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

WHOLE NUMBER 256.

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LIST FREE. Good Seed, Full Weight and a Fair Price.

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Postal Jottings.

THE Bruce and Armada Grange, No. 627, continues to prosper. Since the dedication of its new Hall by Gov. Luce the Grange has received seven applications for membership and several more are ready to be sent in. A competitive contest has been planned with a supper at the other end and the members are engaging in the contest with a good deal of enthusiasm. The members take hold of this matter all the more easily from the fact that ever since the organization of this Grange the reading of papers, original and selected, followed by discussions, has been an important feature of its meetings. Grange socials have been held throughout the winter at the farmers' homes in the vicinity, and have been largely attended by outsiders as well as by members. Altogether the Grange has been the principal factor in the social and intellectual life of the neighborhood. PATRON.

Romeo, March 30, 1887.

In my article on Huron County, published in the last VISITOR, the type setter made me say that Huron County Grange had a "Live, carnest, brawny Patron at itshead." I wrote it. "Live, earnest, brainy Patron." Bro. Buchanan is an able-bodied man, but I am of the opinion that his brain will do more than his brawn to make him known among the Patrons and people of the State.

JASON WOODMAN.

Our contest ended last night with a gain of one new member on one side and the other side is going to get a supper, next Tuesday night, and make it a success. We have taken in 19 new members and have two more on the way, and expect more. We are going to try something different now for a while.

I think we are getting up quite an interest in the Grange by talking of the good times that we have there. People think that there must be something that is good or funny and so they

E. J. WHITE. Bedford Grange, Calhoun Co.

At our last regular meeting the plaster question was presented and the unanimous opinion of the members present resulted in a resolution to discontinue the use of it at present prices. We do not think that the advantage gained by the use of an inferior article as it is now produced, will war-rant us in paying the advanced price demanded for it by the plaster com- lated to strengthen our friendships, panies, also that a copy of the above be forwarded to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication,

Our numbers at present are few, but we are united in our efforts for improvement. There is a growing interest manifested at our meetings and other cause for deep regret, which is those outside of the gates are beginning to make application for admission. With our new officers in working order, we have a bright prospect for the future. O. B. LAKE, Sec'y.

Eaton Rapids Grange, No. 360.

Brighton Grange, No. 336, adopts the following resolutions to-night and ordered it forwarded to the VISITOR:

Resolved, That the members of this Grange will not buy a pound of plaster this year, and that we instruct our purchasing agent to buy salt instead, and be it further Reso ved, That we use our influence in

putting down this great monopoly.

MRS. H. I. WARNER, Sec'y.

Brighton, March 19, 1887.

Bro. Cobb:-I notice in the last number of the Visitor some very sensible remarks about "advertising the Grange;" to show that we are not at the extreme rear in this respect I inclose a few slips from our daily. have had regular meetings on the first and third Saturdays and what we call Grange socials on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month all winter, notwithstanding there has been a storm almost every time; and nearly every one of these meetings has been noticed in the local paper. You will see by one of these slips that our Berrien County Pomona will meet with us on April 5; come and see us. Write me what train you will come on and I will meet you. Fraternally yours, ROBERT C. THAYER.

Benton Harbor, March 24, '87. [Under favorable conditions we ers. Chrysanthemums may be raised should have accepted this invitation. from slips. Take them off from plants

this accept thanks and our reluctant declination.—ED.]

I THINK our Grange is as good a school Grange as there is in Michigan, though I must confess perhaps we do not reach out after our brother farmers as much as we should. We have four new members to initiate now with prospects of more. Our Grange has comparatively stood still for one year; two or three have been reinstated. We meet every two weeks. Our literary program takes up the time, so we must hold specials for our initiations. I know if you or any other brother or sister should visit us, you would be highly entertained if not instructed.

We have helped all the bills of our Legislature that we have had a chance to help and are really a Union Grange. We can all be proud of our dues as we have paid too much all the past year. Some of our members have moved away, others have died. Some have not been in attendance for over a year, but as soon as they return and are reinstated, then it is time to pay dues for them.

MRS. E. MYHRES.

Union Grange, No. 368. AT a meeting of Garland Grange, No.

141, the subject of the plaster combination and the fixed price being under discussion the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, All of the plaster companies of Michigan have entered into a combination to put up and keep up the price of plaster at a figure which we believe to be higher than a fair and legitimate profit for the plaster com-

panies, therefore,
Resolved, by Garland Grange, That we,
members of said Grange, pledge ourselves not to use any plaster on our meadows, pas-tures, or grain fields, until said companies will furnish the plaster at a figure which we believe to be fair both to the consumer and the producer, and we furthermore promise to use our influence with others to the same effect.

I was requested to say that Oakland Pomona, No 5, adopted a similar resolution but for some reason we have failed to see it in the VISITOR.

L. J. Jones, Sec.

FREMONT GRANGE is prospering fine-We have had a contest in our Grange which did us much good. We now have a class of ten under way. At our last meeting a resolution was passed that we, as a Grange, buy no more plaster so long as the monopoly asks such exorbitant prices, and I think there will be a dropping off in sales in this county. W. C. STUART, Sec.

comes and goes, we occasionally come to a time when we sorrow at the loss by death of those with whom we love to associate. As sad as such moments are and as much as we sorrow over those so departed, we have occasionally next to such bereavement and that is the loss of friends, brothers and sisters of our Order, by their removal to other parts of the busy world. Such an occasion now confronts us. We are to have go out from our midst esteemed friends, kind neighbors, and earnest Patrons. To Bro. and Sister John Griffith and family we say "Good-bye. We regret to lose you, but can only say, remember us, as we shall think of you with the kindest of feelings. May prosperity attend you and life be spared until some day brings you back to scenes most dear to you." G. B. H.

Weston Grange, Lenawee Co. ACROSTIC.

The friend of the farmer, his counselor his guide, His faithful defender, his helper and pride,

Ever ready and able his cause to defend

Growing stronger, each year is a power in the Repelling the power monopoly wields, All the rights of the farmer it faith fully shields, Never faltering nor fainting when meeting

the foe, Grasping its weapon, it deals him a blow; Ever foremost in pleading the cause of the

Very earnestly striving their rights to secure; Immensely progressive, it never retreats, So long as the foes of the farmer it meets. In every good work it is fai hful and strong, Temperate, loyal, opposes all wrong; Oppression and tyranny valiantly fights, Remembers the farmer and works for his rights

SAMUEL BIER.

With your permission, I will answer a few questions to inquirers about flow-

well watered. They will bloom in November or December. If raised from seed, sow early; they bloom late in the fall or winter. Get seed called "Chrysanthemum indicum" and "Chrysanthemum Japonicum." These varieties are the most preferred. You get then a good variety in double and single flow-

Pansies ought to be sowed broadcast in rich soil, early—soil that is not too light nor too much exposed to the hot sun. I have never seen them fail within 40 years.

To those who desire excellent carnation and picotee seeds, I will offer 300 seeds for 10 cents, to Patrons of Husbandry and florists only. I don't gather

seed from other plants. Carnations and their similitudes are my specialties.
Information in regard to flowers I always read with delight. Flowers are our silent friends. Their only fault is, they praise themselves, but it is a very excusable fault. In this they are unlike politicians—the more they praise themselves the less we like them. They

represent among mankind what June

grass is to the garden and Canada this-

tles are to the field. But nulla regula

xertionis est. Jacob Baumgras. P. O. Box 224, N. Lansing. exertionis est.

Our Grange is meeting with good success, taking in on an average five members every night that we hold meetings. We are dealing with a store here, but the proprietor being a Jew, does not give satisfaction. We want some honest and business man to supply us and handle our produce, as far-mers must trust to their produce to furnish their groceries during the summer season, and to deal with a dishonest, tricky person is the means of keeping a great many out of our Order, but if we can pull through this season I see no reason for not being able to run a store of our own another season. We are also contemplating starting a blacksmith shop of our own. Hold together and mighty we shall be. I think we could benefit each other by discussing and asking questions through the GRANGE VISITOR in regard to different crops and methods of cultivation. All Patrons should see that our paper does not stop coming, as much good can be derived from it. A. M. D.

Wadsworth Grange.

Corey Grange, Cass County, is on the upward ascent. We initiated a class of five at our last meeting, conferring third and fourth degrees and celebrating the event with a sumptuous feast. Another class of men and As life, with its many pleasant asso- women are to be initiated at the next the State Grange, sowed good seed while here. ELIZABETH POUND, Sec.

BUTLER GRANGE, No. 88, closed its literary contest on Tuesday evening, March 29, the winning side having 250 points more than the other. We have held ten meetings during this "warfare," five of which have been purely literary. Forty-one essays have been read, besides recitations, speeches, songs, etc. More than 50 names have been sent to the Grange Visitor; 48 have been added to the roll book and there are five demits yet to come. We had only 28 members at the beginning of this contest. No wonder, then, that we feel jubilant, although we give to the Lecturer of the State Grange, Jason Woodman, about half the praise. After his inspiring lecture there seemed to be some kind of magic in applications and they have been signed by those who almost spurned them before. Other small Granges would do well to secure a lecture or two from this good Grange worker before organizing a contest or any other novel method to secure more interest and work in Grange matters.

Branch Co. JENNIE L. KENNEDY.

THE Pomona Grange of St. Clair and Samlac Counties met recently with Fremont Center Grange. The Subordinate Granges of both counties were well represented.

Grove Grange is expecting a good summer's work with numerous young folks added to its lists.

BENTON HARBOR Grange, 122, is in a prosperous condition, having initiated five new members, reinstated two and received four on demit. We held socials during the winter so that we met every Saturday. We have had literary ers. Chrysanthemums may be raised exercises at our regular meetings as Before the close of the coming summer we hope to meet Berrien County
Patrons on some other occasion. For Patrons on some other occasion. For Transplant after rooted into pots; keep ment for each meeting. We expect by

this arrangement to draw out many who have not taken part heretofore. The Pomona Grange met with us this quarter. Bro. Jason Woodman, of Paw-Paw, gave us a splendid lecture on "The Grange from a Young Man's Standpoint." The attendance was large and we held open meetings on the first day. The Grange voted to have Sister Perry Mayo deliver lectures to the Subordinate Granges during the summer. We also had a public installation of the county officers, Bro. Woodman acting as installing officer.

Mrs. M. J. Meech, Sec'y. OTHER STATES.

[A friend at Oak Grove, Michigan, ends the following from a brother

living in Iowa.—Ep.]
Prohibition is a decided success here and gives good satisfaction even to many that opposed it formerly.

