "	7 00 "	9 50 AM
	12 01 AM	10 50 "	10 00 PM
Ar. White Pigeon		3 40 PM	
Ar. Three Rivers	6 28 "	4 05 "	10 00 "
Ar. Kalamazoo	7 30 "	5 05 "	12 10 "
Ar, Allegan	840 "	6 08 "	1 40 PM 4 20 44
Grand Rapids		7 25 "	8 10 "
All trains connect at Wh main line, Supt. Kalams	A.	G. AMSDE	IN.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R. Corrected Time-Table-November 1, 1882.

	STATIONS.	Exp		E	pr		Pacific Express, No. 6.			
Le.	Port Huron	6 1			7	40	AM	7	55	PM
"	Imlay City	7 1								_
	Lapeer	7 4				.10		9	22	
"	Flint	83	0	"	9	55	44	10	05	66
66	Durand	9 0	3	66	10	27	44	10	35	44
"	Lansing	10 1	0		11	30	16	11	35	"
"	Charlotte	10 4	5	"	12	06	PM	12	10	AM
**	Battle Creek	12 0	0	PM		20	"		20	"
"	Vicksburg			66	9	07	**		06	44
66	Schoolcraft	10		66		19		-	17	66
"	Cassopolis			66			-		10	
16	South Bend	24		66		50	66		58	66
"	Valparaiso	4 2		66		25			40	*
Ar.	Chicago	65		"		45	44		00	**

TRAPNS EASTWARD.

	STATIONS.	Ex	pr	ess.	E	cpr		E		ess.
1	Le, Chicago	8	50	AM	5	15	PM	9	00	PM
1	" Valparaiso	11:	30	**			66	11		44
1	" South Bend	1	10	PM	9	10	66	1	12	AM
1	" Cassepelis	1		**	9	53	66			66
1	" Schooleraft	2	54	"			66			66
1	" Vicksburg	3	10	66	10					66
1	" Battle Creek	4	05	66	11	40	46			64
1	" Charlotte	5	05	66	12	47	66			66
1	" Lansing	5	58	66	1	40	44			66
1	" Durand	7				56	66		50	60
1	" Flint	8		66		40			35	4
1	" Lapeer		52	66		18			10	-
	" Imlay City	9		44						
1	Ar Port Huron	10			-0	00	44	40	OF	44

except Sunday.
GEO. B. REEVES,
Traffic Manager. 8. R. CALLAWAY.

For information as to ra'es, apply to E. P. Keary ocal Agent, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Communications.

Some Results of Grange Work.

Bro. Cobb:-Having been a little demoralized bodily, by a runaway and tip over recently, I have as is usual with me, read my papers more carefully and thoroughly than when able to be out. I was particularly interested in Bro. Dougherty's article in the last VISITOR, under the heading "The Grange." I wish every farmer in this broad land, whether in the Grange or out of it, would read it two or three times over as carefully as I d.d, and I think he would not fail to be convinced of its soundness.

As to the political influence of the Grange, it is being more visibly felt organized Hamilton Grange, No. 335, of which I was a charter member, he During the 55 years in which I have righted without casting a ballot against that wrong, and when I have politics in the Grange and that is against the rules." But I talked it just the same, deeming, that as Lecturer of the Grange, it was not only my privilege but my duty, as far as in all matters pertaining to the interest of the producers.

While they would complain bitterly of the evils under which they were suffering, caused by bad legislation they would go right on voting for bad men nominated at a packed caucus as delegates to a cut and dried convention, and for the men there nominated. But as I have said there has of late been a visible improvement in this respect. The honest reading, reflecting and independent voter is finally becoming a terror to the political bosses and ring politicians.

I have often expressed the hope in Grange talks that the Grange would become the means of cleansing our legislative halls. As Bro. Dougherty says, "For in the Grange we become familiar with parliamentary rules. Besides I have noticed that members, female as well as male, learn to express themselves with ease and clearness." A bright and zealous sister of Pokagon Grange said to me on Saturday last that when their Grange was first organized her husband would almost faint when he arose and said, "Worthy Master," and would have to sit right down. But soon, she said, by practice he got bravely over this diffidence.

When Hamilton Grange was first do all the talking, and now all, old and young, talk and they often make it right warm for me in case they take exceptions to positions I assume, and the beauty of all this is that however much we may differ, or however spirited the discussions, we never carry the least ill feeling over the threshold of the hall. Conservatism and forbearance are christian graces which need to be cultivated in many Granges I have visited.

With pleasure we read in Bro. D's article his references to the initiation ceremony. This is just what I have advocated ever since our Grange was organized. It took Bro, Woodman but a very short time to make a fullfledged Granger of about 60 of the very best men and women of Hamilton. None better were ever made by an eight weeks' grinding through the mill. I used to pity in my very soul those candidates who so ratiently endured all this foolery, and as I used to term it, nonsense. The most objectionable of which was what was called field work. This was soon dropped; and the same with others, and more ought to be. I see no necessity for more than one degree, or for anything | Ton for two years. more than the sign and password. We have good sense in the Grange. only object of signs and passwords is when away from home. If we can dipped, have not stood half as well. give the Grange grip and sign it is evidence that we are worthy of trust.

A few years ago one of my neighbors had some cattle stolen. A neighbor who was a Granger started in pursuit and found the cattle at Benton Harbor, where the thieves had sold few days since. The Fultz is looking them. He replevied them and had to much better than any other variety, as give bonds. Did not know a soul in it is not troubled by the insect, while the town. He went out into the the Clawson was badly damaged by them street and commenced to give Grange last fall, and I find that every dead signs, which were soon answered by stool that 1 have examined, has from the Master of the Grange there, who three to fifteen insects in it. went readily apon his bond.

Having by eight years' experience as a railway freight agent in New York c.ty, become familiar with all the workings to get the most out of the shipper, I can duly appreciate Bro. D's views upon that point. Legisla- first issue, and I heartily endorse its sention can reach the evil he alludes to, timents, and hope the good work it is and men can be found among the doing will finally bring the farmers of farmers, if not in the Grange, who Michigan to better understand our aims will be faithful to the trust committed and object.

and demand the office.

J. R. HENDRYX, Hamilton Grange, No. 335.

Editor Grange Visitor:-Since the appearance of my advertisement in your valuable paper, I have received a great number of letters inquiring if I will make a discount on the price of the Union scales if parties ordering take more than one, to all of which I have been compelled to reply, most emphatically, No! I should be only too glad to sell these scales at a lower price if it were possible for me to do so and not lose money, but it cannot be done, and I hope no one will again ask me so to do. Being strongly impressed with the belief that every farmer would be greatly benefitted by the possession of one of these very superior scales, induced me to offer them at the very low price I did every year. When Bro. Woodman Knowing that every time they had occaas an advertisement of my business. sion to use them, it would be but natural that they should think of the man said one of the objects of the Grange from whom they purchased them as a was to purify the political atmosphere. true benefactor, and as we all like to be kindly thought of, I chose this method been a voter I never have been able to in my own behalf. I fully warrant the learn how a political wrong could be scales to be just as represented, and if any purchaser should order one hundred the price would be, for each scale, talked that in the Grange I have occa- \$4.50. There can something be saved in sionally been told, "you are talking freight by ordering three or more in one shipment, but my price must remain the same. I will simply add further that I am selling a great many of these scales, and in no instance, when anything thing is said about them, do they not prove to I had ability, to instruct the Grange give unqualified satisfaction and I have a number of letters of commendation that would look well in your columns as testimonials of their excellence which I will send you if desired, so that the Patrons may be convinced by the unreserved endorsement of many of the foremyst men in the Order in this and other states, for my sales are not confined to Michigan by any means. I am selling as far southeast as Maryland and all over the great west.

I have a fine lot of Wisconsin spring wheat, field peas of all kinds and every variety of vegetable and garden seeds. Respectfully yours,

GEO. W. HILL. 80 Woodbridge Sreet West, Detroit, Mich.

Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers Meeting Mar. 17th, 1883.

In accordance with notice previously given, a number of farmers of Kalamazoo, Van Buren and Calhoun counties assembled at the American hotel in Kalamazoo, Saturday, March 17th, and organized a society under the name of The Wool Growers Association of Southwestern Michigan.

O. P. Morton, of Kalamazoo county. temporary chairman. S. B. Hammond stated the object of the meeting. Mr. E. B. Welch of Van Buren, Mr. Fred organized, with the exception of the Elon Olney of St. Joseph were appointed a committee to draft order of business for the meeting and plan of organization. Committee reported to organize an association-To hold its meetings in Kalamazoo-Officers to consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and six Directors.

The permanent organization was then perfected by electing S. B. Hammond of Kalamazoo, President; John Ransom, Vice President, Mr. Geo. S. Pearson of Kalamazoo, Secretary and Treasurer; Directors: E. B. Welch, Van Buren Co.; Elon Olney, St. Joseph Co.; Bradley Williams, Kalamazoo Co.; Wm. G. Kirby, Kalamazoo Co.; C. Southworth, Calhoun Co.; Ezra Brackett, Allegan county.

The President and Secretary were instructed to draft constitution and bylaws for the government of the Society. It was decided to hold a general sheep shearing festival at Kalamazoo on Wednesday, May 2d The President and Director Williams were instructed to make suitable arrangement for the shearing. Meeting adjourned.

Friend Cobb-Dear Sir: Enclosed please find one dollar for GRANGE VISI-

1 will just add that I can show fence posts of common oak, that have stood 21 We do nothing that I would not years, and are apparently just as sound commend to our outside friends. The as ever. They were dipped in gas tar hot. The same kind of posts on the opthat we may make ourselves known posite side of the road, that were not

hen manure will keep the striped bug from their vines. Two applications will be necessary.

Wheat is injured some in this region, but is looking better than we expected a

Yours very truly, C. M. WOOD. Pinckney, April 10, 1883.

Bro. Cobb: I have been a subscriber to the Grange Visitor ever since its

to them, if we will only lock for them, In the Visiton of Mirch 1st, A. D.

instead of allowing them to look for P. Van Buren writes of orchard grass and quotes from a Mr. McDowell an opinion that, according to my experience, of seven years cultivation of orchard grass, cannot be sustained. I find that it matures early, does not flourish best in the shade; if cut before too ripe makes good hay, much "better than wheat

S. E. SPENCER. Girard, Branch County, Aril 10, 1883

Transportation Bill-Recommendations.

Report of special committee appointed by Bainbridge Grange, No. 80, to consider the communication and bill of State Senator Pennington.

The special committee on the comnunication of State Senator Pennington, requesting the Grange "to assist in securing the passage of Senate Bill No. 16, "entitled "A Bill to regulate the management of, and provide for the transportation of freight upon such roads," respectfully report: that they have had the same under consideration, and have directed me to report the same back to the Grange without recommendation.

F. J. WEST, Chairman. Your committee would further report that they are in hearty sympathy with the principle as expressed in the title of the bill, and believe it to be the duty of all good citizens, and especially so of all members of the Order to assist in securing the enactment of just laws that will prevent unjust discriminations by the railroads in the adjustment of freightage. Such laws should accord with business principles and command the respect of business men. Unjust discrimination consists in demanding higher rates, in proportion to the cost of the service rendered, for one class of arti eles than for another class of articles; or from one class of shippers than from another class of shippers; or from one locality than from another locality. The actual cost of the service rendered, with sufficient margin to cover all reasonable expenses and liberal interest on the actual capital invested should be a uniform basis for charges on transportation. The value of articles, the individuals shipping, nor locality should have any great influence in the regulation of freight

Sec. 3 of the bill under consideration freight," that is usually shipped in small quantities, and put on and off at the different stations along the line. to like pretty flowers and ribbons, with-This appears to us as opposed to the title of this bill, and a discrimina ion hundred pounds per mile for receiving, transporting, and delivering way freight is a large percentage more than it is on through freight by the carload, fretting about matters that will come out low the raspberries," said Will. and your committee are unwilling to all right anyway. Such a countenance recommend that the influence of the is enough to give a man a fit of the Grange be used in assisting to secure the enactment of a law to legalize dis-

crimination. The bill could be perfected by amendment, so as to accomplish all that State authority can do; but what amendments (if any) will be made we have no means of knowing. After careful examining all of the provisions of the bill, and considering the result of similar efforts in the western States, the decisions of the court, and the opinions of eminent public men, we conclude that should the bill become a law its provisions could be applied only to freightage strictly confined within the boundaries of the State. "So little commerce is strictly confined with the limits of any one State" that, (in the opinion of your committee) appropriate national legislation reaching as far as national authority extends should be obtained first, and then State legislation can fill the blanks in tue different States, and secure a uniformity in laws that would be difficult to obtain otherwise.

Respectfully submitted, F. J. WEST, W. H. Cook, A. N. Woodruff, Committee.

Profit in Walnut Culture.

Mr. A. R. Whitney sets the walnut trees in rows a rod apart each way. Among these he plants soft maples in rows four feet apart each way. The maples are set in the spring at one year old, 2,720 plants per acre. These can be bought very cheap or be grown from Tell your readers that a solution of seed. The walnuts can be grown from seed or be bought cheap of any nurseryman. The maples grow rapidly, shade the walnuts, inducing an erect growth without branching. The ground is cultivated until the maples are cleared off, which is done after the walnuts are well established with straight trunks, when the ground is seeded to green grass and becomes a pasture field. Such a plantation will grow in value rapidly, especially as the price of walnut timber annually advances .- Farm Journal.

> THE public domain of the United already awarded them of the 823,000, 000 acres already disposed of. These claims are, many of them, based upon grants made for roads which have not been completed and, in some cases, of which the first rail has never been laid. Large blocks of land are lying idle, reserved under grants which have long been voided, but which the experience of the roads in dealing with the land officers, leads them to regard a ready their own.

They Stayed on the Farm. BY ISADORE ROGERS.

I was tired that night, and it did seem as if there was everything to discourage and nothing to cheer. Will, our oldest boy, had come from his work with a dis-

contented look upon his countenance, but stand behind a counter and measure goods all day, having everything he wanted, and no work worth mentioning. And when Jenny asked for a new white dress, there was nothing that I would have enjoyed so well as to give it to her, for I like to see my children nicely dressed, as any mother. But when I told her that we could not afford it, she did not realize that it was much of a pri-

vation to me as to her, and say: "Well, mother, if you cannot afford it, I can do nicely without," after the manner of dutiful daughters in stories, but she went away looking as if nothing but my selfishness withheld it from her.

You can never realize the situation unless I tell you exactly how it is, and I do not want you to understand that I am saying a word against John, for he has more good and manly traits than any other man of my acquaintance; but he is so easy and good-natured that he would hand out the last dollar in the years. world to indulge the children, if I said so, when he knew that he had a note for

I knew exactly how much money he and it was only by very strict economy in household expenditures that he had his note for the new reaper would be coming due before long, and with his hundred plants. improvident ways I knew that if I didn't keep a sharp look out there would be no money for that. We were what was considered a well to-do farmer's family. Our credit was good anywhere, but mercy knows how much care and management it took to keep it so.

When the children asked him for anything, he always answered: "Just as your mother says," and with all the care and responsibility of looking terown upon me, I was obliged to say no so often they began to look upon me as being the cause of all their denials, when heaven knows that I was only trying to secure a nome that was our very and plenty in their youthful days, and return on Christmas and Thanksgiving as long as they lived.

And for this object I had toiled, economized, and denied myself in every possible way; and although I could see that with the slow but steady progress that we were making, the grand object would be accomplished in a few years more, importance of being prepared to meet his payments), from my husband, made my lot seem doubly hard to bear.

Jenny was 15 years old-just the age out realizing that they do not grow upon bushes, from which the paternal hands against through fre ght. The cost per and just after she went away, with dis- from them when the strawberries are content written upon her features, John came in.

