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

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COLDWATER, MICH., JANUARY 15, 1887.

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CO-OPERATIVE LITERATURE.

History and Objects of Co-operation.

What is Co-operation?

Some of the Weaknessess of Co-operation.

Educational Funds; How to Use Them.

Associative Farming.

The Economic Aspect of Co operation.

Association and Education.

The Principles of Unity.

The Perils of Credit.

Fundamental Principles of Co-operation.

How to Start Co-operation Stores.

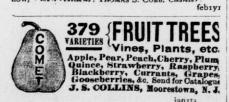
Logic of Co operation.

Origin and Development of the Rochdule Society.

Addresses and Lectures by Eminent Men J. T. BOBB, Sec'y Michigan State Grange, Schoolcraft, Mich. Address,

KALAMAZOO NATIONAL BANK. Capital \$150, ALAMAZOO NATIONAL BANK. Capital \$150, coo. Surplus, \$10,000. Southwest corner Main and Bendick streets. Directors—Jacob Mitchell, John Den Bleyker, Melancthon D. Woodford Melville J. Bigelswy, J. Wilfred Thompson, George T. Bruen, Samuel A. Gibson, Albert S. White, Edwin J. Phelps, E. O. Humphrey, N. Chase.

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Postal Jottings.

Union Grange, 292, has been called to order at almost every regular meeting, for the last thirteen years, and I have been a regular attendant with but few exceptions. Although our numbers are not very large we are doing well. We have a program at each meeting consisting of essays, select reading, music, singing and questions for discussion, and the best of feeling prevails.

We have taken in four new members within the past four months. I think we number about forty members in good standing. Our election passed off pleasantly, and our installation came off the fifth of the month with Bro. Frank B. Garrett, of Penfield Grange, as installing officer. The task was so nicely done that it speaks great credit for the young brother. We are having a Literary Society every two weeks in our hall which is open to all, and our hall is well filled every meeting. Our programs are of a spicy nature so as to draw all, both old and young. Mrs. W. W. WICKHAM. Calhoun Co.

As some of your readers might like to know how we of Talmadge Grange (No 699) get along, I will try and tell them. We are thriving and doing well. We met in our hall Christmas morning at 10 A. M., called to order, and proceeded to the business of the day, elected our officers with whom all are heartily pleased; afterward conferred the Fourth Degree on a class, and adjourned to the dining-room where the table was loaded with everything nice to eat. After dinner, had a good selection of songs and pieces appropriate to Christmas. We had a Christmas hut with a fine lot of presents for every one. We would like to hear from the Newaygo County committee on agricultural tools. Will some one of that committee please answer through the VISITOR?

When I was among the mountains of New Hampshire last summer I noticed a farmer driving his oxen with the old-fashioned heavy yoke that has been used from time immemorial. I cured. said, "I see you don't improve much, you still use that heavy old yoke."
"Yes," he replied, "I used a harness of leather a while; it did work, but it got broke and, it's cheaper to fall back upon the everlasting old yoke." "Well," I said, "I suppose the oxen don't complain." "No," he said, "they don't know anything else." I said, "The slaves didn't complain much, nor do the Mormon women, but a 'merciful man is merciful to his beast.'

J. A. EWING.

MAPLE RAPIDS, Jan. 3, '87. J. T. COBB, DEAR SIR AND BRO:-I desire instruction how to proceed to organize a Subordinate Grange.

We are determined to push the work in Clinton County. There is no good reason why the membership of the Order in this State should not be doubled during this year. If Patrons who were Representatives at the State Grange have the interests of the Order at heart and will give it one-fourth of the attention they give their own business then at the next session of the National Grange will Michigan again step to the front. Surely this is something worth striving for. Brother Representatives, don't let the fire and enthusiasm you exhibited at Lansing ooze out at your extremities, but show the Patrons who sent you as their representatives that their choice was wise and that you are going to drop living thoughts as coals of fire in their

Coax where coaxing will do; reason where necessary, and drive all along the line. Now is the time; long evenings and not much to do. Let us see how well you love the Grange. "Show your faith by your works."

F. W. REDFERN. Clinton Co.

Capital Grange, No. 540, has again started in for a full year's work with a nearly entire new set of officers. Last Saturday evening W. M. Holbrook conducted the installation exercises. Some time since I noticed a jotting in which the writer stated that Gilead Grange felt forlorn at the prospect of losing the hub out of their Grange wheel, as it were. Now, Capital Grange noticed that a pretty good kind of a hub rolled this way, and we deep in thought, caught the tune and, propose to make good use of it, and ere he knew, stepped to its time. Lit- their hall, after which Bro. C. S. tional Proceeding.

when we are done with it (which will the player guessed of the other,- Bartlett, our delegate to the State be in about four years) it may roll back, we hope not any the worse for wear. Bro. W. J. Beal not long ago not long ago not another, at duty's desk, wrote present. Bro. Bartlett also gave us a in one of his talks said: "Capital all the day long as wage work de-Grange feels gratified that two of our manded. Far and wide the white members belong to the Legislature and two are officers of the State Grange," and cautioned us "not to feel puffed up by these honors;" but now some of us own up to feeling just a little bit of the above mentioned disorder, but how can we help it? For not every Grange has the good fortune to have the Master of the State Grange and his family present at its meetings; beside we believe we are the first and only Grange in this State that has a real, live Governor to meet with them; and, best of all, he and his, show that they are good Patrons. Our prospects for the future are bright Lansing, Jan. 10, '87. Shepherd.

PAW PAW Grange, No. 10, enters upon the new year in a satisfactory condition. It has no ups and downs so frequently reported from other Granges. We have weekly meetings well attended and made interesting by papers, essays, question box, discussions and a feast of good things at the Grange Hall, every few weeks, prepared by the sisters, who are ever foremost in every good work. Our new officers are elected and installed, and our Bro. J. J. Woodman, after climbing to the topmost round of the Grange ladder, finds himself again at the head of No. 10 after the lapse of a dozen years or more. And Bro. E. L. Warner, who has filled the Master's chair so well for the last three years has been assigned to guard the outer gate, and he will do it well. Our other officers are fully up to the standard, taking those named as a criterion. We think Grange principles were strictly adhered to in making these selections, and the office sought the man instead of the man the office. What a pity merit and qualification instead of wealth and boodle cannot be made the stepping-stone to a seat in the United States Senate. But "money makes the mare go," and that alone will send another millionaire to our millionaire Senate, and yet we wonder why no laws regulating railroad and other corporation steals cannot be se-D. WOODMAN.

Paw Paw.

THE Lowell District County P. of H. met at Vergennes Grange Hall, Jan. 8. There was a good attendance in the afternoon and the time was well occupied with literary work. Bro. Earl Nash gave a recitation entitled "Only ten cents a drink," which had a good moral. Sister Ford furnished a piece of music; the query box was used and the Bohemian Oat swindle A PATRON. discussed.

LAFAYETTE Grange, No. 92, met Jan. 7, and installed its newly elected officers at the home of Bro. E. A. Nordman. Bro. A. R. Graves installed the officers in an able manner, also gave a very instructive talk on the most interesting topics of the present time. Our never tiring Lecturer was busy getting subscriptions for the Visitor.

We meet around at the brothers' homes in turn, and have splendid meetings. Mr. Editor, I wish you could meet with us. Lafavette Grange will hold its next meeting Jan. 21, at Bro. Wm. Stocking's.

OWEN BURKHART, Sec'y. [Our regrets must, of necessity, accompany our thanks for this brother's kind invitation.—ED.]

OAKWOOD Grange has concluded to try and live another year. None of the members present at the meeting on Saturday evening seemed willing to give it up. Bro. S. W. Parker, of Sturgis Grange, and delegate from this District to the State Grange was present, and gave words of encouragement. A little earnest work may build up a good Grange here yet. But so many have left that it has looked discouraging for the last year. I may not be able to see the inside of a Grange hall again, but my heart is in the work as strong as ever, although the flesh is H. C.

St. Joseph County.

It was such a trifle. The boy at evening time played his flute for very love of music,—nothing more. No thought took he of aught but his own pleasure; simply played and, sweet and clear, sent the soft notes adrift on the air. Another, homeward going,

cept it was done,—his part and theirs he deemed had separated. But no, even one of those envelopes carried rebuke, then hope and example, to a stranger hand. All day and the next and the next it shaped its letters with more care and better. "What hand had done, hand can do, or failing, fail in the attempt," was the thought that inspired it to persevere.

So, I fancy, whatsoever is done has its mission and true it is that "Nothing fails of its end. Out of sight sinks In the deep sea of time, but the circles sweep

Till the low-rippled murmurs along the shore And the dark and dead waters leap glad in the

St. Joseph County Grange met as advertised and, as always, on the first Thursday in the month, this time in Constantine. Eleven meetings have been held during the year, of which five were held at the county seat; six with different Granges in the county. and one grand meeting at Bro Langley's grove. The last meeting was well attended and our annual corn fair a success. The installation of officers took place, after the hearing of the several reports of the retiring officers. We were also greatly pleased with the reports of the committees at the State Grange, also over the gentle rebuke of Bro. Cortland Hill on Tariff on Lumber; glad to see the thing vindicated and the miserable fraud exposed, for \$14,000 per thousand for pine knots is wrong. To-night the officers of Riverside Grange, 178, will be installed.

LUCAS THEURER.

Not having seen anything in the Visitor from Birch Run Grange, I thought I would send you a few lines for publication. We held our installa-tion Jan. 1, 1887, which was partially public. We started in with a splendid New Year's supper. After all was sat-isfied the installation took place, and it was at a very late hour when the Grange broke up and the Patrons wended their way homeward. The night was cold but the occasion was well enjoyed.

P. H. GOELTZENCLEUCHTER.

OUR Grange has been dormant for the I have kept up the dues it hopes that it would start up again. Last Saturday night we had a meeting which was well attended by many of our old members with a fair prospect for more, and I hope in a few weeks to report a Grange in a flourishing condi-L. P. WALDO,

Sec'y Grand Ledge Grange. Eaton County.

I CIRCULATED the package of Visitors that you sent me last fall in hopes to get some new subscribers. Those who had read it in times past said they were glad to see it again. The drouth of the past summer, and the sale in the fall of the great lumbering interests of this region, causes a depression of business, and hard times knocks at the door of many a dwelling where food for man and beast is scarce, and the mercury below zero, with still three months in which to fall. The people are anxiously looking for the dawn of the man who will sink a salt well or dig through these hills for iron ore. A. R. M.

Traverse City.

ROCKFORD, Jan. 9, 1887. Courtland Grange No. 563, at a regular meeting held Jan. 8, 1887, installed the following officers for the ensuing year: Master, Nelson Graham; Overseer, George S. Hunting; Lecturer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hunting; Chaplain, Roger W. Norton; Steward, John Andrus; Assistant Steward, Thos. Sowerby; Treasurer, Thomas Sowerby, sr.; Secretary, Robert S. Sowerby; Flora, Emma Stegman; Ceres, Eva Mann; Lady Assistant Steward, Mary Isabell ROBERT S. SOWERBY, Haines. Secretary Courtland Grange.

Orion Grange, No. 259, will respond to the call of our Brother from Grove-Although not often represented in the Postal Jottings of the Visitor we are alive and in good working order. We have just added nine new members to our number. On Satur-

And another, at duty's desk, wrote present. Bro. Bartlett also gave us a very able report from the State manded. Far and wide the white Grange. We have an excellent set of messengers of the mail carried his officers for the coming year and expect work. What did he think when once they were gone? Nothing at all, ex-subjects to be pursued at each meeting subjects to be pursued at each meeting during the winter is the History of the United States, beging with the discovery of America; the worthy Lecturer appointing members to write articles on the History, each one commencing at the period where the previous article closed.

Orion Grange furnishes a copy of the VIsitor to each family who has a member in good standing in the

Orion, Jan. 11, 1887.

[This item of program embodied in the above is worthy the consideration of other Granges.—ED.]

Capital Grange has elected and installed its excellent corps of officers. We have adopted the choosing side method, which will commence as soon as the present program expires, on Jan. 22. Certain points are allowed according to the different duties assigned. A wedding counts the most. We hope if any are contemplating such a step they will allow the Grange the benefit. We are expecting to take another boom when our new program commences. Next Saturday night, Jan 16, we have an anti-saloon program, which will consist of declamations and two dramas, all to be of a temperance nature. I believe it is an excellent plan to at least once a year invite in a neighboring Grange, and furnish the evening's program.

Mrs. A. G.

Superior Grange has had a very prosperous year We have been receiving new members all the year and one night we conferred the fourth degree on twenty candidates. Our membership now numbers over one hundred, I believe. We installed our officers Thursday evening Jan. 6, and had one of the best meetings of the year, nearly, if not quite, one hundred present and all but six members of our own Grange. Next Thursday and Friday evenings the dramatic club of our Grange are to present a play, the receipts to go toward buying an organ. Pomona Grange of Washtenaw Co. will meet with us Wednesday Feb. 2. The out look for Superior Grange is bright. LECTURER.

> OTHER STATES. Indianola, Dec. 29, 1886.

Bro. Cobb:-Please find inclosed postal note for \$4.50 for nine copies of the Visitor, which I obtained at a meeting of School Creek Grange last Saturday. We have had four Granges organized since November 1st, and expect to organize two or three more soon; and I expect to present the interests of the Visitor to each Grange and I think I will roll up a good subscription for the Visitor, for I consider it the best educator for the money there is print-Every Granger and farmer should take it and learn their duty to God, themselves and their country.

Yours Truly and Fraternally. N. Dutcher, Deputy. Red Willow Co., Neb.

THE Grange interest in this part is at low ebb from some cause or other. Our Grange (1450) has been the only one in operation for the last two years in our county. When I came here seven years ago there were several in good working order, but gradually one by one they have ceased to exist. Ours has held on until the present and we elected our officers at the last meeting. I am, as I always have been interested in the Grange Visitor, and as long as it is continued as it has been in the past and I can procure the money I want to be a subscriber to it. Hoping to get you some more subscribers, and for the success of the VISITOR I am as ever, fraternally your earnest friend. H. D. WEDGE.

Laclede Co. Mo:

REPORTS are coming in better and faster. Keep them coming! Let us have the names and addresses of every Master and Secretary in the Stateand have them at once. It matters not if retiring officers are their own successors—we must be informed of that fact to have it so appear on the new list and that they may receive their blanks and the State and Na-

Communications.

Report of Committee On Patent Rights.

WORTHY MASTER AND MEMBERS OF MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE: - Your Committee on Patent Rights have conferred together and deem it unnecessary to go over and reiterate the many grievances that the agricultural class are compelled to submit to through the present Patent Laws whereby the innocent purchasers are compelled to pay a royalty. They have so often been brought before the State Grange and the Subordinate Granges that all are familiar with them.

We have repeatedly petitioned and demanded of Congress a revision of our Patent laws, so that the innocent purchaser of a patented article shall not become liable to pay royalty.

Twice we have secured the passage of such a law in the House of Repreenatives but it failed to pass the Senate, being killed in committee.

Our principles are, be sure and know that we are right then persevere. Patrons, we know that our Patent laws are unjust, that they tend to injure the industrial and agricultural classes and build up monopolies. We know that we are right in demanding a revision of them. Then let us persevere until our efforts are crowned with succe

Let us continue to petition, and not only petition but demand of Congress, a revision of the Patent laws. Let our petitions be accompanied with private letters to our members written with due courtesy, but giving them to understand that our petitions ask for nothing but what is just and right, and that we must have.

Your Committee would recommend that, inasmuch as we have a fund in the hands of our Executive Committee for protecting Patrons from unjust claims for royalty on Patents or other swindles, and also have J. G. Ramsdell retained as attorney, that any claim for royalty or other swindles be referred through Secretary Cobb to J. G. Ramsdell, attorney, and that no Patron settle for any such claims till they are advised to do so by our attorney.

Your Committee would further recommend the passage, as soon after our State Legislature meets as practicable, a memorial asking Congress to so revise and amend our Patent laws as to protect the innocent purchaser of patented articles. Also that the Secretary of the State Grange shall prepare and have printed blank petitions to Congress, embracing the substance of our demands, and forward them to the Secretaries of the several subordinate Granges, with instructions that they shall procure signatures to them and then forward the petitions to the members of the House of Representatives from the district in which they reside, also to the members of the Senate, accompanied with private letters demanding in courteous terms that the interest of the agriculturalist must be looked after by them.

All of which is respectfully submit-HIRAM ANDREWS. M. D. AGENS. E. W. Johnson. ROBERT ALWARD. HIRAM SHIPMAN. A. W. CAMFIELD.

Report of the Committee on Dormant Granges.