There are no saloons in this part of the State. I have been here a year and a half but have not seen a drunken man or heard a drunken row in all this

Creston is a large railroad town of about 10,000 inhabitants, has large machine and repair shops which require a large number of employes, hence the place was one of the hardest in which to enforce the law. A gang of saloon sympathizers with a rope went to the house of a man who was trying to enforce the law, threatening to hang him; he was at prayer meeting and on being informed of the matter some friends remained all night

with him as a matter of caution. This act aroused many who were formerly indifferent, the last of the saloons were closed and temperance men put in office at the next lection. I talked with one of the leading merchants lately, and he said he formerly opposed prohibition, used to drink himself, and rented the basement of his store for a siloon, but the law worked so well that he was now strong in its favor. He said, "it is good for the merchant as the railroad hands now pay their bills promptly, while formerly they paid their saloon bills and part of their store bills and let the rest run." But it has injured the business of the Sheriff as he now has very little to do and the jails are empty the most of the time. If peo-ple in Michigan say that "prohibition does not prohibit" in Iowa, tell them they do not know how well it works here. Yours truly,

Creston, Iowa. W. P. BAKER.

I WANT to tell the readers of the VIS-ITOR that we have a State Grange in As life, with its many pleasant associations and events, of a nature calculated to strengthen our friendships, where the strength of the stren 23d we organized the State Grange Patrons of Husbandry of Nebraska, with the following officers: Bro. O. E. Hall, Pawnee City, Worthy Master; Bro. M. H. Kedey, Lecturer; Bro. L. C. Root, Secretary. Bro. C. L. Whitney, of Muskegon, Michigan, as Deputy, made the organization. Thanks to Bro. Whit-

Red Willow Grange is moving along nicely. There were nine applications presented at our last meeting. I had an invitation from a Lyceum Club last month to defend the Grange on the question, "Resolved, That the Grange has never been any benefit to the tar-Patrons, you will readily see the position of those on the affirmative of this question. I will not take space to repeat the arguments on either side, but will say it will add many new names to our list in this county, and thereby prove the old adage, that "Opposition is the life of trade." I find it the best kind of a tonic for the Grange to have some old fogy try to fight it publicly. It will build up the Order in any community of intelligent farmers. I will give a better explanation of our State Grange in my next.

L. C. ROOT. Indianola, Red Willow Co., Neb.

In reading the Visitor I have noticed a number of letters from different Granges, but never one from this place. Iam a member of Spirit Lake Grange, No. 1950. There are a number of young people members. At the last meeting the question discussed was, "Seeding Pastures." We also reviewed the secret work. We hold our meetings every alternate Saturday at 1:30 o'clock P. M.; generally have a comparatively good attendance. I think quite a number of our members take the VISITOR. I wrote the above to let you know our Grange was prospering. I will bring my short jotting to a close, thinking perhaps it may find its way into the

waste basket. Respectfully,

Communications.

Preservation of Landmarks Con-

tinued. The United States survey did not mark out on the ground tracts of less size than sections, thus leaving any smaller tracts to be marked out by other surveyors. When the land was sold it was described as a whole section, a half section, a quarter section, a half quarter section, or the quarter of a quarter section, as the case might There was seldom any number of acres mentioned in the U. S. patents except in the case of fractional lots. The purchaser under those deeds is entitled to his share of the section whatever it may be. If the section overruns the standard 640 acres he is in luck. If it falls short he must take it as it is. As a matter of fact there are very few sections which according to the notes of the United States survev, contain the exact 640 acres. There are only four such in Kalamazeo County and probably not more than six in Calhoun. All the rest are reported as containing either more or less than that amount. Probably those which are returned at 640 acres would not measure out that exact amount by any subsequent survey. It is contrary to all experience that such should be In this country few of the farms embrace an entire section and in finding lines it becomes necessary to subdivide the section. If the deed calls for a quarter section the man who would get the correct boundary must find the original landmarks and divide the section into quarters. If it calls for the half of a quarter, he must divide the quarter into halves so that each man shall have his proper share. Much of the difficulty which has arisen between neighbors in regard to farm lines has come from the failure of the surveyor to measure out to the man what his deed called for. If the deed called for the east half of the northeast quarter he would go to the corner and run around 80 acres by his measure without any regard to how much land there was in the section. In so doing he was sure to wrong some one, and that one was as likely to be his employer as his neighbor for as a rule the sections are more likely to overrun than to fall short. As a rule, too, the surveyor was not to blame for such surveys. They were just such surveys as his employer required at his hands. A man would say, "I can't afford to run out a whole section just to get my lot. You just measure out my 80 acres, that is all I want. If the other man is not satisfied let him get a surveyor and run it out." And so it would be done. When in after years the other man got a surveyor and had the section equally divided one or the other of the men would be sure to give a lively kick and curse the surveyor because his line did not agree with the old one. And now a word or two in regard to the criticism that no two surveyors agree. This is true and must always be true when surveyors are not permitted, or do not, make complete surveys, but only such half-way surveys as I have spoken of. It can not in the nature of things be otherwise except by chance. But when as in subdividing a section the several surveyors have the same original corners to run the lines between and subdivide from, there is no such disagreement between them. They may differ as to what the course of the line between the corners may be or they may disagree as to what the distance is between them, but when they come to divide the distance up and mark the equi-distant points there is no practical disagreement between them. Half way between two corners comes to the same place whether it is measured with a carpenter's square, a ten-foot pole, or a twenty-rod wire. A straight line between two corners also strikes the same place whether it is run with pickets, stakes or with an engineer's transit. If you keep up the government corners and permit your surveyors to do thorough work, the trouble about disagreement in surveys will disappear. Now, a few words about the government surveys. In theory the system is a very perfect one and admirable in its simplicity. Practically, as worked out on the ground, it is full of imperfections. Some of these imperfections are the legitimate outcome of the imperfect tools and appliances which from the necessity of the case must be used in carrying out the surveys. Others arise from the carelessness or fraud of the surveyors. The result is that there are scarcely any two adjoining sections in which the direction of the lines agree or which measure alike. For this reason it is very difficult, if not impossible, when one of these government corners is lost to replace it in its original position by running lines and measuring from other corners a half-mile or mile away. Yet these government corners and lines are made both by the common law and the statute of the United States the only legal points from which to determine the lines of all tracts of land sold under the conditions of the United States survey. How important then for the peace and welfare of a community, that these points be preserved, for as I have said before it is a question for all time. The monuments and marks on the ground are the vital things to be kept They are the tangible evidences

which prove where the true lines are. This is a question of dollars and cents to the public as such as well as to the private land holder. The corners which are carefully preserved and not allowed to get lost seldom, if ever, cause contention. It is the other ones

When the quarrels come into court the public has to pay the expense of running the courts. A few days' expense of a court and jury will cost the public more than it would to put good monuments at every government corner in a township. And, now, in closing let me give a little advice: First, carefully preserve the government corners for the reasons which I have given. Second, in locating your other lines don't require the surveyor to do any half-way work. It is almost sure to cause trouble in the end, and is very likely to be to your own detriment. Insist on it that he shall do thorough work and when he has done so and got your lines, put down something to mark them that will stay there forever. Fix it so you can always find it, and let that be the end of If you can't afford to do this and only want a temporary line don't call a surveyor at all but get your neighbor and fix it for yourselves the best way you can until you are ready to have it ermanently fixed. If you see a survevor at work on an adjoining section and he comes along to your corner do not ask him to just turn his compass around and give you your line. He can't do it correctly unless by mere chance he happen to do so, for reasons which I have already given.
If he is an honest man he will tell you so. If a surveyor refuses a request of this kind do not think it is because he is unwilling to oblige you. The true reason is that he does not wish to do both you and himself an injury by giving you a line that you can not depend on. If you live near a town and wish to lay out part of your farm into town lots, stake them out on the ground carefully and mark every street and exterior boundary with enough permanent monuments so that there will never need be any question where the lines are. Almost all the trouble with lines in towns comes from a want of this precaution. These lot stakes and monuments are just as binding in law as are the corners of the United States survey, and like them can not be made too certain in location or too permanent. It is the marks on the ground that tell the story. Lastly, mark your road lines better. Many a road goes angling across the country. and, in course of time, becomes to greater or less extent a boundary between farms and lots.

There are many angling roads which have been in existence from 30 to 50 years in this vicinity. I do not believe there is one in twenty of them whose lines can be correctly retraced from the records for the simple reason that they are only described by courses and distances without monuments of any kind after the starting point, and no living man can at this time, without other date, correctly reproduce the courses run and the distances measured on the first survey. A leading highway out of Kalamazoo is described as starting on the east side of Kalamazoo River a Harrison's Ferry and running thence by various courses and distances to Gull Corners. The only point on the whole line that can now be correctly determined from the original record is at Gull Corners, and yet it is the boundary between many farms and lots. Every road when laid should have a permanent monument planted at the starting point, at every angle, at every crossing of a section line and at its close. Every angling road which is not so provided should be resurveyed, marked and recorded at the earliest day.

Permanent land marks at government corners, farm corners, town lots, and road lines are the key to the whole They can not or too durable.

Michigan Day in Branch County Pomona.

As reported in the last Visitor Branch County Pomona Grange celebrated Michigan Day in fine style and much information was gained that was interesting and profitable to those present. The meeting was organized into a Congress when the following proceedings took place:

The Clerk addresses the President announcing the presence of a messenger from the country of the great lakes of the northwest, desiring to be heard in behalf of that country and its peo-

Michigan advances, saluting the President and Congress, and says:

With great diffidence I appear in your presence and extend to you the greetings of a true and loyal people of the great Peninsula of the northern lakes. In this new and distant country thousands of honest, sturdy men with their families are making for themselves homes amid its forests and prairies. Thriving villages and even populous cities are already springing up, while on many a hillside the school house is crected and many a hamlet has its little church where the God of nature is revered and worshiped. Our people love and reverence the great Author of all their blessings. They love their new homes; they love their country, and they love liberty so dearly bought with the blood of their fathers. The population of this country is rapidly increasing, numbering already 100,000 souls more than sufficient to entitle them to advanced political rights and privileges and they are ambitious to exercise the highest gifts of American citizenship. They recently met in convention and tramed a constitution in perfect harmony with the territorial charter of 1787, providing for a state government essentially republican in every respect and guarding well the rights and liberties of all

its citizens. Our territory extends from the square miles in extent.

that people quarrel about as a rule. | great Lake Michigan on the west to the waters of Lake Superior and the Brit-ish Dominion on the north, while on the east are Lakes Huron and St. Clair, Rivers St. Clair and Detroit, and thus extending down on the west shore of Lake Erie to where a line running directly east from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan intersects Lake Erie a little south of the mouth of the Maumee River, thus including the fine harbor and the thriving city of Toledo.

Having, therefore, complied with all preliminary requirements of a territory before taking the degree of statehood, we do most humbly and earnestly petition and pray to be admitted to the great sisterhood of states; and to the maintenance and preservation of this government of liberty and union we pledge our lives and sacred honor. Michigan hands the constitution to

the President and retires. President-You have heard the application and petition of this new ter-

ritory, what will you do with it?

Massachusetts—Worthy President,

I move that the application be received and the petition granted.