"Susan," said he complainingly, "I do

Now, I am very well aware that matters never come right unless there was a power at work to bring them right; and as for a fit of despondency, I knew that he was never troubled with any such malady. And for a moment I felt as if I would rather he should be grasping and stingy than to be so utterly reckless and improvident that he could not even sympathize with my care and anxiety.

I felt so discouraged, so much in need of some one to understand and sympathize with my motives, that I was in no Alice each a magazine, and Nelly sold would be of no use, anyway, so I went subscribed for a child's paper. out into the yard and left him alone.

"I won't try any more," I said, petulantly. "One may wear her life away for husband and children, and instead of ful minds towards progress and intellireceiving credit for the one hundred she will be censured for one that they deem amiss."

den upon her shoulders that she cannot compelled to work in the ceaseless treadripening years bring their reward, no boys are discontented and anxious to matter how long and weary it may seem. leave the farm. All this dawned upon me as I walked along under the shade trees that grew resources, the children are self-supportabout our dwelling, and as earnest re-flection succeeded the transient outburst of impatience and discouragement, I set out devising some remedy than ours. for the evils which I could not ignore.

At length refreshed by my walk, and ecovered from my petulant mood, I re- John sometimes says: turned to the house. Jennie was looking over her last year's lawns and ribbons with rather a dejected expression never worried and fretted about it, of countenance, and I really felt sorry for her as I noticed how shabby they

"Jenny," said I, "I am sorry that I cannot give you the dress, but perhaps we can find some way for you to get it your-

it?" she asked, wonderingly. doing all the heaviest work themselves, States, which once embraced 1,823, 000,000 acres, is now reduced to about 1,000,000,000. Of this, railroads claim dwarfed and disfigured by tasks too surface of the gravel. A slight sprinkgreat for a growing girl: and I think ling is of little use, and may even in-

> "There has always been work enough, mercy knows," said Jenny, dolefully.

the east side of the garden for your own, gather and sell the fruit yourself, and buy the dress, or anything else that you want.'

"Can I really have all the money that the currants will bring?" she asked, brightening up and putting away the faded ribbons and dresses.

"Yes," I replied, and you will need straw," and equal in my opinion to saying that he wished he was in his coustraw, and equal in my opinion to in Harold's place, with nothing to do only by looking ahead and preparing for the future that we have planty for the the future that we have plenty for the present; and if you will plant a large bed of strawberries and cultivate them yourself, you can have all they yield. "May I have a bed too?" asked Alice,

my thirteen-year-old girl, who had entered the room and stood listening to the conversation. "Yes, if you will cultivate it yourself,

and keep your plants free from weeds," I answered. "And do just what I please with the money?" she questioned.

"Yes, but I shall require you to make your purchases carefully that you may receive the full value of your money, I replied. Oh, you can go with me, and assist

I can only have the money and buy the dresses and other things myself.' "What can I have mamma?" asked Nelly, who had reached the age of six

me with your advice," she answered, "if

"I will give you two nice Brahma hens, and you may have all the little farming implements coming due that chicks, if you feed and take all the care of them yourself.'

"We shall soon be as well off as the had—just enough to pay the interest on boys, for all Will feels so proud of his the mortgage, and not a dollar more; pigs, and George of his turkeys," and the child ran off, gleefully to look up a good location for a couple of hen coops. The older girls went speedily to work at that, for I had bought all the groceries and necessary clothing for the children their strawberry beds, and before anby the sale of butter and eggs. Beside, other day had passed each had a nicely prepared piece of ground, with two

And Jenny manifested a new interest in those current bushes, which had been somewhat neglected for a year or two past. She dug away the grass, and carried pail fuls of dirt from the chip yard to put around the roots, for she said if she were going to raise fruit for the market, it should be of the very best quality, and the improvement was really surprising.

What a new interest the girls seemed to take in everything. They did their work in the house with unusual alacrity, that they might have a few moments to work with their plants before school time, and not a weed was allowed to own, where they might enjoy comfort grow to the detriment of their enterprise. Jenny realized a greater sum than I had anticipated from the sale of the currants. The dress was purchased and several articles beside, but it was not until the

following year that the real profit began. The girls had procrued a treatison the culture of small fruits, and attended to the plants according to direcbe accomplished in a few years more. Hons, and an then care yield and the fact that I received credit for nothing but having a constant desire to econtions, and all their care and labor was makes the lowest charge per hundred tion to fret about nothing (as he called ask for it, with which to purchase new money, without being obliged even to pounds per mile on "through freight;" it, when I tried to impress upon him the school books, as well as new hats, ribbons, and dresses, besides supplying our own table with delicious fruitall through the season

"Mother," said Jenny, after the last of the berries had been gathered, "straw-berries last but a short time; would it not be well to have a quantity of raspgone?

"It would be a good plan, certainly,"] anwered.

"And I will plant blackberries to fol-"And I'll raise grapes to come

blackberries," said George. "I have lots of chickens," said Nelly, with such a look of importance that her brothers smiled.

vate purse.

And each went to work to have something from which to supply his own pri-The berries took but little more time

and attention than the same amount of corn or potatoes, but the boys could not be spared from the field to pick berries, so they gave the girls a share to gather Right here let me say, wives, do not and market them, observing that they blame your husbands too severely for could keep even, anyway, since they had what appears to you like mere avariother means which the girls had not ciousness, when there is a mortgage on And with money with which to gratify the farm and other expenses to meet of so many of their desires, each subscribwhich you do not have the care and re- ed to a periodical adapted to his own individual taste. Will took a great agricultural paper, George another from a different part of the country, Jenny and mood to reply, and beside I knew it her chickens, bought a new cloak, and

The fact of individual ownership give all these an added value, and this class of reading is rapidly leading their youthgence They are happy and contented things that she does for their comfort, without the least desire to leave the farm, where there is profitable employment for all, and a recognition of the But a woman with five children to fit right of each to control at least a share for useful and honorable lives has a bur- of his own earnings, instead of being lay down whenever she feels that her ef- mill of the general welfare, with only forts are unappreciated. But she must be content to wait patiently until the individuality of the father recognized, as is apt to be the case where the

And instead of being a tax upon our never were girls more rosy and healthy than ours. There is no longer any necessity for that grinding economy which we were once obliged to practice, and

"Don't you see, Susan, that our affairs are coming out all right, even though I Farm and Fireside.

Salt for Weeds.

An experienced gardener says: "Salt

"Do you mean that I may go out to and roads in a liquid state, or in the is sometimes applied to gravel walks work and earn money with which to buy form of strong brine used quite hot, or as near the boiling point as possible. "No," I answered; "you are growing This is said to be very effectual in preyet, and people who employ help will venting the growth of weeds. Sundry not spere you, as your mother does, by other solutions are also recommended for the purpose; but I know of nothing there should be work on the farm for crease rather than diminish the evil which it is intended to cure. In applying such a dressing as has just been recommended it is, of course, necessary "But I have been trying to think of to exercise caution, in order to prevent some way in which you carn earn money the salt coming in contact with the for your own expenses, and if you get it grass, box or other plants, which may and expend it on yourself, you will rea- form an edging to the road or walk lize that you have it more than when operated on. In my garden last year von have nothing excepting what we buy and bring to you. Suppose that you take the row of current bushes on all summer."

What We Have Noticed. That people who wear the best cloth-

ing do not always wear the best. That people who boast that they always speak what they think have some mighty mean thoughts.

That the man who persistently neglects to live within his income will one day be trying to live without it. That the world is divided into two

classes-those who are ambitious to ascend above mediocrity, and those who are ambitious that everybody else shall descend below their own mediocrity. That the man that barters health for

riches is never satisfied with his bargain. That the man who has a large principal in the bank sometimes shows no principle in anything else.

That honesty is the best policy-in fact that all rare things are reckoned

That learning is a powerful auxiliary to the fool bent on displaying his folly. That man and wife should not be yoked like oxen, but harnessed tandem. To get along smoothly, one must lead and the other follow.