Is there a sadder word than dormant? Alive, yet dead; existing, but not living; slumbering, but showing by neither pulse nor heart throb that there is the least life!

confronted by th thought that again this subject must be met, treated, and presented to this body for action. Though we are saddened at the thought that there are dormant Granges, still we can joy over one thing, that their influence is not dead. No; you may see a Grange draw its latest breath, stand beside the bier and drop a tear, but the thought that the influence of that Grange, the kindly influence of fraternal love, the influence of the uplifting and upbuilding of humanity, the influence of love and justice between man and man, and an allegiance to the great Master above, will live long after every member of that Grange is dead and forgotten.

As every mother who has felt the breath of her first born and held to her heart that which was dearer to her than her own life, though compelled to know the silent angel that sometimes crosses our threshold has taken her child from her, is a better woman because of the great joy that had touched the mainsprings of that mighty deepa mother's love; so is that community a better, purer community because it once fostered a live Grange, though now dormant; and we do rejoice over this fact, that the principles of our noble Order are such that they can never die, and its influence can never be obliterated.

We have attempted to canvass this question to the best of our ability. As wise physician carefully diagnoses his case so we have tried to treat ours, and if those who are ill can not be restored we are determined to use every effort to prevent the spread of the disorder. We can lament the humanity of man. We fear in many instances, in fact we know, that the obligation is often treated of not much importance. If the obligation which every Patron takes when he becomes a Patron, which is as solemn and binding as any obligation can be, was lived up to and out, not a dormant Grange would there be

to-day in the State of Michigan. In so many Granges there has crept in a feeling of jealousy, which like a wedge has widened the bonds of frater-

and a strife has arisen so large and so try. formidable that neither through, only ghosts of shadows east by passing around, or over it could be seen one single principle of the organizationthe uplifting and upbuilding of humanity. Brothers and sisters, these things ought not so to be.

We would most earnestly urge that the obligation be read in our several Granges at least once a quarter, and let us cherish it for it is the sheet anchor of our existence; it is our life. There is a rule called golden, whose every link is cemented and riveted by those grand principles upon which a heaven is reared. "Thy brother is thyself." Do we do this? Can we look at our motives and purposes and feel that we have put self at one side and lived for the good we could do to and for others? If we have, and do, our Granges will never die. Do we place a bridle upon our lips that we offend not with our tongue? Those little, hasty words that so easily come, even without the bidding, are we careful to repress them for fear we may wound the feelings of a brother or sis-ter of the Order? Then our Granges are safe. "How beautiful a thing it is for brothers to dwell together in uni-Are we prompt in attendance at our Grange meetings, or are we even more than content to sit at home in the warm corner on Grange nights and make ourselves feel, without much of an effort, that it is a little too stormy or a little too cold for us to go, and mentally say, Brother and Sister So-and-So will be there, they will run the thing, in fact they always do; they run it any way, and let them. It is your place to run it, and you violate your obligation when you stay away. when your health and the interests of your family will permit. Another very serious cause of dormaney in Granges is a lack of a proper conducting of the meetings. We would wound no one's feelings but we must speak plainly. Is there not in too many Granges a dragging along of the business, a failure to begin on time, and thus weary the Patrons, even carrying the meetings to midnight ere they close. We know these things exist and nothing can be more certain to carry destruction with it than this. The commonsense rules of life apply as well to Granges as anything else in life. Drive your Grange business or it will drive

you to a pauper burial.
So many times these barren fields have been left without any cultivation from the Lecturer. Strong Granges who least need the work have claimed his time and his labors. These Granges should and must have his personal attention, and zealous, persistent work

must be give them. We have tried as an officer of health in the interest of the Grange to close up the roads, hung out the sign against the further spread of the disease, and now we must look to our patients. We know from experience that it is easier to organize anew than to rebuild the old; but we would urge our incoming Lecturer to carefully look after these dormant Granges, and to ask that where they will not or cannot again go to work to take their charters from them. I have known that in several instances the taking of their charter has touched a chord that nothing else had reached and to-day their charter hangs in their Grange Hall and they are working under it.

We ask that County or District Granges, which are really the fostering parent of the Subordinate Granges, look faithfully to their offspring and exert over them a paternal care. The good of the Order is paramount to everything else; and let us work for it. Let us look from self to others, over with eharity the faults and foibles of others, forgetting not that he who lifts his fellowman in turn is lifted by

> MRS. PERRY MAYO. Mrs. C. E. Hinson. MRS. W. A. MONTGOMERY. NATHAN ADAMS. FRANK G. PALMER. Mrs. A. J. HOYT. MRS. C. T. CHENEY.

Dakota As I Saw It.

June brought the roses and such hosts of meadow larks and bobolinks; and the birds were so prodigally generous with their music, particularly the lark, and I fancied its notes were clearer, of greater volume than farther east;

NO. 2.

but the plaintive call of the phæbe and the cheery song of the robin I did not hear. There was an endless variety of wild flowers; some of the wild roses equaling cultivated varieties in size and color. The majority were rose-hued but some were red and some white. In the wheat, along the roadside, every-

where their modest blushing faces were peeping at you. Of the native grasses for which Red River Valley is justly noted, there was a luxuriant growth. And the young, thrifty box-alder and cottonwood trees that had put forth their glossy leaves gave evidence that Dakota would not

in the future be a treeless region. How rapidly the wheat grew those long, bright June days; and the seeming nearness of the sky that had impressed me from the first was more noticeable. Often the fleecy clouds looked close upon you

"As almost you could touch them with your hand."

And there were so many cloudless days. One could drink one's fill of sunshine, and see the sun rise if up early, very early, in the morning. It comes up out of Mother Earth without a tree to hide its smiling face behind.

Not a "hand-breadth of shadow,"

One of the least interesting natural curiosities I came across was the mosquito. It came, bringing all its relatives and connection, great and small, and remained a number of weeks. They were all very social and had inordinate appetites. In their habits they differed somewhat from their eastern cousins, being much more retiring and less musical at night than in the day 'time.

July changed the green to gold and August brought the "time of reaping." I never saw a more bountiful harvest than the one sown, grown and harvested while I was in the territory. On one farm there was 20,000 bushels of wheat raised on a little more than seven hundred acres, an average of twenty-seven bushels per acre. From twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre was the yield in that vicinity. The question seems not to be, can they raise wheat? but, can they afford to raise it at the present price? The wheat growers claim they can, and it looks feasible when we consider the nearness of the promising city, Duluth, which is said to bring Northern Dakota as near the sea as Illinois.

The soil resembles our (Michigan) soil and there is now a manifest desire on the part of those who live on their land to conserve its fertility by summer fallowing.

Another interesting curiosity was a town without a saloon. Amenia, built by the Sharon & Amenia Land Co. It is on the Manitoba Railroad, a road that has greatly facilitated the development of its fertile region.

Generally speaking a town means from one to four wheat elevators, a store, a depot, and a saloon; anything larger is a city. But it is to the credit of the inhabitants that the saloons in the country towns are usually closed in winter when the transient element is wanting.

In road making I think we might profitably take a few lessons of Dakotaites. Their roads are nearly all graded and as smooth as a pavement. They will drive eighteen miles while we are driving ten.

I one day asked a young Dane, whose blue eyes and light hair bespoke his nationality, if he liked living in the territory as well as in his island home. He replied he did. On being pressed for his reasons, said he received much larger wages and did not have to work

"What wages did you receive for farm work in Denmark?

"Fifteen dollars a year." "But you did not have to clothe yourself from that?"

"Oh, yes." Boys, you American farmer boys, is

your fate such a hard one after all? A. L. F.

> Home Again. Algona, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1887.

EDITOR GRANGE VILITOR:-December 4 wife and I attended a meeting of Mt. Hope Grange in your State. Do you know the Grange? I think it likely their meetings are always good. This one was. Subject for discussion, The "Protective Tariff." This shows progress. A few years ago it could not have been introduced. It is hard now for old partizans to discuss it in a nonpartizan manner, but our

Grange teaching makes it possible. December 7 found us at Manchester, Iowa, and at the elegant home of Bro. D. W. Jones, P. M. of our State ble wife, will know that we had a pleasant visit. Bro. J. took carriage and showed us over the beautiful town and through his extensive woolen mills. Mercury can never find a point below zero when Bro. J.'s blankets are used. Our time passed pleasantly and

too quickly. December 8th found us at Indededence, near the home of the W. L., Bro. T. S. Cameron, and also found "Uncle Tom" with horses as fat as himself, waiting to drive us to his home. Arriving, we found our good Sister Cameron with a smoking hot dinner waiting. After a few hours of social cheen, Bro. C. said, this is our Grange meeting night, will you go? Of course we would go. Whoever heard of our refusing such an offer. The moonlight was good, the roads smooth, and why should any one, under 70 years, shrink from a ten mile ride in the night—and we went. I had visited the Grange and knew I should find Union Grange doing good work in their nice new hall. Union Grange is as live a Grange as can be found anywhere. Our coming was a great surprise to them. We did not have time to finish our visit with Brother and Sister Cameron till we were obliged to be off.

December 10th at Newton, Iowa. Bro. J. W. Murphy, our W. Secretary met us and we drove half a dozen miles through rain and fearful mud to his place. Once in his hospitable home our discomforts were soon forgotten. In converse with his companionable wife and intelligent boys, time passed swiftly away, indeed, the day was too short, and we borrowed largely of the night. The next day was still stormy, but friends of the family keptr dopping in till the spacious house was filled. A bountiful repast was spread and disposed of, when Bro. Davis, W. M., of Buena Vista Grange, announced that the "hour for labor had arrived," when it dawned on our benighted mind that Brother and Sister Murphy had arranged a surprise meeting of their The absence of trees is a disagreeable

nal feeling until they have separated though remediable feature of the coun- is hardly necessary to say that we enjoyed the surprise, and only regretted that the time was too short to enjoy their society as we could have wished.

December 13th we went to Des Moines to attend the meeting of the lower Here we found many State Grange. of our good brothers awaiting us, and on that and the succeeding days, we were able to renew many old acquaintances and make some new ones. We had a very pleasant two days' meeting of the State Grange, and the indications were good for an advance all along the line, and each brother and sister went away feeling that it was

good to have been there.

December 16th my wife took a train for home, while I went west to Madison County. Arrived at Winterset I was met by Bro. Brownell, late Lecturer of our State Grange, and now Auditor of Madison County, who conducted me to his home and introduced me to Sister B. and his boys. Bro. B.'s family are of that kind that make one feel at home at once, and I "accepted the situation" and made this hospitable home my headquarters while in the County.

December 17th Bro. Brownell took a "livery stable" and drove out eight miles to a meeting of Prairie View Grange. Here I was enabled to make many new acquaintances among the Patrons of Madison County.

I was pleased to find quite a number

of young persons in this Grange. The meeting was held at the residence of Brother and Sister Hawk. I had heard of the fidelity and watchfulness of this brother and sister as Patrons, but here I had occular demonstration that they were rightly named, for they had captured, and had upon their table, what was, without doubt, the largest turkey in Iowa.

As it was necessary that Bro. B. and I should return to town, I was unable to cultivate the acquaintance of these grangers as I could wish. The next time I go among them I want to stay a week. The ride was a rough one, but was not sorry I went.

December 18th Bro. B. took me out to a meeting of Liberty Grange. To-day we went in a sleigh, and I thought of Paddy's direction to the man who inquired as to which road he should take, "Take aither one said Pat, and before you get half way there, faith you'll wish you had taken the aither." So we wished we had taken a carriage, and if we had done so, no doubt we should have wished for a sleigh. Rough as was the ride we reached the place and the jolts were soon forgotten in the royal welcome we received. Liberty Grange has a good hall, built under the protection of the grove of the W. M., and near enough to his barn and sheds to make them available on meeting days. There, too, was a feast such only as our Grange sisters can prepare, followed by an interesting meeting of

the Grange. I spent the night and part of the following day at the pleasant home of the W. M., Bro, Hartsook, and a more enjoyable visit one could not have. Bro. H. is not only master of his Grange but a leader in every good work and Sister H. is not only the mother of her own family, but a mother for the Grange and for the whole neighborhood. On the 19th I returned to Winterset and in company with Bro. Brownell looked over the city. It claims the first court house in the State. It is certainly a magnificent structure and one of the best, as Madison is doubtless one of the best

Counties in the State. The evening of the 20th found me in Grange and present Treasurer. All Story County the guest of Bro. Sawwho have enjoyed the hospitality of telle, W. M. of Homestead Grange. our genial ex-Master, and his estima- On my way, and while waiting for a train at Des Moines, I called on Bro. Carpenter to say to him that his complaint to the Madison County Patrons was an exact statement of facts. I had told Bro. C. that I was going there and he said, "I don't care where you have been, nor among what kind of people, but you have never met a more generous, wholesouled, hospitable and loyal people, than you will see in Madson County." Bro. C. is the late Labor candidate for Congress (and ought to have been elected) as well as the agent and manufacturer of barbed wire for the 'Farmers Protective Association," who, by their persistent fight with the Barbed Wire Manufacturers, have saved millions for the farmers of the West.

The 21st I spent pleasantly with members of Homestead Grange, many of whom I had never seen. Here, too, I met with the kind treatment that followed me everywhere, but I was not sorry on the 22d to find myself on a train "homeward bound," for "Be it ever so humble," etc.

Did you do any good on this trip? Of course I did. I gave all those people an opportunity to demonstrate their kindness, and goodness of heart, which I will ever hold in grateful remembrance.

> FROM MY DIARY. NICKNAMES.

Charles Lamb was called Carlog nulus, the Latin for little lamb. John Keats was called "Junkets," probably by a sententious Scotchman. That prince of polemics, Cobbett, fought with nicknames as a weapon. And how often a fatal one to his opponents. His nom de plume was Peter Porcupine. Fit name for a writer who was armed at every point with epithets "like quills on the fretful porcupine."

How many of his arrows, unerring as Teucer's in their aim, have rankled in the side of an enemy! Here are some he has transfixed with a nicks name the arrow still undrawn: "Scor-Grange, to enable us to see and make pion Stanley;" "Spinning Jenny Peel"; my friend, says Hazlett, "suppose they the acquaintance of its members. It the "Pinknosed Liverpool"; "the undo call you Tiddy Doll, what harm is

baptized, buttonless blackguards (Quakers)"; "Prosperity Robinson." The nickname "Old Glory," given by Cob-bett, stuck for life to Sir Francis Burdett. "Æolus Canning" provoked un-extinguishable laughter, while Baron Clockmanon almost killed Lord Erskine.

Nicknames, as we have seen, are like the "imp of the perverse" sticking to, harming and working the ruin of whatever object they assail. as much difference in epithets as in any other kind of weapon men use in debate or warfare. Some fasten them-selves upon one like the gnat or woodtic, irritating and annoying. Some sting like a hornet, and madden with fury for awhile, some are like Greek fire that burns whatever it fastens to. while others fly forth like the Indian arrow with poisoned point killing whatever they transfix. The latter are such weapons as Thersites, a Swift, or a Cobbett would hurl in derision or scorn at an enemy. Then, again, nicknames may have no meaning at all, but are like a stick or a stone thrown in haste at a person. Why the English called the Turks, in the Crimea, "Bono Johnny," no one can tell. Thus it is hard to tell why some nicknames stick to people. You can as easily tell why you retain more pleasure from some musical sounds than others. But it is plain to understand why Gen. Taylor was called "old Rough and Ready," Stephen A. Douglas, "the Little Giant," Lincoln "The Rail Splitter," Thad Stevens "The Great Commoner," John Quincy Adams "The old man Eloquent," Gen. Jackson "old Hickory," and Tom Benton "old Bullion." These epithets were full of meaning which found its tongue in some marked peculiarity or trait of character these persons sessed, or some deed they had done.

Political Parties and religious sects have been ushered into being by a nickname given them in scorn, and by which they have ever after been known. Thus "Tory" originally meant freebooter, bog-trotter, an outlaw who favored the cause of James II., and 'Whig" is from the Scotch word "sour milk," which was aptly applied to the Republicans of its day. "Methodist" we know came from method. "Capuchin" was given, by the boys in the street, to the Franciscan monks from Capercacio, a peaked and pointed hood that they were. Dominicans came from domini canes, Lord's dogs—said to be the Lord's watch dogs. The French Protestants gloried in the nickname Huguenots given them. Prime Minister or Premier was once a nickname given in pure mockery. It was first applied to Sir Robert Walpole. In his speech, delivered in 1872, he says: "Having thus invested one with a kind of mock dignity, and styled me Prime Minister, the opposition have only what they have created and conferred." It is remarkable that the nickname Cæsar has given the title to the heads of two great nations—Germany and Prussia-Kaiser and Czar. When we can bear the name and exult in it, we sometimes "turn the tables" on our enemies, as Lord Halifax did when he was nicknamed "Trimmer." He replied, all good comes from trimming. Nature is a great trimmer. The golden mean comes from trimming-

"He that holds fast the golden mean, And lives contentedly between The little and the great,

Feels not the wants that afflicts the poor. Nor plagues that haunt the rich man's door, Embittering all his state.'