President-The question then is on granting the petition of the territory of Michigan to be admitted as a State into the Union. Are there any objec-

Ohio-Worthy President, The great tate of Ohio is near neighbor to this territory of Michigan. We know it well. We readily admit the truth of the claims respecting her people and her country. It is a beautiful and fertile domain; none fairer in all the green earth. Its people are vigorous. intelligent and enterprising. would be brave and patriotic defenders of our Union, but yet, in the name of the great State I represent, I enter a grave protest against the reception of this new State, under the claim of her constitution.

The constitution asserts as part of her lomain a strip of land running along the north border of Ohio several miles in width, including the mouth of the Maumee and the fine harbor and city of Toledo. To this same parcel of territory the great state of Ohio lays positive claim and she means to enforce that claim.

Massachusetts-Worthy President, There seems to be here an unfortunate conflict of claims respecting a small strip of territory. I have taken some pains to look up the ground on which Michigan claims, and has always held, possession of this strip of land.

In the original charter of 1787 under which the Northwest Territory was organized and which comprised the country afterwards cut into the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, after providing for its division into three states by running two north and south lines, which are the present boundary lines between Ohio and Indiana, and Indiana and Illinois, it further expressly stipulates that Congress may provide for one or two states on the north by drawing an east and west line through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan; such line to extend east to Lake Erie and west to the Mississippi River, and to be the southern boundary of such new states. Now this is exactly the line claimed by Michigan for its southern boundary and the strip of land claimed by Ohio is all north of this line, and I do not see on what ground she makes this pretension.

Ohio-Worthy President, my words will be few in this discussion. Our people are in earnest in this matter. Already our State has sent officers there to take possession of this ground. We want that strip of land, we want that harbor. We have always expected to have it. This line is not where we supposed it was. Moreover, both Indiana and Illinois have had their northern boundaries placed farther north than the old line of 1787, and why should not we?

New York-It is very evident that Michigan has apparently a good title for all she claims, and that the state of Ohio has good reason for desiring the additional territory, and that there are precedents in the case of Indiana and Illinois by which she might hope for an extension of boundary. But if Michigan insists on the old territorial provisions what justice requires of us is as plain as A B C. And right here let me admonish the state of Ohio that should she undertake to forcibly wrest from Michigan any of its rightful domain these rights will be defended by the most vigorous fire she ever encountered. Michigan veomanry are for the most part sons of the great state of New York, with clear heads and brave hearts who know and will maintain

Virginia-It is very plain that there is an apple of discord in this matter that, unless compromised in some way will surely bring trouble to these neighboring countries and possibly to the Union. All this country was once the heritage of Virginia and she is grieved at these indications of fraternal strife. Although Michigan appears to have a good title to all its claims it certainly is very desirable that Ohio should have control of one of its chief rivers until it discharges its waters into the great lake. And, now, methinks there are plenty of lands adoining Michigan north and west. This country is cold and forbidding now but time alone can tell what value it may develop in the future. I, therefore, move that the constitution of Michigan be so amended that the south boundary line be carried north above the mouth of the Maumee River, and that there be attached to Michigan on the north that tract of country bordering on the south shore of Lake Superior of 20,000

Indiana-Worthy President, I rise to support the amendment of the member from Virginia. I trust Michigan may be pacified in this manner or Indiana may have to move south a little.

President-The question will now be taken on the amendment to that part of the constitution of Michigan pertaining to the boundaries as speci-fied in the motion of the member from Virginia. Those in favor of such amendment will say, Aye; those op-posed will say, Nay. The amendment is carried.

The action of the Senate will now be taken on the application of Michigan to the union of States with her constitution as amended. Those in favor of granting such application will say, Aye; those opposed will say, Nay. The ayes prevail. The petition is granted.

The Clerk will dispatch a message to the territory of Michigan with a notice of the action of this body.

[An interval then occurred in the proceedings of the Senate, during which was read a short history of Michigan during the time between the application of Michigan and her final admission as a State, it being nearly

two years.] Clerk—Worthy President, I am informed that a delegate from Michigan is in waiting desiring to be heard by this body.

President-The delegate will be ushered in.

Worthy President, again I appear

before you to make known to you the

Michigan advances, saluting President and Senate, and says:

feelings and desires of the people of the territory of Michigan. Pardon me if I shall speak plain words.

Our people were astonished that you should hesitate to grant their petition; that when we knocked at your door welcome came so tardily and then with proviso. For fifty years has your definite invitation been extended to us, when we could meet its provisions, to come into the great family of states. We confided in your sincerity and waited anxiously till we could fulfil your requirements. More than a year ago we came to you with our constitution and our population fully meeting all your stipulations. We knocked at your door; we expected a cordial welcome, but the door did not open; the latch string was drawn in. As we listened murmurs of opposition and even menace greeted our ears. Longing eyes have been fixed on a portion of our domain. This undue desire, as it ever does, has warped the judgment and impaired the kindly feeling and high sense of honor of a neighboring state, who with threatening attitude opposed our entrance. At this treatment our people were filled with astonishment, indignation and anger. In all our territory the people rose en masse and with sword in hand vowed vengeance on intruders to their soil, and except for kindly mediation fraternal conflict would have followed. With such a state of feeling the compromise offered by friends in your body was not cordially received. The people, smarting under a sense of injustice, thrust aside all amendments; but time has allayed the heat of passion. Reflection has reminded us that possibly the mediative counsel of friends should be heeded, and I have been commissioned to speak to you only kind words. We can afford to be kind; we can afford to be magnanimous. As we approach your gates we feel that we are strong. We are strong in the undeveloped wealth and resources of our country, we are strong in the intelligence, morality and patriotism of our people, we are strong in our rappopulation, alread numbering nearly 200,000 people, but we are stronger still in the courage of our convictions, in the righteousness of our cause and the approval of our fellow men. We, therefore, come to you putting away all ill will and freely accept the change you have seen fit to make in the boundaries of our country. Yea, more; we come with forgiveness in our hearts towards any who may have stood in the way of our advancement. We have buried the hatchet, and are ready to take our sister on the south by the hand, to forgive and forget, and cherish in sincerest friend-

Ohio-Worthy President, the kind words of my sister of Michigan bave fallen like coals of fire on my head. Humiliating as it may be, I must confess that the greed of our people is in strong contrast to the magnanimity of Michigan. Most sincerely do we accept the good will, friendship and peace so generously offered to the people of Ohio. Worthy President, I beg you to allow me the honor of conducting the delegate from Michigan to her seat in this body.

President—The request of the member from Ohio is granted and I take pleasure in giving Michigan a cordial welcome.

Senators welcome the member from Michigan. They all arise and in concert say, We welcome Michigan to our Union.

How to be a Successful Farmer.

[An extract from an essay read by H. N. King at a Farmers' Institute held at Battle Creek in February last.]

As I have the liberty of choosing my subject for this occasion, the defining of the word "successful" must be left at my option: Allow me to define it thus: In your imagination take a ride with me on some nice, sunny day out in the country where the birds are singing and the flowers are blooming and the trees are gradually putting on their coats of many colors, when we can be naught else but happy; on a sweet May morning, when Nature's After some discussion relative to

robes of pink and white all things are adorning. In passing some cherished homestead, possibly you say to me, "The farm is going down, the house needs painting, how the yard has grown up to weeds, what an old, rickety barn, how those old rails look piled at random in a corner of the yard-the re-

mains of a once prosperous farmer." Perhaps if those old relics could talk they would relate stories of a young bride and a noble husband who passed many happy days there, their eyes beaming at times with joyful tears that foretold a future home. But, alas! misfortune stepped in-the result of some great mistake. You may call to mind such places. The cause of the downfall you may be able to guess.

Let us again pass through some neighboring town. We stop at a store of some kind; we say to a gentleman close by: "Do you know of a Mr. Jones up here in this region?" "Mr. Jones? We inquire of another and still another, in vain. "What is his business?" "A farmer; has \$2,000 or \$3,-000 in the bank." You may all be able to name quite a number of Mr. Joneses. He has done nothing of any account, simply accumulated wealth. No friends. no neighbors, no nothing but money. How much would you pay for the world with not a living soul in it but yourself? He's in the same fix that the man is who lays up treasures in heaven to find when he dies that he's going the other road.

Let us again enter another town. We inquire for Mr. Smith. "Oh, ves. Mr. John Smith lives up here ten or twelve miles; keeps nice stock. Oh, yes, a nice man is Mr. Smith." Perhaps Mr. Smith has no money in the bank, but has an end for his means—just what every man should have who works for an honest living. He should look forward to the time when he can sing with satisfaction that beautiful old song that never grows old,"Home, Sweet Home." There is a certain writer who says, "A man may be a very good plowman, plow all his life, and the last round plow himself under."

You may be a modern Vanderbilt or Rothschild, but unless you have some friend Iolas to sear the neck, you may continue to cut off the Hydra's head. You might better be born in the wilds and suckled by a wolf and found a Rome, than to inherit a great estate, broken down beneath the weight of a 40x80 barn that you have pushed up the hill all your life without a modern Hercules to clean its Augean stables. Better to have never been born at all than to commence digging your grave immediately after birth.

Let us follow an unsuccessful farmer from the time he puts in a crop of wheat until he comes home from market with his money. In plowing the field he first takes no pride in plowing, leaving it full of holes, running over the stones, never stooping to pick one up. He half harrows it, half drills it and makes all together a poor job. He neglects to harvest it in decent shape. He stacks it poorly, for he has no barn, for you know it is an old saying, "A barn will build a house, but a house will never build a barn." "Pride goeth before a fall," so does a costly house go before a barn. The stacks lean, get wet and he loses an amount of his wheat. He's careless in the eleaning of it for market, and when he gets there he is obliged to take two or three cents less on a bushel than the regular price. If he has a good load he gets, say \$25, for it. He goes to the 10-cent restaurant after a lunch (you catch my meaning-where you pay 5 cents for a glass of beer and lose five other sens-es.) I o loafs around for a long time and goes home to find he has only \$20. He bought no necessaries for his familycan not conceive where his \$5.00 went. He grumbles about the hard timescan not get a living. His wife consolingly approaches him in the old familiar way, gives him one of those old-time smacks, which should remind her of "long-ago" times, but, alas, it reminds her of the modern 10-cent restaurant. Ah, yes, she knows now just where his \$5.00 went. Many a \$5.00 bill has found its way into the till of a 10-cent restaurant.

In raising stock, a farmer needs to make stock-raising a study. During your leisure hours go out into the field where your stock always looks the best. Look them all over, study the peculiar shape of some individual, then another; see where they are alike and where they are unlike, (its a very good plan to brag up the poorest in order that you may find a ready sale.) Those that sell the poorest have the best; those that sell the best always have the poorest. In saving breeders, be very mindful to keep the quiet, good-disposed ones. In the course of a few years you will be surprised to find you haven't an ugly one in your herd.

Allow me to freshen your past observation. There is almost always a period in a boy's life when he seems to want to kick and strike everything that crosses his path. When I was a boy at home my father generally kept from eight to twelve cows. These were about one-half kickers-wild, hawkeyed things; used to break them to milk on top of the fence. I presume to say, it was the result of my wild oats, for I had no small brother to pitch it onto.