That the strongest horse is generally placed between the shafts.

That the strongest argument against sexual equality is, that woman may be as bad as man when she is possessed of his superior opportunities.

That the married man wonders why the bachelor does not marry, and the bachelor wonders why the married man married-in fact, that this is a world of

That the girl who declares that she would not marry the best man alive quite frequently proves her sincerity by marrying the worst man she can find.

That it is the same with thought as with money-the less one has of either the more eager he is to make a display

That when a man is loved for himself alone, it is himself who is the lover. That while some men pick their com-

pany, others pluck their company. That when a man tells you of a chance to make money, he neglects to mention the one hundred or more chances to lose it in the same enter-

That when a man says, in a slighting manner, that anybody can do this or that thing, he means that anybody but himself can do it.

That the photographer who can make a flattering picture is more successful than he who makes a correct likeness.

That he who sees no good in human nature is too much given to self contemplation. That the most precious goods are

done up in the smallest bundles. The letter l'is the smallest letter in the al-That people who pride themselves

upon their ancestry do what they can to make their descendents humble when thinking of them. That the man who could do a thing if

he only tried is always very careful not That the man who is always able to

say the right thing in the right place is usually found in the right place to say That it is better to be good and home ly than pretty and bad.

That good taste is too often confined to the palate. That no matter how ugly a nose may be, its imperfections are overlooked by

its owner. That the average man objects to paying the debt of nature, not so much because he is afraid to die as because he dislikes debt paying .- Boston Tran, script.

Mistakes Eminent Men Made. Old men give foo much advice for it all to be sound. Washington, it is said, once decided that the Erie Canal was not practicable. Sam Houston thought one-half the money Congress voted to Morse to build the first telegraph line ought to be devoted to encourage mesmerism. Cave Johnson, Postmaster-General, declined to buy the telegraph patents for the government for \$100,000 on the ground that it could not earn expenses Ezra Cornell spent two-thirds of Morse's appropriations laying the poor, starveling telegraph underground instead of stretching it like a clothesline. Timothy Howe was sure a fiftycent tax on whisky could not collect as much as a \$2 tax. Seward thought 75,000 men would put down the rebellion. The old Baltimore merchant, to whom Poe's poems were submitted, indorsed them: "Here is a man fit for nothing whatever." Franklin rather thought the Stamp act a smart recommendation. Commodore Vanderbilt told his son to buy no railroads outside of New York State. Old age is for counsel, but it ought to come from the "Amen" benches. All the wisdom in Spain and Portugal discouraged Columbus, but a pretty woman said to the sailor:

"As well to die and go, As die and stay." -New York Tribune.

The Omaha of the Northwest.

North Dakota has become famous as the largest wheat producing country in the world, and the immense immigration to the Northern Pacific country is fast opening broad fields to farmers, merchants and manufacturers. The lands on the line of the Northern Pacific east of the Missouri river are nearly all taken and settlers are now seeking homes on the west Missouri slope in Morton County, whose million and a half acres of fertile grazing and farming lands are the cream of that region. Mandan, its county seat, is the distributing point for the vast territory west of the river. But three years ago it had only a few log "shacks," now it is a bustling city of 2,000 inhabitants, is growing rapidly and will be the leading ommercial center northwest of St. Paul. "The Omaha of the Northwest" was the name given to Mandan by Rufus Hatch, the well-known banker. A Board of Trade has been organized there, which will cheerfully send information regarding the resources of that section by addressing the secretary.

We hear a good deal about the "rage for speculation;" but Fogg, who speaks from experience, says the rage generally comes after the speculation.

De chicken hawk am't crowded for room in de barn yard.

Department.

WEAVING THE WEB.

"This morn I will weave my web, she said,
As she stood by her loom in the rosy light,
And her young eyes, hopefully glad and clear,
Followed after the swallow,s flight. "As soon as the day's first tasks are done,
While yet I am tresh and strong," said she,

I will hasten to weave the beautiful Whose pattern is known to none but me." "I will weave it fine, I will weave it fair, And ah! how the colors will glow," she said,
"So fadeless and strong will I weave my web,

That perhaps it will live after I am dead," But the morning hours sped on apace;
The air grew sweet with the breath of June; And the young love hid by the waiting loom, Tangled the thread as she hummed a tune.

"Ah! life is so rich and full," she cried, "And morn is short though the days ar long! This noon I will weave my beautiful web,

I will weave it carefully, fine and strong.

But the sun rose high in the cloudless sky; The burden and heat of the day she bore; And hither and thither she came and went, While the loom stood still as it stood before

"Ah! life is too busy at noon," she said, "My web must wait till the eventide, Till the common work of the day is done And my heart grows calm in the silence wide!"

So, one by one the hours passed on, Till the creeping shadows had longer grown: Till the house was still, and the breezes slept, And the singing birds to their nests had

"And now I will weave my web," she said, As she turned to her loom ere set of sun, And laid her hands on the shining threads To set them in order, one by one. But hand was tired and heart was weak; I'm not as strong as I was," sighed she,
"And the pattern is blurred, and the colors

To Overcome Diffidence.

Dear Sisters:-Ever since I joined the Grange I have thought what a remarkably great lot of women we are, mean as a majority. We meet here the matter, the words of our own poet, from time to time with the brothers, and the most of us sit meekly in our serts and permit them to do all the realize that "it is not all of life to Grange. We are holding the fort, talking. There are a few worthy ex ceptions,, who possess sufficient in. dividuality to express their own ideas upon subjects that interest us all. But, as a rule we sit mummy-like, leaving them to discuss ably or otherwise, the pros and cons of each subject as it is brought before us, and they have the audacity to smile audicly at the sub mission and meekness we display, and mildly intimate, (and with perfect thruthfulness) that there are times, when we do not hesitate to express our views and opinions with remarkably force and energy.

I sometimes wonder if one reason of our worthy brother's liking the Grange so well, is not that they have all the say themselves. They do look so pleased and complacent, as though, to use the words of one of our presid nts when he attempted to make a speech. They "were at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind." Well proceedings of the State Grange far they are certainly not to be censured better than your humble servant. for enjoying themselves thue, if we do Then it was our first attendance of not chose to claim the time and privi- the State Grange, so you see everylege, and we must certainly give thing was new and novel to us. You them credit for giving us every oppor tunity for expressing our views if we have any, and most assuredly they and so continued to the close of the have grave reasons for doubts on that subject.

When the butter subject was given out for discussion, any one would naturally suppose that every women present would have had something to say, for all know that with the many, experience has not been limited in that direction, numbers of them ha: ing competed successfully at our county fairs. With one noble exception, we remained calmly in our seats. The worthy master with an incrudulous gladdest, merriest, busiest place we smile lighting up his features, called ever attended, and we would recomon various names; but a trembling seized our limbs, our hearts came into our mouths, and "e concluded that we would do just as we have done hertofore, keep our seats. For myself gard to the success of the Grange. I can say, it would have been much eisier for me to have taken our Blanchard, and do a twenty-five pound churning, than to have risen to my feet and told "viva voce," those brothers and sisters my method of butter making. It did not seem to cause the brothers the least trouble in the world, to give us their ideas and experience in a droll musicial manner, that was highly interesting.