The London Times called Macaulay Thomas Babble-tongue Macaulay, and Byron called Brougham "Bungling Brougham," but both Macaulay and Brougham shook off these nicknames as Paul did the viper. The nicknames Quaker, Puritan, Round Head, were never acceptable, unless Quaker was Gerard Hamilton, in the reign of George III., made only one speech in Parliament but that was a very able and eloquent speech. He has ever since been known as "Single-speech" Hamilton. "Sir Thomas Robinson lead us," indignantly exclaimed, Pitt to Fox. "The Duke might as well sent his bootjack' to lead us." Unlucky epithets for Sir Thomas, as he has ever since been known as "Boot-jack" Robinson. Dundas, by first using the word starvation in Parliament, christened himself "Starvation" Dundas. Mr. M. A. Taylor in a speech against an eminent lawyer in Lower House of Parliament, said, "Shall I, a chicken in the law, venture in a fight with the cock of Westminster." From that moment he became "Chicken" Taylor. At another minster." time Mr. Conger said in Parliament, Gentlemen, I say ditto to Mr. Burke, ditto to Mr. Burke," and the unfortunate member nicknamed himself "Ditto" Conger for the rest of his days. Lord Sandwich was nicknamed "Gerimy Twitcher." "The old man Eloquent," "Old Hickory," "Old Bullion," "Ursa Major," "Iron Duke" and "Old Fritz," nicknames steeped in the very essense of conceit sum up a character as if by inspiration. At the mention of "Swamp Fox," Gen. Francis Marion is instantly brought to mind. A distinguished literary gentleman and admirable conversationalist in London, was called "Conversation" Sharpe. A Londoner, whose hair was usually unkempt, and stuck up like a skeye terrier, was called "Poodle Byng. The Catholic Irish called Sir Robert Peel "Orange Peel." Bernard Osborne was called "the stormy Petrel of debate," Lord John Russell "Finality Russell," he wished a certain bill to be final, while Disraeli was everywhere known as "Dizzy." Hazlitt gives an amusing account of a baker who came to him condoling in great distress because they

nicknamed him "Tiddy Doll." "Well,

burst forth the unfortunate baker, "you call me so yourself-you called me so on purpose to insult me!" and venting his rage in some abusive epithets he darted out of the house.

Let me close this paper with the following instances of a buttle with words: Boswell tells of Dr. Johnson being rudely jostled and profanely addressed by a stout fishwoman as he was passing through Billingsgate. He looked strait at her and said deliberately, "You are a triangle!" which made her swear louder than before. He then called her a sectangle, a parallelogram. But she was more voluble still. At last he screamed out, "you are a miserable, wicked hypothenuse,'

and she was struck dumb.

Curran had a similar ludicrous encounter with a fishwoman at Cork. Taking up the gauntlet when assailed by her on the quay, he speedily found that he was over-matched, and that he had nothing to do but to beat a refreat. This, however, was to be done with dignity; so drawing himself up disdainfully, he said, "madame, I scorn all further discourse with such an indivi-dual." She, did not understand the word and thought it, no doubt, the very hyperbole of opproblum. "Individual, you wag-a-bond!" she screamed, "what do you mean by that?" "I'm no more an individual than your mother was." "Never was victory," says Curran, so complete. The whole sisterhood did homage to me, and I left the quay of Cork covered with glory."

V. B.

Hard Times.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:-I notice an article in the Visitor of Dec. 15 commenting on the question of some Grange, "What is the cause of the present low prices of farmers' products?" and he answers, "Supply and demand govern all prices of all production; and vice versa."

This may be true in a measure, but it is not the cause of low prices as a general rule. When prices are low it is always called hard times, and when we have hard times money is scarce or

not much in circulation. I will give you a few figures that will. I think, partly prove my side of the question. These figures require no explanation. Was it called hard times an i low prices in 1865 when we had \$1,651,282,373 in circulation, and the number of failures in that year was only 530? But five years from that time (1870) our population had increased 3,783,840 and the volume of money was reduced to \$740,039,179 or less than half, then farmers began to get low prices, and low prices caused 3,551 failures and then again in 1877 our population had increased 12,696,-298 and we only had \$696,443,394 to do basiness with, or about \$14.60 per capita, and the number of failures was 8,872, and so at the same rate up to the

present time.

* Until we devise some way to put into circulation what money there is and about as much more with it there will be plenty of failures, low prices, an overproduction of tramps and thieves, and crime will increase in proportion to the decrease of money in circulation.

The true solution of the rise and fall of prices is the volume of currency in circulation. Give us \$50.00 apiece all around and we'll make a demand that will soon surprise those that believe that there is an overproduction in things to eat and wear.

J. H. MACUMBER. Newago Co.

What Has the Grange Done?

Essay read before Clinton County Pomona Grange and sent, by request of the same, to the Visiton for publication.

When in the garden of Eden there was but one man to till the ground, he became lonesome and heartsick with no one to help him tend the garden until the Lord took pity on him and gave him a companion to assist and cheer him. Adam took a liking to his new partner and they organized for work and commenced raising Cain and have been very successful in that branch of business ever since. Out of respect to Adam being the first Patron, we retain his name in our ritual to the present day. Our Fourth of July orators often tell us that we have the best government the world has ever known, and we feel proud of it. But when the Grange shall fully carry out her principles, the world will see a government far in advance of the one we so ustly boast of. The intricate machinery of this growing Republic is greatly controlled by aspiring demagogues, who would divide and tear asunder the stability of any government to aggrandize themselves. But the mission of the Grange is to bring together all discordant elements, of rich and poor, of religion and politics, of color and kindred without regard to sex or country, and cement them together in bonds of universal brotherhood. In paying tribute to woman, our Order stands head and shoulders above every institution known on earth. Our own government, which perhaps is the freest of any, does not allow a woman to vote, nor to hold any office of honor or prof-Negroes and profligates, black and horse thieves, cut-throats and libertines, can vote early and late, but woman, intelligent and noble though she be, must stand aside and see her rights assailed by idiots and tramps. But the Grange invites woman to her halls, seats her beside her brother, allows her to vote on all questions that may arise in the Grange, and makes her eligible to any position that man and reflection. Education has been may aspire to in our Order. When J. acknowledged by all eivilized nations

called a sister to take his place, thus showing that woman is honored in the | jeet was to found a commonwealth in Grange with the highest seat in the gift of the Order.

The Christian Church has been in operation for nearly 2000 years and efforts have been made to teach all nations and establish her principles in all what her votaries say that no other institution would be needed to teach man all he could ever wish to know. But, as I said in the commencement, it needs the combined effort of all the good to stay the desolation of evils; so the Church needs the assistance of the Grange to help develop a sound and full-grown manhood and womanhood. The Church has ever taught that this world was a vale of tears, filled with sorrow and pain, but beyond the river were fields of ever-green beauty and pleasures without end. They spend their best efforts in teaching us how to die so that we may gain that happy land, far, far away; but the mission of the Grange is to teach us how to live, and then we are always prepared to die-that this world is good enough for anybody to live in, if we only strive to make it so. You may belong to a Church for forty years and you will never know anything of the business relations of life. This may not be essential to the salvation of the and honest tiller of the soil. The Grange teaches the principles of moral ethics the same as the Church, but goes farther, and teaches us how to do business in a business-like way, how to cultivate our farms and treat our stock with kindness and care; it teaches us to look out for swindlers, to set tramps to work, and to vote for honest men without regard to party. You may belong to the Church your whole lifetime and you will not learn by its teaching that woman is an equal partner with man. In the Catholic Church, which is nearly twice as strong as all the churches in Christendom combined, it is difficult to learn that woman has any soul at all. In the Baptist Methodist Episcopal churches, which are the two strongest in the Protestant division, a woman can not be ordained to the ministry, no matter how brilliant her intellectual attainments or how deep her piety. They will tease and coax her to talk in the conference, in the class meeting, or love feast, but she must not enter the pulpit. And I suppose the only reason they can give for barring her from the pulpit is that she wears crinoline. One of the most eminent pillars in the Christian Church left his testimony on record a long time ago, that it was a shame for a woman to speak in the church. Such a statement, coming from such high authority, has worked more mischief to woman than the writings of a thousand infidels, and yet this same sentiment has been carried down through the ages, and in a great measure, made popular to the

In the city of New York is a large tabernacle, where the Fulton Street prayer meeting is held every noon-day, and on its consecrated walls are placards posted up inviting everybody to come to the noonday prayer meeting and be blest. And while incessant prayers are offered for the evil and the good, and songs of praise ascend to heaven, a slender form approaches the altar and kneels in prayer to ask a blessing on her wandering boy. But the janitor takes the lady by the arm and leads her into the corridor and tells her that a woman is not allowed to open her mouth in prayer in a Fulton Street prayer meeting. She may go into the assembly and read a request for prayers for herself or any of her friends, but no woman is allowed to address her Maker in such an audience in the Christian city of New York. But the Grange has given the Church an example in this respect that is worthy of imitation and which I hope will be the ruling force in the near future. The Order of Patrons of Husbandry freely opens her gates for the admission of woman and bids her welcome to all that is good and noble. She says to all her lady members: "Sisters, you may speak in the Church, and in the Grange, and in thepulpit, or on the rostrum, and in the council chamber, and anywhere, and everywhere, that man may stand with honor. There you may be his peer in the dignity of your noble womanhood." Much more might be said of what the Grange has done, but I must close. It has prevented lawsuits enough to more than doubly pay the expenses of the Grange, for it is very seldom now that we hear of a lawsuit among Patrons. It has inspired confidence in our young people, and old ones too, to write and speak in public. which is the best school they ever had. It has created a social feeling of fraterternal "unity" between neighbors and citizens, that brings them together every week to exchange their smiles and friendship. We say then to all parents, if you want your boys and girls to move in the best society and be honored and respected, send them to the Grange. And if you would see your sons and daughters rising in the esteem of the good and fitting them-

Growth of Industrial Education.

selves for usefulness in life, come to the

Grange and see how well they perform

their part.

CORTLAND HILL.

To every true American eitizen the history of education as connected with the national growth and development must be an interesting theme for study

there in it?" "There—there it is again!" to leave the chair for a short time, he eiple was earefully considered by the which they could enjoy a larger freedom of religious thought; but they were well aware that even so great a blessing could be of little value to an ignorant and untrained people.

The trials and difficulties encounterthe earth, and one would suppose from ed by the founders of education at this early time can hardly be realized at the present day. How manfully and persistently did they struggle against poverty and all the drawbacks conneeted with their new home in their efforts to lay the foundation that would improve the intellectual and spiritual condition of generations to ome after them.

We can never estimate the influence of this education in directing the actions of those who figured most in securing our independence. It is true that the untutored mind of a Patrick Henry could see the danger into which we were drifting and could stir up the people with his natural powers of eloquence; but the work of directing this great and vital enterprise to a successful issue must be left to men of more discipline and broader culture. Their skill and prudence, too, in the formation of our national constitution and in perpetuating the rights so dearly won must be attributed to the same "An uneducated and undiscisoul, but it is essential to every Patron plined people leave no such monuments of wisdom and patriotism be-

hind them. The style of education was, of course, very different from what it is to-day. The earlier educators copied much after the English system, with only such modifications as were necessary from the separation of church and state. The old classical studies were made prominent and these with history, mathematics, and the philosophy of the times completed the curriculum. But with the growth of the country came new demands for education. Schools of theology, law, and medicine were soon established, and as the wants of the people increased with the advance of civilization, a few of our most intelligent men saw the need for education in still another direction and sought to provide instruction in the sciences and principles which bear upon the various national industries, to prepare the student for the more practical duties of life.

This new idea of education met with great opposition at first and progressed very slowly. It was not until about forty years ago that our first scientific school was established at Harvard University, and soon after the Sheffield scientific school at Yale College. The greater part of those who had charge of educational affairs looked down upon this scientific instruction as something beneath the true dignity of education, and it was not until our own University took up the work that the student in science was admitted to full equality with the classical student and placed as his equal on the roll of graduates. The manner in which students of science were treated no doubt had a tendency to lessen their numbers. Young men could see in the classical and literary courses a chance for making a greater display and receiving

greater honors. But in spite of all its drawbacks, scientific and industrial education still continued to gain ground. Its importance grew to be more widely recognized, and this led to the great national land grant of 1862. By the provisions of this grant each State received (30,000) thirty thousand acres of government land for each of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, the leading object of which was to provide picked up a few pebbles on the shore. instruction in such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. It was in the same year also that the United States Department of Agriculture was organized, and to this organization may be traced the circumstances that gave birth to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. Nothing had been done before this in the way of legislation to aid agriculture, except that a small amount had been appropriated to be used by the Commissioner of Patents in collecting agricultural statistics.

It may seem strange to us that at this time when the country was suffering the horrors of civil war, such considerations should come before Con-

President White, of Cornell Universaid that centuries hence men shall look back upon this land grant as one of the noblest things in American annals. It was provided by Congress that no part of the money received from the sale of the lands should be used, but that it should all be placed at interest to form a permanent endowment for the support of the schools. No provision was made for the expense of establishing the schools, providing buildings, apparatus, etc., out this was left to be supplied by the State Legislatures. Some states used the income from the land grant to provide agricultural and mechanical departments in colleges already established; others provided separate schools for the purpose. In our own State it was given to the Agricuitural College, which had been established by our State Legislature about five years before the national land grant of 1862. and which was the first agricultural college established in the United States.

This kind of education has met with great opposition from a class of men who seemed to be afraid it might displace their own established systems. They have labored hard to divert it evening party, besides the teas and from its true purpose, to have it given lunches of which the Regents have to literary institutions or used in establishing schools preparatory to the J. Woodman filled the Master's chair to be the grand motive power to adit to be the g literary colleges.

the system, but the reason can be easily first settlers of our country. Their ob- found. This education was a new enterprise, and all new enterprises meet with opposition. The principles to be taught lay in comparatively unexplored fields. Few men were competent to take up and carry on the work. Students and teachers alike were learners and investigators, and had much to learn from experience before any great results could be expected. Nothing is more natural than that the first years of its existence should be attended with considerable expense and with many seeming failures. In view of this the uneducated, along with the friends of the old education, condemned the whole system as a wild and visionary scheme.

But the friends of progress, believing that their repeated failures would only make success more sure, pressed on with a zeal and energy that deserves our highest praise; and it is to their persistent efforts that we owe the present success of the industrial schools.

Some have objected to the system on the ground that it includes too much that is not directly connected with agriculture and the arts; but the wisdom of its founders is shown in the fact that for the prosperity of a Republic like ours it is just as necessary that people be educated to become good practical workmen. For this they claimed a right to studies which would develop the moral and ethical nature of the students and instruct them in the principles of political economy and civil government, with enough of literature and language to be able to express their thoughts in good English. But they also claimed that the dead languages could be displaced for the living sciences, which form the underlying principles of the national industries and contribute to the increase of national wealth and prosperity. Military science was included because great need of it was felt at that time and because its value for all time could be increased by making it more universal and combining it with general instruction. If rightly taught it forms one of the best means of both mental and physical discipline.

The claims then for industrial education are that the inclination or the ability to labor is not lost while the education is being acquired. Constant practice in manual labor upon the farm or in the workshop serves to illustrate the principles taught in the class room, and at the same time to provide exercise enough to keep the student in vigorous health. It also in many cases enables him to pay a part of his expenses. It fosters habits of industry and economy and acquaints him with the things of real life.

He who would achieve success in any kind of practical life must be content with so much of knowledge as he can assimilate and use to advantage in his calling. This may come for some in would not depreciate their value for those who have a taste for them, and whose future profession will be such as to make them useful, but the majority of energetic men must find their best help for life in the practical sciences. It might have been possible in earlier periods of the world's history for a man to become master of all branches of knowledge then known, but with the advance of each generation the realms of knowledge became broader and deeper, until now they seem to be boundless as infinity itself. He who would master all as a preparation for life's work might spend his whole life in the preparation, and then die conscious of the fact, as Sir Isaac up a few pebbles on the sh while the great ocean of knowledge lies before him yet unexplored."

E. O. LADD.

Report of Deprrtment of Domestic Economy, 1885-86, at Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas. To the Board of Regents:

GENTLEMEN-I have the honor to submit the following report of work done in the Department of Domestic Economy during the year ending June 30th, 1886:-

In the fall term, as you are awaze, I have my class of fourth year-girls in English literature. There were seven members of this class, and we spent a very pleasant and profitable time in reading many of the works of stan-dard authors. Essays were written on differences found in style; comparisons were made, growth noted, and changes remarked all the way, beginning with Chaucer, and following the best of our written language down to Carlyle, Emerson and Holmes.