Meeting of Pomona Grange of Grand

Traverse County. EDITOR VISITOR: - The Pomona Grange of Grand Traverse County met with Summit Grange, No. 672, March 3 and 4. The Grange was called to order by Worthy Master E. O. Ladd, of Mapleton. Under the call of reports

Grange work, the Secretary was in- but out-of-doors and away from books. structed to correspond with the State Lecturer with a view to having a lecture in every Subordinate Grange in the county under the auspices of the Pomona Grange. In the evening the 5th degree was conferred on 12 candidates, after which Sister Dickerman read a selected poem. Sister Minnie Kingsley read an essay in favor of prohibition, which brought on a general discussion, after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grange that it is the duty of every Patron to use his vote and influence at the coming election in favor of the prohibitory amendment.

The second day's business was opened with an essay by Bro. H. H. Brinkman on the necessity of farmers combining, which was ordered published in the Visitor. Bro. E. O. Ladd made some remarks on our common schools, showing how our schools could be improved. and urged the importance of parents visiting schools and taking a general interest in the education of the young. Bro. A. T. Gray pointed out the defects in our school buildings, particularly in regard to ventilation; also urged purents to see that their children attend school regularly; see to it that correct habits are formed in the minds of their children.

The writer has seen a number of Grange gatherings at different times in the southern part of the State, but has never seen a more sociable gathering than the one just described. In point of intelligence the Patrons of Northern Michigan will compare favorably with their brothers and sisters in any part of the State.

The me ting was enlivened by singing and instrumental music, and the desire of every member seemed to be the advancement of the Grange. At 12 P. M the gavel fell and the Grange adjourned. farewells were spoken and each sought his respective home apparently highly satisfied with the results of the meet-WILLIAM ROSE.

HInts on Speech-Making Concluded. THE DEBATING CLUB.

There is an important part of the boys' education that is much neglected in our schools to-day; that is, a training in the art of speech-making. It is true that he learns "to declaim" in school, but that should lead to something more valuable-to exercises in debite. This, of course, would only include the class of boys that were old enough to engage in debate. A lyceum should be connected with every school. What the gymnasium is to physical development the lyceum would be to the intellectual development of the pupils. Whitefield said that he owed what he was as an orator, to his learning to declaim when a boy in the school-house of his native place in England. Beecher was started as an orator by the instruction in elocution of his teacher, Prof. Lovell. I regard the lyceum or debuting club as the very best school for training one in the art of public speaking. Many a member of our State and National Legislatures not only owes his membership but his commanding influence as a speaker in those bodies to the debates in the old district school-house.

THE USE OF THE MANUSCRIPT.

Few men, like Guthrie, can write out a speech in full and then commit it so perfectly that its delivery has all the freshness and animation of impassioned eloquence. Few, I say, can thus master a manuscript. To those that can not, we would say, make yourself so familiar with your written speech that its sentiments will inspire on with an earnest and forcible delivery. We sometimes listen to a manuscript sermon or speech that goes largely at discount because the speaker, or reader, is not familiar with his paper and hesitates and blunders in its delivery. Always make the sentiment of your manuscript so much your own that you can deliver it with readiness and animation. There are those who have mastered the written speech so that they can make it as eloquently as an extemporaneous address.

OFF-HAND SPEAKING.

Yet in the long run it is better, if you would be a ready speaker, that you should learn to speak what has not been written out. In this case, plan out a series of a few points, as simple and orderly as possible. Simple, for then you will not get lost in their intricasies. Orderly, as you will follow them readily in natural succession. "The points are so many stepping-stones to carry you across the stream; but points are not alone enough, the frame is not the building, the outline is not the full structure? But you must with the points build up the full discourse so as to interest your hearers by facts, fancy, wit as well as logic. A good rule is to plan before hand for one good fact, and one good illustration under each head of your speech. One is enough, the impulse of the occasion will give you more. No matter where you get your illustration—so as you hit the mark. Most people have a sense of humor, high or low; all have more or less imagination. Geo. Herbert says: "A verse may hit him who a sermon flies." And if he had written "jest" in the place of "verse"it would have been just as true. "But distribute your anecdotes and illustrations each to main points in the discourse. And then you will not have put all the dough in one pan and all the yeast in another." And here is the last rule: "Don't torment yourself up to the last moment about your speech, but give your mind a rest before it. Don't work at all on your speech the day before the ordeal, East Washington Street, Chicago.

Then you will go to your speech-making fresh and vigorous, because you are free from that terrible feeling of expectancy. "Clergymen, I am told, undergo a mental depression on Saturday, and even on the Sabbath morning, in looking forward to their exercise.' No one knows save by experience how terrible this feeling is on the mind and spirits. A story appropriate from Carlyle, will illustrate: He was once driven to dispair by the noise of some neighboring peacocks. "But," said the neighbor, "they do not scream more than twice in twenty-four hours.

"Perhaps not," said Carlyle, "but consider the agonies that I undergo in waiting for that scream." It is not the public speaking that wears upon a man; it is the waiting for it. Look at the faces of the after-dinner speakers at a public banquet; how woe begone till their time comes! how cheerful after it! V. B.

Lecturer's Department, National Grange.

In a number of our States the time has nearly or quite come around for the celebration of "Arbor Day," a day set apart by law and under proclamation of the Governor, devoted to the planting of trees in groves, along highways and around buildings; not only beautifying the home and the neighborhood, but aiding the restoration of tree growth, so necessary to maintain a proper climate and conditions of rainfall and moisture, so essential to the growth of our crops. In several States, by direct and united action of the Grange, the proper legislation has been secured for an Arbor Day. other States Patrons still have this work to do. The day should be observed, and in due form. Organized effort in this, as in all other directions, secures better results. Prepare for it; talk it over in meetings. What are the best varieties of trees to plant; when and how shall we plant them. etc.? The number of Granges that regularly observe Arbor Day is increasing.

Question for discussion by Granges: Should forest lands be partially or entirely exempt from taxation? In view of the fact that forests influence the rainfall, and severe drouths, drying up of springs and streams surely follow their undue destruction thereby afflecting the general welfare of the country, should not those who aid in preserving the amount necessary for the general good have some consideration over those who from their private property receive the full results for their private property receive the full results for their personal use? Farmers frequently cut off their woodlands because they say they are not paying and they cannot afford to pay the taxes on them. In nearly all European countries government assumes control of and protects large areas of forest; schools of forestry are maintained and all for the general

The question is sometimes asked. What is the Grange doing? To those who will not close their eyes to its work it more and more demonstrates by its acts, its influence for good, in local, State, and national affairs. Here is an instance of its local work extract from the minutes of Millis Grange, No. 112, Massachusetts:

"The discussion of the question, How can the Grange increase the property of the town of Millis? brought out the following points:

1. That we do all we can for the That we set out trees by the

road-side. 3. That we help build sidewalks in

the middle of the town.
4. That we mow the bushes by the

roadside adjoining our farms.

5. That we vote to keep the Dan-

ville school running. 6. That we create a public sentiment that the town may vote to grant money to keep the cemetery in repair.
7. That we do all we can to repress

the sale of intoxicating liquors.
8. That we attend the church and

Sabbath-school. 9. That we support the lectures

and moral entertainments. And at last Rhode Island has a Grange, and it is a good one. On Friday, March 18th, State Master James Draper, of Massachusetts, organized Narragansett Grange, No. 1, of Rhode Island, with 46 charter members. The most substantial farmers and their families of the county are within its ranks. The Lecturer of the National Grange was present, and other work is in progress that ere long will result in several other Granges in the little State that was last to join our Union.

East Hartford Grange, Conn., has just received 30 new members at one

Word comes from Georgia that "the revival spirit is sure, heard and felt from many sections. Confidently expect to double our members this year. Since the passage of the inter-State Commerce bill many begin to think we are in earnest, have more power and are not afraid to use it." So writes State Master T. H. Kimbrough.

and desire while there to refer to the latest issues of the Grange Visitor can always find a file at the reading rooms of the Permanent Exhibit of Building

Miscellaneous.

"I Have Drank My Last Glass." BY LOUISA S. UPHAM.

No, comrades, I thank you-not any for me: My last chain is riven -henceforward I'm free! I will go to my home and my children to

With no fumes of liquor their spirits to blight; And, with tears in my eyes, I will beg my

To forgive me the wreck I have made of her

"I've never refused you before!" Let that pass, For I've drank my last glass, boys,

I have drank my last glass. Just look at me now, boys, in rags and dis-

grace, With my bleared, haggard eyes and my red bloated face! My faltering step, and my weak palsied hand, And the mark on my brow that is worse than

Cain's brand. My crownless old hat, and my elbows and

Alike warmed by the sunshine or chilled by the breeze. Why, even the children will hoot as I

pass; But I've drank my last glass, boys, I have drank my last glass.

You would hardly believe, boys, to look at me now That a mother's soft hand once was pressed

on my brow-When she kissed me, and blessed me, her darling, her pride, Ere she lay down to rest by my dead father

But with love in her eyes she looked up to the sky,

Bidding me meet her there, and then whispered, "Good-bye." And I'll do it, God helping! Your smile

I let pass, For I've drank my last glass, boys, I have drank my last glass.

As I reeled home last night-it was not very

For I'd spent my last sixpence, and landlord won't wait On a fellow who's left every cent in their till, And has pawned his last bedding, their cof

fers to fill-Oh, the torments I felt, and the pangs I en dured! And I begged for one glass-thinking one

would have cured, But when kicked out of doors! I let that,

But I've drank my last glass, boys, I have drank my last glass.

At home, my pet Susie, with bright golden I saw through the window, just kneeling in

prayer. From her pale, bony hands her torn sleeves were strung down,

While her feet, cold and bare, shrank be neath her scant gown; And she prayed - prayed in vain just a poor

crust of bread, For one crust -on her knees my pet darling plead!

And I heard, with no penny to buy one alas! But I've drank my last glass, boys,

I have drank my last glass. For Susie, my darling, my wee six-year-old, Though fainting with hunger and shiv'ring with cold,

There, on the bare floor, asked God to bless me!
And she said, "Don't cry, mamma! He will!

I believe what I ask for!" Then, sobered, I crept Away from the house; and that night when I slept.

Next my heart lay the PLEDGE! You may smile; let it pass; For I've drank my last glass, boys, I have drank my last glass.

My darling child saved me! Her faith and

Are akin to my dear sainted mother above! I will make her words true, or I'll die in the

And sober I'll go to my last resting-place And she shall kneel there, and, weeping, thank God,

No drunkard lies under the daisy-strewn sod. Not a drop more of poison my lips shall e'er pass, For I've drank my last glass, boys,

I have drank my last glass.

Mother Hubbard Expounded.

The following, which appeared in Littell's Living Age some years ago and credited to the Portsmouth (England) Monitor, was considered an admirable hit at the time and may not be outgrown yet. The days of ingenious exposition are not entirely

"Brethren, the words of my text

"'Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cup-To get her poor dog a bone; But when she got there the cupboard was bare, And so the poor dog had none.'