I have thought so many times while here and at home, how useful and interesting it might be to us in different ways, if we could, and would give our there were many others that we met various methods of doing our work. from time to time in Representative This far I have profited many times by the experience of others and found their ways easier and better than my own. And now if we would only divest ourselves of the idea that we are before a band of critics, that we do not | mittee, was the youngest chairman in come as professionals, but as a fraternal band of brothers and sisters for social intercourse, and mutual improvement | the compliment, coming from the how much better it would be for us, how much more real enjoyment we would derive from the same source. I know that many times when the brothers are having debates and discussions, we have our views and ideas concerning the subject, and the impulse is almost irresestible for us to tell what we think, but for fear we shall make some ludicro: s mistake or blunder, we as usual keep our seats, and the audience is left in blissful ignorance of the light that might have been | back and that was all right, some one shed upon the subject. Thus we con- must take a back seat in a crowded tinue to hide one wee talent in a napkin. The brothers express themselves | seat come early.

freely and fearlessly, and we enjoy der it useless to us in a greater or less for our own advancement.

en, we might prove successful.

does she not practice what she preach-

es. Believe me dear sister when I tell you that I am not the only one in these degenerate days, that has discovered that it is far easier to preach than it is to practice, and besides, it is much less difficult to be brave in our own homes where there is no occabright eyes and merry faces, and the upon taking a more serious view of they then feel they are not to blame. the lamented Longfellow in his live" for

"Lives of great men, (and women too) all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,

And departing love behind us Footprints on the sands of time. MINNIE W. EDGERTON.

At Our Post.

Here am I! I thought perhaps some might wonder why I have been silent so long, so we will explain. There have been many and various reasons. mostly of little interest to the readers of the GRANGE VISITOR, so we will not mention them.

We thought while we were at the State Grange that we should come home so full of enthusiasm that we would write very soon, but come to get home, I found myself nearly tired out, so we postponed writing knowing there would be others to write up the need not wonder that I became intoxicated at the first day's session meeting. We would not convey the idea that we had partaken of that which makes one "think of their head in the morning," O! no, it was something very different from that. It was that which elevates and ennobles men and women instead of debasing them.

We have been asked by a good many how we enjoyed the State Grange, we said first-rate, or nothing any better, &c. We can truly say it was the mend all who are faint-hearted and weak in Grange faith to attend the State. Grange that they may have their doubts and fears removed in re-

There is one feature of the State Grange we do not like very well, that is, the breaking up and parting with new acquaintances. Some of them we feel would become very dear friends if there was an opportunity to continue the acquaintances. We wish to say to those that made it their home with us at the Everett house, that we remember them with pleasure, your faces are as familiar to me as it were only yesterday that we saw you. May we never forget the pleasant and kindly meeting at the State Grange. Then Hall that we kindly remember.

That committee on by-laws of State Grange we have a special regard for, I being one of them please do not wonder. The chairman of said comthe Grange, but he was a good one. Brother Pray don't you feel proud of source it does? We would like to ask if it is customary while attending the State Grange for each member to retain the seat that they first chose on entering the Grange. We were told that was the rule, if it was, it was not lived up to by some.

We think it would have been pleasanter for us to have had a seat near the Master's stand on account of hearing better, but those seats were occupied, so we took the next vacant seats house, so those that would like a front

As there has been so much said their grace and freedom, but we about the State Grange we will turn should remember that it has only been our thoughts to the Subordinate by continually improving the opportu- Granges and ask what they are doing. nities as they have been presented, Are we working to carry out the printhat they have arrived at this much to ciples of our Order, to develop a bett r be desired, and delightful state. Of manhood and womanhood, to foster There's an army that musters its legion course we all know that some persons education and to help suppress the are more highly endowed by nature man wrongs that our country is now than others, but none of us can tell, how much we can improve the differ
then we are not doing our duty; we are

then we are not doing our duty; we are

They troop over hillock and hollow,

They spring across brooklet and pool,
And gayly and cheerily fellow ent faculties which constitute the basis not good Patrons, and are not deservof our mental make up until we make ing of that name. It lies within our the attempt. By permitting any power to do a great good, some per faculty either physical or mental to haps will say or a great evil, so why remain dormant, or unused, is to ren- not use the means within our reach

Some Granges complain that their The devout Hindoo to please his me tings are not interesting that they God and explate his sins, extends his are afrai. their Grange will go over arm p rpendicularly, and holds it in that position until it is impossible for hearts, don't never think of such a hearts. God and expiate his sins, extends his are afrai. their Grange will go over him to again bring it to his side, and thing, when we have such God given its use is henceforth lost to him. The principles as are aught in the Grange. old saying that, "where there is a will All we want is the spirit or disposition there is a way," and again, "when a to carry them out. Every member of woman will, she will you may depend the Grange should be ready for some on it," might be a hint to us, that if exercise if possible, no matter what, we should chose to exercise our wills only let it be moral, questions on we should chose to exercise our wills only let it be moral, questions on in the direction of which I have spok- farming, housework or gardening, a And the sound of their marching is merry, short history of some important event, But by this time I fancy I hear some | reading and declaiming. There is no good, matter-of-fact sister exclaim, end to the ways of making our why in the name of all that is sensible Granges profitable and instructive if we will only try.

Now we think it really impossible to become interested in the Grange where one goes only once in a great while, such loose all trace of everything. So then my advice is, go as often as you can, don't be afraid of a little mud or storm, your prese: ce is sion for bravery than here before your needed, even if you have nothing to The light shown dim on the headland, say, it is encouraging to have a full Grange, especially so, to the officers, And gazed on the wet, gray sky. quizical glances of the brothers. B.t Grange, especially so, to the officers,

Now a few words more and then I am done writing for this time, we "Psalm of Life," occurs to us, and we wish to say a few words about our and expect to die good Patrons. We have initiated seven members this winter and reinstated five, we keep our number good, which is, I think, 130. We take quite a number of the GRANGE VISITORS in our Grange but not half the number we should. We think our best Patrons are those that are best informed on Grange topics. We have got to understand a thing before we can appreciate it. So my brothers and sisters if you wish to be good, live Patrons take the GRANGE VISITOR or some other good, Grange paper, and we think there will be none to cry out the "Grange is dying."

AUNT KATE. P. S.-My health is some better than it was when at the State Grange. Grattan, March 21, 1883.

Girls Needed in the West. A distinguished platform speaker used to deliver a very earnest lecture on the subject of "What shall we do with our It was a hard question to answer by the lady lecturer. But her answer has now come. At least is a chance for some of the girls. Here is the pathetic plea of the Durango, Col., Record: "We want girls! Girls who can get themselves up in good shape to go to a dance. The boys are getting tired of receiving invitations with a request that they bring ladies. They are like oranges and apples-very scarce. We want girls who will go to church and to Bible class on Sundays, and that kind who can draw a congregation of the other sex, and who will take a buggy ride after the lesson is over. This will help the livery business, and will also hasten the sale of residence lots, for buggies are the vehicles in which homes are first thought of by many persons. We want girls who can wait on the table, and who can smile us into an appetite when stomach bitters are impotent, and who will make the boarders regular at their meals. We want girls for sweethearts, so that when we get an arm shot off, or are kicked by a mule, or are thrown from a bucking horse and are laid away for repairs we may hear a gentle voice and see the glitter of a crystal tear, spoken and dropped in unconscious sympathy for our pain. We want fat and funny girls to make us smile all over, and lean and fragile ones to hang upon our arms, and petite blondes who show themselves on sunny days, and stately brunettes, so beautiful in the twilight. We have mineral enough, and plenty of coal and oxide of iron. The only lack of our resources is those potent civilizers of their pioneer brothers

How to Tint White Lace.

In reply to a question "how best to get a yellow tint for white lace?" saffron is suggested. It dissolves in cold water as easily as indigo, and various beautiful, creamy tints can be obtained, varying according to the amount of saffron used. First, experiment with a bit of refuse lace, and take care that the yellow tint be not too deep. For tulles and fichus that are ironed and not merely stretched and pinned down, some powdered gum arabic must be added to the saffron, and must be allowed to thoroughly melt and mix with the dye, thus giving it the same tone, color, and crispness by dipping the lace or tulle (without twisting) into the solution of gum and ... ffron. To iron lace, fine muslin should be laid over it, and it should be ironed on the wrong side upon a thick blanket, so that the raised cords, etc., forming the pattern shall not be pressed and flattened into the tulle ground. Very choice laces should not. of course, be ironed, but when very tiny point has been tacked in place upon a under a heavy weight.

"The glorious climate of California" won't do everything. It has recently been announced that San Francisco is a very poor place for a consumptive person to go to. Its heavy sea air, ordinary health, mows down the consumptives like the figurative scythe of

Pouths' Bepartment.