During that term I also taught a class of preparatory students in arithmetic, and had a first year class in rhetoricals.

The extra oversight of the young ladies, in the way of excusing absences, etc., which was given me this year, took some time, and made the fall term full of work.

During the winter term the class in household economy numbered 22, and during the twelve weeks the young ladies, besides the taking of daily lectures, did a large amount of cooking. They had their regular work, the preparing of the Monday Faculty dinner and the Friday students' lunch, with which you are somewhat familiar through former reports; and in addition during the year they have prepared the food, arranged for, and carried through, two banquets and one personal knowledge.

The spring term gave me a prepara-Even farmers and tory class in English, in which a large

and my regular classes in hygiene and dairying. In hygiene I had eight young ladies of the third-year class, who went with me through ten weeks of lectures on many of the requisites for the having and keeping of health.

In dairying a class of 20 second year girls took the lectures on milk, butter, cheese and best ways of producing, caring for and using these. The class made during the term 158 lbs of good butter and spent a few hours with cheese-curds and cottage cheese.

The following summary will show somewhat the direction of expenditure in the Department during the vear: New equipment. \$ 34 40

Materials for cooking 151 3	0
Ice 8 2	5
Milk(from Farm Pepot) 66 3	3
Paper 2 9	
Kepairs on utensils	
Total	8
CREDIT	
Lunches and dinners \$ 116 8	0
Butter (158 lb)	
Additions to Inventory 34 4	

Balance, expense The class in rhetoricals continued & part of my work during the entire year. It numbered 51 in all, and met once in two weeks. Each member was required during the year, to prepare nine recitations and write eight essays on topics assigned by the teacher.

Totol.....\$184.79

During the winter, I attended two of the Farmers' Institutes held in western counties. I found this very pleasant work, as everyone where we went seemed glad to hear all that could be told of our work, and were especially interested in what is done for and by the young ladies.

The year, as a whole, has in this Department been very satisfactory in every way. The work done by students has seemed better than ever before, and as the accommodations for the Department have increased its usefulness has grown greater, and it comes each year nearer to carrying out in perfectionall the plans made for the year's work.

Respectfully submitted.
Nellie S. Kedzie,
Teacher of Household Economy and Hygiene.

The following extract is from the annual report of the Superintendent of Sewing in the Agricultural College of Kansas and will supplement Mrs. Kedzie's report in giving an idea of the girls' work in that school. ED]

The progress made by the young ladies in this Department during the past year is very encouraging.

In the graduating class, all the young ladies made the dresses in which they appeared on Commencement Day; the same is true of those who took part in the Undergraduates Exhibition. 1 the line of classical studies, and I am happy to note a very marked interest taken by all the pupils in their work in this Department; and many manifest much skill and good taste in cutting and fitting and in planning their work to make the most of the material at hand.

There has been an increase in the number of pupils in this Department in the last year. There were enrolled in the fall term, 54: winter term, 46; spring term, 70. During the year we made over 650 articles, of which 150 were dresses. Many hours were spent besides in learning to use the needle and the sewing machine.

About 30 of the young ladies learned to cut and fit dresses.

The February Century will contain an article by George Parsons Lathrop on "The Bailing of Jefferson Davis. It presents for the first time the complete and curious history of the influences and occurrences which led to Davis's liberation and the abandonment of his prosecution, showing how extreme Abolitionists like Greeley and Gerritt Smith co-operated with extreme Democrats in bringing about this result. The material for this article is mainly derived from the recollections and documentary evidence of ex-Chief-Justice Shea, of the Marine Court, who was the attorney of record in the Davis case, with Charles O'Conor as senior counsel. A fac-simile of the power of attorney given to George Shea by Greeley, Gerrit Smith, and Cornelius Vanderbilt to sign the bailbond, accompanies this paper.

Money for You.

Any person that has not received pay for all goods consigned me the past season will confer a favor by naming the goods and date of shipment, with name and postoffice address in full, as I hold a large number of letters returned unclaimed, containing account of sales with checks for the amount, awaiting further orders.

P. S. Secretaries will please read this notice in their Grange and oblige, Truly yours, Thos. Mason. General Grange Agency, 163 South

Water St., Chicago.

HE WASN'T A DILEMMA .- Some people are too literal for any use. A young countryman gave a graphic description of a narrow escape that he had recently from an enraged bull: "I seized him by the tail," he explained, "and there I was. I was afraid to hold on, and I dassn't let go," "Between the horns of dilemma, as it were," ventured a young lady, very much interested. "No, ma'am," replied the countryman. "I wasn't between the horns at all; an', besides, he wasn't a dilemma; he was a

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All subscriptions to the GRANGE VISITOR, and all correspondence, excepting for advertising, should be addressed to

J. T. Cobb, Editor, Schoolcraft, Mich.

To Advertisers.

All persons desiring to advertise in the GRANGE VISITOR, should address A. J. Aldrich & Co., Coldwater, Mich., as they have assumed complete charge of that department. Prices will be furnished upon application. Average circulation for 1886 has been over 6,800 copies. Regular edition 6,000 copies. The paper circulates in nearly every county in the lower peninsula of Michigan and into families of as intelligent a class of people as can be found in any state in the union. The VISITOR, also has a good circulation among the Patrons of Iowa.

A. J. Aldrich & Co., Printers of the GRANGE VISITOR.

Visitor's Clubbing List for

1886-87.	
Regular	With
Price.	VISITOR.
American Farmer\$1 00	\$1 00
American Grange Bulletin I 50	1 75
Atlantic Monthly 4 00	4 00
Babyland 50	90
Breeders' Gazette 3 00	3 00
Century (Scribner's) 4 00	4 15
Cultivator and Country Gen-	
tleman	2 75
Chautauqua Y. F. Journal (in-	
cluding remainder of this	
year and next) 1 00	1 50
Cottage Hearth 1 50	1 00
Detroit Free Press, weekly 1 00	I 40
Good Housekeeping 2 50	2 50
Harper's Monthly Magazine. 4 00	3 75
Harper's Weekly 4 00	3 90
Harper's Bazar 4 ∞	3 90
Harper's Young People 2 00	2 10
Independent	3 10
Inter Ocean, Chicago(weekly) 1 00	I 40
North American Review 5 00	4 75
The Forum 5 00	4 75
Our Little Men and Women. I oo	1 35
Our Little Ones I 50	1 80
Scientific American 3 00	3 25
St. Nicholas 3 00	3 15
Tribune, Chicago (weekly) 1 ∞	1 50
The Pansy (weekly) 1 00	1 35
The Cottage Hearth I 50	1 00
Vick's Monthly I 25	1 50
Wide Awake 2 40	2 60
Western Rural (including W.	
R. premiums to new sub	
scribers) 1 65	2 00

Woman's Magazine..... I oo I 30
An examination of the above list will show that our clubbing combinations offer very low rates on first-class literature. Only the best periodicals and newspapers are quoted. Low rates are given on them in order that far-mers may supply their families with first-class reading and secure the greatest good for the least outlay. Clubbing with the VISITOR will pay. Try it.

pay. Try it.

It is well to perfect your plans and determine at an early day what your reading matter for the next year will be.

LANSING, MICH., Jan. 10, 1887.

TO THE PATRONS OF MICHIGAN-

Special Grange Deputies have done good service for the Order in the State. A good, live Deputy, one who has the good of the Order at heart, and is willing to sacrifice something of time to the work, can do much in most counties and something in all to organize and re-organize Granges within his jurisdiction.

I desire to appoint such an onebrother or sister—in each county in this State. Granges will confer a favor by sending in names at an early day. Have only to this date received two applications for this position since January 1. Please send in names at once. The recommendations of Pomona Granges will be gladly received. C. G. Luce, Master.

A Brief Trip to Lansing.

We thought, after persistently urging the farmers of Michigan for some years to elect a practical farmer to the Executive office, that it was the proper thing for us to be present at his inauguration. Bro. Mars, of Berrien County, had Grange business at our office, and when done we started for the Capital City arriving Tuesday evening the 4th inst. We remained two days,, taking in some of the senatorial button-hole work-the caucuses which precede the organization of the two houses-the formalities of the inauguration—the messages of Governors Alger and Luce, and last, but not least, the caucus of the dominant party which passed upon the merits of the rival candidates, and made its determination, as is not unusual in such cases, with little regard thereto. What had been done for the party was the consideration of first importance that cropped out in the presentation speeches for the winning candidate.

We shall not write a chapter upon each of the several points here presented. The preliminary canvassing for United States Senator was earnest, persistent and good natured; the caucuses preceding the organization of the two Houses found men present in considerable numbers willing to serve the State in a subordinate station for a per diem of \$3.00 and take their chances for the usual "extra compensation" at the close of the session. The formalities of the inauguration were regular and suitable—quite in contrast with the skirmishing and unscrupulous political warfare of which this was the crowning result. The messages were able and, as we believe, gave very general satisfaction: That of the retiring Governor covering an hour and a half in its reading, was minute in its reference to each and almost every interest pertaining to the welfare of the State, and in most part met with our hearty approval. That of Gov. Luce, covering half as much time in the reading, was necessarily a different document as the one was a backward look associated with recommendations to the Legislature, the other taking things as found followed also by recommendations to the law-makers there assembled. In this message we observed two points which we have more than once brought to the notice of our readers. The recommendation that such legislation be had as will cut off appeals from a lower court to the Circuit where the judgment in the lower court is less than \$25; and the other, such economic change in the care of insane by the State as will reduce the cost to the State one half in the care of the incurable, and at the same time provide room for those who, for want of room and early treatment, are added to the list of incurables before the State can accept

The Republican caucus for the nomination of United States Senator, on the affair. The result had been provided for, and we need only add that if the successful candidate shows as much wisdom in legislating for the country during the six years for which he was then selected to serve as Senator, as he has shown shrewdness and tact during the last six months in paving the way to the successful issue of the contest for that high office, then indeed the wisdom of the selection by that caucus will be vindicated.

That there is hungering and thirsting after official position is an accepted fact. That he who has patronage to bestow becomes a victim to the importunity of those who have more zeal than discretion or good manners, is often quite as true, and when we see it as it is, we cannot wonder that there are some men who find the honor of one term quite sufficient. We were much amused when, at the close of the caucuses held for the purpose of nominating officers of the two houses and the subordinate employees, the status of the few had been determined, and the many in mourning had turned their faces homeward, a youth, not discouraged by one defeat in the caucus, accosted me with, "Say, Mr. Cobb, you are well acquainted with the Governor." Yes. "Won't you see him and get me a place where I can do something? I want to stay here at the Capital this winter." Well, my good fellow, the Governor propably has forty applicants for every place within his gift, and, besides, its rather late in the day for a new patriot to offer his services to the Governor. "Well," says the aspirant, "I wish you would see him, I should think he might make

exagerated specimen of the hungry crowd that have haunted the Governor for the last two months. We would not be understood that all of those who have desired positions have not shown a proper regard for that courtesy and propriety that belong to this business, but we somehow incline to the opinion that these make up the very respectable minority. We have faith to believe that this minority, in so far as the Governor has or will have patronage to bestow, are likely to fare quite as well as the other fellows.

When the Legislature gets down to work we are quite likely to look in occasionally, and hope to have something good to say of its members and the fruit of their labors.

The Forum.

The January number of the Forum is upon our table. Some of the eleven articles found on its pages are from men of wide reputation. The first is from the pen of Judge E. H. Bennett on National Divorce Legislation. The Judge has presented such a mass of legislative history that he has sifted out from the statutes of the several states and territories and presented for our consideration that we are compelled to accept his conclusions; cause for divorce in one State is insufficient in another, often its nearest neighbor. In some the statutes discriminate against the wife in reciting the sufficiency of grounds for divorce. As showing some of the freaks of legislative wisdom the writer says: "What is good cause for a diverce to a wife residing on the left bank of the Ohio is none at all to her sister dwelling on the opposite shore. In New Hampshire divorces are constantly granted for grievances which the Vermont wife must suffer without the possibility of escape. In Austin, Texas, drunkenness of even the grossest character is no cause for divorce. In Austin, Missouri, it is abundant cause." "In some states the petitioner must have resided in the State of his or her application for at least five years, in some three, in others two; while residence for one year, six months or ninety days suffices in others." "In some no residence is required if the injury complained of occurred in the State where the petition is filed, and in one the divorce court is open to any one who 'wishes to become' a resident."

A like dissimilarity in laws and judicial action is found to affect the property interests of the parties to a divorce in the several states.

The point sought to be established by the writer is, that Congress should provide a uniform divorce law for the states and territories, as uniformity in State legislation is impracticable, and he invites "The earnest efforts of every friend of good morals to the enactment of such a law."

"Unsolved Problems in Woman Suffrage" by T. W. Higginson shows a more profound consideration of the subject than is often seen, and urges some reasons adverse to the extension of the right of suffrage which we have never before seen presented.

"How I Was Educated" by James B. Angell, is another recital of the individual history of surroundings and efforts of men in acquiring an education who have become prominent, which the Forum has given its readers in several previous numbers.

"The Religion of a Rationalist" and "Submarine Navigation" are interesting articles.

"The Convict System of Georgia" by Rebecca A. Felton, if correctly reported, is not simply a "relic of barbarism" but barbarism itself with no redeeming features in sight.

"Substitutes for the Caucus," by Richard A. Dana, ought to interest every lover of his country, as it is an undisputed fact that the caucus as worked, while it assumes to represent the majority, it is practically the mill to prepare results for a designing few who have purposes to serve. All efforts to make the caucus a creditable piece of necessary political machinery have so far failed in this country as they did in England until 1883, according to Mr. Dana, when an "act was prepared with the utmost care, in the full light of past experience."

This act defines legitimate and illegitimate expenses, and by placing every act where money is expended upon a business basis with an accounting subject to judicial examination and determination, with penalties for violation and provision for prompt enforcement. It is claimed this has worked successfully. If this is true a place for me somewhere." We are the sooner the details of the law are

sorry to say this boy is not a very much know to the American people the sooner will that very intelligent minority of our citizens who now shun the caucus as the embodiment of scheming selfishness and misrepresentation, and a standing reproach to a democratic government, feel emboldened to make an earnest, honest effort to secure its adoption here. But the general want of respect for law which prevails in this country must be overcome before we are at the threshold of any successful effort to enact and enforce such restrictive measures as will invite the support of the great ma-

"The Morality of Ministers" is elaborately discussed by J. M. Buckly, with conclusions favorable to the

"Literary Log-rolling" has a significance that the average reader will best understand after reading the article. The writer has thrown light upon authors and their methods, which shows that education is no protection against the dishonest practices which abound among those who have fewer of the advantages that belong to our civilization.

"The Confessions of a Congregationalist" is one of a series of "confessions" of ministers of the several orthodox churches and are of more interest to orthodox people than to the outside world. The writer has culture and his style of confession meets our approval whatever we may think of the conclusions drawn from the debatable ground upon which he so feelingly

"A Letter to the People of Philadelphia', concludes the January number, and if read by each and every taxpayer of the City of Brotherly Love, ought to discount their taxes onethird, for at least one generation, or make it the best governed city in America. Henry C. Lee, the writer, shows up the absurdity of allowing partisan politics to dominate over and set aside the business interests of a people where their health and their convenience are alike involved in an economical municipal administration and in little else.

The topics presented fairly represent an average number of The Forum, and as you see, present subjects that awaken thought. It is a matter of sincere regret that there is so little of this kind of solid reading found in the families of farmers. Some are satisfied with their local weekly, others add to the local paper a city weekly, and still others indulge in a daily; few indulge in the luxury of a monthly in which is found none of the trash with which the newspapers of to-day abound.

The price of The Forum single subscription is \$5.00 a year, but we will be glad to send both it and the Visitor to anyone for \$4.75.

WE hope the changes made in the VISITOR will be satisfactory to its readers. If a new dress awakens new interest there will be some compensation for the delay occasioned by the change. After this our readers may expect the Visitor to be out on time. If it is not we do not mean to have the delay chargeable to this office. Of course, it ls not as important as the delay of a newspaper, as all the world wants to know what has happened whether it concerns any outside of a very limited circle. We hope that what we do print is of more real value to our readers than the accidents and events that go to make up a large part of every local paper. We have now got so far away from the holidays that we hope our subscribers will not only find time to read all the good things in this number but give a little time to securing some new subscribers or at least to waking up the old ones, getting their half-dollar in payment for another year and forwarding it to this office.

From the present outlook the Inter-State Commerce Bill seems likely to become a law, with some of the good features of the Reagan Bill passed by the House at the last session, in .good part multiplied by some of the objectionable features of the Cullom Bill passed by the Senate.