"These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to everyday life:

"Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cup-

board. To get her poor dog a bone.'

there being no mention of others, we may presume she was alone; a widow -a friendless, old, solitary widow. Yet, did she despair? Did she sit down and weep, or read a novel, or wring her hands? No, she went to the cupboard. And here observe that 'she went' to the cupboard. She did not hop, or skip, or run, or jump, or use any other peripatetic artifice; she solely and merely 'went' to the cupboard.

To our readers who visit Chicago, lonely, and we further see she was not desire while there to refer to the poor. For mark, the words are 'the cupboard.' Not 'one of the cupboards,' or the 'right-hand cupboard,' or the 'left-hand cupboard,' or the one above, or the one below, or the one under the floor, but just the cupboard. The one humble, little cupboard the widow same moment I heard the loud thump.

possessed. And why did she go to the cupboard? Was it to bring golden goblets, or glittering precious stones, or costly apparel, or feasts, or any other attribute of wealth? It was to get her poor dog a bone! Not only was the widow poor, but her dog, the sole prop of her age, was poor too. We can imagine the scene. The poor dog crouching in the corner, looking wistfully at the solitary cupboard and the widow going to that cupboard -in hope, in expectation, may be-to open it, although we are not distinctly told that it was not half open or ajur, to open it for that poor dog:

"But when she got there, the cupboard wa-

And so the poor dog had none.'

"When she got there! You see, dear brethren, what perseverance is. see the beauty of perserverance is doing right. She got there. There were no turnings or twistings, no slippings and slidings, no leaning to the right or falterings to the left. With glorious falterings to the left. With glorious simplicity we are told she got there. "And how was her noble effort re-

warded? "The cupboard was bare! It was bare! There were to be found neither oranges, nor cheese cakes, nor penny buns nor gingerbread, nor crackers. nor nuts, nor lucifer matches. The cupboard was bare! There was but one, only one solitary cupboard in the whole of that cottage, and that one, the sole hope of the widow and the glorious lodestar of the poor dog, was bare

Had there been a leg of mutton, a loin of lamb, a fillet of veal, even an ice from Gunter's, the case would have been different, the incident would have been otherwise. But it was bare,

my brethren, bare as a bald head.
"Many of you may probably say, with all the pride of worldly sophistry: 'The widow, no doubt, went out and bought a dog biscuit.' Ah, no! Far removed from earthly ideas, these mundane desires, poor Mother Hubbard, the widow whom thoughtless worldlings would despise, in that she only owned a cupboard, perceived-or might even say saw—at once the re-lentless logic of the situation, and yielded to it with all the heroism of that nature which had enabled her, without deviation, to reach the barren cupboard. She did not attempt, like the stiff-necked scoffers of this generation, to war against the inevitable; she did not try, like the so-called men of science, to explain what she did not understand. She did nothing. 'The poor dog had none;' and then at this point our information ceases; but do we not know sufficient? Are we not

cognizant of enough? "Who would dare to pierce the veil that shrouds the ulterior fate of old Mother Hubbard-the poor dog-the cupboard-or the bone that was not there? Must we imagine her still standing at the open cupboard-door, depict to ourselves the dog still drooping his disappointed tail upon the floor, the sought-for bone still remaining somewhere else? Ah! no, my dear brethren, we are not so permitted to attempt to read the future. Suffice it for us to glean from this beautiful story its many lessons; suffice it for us to apply them, to study them as far as in us lies, and, bearing in mind the natural frailty of our nature, to avoid being widows; to shun the patronymic of Hubbard; to have, if our means afford it, more than one cupboard in the house, and to keep stores in them all. And oh! dear friends, keeping in recollection what we have learned this day, let us avoid keeping dogs that are fond of bones. But, brethren, if we do-if fate has ordained that we should do any of these things-let us then go, as Mother Hubbard did, straight, without curvetting or prancing, to our cupboard, empty though it be; let us, like her, accept the inevitable with calm steadfastness; and should we, like her, ever be left with a hungry dog and an empty cupboard, may future choniclers be able to write also of us, in the beautiful words of our text:

"And so the poor dog had none."

How a Partridge "Drums."

When I first came to Canada, I found there were various opinions as to the method of making the sound. One man, who read a great deal but rarely went into the woods, said that the sound was produced by the bird's voice; some of the hunters told me that the bird struck its wings on the log, and others declared that it struck them together over its back.

I did not give much heed to the book-man's explanation, for all the woodmen laughed at it. I soon learned to discredit also the idea that the bird thumped the log with its wings, because, whether it stood on a stump or a stone, a rotten log or solid timber, the sound was always the same. Lastly, I did not believe that the wings were struck together, the sound is always a sharp crack. At length, after watch-"Mother Hubbard, you see, was old; ing the bird carefully, I came to the conclusion that it drums by beating the air only.

It is not an easy matter to get sight of a partridge when he is drumming, but I managed to do it by crawling on my hands and knees toward the bird, lying still while he was quiet, and only moving forward when he renewed his noisy courtship,—for it is to woo and win his mate that Sir Ruffled Grouse indulges in these musical ex-"We have seen that she was old and ercises. In this way I contrived to come within twenty feet without alarming him. Through the alder thicket I could just see his shapely form strutting about like a turkey cock; then, for a moment, he stood upright, with his feathers lying close. Suddenly his wings flashed, and at the

Then, for a few seconds, he stood looking about as though nothing had happened; but presently came a second flash and thump, and others rapidly followed at lessening intervals, until at last the serenade rolled away like the galloping of horses or the rumbling of distant thunder .- St. Nicholas for

Religious Courtship.

A young gentleman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one is which sat a young lady, for whom he conceived a sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan: He politely handed his fair neighbor an open Bible, with a pin stuck in the following text-second epistle of John, fifth verse: "And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I write a new commandment unto thee. but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." returned it, pointing to the second chapter of Ruth, tenth verse: "Then she fell on her face, and bowed herselt to the ground, and said unto him. Why have I found grace in thire eves, that thou shouldst take ki owledge of me, seeing that I am a stranger?" He returned the book, pointing to the thirteenth verse of the third epistle of John: "Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you, and speak face to face, that our joy may be full." From the above interview a marriage took place the follow-

The Ignorant Heathen.

The Woman's Standard ironically remarks: "The ignorance of heathens is amazing. A Chippewa chief says: 'A woman can carry or haul as much as two men can.' When he learns to read he will find that women have not strength to endure a higher education, or drop a slip of paper containing a few names into a box.

Twelve States have extended limited suffrage through their Legislatures, and three Territories admit all citizens of suitable age to the ballot box.

In Mohammedan countries it is written upon their mosques: 'Women and dogs and other impure animals are not permitted to enter."

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Improve the good opportunities that are offered you and you will receive more money for your labor. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will mail you, free, full information showing how you can make from \$5 to \$25 and upwards a day and live at home, wherever you may be located. You had better write to them at once. A number have made over \$50 in a day. All is new. Capital not required; Hallett & Co. will start you. Both sexes; all ages. Grand success attends every worker. Send your address at once and see for yourself.

Long John Wentworth a few years since said to certain residents of Chicago in a half joking sort of way, "You Christians of the South Side always stand up for Jesus in your prayer meetings, but when you come into your political conventions you always stand up for the Dutch vote." That is still true of some Christians, so called, in other cities besides Chicago, we are sorry to sav.



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The Grange Hisitor. Published on the First and Fifteenth of every month,

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

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Advise this office at once of a change in your address, or if numbers fail to reach you.

To Advertisers.

All persons desiring to advertise in the GRANGE VISITOR, should address A. J. Aldrich & Co., Coldwater, Mich., as they have assumed complete charge of that department. Prices will be furnished upon 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.

PROCLAMATION.

To the Patrons of Michigam: At the session of the State Grange in 1885,

the following resolution was adopted:
"Resolved, That the Worthy Master pro claim a Children's Day, to be universal throughout the State, and that the same be announced in the VISITOR."

This resolution is still in force, and in obedience therewith, I proclaim THURSDAY, the 9th day of June, Children's Day for the Patrons of Michigan. I need not call attention to the fact that this day was observed with great interest and profit, not only to the children, but to the Patrons of the State, in 1886, and I trust that the same zeal and energy will be exercised on the 9th of June, 1887, that was so universally and commend ably exercised last year. It gave an impetus to the Order by calling in those who did not belong to witness and participate frequently in the exercises.

Trusting that the day will be observed. with even greater interest and profit the present year, Lam, fraternally, C. G. LUCE, Master.

WE have arranged with Bro. I. B. Hamilton, of Grandville, Mich., to solicit subscriptions and advertising for the Visitor. We hope some of our friends who have neglected to renew will have a call.

our editorial friends of the Republican derstanding of the purposes and obpersuasion. The submission of the jects of the Order. The educational question of a prohibitory amendment advantages and the social opportunities to the constitution was obligatory upon the party and right well did its Legislature meet that party obligation. Indoing this it has alienated the Republican German vote of the cities, and it is probably lost to the party forever. The prominence given to the temperance question at this election, and the large vote in favor of the amendment, has fixed the fact in the mind of every man that this has become a political question that is here to stay. The Republican press not in favor of the amendment during the canvass was all the while doing its best to take care of the party, and now that the talk and the vote show preponderance of public sentiment against the saloon it has suddenly discovered that the saloon-keeper should be required to obey the law. A most excellent after-thought. Its suddenness may be inferred by reading the following published in the editorial columns of the Kalamazoo Telegraph a few days before election.

THE INTOXICATED YOUNG MEN. A young man going home Sunday after-noon from the North Presbyterian church found at the corner of Park and Rose Streets two young men lying in the gutter covered with mud. A whiskey bottle between them told the story of their shame and affliction-they were dead drunk. He went and notified police headquarters and when Policeman Lamb and Clerk Bert Roy ar rived on the scene, "the beauties there, but they were soon found in a barn near by. They were taken to jail, followed by a hig crowd, and when the mud and other filth of the gutter was removed were men who will get drunk and lie down in a gutter on Sunday ought to stand newspaper publicity without wincing.

newspaper that will show up the boys merely to make an item in a newspaper and neglect to utter a word of frauds could be climinated, the acceptcondemnation of the saloons that, in ed record will undoubtedly show its violation of law, sell to minors, and defeat. drunkards, keep their places of business open after the hour designated by the statutes of the State and on Sunday, and has by studied silence failed to criticise officers whose sworn duty it is to see to it that the laws of the State are enforced, such newspapers should not wince if their attention is called to this sin of omission. These sins of omission are frequently not less flagrant than those of commission, and the party press of the State in this matter of law enforcement where it affected the liquor interest has been most shamefully guilty. But with the probable loss of the German vote and the storm of amendment votes that came so near outlawing the saloon and only awaits another chance to do so, these editors are alarmed and with one accord they ask the Legislature to amend existing law that relates to liquor selling if necessary to make its enforcement more certain.

