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

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Postal Jottings.

MEN AND BOYS.

Jottings A boy grows in all directions; a man chiefly in the line of his business or profession.

Boys dwell upon the future, which is visionary; men dwell upon the past,

Boys think men are unsympathetic; men think boys are thoughtless.

Boys are impatient to become men;

men wish to remain young.

Boys work from impulse; men from

Boys are experimental; men are prac-Boys ask what is right in the abstract; men consider what is best un-

der the circumstances: Boys have ambition and energy, which

build up character; men have prudence and purpose, which bring about results. A. A. C.

On the 28th of January a new Grange was organized at Victor with 45 members-not 45 boys and girls 14 years of age, but 45 well-matured, intelligent, noble men and women. There are 27 men and 18 women, most of whom are young married people. The initiation fees were \$99. Hon. John C. Benson, ex-member of the Legislature, was elected Master and the Chaplain and Lecturer are deacons in the Congregational Church. Never has a Grange been organized in Clinton County with such elements of flattering success as are found in this new organization. Long may Victor Grange live and flourish till she becomes the leading star in Clinton County Pomona Grange. CORTTAND HILL.

BURR OAK Grange, in St. Joseph County, at a late meeting adopted the same resolution that was adopted by Pomona Grange, of this County, as printed in the Visitor of Feb. 15. We are very much pleased with the tone of the reports from the Patrons of the State. They take a firm stand and we hope they will stay it out. A. J. HOYT. Nottawa, Feb. 16, 1887.

ROCHESTER Grange, No. 257, is not quite dead. We have enough members to fill all the offices and a few left to fall back upon in case of absence. To outward appearance, none wishes to abandon the cause and surrender the charter, which is to virtually say that there is no good in the organization. Such an assertion could not be sustained for there are many farmers outside the | having quite a lively time at present. gate who acknowledge that the Grange has done much good and is still doing the same where its members bring its principles to bear in the various walks Now, if this is so, why should it not be a great incentive for more active work by each member in our various associations? Would it not be far better for each one to begin some plan to draw more under the influence of the Grange? As there are various ways and methods of taking game in order to be a successful hunter, so must members put their wits at work and bait with good bait that is not deceptive or repulsive. What shall that be which will attract the thoughtful and careful? Some of the ways would be to bring the objects of the Grange, both general and special, to a more careful public consideration. Some one may say, "I have no talent or ability to present these objects in their proper light, although firmly believing them to be just what all farmers need at the present day; therefore, my pole and line will not reach such as I want, and consequently I will keep quict." Now, friend Visitor, is such an one exemplifying works by faith in the Order? I think not. There is another good bait, if properly used, that will take well and is desirable to be used with those mentioned. It is to have handy a few copies of the Visitor for distribution. They will go far to show to others your faith in the Order and lead them to in-ANON. vestigate.

Allow me to report from Montcalm County. We are now on encouraging grounds. Since my appointment as Special Deputy I have visited Bushnell Grange, which has not been very flourishing. I found a few brothers gathered to do some trading which is the main feature of their work. I had a

future and try to resurrect them. I have also met with Clear Lake Grange, which I fear is beyond all hope. There were but four of their members present and no encouragement. The Master of Bushnell was there. Douglass, Ferrist Crystal, Bloomer and Montcalm Granges were well represented and reported prosperity. I shall visit Coral and Lake View in due time and try to do them all the good that is in my power. I shall not try to organize new, but build up and strengthen old organizations. Our own No. 318, of which the good people saw fit to choose me Master for the second term, is gradually growing; received three members last meeting by demit, two applications, with prospect of more. Our hall is well filled at every meeting and we are entertained with good programs. We have so many good speakers that it has become necessaay to restrict them in time. Envy and strife dwelleth not in our midst. Geo. B. Gibbs.

At a regular meeting of Otsego Grange the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Owing to the present hard times and the very low prices of all kinds of farm produce and the present outlook not being very encouraging for the farmers, and as the Grand Rapids Plaster Association have entered into a combination with all the plaster associations of Michigan, Ohio, and Iowa, for the purpose of compelling the farmers that use plaster to pay them 50 cents more per ton than we have paid before for years; and believ-ing as we do that salt is fully as good for our clover and wheat, and knowing it to be better to kill worms that infest our soil and ruin so many of our crops, we believe it to be far preferable to plaster; and therefore, be it

Resolved, By Otsego Grange in regular meeting assembled, that we will not buy a pound of plaster, and that we instruct our purchasing agent to buy salt in car-load lots instead; and

be it further Resolved, That we ask all the members of the Order and farmers, through the GRANGE VISITOR not only of Michigan, but of Ohio and Iowa and all other states where the plaster association exists, to co-operate with us.

MRS. A. J. EDSON, Sec'y.

Feb. 14, 1887.

and during this time I have seen but very few lines respecting our doings governments. here, in your valuable paper. We are Our Patrons have adopted the plan of choosing sides, as recommended in the Visitor of Jan. 1. The result is a large attendance, with good feeling entertained towards each other. It has also been the means of adding to our numbers, as six new members were initiated Feb. 5, and we are in hopes it will not stop here. Our members seem much interested in the new order of things; the old seem as much interested as the young and all seem willing to do what they can to help the good work along. The delinquents have nearly all paid up and the prospect is that more will be reinstated in the near future. You will receive from our Worthy Lecturer a list of the number of copies of the VISITOR desired in our Order, which is a pretty good sign we are living yet. As a brother remarked in the VISITOR of Jan. 1, "We cannot live without the Grange Visitor and the Grange Vis-ITOR cannot live without us.

LIBERTY.

VAN BUREN County Pomona Grange held one of its most successful sessions Feb. 3, at Paw Paw. Although the weather was threatening and the roads furnished neither good wheeling nor sleighing, yet 140 worthy Patrons assembled at an early hour. The business session in the forenoon was interesting and earnest, showing that each member felt that all success comes of attending to business at hand.

Listening to reports from Subordinate Granges, we heard nothing discouraging and most Granges are taking another progressive step.

At 1:30 P. M. the literary exercises were opened with excellent music by good visit and found good material for a prosperous Order. At one time they numbered 300; now they have 16 paidup members. I think I have struck the keynote of their trouble and have hopes of their resurrection. I have

agreed to meet with them in the near | at some other brothers with a look that said, "That must mean you." the sister looked at me, I imagined she was looking past me at the brother who sat just back of me. In the dis-cussion which followed the sisters approved; the brothers were not inclined to talk, but will doubtless profit by the advice. The song by Brother and Sister W. A. Cook well merited the applause it received. Miss M. M. Armstrong recited "The Old Settler's Storv." It was so nicely expressed and well pictured that it brought tears to many eyes. The sister is no second-rate elocutionist, all will attest. A paper on "Mixed Farming," by Bro. J. Monroe, was full of practical thoughts and suggestions which elicited a lively discussion. Brother and Sister Clark responded to a call for another song. "Dust and Jewels," by Sister C. B. Charles, exhibited much thought, a keen insight into character, and delieate sensibilities. To be fully appreciated, it should be read. Will try to secure the essay for the Visitor. We never forget the Question Box, the source of much information.

At the 5th degree session in the evening, eleven worthy Patrons knocked at Pomona's court and were admitted. The May meeting will be in Bangor and the August meeting at Keeler.
J. C. GOULD, Lect.

BROTHER COBB says he wants short

This would be a beautiful world to live in, if every one would do his best make it so.

If every one would tell the truth, much bitter feeling would be avoided. To forgive an enemy is evidence of a noble deed.

Josh Billings is dead, but people still

laugh at his funny sayings.

I owe no man, and but one woman, any ill-will, yet I am glad there are to be no politicians in heaven—the Bible says that "All liars shall have their part in the lake that burns with fire and brimstone.

Sister Breezie says if she was a voter she would vote the party ticket—far-mer or no farmer. That is what's the matter, my sister, that so many demagogues and so few statesmen get into

We condemn the poor laborer for not paying his store-bill, and at the same time we find every nation on the globe It has been about two years since I but one, and almost every city on earth deeply in debt. Then let us pity the have written anything for the Visitor, and during this time I have seen but as much as mayors of cities or heads of CORTLAND HILL.

Clinton Co.

HEREWITH find \$14.40 for 32 copies of the Visitor.

Liberty Grange, following the example of some of her sister Granges, now sends the Visitor to each family represented in it, no member of which in arrears for dues.

With finances in good shape, meetings largely attended, members active and zealous, six new members received within the month and more in prospect, our grange was never in so prosperous a condition as now. The competitive or choosing-sides plan to bring out the talent of our members has been adopted with the most gratifying re-

sults. The idea of sending the Visitor at the expense of the Grange came from noticing in that paper that other Granges were doing so. The plan works so well with our Grange that I mention it hoping that it may influence other Granges to follow our example. A number of members will receive for a time two copies of the VISITOR (they being subscribers) but they propose to do missionary work with the extra copies. Only three members are in arrears, and they will be likely to pay up so that we can send additional names soon.

E. FRANKLIN. Gratiot Co.

COUNTY GRANGE MEETING.

The February meeting of the Ionia County Grange was held with Ronald Grange the 16th. Several subordinate Granges of the county were represent-The forenoon session was devoted to reports of subordinate Granges. The condition of the Order in Ionia County is not as good as it ought to be, or as the members hope to see it, and with a carried asking the Master of the State

discussion took place, with differing views resulting from different experiences, but mainly agreeing that in this latitude it is best to plant as soon as the ground can be put in good condition. Select reading by Sister Mort. Spaulding. The next question was, "Is it advisable to change the time of the spring election from the 1st of April to the 1st of March?" Members generally expressed themselves as opposed to the change, that Supervisors have sufficient time in which to take the assessments, and that in many cases if the time was extended more time would be used or charged for and the already heavy taxes would be increased. The discussion was extended sufficiently to include the Board of Review, which was regarded with very little favor, one ex-Supervisor going so far as to say it was a nuisance. Should it be found necessary to grant more time for taking the assessments it would no doubt be in the line of economy to abolish the Board of Review and take the time now required by said Board. In the discussion of the question on household economy, in which the ladies joined, the conclusion was reached that on the farm at least the wife is not the only responsible party, but that in a thousand and one ways the husband is equally so. But the question exciting the most interest was, "Do the interests of the farmers of Michigan require a revision of the existing tariff laws?" The question was discussed with a fairness and a freedom from political bias hardly to be expected although it necessarily involved protection and free trade. The paper by George Wurstur,a German by birth but an American by adoption, received the warmest commendations even by

his free trade opponents.

On the whole the meeting was a good one and the members separated feeling that the time had been profitably employed.

D. S. Waldron, Sec'y.

At the beginning of the present year I said in a jotting that the prospects of No. 540 were bright; now with emphasis we say they are bright. We have 23 applications reported on, "favorable," and a goodly number to vorable," and a goodly number to come in yet by next Saturday (first de-gree) night. We have set our stick at 100 new members this year, and at least 50 returning delinquents, but if we should get that number before the end of the year we propose moving our stick a few notches ahead. We do not know just how many members of the Legislature are Patrons, but on the evening of the 5th of March we shall perhaps find out, that being the time for our "Legislative Entertainment and Banquet." Of course, we expect Governor Luce and family to be with us, if his other duties will permit. You will notice with this jotting an order for a roll-book and receipts for dues. This shows better than an order for withdrawal or demit cards. Sec'y.

North Lansing, Feb. 21.

Adams Grange, No. 286, protests against the land plaster combination and resolves to buy no plaster at the advanced price. By order of the Grange.
WM. Kirby, Sec'y. Hillsdale, Feb. 16, 1887.

The following excellent advice I find in the New York Tribune of Feb. 9, credited to Mr. Homer Sweet, of Syracuse, N. Y.

"Never live on the north side of a house in this cold climate, but on the sunny side; or the children will grow spindling, the eyes will fail at 30 and the women will drop into early graves. The parlor should not have the most cheerful prospect—that is the room to be enjoyed on the inside. Let the outlook from the living room be the most pleasant, where most of the time is spent. If the corners of the house are to the north and south, the sun can shine into every window every day in the year and the house will be far more AUNT PRUE.

There is nothing hurtful, no poison in tobacco, oh, no! And yet a celebrated physician says: "I saw this experiment tried among others at an establishment where they treat patients for the cure of the tobacco habit. A man just brought in was washed as clean as soap and water could make him, and view to improvement a motion was then some flies were allowed to alight on him. In five minutes by the watch

progress in the Grange with much interest. At our last meeting we received tour applications for membership and there were 15 more taken by members to be filled out. We have organized a contest according to a plan which was in the Visitor and one side has about 350 marks and the other 11. We shall bring that up though.
Bell Branch, Wayne Co. C. W. C.

OTHER STATES.

A bit of patience often makes the sunshine

And a little bit of love makes a very happy A little bit of hope makes a rainy day look

And a bit of charity makes glad a weary way.

I MUST thank C.C. McDermid for his directions for making a "cop ying pad." I had entirely worn out a purchased one, and did not know where to get a new one. Now I can refill the pan and use again. This "hectograph" is a great help in Grange work. I am glad to know that Michigan will now have a grand chance to put in her best "licks" at non-partisan temperance work in the passage of the new amendment. Of course, no Patron will refuse to work and vote for this measure and help enforce it when passed. Over here we haven't the least doubt but that Michigan will vote this amendment at the polls in April. We hope to hear that Michigan has made first-class arrangements for the National Grange in November and that without any help trom so - called "Grange business houses." Bro. Woodman ought to Bro. Woodman ought to brush up his fine agricultural collection and have it on hand. Let some of the young men get up a show of Michigan woods, too; and let's have a nice "corn show," a la Prairie Farmer. Let's give 'em an "idee" of western resources.

Н. К. Ѕмтн, Sec'y Ill. Patrons' Aid Society.

For the information of Iowa Granges specially, I will say that Buena Vista Grange, No. 544, in Jasper County, still has her head above the waves and her

banner flying from mast-head.
She elected her officers in December and installed them in January—J. S. Davis, Master; T. Murphy, Secretary. Postoffice address of each is Newton, Ia. The Grange has held two meetings each month. Regular meetings on Tuesday on or before full moon; special meetings last Friday in each month, and a good dinner in connection, Regular meetings of January and February were nearly stormed out. At special meetings we have subjects for discussion, essays, etc., etc. For next special meeting we have for discussion: "Does protective tariff benefit capital or labor most?

This Grange is composed of Republicans, Democrats, Greenbackers, and Prohibitionists, and yet we can and do discuss all subjects coming before us, political or otherwise, in the best of feeling, all for the good of the Order. We lay aside partisanism.

WE are progressing strongly and solidly in New England. Glad to hear of the good work in Michigan. The tide has turned, we hope, in favor of agriculture. I am Fraternally Yours. ARTHUR A. BRIGHAM.

Sec'y Mass. State Grange.

The dark shadow whisky has thrown across one Ionia threshold: Mrs. Bell, the poor woman who recently sued an Ionia saloonist for damages for the death of her husband, testified that she did not think it had cost more than \$8 a year to clothe her for the past 30 years. During this time she has borne 12 children, 11 of whom are living, the youngest being about three years of She made all her clothes, and by turning and changing the parts in different ways she had worn them out "three or four times over." During all this time she has had the care of her children, and has toiled and economized in every possible way to keep them comfortable while the saloons have helped themselves to a large portion of her husband's earnings.

Special Deputies.

P. H. GOELTZENCLEUCHTER, Birch Run, for P. H. GOBLELE, Salkaska, for Kalkaska Co. Saginaw County.
GEO. L. CARLISLE, Kalkaska, for Kalkaska Co. F. W. REDFERN Maple Rapids, for Clinton Co. GEO. S. GIBBS, Greenville, for Montcalm Co. HIRAM ANDREWS, Orion, A. J. CROSBY, Jr., Novi. for Oakland County.
JOHN WELLE, Flat Rock, for Wayne and Monroe Counties.

Communications.

Our Boys – What Can We Do for Them, and What Can They Do for Themselves?