A Supreme Court decision has determined the insufficiency of State legislation and made it necessary for Congress to settle by legislation in some way this bone of contention. Any bill or law will be largely experimental and we naturally feel distrust as we look at the make-up of our millionare Senate of any measure affecting the interests of the people that originates with and has the approval of that body.

Enterprise.

Weather signal service has been one of the many new ideas that have received a good deal of attention within the last few years. We are very glad to present to our readers a plan suggested by some one who became early interested in this subject that is intended to be of practical value to farmers living along the lines of railways. The Chicago & Grand Trunk and Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railways are out with a neat New Year's card, announcing to their patrons along their lines that they have just inaugurated the system of daily display of United States weather signals from their local trains. These are the pioneer Michigan lines to adopt the new departure and they deserve a good deal of credit for this enterprising way of aiding the signal service in distributing so widely and freely the daily weather predictions.

The signals will be carried on each side of the baggage cars on the trains designated to carry them. Persons applying to any of the ticket agents of these lines will receive a copy of the card containing full information as to the trains carrying the signals and the interpretations of the signals.

We are quite sure all our enterprising farmers living on these lines will at once call for an explanation card and become familiar with the language of the signals. We will add just a word of caution. Do not conclude that the weather will always follow these signals or weather predictions. This business is in its infancy and while it is not likely to ever reach a point of mathematical exactness we think scientific research, observation and inquiry will make such additions to positive knowledge already attained as to make the signal service of immense value to the country.

Law and Order.

"It is proposed to organize a committee or league of 100 citizens to secure municipal reform."

So says the Detroit Evening Journal of the 14th inst., and gives its hearty endorsement to the plan. It is a bad state of things when the men of a city who have contributed most to its growth, prosperity and wealth, who have paid its taxes and given employment to its laboring population, finds its municipal affairs in the hands of such an unscrupulous gang of public officials that it becomes necessary to go outside of the machinery of government by law and organize to protect property from extravagant official waste, life from the lawless, public morals from farther debauch, and the name of the city from the scandall that comes of corrupt government. And the necessity for this voluntary organization all comes from the fact that the very men who now propose to consort together and rescue the city from bad and expensive government, are the very men who, with the rest of the better class, have loved party more than the people-more than their own personal interests, and more than the public welfare, else they would not have been voting against each other for the disreputable men whose nomination came from those officious, unscrupulous politicians who are as ready to manage politics as to plunder the people.

City improvement seems to be one of the leading ideas of this patriotic "100," and as that is very general in its application, we presume it is to require a more strict observance of law on the part of those who are elected to enforce its provisions. These voluntary organizations serve the purpose of calling public attention to the fact that the better part of a community often allow the worst to divide the management of public affairs between the two, and leave laws enacted for the welfare and morals of society unenforced.

But these voluntary organizations are not sure to be efficient. We know of one such having over this exact 100 names, that started out with the laudable object of closing saloons at the hour designated by law, of keeping them closed on Sunday, and of protecting minors from all infractions of law by these enemies of good order. But the most of these brave men had business or wanted office, and not a dozen of the entire lot were willing to come to the front and do a thing toward carrying into effect the objects for which their league was organized.

Their love of good order, their good resolutions, their interest in their fellow man, their religion with its obligations, all melted away before their apprehensions that to do and perform education and makes such practical apwhat they had associated themselves

They were all quite willing that some one else should make an effort to compel respect for law and that was as far as they would or did go. We never before saw a lot of men recognized as among the best citizens of a city dodge away from a duty voluntarily assumed with so little show of manliness as in this instance.

We hope the "100" of Detroit may not, when organized for business, expect some one or two men, whom they may push to the front, to do all the work undertaken by the "100." We shall be sorry to record such weakness and inefficiency as the business men of the city referred to display. To stand by and see laws violated with impunity, when such violation adds to the cost of the government and is destructive alike to the morals of the people and the good name of the city, is bad enough, but to advertise recognition of the fact and then to do nothing to counteract the evils complained of, is to invite the contempt of the worst elements of society.

The messages of Governor Alger and Luce recommending the submission of a prohibitory constitutional amendment have had prompt endorsement by the House of Representatives and there is little doubt the concurrence of the Senate in the joint resolution upon which the House acted. However individual Republican members may feel about this matter, there is but one thing for them to do. That party having a two-thirds majority in each house must sustain its platform pledge adopted in 1882 and renewed at each State Convention In 1884 and 1886. It has been a matter of surprise that so many legislators could so long resist the demand of so large a number of the people of the State to pass upon a question that affects the whole people in their pockets, their health, their happiness and their morals more than any question that has or can be presented for there suffrages.

We believe-Yes, know that those who have been most persistent in their demands for submission have failed to make diligent effort to restrict the evils of the liquor traffic by using all the legal means afforded by existing laws.

These laws are not what they should be and as there will be a determined fight at the polls against the amendment and it may not be adopted we respectfully suggest to the friends of temperance and of law and order that such defects in existing laws as have been clearly pointed out by experience be properly brought to the attention of the legislature at an early day. The saloon is an enemy to the home, the peace of families, to the conjugal relation, to business, to decency, to morality, to religion and to the general welfare. But if the laws we have were enforced by the civil officers, elected and paid for this sort of work the evils would be largely diminished. And why are they not enforced-simply because the liquor interest largely determines who these officers shall be and the men so elected are not likely to be very severe on the men who made them. Again the religious class of citizens or many of them seem to think their duty done when they pray that these evils may be abated, while business men fear their business will be injured if they say or do anything looking to the enforcement of a law they have helped pay for enacting. All these men want some one else to do the work and take the hazzard that belongs to a full support of this part of of their duty as citizens. Will men be different when we have a constitutional amendment and a prohibitory Statute?

GRAND RAPIDS, Jan. 10, 1887. At a regular meeting of Harmony Grange, No. 33, it was decided to give one copy of the GRANGE VISITOR to each family whose dues were paid to Jan. 1, 1887, or are paid during the first quarter of this year. According to rates in the Grange Visitor we are entitled to eleven copies for \$5.00. I will send this time for thirty-four copies. Enclosed find money order tor \$14.50; fifteen are extra copies to be sent to the Secretary for gratuitous LILLIE A. BROWN, circulation.

Now here is a movement that not only entitles Harmony Grange to a vote of thanks from this office, but proves that this Grange has moved forward from the easy-going habit of delay that characterizes the farmer class, to that higher ground occupied by business men who succeed in business. This Grange has profited by its Grange real value and profitableness of the

plication of its improvement as should together to do, might hurt their busi- make about 300 Granges in Michigan prove their fidelity to the Order by such systematic support of their own paper, the Grange Visitor, as will put it squarely on its feet. The Patrons of Michigan, it seems, average far better than those of two other states where Grange papers have been published for a dozen years by able editors, who unite in a recorded declaration that in those two states there are "Fully five hundred subordinate Granges in whose membership not a single copy of either paper is taken and paid for." We believe there are but few Granges in Michigan to whose membership the VISITOR is wholly unknown. But it families in nearly every Grange to which the Visitor is a stranger, and this failure comes quite as much from the want of a business habit as from any other cause. We seldom get away from home and meet Patrons but what we find those who have taken the Vis-ITOR but don't now, and the standing excuse is substantially this-"When my time run out I neglected to renew." These delinquents generally after confession subscribe and we have them for another year, with more than an even chance of a failure to profit by their former experience.

Now what are we at this end of the business going to do about it? Shall we promise to make a better paperone that is worth more to its readers? That promise seems hardly necessary so long as no one complains of the quality of the Visitor or of its price.

We do not like to conclude that farmers have not been improved by the Grange, but in this matter of supporting the paper that represents the Order, there is need of a better business habit, a recognition of the real situation. On the one hand the paper is published for the Good or the Order and if found worthy is entitled to the support of its members; and on the other hand, if farmers are to come up to the standard of business men and be so ranked, they must adopt business habits, which means attending to all business matters, small as well as large, on time. We have been compelled to strike from our subscription list many good names, who we have little doubt will renew, but we have sent them one extra paper and must not disregard the principles of the Order and the usages of the office by continuing to send the paper when not ordered and paid for.

Brother and sister Patrons-do not forget the good example of Harmony Grange. It has a good name and foremost in good work, invites you to go and do likewise.

"Corn is King."

Under the management of the venerable agricultural editor, Orange Judd, the old Prairie Farmer is evincing great enterprise, especially in its annual corn exhibits at the Chicago Fat Stock Show. As a result of these exhibitions it has concluded that Corn is King, and summarizes the interesfing result of its investigation as follows:

"A Thousand Million Bushels more of Corn are grown in our country every year than of any other grain

Seven to Nine Hundred Million Bushels more of Corn are grown ih our country annually than of all other grain crops.

"Corn averages annually about Four times as many bushels as Wheat. "Our Corn Crop of 1886 will sell to-

day for far more ready cash than any other product of the United States. "Our Corn Crop of this year would

sell at to-day's prices for over One Hundred Million Dollars more than all other leading grains raised in the Unit-

"The Corn Crop now averages in annual cash value at least Two and a Half times as much as Cotton (quondam

"Corn is the only Native Grain Crop generally grown in America—is a King to the manner born.' "Corn flourishes and matures on a

greater variety of soils, and in a greater variety of climates than any other grain crop, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson Bay.

"Corn has always been, and is to-day less liable to the attacks of disease and insects than any other cultivated crop. "Corn is grown by far more cultivators of the soil in this country than any other crop.

"Corn is more readily changed by the grower himself into concentrated, freighted, and always readycash-bringing (pork) products, than any other crop.

"Is not Corn easily KING? "But Corn has received less attention than any other crop, looking to securing improved, that is, more valuable, more productive and more profita-

"There is as much difference in the

horn or Holstein thoroughbreds and native scrub cattle.

"Corn multiplies so easily and rapidly that two thousand bushels of Seed Corn of improved, high grades, planted this year, will in two years supply seed enough for the entire Corn growing of the United States."—The Farmers' Friend.

Since it has been found practicable to harvest corn by running it through an ordinary threshing machine right from the shock as soon as cured, reducing the cost about one half, and increasing the value of the fodder one hundred per cent as compared with the usual practice of feeding the stalks, no one, who has seen an acre of heavy corn run through a machine in is just as true that there are many forty minutes, will longer doubt that Corn is King.

> OFFICE OF THE WESTERN PLASTER AGENCY. F. L. Noble, Pres.; A. C. Torrey, Sec. Companies represented: Grand Rapids Plaster Co.; Union Mills Plaster Co.; F. Godfrey & Bro.; Noble & Co.; Loren Day; Iowa Plaster Co., Ft. Dodge, Iowa.; Ft. Dodge Gypsum Stucco Co.; Marsh & Co., Sandusky, O.; Alabastine Co., B. F. Smith. 100 Monroe St., GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 15, 1887.

J. T. Cobb, Esq., Schoolcraft, Mich.

At our meeting on the 12th it was decided to advance the price of land plaster to \$3.00 per ton at the mills in car lots. Yours truly,

A. C. Torrey, Secy. Patrons of Michigan - what have you to say?-ED.

A Jotting from Nebraska is most encouraging—read it. We are too modest to claim as much as is there offered. When Granges are organized with such material their success is assured. Go on, Bro. Dutcher. There is room in Nebraska for such men and their good works will follow them.

Dickerman to Hill.

In regard to the tariff, the cause and effect, Bro. Hill and I differ. I do not say that he is not right for he is older than I am, but I do not understand it the same.

I understand that the government does not get the revenue unless the article is imported any more than it costs me a dime for a pound of sugar that I do not get. It is the imports that bring the revenue but the tariff restricts importation and protects labor. I do not understand how our lumbermen get the \$2 per M.; that looks rather undefined.

I consider that about \$2 per M. is enough difference between the labor of adjoining countries and our own. At \$10 or \$25 per M. foreign countries could not compete at all and their efforts would be stopped and their lumbermen come to the United States

You say one man in 5,000, and he has lumber to sell, is benefited by the tariff. Are not you putting a very low estimate on the 4,999 who say by their votes whom they shall have to make laws for them and by their re-election of the same stripe they say tariff is right or it would not remain so year after year.

When I spoke of the many million feet of timber, did I say pine? If so, I did not mean to, but I did mean, as I said, to clear the ground for farming purposes. Please don't try to misconstrue the article.

At the present time there are hundreds of farmers and teams at work in this region, getting out hard wood logs, and I think it would be all bosh to argue free trade on lumber to them,don't

The more people who get their living by any other occupation and pay for it, the better for the farmer. Compare the price of labor and

farm products of eastern states with large amount of manufactories, with our western states where nearly all are farmers.

According to Agricultural Reports, farm wages in 1882 were nearly \$25 per month in first class manufacturing states, \$13.20 in the fourth class.

If by \$2 per M. tariff on pine lumber we can keep out foreign importations and thereby secure business for thousands of men and teams in the lumber woods, it looks to me to be a great benefit to the farmer. We have those men and teams to feed and not to compete with as we would were it not for the lumber business.

Should you ever chance to visit Grand Traverse region, you would find that foreigners were among the first class farmers. Fraternally yours,

J. W. DICKERMAN. Solon, Mich., Jan. 12, 1887.

Stray Links.

"She is dead!" comes like a crash to

our ears. Too true; in life's midday the silver cord is loosed, the golden bowl broken! To us, who saw not the pattern in the Weavers mind, but half the threads of her life seem woven. He only, who knew the brief but beautiful figure they shall make, can gather up their snapped ends and bind off the completed web. Let us, then, in our weakness, pay her the best of best tributes when we murmur, "she will be missed." Let no worthier memory succeed each and every one-let no nobler object imbue each soul than this, -"live to be missed." Surely, dear

others.

Judge her love by her life, for our life is but love In act. Pure was hers: and the dear God

above, Who knows what His creatures have need of

And whose love includes all loves, through much patient strife Led her soul into peace.

What encouragement it is to him who finds a lesson even in a rag-weed, fluttering in the wind by the road side, and goes to the ant, considers her ways and is wise, to know that even "with whatever advantages, higher education is essentially self-education." "There is no royal road to learning" and he who will, may be wise. The question waiting an answer from every young person should not be, "Shall I be edu-cated?" but rather, "Which of all the advantages before me shall I choose?"

Enjoyment is secured to any one only in that degree to which he has enlarged his capacity to receive enjoy-The more the natural endowments of body, mind and heart are cultivated the fuller will run the current of happiness. Broadened vision is a sequence of high altitude.

Some people's faults make us painfully conscious of our own and, therefore, more charitable towards theirs. In the glare of their defects we catch glimpses of "ourselves as ithers see us."

SILVER CITY, IA., Jan. 10, '87. I was at Des Moines attending the State Grange Dec. 14 and 15. was the first State Grange I ever attended and I certainly don't regret the time and money spent. If more Patrons would turn out and attend every session of the State Grange it would encourage them to do more and better work in the Subordinate Granges. The session was said to be the largest and most encouraging that has been held for seven or eight years. In point of numbers it was nothing to what it was a few years ago, but it is encouraging to know that the Order is growing in this State. The Grange was pretty nearly dead in lowa, but thank heaven, it is now reviving. If we could only have a little help from the National Lecturer it would be a great help to us. While we should do all the work we can ourselves, yet as long as the National Grange has offered to assist us why not accept of it. Bro. Whitney informed me that he had organized fourteen Granges in

re-organized four all told. Now if Bro. Whitney or the National Lecturer can do such wonders in Nebraska why can they not do it in this State? Such work speaks for itself. Knowing these facts its a mystery to me who Bro. Whitney is not invited to work in this State, as I understand the state of Iowa has been assigned to him for field work by the National Lecturer. It seems to me as though somebody is not doing their duty. It must be the duty of some officer or committee to see that we receive the benefit of what we get from the National Grange; who that is I leave for others to decide.

Nebraska, and will have as many more

in good working order by February 1,

all done inside of three months; while

we with our home talent alone have

Yours Fraternally, A. JUDSON.

The National Grange Treasurer's report at the last meeting shows that the Order stands at the head in the little State of Maine, followed in order by Michigan, Pensylvania, Texas, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, New York, Missouri, Illinois, California, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Maryland, Kansas, Virginia, Oregon, Vermont, South Carolina, Delaware, Minnesota, Kentucky, North Carolina, West Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana and Iowa. It will be seen by this list that West Virginia stands twenty-sixth in the list of States as measured by the amount of money paid to the National Grange Treasurer.

Miss Georgia Cayvan, the actress, has written a most interesting article for the February Brooklyn Magazine, on "Young Women and the Stage." The paper, which is Miss Cayvan's first literary effort, is in answer to the question: "Can you advise young girls to adopt the stage as a profession?"