The State Republican, that fought the amendment more openly than any other Republican paper that we saw, gave no credit for common honesty to the third party as a whole or to its prominent men, ignored proven facts with regard to prohibition in prohibition states, and in general gave aid and comfort to the liquor interest of the State, has become a first-class Law and Order paper and gives the saloon fellows some very healthy advice. The Republican says, "Prohibition came near carrying the state simply and solely because the saloons have been so lawless. They have got to obey the law, or some way will be found by the people to close them up." That is good talk and we welcome the State Republican and its Republican allies to the side of Law and Order and if the Republican don't backslide we will forget as soon as possible all it has said about the impossibility of enforcing prohibition, and remember only the last brief, sensible sentence of an editorial in its weekly issue of April 9: "Now let us enforce the present tax law, which we believe can be enforced."

THE Grange is not only holding its own in many places, growing in others, but it is invading new territory each year. We have heard from L. C. Root, of Indianola, Nebraska, before. He has told us of the successful labors of Bro. Whitney in that State, resulting, as shown by the jotting of Bro. Root, in the organization of a State Grange. This is a good field for Grange work and it is sure to bring good returns to the husbandman if cultivated in a business-like manner. The amendment vote has alarmed Success depends largely on a clear unwhich this organization offers should be impressed on the mind of every member, and all made to feel that each must do something to make the Order of positive value to its members.

When we expect to get something for nothing we are very likely to be disappointed, and ought to be. Besides the educational and social advantages offered, financial benefits are often presented as an inducement to join. Well, that is all right, provided that object is not made of first importance. Where so presented there is often failure to realize for want of use of the means that are really available.

Too many people fail to understand that to accomplish a purpose immediate means must be employed. Buying a farm does not fill a barn with wheat and oats nor the crib with corn. There is work to do, as every farmer knows, before any returns come to his pocket. Simply joining the Grange will not bring you any financial benefits if you don't take any steps afterward toward that end.

Now, while we would not for a and social features of the Order and of the real necessity that exists in these days of association for farmers acting together for their mutual benefit and protection, we should not be found to be Bert Watson, aged 12 years and indifferent to the fact that where there George Hobbs, aged 19. The latter was completely paralyzed by drink and the former very silly. They didn't want their names to appear in print. We can't find it in our heart to blame them, but young we always advise doing something. we always advise doing something. Proceed with care, not forgetting the practical maxim of Davy Crockett, the end of the chapter, he will find That is just what we think, and a "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

WITHOUT definite knowledge as to the status of the amendment if all

While the VISITOR was favorable to the incorporation of the amendment as submitted, into the State Constitution, yet we feel very well satisfied with the result.

The friends of Law and Order, of the

home, domestic peace, and of the best

interests of the people, made a gallant fight, and although not so victorious as to compel an unconditional surrender, yet they have not lost. In fact, the cause of temperance in the most successful year of its educational work never gained as much as in the fifty days that preceded April 4, 1887. The interest awakened, the knowledge gained by the people, and the sizing up of the temperance sentiment of the country, has been worth far more than its cost. The votes cast for and against the amendment were nearly equal, but of the few who took the stump to oppose the amendment, all were loud in their condemnation of the traffic, recognized the misery, immorality, and expensiveness of the drink habit, but disagreed with those who favored the amendment as to the most practicable method of dealing with an admitted evil. These speakers voiced the opinion of thousands of our best citizens who voted against the amendment, believing its purpose impracticable and high license the better way to deal with this wide spread evil. If we could separate this class who voted "No" from the tough lot who voted with them, we should have a large lot of reputable citizens to add to the nearly one-half who voted "Yes." These reputable citizens are, of course, not proud of their associates in this matter, but we do not question their motives or sincerity. How, then, does the matter stand? It is safe to say that more than threefourths of the voters of Michigan have declared against the saloon, nearly onehalf of those who voted, by their votes, and more than one-half of the remainder, by their personal declarations of hostility to the business, while wanting in faith that it could be suppressed by legal enactment. This election, then, has been a pronounced success for the cause of temperance, and the few men engaged in the business of manufacturing intoxicants and beverages have notice that their business must go, and if they have business sense they will at once begin to give such direction to their affairs as will enable them to surrender to the inevitable with the least pecuniary loss. The army of saloon keepers, their employes, and the other toughs who stand by them, have already come to pretty well understand that the business has no longer any claim to respectability and that sooner or later it will become an outlaw. The people have given notice to their representatives in Lansing that they want this great evil throttled—an evil that has no redeeming qualities to plead in offset for the ruin it brings to individuals, to the homes it invades, the multiplied taxes it imposes, the demoralization of the judicial machinery of all the lower courts and the politics of the country that it has corrupted and sought to

A BOOK has been sent us,a bright new book of 450 pages, labeled on the back, "Grasses of North America." Well, we thought, that spreads over a good deal of ground, and at once awakened the inquiry, what does the average farmer know of the grasses of his own good business management in making | locality? Really very little of either their names or number. Prof. Beal, Botanist of the Michigan Agricultural College, is the author of the book. To give a more definite idea of the contents of this volume we give the headings of some of the chapters. Beginning at the bottom of his subject the first chapter tells of "The Structure, Form and Development of the Grasses," and here is where the general reader will find he is invited to learn the A, B, C, of botany. Those having a taste for this study will here find a thousand things to interest and instruct them, moment lose sight of the educational and so on through the succeeding chapters until we reach the fifth, and here the eve of the practical man will halt to learn something about "Native Grazing Lands." In this chapter the grasses of the western plains and that part of the continent which we remember marked out in the old atlas of our boyhood school days and labeled, "The Great American Desert," are described with the results to the grasses of the invasion of the herdsman. Reaching that in wandering away from the civ-

ilization with which he has been familiar, he has learned much, though but little that he can appropriate to practical use and remain this side of the Mississippi.

Chapter six-"Grasses for Cultivation." Nearly 100 pages are given to this subject and the student who explores them all will be much wiser, and prepared to try some experiments on his own hook.

Chapter seven—"Early Attempts to Cultivate Grasses"—leads us over instructive history covering a few centuries, but in space soon gets down to the days of living men. We quote some truths which, if looked square in the face, should set the intelligent farmer to thinking, reading, and acting. The Professor says:

"The list of grasses now generally sown in any State can be counted on the fingers of one hand, while there are doubtless 20 or 30 which ought to find extensive sale for the various uses and the varied soils and climates of any large State. The list is growing, slowly growing larger. We wish to impress our readers with the very important fact that little is definitely known regarding the grasses found in our pastures, and still less is known in reference to those best adapted to cultiva tion. We must fairly grapple with the undoubted fact that the science of grass culture is in the early dawn of its infancy. The Englishman selects some kinds for thin soil or up and pastures, others for stiff clays, others for rich, deep loams, others for meadows subject to periodic floods along the banks of rivers and still others for irrigated meadows in which the water can be entirely controlled."

Chapter eight soon refers to a prevailing wickedness under the head of "Testing Seeds," and we are sorry to say that the wickedness is not limited to the subject presented, but enters into every avenue possible in this country.

Again we quote: "The first station for testing seeds was es tablished by Dr. Knobbe of Saxony, in 1869 In Germany in 1878 upwards of 40 experi mental stations had attached to them a seed control department, and 14 of these did noth ing else. These stations discovered adultera tions of seeds which were 'most ingenious in character, harmful in effect, and remarkab'e One practice is to kill seeds by in amount.' boiling or baking and mix them with some desirable seeds which they resemble. The dead seeds in that case tell no tales. Old seeds or seeds of another variety are often dyed or bleached with sulphur and used to adulterate good seeds of red clover or some other species. Old seeds are dressed with oil and some times rubbed by machinery to improve their appearance. Seeds of rye grass and Italian rye grass are often adulterated with those of chess which they much resemble. Seeds sold by the very best seedsmen were more or less tampered with and they were careful to adulterate their seeds about so much each year to prevent troublesome questions. The mills ground quartz; it was sifted, colored and mixed with clever. In 1877 the writer began testing seeds sold in this country and found many that were poor and unreliable, especial ly the more uncommon grass seeds most of which are imported. Prof. Shelton remarks: The difficulty experienced by farmers in se curing good seed has been a serious obstacle in the way of grass culture in Kansas.' Doc toring, adulterating and selling such seeds is worse than selling 100 yards of cotton thread for 200 yards, or deceiving in the weight or cost of tea, coffee or sugar. The sale of poor seeds affects future crops as well as the present one."

This chapter covers many other points important to farmers as indicated by these sub-heads: Will seeds sprout more than once?—How to procure seeds that are good and true to name-Weeds in the meadow-How to

Chapter nine treats of "Grasses for pastures and meadows," Chapter ten-"Preparation of the soil and seeding; eleven-"Care of grass lands."

We have not time to look through this book farther now but have given sufficient insight into its contents to show its value to the farmer who is desirous of knowing more of the subject treated by a scientist who has an eye to the practical affairs of life. There is much that is suggestive and instructive in this book; there is also much in the way of botanical knowledge, valuable to the student who has a taste for this line of study. A very cursory examination of the book shows us how little the farmer class knows about the elementary condit ons that underlie its business. The price of the book is \$2.50.

THE Detroit Evening Journal is wide-awake, keeps to the front with the news, claims to be non-partisan in politics, and is not slow to give advice to men and parties as it seems to think they need it.

Before the votes cast for and against the amendment were all counted, it took in the situation and saw that so large an amendment vote was a recorded and determined protest by the women and perhaps one-half of the voters of the State against the education of the boys and young men of Michigan in her saloons; and seeing this, the Journal at once uttered a note of warning; "Increase the tax on liquor selling; make the measures for closing the saloons under the present law more effective, and apportion to the counties instead of the cities and villages the proceeds of the taxation."

That is good talk and we hope and be apparent.

expect the Legislature will do its part of the work here indicated. But after you have increased the tax and made more effective laws, who is to enforce them? Are the men who voted against the amendment to do this? It will be new business for them. They are not the men who have made any effort herctofore to punish saloon keepers for selling to minors and drunkards or been especially solicitous about enforcing existing law except that provision which required the payment of a tax. We have the same officers, largely dependent on the saloon element for their places. Have we any assurance of more and better official work?

While we give the Journal credit for a fair recognition of the standing, character, intelligence, and honesty of those who gave the amendment their support, we must dissent from its conclusion that an increased tax, more rigid laws, the distribution of the tax, and better submission and obedience to the law on the part of the liquor seller will so "weaken the prohibition sentiment in the State as to insure its overwhelming defeat hereafter."

A MISTAKEN impression seems to exist among some in regard to the revised list of Granges which was sent out to the secretaries of subordinate and pomona Granges. It does not signify that a Grange is dormant because it does not appear in the list, but that it failed to send its report of officers elected for 1887 in time for insertion in the list. It savors more of delinquency than dormancy. The following Granges have reported since the list was issued. Anyone who desires to make his list as complete as ours is to this date can add these to it:

16, Portage-Wm. B. Bennett (W. M), Kalamazoo; A. F. Cox (W. S.), Kalamazoo. 104, Fruit-Wm. Robards, Royalton.