GOING TO SCHOOL.

And marches to roll-call each day;
And happy and blest are the regions
Which live in that army's bright way, The summons which bids them to school.

By thousands the army is numbered, Its soldiers are fresh as the morn; Not one is by sorrow encumbered, Not one is by care overborne.

At decimals sometimes they stumble And sometimes by verbs are perplexed; And the proudest grows sadden and humbled When a question is passed to the next.

And the army goes back to its duty
The hour that play-time is done, Resplendent in love and in beauty, Unmatched 'neath the light of the sun.

They gather, this wonderful army, In fie.d and in grove and in street; Their voices are music to charm me, So ringing and eager and sweet. Their cheeks are as red as a cherry, Wherever they pass on their way.

There are people forever a-sighing And saying the world is all wrong; But somehow their doubts take to flying At sight of this wonderful throng. The world may be clouded and weary, Of trouble and toil may be full, But at least there is hope where the cherry Dear children are goi are going to school.

-- Mrs. Margaret E. Sanster.

A LITTLE LIGHT.

BY D. G. CARPENTER.

It was dark and gowering; on the sea

Wove over all a shroud "God pity the men on the sea to-night!"
I said to my little ones,
And we shuddered as we heard atar
The sound of minute-guns.
My good man come in, in his fishing coat,
(He was wet and cold that night),
And he said "There'll lets of ships go dow

And he said, "There'll lots of ships go down On the headland rocks to-night."

Let the lamp burn all night, mother,' Cried little Mary then;
'Tis but a little light, but still

It might save drowning men."
"Oh, nonsense!" cried her father, (he
Was tired and cross that night)
"The headland lighthouse is enough." -And he put out the ight.

That night, on the rocks below us,
A noble ship went down,
But one was saved from the ghastly wreck—
The rest was left to drown.

We steered by a little light," he said, "Till we saw it sink from view" If they'd only 'a left that light a!l night, My matas might be here, too!

Then little Mary sobbed aloud, Her father blushed for shame, 'Twas our light that you saw," he said, "And I'm the one to blame. Twas a little light, -how small a thing? And trifling was its cost,

Yet for want of it a ship went down, And a hundred souls were lost. -Good Cheer.

From Fred

Dear Cousins:-Have I been too long absent to be called one of the cousins? If so, pease excuse me for this time and if any of you would know the reason of my absence, I can give a good excuse, as good I presume, as any of you.

So you have been calling have you, Ellen? I did not know it until I received your card in the VISITOR of April 1.

I should have enjoyed the calls myself if they could have been literal, and as it was, I enjoyed the account of them ever so much. Well, Ellen, as you have been looking up the interests of our department, tell me where are our old cousins?

The names mentioned in the last VISITOR bring to my remem rance the excellent bits of wisdom and the longer and deeper articles, furnishing material for deeper thought, and I believe that there is a vast difference between true goodness, that makes a man a gentleman, and a woman a true lady, and the simple observance of certain rules and forms bec use they are classed as the "best works on etiquette." Now cousins, let us make this department as interestin as possible by all working as hard as we can for it and we will be more than repaid, I can assure you.

Hoping to see our columns filled to repletion on the day of Ellen's raid, May 1, I am, Your cousin,

Hilliards, Mich, April 9, 1883.

Grandpa's Invitation.

Aunt Nina:-As grandpa is expecting a raid from the cousins he had better prepare for it, by locking his barn, and setting his kitchen in order as he has found by past expe rience that a well loaded table keeps every thing quiet when young people are around. A full stomach makes young people good natured, yes and old ones, too. And while in this delightfu. condition we will follow out the the programme laid out by Ellen, strip of flannel, it should be placed only mind you, grandpa will keep the barn locked.

Now, cousins, do not disappoint me, for I am anticipating a grand treat on that day, and also hoping to add you all to my circle of friends, as you wi find that grandpa can enjoy the society which is so stimulating to a person in of all from old girl, down to the youngest cousin.

GRANDPA.

THE REAPER DEATH.

HILLYARD,-Died at her residence in Lawrence township, March 8, 1883, Sister Sarah Hillyard, aged 50 years.

She was a worthy member of Lawrence Grange No, 32. An invalid and sufferer for years, she was suddenly summoned by the Great Master to the Harvest feast above, WHEREAS, In the providence of God we are called to part with a beloved sister. There-

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Hillyard we mourn the loss of a faithful and es-Resolved, That while we bow in sorrow beneath the chastening rod, we extend our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother in his great the chastening rod, we extend our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother in

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, and a copy of these resolutions be presented to the husband of the deceased, and also a copy sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication

DEAN-Died March 15, 1883, at the residence of Albert Russell in the township of Blackman, Jackson county Mich. Brother Sether Dean aged 82 years.

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our midst our beloved and worthy brother Sether Dean; Therefore,

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss sustained by the Grange, with which he was so lately connected, we tender our earnest sympathy to the family of our departed brother, and realize the inability of our poor words to heal the wound inflicted by the loss of a loving husband and father.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the wife of deceased, a copy on the Grange record, and a copy sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

WHEAT-EASIER, BETTER, LIVERPOOL. April 13—Wheat, new No. 2 spring steady, 8s 5d; No. 1 white, steady. 8s 9d; new western, winter, steady, 8s 10.

new western, winter, steady, 8s 10.

New York, April 13.—Flour, sales 14.000 bols, without decided change: moderate export and home trade demand. Wheat, unsettled, ½@lc higher; fair business in options; No. 1 white \$1.11; sales, 16,000 bu. No. 2 red, April, \$1.17½ (@1.17½; 720 000 bu May \$1.18½ (@1.19; 960,00 bu. July, \$1.19½ (%1.19½; 8.000 bu. July, \$1.19½ (%1.19½; Corn, ½@½c higher; moderately settive; mixed western spot 50@57; do future. 65@68½ Oate, ½@% better; western, 50 (%57. Pork, quiet, firm, spot, new mess, \$19.25. Lard, dull, weak; steam rendered,

DETROIT, April 13.—Flour, \$4.75@5.00. Wheat, firm; cash, \$1.04; April \$1.04; May \$1.05½; June \$1.07½; July \$1.07½ bid; year, \$1:03½ bid; No. 2 white 90@91; No. 3 white 78½@79; No. 2 red. 89 bid; rejected 72. Clover seed, \$8.30. Corn, steady; No. 2, 54 nominal. Oats, firm; No. 2 46; No. 2 white 49.

 Receipts.
 Flour.
 Wheat.
 Corn.
 Oats.

 Shipments.
 287
 13,426
 13,238
 625

 Shipments.
 125
 25,928
 20,727
 none
 Tolebo, April 13.—Wheat, 1c better; active; No. 2 red, spot or April, \$1.10/2; May, \$1.11/2; June. \$1.12/2; July. \$1.11/2; Aug., \$1.10%; Sept. \$1.11.00. \$1.12/4; year. \$1.08/2. Corn, 1c higher but dull; No. 2 spot, 55%; rejected 54; no grade, 51. Oats, scarce, firm; No. 2, spot 46.—Chrosco. April 22. Ohicago, April :3. Wheat, regular, unsettled, higher; \$1.01\(\frac{1}{2}\) April; \$1.05\(\frac{1}{2}\) May; \$1.07\(\frac{1}{2}\) Million; \$1.07\(\frac{1}{2}\) June; \$1.07\(\frac{1}{2}\) Jule; Corn, unsettled; 52\(\frac{1}{2}\) cash, new high mixed, 52; new mixed 50; rejected 48. Oats, higher; 41\(\frac{1}{2}\) cash, Pork, lower; \$17.95 April. Lard, lower; \$11.25 April.

CLOSING-LOWER, WEAK. CHICAGO, April 13.—Wheat, Apr. \$1.01 asked; May \$1.04%-5; June, \$1.06%; July, \$1.07½; year \$1.00%. Corn, April, 49½ asked; May 54; June, 55. Car receipts, wheat 22; corn 152; oats

CHICAGO, April 13. - Pork, May, \$18.1J; July \$18.45; year, \$16.57½.