THE Brooklyn Magazine has deferred its change of name to the American Magazine until April 15, in order that the publishers may have suitable time for properly developing the many plans necessary to the successful launching of a high-class illustrated magazine.

Motices of Meetings.

THE fifth annual meeting of the Macomb, Oakland, Lapeer & St. Clair Short Horn Breeders' Association will be held at the Town Hall, Rochester, Mich., on Thursday, Feb. 3d, 1887, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following pa-pers and discussions form a part of the program: The Outlook for Short Horns, Robert Gibbons, of the Michigan Farmer; Paper, William Graham, Rochester; The Short Horn the Standard, Ira A. Butterfield, Lapeer; Paper, John Norton, Rochester; Paper, Hon. William Ball, Hamburg, Mich.; Some Things that are Necessary for Success in Breeding Short Horns, C. F. Moore,

best kinds, and of the common kinds dear friend, this reward is yours, for St. Clair; Paper, J. H. Peabody, of Corn, as there is between Short-love, life and act were not for self but Birmingham. Discussion after each

The next regular meeting of Lenawee County Pomona Grange will be held at the city of Adrian on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1887, commencing at 10 o'clock, sharp. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year. All members are cordially invited to attend.

Fraternally, E. R. POUCHER, Sec. Adrian, Jan. 15, '87.

WESTERN POMONA GRANGE Will hold its next meeting at Ottawa Grange Hall, Berlin, Mich., on Thursday and Friday, January 27 and 28, 1887. PROGRAM.

The Pomona Grange—its benefit.—Mrs. A. V. Weatherwax, Mr. Thomas Wild.

Shall we raise more corn and less wheat?—William Stauffer, William Craiger.

Is it profitable to raise peaches in this vicinity?—Chas. Alford, Chas. Wild.

The furmer's library—what books should it con The farmer's library—what books should it contain—John Kelly, Mrs. Benj. Lanback.

All members are requested to take part in the discussion of the questions. As this is the meeting for the election of officers, it is hoped that every member will be present. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to be present. Come one, come all. Ottawa Grange will take care of you.

C. C. LILLIE, Lecturer of Western Pomona.

A MEETING of Branch County Pomona Grange will be held Wednesday, February 2, at Girard Grange Hall. The Grange will open promptly at 10:-30 A. M., to give sufficient time for the varied exercises of the meeting. The literary work will be provided by Sherwood, Union, Girard and Butler Granges, and will be mainly in the afternoon and open to the public.

J. D. W. Fisk, Lecturer.

HILLSDALE COUNTY POMONA GRANGE will hold its next meeting with Wheat-land Grange, No. 273, at Church's Corners, February 2, commencing at 10 A. M. Grange opened in the fourth degree, then music. The morning session will be devoted to business and good of the Order. Afternoon session will commence at one o'clock.

Address of welcome—Brother Eli Eastman.
Response—Bro. N. T. Brockway.
Music.
Essuy—Sister Anna Irving.
Essuy—Bro. J. B. Norris.
Song—Sister Jennie Oaks.
Odds and ends—Sister R. W. Freeman.
Music.

Odds and ends—Sister R. W. Freeman.
Music.
Recitation—Sister Zella Oaks.
Recitation—Sister Jennie Thomas.
Recitation—If England had remained high tariff would she have been the market of the world? Would not our wheat, wool, beef and pork have been worth double? Would we not as a tariff nation have stood an even chance? Question—If the United States had by treaties become free trade as has England, would India or any other nation have been able to compete with us? Would not our products have been worth double?—Opened briefly by Bro.
A. J. Baker. pete with us? been worth do A.J. Baker.

J. E. Wagner. Lecturer.

The January meeting of Ionia County Grange and the installation of officers is changed and will be held at Banner Grange Hall, Wednesday, January 19, commencing at 10 A. M.

THE annual meeting of Branch County Pomona Grange, No. 22, was held at Coldwater Grange Hall, Jan. 6, with a large attendance. The election resluted in the choice of Bro. H. W. Noble, of Quincy, as Master, and Frank B. Kennedy as Secretary; Address, Quincy. The next meeting of this Grange will be held at Girard the first Wednesday in February, at which time Bro. Judson Woodman is expected to be present and a good time is anticipated. No undertaker's goods needed for the Grange of Branch County this vear. WALLACE E. WRIGHT. Retiring Secretary.

The special meeting of Allegan County Council will be held at Allegan Grange Hall, January 25, 1887. According to vote taken at the last session, dinner will not be furnished as usual, but will be a basket picnic. The program will be as follows:

Opening words— A. L. Rogers. Response—Mary E. Burnham.

Response—Mary E. Burnham.

How shall we interest our young people in useful reading?—Mrs. Wm. Jackson.

What are you worth?—Mrs. C. A. Jewett. How shall we save our Nation from slavery— the slavery of labor to capital?—Geo. E. Jewett and T. J. Strong. Congress of vocations—Sister Mary Brender. Essay—Stanley C. Foster, of Trowbridge.

MRS. N. A. DIBBLE, Sec'y Co. Council.

The next regular meeting of Van Buren County Grange will be held at Paw Paw Grange Hall, in Paw Paw, February 3, 1887. The following program will be carried out:

Call to order at 10;30 A. M.—Business session, Literary exercises at 1;30 P. M. Music.

Essay, How to be a good husband—Mrs. C. B. Whitcomb.

Paper—Isaac Monroe. Essay, Dust and Jewels—Mrs. C. B. Charles. Paper—C. E. Robinson. Essay, Two pictures of farm life—Mrs. J. M.

18K.
Song—W. O. Cash.
Recitation—Miss M. M. Armstrong.
Question Box'
Music and discussions will intersperse

J. C. GOULD.

The next session of St. Joseph Co. Grange No. 4 will be held at Sturgis February 3rd at 10:30 a. m. The fifth degree will be conferred during the morning session. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend the afternoon session.

A. E. HOWARD, Sec'y.

Ladies' Department.

ON THE THRESHOLD.

Ring out, O bells, ring silver sweet o'er hill, and moor, and fell! In mellow echoes let your chimes their hopeful story tell. Ring out, ring out, all jubilant, this joyous, glad

"A bright new year, a glad new eary hath come to us again!"

Ah! who can say how much of joy within it there may be
Stored up for us, who listen now to your sweet melody?
Good-bye, Old year! tried, trusty friend, thy tale at last is told,
O New Year, write thou thine for us in lines of brightest gold!

The flowers of spring must bloom at last, when gone the winter's snow:
God grant that after sorrow past, we all some joy may know.
Though tempest-tossed our barque awhile on Life's rough waves may be,
There comes a day of calm at last when we the Haven see.

Then ring, ring on, O pealing bells! there's music in the sound;
Ring on, ring on, and still ring on, and wake the echoes round.

The while we wish, both for ourselves and all whom we hold dear.

That God may gracious be to us, in this the bright new year!

—Chamber's Journal.

-Chamber's Journal.

THE LAND OF FRESH AIR.

Dust and glare on the city street, Alleys blistered with the scorching heat, Four little children fever-flushed, Wexen faces like blossoms crushed, Never a breath of the sweet fresh air In the dingy court or the narrow stair; What can the babies do but die Under the fierce and burning sky?

Yet cool and fragrant the green hills are Yet cool and tragrant the green fills at Under the kisses of sun and star, Grasses wave and the tall reeds shake, Ripples dance over stream and lake, Over the stones the brooklets plash, Over the cliffs the torrents dash, Dream the cows in the pleasant shade. Skip the lambs in the mossy glade; May we not carry the babies there Into the world of the sweet fresh air?

Here they go on the rushing train,
Off to the beautiful farms again,
Up to the sunny fields that lie
Under the face of the open sky.
Down to the hopes, like happy nests,
Hiding in hollows of mountain crests:
There they shall tumble, romp and play.
Free as the bird the livelong day,
Have plenty to eat and never a care
While they stay in the land of the sweet, fresh
air.

Driving the cows to the pasture lot, Hunting the eggs in the queerest spot, Fishing for hours beneath the bridge, Climbing the steps of the vine-clad ridge, Cheeks with the roses of health aglow, Feet that are flitting to and fro; Very well will the bubies fare, Once in the land of the sweet fresh air.

Milton As A Poet.

Milton's childhood home was in the very heart of London where his mind must have been filled with such imagery as impresses itself on a thoughtful child, living in familiarity with the numerous objects which pass and repass with panoramic variety in crowded street life.

Still greater, however, was the influreace of Milton's home life on the development of his genius. His home was the abode of peace, culture and piety. The busy industry of his father's daily life was crowned by evenings spent around the cheerful fire in religious reading, devotional exercises. musical drill, and conversation which was not gossip, but serious discussion con stirring questions of the times. All this seriousness was tempered by that sweet cheerfulness which is the result of affection united to intelligence; hence, our poet's early home was in the best sense a home of happiness, young Milton enjoyed it, as well he might, since he was the pride and delight of his parents who saw in him the promise of that greatness which his future life fulfilled. A passage in "Paradise Regained" is supposed to describe recol-

fections of his childhood: When I was yet a child, no childish play To me was pleasing, all my mind was set Serious to learn and know, and thence to do, What might be public good; myself I thought Born to that end, born to promote all truth And righteous things."

A great man needs a training ample enough in its range to make him master of his inspiration and art and it was Milton's good fortune to secure this. Born in London in 1608, he might, as a boy, have seen Shakespeare in the streets of the metropolis; whether he ever actually saw the greatest of poets, matters little since he came to maturity at a time when the impulse of the great literary movement of the age thrilled such souls as his, and by the nearness of a sublime achievement made them feel the possibility of the highest things. When thirty-five years of age he began to be conscious of a slight dimness of vision. Very slowly but surely this dimness increased from year to year and when about forty-five he became totally blind! Not even an appearance of dimness in his eyes betrayed the sad fact to observing friends; but very soon the words, "Milton is blind," passed from lip to lip, moving his friends to sympathetic

Though blind, he continued in his office, dictating his correspondence to as is often the case when his demands a copyist. His literary career divides do not suit my fancy. itself into three great periods-that of Latin and Italian poems belong chiefly months to come, it would be a much to his youth. The "Hymn on Nativi- easier task. Is not this often a drawty," composed at the age of twentyone, was written for an exercise while some great thing, report some great the regulation account good. attending college in Cambridge and is conquest, forgetting that life is made a fit prelude to "Paradise Lost," the up of little things. A moment at a crowning glory of his ripened genius. time; yet these added with days and "L'Allegro" and "Ll Penseroso." two weeks form the years of our lives and descriptive poems, perhaps best known if we give an attentive ear to our Worand most appreciated, were written thy Master's charge at each meeting to during his strong manhood. Milton's be temperate in all things—in all our poetry, though habitually serious, is actions, words and work, we may have always healthful, bright and vigorous. time each day to make some good reso-It is not shadowed in gloom. He took lutions at least. We can, if we try, vest-on!" was the shout. no pleasure in drawing dark pictures encourage some one in the "Battle of calumity into an occasion of moral fluence perhaps, to overcome very were sharp, yeu would have noticed a Fairchild in the Industrialist.

beautifully expressed in his "Sonnet on

Blindness. His imagination had a strength of wing which carried him to the supreme heights of human thought and bore him safely over depths into which a poet less inspired would have lost both himself and his theme.

Other poets give us flute-like melodies but Milton gives us the grand organ notes of a music of supernal majesty. F. J. C. majesty.

What They Did.

In the spring of '58 two brave women with their families set their faces toward the then Eldorado of the west. In May they started, and as they looked over the old homestead, as they thought for the last time, never did it look more beautiful, and with tear-dimmed eyes and trembling lips they said 'goodbye" to home, friends and all the pleasant associations of their lives, and with a child at either side, and a young child in their arms, they bravely took up their march. A long train with its at-tendants, day after day, followed the trail westward; every night the sun set in their faces and home was one day farther behind.

Gold was the watchword, and among miners' and miners' camps they at last rested. What a contrast to their former home. No church, no school, no society, no nothing but sin, and that ran riot. Men worked hard in the mines all day and then drank and gambled away their earnings at night. Drunk-enness, debauchery and robbery were every day occurrences, and murder was frequent. There was no law or court justice. Mob and lynch law held all the rule there was and sent many a soul out to eternity. But a spirit was there; the spirit that makes men pure and peaceable, and turns them from evil to righteousness. It did seem almost impossible for these women to try to do any good for these poor, sinful men. Every day they met together for prayer. They asked God to show them what to do and then asked for grace to do it. One who had been a teacher here gathered four older children in her home and taught them; other children strolled in from curiosity to listen, and after a little they were induced to bring books and study, so in the course of time a little class of ten children was formed. How to reach the fathers and mothers was the question. Books and papers were high but money was plenty. They pur-chased a good book and met once a week and took turns in reading aloud. They would set open the door of their little cabin, and as they read the click of glasses quarreling and oaths, with frequently a pistol shot, could be heard from the saloon that was just across the street. For six months did they keep up their prayer meetings and their reading circle without a single listener save their own families; though frequently invited and urged to come.

One evening three women, wives of the miners, came and stood at the door. They would not come in, but listened from the outside. This they repeated a time or two before they could be induced to come in and sit and listen. After a little their husbands came with them, and ere another six months had passed, the little cabin was too small to hold the listeners.

They then adjourned to a small grove of live oaks, but this was impracticable as their readings must be held in the evening. An eccentric Scotchman said he would give half toward building a school-house, provided he could put a Scotch granite capping over the door with the name of the school cut upon it. This was acceded to, and a stone school-house with a granite capping over its front door stands there to-day, bearing this name-"The Mary School, 1858"-Mary being the name of the two women who first instigated the movement.

A large town has grown from that little huddle of tents and log cabins. It has four churches and a graded school, a Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a Young Men's Christian Association and a Circulating Library,

A year or two ago our woman after an absence of twenty-five years came home to die, and as I looked into her faded face, wrinkled and seamed, saw the hair scanty and white, the hands thin and toil-worn, I could but think of her sweet, pure life, worn out and spent in the harvest for the Master; and I know that to-day her memory is more deeply and firmly engraven upon the hearts of men and women than her name is in the marble. And she went home laden with sheaves!

MRS. PERRY MAYO.

Report of Ceres of Moline Grange.

As the Lecturer has called for reports from all the officers of the Grange, I must obey, though very unwillingly,

Had I more to report of duties done, his youth, manhood, and old age. His or larger plans laid for the weeks and back upon our work? We would do

power and triumphant virtue which is | great obstacles. What we do must be well done, we hear at every meeting, and keep ourselves unspotted from the world. How to do this is as varied as our several experiences. Some say: "Oh, we have such bad luck." A noted writer says: "Bad Luck is simply a man with his hands in his pockets or a pipe in his mouth, looking to see how it will turn out, while Good Luck is a man of pluck, with his sleeves rolled up, working to make it turn out right.'

I think our Grange is as an educator indispensable. Our literary work is both instructive and entertaining. I recall with pleasure the meetings of the year now passing. I have attended every meeting and it seems to me that very many good thoughts have been suggested by brothers and sisters, words of counsel on the farm and home which, if we will remember, may be of use to us in the years to come. As the office of Ceres represents grain and seeds, I would recommend the sowing of only good, pure, clean seeds or thoughts, that the ingathering harvest may be as one writer beautifully expresses it:

"Ours is the seed-time; God aloue Beholds the end of what is sown. Beyond our vision, weak and dim, The harvest time is hid in Him."

Mrs. E. L. Orton.

Health and Amusement.

From a Mental Scrap Book.

"We had the jolliest time at our house Christmas week," was the universal verdiet. All the boys and girls, with an additional two or three, were at home and had "the run" of the place and all that was therein contained. Visiting, sleighing and reading aloud, sandwiched in with the work that "had to be," day-times, and games, music, conundrums, and puns, with refreshments of one sort or another, made out the evenings—those "long winter evenings"—that nowhere seem so short and cosy as at Snow Bound Home. Away out in the country, with neighbors out of shouting distance, the woods and the snow shut us into a little world of our own, with no one to say us nay. The fires and jests were the warmer and merrier inside for the muffled cold and silence out of doors.