[Essay read by R. Coward at the Farmers' Institute held at the Grange Hall, Coldwater, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1887.]

Our boys-what can we farmers do for them and what can they do for

This question is one that frequently presents itself to the mind of every farmer. What can I do for my boys? How can I establish them in a business congenial to their tastes? What adaptability have they for certain pursuits in life? Are they contented to follow in the footsteps of their father? or do they aspire to something else? If so, how can I create in them a love for their chosen profession?

These and a hundred other questions are constantly revolving in the mind of every farmer.

I surmise the question as stated is intended to refer to the class of boys who intend to follow the occupation of farming; consequently I shall confine my remarks principally to that class. Therefore I will say that I believe the first requirement is the establishment of sound moral principles in the mind of the boy. for without these we can look for no good results in any profession. The second is an education sufficient to meet the wants of the occupation in which he is intending to engage. The first must be taught at The farmer's home should present attractions that are superior to anything found elsewhere. It should be cheerful and pleasant, possessing none of those frigid qualities that chill the hearts of its inmates, but full of warmth and sunshine. It need not necessarily be one in which levity has unbounded sway, neither should it be one in which solemnity is the prevailing character. The early impressions that are formed on the mind are the ones that are never eradicated. "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined" is an adage that is fully substantiated in the life of every one. Send from your home a boy fully equipped with the principles of industry, honesty and sobriety, and the enemies of good may hurl at him all the missiles of sin, and and they will fall harmless at his feet. But in order to establish those principles in the mind of the boy the home teachings must be practical. How can we expect good results from teaching sobriety to our boys if we indulge in the use of intoxicating liquors ourselves? Where would be the propriety of cautioning our boys against the use of tobacco (which is nearly as injurious as the other) while our pockets are filled or our clothing tainted with the smell of the noxious weed? Would not we let every exhalation of our polluted breath proclaim our teachings a farce? "Do men gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles?" Where would be the consistency of attempting to teach our boys habits of industry while we were lounging around, or idling away our time at the village It therefore remains clear to our mind that we must do something for ourselves before we begin the great work of moulding the characters of our boys; and having done this the other becomes comparatively easy.

The second thought to which I referred previously, is the education of our boys. I shall insist that it should be practiced. In dealing with this thought I wish to refer to those who are commonly designated as farmers in medium or moderate circumstances, while I am exceedingly friendly to the advancement of knowledge, I believe it advisable to conform to the circumin which we are laced, that while it may be wise for the farmer, whose fortune has been placed in different circumstances to give to his boy a more than liberal education. I believe it to be unwise for the farmer in limited circumstances to bestow upon his boy an education that would be more than sufficient to meet the wants of his occupation. The question then comes to me, what constitutes an education sufficient for the farmer? what class of studies would you prescribe? I am aware that if I should attempt to answer that question I should antagonize the views of those who are the champions of the higher branches of education. I will therefore simply say, that for a farmer boy I would recommend those classes of study that have the most direct application to the subject of farming. To become proficient ject of farming. To become proficient in business, the idea that any fool can be a farmer is an exploded one. The time when any man who has made a failure of some other business can turn his attention to farming and become a successful farmer, is past. The last of those fellows is dead, and I would suggest, that we rear a monument in commemoration of his folly. Among those who have been eminently successful in great undertakings, we almost invariably discover that they have given their undivided attentions to one particular subject. Had Robert Fulton given his attention to any other subject than that of the ap plication of steam for propelling vessels, we would probably have been paddling our own canoe to day. Had Cornelius Vanderbilt or Jay Gould given their attention to other subjects than those of perfecting our great railway system, we might perhaps be jogging along in the old time stage. Then the same rule applies to them as will apply to the farmer. A constant application to business secures success.

Another way by which we might help our boys is that of establishing as to quantity we had all that we rsiness relations with them—for increase on a copartnership plan. There could possibly make room for. With territory or township, and they should also designate such portion of the have made are neither original nor new other refuse fertilizing material, I conbusiness relations with them - for in- | could possibly make room for. With

with their sons, or with each other. There seems to be a lack of confidence, a fear that they will suffer loss in consequence of such ventures. through the streets of our little city, and read the signs that designate the several places of business, note the number of partnership concerns-fathers and sons, brothers with brothers, business men with each other, all apparently doing a prosperous business. How many instances can you call to mind of that nature among farmers? But if the plan is a profitable one to them, why would it not be among farmers? When the farmer boy has arrived at years of maturity, why not allow him to remain and share a part of the home that has become endeared to him by all the ties of early associations instead of compelling him to seek a home amidst the cold charity of strangers. Why turn him adrift on the world and fill his place with hired help? If your possessions are small, let them be a nucleus around which, with his help, you may both gather something greater. Let him feel that he has an interest there. Discard the use of the pronoun "my;" cultivate the use of the word "our." Instil into his mind a feeling of independence. Teach him to dispel from his mind the feeling that he is dependent. Let us not lay too much stress on obtaining riches. Cultivate intellectuality. Encourage a love for social things. Hold up to him the banner of moral purity. Galileo had no great niche and yet his name is boldly written on the pages of history. Christopher Columbus was confronted by the most extreme poverty, and yet a hundred millions of people reverence his name. The Son of Man had not where to lay his head and yet as a teacher of moral purity he stands with-out a parallel. Then let us teach our boys to select for ideals suitable types of character, and by so doing we are helping to fit them for lives of usefulness, for samples of true citizenship, and to become fit subjects for heaven.

Iowa Energy.

Bro. Blackford, W. M. Iowa State Grange, writes me thusly. "Why do you not write to the GRANGE VISITOR of the success of your Grange, and of your new hall and prospects? would be encouraging news for Iowa Patrons.'

In order to give you an idea of what

we passed through I will have to go back and give something of our history. Blue Grove Grange, No. 883. was organized in the spring of 1878 with full charter and more. Imme diately people began to knock for admission until our membership was 70 and the Grange was a power in this State, electing legislators that enacted what is termed the Grange Law, governing freights and passenger fare, and brought it through all the courts victoriously. Then came the belapse. Some of the most enthusiastic threw their hats and shouted victory. Thinking their work was done they collapsed entirely and were no good to the Order thereafter. The excitement died out; our number decreased until many times we had no quorum. We moved the Grange, which resulted in good for a while, but again the interest began to die and the more earnest and faithful ones begun again to ask, 'What shall we do?" We moved it again. Having moved so far from a grove from which it took its name, we changed the name to Excelsior, which name we now have. Here we gained numbers and influence for a while, but again the attendance grew less and again the question was asked "What A motion to nan we do: the charter was scorned. Sister Cade, then Lecturer, moved to hold a fair. The motion prevailed, and in three weeks from that time the fair was held during the day and an entertainment given by the members in the evening, both being voted a grand success and a vote taken then and there to to hold annual Grange fairs. No stock was shown at this fair. This was in September, 1884. This brought the Grange before the people and we grew in strength and influence. In 1885 we held our second annual fair, which was a decided improvement over the first. Our influence continued to spread; our numbers still increased. Our place of meeting being very unfavorably located a hall was talked of. The sisters gave an entertainment from which they realized \$10. This they put into the hands of a member and denominated it the Grange hall fund and was added to occasionally. We still maintained a slow but healthy growth. Up to this time we had held our fairs at the school house where the Grange held its meetings four miles out of town, but when the time for our third annual fair drew near and arrangements for it were being made, the live business men of the town discovered that the Patrons were making quite a stir in the country and began to do what they could to get us to hold the fair in the town; an invitation was sent to the Grange. The citizens offered to raise us \$85 in money, furnish us a large store building for a floral hall, an old lumber shed and yard for stock. We were to charge an admittance fee and entry fee, 30 per cent. of the net receipts to be paid out for premiums, the balance to be retained by the Grange, and on the 29th and 30th days of September the fair was held with a very large attendance. All declared it a grand success: and as to quality of exhibits it was not surpassed by any fair in the State, and

is always a hesitation on the part of fund that we had already accumulated farmers to engage in busine-s relations and a subscription from the members together with the Grange fund that could be spared, we have built and completed (or nearly so, cold weather only preventing) a Grange Hall 22x36, with good brick foundation and built in a good, substantial manner, all done by the members except the plastering. We have it furnished with chairs, stands, and an organ. We warmed it for the first time on Christmas Eve, the occasion being a Christmas tree for the little Patrons, and a royal good time they had. A good library is the next thing wanted. Seven petitions were presented last month and the in-

terest still spreading. Now, Mr. Editor, what we have done others may do. We are not crowded for room to spread, there be-ing no Grange within 40 miles of us that we know of but we have started the ball to rolling and there is no knowing when it will stop. We hope, never. If this should prove of interest to the readers of the Visitor I may in future write of some of the means employed. But I have already written at too great length.

I am, yours for the cause,

H. CADE. [This Grange will doubtless do well to correspond with the Patrons' book house spoken of in the last Visitor when ready to purchase a library .- ED.

Tne Highway Law. EDITOR VISITOR:—Of all the laws in

our statute books those pertaining to

the highway or the method of expending the tax raised for that purpose is the most useless so far as beneficial results are concerned, and I hope the present session of our Legislature will substitute those more in harmony with the needs and progress of the age and the nature of the people who are expected to execute them. The present law imposes an enormous tax on the people, and about the only redeeming feature is the facility with which the people evade it one way or another. I this in view of the ultimate results of the whole system. The present law hampers the townships in the purchase of improved machinery cheaply doing the necessary work. Tools of 50 years ago and the methods of that time make a poor showing beside the effective methods and implements in any industry of this age, yet our laws have entailed them upon us in all things pertaining to the highway. The present law of the State of Michigan is defective in that there is no sufficient obligation to compel its faithful execution; in that the townships are allowed to draw orders upon a fund not collected when drawn upon, which has resulted in all cases of which I am informed in lessening the value of that fund from 25 to 50 per cent.; in that the officers are chosen by their subordinates who are quite as likely to choose them by reason of their known laxity in the execution of their office as the reverse; in that such a system results in choosing. I may say generally choosing, incompetent persons; in that the officers being so chosen are subject to and are to a great extent under the personal influence of those to whom they may be under obligations; in that the office of Overseer of the Highway is one of no profit and usually subjects the incumbent to much annoyance and often serious trouble, especially if he endeavors to do the public justice, and hence is refused by men most competent to hold it. Resulting from the foregoing there is no proper system followed, little effective work done; in that the law gives the Commissioner no power to create an outlet for drainage where t cannot be found inside the limits of the highway; in that the law requires the work to be done by persons usually occupied with other business which must be neglected thereby causing serious loss; in that the compensation received for work on the highway consists of allowance for furnishing tools of little cost or use, short time and lazy work; in that little or no advantage can be taken of favoring circumstances in advance to provide for and convey where required suitable material for the construction of roads, bridges, culverts, etc., hence all needed articles have to be provided at greatly increased expense, also in that the whole year's work may be done in one or two weeks, leaving the little maintaining repairs needed throughout the season to go undone to great inconvenience to the public. There may be, and I think there are, other objections to existing laws but in all conscience are not these already mentioned enough to arouse the interest and demand the attention of the people of this State? And have they not just and reasonable grounds to ask and expect without formally asking of the Legislature now in session a radical change in the highway law? I confess that at the present time I have given too little thought to the subject to attempt to formulate a complete system to take the place of the old but would respectfully suggest the following as the principle features of a new

The Board of Supervisors of each county should be required to appoint one Highway Commissioner for each township or group of townships according to the extent of the highway. who should be required to give bonds for the proper use of the funds coming into his hands and for the faithful performance of his duties. Upon his recommendation the Board of Supervisors should decide as to the amount of tools, machinery or teams to be purchased by the Commissioner for his

bor of each year to be performed upon. Such Commissioner should be empowered to hire men or teams by the month or day at the lowest practicable rate and require a faithful performance of work by each man or team under his charge. The Commissioner should be given discretion under proper restriction as to the extent or thoroughness of the improvement to be made in any particular locality. He should have charge of all bridge funds and construct all bridges in his district under the direction of the Board of Supervisors. He should be impowered to petition to the County or Township Drain Commissioner to open and establish any outlet or drain needed to properly drain the highway, and this provision would require some change in the drain law to meet this point; viz., giving the Drain Commissioner power to open and establish a drain upon the application of the Highway Commissioner. This law should establish a cash basis by providing that no work should be done or orders drawn by the Commissioner unless there was actual cash in the hands of the Treasurer to meet it. It will be seen that this system dispenses with three or four officers and their pay in each township, secures intelligent, competent men in all positions, gives steady employment for a considerable period of time, perhaps six months or more for each one engaged. renders each individual directly accountable to a power not likely corrupted, provides suitable machinery for cheaply doing the work, and the work being thoroughly done will last indefinitely, provides for suitable drainage which is of the first importence in all roads, and reduces all exenses to a cash basis. This whole subject is one of vast importance to the people of Michigan and I would like very much to have some or all of the able, enterprising writers of the State discuss it. CHAS. S. KILLMER. Arenac, Mich.

highway as they may require the la-

Growing and Fattening Stock.

[Paper_read before the Farmers' Institute by Geo. W. Fisk.]

This is a very large subject, one which baffles my intellectual powers to discuss within the proper limits of this occasion. The art of fattening stock this idea, too, is amazing. I hope the committee on program did not expect me to reduce to art or science that which eminent men of Germany, England, and our own country are studying by scientific experiments, observation, and every possible way, who have achieved much that is valuable, but not quite definite and certain results. There is, however, much encouragement in the thought that scientific investigation and careful experiment point in the same direction, and so we know the truth can not be far off. We think there is yet too much prejudice among farmers against science in agriculture. Science is a friend, and in the agriculture that is to be, will be its handmaid and faithful servant.

A long step has been taken toward success in fattening stock when we have our animals, as Robert Collier says, "well born." In fact, in this age of sharp competition and consequent low prices, there is absolutely nothing to be made out of animals for fattening purposes that have not been bred with an inherited tendency to become what we wish to make of them.

More than this-the dam should receive kind and careful treatment, not be fed much starchy or fat-producing food unless in cold weather, but always succulent and nutritious foods, to the end that the offspring may be healthy, vigorous and strong. This is what we mean by "well born."

Next, in the order of time, if not of importance, is the care of the growing young animal during its first year, and may say that what has been urged as necessary in the proper care of the dam will apply to the young, only in a higher degree. What we should aim to gain at first is the development of bone and muscular tissue. Corn is not a good staple food for this purpose and should not be fed unless very sparingly. It is apt to do harm. Corn and oats ground together (more oats than corn) and bran in equal bulk mixed with them, make a good feed for calves of six months, also for lambs; but the corn and oats need not be ground.

The well-bred animal now-a-days is one that is expected to develop rapidly with generous feed and care, making a steer of two years old weigh 1,200 lbs. or more, and the grade lamb 100 lbs. at 10 months.

The care, kind and amount of food though important, is not, as we think, as important the second year as the first. The animal has now reached the stage of rapid development which demands a larger and stronger ration, and fewer mistakes of judgment will be made. There are now some other considerations which combine to shape the plans of the feeder-the time of year and age of the animal when he wishes to bring it to maturity for market. When these are determined, the feed, we think, should be gradually increased during the last few months of the period to as large rations as the animal will digest and assimilate. We do not think it pays to keep an animal long on heavy rations. If an animal is to be finished off on pasture, we think a moderate eating for the winter is best, as we have found to our pecuniary loss in turning a ripe animal to pasture. I hardly need to say that good pasture is good enough without a grain ration. The animal will not eat it and it does not need it.

nor even infallible, but the best I can offer. Perhaps most of all we need "Ime upon line and precept upon precept," as it is too often not so much for the want of knowledge that we do not succeed as for the want of determination to carry out well the principles and apply the knowledge we have.

There is a large class of feeders who do not raise much stock, but buy as good as they can get; with these, wellbred animals are in favor.