Groceries.

New York, April 13.—Butter, dull, depressed; western 10@28; Elgin creamery 31 Cheese, firm, 6@15. Sugar, dull. nominal. Molasses, quet. steady, Rice, firm, fairly active, firm; Coffee firm. Tallow, firm, 8½. Western eggs, firm 20.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT

Live Stock.

Chicago, Apr. 13. — Hogs—receipts, 10,500; quiet slow; 5@10 lower; light \$7.00\mathcal{Q}7.65; mixed packing \$7.00\mathcal{Q}7.55; heavy packing and shipping \$7.60\mathcal{Q}7.90. Cattle—receipts, 7,500; dull to lower; exports \$6.00\mathcal{Q}6.80; good to choice shipping, \$6.00\mathcal{Q}6.50; common to fair, \$5.40\mathcal{Q}5.90; outchers, \$2.50\(\overline{0}\)5.00.

When a hog is put up to fatten the object is to : urn him into a living manufactory of pork and lard. Supply him with feed and water and comfortable surroundings and he will run the machine himself, making daily fair returns of manufactured goods, satisfactory in quality and quantity. The quality will depend largely on care. - Journal of Agriculture.

BE GENEROUS! You have some sick friend who is tired, who wants pictures to look at and short stories to read. Send us that friend's address and 25 cents in postage stamps and we will mail post-paid, six back numbers of our beantifully filustrated magazine (retail price 90 cents). Address, The Cottage Hearth Co., Boston, Mass.

AUCTION SALE.

The undersigned having sold his farm, will also sell at Public Auction on Wednesday, April 25, 1883, on the premises situated 1½ miles south of Jonesville, on the Hillsdale cluding 7 horses (five of the same are under six years and of Hambletonian stock); about 225 Merino Sheep, all highly bred, the buck registered and bred by Sanford of Vermont; several head of Cattle; Harnesses; Buggy; several head of Cattle; Harnesses; Buggy; Harrows; Plows; Fanning mill; Corn Sheller; Reaper and mower; Grain Drill; Hay Rakes and other farm implements and utensils; also household goods, and about 800 bushels of corn in the crib.

TERMS:-All sums under \$10, cash. Sums above ten dollars may be arranged with approved and satisfactory bankable notes run ning for one year and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from date. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN HOLLOWAY,

Hillsdale, Mich. April 6, 1883. 15aprlt

GIVEN AWAY.

The above choice tract within one minute walk of New State Blind Asylum Lansing. Mich., and lying less than one mile from New State Capitol Building, at a "give away" bargain, if closed at once, non-resident title perfect, no incumbrance, small first payment, long time, come and see it. Address Post Office Bex 762, Lansing, Mich.

W. H. CARDNER

SEED GROWER OF MOLINE,

Is still alive and selling a finer assortment of seeds than ever before at prices to astonish the natives. Many varieties below seedsmens' wholesale prices. Send for price list.

INSECT POWDERS and FERTILIZERS.

The cheapest and best Insect Annihila-tors, Palmer's Plant and Vine Protec-TOR, and HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT, able fertilizer for all lands, sure death to all insects, harmless to man or beast. \$7.50 per barrel, (200 pounds;) 25 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., 60 cents; 5 lbs., 35 cents; 1 lb., 10 cents. Warranted or money refunded. To be used on potatoes, vines, flowers, bushes, and trees. Seeds are warranted also.

To show that I mean business I will sell for two weeks from date of this paper or while stock lasts at the following extraordinary low prices below general wholesale rates, viz: Mammoth Pearl and Harlequin potatoes, large, fine stock; and Red Brazilian Arti-chokes, true and improved, also White French

chokes, true and improved, also White French genuine, yield for me for two years 900 bushels per acre. Either at \$1.50 per bushel, 50 cents per peck, 10 cents per pound.

California Dent, true 8-rowed, broad, deep, yellow kernels; new, very scarce, extra quality for table or field, green or dried. The earliest Dent, 1 pint, 15 cents; 1 quart, 25 cents; 1 peck, \$1.00. Sibley's Pride of the North, extra early dent corn, 15 cents per of: 4 qts. extra early dent corn, 15 cents per qt; 4 qts., 50 cents; 1 peck, 90 cents. Sweet Corn, the earliest, medium, or late, 1 quart, 20 cents; 5 quarts, 75 cents

White Silver Skin or Portugal Onions, 1 pound ... \$2.10.
Red Wethersfield Onions, 1 pound, ... 1.50. Yellow Danvers Onions, 1 pound,..... 5 pounds of either, 10 cents per lb. reduction. 66 " 35 " Other varieties in proportion. Boxed or bagged and delivered at freight or express

To show the extra large packages I put up I will send upon request to every Grange a sample packet free, of seed kept over one season. Prices for seed by the quantity to Grangers given by request.

Remember 21 to 71 ounces of choice Beans, Corn, or Peas generally for 5 cents. N. B .- All seeds left over one year at half

price. For full particulars address:

W. H. GARDNER. Moline, Allegan Co., Mich.

Evergreen and Ornamental Trees. JAMES A. TAYLOR

At his nursery at Kalamazoo, Mich., is offering for sale a fine stock of Evergreen and Ornamental Trees, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, etc. Among the stock are 25,000 Norway Spruce from two three feet high, at from \$10 00 to \$25 00 per hundred, These are fine, bushy, transplanted trees suitable for hedges or ornamental purposes. A fine stock of larger Evergreens of different kinds at proportionate prices. For more informatical control of the c formation in regard to prices, etc., address JAMES A. TAYLOR, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Sucker State Strawberry Plants. 50,000

First-class Plants for sale at \$10,00 per thousand; Second class plants at \$8,00 per thousand, \$2.00 per hundred; Fifty at one hundred rates, 500 at one thousand rates. liberal reduction on all orders above 5,000.

Sharpless and Monarch of the West At \$3.00 per thousand.

Terms cash in all cases

Adresss JOHN B. MILLER, 5mar4t Anna. Union Co., Ill.

PATENT IMPROVED SPRING-TOOTH HARROW



One of the best Farm Tools ever sold. No breakage of Bed Pieces as we do not Cut Them.

THE BEST TOOTH HOLDER EVER INVENTED Having flanges cast on each side prevents lateral spring, thereby preventing trailing. It is impossible for the Tooth to get loss and went the woods on acring, thereby preventing trailing. It the Tooth to get loose and wear the ant of its peculiar construction.

Tried and Tested Successfully.

Gives General Satisfaction. Adjusted by moving the Nibor bead puched on the TOOTH CANNOT SLIP.

Simplicity and Durability.

Simplicity and Durability.

We use the best of steel [oil tempered], and the best of white oak in the construction of our implements. All castings are made of the best iron.

**Example of the price of one of these Harrows in a very short time, in time and labor saved in going over the ground, as once going over prepares and mellows it up in such a condition to receive the seed as would not be obtained in going over three or four times with any of the ordinary Harrows. It is also the best seed-coverer in the world.

Ground prepared by this Harrow will yield a larger crop than by any other agricultural implement, because it pulverizes the ground thoroughly, cuts the soil from the bottom, shakes it up and leaves it in a lose condition; in so doing it shakes out all grass, thistles and weeds, leaving them on the surface in the sun where they die much quicker than if half covered up.

This is our fourth year as manufacturers of Spring Toorie Harnows. We have mede extenditions. This is our fourth year as manufacturers of Spring Coorn Harrows. We have made several improvements thereby our Harrows data. ooth Harrows. We have made several improvements thereby our Harrows do better work than last season. Liberal discount to the trade. For terms, prices

chase, Taylor& Co., Manufacturers, Kalamazoo, Mich.