Among other things, and "other" in this case means "many," we played charades. Perhaps you never did? You may think it too elaborate an undertaking for your unsophisticated hands. Or, you may imagine, as we had done, that people who have fine wardrobes and houses with folding doors between their front and back parlors are the only ones the game was intended for. If that is so, which I do not believe, we committed the sacrilege of dragging it down into our old, roomy, country, farm house and playing with a vim and relish worthy of the most accomplish-

ed results. None of our number had much experience in the matter, so we proceeded to manufacture some. Now, this was far easier than you may predict, for we simply set our heads at work and then carried out their orders just as well as we could. In the acting-which we knew wouldn't be professionally excellent and so didn't pick flaws in itwe gave the several parts to those who seemed best fitted for them. For instance, we wished to act the syllable "di" in the word "dilapidated." What was more natural than to choose one of the boys, who once upon a time entertained high ambitions as a bookagent, to peddle "Diamond Dyes," with all the suavity and pertinacity of that vocation? He was a success at it -in the charade-and mystified while outside. he electrified with delight those on the guessing side, who appreciated it all the more when they finally "caught"

I omitted to state that we sometimes divided our entire company into two parts, who "took turns" in acting and guessing; and, again, we separated into three divisions, the third party being a "special audience" and lent dignity and importance to the hour. This last was when our elders participated in

the role of spectators. When once we were alive to thinking, words came thick and fast to mind for use and we verily believe that had we taken the pains, which we did not, we could have worked up some striking scenes. As it was, we played on the spur of the moment, with costumes improvised out of whatever paraphernalia was at hand and composed the dialogue as we went along having laid its plot in outline in the private consultations the members of each side found necessary previous to coming out before the "general public.

The word "mischief" was easily managed with effect. The side whose scheme it was gave it in two scenes; the first represented a spelling class, with exceedingly dull pupils who persistently missed their words. In the second scene a savage Indian, in a manyhued blanket, and with feather (duster) headgear, dashed across the "stage" with a war-whoop that should be described as "blood-curdling" to make

"The name of a city, in one scene," announced one side, and all the other side saw was a row of faces "peek in" (Pekin) through the door ajar.

"The name of a city, in one scene," their number walked in and around the room and out again. A dead silence

"The name of a State"—and there sat

vellow key on his knee and would have hastened to claim "Ne-bras-ka" as the trophy of your good wit.

But we voted a pantomimic rendering of "Curfew must not ring tonight" the best of all. It was in three parts and the idea of giving it came to one of our visitors, from memory of the pictures in an illustrated copy of the poem. I can not describe it so that you could do so well as to take the same and work it out for yourselves. There are many familiar poems, songs and stories, that can be illustrated by giving their chief scenes from imagination or by the help of illustrations. "Betsey and I are out," in fact, several of Will Carleton's best known ballads, furnish good material and his books are fully illustrated. Then would not "Home, Sweet Home" perhaps with soft, low, or distant music, make an appropriate closing for an evening?

We thought of ever so many more than we had time to play and played more than I have space to tell you of, but I hope these are enough to induce some others who live in the country to try charades both at home and at evening parties. You are sure to find plenty of real talent among your number and you will be surprised at the way it sharpens your eyes for words and their meanings, and for traditions, stories, costumes and manners of people, countries, and all sorts. A few of the ordinary words we thought good to use were: mutiny, dumb-bell, mad-cap, kerosene (Carrie seen), he-ro(w), winter-green, Chautauquan, (She-talk-you-Ann), Prominent men and authors: Washington, Napoleon, Longfellow, Saxe, Hood, Holmes, Addison, Bacon, Burns, Chaucer, Dickens, Scott, Lincoln. Names of books: The Spy, Eight Cousins, Canterbury Tales, Courtship of Miles Standish, Leather Stocking Tales, Little Red Riding Hood, Scottish Chiefs.

You will readily extend these lists to suit your conveniences and ability for illustrating them.

JENNIE BUELL.

Thinking Among Farmers.

As a farmer's son, brought up to the plow and the scythe, and always associated with farmers in the most intimate of business relations, I cannot but be especially interested in anything that concerns farm life. With such feelings, it seems right to talk plainly, as to personal friends, about some of the natural tendencies of thought among farmers.

Farmers are somewhat isolated from each other, dess dependent upon the plans and motions of their neighbors than other people, and so less likely to feel the importance of those plans. They don't think how important in the plans of a business man any promise to meet another, or to make a payment, must be; and get the name of slackness from not thinking.

Farmers are, from the nature of their business, dependent to a great extent upon the weather. They easily drift into finding an excuse for all shortcomings in the weather; too wet, too dry, too windy, too hot, too cold put off a host of hard jobs which would not be half so hard if they were done when first thought of. Moreover, this chronic interference of the weather leads to a feeling that all misfortune comes from other sources than their own lack of energy. If

the weather does not account for being behindhand and unfortunate, the bugs will, or the freight rates, or monopolies, or mortgages—always something outside of personal power. The evils State Capitol building at Lansing. which follow inattention, want of energy are overbooked in view of many

Farmers find the routine of daily cares-the chores forever returningenough to keep their thoughts busy. In this way, the fellow-feeling for the brutes they tend sometimes outgrows their higher thoughts, and lose interest in subjects outside the perpetual round of corn and pork and land. The world goes too fast for their thoughts and seems to be going wrong because they cannot understand it. Closer business relations with their neighbors, and free interchange of thoughts' upon the general progress of the world, are a great help in preventing this settling into the rut of unthinking toil.

Farmers, too, are the most practical of men in certain definite lines of work. They care nothing for a crop that does not pay. And yet this very adherence to the practical side of life makes them in certain lines of action unpractical. Those who would not waste an hour in studying the principles of nature in the sciences of chemistry, mechanics or physiology, waste hundreds of dollars on drugs and nostrums of impossible qualities with utterly impracticable objects in view. More years are wasted by practical farmers over the impossible problem of perpetual motion through gravity than all the scientific men of theory have spent days in their pure speculations. More useless inventions are stacked up in the patent office as the product of practical efforts of the professional men. This is the natural result of too close attention to that bread-and-butter side of life, so that the things right about us have no distinct and clearly understood relations.

Not to give too many doses at once. retaliated Side No. two, and a miss of the conclusion is that every means of equaintance with neighbors and their thoughts and ways, with science and its method, with the world and its progress, is needed as much by the farmers as by other men,-perhaps of life; for he knew by experience that Life," so when trials and temptations a young man, apparently having no part even more, because of these isolating there is power in the soul to change come they may be able, through our in- to act, but, had you been there and seclusive tendencies in thought .- Pres.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. Lecturer's Department, National Grange.

Hon. Norman J. Colman, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, has issued a circular requesting the Lecturer of the National Grange and the various State and Territorial Granges to forward to him the name and postoffice address of the Master, Lecturer and Secretaries of the Pomona and District Granges, with the view of fostering and perpetuating a hearty co-operation for the promotion of the agricultural interests of the Nation. A similar circular will be is sued to the Secretaries of Farmers' Clubs and other purely agricultural associations. It is to be hoped that the officers of the Granges referred to will all act promptly in the matter. Each neglect of duty not only deprives the one Grange of its benefits, but weakens our general power for good. We must "act together."

The reports that have been coming in from the annual meetings of the State Granges in December are full of encouragement. A few items plainly tell of the rising tide all along our

MISSISSIPPI.

Put Darden, Worthy Master of the National Grange and Master of the Mississippi State Grange, writes: "I have just returned from a most successful and profitable meeting of the State Grange.

MINNESOTA.

W. S. Chowen, Master of State Grange, writes: "The work is beginning to look up in this State. Had a very harmonious meeting of the State Grange, and I think accomplished more work that will result in good to the Order than for a number of years.'

VERMONT.

Alpha Messer, Master of State Grange, writes: "We had the largest and best meeting of the State Grange that has been held for several years. The utmost harmony prevailed and the enthusiasm and determination of the members to push the work was a surprise to the members themselves.'

KENTUCKY. J. D. Clardy, Master Kentucky State

Grange: "Just closed one of the best meetings of our State Grange we have had for several years. We hope to have a general revival during the year."

MAINE.

Eleven new Granges during the past year. Total membership, 15,059; 1,100 new members; net gain, 628.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Eighteen new Granges between sessions of State Grange, 1885 and 1886; 1,726 new members; net gain, 994; \$1,000 appropriated for lecture work in

CONNECTICUT.

Eighteen new Granges during the year. Increase in membership nearly 150 per cent. Bro. J. H. Hale, State Master, says: "There is an increasing interest and love for the Order in nearly all of the older Granges, and a growing respect and confidence for the Grange and its work by all good citizens."

Eleven new Granges. Large and profitable State Grange meets in the

NEW HAMPSHIRE,

Nine new Granges; total membership, 5,300; net gain, 561. "The Grange in New Hampshire has realized a year of great prosperity numerically, financially and educationally, and it is increasing in popularity each year in the minds and hearts of the people of every class and profession."

WISCONSIN.

S. C. Carr, Master State Grange of Wisconsin, writes: "Our State Grange closed on the evening of the 16th. We had a good attendance. The Governor of the State gave a rousing reception. All went home happy, feeling that the Order was on an upward and onward course.

MASSACHUSETTS.

James Draper, Past Master of State Grange, writes: "We closed a very successful session of the State Grange yesterday. The city papers gave us free reports and liberal editorial notices. I feel that the Order has received a boom it will teel for a long time."

IOWA. Bro. J. E. Blackford, Master of State

INDIANA.

Brother Milton Trusler, Master of State Grange, writes: "The 16th annual session of the Indiana State Grange was the best ever held in the State. Citizens of Frankfort and the Patrons of the county gave us a hearty welcome and public reception. The Masons, Odd Fellows and other benevo-lent orders furnished their beautiful halls free for our private meetings; the press, eager for news, published the Master's address in full, sending it broadcast over the State and recommending it to be read by all. We are growing stronger in the minds of the people and the leaven is at work.

we are plowing and sowing and reaping, All over America's land."

Be Content.

The following paragraph from the annual address of Governor Robie, as Master of the Maine State Grange, is worthy of consideration by farmers, as well without as within the Order:

"Patrons, be content with your occupation and so act that your sons may feel the high respectability of an enter-prising and industrious husbandman, and teach your daughters that the highest and noblest position of a matron is the wife of an independent yeoman. The many defalcations and criminal frauds which have been practiced in the financial and business world during the past year are worthy of consideration. There is a useful lesson in these experiences which speaks to all to beware of the greed and false glare of wealth, and the danger of speculation. The temptation for sudden and great gains does not hover around the cultivation of the soil. Nature discounts its favors and smiles with an equal and just hand, and fraud and dishonesty never hover around the great band of nature, over which Providence presides as our great Patron and example. Speculation means loss somewhere or to somebody. Gains thereby are often predicated upon sharp practices, ignorance and undue advantages. The fruit thereof seriously injures at least one, and oftentimes many victims. The vocation of the farmer is surrounded with the lesson of honesty and justice, and from the seedtime to the harvest home the same bow of promise for success spans the heavens, and when success crowns the efforts of the husbandmen with an abundant harvest, not a single person is injured, not one person fails. We read in our daily papers of the wreck of fortunes, the failures of commercial houses, and the large banking and insurance companies, the absconding and defaulting bank presidents, cashiers, confidential employes, and of the many dark and inexcusable frauds in the business world; but we scarcely ever read of the insolvency of the tillers of the soil; they are the most independent class in this nation, scarcely ever becoming bank-rupt, and are the subjects of but little unjust criticism. This vocation, therefore, above all others, commends itself as the best and highest employment for any member of the great human

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 231 North Water \$t, Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1887. PURE SUGARS.

TORE SCOTTER	
Cut loaf, per lb	
Pulverized per lb	
Standard granulated per lb	
Standard A White per lb	
Best white soft A per lb51/2	
Good white soft A per lb538	
Extra C white per lb538	
Standard B per lb5%	
Extra C yellow bright per lb41/4	
B yellow per lb	
Brown per lb	
New Orleans extra light per lb	
SYRUP AND MOLASSES-In Barrels.	
Sugar drips pure sugar per gallon21	

COFFEES-GREEN AND	ROA	SED		
Fancy Rio per lb		16	1/2 (4) 1	7
Green Rio extra choice per lb		16	(a) 1	6 1/2
Green Rio prime per lb		15	201	6
Green Rio good per lb		15	(a) 1	51/2
Green Rio common per lb		14	(0):	4/2
Green Maracaibo choice per lb				
Green Laguayra choice per lb				
Green Java choice per 1b			(0)2	3
Roasted Rio best per lb				
Roasted Rio No. 1 per lb				
Roasted Rio No. 2 per lb		18		
Reasted Laguayra best per lb				
Roasted Java best per lb		24	@2	5
Barnes' Golden Rio roasted in 1 lb ;	УK	20		
TEAS.				
Imperial per lb	35.	40,	45.	50
Vauna Hyson per lh	25.	35.	40.	45

		ΓEAS.				
Imperial per I	b	25,		40,	45.	50
Young Hyson			25.	35,	40,	45
Oolong per lb.		22,			35,	45
Japan per lb		22,	30,	37.	42,	45
Sunpowder, p				42,	45.	50
FC	DREIGN	DRIED FF	RUIT	S.		
Rassins, New	Muscatella	s per box		\$1	90	
· Old !	Muscatells,					
" Lond	on layers	"		2	40	
" Lond	on layers	4 boxes			85	
" Valer	icia per lb			1	51/2 (3	61/4
		50 lbs per m				
" Onda	ara, box 2	3 lbs			9	
		4 lbs			93/4	
Prunes, Frenc	h boxes, p	er lb			7 (0) 1	
		er lb			51/2 (0)	
Currants, new	, per lb			(5 (4)	614
	WHO	LE SPICES				
Black pepper,	per lb			1	81/2	
White	* **			2	8	
Ginger				1	2	
Cinnamon				I	0	
Cloves	**			2	9	
Allspice					9	
Mace	"			5	0	
Nutmegs				6	5	
	URE GR	OUND SP	ICES			
The state of the s						

Ginger "	12
Cinnamon "	10
Cloves "	29
Allspice "	9
Mace "	50
Nutmegs "	65
PURE GROUND SPICES.	
Pure pepper, black, per lb	20
" African cayenne per lb	28
" cinnamon per lb	17
" cloves per lb	31
" ginger per lb	16
" allspice per lb	15
GROCERS' SUNDRIES.	
Sal Soda, 112 lb kegs, per lb	13/4
Flour sulphur per lb	5
Bi-carb soda, loose, 112 lb kegs	
" " 35 lb boxes	5 6
" rolb boxes	6
" " in lb packages	614
" in 1/2 lb packages	1/2
Corn starch, Gilbert's, per lb	6
" Duryea's, per lb	7
Starch, lump, Duryea's, 40 lb boxes, per lb	4
" Gilbert's " . "	4
Corn starch, new process,	51/2
Starch, new process, lump	33/4
" 6 lb boxes	6
r lb boxes	51/2
Grain bags, two bushels 2	4
	01/2
	7 @38
Barnes' Perfect Baking Powder in 3/4 lb	
	5
Barnes' Perfect Bating Powder in 1/2 lb	
tins, per doz 2 2	9

ins, per doz rnes' Perfect Baking Powder in one lb

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A liquid preparation of the phos phates and phosphoric acid.

Recommended by physicians.

It makes a delicious drink.

Invigorating and strengthening. Pamphlet free.

For sale by all dealers.

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Beware of Imitations. july15y1

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

Standard time-90th meridian

GOING			
	NY&C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way F
w Grand Rapids r Allegan r Kalamazoo. xr Schoolcraft r Three Rivers r White Pigeon r Toledo r Cleveland r Buffalo	9 02 " 10 05 " 10 42 " 11 11 " 11 40 " 5 10 PM 9 40 "	6 22 " 7 23 " 8 62 4 8 31 " 9 00 " 2 30 AM 8 25 "	5 00 AM 9 30 " 12 05 PM 1 50 " 3 20 " 4 20 " 6 55 AM
GOING	NORTH		

NY&B Ex & M	NY & C Express	Way Fr
6 40 PM 11 15 " 5 50 AM 6 16 " 6 44 " 7 15 "	6 30 " 10 40 " 3 25 PM 3 50 " 4 17 " 4 47 "	6 50 PM 8 15 AM 9 45 " 11 45 "
	Ex & M 11 55 AM 6 40 PM 11 15 " 5 50 AM 6 16 " 6 44 " 7 15 " 8 25 "	5 50 AM 3 25 PM 6 16 " 3 50 " 6 44 " 4 17 " 7 15 " 4 47 " 8 25 " 5 48 "

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE-MAY 18, 1884. WESTWARD

WEST WARD.		
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves Kalamazoo Express arrives. Evening Express. Pacific Express. Mail. Day Express.	1 00 2 27 11 38	9 4
EASTWARD.		
Night Express Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves Kalamazoo Express arrives Mail Day Express New York Express Adhantic Express		10 00 12 00 1 40 8 10
New York, Atlantic and Pacific Ex Evening Express west and Night Expres cept Saturdays. All other trains daily ex Freight trains carrying passengers out fra as follows: No. 29 (east) at 5:10 F. M. and at 8:10, brive passengers from east at 12 H. B. Ledyard, Gen. Mana J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent, Ch. O. W. Ruggles, G. P. &. T	cept Su om Kala d No. 26 45, P. M ger, De icago.	aily ex andays amazo o (west t. troit.