It will always pay to get animals that are to be fattened accustomed to grain and fodder before the pastures fail. They will come into winter quarters in better condition and will feed and thrive better all through the winter. One who feeds grudgingly is not apt to make a success of it in the long run; and yet there is such a thing as economy in feeding stock. Over-feeding of any kind of food is a waste, as the animal is likely to lose its appetite for the same and thereby suffer a check in its growth. In our experience we find that animals will not eat more straw or other coarse fodder when it is fed to them regularly and in moderate quantity, than if allowed to run to the stack to help themselves. We have not attempted to establish the actual or relative value of the different feeding stuffs we use; we only know what the general results are—that the value of each kind of food is increased by being fed with several other kinds. We are feeding to sheep and lambs straw, cornstalks, hay, roots, corn, oats and bran, with salt always within reach.

Feeding stock has the element of speculation in it to some extent, of course; so also has raising wheat. While some buy well, feed a little while and sell to good advantage and are better satisfied to have done so than in taking the certainty or uncertainty in the risk of feeding longer, getting better animals and better pay for them, still we think the controlling object in feeding stock should be, how shall I feed and when shall I sell in order to realize the best prices for my grain and fodder? The feeder is perhaps a little too sanguine when he expects to get more than the market value of his feed, though he may do better; sometimes worse. The best prices are paid for well tattened and ripe animals, and the best success in feeding with this object in view, we believe, is the rule rather than the exception.

GREENVILLE, Feb. 16, 1887.

Bro. Cobb:—As the plaster question appears to considerably agitate our Patrons I venture a few deductions from my observations in the matter.

Long before I was a Patron, I remember the plaster men cried, "We can not support our mills and sell for less" than price then considered extortionate by our farmers. It is needless to recount the history of the conflict that ensued. Summary—The mills did produce for a less price and have sustained themselves. The action of the Grange, supported by the whole farming community, demanded and received reasonable consideration at the hands of the plaster men. Farm produce then sold for 25 to 50 per cent. more than it does now. Taxes were 10 to 25 per cent. less than now; farm help cost little, if any, less than now; the farmer's general ability to pay was 33\frac{1}{3} per cent. better than it is now; common labor about mills and factories then received considerably more than now; improved machinery renders most manufacturing industries much more productive of profit now than then. Is the plaster business an exception to these last two propositions? I ask for information. In a general way much of our soil is now greatly depleted in vegetable mould, a condition necessary to receive the greatest benefit from plaster (hence the superior results of plaster upon new soil.) These plaster-worn soils are demanding another kind of fertilizer. Plaster is sulphuric acid and lime. Lime exists all over our country in exhaustless marl beds; free sulphuric acid and its combinations with many substances renders it independent of plaster in so far as the agriculturist is absolutely concerned, the only question being to secure its application in an assimilable form as cheaply as possible. Have these plaster fellows an inevitable monopoly over the elements in which they deal? With salt as a fertilizer at about the same price as plaster, can I afford to use much plaster? With plats of these two fertilizers side by side with an unfertilized plat, I have been able to observe by the eye a marked benefit from the salt, while there was no perceptible benefit from the plaster.

From observation and direct experiment, I have ascertained that I can raise a large herd of poultry, and by saving the manure and applying it to my grain and grass, receive benefits which of themselves return money enough, and more too, in increased net profit to keep the same amount of poultry another year, leaving whatever poultry I eat or sell as a direct product, which is indisputably a clear profit. have made this last statement doubly affirmatory, because it is experience I possess in my personal operations and records of the past two years upon my farm. Now, fellow farmers, are we helpless? Must we bow at the shrine of mercy set up by the plaster agency, which deems its hire worth 25 per cent. net upon short investment? Or can we by united effort and intelligent research in God's laboratory, develop that which shall make us independent of \$3.00 plaster at the mill, regardless of its convenience at a cheaper price? It is a valuable article when its cost lies below its benefits, but when compoundsider 15 or 20 lbs. an acre to be of more use than 100 lbs. sown clear as was once the custom in this vicinity, so if we can not reconcile total abstinence with our farm affairs, we can at least be too moderate in its use to permit the extra 50 cents from being beneficial to our "can not prosper" plaster mills.

Have we any assurance that if we now submit to \$3.00 we will not soon have to submit to \$5.00? As to the discretion of the plaster agency in first submitting a rise of 50 cents-the railsplitter always drives his small wedge in a tough log first. Had the plaster agency raised their price to its final destination, its abruptness would have been its death through the spontaneous indignation of their Patrons. Now, if the Grange and farmers submit, many now staunch in Grange faith, will weaken and withdraw, discouraged at its delinquent inefficiency to execute its precepts, and once in the down-ward track it will be difficult to recover. By following up this line of procedure, the Grange, the only organized influence opposed to plaster monopoly will have been adroitly thwarted of its purpose and possibilities. Then, at the mercies of a wealthy monopoly, may we humbly assign our titles to our homes to the "bloated millionaire." In a fair-minded way, let us seek an approximation to the truth in this matter. If \$3.00 be just and approximate to our profits in farming, let us submit. If it is not, let us rise in our might and remand the plaster agency to the list of barbarisms not to be tolerated by an intelligent class of people.

Respectfully, John E. Taylor.

318 Montcalm Grange, Montcalm Co.

GRANDVILLE, MICH., Feb. 7, 1887. EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR, Worthy Brother:-

WHEREAS, We see by the VISITOR of January 15 that the plaster combination has raised the price of plaster from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per ton at the mill. In that paper you ask the Patrons of Michigan what they have to say about the matter. At the last meet-ing of Wyoming Grange, No. 353, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, expressing our feelings and purposes in the matter. The pool evidently think they are in the position which they have so long been trying to reach, where they can dictate prices to the farmers without competi-

The feeling in this section is, that while they may be able to make prices, they can not force the farmers to buy their plaster and that by united action on our part, they can again be defeated as in the past. We trust that every Grange in the State will take some action in the matter and that the warfare may be renewed and carried on as in the past, for in this there is something more to us than the mere matter of 50 cents per ton for plaster. There-

Resolved, That the action of the plas ter pool in increasing the price of land plaster is unreasonable and unwarranted and that by so doing they have forfeited their right to our patronage and placed themselves in antagonism to our

Resolved, That until such time as we can perfect arrangements whereby we can buy our plaster at not more than \$2.50 per ton at the mills, we will refrain from using any.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, also to the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin and the Grange and agricultural papers of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconing else to do. I know a man who sin, and that we earnestly ask the support of all Patrons and farmers in the to reading the stories in the Ledger; renewal of this plaster war.

I. B. HAMILTON, A. N. Norton, R. E. Davis, Committee.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:-The following resolutions were adopted Feb. 8th by Adams Grange, No. 286:

Resolved, That this Grange regrets the publication in the GRANGE VISITOR of Feb. I the resolution from Butler Grange, and that in our opinion the spirit of no part of the Grange constitution has been violated in any publication of the VISITOR either editorial or

Resolved, That as many of the grievances of the agricultural class can be redressed only through legislation; that, therefore, a Ifberal construction should be placed on the restrictive article of the Grange Constitution. Resolved, That our Order could go much

farther than it has in fairly discussing political issues both in the Grange and in the VISITOR, but greatly to the efficiency of one and to the increased circulation of the other.

These resolutions were drawn up and laid before the Grange, not by Republican, but by one who sustained the third party ticket; not because he was always in harmony with the views of the editor of the Visitor, but because he thought that we were warranted in a sufficiently liberal construction of the constitution to give us no ground for complaint. It seems to have been universally conceded by the leaders of the Grange that we were at liberty both in the Grange and in the VISITOR to discuss finance and tariff questions, and yet with an arbitrary ruling certainly neither one of them could have been discussed. For one is the principal plank in the platform of one party and if the other was not universally partisan it was certainly made so in this State. If Butler Grange did not discuss these questions of vital importance to the agricultural class, it should be called upon to stand up and explain, and if it did doesn't their

complaints come with rather ill grace. With an arbitrary ruling nearly all politics out of the Grange when our literary and general learning, and greatest sources of grievance are forti-fied behind political action? And shall we confine ourselves to discussing as to how we can raise better cabbages, pumpkins and the listening to the reading of stale essays?. How long long would it take us thus to assume our proper position in society and the government? I think from custom it is almost universally conceded that the restrictive article applies to the spirit in which partisan or political questions are discussed rather than otherwise. But there are some who seem to think the Grange was made to serve rules and the more arbitrary the better.

It begins to look as it I owed Bro. Kilmer an apology, at any rate I would like to take his hand. I don't know but we are both under censure of Butler Grange. If so we have the satisfaction of knowing that we are in good company. From this it is not to be inferred that I think the editor of the Visitor justly liable to censure under any ruling. WM. KIRBY.

From my Diary.

NOVEL READING.

It is said that the writers of fiction are paid a higher price for their production by Harper and the other magazines, than they pay for any other kind of writing, and more than this these writers seem to be held in the highest esteem by the critics-the highest literary fame is given to the novelist. The literary critic praises the nice observation, the exact traiture of men and manners, which the novelist gives, the faithful, realistic style of his composition. I acknowledge this merit in the writings of fiction; I see in it a legitimate form of literary art, but not a very high one, nor, as regards many novelists, of much benefit to mankind. What profits it, this elaborate delineation of fictitious character, this photographing of sor-did people and mean conditions? It is elevating, raises no one into the possibilities of a nobler life. I have read many of the most popular of these productions,—they have served to beguile the time, as the phrase goes, in the absence of graver employment. But I have not found my intellectual horizon extended, or my stock of ideas increased by the reading. I have felt that I could very well have afforded to leave these books unread, that the time given to them might have been spent with more profit at the chess board or whist table. Coleridge has compared the pleasure of such reading to that of leaning over the rail of the bridge and watching the flow of the river beneath. Most of the stories in Harper, the Century and in most of the other magazines are not worth reading. Yet Harper's Magazine is, on the average month after month, nearly one-half filled with short or serial stories. And even though many of these productions may afterwards be put in the more durable form of a book vet five years from now, these books will be unheard of. The same is true of most of the works of fiction published at the present time. Just think of the extent to which novel writing is carried. From the little village gazette to every kind of news-paper up up to the metropolitan journal, and the great magazine, the inevitable fills a large part of each daily, weekly or monthly issue. If there is no harm in this great mass of fiction, there is certainly no good derived from reading it. It is nothing but habit. the story, like the cigar, merely beto reading the stories in the Ledger; and another who gives his leisure hours to playing checkers; it is a mooted point as to which of these men is the most profitably employed. I think the checker player is the most benefited. He is engaged in an amusing game in which mathematics entertains while it drills and sharpens certain mental faculties. While as regards the reader of the Ledger stories, he finds no instruction, but a sort of mental intoxication in the thrilling events of the narrative, which affect the mind of the reader as champagne does the brain of the drinker.

I am not writing against fiction as such. There are a great many works of fiction which one cannot afford to leave unread, but should acquaint himself with. There are the great masters of the art, on which time, the arch-critic, has set his seal of approbation. Among these are Don Quixote, Gil Blas, Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver's Travels, Arabian Nights, Bunyan's incomparable Parables, Scott's Novels, Cooper's works, Dickens' works, Thackeray's and many others that have beome English and American classics. There is a class of novels, though of lesser grade, that are well worth reading. As regards the bribe of late novel writers, Emerson's advise would settle the matter with them, that is—"never read a book till it is one year old." This would relegate the larger part of the novels of to-day to "the rag-bag of oblivion." Most of them are destined to go there, it is only a matter of time as to this final disposal of them.

NEWS PAPER READING.

The following thoughts on newspapers have been suggested by my late reading and observation.

The modern newspaper has been said to be the educator of the masses. In fact, one of our leading metropolitan journals, with characteristic modesty, lately congratulating itself "upon the variety and extent of the information contained in its columns, remarked that political questions might be considered | the majority of the population depended partisan. What then? Shall we shut solely upon the daily press for their them on to success.

could acquire by this means a liberal education." This statement is not only false but results have proved it to be a ridiculous exaggeration. Yet there is a grain of truth in the statement, as various kinds of knowledge are obtained from reading newspapers. This practical money-getting age is so busy, and competition among men so keen, that "comparatively few persons, outside of the learned and polite professions, can find much time to devote to the study of books." The masses, the toiling millions, can only give the few moments they snatch from the small remnant of their time not given to labor. Thus they get a glance at the daily summary of the great world's doings, with editorial comments of more or less sagacity, and which naturally exert a great influence upon popular, that is, uneducated opinion." The masses read but little else, and hence get their politics and general views of life from the newspapers. But does any one suppose that the "vast amount of ill digested matter poured almost un-interruptedly from daily and nightly presses could, even under the most favorable conditions, have the effect of education." The endless variety of topics, "every thing by fits and nothing long," which are superficially treated must lead to confusion of thought and by constant diversion of the perceptive faculties, induces and encourages a sort of mental dissipation, which is directly opposed to every true principle of education. Of course this remark does not apply "to those few columns set apart for artistic literary or scientific matter, which are generally harmless, if they are not always instructive." The newspaper teaches too indiscriminately to teach well-to teach safe or wholesome doctrine. That is, it loses the functions of a teacher in the multiplicity of the topics it presents and in the hasty and superficial manner of treating them. If the newspaper possesses great power for good, it has a most tremendous capacity for evil. If it affords millions of people daily with their chief subject for conversation, it furnishes a meager pabulum for mental growth. If its "briefest paragraph can set men's tongues wagging from one end of the continent to the other," that paragraph may infuse a poison into the moral sentiment of communities, may tend to unsettle men's faith in a good cause or estrange men from participation in a good work.

On the other hand, when the full power of the press is turned to the correction of abuses, the exposure of fraud, the succor of the distressed, the support of political candidates, of good government, and all legitimate and praiseworthy purposes, then we see and tully appreciate the mighty power of the press. But we are not apt to see as clearly and recognize as fully that this same power of the press is equally as potent and effective when employed for dissemination of evil, and we will say more than that, as the natural tendency of human nature is downward, and, as the baser instincts are those which seek their gratification most greedily, this mighty power of the press is more potent for evil than for good. Of course there are papers, like the Visitor, that avoid publishing anything of this bad, objectionable, or useless matter, but give to the reading public that which will entertain, in-

V. B. PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. cturer's Departmen Grange. artment, National

struct and make them better.

It is a fact too plain to be longer disguised, that the wealth produced by the masses is gathered in by a few men, when compared with our nearly 60,000,000 of people, and after it is so gathered, consolidations and monopolies are formed to control the political element, elections, legislation, courts and government to an alarming extent. This evil should be corrected -it must be corrected-or our American liberties will soon depart forever, and the American farmers become the serfs of a moneyed aristocracy. The only remedy is organization and education. The Grange is the organization and its highest object is education.

Excursion rates were refused the Patrons of Indiana for their State Grange meetings last month by the "Central Traffic Association," composed of thirty different railroads, because said Association had agreed to issue them only to the following classes of societies: Religious, benevolent, educational or medical, and "as your society does not come under either of the heads we cannot under our rules

grant you any reduction,"
Who will educate the railroads? The Grange does come under the first three heads and perhaps the fourth also. Its U.S. Supreme Court and congressional medicine is hard to take. A plank in the Grange platform reads: "We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power.

The printed proceedings of the twentieth annual session of the National Grange, a book of 195 pages, are now being sent out through the different secretaries of State Granges; two copies for each Subordinate Grange. The important reports of officers and committees should be carefully read and studied in every Grange that the plans and work of our Order may be well understood, and then all should help earnestly in the work of carrying

Connecticut Patrons are arranging for a Fire Insurance Company "for Patrons only."

"Let us remember that the crowning glory of our organization is to educate and elevate the American farmer, and bring good cheer to the family house-W. H. STINSON, Master New Hampshire State Grange.

Question for discussion by Subordinate Granges: What proportion of the profit paid by producers upon the cost of farm products goes to the farmer, and how can we "save for wife and home an honest share of what our harvests yield?"