Creamery and Refrigerator
COMBINED.
Sizes for one cow to fifty.
For families, large and small dairies, factories, and for the cream gathering system, for hotels, restaurants, boarding schools and for such like institutions.
Adapted for summer and winter darrying. Is used either with or without ice.
Sold strictly on its merits warranted as represented

Moseley & Stoddard Mnfg Co., Poultney



SEEDSMEN, Chicago, Illinois.

Special prices on car lots shipped direct from Nebraska.

To a Monopolist.

Dear sir, you are already too rich. You have \$100,000,000 now and you are trying your best to make it \$200,000,000. In this you will possibly succeed. Dear sir, it's all a mistake. You would be just as well off with \$1,000,000. That would give you good clothes and good, nutritious food. On your present basis of action you want to scoop in all the money of the country. In 2 years' time, at this rate, only vourself, Mr. Russell Sage, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, and a few others will have any money at all. That isn't fair. The rest of us want some. We want at least enough to live comfortably on—enough not to be compelled to live in \$13 per morth tenement-houses suites, with no pure air and sunshine, with narrow halls and very rough neighbors on either side of us; enough not to be compelled to live on New York cheap baker's bread, musty eggs, rancid batter and cheap rot. Dear sir, a very great many people working for \$7, \$9, \$11 and \$13 a week are obliged to live in that way. That's where the shoe pinches. We won't object that you should have your yacht and your horses, but it's not a square deal all around when people who work fully as hard as you, and are quite as useful in their way as you are in yours, should be thus obliged to nibble from the stale end of a poor loaf while you can dine on turkey every day.

You say, dear sir, you do not approve of the present disturbances between capital and labor. Few people do feel like disturbing those relations when they are raking in coin at the rate of \$5 or \$10 a minute. It's usually the people on \$5 or \$10 a week who want to disturb those "relations." It's very difficult for both sides to see alike in this matter. The five-dollar-a-minute-man wants the law made to suit his case, and the tendollar a-week-man wants the law made to suit him, and generally the law is made to suit the five dollar-a-minute soul, for somehow dollars out-vote votes

especially in the legislature.
You say, dear sir, that speculation is a good thing. So it is with us all. We like to lay \$5 down on the board and take \$10, \$15 or \$20 up. That's natural. It doesn't matter so much whether it's done at faro or in railroads. The point is to take up a great deal more than you put down. That's what you can do every

time. Most of us can't. Dear sir, it's not the hundred millions you now have that we complain about, for if that was all divided up among us it wouldn't foot up much per head; but it's the fact that up much per head; but it's the fact that the hundreds of thous-ands and possibly hundreds of millions that you and yours are likely to rake together will make the scarcity of cash still greater for the rest of us.

All of us would like to benefit the

country by bailding railroads, especially when we make a great many thous ands of dollars out of each road. Nothing makes one more love to benefit his fellow mortals and the country than when he makes a great many dollars— out of the benefit. If there's but one place for miles and miles over a river to build a bridge, and a man gets the sole right to build a bridge there, and no one else can, and he charges the residents all the toll he can, have they any right to say that as a matter of general convenience and for the common good that the community have rights in that bridge, and that no one man should be allowed to fix the toll and scoop in so much? Certainly not. Let that community move out if they can't stand it. Let them go and buy another river that has more places for bridges and move it

into the country.

Dear sir, you have many such bridges on which you charge a big toll, and you Dear sir, you have many such bridges on which you charge a big toll, and you can snap your fingers at the rest of the country, for the snpervisors won't even let them move another in the best part of the west. But, before you go west, please look over the long list of lands which I one of the west. But, before you go west, please look over the long list of lands which I offer for sale in the best part of the west. But, before you go west, please look over the long list of lands which I offer for sale in the best part of the west. But, before you go west, please look over the long list of lands which I offer for sale in the best part of the west. But, before you go west, please look over the long list of lands which I offer for sale in the best part of the west. But, before you go west, please look over the long list of lands which I of the west. But, before you go west, please look over the long list of lands which I of the west. But, before you go west, please look over the long list of lands which I of the west. But, before you go west, please look over the long list of lands which I of the west. But, before you go west, please look over the long list of lands which I offer look over the long list of lands which I offer look over the long list of lands which I offer look over the long list of lands which I offer look over the long list of lands which I offer look over the long list of lands which I offer look over the long list of lands which I offer look over the long list of lands which I offer look over the long list of lands which I offer look over the long list of lands which I offer look over the long list of lands which I offer look over the long list of lands which I offer look over the long list of lands which I offer look over the long list of lands which I offer look over the long list of lands which I offer look over the long list of lands which I offer look over the long list of lands which I offer look over the long list of lands which I offer look over the long list of lands which I offer look let them move another river in with more places for bridges, and you boss the supervisors.

You say, dear sir, that if the uneducated classes go on making the laws hostile to capital, capital may take itself away to foreign countries. Suppose you should take all the money out of the country and leave the poor people with only their brains, their arms and their common sense. Dear sir, a bank bill can't build a ship. It can't raise an acre of wheat. It can't build a railroad. A pile of gold pieces left alone by themselves can't raise an ear of corn. People raise corn and wheat; people, not bank bills. Generally poor people too; that is, poor as compared with one hundred millions. And if the thousand millions or two thousand millions that Vanderbilt, Field, Sage & Co. expect to make and probably will make during the next 20 years should go out of the country, would the sun shine any more, the rain fall, the ground be fruitful, the seed germinate, the corn grow?

Dear sir, who are the uneducated classes? A great many men have been to school and some of them to college, and they have read and studied a great deal and are possibly as intellectual as you are, and they differ from you in this matter. Some of them are working for booksellers at \$15 or \$20 per week; some for less. A few for more. A man who helps to make books ought to be an educated man, even at \$20 per week. Now a great many of such people think there must be a screw loose somewhere when they see a few men on the road to make \$1,000,000 when with them it's rather a difficult matter to replace their five-yearold overcoat with a new one after paying their board bills at Delmonico's and paying off the score of their yacht and their dues at one of the fashionable clubs, no matter how hard they work or how much they economize.

Dear sir, we wouldn't envy you your \$100,000,000, or \$200,000,000, or even \$1. 000,000,000, if only there was some hope that the rest of us might have, say, \$250,000 apiece all around. That's fair, isn't it? - New York Graphic.

Telegraph Pole Question.

The telegraph wire problem has been solved in London completely and satisfactorily. Overhead wires are few and far between in that city now. So long as corporations owned the telegraph, objection after objection was against the underground system. The companies declared that it was "impracticable;" that it "would cost enormous sums of money;" that the wires "would not work;" that, in the event of a break. "whole streets would have to be dug up," and so on ad infinitum. Meanwhile pole after pole went up, wire after wire was strung. The condition of affairs was worse in London than it is to-day in New York. But no sooner had the Government absorbed the wires than it was found very easy to sink them. Objections and hinderances and impossibilities suddenly disappeared. few new telephone wires are still car-

ried over buildings, but they, too, are to be put into subterranean trenches The wires are coated with gutta percha or some other non conductor, and are enclosed in pipes from 6 to 15 inches Sign of Caution—An Imposin diameter, which are placed about a foot and a half below the sidewalk. close to the curb. Every few hundred feet, traps are provided through which access may be had to the wires, and there is thus no difficulty about naking repairs, and no obstruction to travel. Telegraphic engineers in Ergland are now coming to the couclu-sion that the diminished cost of maintenance will in the long run make the underground cheaper than the

Street-Cars.

overhead system.

There are now doing business in this country and Canada 415 street railways, employing about 35,000 men. They run 18,000 cars, and more than 100,000 horses are in daily use. Calculating that the average life of a horse in street railway service is four years, it makes the consumption of horses 25, 000 per year. To feed this vast number of horses requires annually 150,000 tons of hav and 11,000.000 bushels of grain. These companies own and or e ings.

These companies own and or e ings. rate over 3,000 miles of track. Tre whole number of passengers carried annually is over 1 212 400 000. The amount of capital invested exceeds Knickerbocker Grange. \$150,000,000.—Farmer and Fireside.

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