Current Rates on Chicago

D		-	
Potatoes, No. 1, ripe, # bus			.50
" unripe or off stock			
Turnips, yellow, p bu	.22	(0)	.25
Onions, choice, "	.65	(0)	- 75
Onions, choice, "Apples, "No. 1, # bbl.	2.75	(0)	2.85
" No. 2, stock, "		(0)	1.50
" No. 2, stock, " Car lots sold at 5 per cen	t. con	nmis	sion.
Apples, evaporated, # tb	83	200	. 10
Onions, selected, # bbl	2.25	(0)	2.50
Rutabagas, "	1.00	(00)	1.25
Onions, selected, bbl Rutabagas, " Turnips, white, "	.75	(0)	1.00
Beans, navy, Du	1.25	(0)	1.50
" medium, " Wool, washed, # tb	1.40	(0)	1.50
Wool, washed, # tb	. 28	(0)	.35
" unwashed, "	. 18	(0)	.27
" unwashed, " Veal, choice, "	.07	a	.08
Turkey, " dressed, # tb	.07	(0)	.08
Chickens, dicased, "	.06	a	.07
Duolee 66 16	07	(0)	.08
Geese, " & doz	6.00		7.00
	.22		.24
" held stock, "	.16		. 18
Butter, dairy, # tb	.12		.20
" creamery "	.22		
Clover seed, # bu			4.80
Clover seed, # bu Timothy " "	1.70	(0)	1.75
Cranberries, # bbl	6.00	(0)	8.00
Hides, salted, G, # tb	.07	1600	
Hides, salted, G, Fib Pelts, estd wool, " Hops	.25	(0)	.27
Hops "	.20		.23
Honey	10	CO	.13
Beeswax, "	16	00	20
On produce not named w	rite fo	r pr	

I will advance on all car lots of choice winter apples \$1.50 per bbl; also 7c per lb. on all evaporated apples on their receipt and will evaporated apples on their receipt and will also keep posted on values here that will correspond with me in relation to what they have to dispose of. Ship from this on in lined or refrigerator cars. Respectfully yours, THOMAS MASON, 163 South Water St., Chicago.

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(Esther T. Housh, Editor.)

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he year. Editor's notes upon topics of general interest and imtance to all. \$1 a year, 10c a copy.

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Cows will give more milk and be in better
condition. It keeps poultry healthy and in
creases the production of eggs. It is also of
great value to them while molting. It is sold at the lowest possible wholesale prices by R. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo; GEO. W. HILL & CO., 115 Randolph St., Detroit; THOS. MASON, 181 Water St., Chicago, Ill.; and ALBERT STEGEMAN, Allegan. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose). Price Eight Cents per lb., 30-lb. boxes of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.

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MAYOR RANNEY, Kalamazoo;
T. B. TAYLOR, Jackson City Mills, Jack

W. S. PENFIELD, 219 Woodward Ave.

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Yourstruly, J. C. STERLING,
Sec'y Mich. State Ag'l Society.

Ask for STAR brand, manufactured only by JOSEPH HUGHES & CO.,

Fort Wayne, Ind. noviti2

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cluding postage.

LEWIS S. WARE, M. E., EDITOR.

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There has been placed in my hands money to loan in sums of five hundred dollars or more, to be secured on good improved farms. J. W. OSBORN,

Attorney at Law, No. 121 South Burdick St. Kalamazoo, Aug. 9, 1886

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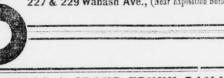
THE (ILIDE.

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Send for the Guide and see what it contains. If it is not worth 10 cents, let us know, and we will refund the amount

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., (Near Exposition Building) CHICAGO, ILL.



CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE,

JUNE 26, 1886.

TRAINS WESTWA	RD-CENTRA	L MERIMAN	TIME.	TRAINS EASTWAR	RD—CENTRA	L MERIDIAN	TIME
	No. 18, Express		No. 6, Express,		No. 1. Mail.	No. 3 Express.	No. 5, Express.
Port Huron, Lv Lapeer Flint Durand Lansing Charlotte Battle Creek, Ar 'Lv	A. M.	8 31 " 9 06 " 9 35 " 10 30 "	9 34 "	Chicago, Lv. Valparaiso. South Bend. Cassopolis. Marcellus. Schoolcraft Vicksburg Battle Creek, Ar.	10 30 ". 12 00 ". 12 47 P. M. 1 16 ". 1 35 ". 1 50 ". 2 45 "	5 32 " 6 52 " 7 29 " * 8 06 " 8 15 " 8 55 "	10 29 " 12 01 A. M. 12 43 " 1 07 " 1 27 " 1 43 " 2 30 "
Vicksburg Schoolcraft	9 45 9 55 10 20 10 50	12 45 " 12 55 " 1 16 " 1 42 " 2 28 "	2 21 " 2 32 " *	Charlotte. Lansing Durand. Flint Lapeer.	3 45 " 4 42 " 5 20 " 7 05 " 7 55 " 8 42 "	9 00 " 9 43 " 10 14 " 11 08 " 11 37 " 12 07 A. M.	
CIL.		16 40	1 9 -6 44	Part Huran	10 20 11	1 26 "	7 35 "

Way Freight carrying passengers going East, 3.30 P. M.; going west, 10.05 A. M.
*Stop for passengers on signal only.
Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 run daily.
Tickets sold and baggage checkedto all parts of Canada and United States.
For through rates and time apply to G. M. WATSON, Local Agent, Schoolcraft; W. E. DAVIS, Assistant Gev I Passenger Agent, Chicago; W. J. SPICER, General Manager, Detroit,

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Doung Folks' Club.

Shady Nook, Jan. 7, 1887. A Happy New Year to the Club in general and to President Mae in particular! Being hid away in this outof-the-way place, the December 15th Visitor did not reach me till the New Year had made its bow, suggesting all manner of new duties; but this morning I have slipped away from them all to report and thank the Club for the honor conferred by giving me the title of Secretary. I accept the trust with pleasure and will try to make quarterly reports that the Club may know what progress we make toward our goal—"Self-Improvement."

What a vastness the idea of selfimprovement suggests — vastness of possibilities. "But," says one, "I can't just see how I am to find time for self, there are so many calls to help others." That is just the point on which hangs this problem. How do we bring order out of chaos, or cause a child who is noisy and not over neat to become the reverse? My method is to believe in the possibility of such a transformation and steadily and persistently act towards that child as though I expected he would fill my idea of manliness. If we want to reach an ideal, believe you have the germ implanted within and you will act the thought. For example, a diffident young man or woman, when entering a room of company, feels his want of self-possession and his awkwardness. How can he overcome that appearance? Surely not by thinking about his awkwardness, but by self-forgetfulness. Let the social nature come to the front. Speak to the person nearest, who happens to be unoccupied, and not speak simply to have something to say, but feel an interest in the person, be it man, woman or child. Let the kindly rays of your spirit shine out of your eyes and reflect in the tones of your voice. Whatever we think we are, that in a measure we reflect in our appearance.
"As a man thinketh, so is he." Not the passing thought, for we are dealing with facts now, but the image we cultivate in our thoughts. Hence I say to my pupils: "Do not be angry, for anshadows the windows of the soul and deflects the perfect spirit within; cultivate a kind spirit, that happiness and health may be your portion."
Teachers must try to realize that

very soon, indeed, their pupils reflect the spirit of the teacher. One thought more I very much wish to impress on the minds of the Club, for we are now organized for mutual benefit and I hope our numbers may be greatly increased, for a nobler purpose we could not wish. The thought is this: When you wish to teach temperance, don't tell how a drunkard acts and picture his misery, but bring out the beautiful traits of character of one of temperate habits; dwell on the effect of pure morals, of right living; inspire your audience by your elevated thoughts. Country S. M.

DEAR COUSINS: - Glad Christmas time has come and gone. We find ourselves once more in the dawning of a new year. To the majority of us this beginning may be a sunny one; still,

"There's never a day so sunny But a little cloud appears." And this is just as true Ere the closing of the years.

And before another twelve-months has joined the forever some of us may be called upon to leave our school work never to return to it again, perhaps to take father's or mother's place in managing the farm or the home. Are we preparing ourselves to fill the place in the ranks made vacant by one who has answered his last "Roll Call?" If we Grange of the Great Master above, are neglecting our opportunities, let's begin with the new year and improve

them. Now I am coming to what I wanted to say. Are the boys and girls using the chance they have in writing to the VISITOR? We don't know how many Carletons or Bancrofts, George Eliots, or Carys, there may be shut up on the farm. We want to find out, the world wants to know. We do not know our powers, our talents, till we try.

Surely we have one of the most encouraging facts in history in our favor that our greatest leaders have been far-

mers' sons and daughters. Though your sentences be not the smoothest nor your words the choicest, come join our Club and do the best you "The best can do no better."

At our next meeting I will present a sketch of the life of some great ruler who was a farmer.

COUSIN MAE.

CARPET SWEEPING.—In 'all carpet sweeping great care must be taken to brush well round the skirting board. This is the fovorite spot for the moths to breed. Should you suspect their existance, lay a wet cloth, folded about three inches wide, on the carpet round the skirting board, and on this press a very hot iron. The steam caused by this process will kill both moth and eggs, and there need be no fear of injuring the carpet. I have said a wet cloth, because I mean more than merely damp, but it must not be dripping wet. A cloth wrung out of water as dry as you can will be right .- Good Housekeeping.

The owner of a fruitful little garden where the earliest radishes, peas, strawberries and potatoes grow in plenty, and beautiful flowers abound, though the soil was poor and the location exposed, was asked: "How do you make so much of your little garden?" "I give my mornings to it," he answered, "and I don't know which is most benefitted by my work, my garden or I." ones. She will neep them in their play. In short, she will make home, home, and she will try by this means, and not by forbidding and fault-finding, to keep her children out of the street.

Obituaries.

TRAVERS-

On the morning of December 13, 1886, Mr. James C. Travers, husband, father, friend, and member ef our Grange, died where manhood's morning almost touches noon, and while the shadows were fast falling toward the west. He had not passed on life's highway the stone that marks the highest point, but being weary with the journey and suffering from pain, he lay down to rest and sank into that dreamless sleep which kisses down his

velids still. What can we say of death that shrouds this world in mystery? "Oh, Death, where is thy sting? Oh, Grave, where is thy victory?" But what can we say of our dear, departed brother? Tis much we can truly say of Brother Travers. He was a kind parent, a generous neighbor, an honest man. These words build the glory of a monument above the humblest grave. Cut off so suddenly by the King of Terrors, he had no forebodings of a future and neither around his heart nor around his dying pillow did there crawl or coil that deadly, slimy serpent of eternal pain. Whither he has gone, we know not, and from thence no revelation has ever yet come. We wait, we hope. While we consign his mortal remains to the grave, that magnificent womb of all nature, we do so in tenderness and care, there to lie, on through the ages, and become associated with the forces of nature; and if every one for whom he had done some kind favor were but to bring even a blossom to his grave, he would sleep to-night beneath a wilderness of flowers. There was, there is, no stronger, gentler, manlier. man. To his mortal remains we now say, "Farewell, forever farewell." But to his higher life, undying still, yet invincible for good, ("For in him there was life,") we say, "All hail, immortal evermore!" Therefore, be it

Resolved, That, whereas Death has entered our lodge and taken away our much beloved brother, we tender our heartfelt sympathies to Sister Travers and mourn with her in this the hour of her bereavement.

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of sixty days,

Resolved, That a copy be sent to Sister Travers and to the public papers as well, viz, Grange Visitor, Athens Times, Union City Register, and the Sherwood Times for publication.

FISHER-

Died, in Keeler, November 28, 1886, Brother Ambrose Fisher, a worthy member of Keeler Grange, No. 159. Whereas, Bro. Ambrose Fisher, Past

Master of Keeler Grange, No. 159, "has been called to lay down his implements on earth to receive that welcome plaudit, 'Well done, good and faithful servant:" Therefore

Resolved, That while we mourn his oss and bow to the will of the Divine Master, we revere his memory and would imitate the virtues of a faithful and respected brother.

Resolved, That we offer to his children and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this their sorrow.

Resolved, That our charter and implements be draped in mourning for the period of sixty days, that these resolutions be spread on the Grange records and sent to the Grange Visitor and county papers for publication.

HORRINS-

December 7, 1886, suddenly and un-Richard L. Hobbins, a beloved brother, of Redford Grange, No. 367.

When Death comes to the aged, the weary, and the worn invalid, and spreads his mantle of peace over aching limbs and dim eyes, he comes as a friend and we may hail him, deliverer, sent of God. But when he comes to youth and beauty, health and strength, snatching them from life, hope and usefulness, then, indeed, is his sting

bitter. WHEREAS, In such guise he has now entered our midst, and taken from our circle a young, hopeful, helpful brother; from his home the stay and support of a widowed mother, a true and faithful brother; from one near and dear all the blessedness life holds for the young; from companions and friends one of spotless life and pure in heart, "one whom to know was to love," and "they who knew him best loved him most,"can be truly said of our brother who has been so suddenly torn from us. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That while in grief for our own loss, we extend the warmest sympathy to his mother and family, to

friends and companions. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Wayne County Courier, and the GRANGE VISITOR, and that they be spread on the Grange records. Also, Resolved, That our hall be draped

in mourning. By order of Redford Grange, No.

It takes a little time, patience and courage, but the successful mother will try to interest herself in that which interests her children, as well as to try to interest her children in that which interests herself. She will play old games with them and invent new ones. She will help them in their

in the annual report of Prof. Samuel Johnson, of the State Agricultural College, as Superintendent of the College farm, the Professor gives his experience and opinions regarding the feeding value of ensilage, which we

give herewith: The silo was filled in September last. The ensilaged corn came out in excellent condition. Continued feeding of ensilage only confirms me in the claims that I have for some years urged respecting this method of preserving

Ensilage is a cheap substitute for roots, and gives in convenient form an appetizing, healthy food for our stock, during the long period they must be confined in stables. It should never be the only food of the animal, but fed in connection with some grain and dried fodder to secure the best results. It has passed the trial period and has come to stay. Silos have been built all over the country, and without exception, so far as I can learn, when a silos has been filled properly and its contents fed judiciously by a practical cattle man, it has proved satisfactory Some visionary people who have seemed to think that ensilage was to revolutionize cattle feeding and that it would supplement the lack of care and common sense in feeding and management, have as a matter of course been disappointed, and a few of our farm journals have taken special pains to call the attention of the public to these examples of failure.

Query—Is is because the papers, or their contributors, took the wrong side of this question on the start, and have been trying to prove themselves consistent ever since that they maintain this antagonism?

The English Parliament recently appointed a committee to investigate and report upon this method of preserving fodder as likely to be of great impor-tance to agricultural interests. This committee, composed of some of the best known men in the kingdom, after taking a large amount of evidence from those who had built silos and fed ensilage, and after the most thorough examination of the subject, have made a most favorable report. They say that "all the evidence seems to show that a nourishing, useful food for animals can be preserved by this pro-They further report "that the testimony of the dairy farmers doe not justify the assertion that dairy products are injuriously affected by ensilage but that on the contrary it distinctly improves the yield of milk and cream and the quality of butter-the silos in Great Britain have doubled in number in the last twelve months-and that evidence warrants the extension and development of the system as a valuable auxiliary to the

The principal news the day after Christmas was a list of murders and mainings caused in almost every instance by liquor, and in many instances occurring in saloons. Is it any wonder that the prohibition vote is growing? Even those who by no means regard liquor-drinking as sinful are growing tired of the obstinate defiance offered by the saloon-keepers to law and regulations. True, and pity 'tis true.

Wanted.—A few good goats and a "Billy Goat." Address P. Aebli, "Appenzell, Crawford Bounty, Mich.



[Extracts from Reports of Purchasers.]

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- 2. The Grange Visitor is the organ of the Michigan State Grange. As a Patron I am by duty bound to its support. As a Farmer, loyal to my calling, I need its support. It has been termed, "Our strong right arm," and another has said, "It fights our battles."
- 3. In its honest effort to promote the best interests of the Order it is still the farmer's paper whether he is in the Grange or out. Its farm departments are filled with reports of experiments, practical notes and seasonable suggestions. The literary columns are regularly contributed to by racy penned, well read writers. The ladies' page has been the field of many spirited and genial contests, and, in its way, has staunchly helped its constituents to their honored places among workers for a higher and nobler standard of man and womanhood.

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The editorial department seeks to candidly express its unbiased opinion on whatever topics the Good of the Order and the interests of agriculture at large seem to demand.

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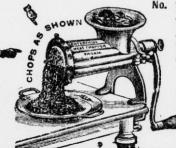
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