Several matters are now before Congress that every Patron, every farmer and every Grange should take prompt

- 1. Favoring the bill creating a Department of Agriculture and Labor, with its head a member of the President's Cabinet. 2. Favoring an inter-State com-
- merce bill, protecting farmers and others from unfair discrimination in charges, etc. 3. Favoring the Hatch Experimen-
- tal Station bill, appropriating \$15,000 annually to each State to sustain an experiment station.
- 4. Opposing all Tariff legislation being asked for by manufacturers and others that will place "raw materials" (all farm products, wool, hides, hemp, flax, etc., are "raw materials") on the free list, and leave a High Tariff on manufactured goods that farmers have to buy.

5. Opposing all legislation that will cut off, hinder or prevent the working of the oleomargarine law.

Write personal letters to the Congressman of your district and both your U.S. Seuators. Prepare a memorial on these subjects, attach the name of the master and secretary of your Grange, make three copies, and send one to each of your Congressman and one to each of your Senators.

"Act, act, in the living present, Heart within and God o'erhead."

FATHER McGolrick, the broad-minded and popular Catholic priest of Minneapolis, utters this sentiment: "The true friend of the laboring man is the man who will tell him his rights and his duty at the same time. It is our duty as Christians to overcome these saloon candidates and the saloon men themselves. Some of these men call themselves Catholics, but they are not. They are men who would sell out their religion for a few dollars. There are legitimate ways of making a living for every man, and a man who goes into the saloon business has but little respect for God or for himself.'

Let many of the hill farms go. It isn't best to keep them from pasture, if they cannot be fitted for machine There will be enough left. As yet, farmers know almost nothing of competition. Theirs is the surest business on the face of the earth. We are told that not over three per cent. of city business men acquire a competence. If this were true of farmers what a grumbling would be heard! As competition increases, brains will be needed more and more upon the farm, and the schools will have a correspondingly greater influence upon the youth of the farm.

The gardener manures to the extreme. He raises crops year by year of the heaviest kind. He perhaps does not practice a rotation, by which a succeeding crop may utilize that reected by a former crop. At length the garden soil becomes sick. It no longer produces as the gardener expects. Why? The soil has been robbed year by year of certain constituents to the exclusion of others. Here is where a lesson may be learned. Rotation of crops allows pabulum not used by one crop to be taken by another.

The United States Economist says the day is not far distant when we shall raise wool as we do wheat, and become exporters of it. We now grow over 300.000,000 pounds, have grown over 338,000,000 pounds, and perhaps before the century is out we shall grow 600,-000,000 pounds, and before half a century after 1,000,000,000 pounds. But we shall never raise carpet wools.

The Iowa Agricultural Society held its thirty-fifth annual meeting Wednesday at Des Moines, H. C. Wheeler being re-elected president. The society is in a flourishing condition. The secretary reported that, owing to the drought of last summer, Iowa's corn crop was reduced 57,000,000 bushels.

Good dairymen can make good butter by any of the methods of milksetting in use, and a poor dairyman, careless, slovenly and irregular, would make poor butter in any of them. For good butter, first a good cow, then good feed, next good care, and then a proper handling of her product.

A no-license convention of citizens of Massachusetts was held Thursday at Worcester, a resolution for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the people being passed.

There are now 80 signal stations in Michigan. From December 1 last to January 15, the average of correct predictions to total number made has been 96.8 per cent.

Postal Jottings.

Cleon Grange, No. 633, enters upon the new year with brighter prospects before it. At our last meeting our District Lecturer, Bro. I. N. Carpenter, was there and drilled us on the unwritten work, which was very interesting, and had also a very able essay on the unwritten work. He never does things by halves. At our last meeting we reinstated some, and I think it will not be long before we shall hear raps at our gates for admittance. Our hall is now quite comfortable; expect before the next meeting to have our furniture. The best of feeling seems to prevail within our We meet every two weeks and gates. have quite a program at each meeting. Every one is ready to respond cheerfully to the work assigned them. We have some brothers and sisters, good ones, too, at heart, that have had the sleeping lethargy for the last year. Will some one please give me a receipt for waking them up, and oblige? We are having some pretty cold weather and plenty of snow. Mercury was 20 degrees below zero this morning, the coldest so far this winter.

M. A. Lyke, Sec.

"IS THE MISSION OF THE GRANGE COM-PLETED?"

When we shall no longer need the society of our fellows and shall cease to be social beings; when we shall become sufficiently learned and wise so that we can receive no benefit from what others may impart; when all men become farmers so that there shall be none to war against their interests; or, when human nature shall change so that men shall not be selfish and one class or profession endeavor to live and thrive at the expense of another-then, and not till then, will there be no need of the Grange. E. FRANKLIN.

Liberty Grange, No. 391, Gratiot Co.

To keep members interested in Grange work, meetings must be interesting enough to draw to them all Patrons. In order to maintain this interest there must be variety in the manner of conducting them. All do not think alike. Tastes and inclinations differ. Some take a deep interest in an hour devoted to a miscellaneous program, while others lack enthusiasm in this line. Why not in place of a program of essays, recitations, etc., occasionally yield the literary hour to some enterprising member who will properly prepare an article on an interesting subject and use the whole evening, if necessary, in its delivery. Let it be a sort of a lecture, not essentially to be given from memory wholly, but per-haps written in full and read before the Grange. Geology, astronomy, plant growth, and many other sciences present topics of which many are ignorant of the details, yet are anxious to learn, Any one of these, or other subjects could be made the order of the even-ing and prove much more profitable and instructive than they would be in a paper limited to ten or fifteen min-E. H. Dresser.

Hillsdale Co.

It may not be generally understood that Granges can obtain reports of the State Board of Agriculture for 1885, 1886; 2 volumes now ready. Send address and number wanted and they will be sent by freight or by express at the expense of the Grange. Farmers, so desiring, can also have the College Bulletins mailed to them as soon as out. There are twelve in each year.

For the first time does Sherwood Grange, No. 96, beg leave through the columns of the Visitor to make an excuse. Bro. Woodman was to deliver a lecture in the M. E. church Saturday evening, Feb. 5. All necessary arrangments were made to have the lecture delivered in the village of Sherwood, the church being more commodious than Grange Hall. The party to whom was entrusted the duty of warming and lighting the church was taken violently ill, consequently it was forgotten and at the time of opening the church there was no fire. A fire was soon built but the church was cold and disagreeable; nevertheless there was a goodsized audience, who listened attentively to a splendid lecture, both instructive and interesting. We wish Bro. Wood-man God-speed in the good work he has begun, and we hope he will give Sherwood Grange another call at no distant day, when we will have everything in good working order for his re-ception. We are glad to say that during the 13 years No. 96 has been in existence this is the first time such an annoying occurrence has taken place. Ĥ. M. T. Sherwood, Feb. 9.

Bedford Grange, No. 367, met Saturday, Feb. 5, and the new officers were installed by Bro. Joel Bradner, our delegate to the State Grange from Plymouth. His wife, Sister Bradner, read an excellent report from the State Grange. We have an extra good list of active working members, ten of them school teachers and one ex-County Examiner of Teachers. We hold our meetings on the first and third Saturday evenings in each month. At our last meeting we chose sides for a contest for credit marks on the plan that was printed not long ago in the Visitor. Bro. Nardin and Sister Fisher are the leaders on one side and Bro. Chas. Appling and Sister A. B. Pierce on the other. The losing side is to pay for a supper for the Grange. We expect to be greatly benefited and to have our members him in the state of the

have our membership increased thereby. Wayne Co. C. W. CORNWALL, Sec'y.

The Grange Hisitor.

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I. T. COBB, Editor and Manager, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

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To Subscribers and Corresdents.

All subscriptions to the GRANGE VISITOR, and all correspondence, ex cepting 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., Cold water, Mich., as they have assumed complete charge of that department. Prices will be furnished upon appli cation. 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. American Farmer. ..\$1 00 American Grange Bulletin. , 1 50 Atlantic Monthly 4 00 Babyland. Breeders' Gazette...... Century (Scribner's)..... 3 00 . . 4 00 Cultivator and Country Gentleman... Chautauqua Y. F. Journal (including remainder of this year and next)..... 1 00 Cottage Hearth Detroit Free Press, weekly. 1 00 Good Housekeeping 2 50 Harper's Monthly Magazine . 4 00 Harper's Weekly. North American Review.... 5 00 The Pansy (weekly)..... 1 00 The Cottage Hearth..... I 50 The Tribune (Detroit)..... I ∞ Vick's Monthly..... 1 25 Western Plowman.... Western Rural (including W. R. premiums to new sub 2 00

.... 1 00 An examination of the above list will show that our clubbing combinations offer very low rates on first-class literature. Only the periodicals and newspapers are quoted. Low rates are given on them in order that farmers may supply their families with first class reading and secure the greatest good for the least outlay. Clubbing with the VISITOR will Try it.

pay. Try it.

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

Among the seed catalogues that come to our table is that of the A. C. Nellis Co., 64 Cortland St., New York. Its 97 pages contain so much of seeds and prices with so much knowledge of plants and flowers, of prices and pictures, that we were confused more than instructed. To those who have more time and a taste for fine pictorial illustrations we commend this cata-

WE are in receipt of the February number of Wood's Official Railway Guide of Michigan gotten up in good shape with a railway map all complete, on the back of which is an alphabetical list of Michigan post-offices, The Guide will be issued monthly. Single copies 10 cents; by the year,

Constitutional Prohibition.

State. The time for discussing the questions involved is short and hence the greater necessity of giving the subject | new mill. early and constant attention until it is determined on town meeting day at the polls.

woof our organization is well known to every good Patron. This does not make all our members radical temperance men and women, but it does give the Order a standing on the right side of this now political as well as moral question. This half of the 19th century which we have seen has eclipsed able screen for the grain to pass over all like periods of time since the dawn that will separate small seeds and of creation. In common with inventions and discoveries, great moral and economic questions command and receive attention, and efforts to make the world better employ the time, enlist the energies and absorb the means of good men and women in almost every neighborhood and hamlet of our vast country. This would not be necessary but for the fact that this progressive age adds to the activities of the evil disposed, the selfish, greedy and unscrupulous members of society in a degree equal to what is found in any other direction. In fact, the industry of this greedy, unscrupulous class makes necessary a vast amount of judicial machinery with penal laws, penal institutions and all their expensive accessories, but also an endless number of voluntary associations of men and women earnestly working to protect the best interests of humanity. The fight that is immediately before us is no new fight. Say what we may this contest has on the one side the saloon which impoverishes and demoralizes, without even the shadow of any good to offset and justify its existence. On the other hand are all the best conservative features of our civilization without which our social and political fabric would not be worth preserving. Our correspondent "L" has gone over this ground so fully that we need not dwell. The alleged failure of prohibition to prohibit does not justify the opposition to the adoption of the amendment, for in all prohibition states it is stoutly maintained by the friends of prohibition that in the country and the smaller towns the law has been and is as well enforced as are other laws, the violation of which is expected to bring profit to the dealer, and in cities it is claimed that the amount sold is largely diminished. Where the business to be carried on must resort to strategy and scheming, no one believes that the boys and young men will drink a tenth of the liquor that they do where there is practically no restraint. The growth of temperance sentiment in the last twenty-five years will give a backing to prohibitory islation that the old law never had. Men of all parties will vote for the amendment and in so doing, if it carries, will feel under some obligations to stand by and secure the fruits of a victory won in a well fought field. Our Correspondent, A. A. Crozier, has made some good points and so have many others given the saloon interest such well directed blows that we do not feel impelled to extend this article.

AGRICULTURAL machinery is constantly presented to the farmers with alleged improvements that have the earnest and sometimes honest endorsement of the sellers and they are oftener sold on that sort of proof rather than on their real merit. There is perhaps no article more likely to be displaced wlthout good and sufficient cause by the travelling salesman whose goods are on his wagon ready for delivery than the farmer's old fanning-mill and there is no other tarm implement that could for a dollar invested in repairs be so easily made as good as new as this same old mill that the man with the new mill is so ready to prove is only fit for kindling wood. Few farmers, old or young, know how to run a fanning-mill and make it do its best work and we will charitably conclude this is why they are ready to accept the statement of the interested party of the second part that the old mill is "no good,, and that the dozen or so screens and patent devices of the new mill will just do the work with little or no intelligent management. The condemned barn and the new one takes its former place, the change being supplemented y a note for \$28 or \$30 on interest, due tagonize the simple process of giving session.

For thirty years we have believed that there is no farm implement that the average farmer knows so little That temperance is not only com- about as his tanning-mill. We believe mended but found in the warp and three-tourths of the condemned mills will do good work if intelligently used. Mills by thousands are every year set aside, that have good frames, good gearing, plenty of screens, simply because the owner don't know that to clean grain requires plenty of wind, an open throat, a slow shake, and a suitgrain from the good part of the crop.

Every tarmer knows what the wind is for, but every farmer don't seem to understand that the wind to have a fair chance must not be obstructed by several screens when doing its work of separating the lighter stuff from the grain in falling from the chess-board to the screen that carries it to the floor below. The proper adjustment of the chess-board is a matter of trial and good work can only be had when the shaking motion is so reduced that the grain glides down the screen in contact with it. Many mills are turned out of shops that need a little more machine work to bring the shaking motion down to the desired point and with a hole or two drilled in the angle iron that runs the shaker and perhaps a new lower screen, many an old mill would be as good as new, mill pedlers to the contrary notwithstanding.

FARMERS OF MICHIGAN, consider well these facts from the standpoint of your own interests as farmers. The large revenue paid by wholesale and retail dealers in liquor goes into the treasuries of the villages and cities of the State and in no way lessens your taxes. The justice courts, the circuit courts. the supreme court, the jails, prisons, insane asylums, and poor-houses, with their army of officials, are maintained by taxe of which it is notorious that you pay more than your fair share. Does any man deny that a very large proportion of the business of these judicial machines and charitable and penal institutions, that have saddled upon us such a burden of taxes, is chargeable to the saloon? This cry about saloons helping pay the taxes is one, that followed to its legitimate conclusion, fastens upon the farmers of Michigan additional taxes and will so long as drunkemess produces disorder, immorality, crime, disease and poverty.

If you will, leave out religion, morality and decency, everything known and recognized as goodness, virtue and truth-set all these aside and come right down to business, to dollars and cents, and the farmers of Michigan can not afford to longer tolerate the presence of the open saloon. Close the doors of the saloon and when your boys come to town, if prohibition does not wholly prohibit, the standing invitation to resort to the saloon to drink and loaf will have disappeared.

THE Detroit Evening Journal boasts somewhat of its enterprise and we think sustains its claim. It collects news through its correspondents with commendable diligence and may be counted equal to any of its contemporaries in the early publication of all the public should know-and very much that this same public should not know. Its editorial criticisms of men and measures have an independence that conforms to our notions of editorial duty. But in one thing we find ourselves not in accord with the Journal. It has insisted that voting by a legislator to submit the prohibitory amendment carried with it an obligation to vote and work for its adoption. The generally accepted theory of this government is that it is a government of the people and for the people, and as it is not convenient for the people collectively to enact laws that this power is delegated to a few of their number to exercise for the good of the whole. When this is done as it always is for a limited time only the people so represented expect, and more, they demand that their representatives shall

in a year, with perhaps a ten per cent. all interested (women, children and the part of the people as will enable represents; no more, no less. He may as consistently vote for or against the question or measure so submitted to the determination of a popular vote as any one of his constituents.

> This voting by him on the merits of the question is purely a personal matter with which the representative character of the representative has nothing to do. As a legislator he has simply provided by legislation an opportunity for the people to resume their right to act for themselves on a matter that interests them. The legislature of Michigan has met this demand, and as we desire the adoption of the amendment and all the restrictive legislation that can be made available for the suppression of the saloon, we shall be glad to believe that those legislators who voted for submission are as ready to vote for its adoption, although the moral or political obligation to do so we are not able to see. has any direct relation to their previous political action.

Saloon Patronage.