Sam'l Stover, "

114, Conway—Albert Nichols, Fowlerville. Mrs. Sarah Gaston, "

115, Williamston. - N. Ira Winslow, Williamston; Mrs. Henry Botsford, Williamston. 127, Johnston-Claudia Rice (W. S.), Dow-

ling. 159, Keeler-W. O. Cook, Keelerville. Chas. S. George, "
199, Upper Navick—S. Andrews, Three Riv-

ers; Orra K. Doll, Three Rivers 213, Adrian - E. C. Smith, Adrian. W. T. Howell, "

235, Cedar-Geo. W. Phelps (W. S.), Oke-292, Union-Mrs. J. W. Woodworth (W. S.), Battle Creek. 368, Union-Mis. E. Myres (W. S.), Perrins-

417, Charity-Rob't Miller, Carsonville. Wm. Maynard,

421, Allendale- Henry C. Cooty, Allendale. Frank J. Brown, "
530, Clear Lake—E. A. Morris, Fenwick.
S. Wheaton, "

544, Ensley-E. R. Clark, Ensley Lovina Hillman, Ensley. 564, Griswold-B. F. Decon, Cedar Springs. L. H. Wilmarth,

678, Hope—Jas. Morrison, Sand Beach.
Homer Dills,
679, Grant—Simon O. Sharrod, Gagetown. R. C. Hallock, 680, Colfax—Henry Lawson, Bad Axe. R. F. Long, POMONAS.

29, Lapeer-Wm. A. Montgomery, Marlette. Geo. Terry, Dryden.
31, Shiawassee—E. S. Burnette, Bancroft.
L. S. Goodale, Henderso

556, Bear Lake, should be 557 Pleasanton.

The number and excellence of the agricultural journals now so generally read, seems to have about closed the field of urefulness of Farmers' Club-, though where well chosen literary, musical, and social features are maintained the meetings may be quite inter-

So wrote a farmer, who it is likely meant well enough, but who certainly had given the matter about which he wrote no thought. If this statement is true, the usefulness of gatherings of farmers under other names has but a dismal outlook. The writer lost sight of the mental growth that comes from putting to use on the platforms of Grange halls and elsewhere what is learned by reading these journals to which he has given so much credit. Cease to hold Grange meetings, Farmers' Clubs and Farmers' Institutes, and the agricultural journals would soon lose half their value. The more farmers meet, compare notes and discuss topics that affect their profession, the better for those who participate, for those who listen and for the Agricultural Press.

THE article on another page on "What shall we Teach our Boys," is worthy a careful reading. We have our doubts if a boy can master all the commendable things there laid down to be taught him, but it is after all a good idea to set up in a family of boys. If the principles that are advocated by this writer were more observed by parents and boys were trained according to them the scarcity it would occasion among idlers and aimless men on our streets would soon

WE hope our farmer readers have not | tide of prosperity but doing work that overlooked the article-Preservation of | counts. Landmarks—that has been running through the last three numbers of the VISITOR. It is a matter of surprise that Grange sent us a handful of clippings so few farmers of really fair intelligence fully understand the simple scheme of survey adopted by the United States Government that its vast domain could be put on the market in to it that marked copies of papers, such a way that a small tract anywhere can be readily described in a few words and the location fixed in the mind of anyone at all familiar with the scheme. This article is also instructive on many points, clears up and corrects many vague notions entertained by farmers and others about boundary tines. It would be a good scheme to have the whole article read in Granges when the male members were present. While there are some things the ladies might learn, there are more the men, old and young, ought to know.

Michigan Day in Branch County illustrates a period of Michigan history that we remember as the Toledo War. That strip of land that we were going to fight for has now a rich city and several farms. The whole of it would make a rich county for which our liberal Uncle Samuel gave us an empire in richness and extent.

Another article on the second page, "How to be a successful Farmer," should not be overlooked. We meant to have it all appear in this number, but it can not. If this is read, the other half will be most certainly looked up in the next and read. It is all good. There are many good things on other pages of this number that we hope will not be overlooked in the hurry of spring work.

It would seem at first thought that the reading world is already well enough stocked with magazines, but that there is still room high up the American Magazine has set out to demonstrate. It succeeds the publication of the Brooklyn Magazine, beginning its career with a magazine most promising in tone and style. Among its histories, stories, poems, open letters, and humorous bits, no taste is likely to go

"The Nation's Lawmakers" treats of the National Senate and of men who have been prominent in their connection with it. The portraits of such men as John Sherman, Wade Hampton, Wm. M. Evarts, and Daniel W. Voorhees grace the pages given to this subject which will probably add more than any other one feature to the success of this first number of the magazine.

Office Jottings.

A battle was fought. The war of principles is not yet over. When the smoke clears away the field will show more work still to be done. There has been carnage-there must be care and aid forthcoming-mayhap, skirmishes and other battles will follow this leader. At best it will take long days to rid our fair Michigan of the havor would not so earnestly rum has made in her borders and in Grange, only she sees in it the radiher citizens' manliness. But she has had great profit from the swift, sure teachings of the past month—a me-morable month in the history of progress. Courage!

"So much for determined effort," runs a letter containing 16 names for the Visitor. Besides this list, four applicants for Grange membership and a new lease of life is the result of a literary contest in Ronald, No. 192,

"A magic stimulus" is what another says of the contest plan.

THE reports from quarter ending March 31 are most favorable for prog-

There is a hint in a jotting from Nebraska. Why not work up a spirited debate for an open session on some question relating to Grange results? If some one, not a Patron, can be found to candidly debate on such a topic it will add to the interest and effect. Take, for instance, the question in the jotting referred to, viz.: "Resolved, That the Grange has never been a benefit to the farmer."

A. P. Shepardson sends quite a history of Corey Grange, and from it we glean that it has not been exempt from uphill work; neither does it now look in vain for a favorable turn in its vicissitudes. Like every other that has "been faithful over a few things" and at all odds, it has a brighter day in store. State Lecturer Woodman has aroused a new interest in its midst and applicants are joining. A cordial invitation is extended to neighboring Granges to meet with this one on the P. M. of April 23, when the initiation of a class is completed. The history closes with: "We take no plaster but have ordered a car-load of salt."

Sam'l Bier, oldest member of Woodman Grange, writes that they are having useful meetings, not in the full Northern Russia.

In reply to our editorial on advertising the Order, Benton Harbor to prove that it did not need reminding to use its local paper. It has a good record. We shall be obliged to any Grange, whose meetings are noticed in its local papers, if it will see containing such notices, are sent to the VISITOR office.

Since writing the above we have observed these comments on the same topic by The California Patron:

It is no less singular than unfortunate that so many farmers have a vague idea of what the Grange is; of its objects, of its principles and its aims.

One of the causes for ignorance of the standing and the purposes of the Grange is neglect on the part of those in authority to have it represented in some form in every have it represented in some form in every published journal in the country. Farmers out of the Grange read their own local papers, as they should, but they find no reference there to the Grange. No report is furnished these journals of the proceedings of the local meetings of the Order. No effort is made to furnish the useful information developed at the Grange meeting for publideveloped at the Grange meeting for publication, which would be the best advertise-

ment the Order could have.

If every Master of every Subordinate Grange would require of his Secretary that the proceedings should be supplied to the local editor, however brief, the farmers out side would begin to inquire about the meetings, and would soon manifest an impatience to participate in them. Let the Grange be advertised in this way; it will bear the strongest light; and then these stray inquirers will be answered right at home.

LITTLE CEDAR Grange, Iowa, is reported by its Secretary as beginning the year by taking in four new members and it has bright prospects for the future. The Visitor is anxiously read and the progress of Iowa Patrons especially noted. This Grange has no deadheads on its roll-book and its Patrons are working like beavers to raise the Order in Northwestern Iowa-are strong enough to obtain special prices on almost everything they use. Success to its members.

ALPINE Grange, Kent Co., changed the order of the contest somewhat and made one side of ladies, one of gentlemen. The gentlemen won but by so few points that we presume it may be taken, like the amendment vote, as virtually a victory for the other side.

Woman Suffrage. - Resolutions Passed by San Jose Grange, Cal.

Whereas, The National Grange of P. H. at its last session at Philadelphia, struck from the report of the Committee on Agriculture, the last paragraph which substantially recom-mends conferring the elective franchise on woman; and

Whereas, The majority of the reports from State and subordinate Granges concur in the statement that without the assistance of woman, the Grange would not exercise the influence it does in improving the farmers' condition; and

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States confers the elective tranchise on the uneducated negro of the cotton plantation, and denies it only to women, Indians and Chinese, thereby creating the impression that the mothers of the great American people are the mental equals only of those races inferior to the Negro and European alien; and

Whereas, In our opinion woman cal means of obtaining this blessed boon of freedom for which her forefathers fought, bled and died; therefore be it

Resolved, That San Jose Grange, No. 10, views with sorrow and indignation this retrograde action on the part of the National Grange.

Resolved, That the National Grange violated the spirit of paragraph 7 of our Declaration of Purposes, which states that, "We proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman."

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the State and subordinate Granges of California and the State Granges of the East, and see that legitimate means be adopted to induce the National Grange to reverse its decision at its next meeting, and assist in placing woman in her proper sphere in the political field as she now is the mental and moral equal of man.

LIZZIE S. WOODHAMS, MRS. E. O. SMITH, MRS. L. J. WATKINS, W. C. KINGSBURY, FRANK DUNN, Committee.

Harvest the World Over.

January it is harvest time in Egypt and the Indies.

In Australia, New Zealand, Chili and several countries of South America the harvest is gathered in January.

In India, it commences in February and ends in March. In Asia Minor, Algiers, China and

Japan, it is in May. In June, for California, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Sicily, and in some

parts of the south of France. France, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Russia and New York.

In August comes the turn of Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Holland and Canada.

In August, Scotland, Sweden, and

Looking Ahead.

FELLOW PATRONS:-As the spring is once more in sight with its bright views and new prospects it will be the aim of every Patron to advance the value of all his interests to their utmost in the next 12 months, and to obtain the most profitable results from the least capital invested. To obtain the above, economy should be our key to every opening; it should be the pass word as oft as the sun rises; it should be studied in the kitchen, in the cellar, in the garden, in the orchard, barnyard and in the field; in every undertaking it should be considered.

Beneficial economy should not be in purchasing the cheapest plow, nor in feeding sheep that you can not readily sell when there is demand for your neighbor's, nor in improving more land than you can fence, nor in improving more than you can thoroughly till and bring from it the best results, but should be, if small in number, of the best. If but five acres of land are yours let them be in the highest state of cultivation, the fence rows adorned with trees, if nothing but our common maple, while your orchard is stocked with the best reliable fruits.