The increased discussion of all the various phases of intemperance, which the submission of the amendment provokes, will prove a great gain to the cause of temperance whatever the outcome of the vote upon that question. We shall come to better understand where the money goes that the young men and boys earn who patronize saloons and are getting their education for the felon or tramp life of a few years hence. Some of the friends of temperance and of law and order, wishing to get some data as to the saloon patronage in the city of Kalamazoo, set a watch upon 14 saloons on Saturday evening, the 19th of February. The result of that count figured up 1993 boys and men apparently under 35 years of age entering those 14 saloons between seven and half-past nine o'clock that evening. That count should arouse the apprehensions of every patriot. That count commands a halt and calls upon every good citizen to say to these enemies of society and of civilization itself, "Thus far and no farther shalt thou go." Kalamazoo has more than forty saloons and no more in proportion than other large cities and many of the smaller towns of the State. This is not a matter of morals merely; it is a matter of dollars and cents to those of us who pay taxes to support the pauper and penal classes here manufactured. Good citizens-come to the rescue of the boys and young men of this country.

The evidences of good work done by Lecturers and Deputies comes to us in the way of additions to the membership of old Granges; dormant Granges revived and new Granges organized. Huron County took the lead in February. State Lecturer Jason Woodman, organized a Pomona Grange in that county Feb. 10, and in the last half of the month Bro. A. M. Leitch, organized two new Granges. Bro. Cortland Hill organized as we believe his first Grange this month and if he never organizes another he may be proud of this work of which he has given us brief report elsewhere. It is safe to say the Order in Michigan is doing well.

HERE is an offer that calls for informa ion from those who have used or, and limestone. It any of our readers have experience in its use we want to hear from them at once.

MR. COBB: I am grinding limestone to use the same as plaster and I am satisfied it is worth more per ton to farmers than the gypsum plaster, and I will rent, sell, or make and furrish limestone at prices that will satisfy the Patrons of Michigan I have ground three the Patrons of Michigan tons in an hour with my mill and if I can contract enough to make it an object I can put it aboard the cars at \$2.00 per ton and perhaps less. I would like to hear from your Ida, Monroe Co., Mich., Feb. 17, 1887.

THE article showing up Teachers' listen to and act upon requests made Institutes, on next page, was read by that are respectful in language and Geo. W. Woolsey, for four years treasmade by any considerable number of urer of Calhoun County, at the Farmmill goes out under the eaves of the the people for whom they are acting. ers' Institute, held at Battle Creek in As the wants of any constituency in February. This matter should be As the wants of any constituency in February. This matter should be the nature of the case must often an- looked after by the legislature now in sent to the Visitor for publication.

SISTER MAYO made so many friends The Legislature of this State has giv- clause if not paid at maturity, which tools excepted) an opportunity to de- all over the State of Michigan while in en the people a chance to pronounce at makes the whole arrangement satisfac- termine by ballot the policy that shall the lecture field that a wish was exthe next township election against the tory to the good talker who has proved be adopted it seems to be the only thing pressed by many of those who were in most active enemy of the moral and to the farmer that the new mill would to do that is exactly in harmony with attendance at the late session of the financial interests of the people of this fix his wheat so nice that he would get the principles of the government, and State Grange to have her photograph, three cents more a bushel for his crop when a legislator has performed his and Bro. F. Cunningham, of Benton than a neighbor who refused to buy a duty by providing for such action on Harbor, undertook the work. A copy we have in our office is so satisfactory them to pass upon and determine an that we think any one will be satisfied important question, then his duties in not only with the photograph likeness relation to the question itself are on a but also with the price. Cabinet size par with all the other citizens that he only 30 cents. Address F. Cunningham, Benton Harbor, Mich.

> A GENTLEMAN writing a private letter, referring at the close to the submission of the prohibitory amendment, said: "I see men in clerical robes pleading for high license to continue the accursed traffic till they can educate the people; to which answer was made, 'You might just as well try to educate hell as the men engaged in the

FROM Bro. Smith, Secretary of the Ohio State Grange, we have an invoice of Glad Echoes enlarged and improved, which makes it necessary for us to add to the old price; we must now charge 25c single copy or \$3 per dozen.

Answer to the question, What is a button? An event that is always coming off."

To Iowa Patrons.

I desire to say a tew words to Iowa Granges. I have had printed and sent out to all Secretaries of subordinate Granges, whose names I have, the minutes of the late session of the State Grange held in Des Moines, in December last.

The State Grange adopted the Visitor as its organ and recommended all Granges to take it. I hope that every Grange in the State will send in a club as soon as possible. Secretaries have. been remarkably negligent in sending to this office the names of newly elected Masters and Secretaries of subordinate Granges for 1887. Come, brethren, give us the names of said officers and postoffice addresses of each as soon as possible. Quarterly reports come in slowly. I know we have had severe winter weather since December 25 and perhaps Grange meetings were stormed out, but send in reports as soon as you

Two Granges have reported reorganized since Jan. 1. An hundred more ought to have been. After March 1, I expect to be away from home for from one to three weeks. If any of the brethren do not get prompt answers to their communications to this office they will know the reason.

Brethren, don't do as I do, but do as I say-write to the Visitor often so that we may hear from you. Try it. Several of the Granges have reported an increase of membership for quarter ending Dec. 31. Let us all take courage and do good work in the future. J. W. MURPHY,

Sec'v Iowa State Grange.

Plaster Jottings.

At a regular meeting of Litchfield Grange, No. 107, held Feb. 19, it was resolved that we would not purchase any plaster unless the association reduced the price to \$2.50 or less per ton. We have always furnished those in this vicinity outside the Grange with plaster, and I think that we can depend upon them to stand by us in this night. Yours fraternally

MILTON HERRING, Sec'y.

Litchfield, Feb. 19.

WRIGHT Grange, 307, adopted the following resolution to-night and ordered it forwarded to the VISITOR: In view of the action of the West-

ern Plaster Association in advancing the price of plaster, thereby virtually breaking taith with Patrons, Resolved, That the members of this

Grange will not buy a pound of plaster this year. This Grange ordered a car load of 14 tons last year and was intending to do the same this year. This is not a boycott but a legitimate stand against monopoly and we hope every Grange will "go and do likewise." F. A. I.

Alma, Mich., Feb. 19.

At a regular meeting of Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange, held at the hall of Schoolcraft Grange, No. 8, on February 24 a resolution, was adopted advising Patrons and farmers, in view of the stand taken by the Western Plaster Agency, to discontinue the use of plaster this year. The discussion which followed the presentation of this resolution was not calculated to encourage trade or give aid and comfort to the plaster agency.

Bro. Cobb:—The enclosed resolution was unanimously adopted by Montcalm Grange, No. 318: Resolved that this Grange vote to purchase of the plaster agency no more plaster at "\$3 per ton at the mills" than is absolutely indispensable; that it is the sense of Montcalm Grange, No. 318, numbering 104 members in good standing, that except it be for mixing paris green to apply to potatoes we can entirely dis-pense with its use; that we will use every effort to procure the necessary amount of sulphuric acid and lime for fertilizing purposes from sources other than gypsum; that we can largely substitute other fertilizers for plaster,

J. E. Taylor, Sec. pro tem.

Communications.

Teachers' Institutes don't Pay Their Cost.

In a Republican government we are told that the "people are the rulers;" and so they are indirectly; for representatives chosen by the people make the laws by which we, the people, are controlled, or, as we choose to say, governed.

It is fair to presume that these representatives fresh from the plow, or the shop, or the desk, will enact only such measures as in their wisdom and judgment seem to be just and right and necessary.

But if we only follow these "Solons" through a session or two we will not fail to see with what seeming haste each succeeding Legislature proceeds to repeal or amend or in some way to undo the work of its predecessor.

And this is not so bad as it may at first appear. If the practical workings of a law proves it to be undesirable we are glad of a speedy way out. We can remedy the evil by amendment or we can wipe it entirely out by a repeal.

Now if "we, the people," are our own rulers it is the most absolutely unreasonable thing for us to do to submit to and continue in force laws which only favor the few to the injury of the many. In other words, "all laws should be so executed that the greatest good should be guaranteed to the greatest number of the governed."

In 1877 the Legislature gave us the law providing for Teachers' Institutes, which was amended in 1883 as it now stands. I will read a section or two. to which I wish particularly to call attention:

For the purpose of defraying the expenses of rooms, fires, lights or other necessary charges, and for procuring teachers and lecturers, the said Superintendent or the person duly authorized by him to conduct said institute, may demand of the County Clerk of each county for the benefit of which the in-stitute is held, who shall thereupon draw an order on the County Treasurer of his county for such sum, not exceeding the amount of the institute fund in the county treasury, as may be necessary to defray the expenses of said institute. And the County Treasurer is said institute. And the County Treasurer is hereby required to pay over to said Superintendent or duly appointed institute conductor from the institute fund in his hands the amount of said order.

That our teachers who are to conduct our district schools, wherein the children of nine-tenths of our farmers are to be educated, need to be taught none will deny. But that the system of holding institutes under this law as now practiced meets the expectations of any I have the gravest doubts.

Whenever there has enough money accumulated to hold an institute in any county along comes one of the professionals, who has never been in the county before, and will not come again until the institute fund is replenished, to hold an institute. Usually bringing another with him they proceed to hold an institute for the benefit of the teachers of the county.

They organize, give a few stereotyped lectures at from twenty to thirty dollars per day until the money fails, and they are gone.

I have many times asked of teachers who have attended these institutes if anyone gets value received out of them, and I have yet to find the first one to answer in the affirmative. They all seem to think the instruction impracticable, methodical and of little or no use to the teachers of our district schools, who by law are denied a license to teach until he has paid his one dollar or she has paid her half-dollar fund one in each year.

The practical working of this law is to extort money from teachers, many of them poor and needy, wading through snow and cold or rain and mud to gain a livelihood for themselves, and some as we all know supporting widowed mothers or orphan children.

And then the law says to the institute conductor, "here is our money;" demand of the County Clerk an order on the Treasurer for all the money you want. There is only one conditionyou cannot take any more than there

In order that you may know the true inwardness of this thing let me give you a few figures taken from the files of our county, and are therefore authentic.

On August 30, 1886, an institute was held at Marshall which cost about \$160. The conductor and wife drew \$85.05; and in the expenses of this institute the Baptist Church had a bill of \$9 for the use of their house in which the Institute was held. It was allowed by the conductor and the money drawn from the County Treasurer to pay it. But the road was so long and rough and crooked from the County Treasurer to the conductor, and from the conductor to the local committee. and from the local committee to the treasurer of the church, that the poor little lonesome \$9 somehow, somewhere got lost and never found its way to the treasury of the church. Perhaps it got mixed up in larger amounts in so many hands, and being so very small

was never seen any more. Expenses for Marshall Institute as itemized were as follows:

Prof. Ford, Conductor \$21 05 Mrs. Ford, " 21 05 Prof. Halsey, Instructor 31 65 Prof. Estabrook, lecture 16 10 Dr. Kellogg, expenses and

Mr. Welch, local committee. 26 83-\$160 53 March 31, 1886, Albion Institute: Prof. Pattengill, Conductor. \$61 45

Prof. Fattengin, Conductor. \$01 45
Prof. Fall, Instructor. . . . 20 00
Prof. Thompson, Instructor. 40 00
Prof. Fisk, lecture. 10 00
Dalrymple, local committee. 28 50—\$159 95

Prof. Demmon, Conductor. . \$66 40

March 17, 1884, Marshall Institute: Prof. Payne, Conductor ... \$119 45 Mrs. Kate B. Ford, Instruc-

Prof. McLouth, Instructor. 48 60 Prof. Spencer, Instructor... Sup't Gass, printing, etc...

31 00-\$338 75 Glenn, local committee . . March 26, 1883, Battle Creek Insti-

Prof. Payne, Conductor . . . \$60 56 Prof. Spencer, Instructor: ... 40 30 Sup't Gass, expenses, etc... 32 00 Sup't Gass, expenses, etc... 32 00 Mr. Jordon, local committee 25 50—\$158 36

Total am't paid for four years...\$977 61 In round numbers a thousand dollars in four years, and what have we had for it? Some fifteen or sixteen days of instruction, such as it was, at say \$65 per day.

Now, hold it up to the light and look at it; turn it over; put the best side out, and tell me what you think

Send on your life insurance solicitors and your lightning rod agents, but please excuse us from professional Institute conductors and the Bohemian

I think I hear some one saying, "Well, what are we going to do about it?"

I'll tell you what we are going to do about it! We'll talk about it. We'll tell you who are assembled here for mutual information upon all subjects which interest us as citizens, as well as farwers, of its evil results. We'll tell those teachers whose hard earnings we have been thus squandering, almost wantonly, at least carelessly, about it. We'll tell the tax-payers of Calhoun County, who are paying a direct tax of more than five hundred dollars every years for a Board of School Examiners who are especially delegated to look after the interests of our schools, about the rottenness of this whole business. And when you are sufficiently aroused to examine it; and talk about it yourselves, you will demand from your representatives the necessary changes to make it a benefit to our school interests, bringing results cheering and sat sfactory—making a history of which we shall be proud, rather than ashamed. Now, what changes shall we make in this law? Seoeral have been suggested and one at least I think worthy our consideration.

We must admit, I think, that our teachers need to be taught. And as has been mentioned, we have a Board of School Examiners, whose duty it is to hold public examinations at convenient places, at stated intervals. during the year. And as every teacher must attend an examination once a year in order to obtain his certificate. or license to teach, now, let this Board of Examiners hold an institute of say two weeks if possible and give such instruction as the Board from personal contact with the teachers of the county and knowing in a large degree the needs of the schools should find to be just the most needed.

And as every one must attend at some time, all would get the benefits of the instruction. And hold the examination at the close of the institute. As the law limits the per diem to \$4 for each day's service actually rendered, there would be funds enough, probably, to hold three or more institutes each year of two weeks duration in different parts of our county and thus the attendance of all could be secured at least once each year, and its benefits thoroughly extended and

equally distributed. us to mea world of good could be accomplished with the money we are now only wasting if it could be judiciously expended.

How to Select Varieties of Fruits to be Planted.

As the season is at hand when plans should be devised for the spring planting of fruits, we venture a few suggestions respecting the selection of varieties for the purpose.

First, consider that the planting of fruit trees is work done for the long future-perchance for a lifetime; thereconsider well the purpose for which it is intended—whether it is to be merely a few trees in the garden for the use of the household, including both culinary and dessert varieties; a family orchard to supply a succession of both, for the entire year; a similar one, with a surplus for market; or a strictly market orchard; and, if the last. determine whether you will provide a succession, affording a constant supply. or whether you will aim to market the crop in a mass at wholesale.

Having determined for what purpose or purposes the plantation is to be made, next conclude how m: n trees or what proportion of the whole are to belong to the dessert, culinary and market classes.

With these purposes definitely concluded, next consult a copy of the catalogue of the State Horticultural Society, which gives complete lists of the varieties successfully grown in the State, with their season of maturity quality, etc., and their comparative value for each purpose given in figures arranged upon a scale of one to ten, each variety accompanied by explanatory remarks such that no person, however inexperienced, need be at fault in the selection of the varieties best adapted to the purpose for which he may desire to plant.

Where a few trees only can be planted, the early varieties will usually be preferable, since they are quite liable not to be found in the markets in good condition, while the supply of winter fruits is usually abundant.

In making the selections you will

April 3, 1883, Battle Creek Institute: not fail to discover that very many of the popular market fruits rank very low for dessert purposes; and, on the Prof. Thompson, Instructor. 63 25
Mr. Cobb, local committee. 30 35—\$160 00 other hand, that some dessert varieties of the highest character for this purpose are of such delicate texture or unattractive appearance as to unfit them for the market, except with great care in handling and to intelligent purchasers—faults which become recommendations for home uses.

Having thus deliberately selected the varieties to be planted, accept no others. Select and purchase the trees with more reference to the reputation of the nurseryman than to prices, keeping in mind the fact that correctness to name is of far greater impor-tance than a few cents difference in the cost of a tree.

If trees of the desired varieties can not be readily obtained, allow no change of varieties on that account; but rather plant some hardy, vigorous variety, like Northern Spy, and the next year topgraft them with the varieties desired.

Turn a deaf ear to the representation of the nurseryman that he has something as good or better than your choice; he may err in judgment, or he may even have "an age to grind." Besides, some of our very finest dessert varieties make but poor nursery trees, such as nurserymen will only produce when compelled to do so by the persistent demand of their customers. T. T. LYON.

Voting not Enough.

Not every friend of temperance will vote its amendment. Some doubt whether its adoption will on the whole advance the cause of temperance. Liquor dealers are most emphatic in their declaration that it will not. Fortunately this is not a party question. Each will be able to express his opinion in regard to it without affecting other interests. There have been important changes in the form of the liquor question within the last gener -Temperance sentiment was never so strong as now. There were never so many total abstainers. There was never before anything like se much liquor legislation as within the last two years; states and counties are adopting prohibition and every addition makes the law easier to enforce.

On the other hand, high license has placed the liquor traffic of the country in the hands of a special class and created the most powerful monopoly ever known; alcoholic liquors have advanced in price and become more deadly in character. The demon of alcohol wounded and brought to bay, was never so dangerous as now. It is fighting for the perpetuity of a business which has blinded its followers to the evil it produces and apparently unfitted them for any useful employment. Liquor dealers more than any other class need prohibition, and like the old slave holders of the south in regard to slavery will be its last to wish to restore the "peculiar institutions," when no one is permitted to deal in liquor they will be sat sfied, but so long as any one sells it, those now selling wil fight for the privilege and for its protection of law. Shall the law protect the traffic in Michigan any longer? Not if every friend of temperance uses his vote and influence

A. A. CROZIER.

When cream freezes, globules of fat, which till that moment were in a liquid state, become slowly solid and take on the condition of butter that has become melted, and become exceedingly greasy when handled. The harm done by freezing it, herefore consists in solidifying butter fats in advance of the churning, but cream does not freeze till it falls below the temperature for freezing water-about 28° so that ice may form in it without spoiling the cream entirely .- Prof. L. B. Arnold.

For borers in the trunk of an apple tree the best preventive application is soft soap, made into a paste with soda. or air slacked lime, and applied especially to the crotch of the tree for a short distance up on the larger branches; the rain will wash it down far enough to protect the lower part of the trunk, and the beetles will not lay their eggs on the bark thus coated. This should be put on in May or early in June.

The Romeo Observer claims \$300,-000 have been taken out of the farmers of Oakland County within the past two years by Bohemian oat swindlers Most of the victims must have been too poor to take a paper," for nearly every newspaper in the State, city or country, has bidden farmers beware of these dealers in ten-dollar oats.

This season of the year eggs command a high price, and hens demand extra inducements to make them lay. Fresh ground oyster shells and fresh ground bone about the poultry house, and a warm breakfast of ground corn meal will greatly help the hens to increase their power to lay.

Farmers in the vicinity of Vassar are now reaping their Bohemian oats. A number of them are looking for a way to avoid paying their notes given for this seductive cereal, which is sown in the shape of \$10 for a bushel and harvested in "a bond" with a big red

Railway freight agents, at a meeting Monday at Pittsburg, decided upon an increase of 10 per cent. on iron, nails and window-glass shipped to Chicago. Other classes will be correspondingly advanced.

Aotices of Meetings.

PROGRAM of D. and B. C. Council P. of H., to be held at the M. E. church, Matamora, Thursday, March 1887. at 11 o'clock A. M.: Afternoon session:

Music. Address of welcome by H. Pamer-

Response by Brother Newbury, Rochester. Essay, by Mrs. Merritt Lamb, Dry-

Who shall carry the pocketbook? By Mrs Stephens, of Oxford, followed by Mrs. J. J. Snooks, Mrs. L. C. Haines, Mrs. V. Howland, Mrs. L. V. Cole and Mrs. L. Pearsall.

Recitation, by Mrs. J. G. Nobles. Music.

In what manner has the Grange been a benefit, and what has its influence been outside of the Order? Opened by Hon. J. M. Morton, followed by P. S. Butler, E. Bartlett, H. Andrews, and others.

Original verse, by Mrs. F. E. Odell. Paper - Arbitration vs. Litigation;

Discussion - Means of promoting practical temperance. Introduced by Mrs. Geo. Terry, Dryden, followed by R. Walker, Mrs. I. Barwise, W. North and others.

All interested are cordially invited to attend. Open session.

The next session of Clinton County Pomona Grange, No. 25, will be held with N. Ripley Grange on Wednesday, March 9, 1887, commencing at 10:30

A good literary program will be presented. Evening meeting public, to which all are cordially invited.

J. D. RICHMOND, Lec.

The next session of Hillsdale Co. Pomona Grange will be held at Jones-ville March 2. Program:

Paper-Some abuses of Justice in the lower courts. Joel B. Norris.

Paper—Odds and ends. Sister R. W. Freeman. Recitation by Sister Jennie Thomas.

The question that was to have been discussed at the February meeting will be briefly taken up. The question, The education for the farmer, will occupy the balance of the time. The program will be interspersed with music.

Let our hall be crowded with earnest Patrons of the Order.

J. E. WAGNER, Lect.

The next quarterly meeting of St. Clair Pomona Grange, No. 12, will be Wednesday. March 16, at Fremont Center, Sanilac Co., Mich. M. F. Carleton, Sec.

THE meeting of Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange will be held at the hall of Texas Grange, on Thursday March 17. The program for which will appear in the Visitor of March

Texas Grange meets Saturday. March 5; the session is to be devoted to a discussion of the amendment. One of the oldest members wrote the Master.—Get out a full house and labor for harmony, fraternity and temperance.

How to Make Money.

No matter in what part you are located, you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive, free, information about work you can do and live at home, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have made over \$50 in a day. new. Capital not needed: Hallett & Co. will start you. Either sex; all ages. Those who commence at once will make sure of snug little fortunes. Write and see for yourselves.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELFHIA Mar. 1, 1887. PURE SUGARS.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES-In Barrels.

SYROTAND WICHASSES TO BE STREET AND WICHASSES TO BE SUBAR PER SUBAR PER SUBAR PER SUBAR PER SUBAR SUBA COFFEES-GREEN AND ROASED.

TEAS.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

Prunes, French boxes, per lb. 7%@11 New Turkey, per lb 64.@6½
Currants, new, per lb
Black pepper, per lb
Ginger
Cinnamon " 10
Cloves " 29
Allspice " 9
Mace " 50
Nutmegs ' 65
PURE GROUND SPICES.
PURE GROUND SPICES.
Pure pepper, black, per lb
· African cayenne per lb 28
' cinnamon per lb 17
" cloves per lb 31
" ginger per lb 16
" allspice per lb 15
GROCERS' SUNDRIES.
Flour sulphur per lb 5
Bi-carb soda, loose, 112 lb kegs 4
Bi-carb soda, loose, 112 lb kegs
" " in lb packages 6½
" in ¼ lb packages 7
Corn starch, Gilbert's, per lb 6½
" Duryea's, per lb 7
Starch, lump, Duryea's, 40 lb boxes, per lb 4
Gilbert's " 4
Corn starch, new process,
Starch, new process, lump 4
" 6 lb boxes 6
" 1lb boxes 6
1 to boxes
Grain bags, two bushels 23
Georgia bags, two bushels
Chocolate Baker's Prem. No. 1 per lb 37 @38
Barnes' Perfect Baking Powder in 34 lb
tins, per doz:
Barnes' Perfect Baking Powder in 1/4 10
tins, per doz
Barnes' Perfect Baking Powder in one lb
tins per doz4 25

Current Rates on Chicago Market.

Potatoes, No. 1, ripe, Pl	ou\$.48	@	. 52
" off stock	40	@	
Turnips, yellow, P bu	27	(0)	. 28
Turnips, yellow, p bu Onions, choice, "	85	(a)	.90
Apples, " No. I, & bl	01. 2.85	@ 3	.00
" No. 2. stock, "		@ 2	.00
Car lots sold at 5 per	cent. con	nmissi	on.
Apples, evaporated, # 16	101/	2 (0)	.11/2
Onions, selected, # bbl.	2.50	@ 2	.75
Rutabagas. "		@ I	.25
Rutabagas, " Turnips, white, "	75	@ 1	.00
Beans, navy, # Du	1.25		
" medium, "	1.30	(a) I	.40
Wool, washed, # tb	28		
" unwashed, "	18	(0)	.27
Veal, choice, "	07	@	.08
Turkey, " dressed,	tb .07	@	.08
Chickens dussed.	.06	@	.07
Ducks, " Eggs, fresh, " held stock, "	" .07	(0)	
Fogs fresh.	27	(0)	.28
" held stock. "	20	@	.25
Butter, dairy, # tb	12	(0)	.22
" creamery ".			.26
Clover seed. # bu	4.80	(0) 5	.00
Clover seed, & bu Timothy " "	'	@ 2	2.00
Hides salted, G. 19 th.	07	1/2(0)	.08
Hides, salted, G, Fib. Pelts, estd wool, "	25	@	.27
Hops "	23	@	.30
Honey (6	10	(a)	.12
Beeswax, ".	16	a	.20
On produce not name	d write fo	r pric	es.

I will advance on all car lots of choice winter apples \$1.50 per bbl; also 9c per lb. on all evaporated apples on their receipt and will also keep posted on values here that will cor-respond 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.

STOCK FARM, Whose proprietor invites your personal in-spection of his very fine herd of Imported HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN Cattle, from which many have made their second and third selections, to establish

Michigan and other States.



M ANY testimonials come from those w to have selected from my nerd of records made, and of their great satisfaction of having obtained so valuable representative animals. mals for their herds. I sold H. M. Street, of Mississippi, a fine selection of several heifers, who previously wrote as follows: "I am the owner of Aafke 2d and So Bos, bought by Prof. Gully for the A. & M. College. I have other animals, but these two I think the best. I am one of the trustees of the College, and consider the stock bought from you as the finest they have. (Thoroughbred Cheshire hogs for sale.)

W. K. SEXTON,
Importer and Breeder, Howell, Mich.
febl5t2

Eggs for Halching

from my prize winning flock of Light Brahma Fowls. Fifteen carefully mated breeding pens, no two akin, at ONE DOLLAR PER SITTING (13) Light Brahmas are by far the largest and hardiest fowls, the best winter layers of large, delicious eggs; quiet, doelle and easily kept in confinement. Eggs for incubators by the hundred at greatly reduced rates. For sale, a few one and two-year-old Thoroughbred L. B. Roosters, cheap C. G. KLEINSTUCK, SAXif taken soon. ONIA FARM. Asylum Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Honey Creek Grange Nursery.

Und r arrangement with the Executive Committee of the Ohio State Grange offer their stock low and will give the Grange or a member of the Grange a liberal per cent. to work up an order in or out of the Grange. Descriptive and price lists sent free on application. ISAAC FREEMAN & SON, Prop's, Rex. Miami Co., Ohio.



TEN DOLLARS A MONTH

will buy a farm in Claremont Colony. Maps and full particulars free. J. F. Mancha, Raymond, Surry Co., Va. feb1t2

Ladies' Department.

A Mother.

There came one day to join the angel throng
A woman, bowed through serving oft in pain; But as she meekly stood her form grew strong,

And long-tost youtful beauty dawned again; Yet more was given—for all, with wonder fraught,
Bent low before the sweetness of her face,
Crying, "what marvel hath this woman

wrought To be thus clothed by such sweet, mighty

grace? Then one of seraph tongue made answer low "One talent only hers—a faithful heart, And she abroad but little could bestow,

So much was needed for her mother part And this with love she always made so fair That there she was an angel unaware?"
—Mary Wright.

That Purse. As this subject, "Who shall own

that purse?" metaphorically speaking, has been launched upon the broad sea of individual opinion and discussion, I come with a share of the many thought which, I trust, may be given us upon this truly disturbing question, coming home closer to every one than the judgment of public sentiment may confess in its dignity and higher consideration of justice. From personal observation and knowledge I am aware a larger majority of men own and possess the only pocketbook than one would suppose from only a casual glance at the worthy husbands and fathers whom we may chance to know. In too many instances they are not any more liberal with their money than were the fathers of primitive times when the education of man and woman ran paramount in the belief that man was sole dispenser of goods and possessor of wife. The broader view and generous decision of those who provide bountifully, and even luxuriously, by their own hands for their families have hardly reached as yet that degree in the scale of human justice when the husband is as willing to allow his wife to hold and dispose of a certain share of the profits as she is that he should control his belong-ings. Still farther than this, I have known men to arbitrarily assume that a woman's earnings did not amount to anything. In these days of woman's independence and modern customs the times may not appear to warrant my statement. Yet it was but recently I heard an intelligent farmer-supposed to be so at least by his neighbors in an educational point of view-say to his wife with a spirit of vehemence that made the impression upon his auditors that he was in earnest, "She brought nothing into the house to help along." At the same time she was caring for the milk of seven cows and the butter was used to purchase clothing, groceries, etc., for the family, while not one dollar of this went into her pocketbook separate from the demands of the household. There were no less than eight members of that home for whom she was daily doing the work, with its numerous requirements of sewing, knitting, baking, washing and ironing, etc. Any one of them, taken separately and performed at the hands of a stranger, would have been considered by this man as a very great expense, and not to be afforded outside of the house for so large a number; and yet she received nothing as a recompense for her labor only as her husband for it. would ask, is it reasonable to suppose tions of the needs and necessities that go toward making up the sum of woman's happiness when the practical right becomes hers to use, though ever so small, a sum of money as her own?

treme one, though the one which I now relate may have been. I learned the facts from the woman herself, who had suffered so long from her husband's stinginess that she came to me in confidence as a relief. They began life together, poor in purse, following the common practice of husbands and wives, working hard and turning every dollar to account in payment for a farm. When nearly paid for a near relative died, leaving them a sum of money which put them ont of debt. Soon after the husband's mother also departed this life, leaving them a still larger sum, and thus they were enabled to build barns, sheds, etc., and a commodious farm house, with something left to spare. Yet this grinding, exacting disposition on the part of the husband had become so habitual that he went regularly each night during the season of those products to the butter tub and dried apple cask, lifting their covers to see if they were gaining fast. All the avails, both large and small, that came from his wife's earnings he appropriated to his own pocketbook, not for one moment believing she should have a right or voice in their disposal or use separate from his dictation. The theme is not a new one, and doubtless all have both read and heard points of difference discussed pro and con; the objector to the wife's sharing in the profits claiming that if she was allowed the free use of certain sums of money her judgment would be at fault and her expenditures extravagant, etc. While the question has been favored with facts showing the woman in many cases to have been the more successful manager of the two, I do not aim to discuss the feasi- justed. bility of woman's using a certain amount of her earnings as she chooses, and I grant the right is hers. The

I do not believe this case is an ex-

parallel with man's to say the least. We who may have solved the practical workings of this problem to that degree that the right of having control of a certain share of the income is never brought into question, should offer other wives who deem it a privilege to ask some Christian woman if it would be right to sell butter, poultry, etc., and provide the necessaries for her husband, the plan whereby these discrepancies may be properly adjusted. The education of the young woman should be as judiciously trained in these respects as that of the young man when the contract of marriage is entered into, and that may not mean the exact day of its solemnization. This subject of "who shall own that purse" should be well understood and agreed upon. If each party is just and honest the household machinery will move on without many jars. I know a certain couple who began life with a proper understanding upon all money matters, and the wife has had the profits from the dairy and poultry raising. In a few years she laid up the neat little sum of five hundred dollars besides keeping up the household expenditures so far as goods, elothing, new articles of use, etc., were needed. There was no unnecessary saving or scrimping, neither extravagance, but a wise use and care manifested. And to-day, after a fair trial, the husband of this woman does not care to have the profits differently disposed of than each to carry his and her own purse. Much more might be said upon this subject, as it becomes one of great importance to some by the way they treat it; but I fear I have already said so much my paper may be confined to the waste basket, so refrain.

They Own That Purse.

In answer to Mrs. Bryant's wish for the expression of opinion in regard to the ownership of the family pocketbook, these humble remarks are ven-

It is lamentable that so many of the home departments of our best papers contain letters from farmers' wives, complaining of their husbands in one way or another. Some are neglected for other company, others have to do chores at the barn and work too hard generally; but the loudest murmur of all comes from those whose toil-worn hands are never allowed to meddle with that pocketbook, the contents of which to them are an unknown quantity, and to such these words are addressed.

You seem to have begun entirely You should have understood each other better before entering as life partners in a contract both civil and divine, instituted by the Creator and sanctioned and perpetuated by all enlightened nations. It is a business contract for mutual benefit in the establishment of happy and virtuous homes where infant people are reared and trained for the responsible duties of adult life. The partners in this contract are equal, though their duties in the line of work may be different. Neither should be in subjection to the other; each should have the other's best good at heart. Individual self should never be foremost. You should have found out each other's minds during your courtship days. You must have been able to judge something of how he would decide on these vital questions. A man who will deny to wife and children equal comforts with himself is not a suitable companion for any right-minded woman and ought that a man fully imbued with the idea that his wife brought nothing into the house, would be just in his discrimination. You have no right to take money from the family treasury and invest it in foolish finery just for show, when your husband is working and saving to pay for the home that shel-ters you. Neither has he a right to spend for drink, tobacco, or any other useless thing, the money that your hard work and tact has helped to save. You should have a mutual understanding in these matters. You should know all about the business of the firm and just what you can rightfully take to cover the wants of the family.

Most men who have means and fail to be good providers lack a right perception of the many wants of a household. They have their own plans for building barns and buying machinery, and strain every nerve to carry out that purpose, relying on the good management of the wife to get along some way with the family needs, and often it is making bricks without straw to

the poor woman. If you are an economical and thrifty wife you will plan to make a little monev work out all its possibilities for you, but there are limits and when they are reached you should call a halt in the domestic machinery and tell your partner all about it and just what you think of the situation. Do not sulk; do not cry; do not beg nor steal. Have the moral courage to demand your rights in your own home and do it in a business-like way. He can not sell the farm without your signature. You have a right to a share in the profits of that farm. All device or subterfuge to extract money from his pockets has a bad moral effect on yourself and your children.

Carry out your role in a way to inspire his respect. For a woman to live with a man as his wife and have to beg of him for a decent support is degrading in the extreme. Take a decided stand in such matters in your early married life and let every day be a battle day, if need be, until they are ad-

Above all things, keep your troubles to yourself, if possible. Never complain of your husband nor tell his benefits arising from the exercise of faults to a third party, and never, nev-

her judgment, in my opinion, will run er arraign him in the public print. It is not fair, nor just, nor womanly, athough you sign no name, and you think the world will not know who you are. You claim that you would be careful of his money, were you entrusted with it. You should be equally careful of his good name. All married persons have a great deal to get along with that they did not expect. All are more or less surprised when the deceivableness of courtship no longer conceals defects of temper and habit. All that is disappointing should be carefully kept to yourself and it will with right effort grow less and less as the years advance. If you talk to others about it, they can not help you. The world in general has no sympathy with private troubles paraded in public and scandal's venomed tongue is all too ready to make you a victim. Whenever it is known that you have serious troubles, a dividing wedge is entered and the citadel of your domestic happiness is doomed. what you never can regain and as the years come and go, all realization of 'love's young dream" will be far in the shadowy past and even friendship. that calm and patient guardian of the family hearth, turns away from the prospect of two lives diverging that have run on together for many years. Rancor and hatred are cherished guests, until at last, your children, grown to man and womanhood, have the bitter and humiliating task of taking sides with either father or mother, and the lawyer gets a share in that oocketbook which you have all worked hard for so many years to help fill.

Traverse City, Feb. 7, 1887.

A Higher Standard of Culture for

Housekeepers. [Essay read before St. Joseph Co. Pomona Grange in Sturgis Grange Hall, Sturgis, Feb. 3, 1887, by Miss Cora E. Kelley, Overseer of Sturgis Grange, and requested for publication in the GRANGE VISITOR.]

I was assigned this subject by our Worthy Lecturer, and no doubt many of my brothers and sisters will recognize it, as a subject upon which Mrs. Mayo, our State Lecturer, has written.

As I do not pretend to be one of your scientific housekeepers, I will leave it to the older and abler members of the Grange, who can give us not only a theoretical but practical discourse upon the subject. From observation I know that no two families do their work alike, and each one thinks her way cleanest and best. It has been said that American women, more than any other nationaltiy, overwork themselves in their desire to keep their houses in the best of order. The idea that woman fulfills her mission by doing more than her strength will permit is a mistake. Labor is a blessing, only within certain limits, beyond this it is a curse. No woman should be compelled to do, or want to do, more than she can easily accomplish without wearing herself out. It is an injustice to the world, whose frozen ocean and drooping flowers need the thawing and reviving influence of woman's heart, and whose waste places blossom under the enlivenment of wo-

man's touch. We often speak of the tendency of the age to undervalue the dignity and importance of labor. But labor at the cost of mental and moral development and the holy influence of woman is as bad in its effects as the idleness and hatred of industry, which so many lament. What is a sadder sight than a mother whose life is a treadmill of labor, which costs health, strength and happiness, all that makes existence desirable. Tired her whole life through. The constant strain is too great—nature gives way beneath it. She not only loses health, spirit and hopefulness, but her youth, the last thing a woman should allow to slip from her, for no matter how old she is in years, she should be young in heart and feeling, for the youth of age is more attractive often than youth itself. To the over-worked woman this green old age is impossible, for her very nature is changed and she becomes merely a machine.—"A woman without time to be womanly, a mother without time to guide her children."

After living a life of little pleasure to herself, or to her family will soon lie down and "sleep the sleep that knows no waking." There will be little to write on her tombstone, except that she worked herself to death, and could not find time to be what God intended her to be the sunlight and the angels of her home. What volumes the word home described! Amidst the constant demonstrations of the fact, among mankind at large, the greatest enemy of man is man, the influences of home have pointed to the richness of the human heart in sympathy and love. It is not unlikely that many have felt that influence, without knowing what it was or whence it came. But through all the turmoils and darkness and dangers, which beset a community, a home stands like a beacon light, in a troubled sea, warning the mariner on the ocean of life off the rocks, and lighting up the course to a better and a nobler life

In a few short years, at best, children reach a maturer age, and drift out into the ocean of life, borne hither and thither by storm and tide.

How often, oh how often, when life's battles loom darkly before them, will they look back to home and mother. Is it important then, that they carry

with them pleasant memories and bright pictures of home? "The heart has its sacred chambers, Through which the mind may roam;

But the middle aisle is sacred

To the old, old home."

The time has come when the duties and privileges of woman, are being considered almost universally. For many years she has purshed the path of freedom in the face of opposition, until at last, a star has risen above our country the star of knowledge. Many prejudices which were formerly held in the darkness, are now being gladened in the light.

Colleges have opened wide their cors to her. She may enter, if she doors to her. She may enter, chooses, many professions which would be adorned by her presence. She ascend into some of the official chairs but it is in the house, where her influence for good or evil is most keenly

It is here that the harmony or discord of her own inner life, will be brought to the surface, to reflect with powerful effect upon the lives of those by whom she is surrounded. At their own firesides, the greatest and best men in the world's history have received their impressions, which have moulded their characters and shaped their destinies.

Washington was taught by his mother, the blessings of obedience, and the beauty of a character, imbued with the faith of Christ. The result of an opposite home influence is seen in the life of the gifted Byron. He may be censured for pursuing an evil cause, but the mother who can not control herself, need not expect her son can do it, for we all are what trainhas made us.

Hence, woman's first and highest mission is her home where she should reign an undisputed queen by virtue of her natural purity, gentleness and industry. There is no right but she should enjoy. She can successfully make government, and preserve government and benefit the world by moulding the tender hearts and souls that have been entrusted to her care, into the noble manhood that is a possible achievement of her sacred influences.

The mothers of the world have little enough time to impress themselves, truth and principles upon the characters they must shape. Time does all, it touches our lives and they go out; it touches the flowers and they wither, it kisses the granite and it crumbles; it kisses beauty and it fades. Then do not waste the moments. Do not neglect the present and plain duties of life and search for others not so manifest. Do not neglect a grand glorious, mission in longing to fill others that can not be grander.

'More than building showy mansions, More than dress or fine array, More than domes and lofty steeples, More than station, power and sway; Make your home both neat and tasteful, Bright and pleasant, always fair, Where each heart shall rest contented

Grateful for each beauty there." "Seek to make your home most lovely, Let it be a smiling spot, Where, in sweet contentment resting,

Care and sorrow are forgot. Where the flowers and trees are waving, Birds will sing their sweetest songs; Where the purest thoughts will linger, Confidence and love belong."

"There each heart will rest contented, Seldom wishing far to roam; Or if roaming, still will ever, Cherish happy thoughts of home. Such a home makes man the better, Sure and lasting the control, Home with pure and bright surroundings, Leaves its impress on the soul."

A Few Don'ts.

It is, perhaps, unwise to use the word don't in our mingling with the world more than some soft persuasive like "Oh, do!" or "Please, do!" but it is sometimes just what we need to caution us against permicious acts of words, and in what I shall say at the present time is the one expression that will be apt to impress itself on the minds of my readers.

In taking care of plants don't expect them to thrive if the soil is poor, or the light is dim, or the proper quantity of water is withheld. You may just as well expect children to be healthy with impure air and no sunlight, as house plants.

Don't expect children to grow to be a comfort to your old age if you are forever telling them how ugly they are and that they are a bother and a nuisance.

Don't lose your temper while correcting your child for losing his.

Don't wonder that your child tells untruths if you first tell it something that is not so.

Don't punish a child for profanity if you taught it to swear.

Don't expect a good Grange unless you are careful to attend regularly and make it a rule to do something to keep up the interest. This should be a personal matter with each member.

Don't expect that others will enjoy the meeting if you whisper and pay no attention.

If you are on the program don't stay away and leave your place for some one else to fill.

Don't prophesy evil of the Grange; don't foretell its downfall. You can not expect outsiders to honor it if you allow its banner to trail in the dust. Don't give the voting sign anyway

except correctly; if you don't know the proper way, find out." If there is a special Grange appoint-

ment don't let a trifle keep you at home. It is no harder for you to attend than for others. Don't measure persons by the

clothes they wear because they may

have better at home. Don't go visiting for what you get to eat, for it might be more agreeable for your hostess to send you the choice

viands and not be obliged to entertain Don't expect your meals on time if 37,000,000 acres.

vou only furnish green wood to get them with, and finally, don't think you know more than all the rest of the CHLOE.

Wants Pansies.

I wish to ask as well as give some information about flowers, through your paper if I may. Can some reader of the Visitor tell me how to grow pausies successfully? I have tried several times but failed miserably. I have not read the Visitor lately, so if there has been anything on flower culture, I have not seen it. I used the suds after washing for my flower beds last summer and my flowers were beautiful, except the pansies and verbenas. I would be glad to receive instructions about the care of them. I intend to have a wild garden this season. I have received a circular from The People's seed Co. East Saginaw, Mich., describing their improved method of sowing a "Wild Garden" and I am delighted with it. They will send a circular to any one sending them their name and address, and I hope all lovers of flowers will do so, as I think their improved wild garden is a great improvement on the old way. MAUD MILTON.

An Appeal.

TO FRIENDS OF THE PROHIBITORY

At the Citizens' Convention, held in Detroit on Friday, Feb. 11, a State Central Committee of twenty-six men was chosen, and instructed to devise and execute such plans as might be deemed necessary to bring prominently before the voters of the State the proposed prohibitory amendment, and by every legitimate means endeavor to secure its adoption at the April election by a decisive majority.

This committee is composed of men representing all political parties, and, in harmony with the instructions of the convention, proposes to conduct its campaign in such a manner as to be entirely free from the entanglements of party politics.

The issue is clear and well defined. The conflict will be short and sharp. The decision will be of immense im-

"The traffic" will cast a solid vote against the amendment. Its defeat, whoever contributes thereto, means the triumph of the saloon.

The State Committee therefore appeals to every opponent of the liquor

A vast amount of work must be done. Sophistries must be met. The ignorant must be instructed, the hesitating decided, the doubting convinced, and the indifferent interested. Meetings must be held by the thousand and printers' ink must be used with great liberality.

All these things involve the expenditure of money, and hence, to every friend of constitutional prohibition, your committee makes its appeal. We need money, and must have it, or leave our work undone. When this fight was on in Iowa, and Kansas, and Maine, and Rhode Island, wealthy friends of the movement contributed by hundreds and thousands of dollars. Your committee can make judicious and honorable use of a large amount of

There must be men in Michigan willing to invest a thousand dollars to win the victory. Who will pledge a thousand, five hundred, one hundred, fifty, twenty-five, ten, five? What is done must be done speedily. We appeal to you with confidence. Send your pledge or make remittance to any member of the committee. All re-ceipts will be acknowledged through the press and at the close of the campaign the committee will publish an itemized account of both receipts and disbursements. The committee will meet on Friday, Feb. 18, to plan its work, and it is highly important that a considerable sum be secured before that date.

SAMUEL DICKIE, Albion, Ch'm, REV. W. GARDNER, Jackson, JAMES I. MEAD, Lansing, ABRAM ALLEN, Lansing. Albert Dodge, Fowlerville, S. W. LA Du, Coral, D. P. SAGENDORPH, Charlotte, Executive Committee.

It is not an uncommon sight in many kitchens to see the teapot upon the stove for a great part of the time. Many who work hard are apt to think a cup of tea will rest and refresh them better than to spend a half hour upon a convenient lounge. That tea is unwholesome from standing a long time an absolute fact, and the London Medical Times gives a reason for the discontinuance of its use in a paragraph which our tea-drinkers would do well to consider. "Dr. Heath, of Newcastle, has been the last to raise his voice against tea. But it has long been a fact familiar to us that tea is a most fruitful source of dyspepsia. Among the vast numbers of poor women who frequent the patient rooms of our London hospitals, we should not be far wrong in saving that twothirds are suffering from dyspepsia. This dyspepsia rises from two causes -the want of proper food and the abuse of articles like tea, which stay the craving for food, but which aggravate the consequent conditions of the digestion.

The estimate of the Department of Agriculture for last year on the corn crop gives an aggregate of 1,655,000,000 bushels, grown on 75,000,000 acres. The aggregate product of wheat is 457,000,000 bushels from an area of

Lincolnion Quarrels.—After telling of the Shields duel in the January Century, Nicolay and Hay give the following: "This was Mr. Lincoln's last personal quarrel. Although the rest of his life was passed in hot and earnest debate, he never again descended to the level of his adversaries related. ed to the level of his adversaries, who would gladly enough have resorted to unseemly wrangling. In later years it became his duty to give an official reprimand to a young officer who had been court-martialed for a quarrel with one of his associates. The reprimend is probably the result mand is probably the gentlest recorded in the annals of penal discourses, and it shows, in few words, the principles which ruled the conduct of this great and peaceable man. It has never before been published, and it deserves to be written in letters of gold on the walls of every gymnasium and college. "The advice of a father to his son, Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but bebeware of thee! is good, but not the best. Quarrel not at all. No man resolved to make the most of himself can spare time for personal contention. Still less can be afford to take all the consequences, including the vitiating of his temper and the loss of self-control. Yield larger things to which you can show no more than equal right; and yield lesser ones though clearly your own. Better give your path to a dog than be bitten by him in contesting for the right. Even killing the dog would not cure the bite."

An experiment tried with five cows and five hogs for each feed, showed that the animals fed corn-and-cob meal made the greatest gain, and when the experiment was reversed, the same held true, and those which made the least gain on clear meal made the greatest gain when the feed was changed, and the meal-fed animals the

Chicago was selected by the Farmers' convention as the next place of meeting on the Tuesday before the meeting of the fat stock show, Nov.,

The Atlantic Monthly

Will contain, in addition to the best short stories, sketches, essays, poetry and criticisms, two serial stories:

THE SECOND SON,
By Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant and T. B. Aldrich.
PAUL PATOFF,
By F. Marion Crawford, author of "A Roman Singer," "Mr. Isaacs," etc.

Papers on American History, By John Fiske, whose previous papers have been so interesting, full of information, and generally popular.

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A continuation of the admirable papers comparing the French and English people, by P. G. Hammerton.

Essays and Poems, By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Occasional Papers By James Russell Lowell.

Contributions may be expected from John Greenleaf Whittier, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Chas. Dudley Warner, F. C. Stedman, Harriet W. Preston, Sarah Orne Jewett, Charles Egbert Craddock, Arthur Sherburne Hardy, Henry Cabot Lodge, Edith M. Thomas, Horace M. Scudder, George E. Woodberry, George Frederic Parsons, Maurice Thompson, Lucy Larcom, Celia Thaxter, John Burroughs, James Freeman Clarke, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, Bradford Torrey, and many others.

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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 SOUTH.

	NY&C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way Ft
w Grand Rapids r Allegan r Kalamazoo r Schoolcraft r Three Rivers r White Pigeon r Toledo r Cleyeland	9 02 " 10 35 " 10 37 " 11 11 " 11 35 " 5 05 PM 9 40 "	4 35 PM 5 55 " 7 05 " 7 35 " 8 05 " 8 30 " 2 30 AM 8 30 "	5 00 AM 9 30 " 12 05 PM 1 50 " 3 20 " 4 20 " 6 55 AM
r Buffalo			

	NY&BNY&C Ex & M Express		Way Ft
Lv Buffalo Ar Cleveland Ar Toledo Ar White Pigeon Ar Three Rivers Ar Schoolcraft Ar Kalamazoo Ar Allegan Grand Rapids	6 40 PM 11 15 " 6 55 AM 6 23 " 6 49 " 7 20 " 8 28 "	5 35 "	

M. E. WATTLES.
Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

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

	A. M.	
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves	4 45	
Kalamazoo Express arrives		9 40
Evening Express	I 00	
Pacific Express	2 27	
Mail	11 38	
Day Express		I 45
EASTWARD.		
Night Express	A. M.	

	A. M.	
Night Express	3 17	
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves		
Kalamazoo Express arrives		
Mail		
Day Express		
New York Express		
Atlantic Express	1 00	
New York, Atlantic and Pacific Exp Evening Express west and Night Express cept Saturdays. All other trains daily exe Freight trains carrying passengers out fro as follows: No. 29 (east) at 5:10 P. M. and	east da cept Su m Kala No. 20	ndays. mazoo (west)

at 8:10, bring passengers from east at 12:45, P. M. H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit. J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent, Chicago, O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., Chicago



[Extracts from Reports of Purchasers.] MARY J. TAPPAN, RETNOLDS, NEB.: They excel all other washers I eve w. JOHNR. DODGE, JR., NORMAL, ILL.: The best machine ever invent y man. H. H. DURANT, COTTAGEVILLS, S. C.: Everybody likes them al. MAY. JOHN R. DOINGE, JR., NORMAL, ILL: The best machine ever invent if yman. H. H. DURANT, COTTAGNILLS, S. C.: Everybody likes them minerally man. H. H. DURANT, COTTAGNILLS, S. C.: Everybody is not them and everybody wants them.

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Chicago and Topeka,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Sioux City,
Peoria and Council Bluffs,
Peoria and Council Bluffs,
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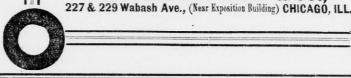


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No. 10 Family Size, Price, 83.00. Hardware Trad Send for Catalogue. INTERPRISE M'F'C CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAI WAY TIME TABLE

JUNE 26, 1886.

TRAINS WESTWA	RD-CENTRA	AL MERIDIAN	N TIME.	TRAINS EASTWAR	RD—CENTRA	L MERIDIAN	TIME.
	No. 18, Express	No. 4 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. Vicksburg Schoolcraft. Marcellus. Cassopolis. South Bend. Valparaiso. Chicago.	A, M, 6 30 7 18 7 30 7 52 8 17 9 90 10 30	8 31 " 9 06 " 10 30 " 11 00 P. M. 11 45 " 12 05 " 12 45 " 11 6 " 1 42 " 2 28 " 4 00 "	9 34 " 10 10 " 10 48 " 11 50 "	Chicago, Lv. Valparaiso. South Bend. Cassopolis. Marcellus. Schoolcraft Vicksburg. Battle Creek, Ar. Lv. Charlotte. Lansing Durand. Flint. Lapeer. Pert Huron.	10 30 " 12 00 " 12 47 P. M. 1 16 " 1 35 " 1 50 " 2 45 " 3 45 " 4 42 " 5 20 " 7 05 " 7 55 " 8 42 "	5 32 " 6 52 "	8 15P. M. 10 29 " 12 01 A. M. 10 7 " 1 1 7 " 1 43 " 2 30 " 2 35 " 3 25 " 4 00 " 5 00 " 5 40 " 6 15 "

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 Ger'l Passenger Agent, Chicago; W. J. SPICER, General Manager, Detroit,

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All Orders Receive Proper Attention.



Doung Folks' Club.

A Good Plan.

DEAR COUSIN:-We are glad to learn what some of the cousins are doing at home in the way of self-influence. Hope we may hear from others on this subject. Will some one give us the benefit of the programes they are fol-

lowing?
Will present the club with a program that may be used at the close of a months' reading of Longfellow's Poems.

Let the opening of the exercises be a song, The Bridge, for instance Personation—Life of Longfellow, by Longfellow.

A review of Miles Standish's courtship by Priscilla. Select reading by Miles Standish and John Alden, Tableau-Wedding of John Alden and

Selections from the building of the ship, by the old ship builder. The story of Evangeline, by Evangeline. Dialogue between Basil and Bene-

dict. Tableau—The signing of the papers. Recitation—The Village Blacksmith, by a school boy or girl.

Description of the character in the

Spanish Student, by the Gypsy Maiden. Dialogue between Augelica and Gipsy Maiden. Tableau—Victorian departing. (This may be used for closing). And when he is gone—"The Serenaders" sing-"Good night, Be-

This program may be lengthened or shortened, or entirely made over to suit circumstances. Each member, however, to make the entertainment a decided success, should be dressed in costume to represent part or character

Should any of the members of the club, use the program, we hope they will report the success.

We echo C. S. M's wish that we may hear from some of the college boys and girls, too. Cousin Mae. and girls, too.

To Our Young People.

[From an essay prepared by Mrs. O. I. Watkins, (Aunt Kate,) for Kent County Pomona.]

You must soon take the work of the Grange into your hands. It will be very necessary that you become thoroughly informed and well skilled in Grange work, that you may practice and teach the principles of our Order. Give heed to instructions given at the close of the Grange. Be punctual in attendance and strive at all times to advance the interest of the Order and persuade others to do the same. We want you, as fast as these Grange fathers and mothers lay down their implements, to fill the ranks and carry on the good work begun by them. Do not forget how the pioneer Patrons have labored to clear the field of obstructions and built halls and provided them with all manner of comforts and conveniences. Yes, keep them in remembrance, they have laid for you a sure foundation for success.

We wish to get our young people so interested in the Grange that they will take hold and do the fixing up and decorating the hall and keeping things in order generally. I would also recommend that the surroundings of our halls be made more attractive. This would show we had some enterprise and respect for our calling, and would be good work for the boys, while the girls were putting things in order in the hall. Do not take exception to the terms, boys and girls, you will be gentlemen and ladies the same. Finally let us keep in view the fact that there can be no improvement without labor.

Willing to Work.

DEAR COUSINS:-Ever since the club was organized, I have wanted to write but have not dared for fear that it would be a failure. We take the Grange Visitor and the first thing I do, when it comes, is to read the letters from the Young Folks Club. I too have noticed a lack of interest in the club. How many of us are really trying to cultivate self improvement? I think that every boy and girl in their teens ought to realize that they will have to fill some position in life and that they ought to study and cultivate their minds so that in after life they will be fitted for any situation in which they may be placed. Dear cousin, we are rapidly nearing the time, when we shall no longer be boys and girls, but men women.

Ought we not, now, to improve these bright days of youth so that when we have reached maturity, we will feel amply repaid for the sacrifices we have made to receive this happiness? Rose Bud.

A cow giving milk naturally drinks much more water than another animal of the same size. With the temperature down to zero or below, and drinking from a hole in the ice, this cold water will lower the temperature of her body for hours, retard digestion and decrease the yield of milk. The cow, in fact, will not drink much of this cold water, and this is one reason for decreased yield. In winter a little hot water to take the chill off will be a comfort for the cow, and a profit for her owner. We can well afford thus to exchange a little warm water for

General farming means large acres, multiplied machinery and bulky crops. Special farming means a sharpening of wit by the friction of competition and an agricultural mill of intense driving momentum, enclosed within a comparatively small compass.

Obituaries.

KRAIGER-

Died, at Breedsville, Dec. 20, 1886. Sister Emma Kraiger, a worthy member of Woodman Grange. Suitable resolutions were adopted by the Grange and the charter was ordered draped for sixty days.

> "What a world were this, How unenduring its weight, If those whom death had sundered Did not meet again."

Woodman Grange, Jan. 29, 1887,

WASHBURN-

Died, Jan. 30, 1887, at his home in the township of Leighton, Allegan Co., Mich., William Washburn, a charter member and gate-keeper of Moline Grange, No. 248, in the 50th year of his age. In the death of Bro. Washburn the Grange has lost one of its most steadfast members. In respect to his memory our charter and his chair have been draped in mourning and while our hearts are sorrowful as we realize our loss we are reminded of the family circle so ruthlessly broken by the "Silent Messenger," and we extend to them our heartfelt sympathy. Com.

WHEREAS. In the providence of God, Bro Dr. B. Tompson has been removed from this life, by which the family have been deprived of a kind husband and father and this Grange of a faithful member and the community of a valued citizen, therefore,

Resolved, That we extend our warmest sympathy to the bereaved family and friends and commend them to the care of Him who said, 'I will not leave you comfortless.'

Resolved, That copies of these resolution be sent to the Grange Visitor for publica tion, to the family of the deceased brother and be entered on the records of this Grange. Resolved, That our charter be draped for

Plainwell Grange, 271, Feb., 1887.

AVERY-

WHEREAS, The Great Master above has seen fit to remove from our midst Sister Elizabeth Avery, a worthy member of this Grange

Resolved. That in the death of our sister the Grange has sustained a loss only sur passed by that of the afflicted family and friends.

Resolved, That this Grange extend to the afflicted family that sympathy which flows from hearts that feel for others' woes.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days and that these resolutions be spread upon our records and a copy be sent to the family of Bro. Arthur Avery, and a copy also to the GRANGE VISITOR for

Orton, Sanilac Co.

Died, Feb. 2, 1887, Mason Lee, a worthy brother of Redford Grange, No. 367.

WHEREAS, The reaper Death has for the second time within the past two months en ered our field and thrust his sickle into our budding grain, taking another of our young brothers, whose feet were on the threshold of a hopeful and promising young manhood, one whose helpful ways and pure life made of him an exemplar, whose growing usefulness as a member of our Order makes his loss more deeply felt by his associates. He was an affectionate and a dutiful son and a loving brother. He was one of the golden links in the chain that binds in sweet remembrance his name with our Order. He was one of the golden links that bound this family together and which is now rent asunder; there

Resolved, That while ever mindful of our own loss, we extend our sincerest sympathy to his family and friends

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, also a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR and Wayne County Courier, and that Grange Hall be draped in mourning for our deceased brother. COM.

FENTON-

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst by death Sister Jane Fenton, Fremont Grange is again called upon to mourn the loss of a beloved member

Resolved, That in her death our Grange has lost a faithful member, her family a kind and loving wife and mother.

Resolved, That while we mourn for our beloved sister, we extend our sympathies to her family in their great affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, also a copy to the GRANGE VISITOR and to the press of our Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions

be spread on the records of our Grange, and that our charter be draped in mourning for

Died, at her home in Brighton, Jan. 13, 1887, Sister Janette Newman, a worthy charter member of Brighton Grange, No. 336.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master to remove from the scene of her earthly labors our esteemed and worthy sister, there

Resolved, That as brothers and sisters, our heartfelt sympathy be extended to our brother and family who have met with this great loss, and we can only commend them to Divine Master, believing as we do that trust in God is the only safe refuge in the hour of

Resolved, That as a Grange we deeply and sincerely mourn the death of our worthy sis ter and friend, a most devoted wife and moth er, one who looked well to the ways of her

household. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, also to the Grange Visitor and that our charter be draped in mourning for a space of 60 days. Brighton Grange.

The figures show that the United States are doing well enough. Since 1865 our population has increased 69 per cent.; our hay crop, 106 per cent.; our cotton crop, 194 per cent.; our grain crop, 256 per cent.; our railway mileage, 280 per cent.; our insurance against fire, 310 per cent.; and our production of pig iron, 386 per cent.

The Cost of Drinks.

Temperance advocates tell us that if everybody would stop drinking beer and whisky, business would immedi-ately revive. That sounds like an overdrawn statement but it has often been shown that those who drink pay more money into the coffers of the saloon than the whole country p ys in taxes. If it were not so evident that the appetite clouds the reason it would appear amazing that men, who will haggle over a few cents in the price of a pair of boots, which are sold at a very small profit, or will buy adulterated coffee because it is a little cheaper than the genuine, will pay immense profits on the beer and whisky they drink without a thought of the way in which they are imposed upon. following statistics are quoted to illustrate this drain upon the drinkers: A glass of beer costs five cents. There are 640 glasses in a barrel, so that the retailer receives \$32 for every barrel of beer he draws. The profit is something like 400 per cent. At least 13,-000,000 barrels of beer was consumed in this country last year for which the drinkers paid the aggregate of \$480,-000,000. Whisky and other strong drinks average seven cents a glass or \$4.48 a gallon at retail. About 78,000,-000 gallons were imbibed in this counlast year, the drinkers paying therefore nearly \$350,000.0-0. Imagine the hullaballoo that would be raised if the retailers of groceries and provisions charged such tremendous profits on their goods. Now supposing this \$800,000,000 spent yearly for drinks that do no good, were saved or spent for articles of use and real comfort That vast sum, would buy a good suit of clothes for every man in the land give every woman a decent dress and bonnet, and clothe and shoe every child. The economical uses of \$800. 000,000, put where it would do the most good instead of where it does the most evil, are incalculable and those who tell us that business would at once revive if everybody stopped drinking, do not appear to be very far out of the way after all .- Springfield

It is an interesting fact that butter made hundreds of miles from the shores of Jersey, is shipped to St. Heliers then re-marked, re-packed and stamped "Jersey Butter." It is also an interestfact, which every one knows, that the word "Jersey" is used extensively in America as a butter brand, on milk wagons and in shops where milk, cream and butter are sold. Is there any reason for this, except that the word Jersey in connection with all dairy products enhances the value: We occasionally hear in this connection the Ayrshire cow mentioned; only occasionally, because there are but few of this breed. If there were more it would be better, but did you ever se a milk wagon or a shop where dairy products are sold, or nice prints of butter with the motto in plain letters, Shorthorn, Holstein, or any other breed? If you have, we have never seen it. There are lots of dairies where the word Jersey is not used, where the products are a No. 1, but where there is the least excuse, the words Jersey milk, Jersey cream, Jersey butter, are used, because it makes this dairy product sell the more readily, on account of the present position occupied by the Jersey cow as a producer of rich cream and butter. The name of no other breed of cattle is so used to put a high market value on butter, except the Jersey.

The nearer the freezing point the cellar can be maintained without actually endangering the stored fruit the better for apples. Heat and light do more damage than cold. Alternate freezing and thawing will soon destroy

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1. Grange Reading is requisite to that sturdy devel opment that should characterize the life of an agriculturist. 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."

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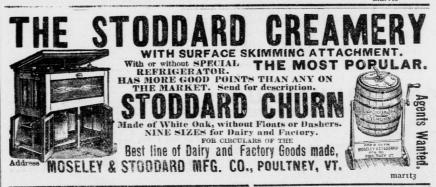
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