I notice nursery men in the southern States are making offers to our Patrons. The orchard is an important department to every one be he the possessor of farm or garden, but success depends greatly on: 1st, the stock we set out; 2d, the locality of our nursery; 3d, the reliability of our nursery men, and, 4th, the condition of our soil, the interest we take in setting and planting and the care for a proper time afterwards. In regard to nurseries located south of this State, I would count it poor eco. ony to plant from them from the fact that our winters are getting more bleak and severe, our seasons much shorter, and our soils, as a general thing, lighter. Experience has taught us that an unacclimated Southern tree is unprofitable, and has been the means in a great many instances of discouraging many from replanting their orchards. I would suggest to negotiate with a reliable firm in the east and let not a season pass that you do not plant at least one tree or shrub. Take an interest in it, care for it.

The profit of good fruits can not be estimated. Your children will learn from your example, for as good thoughts, the tree will grow and shade your enemies, will prove an economical wind breaker and furnish eco lomy's favorite dish in its season. A. M. D.

Huron Co.

EUREKA, MICH., March 25, '87. Bro. Cobb:—In the Visitor of March I, I notice an article by a brother from Calhoun County in which he treats very ably the subject of Teuchers' Institutes; and although I coincide with him in the opinion that we pay too much for what we get, yet one point in his article I wish to criticise.

He says: "I have asked a great many teachers if they get value received from the Institute and I have yet toreceive an answer in the affirmative. They seem to think that the instruction is impracticable, immethodical, and not suited to the wants of the teachers of our district schools." Now, Mr. Editor, I am of the opinion that they either do not have as good instruction in the Calhoun Institutes as we have in Gratiot, or that the teachers whose opinions were asked have never given the methods a fair trial. I have tried the old methods and the new, and have had eminently better success with the latter. In the Visrror of March 15, Old Fogy seems to carry the idea that the teacher is one of a privileged class. I think that his views are very much biased and that he never was a laborer in the field of education. The average wages paid a district school teacher is about \$23. After paying about \$2 per week on an average for board, buying the necessarv clothing and books, paying for his educational journals, teaching only eight months in the year and the remaining four months studying to keep up with the times-for no teacher can remain long in the field without keeping posted,—and paying his board bill as regularly as Saturday night comes, what can he lay up for a rainy day?

Again, I think that if the teacher attends the Institutes and Associations the patrons get their share of the good done. For the teacher will return to the school-room with an additional stock of well-tried methods with which to drill his pupils, and the patrons do not pay a very large share of the expenses either.

We, as a farming class, justly demand what is fair and equitable at the hands of our fellow men, but I think the teachers in this great common-wealth have just cause for complaint. P. I. BARNABY.

Liberty Grange No. 491.

The Crops and Markets.

The Michigan crop report for April is just received and contains reports from 1,009 correspondents who very generally agree that it is yet too early to actually report upon the condition of wheat. The weather during March was extremely unfavorable, and warrants the expectation that the crop has suffered severely. The fields look "bare and brown." Correspondents are yet hopeful, however, that the root wheat on clay and undrained lands and high knolls, has suffered most. The "condition compared with vitality and growth of average years" as expressed in figures and shown in the table, is at this date, hardly as satisfactory as the summary of notes of correspondents published below. The "25 Years in Dulity Yard" and ROUPE. I wrote it as a system of the symptoms and romedies for all diseases. How to feed for Eggs. 25c. in stamps. A copy of "The Coyo Dale Poultry Yard," containing illustrations and Price List of 30 varieties FREE. A. M. LANC, Box 846, Cincinnati, O. irts of the south of France. Is not seriously injured. As usual wheat on clay and undrained lands

but it is yet so dry that the plant has made little if any growth. The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed since August 1, 1886, to April 1, 1807, is 10,788,001 or about 41

weather since April 1 has been warmer

per cent. of the crop of 1886. The number of bushels reported marketed in the same months in 1885 and 1886 was 12,024,524, or 39 per cent. of the crop of 1885. The tabulated report of the wheat crop of the world for 1886 shows a total produced of 2,031,322,285 bushels as compared with 1,998,097,635

bushels produced in 1885, an increase of 32,324,650 bushels. Yesterday wheat was firmer in the various markets of the country, and the Toledo Produce Circular "There are two bull elements in wheat

—the trade in Chicago for May delivery and the weather." The rains that have been occurring the past few days in the west and last night in Michigan will weaken the weather argument some. Grass and wheat this morning in southern Michigan are laughing in the sunlight and moisture.

In the May Century Generals Rosecrans and Fullerton will contribute articles on military operations about Chattanooga; Prof. W. O. Atwater of Wesleyan University will begin a series of illustrated articles on "The Chemistry and Economy of Food." The design is to present this important branch of the labor question in such popular form as to make the series of practical use in daily life. Col. John Hay will have a poem entitled "Israel," with three illustrations by Kenyon Cox.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, Apr. 15, 1887. PURE SUGARS.

	Cut loaf, per lb
	Pulverized per lb
	Standard granulated per lb6
	Standard A White per lb558
	Best white soft A per lb5½
	Good white soft A per lb538
8	Extra C white per lb538
	Standard B per lb5
	Extra C yellow bright per lb478
	C yellow per lb434
	Brown per lb
1	New Orleans extra light per lb
	SYRUP AND MOLASSES—In Barrels.
,	Sugar drips pure sugar per gallon21

COFFEES-GREEN AND ROASED. TEAS.

Imperial per l'						40,	45.	50
Young Hyson	per l	b		20,	25.	35,	40,	45
Oolong per lb.				22,	28,	32,	35,	45
Japan per lb				22.	30.	37.	42,	45
Gunpowder, p	er lb			.28,	28.	42,	45,	50
F	ORE	GN I	DRIED	FR	UIT	S.		
" Lond " Valer " Seedl " Onda	Musca lon la lon la less. r ira, b	yers yers yers l yer lb nats, 1 0x, 28	boxes lbs p	er m	at	2	00 5 @ 8 83/4	
Prunes, Frenc New Currants, new	Turk	lb	r lb			!	7½@ 5 @ 5½@	61/4
	1	VHOI	E SPI	CES				
Black pepper,	per l	b				. 1	8	
White	**					. 30	0	
Ginger						. 1	2	
Cionamon	**					. (9	
Cloves	**					. 2	3	
Allspice	**					. (9	
Mace						. 6	0	
Nutmegs						. 7	5	
P	URE	GR	DUND	SPI	CES			
Pure pepper,	black	ner l	b			. 2	0	
· African							I	
" cinnamo							7	
" cloves p								
" ginger p								
" allspice								
l amproo		CHANGE FILTER						

Current Rates on Chicago Market.

Potatoes, No. 1, ripe, # bu\$.48 ·45 Onions, choice, " ... 85 @ .90 Apples, " No. 1, \$\overline{P}\$ bbl. 3.00 @ 3.50 " No. 2, stock, " .. @ 2.50 " No. 2, stock, "... (@ 2.50 Car lots sold at 5 per cent. commission. Apples, evaporated, ₩ b... 11 (@ .12½ Onions, selected, ₩ bbl. 2.50 (@ 2.75 Rutabagas, "... (@ 1.25 (@ Eggs, fresh, " 14 @
Butter, dairy, #th 18 @
" creamery" 28 @
" roll " 12 @ .31 Clover seed, \$\partial \text{bu} \cdots 4.40 On produce not named write for prices. You can keep yourself posted on this mar

ket fully by corresponding with THOMAS MASON, 163 South Water St., Chicago.

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ATENTS.

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

AGENTS WANTED to canva

Ladies' Department.

Deeds Better than Creeds.

"It is to be known that the human form of every man after death is the more beautiful, as he has more intensely loved divine truths, and lived in accordance with them." -Swedenborg

Aye! we with the sculptor's chisel May bring from the marble of life Models of wondrous beauty, Free from all taint of strife. Free from the touch of earth's ashes, Bright with the arrow of love.— Thus may we build up our temple For the blest homes up above.

How shall we fashion this dwelling? Shall it be built with creeds? Shall its foundations be teachings
Without the performance of deeds? Will all the glare and the glitter, Purchased with fame and with gold, Be wrought in so wondrous a manner The angels will smile to behold?

Never! for words are as bubbles, Creeds are as worthless as dross Which, in the life of each person, Will count him no profit, but loss, Save as he maketh his p ecepts Always go hand in hand . Along with his every day practice As he journeys on through the land.

To him that is hungry, give bread To bring back the forces of life; Don't tell him the Lord will provide it, Perchance he's a child or a wife Who need his protection still longer, And, poor as you think it may be, To them it may fill up the measure. That your loved ones fill up to thee.

Let Charity's mantle of sweetness, And Mercy's pure garments so soft, First cover the sins of thy brother; Then teach him to look up aloft, Up to the home of bright angels, Love-lighted of God evermore, If needs be; then give him your hand To lead him in sight of the door.

And then when this form of the flesh Shall be given for one of the soul, When the red wine of life is all wasted, And broken the golden bowl-Then, formed to the joys of the Father, You'll join in the bright angel band And dwell in the pastures so green, At peace in the far better land.

Old Things.

C. J. THORPE. There's nothing more fair There's nothing more fair
Than a pin that is new,
Never jewel more rare
Or a seraph more true.
It has friends everywhere,
And is ready to do Whatever it can For many or few,

But, alas, for the old For the crooked old pin, That looks, though of gold, Like satan and sin. The saturation and sin.
It is put under curse,
Never purchased or sold;
With fortune adverse
It is left in the cold
To perish alone. To perish alone.

It is battered and bent
Then shamefully thrown
Out, with vilest intent,
Where no mercy is shown—
Out where noching is seen,
In the grass on the green—
In the dust of the street,
Where things are most mean,
Under carriage and feet,
Unnoticed, unknown.

I plead for the old—
Plead for usefulness past—
For things in the cold,—
In the dark and the blast
Of the world's cruel haste;
I plead for the small,
For all things disgraced,
For all things that fall
To the measure of waste. To the measure of waste, Under foot in the stall, By the way, to be lost, Out of reach of recall, Out of reach or recan,
Regardless of cost,
Of services tendered,
Of duty made grand
By pleasures surrendered,
And work on demand.

I plead, plead for the old. The victims of greed, Left out of the fold; For all that have need To be cheered and consoled;
For the noble in deed,
For the heart that is cold,
For the st-ps that are slow,
For the lives that are slod
And the heads that lie low.

And the heads that lie low.

O halt, halt, busy life
Of the blind, busy world;
O halt! in the strife
Of being out-hurled
Like the spheres into space,
And urged in a course
As blind as the race
Of gravity's force.
Awake in your flight,
To conscience and thought,
To duty and right.
To beings distraught
With labor and care,
And the weight of their years,
Of worry and wear,
Of sickness and tears.
Touch lightly the sins
Of all the world's things,
The outs and the ins,
The falt ring wings
Of lives that were strong;
Now left in disgrace
For error and wrong,
Or dropped from the race
By the rate of the throng
That rushes with face
To the fature, along,
With rade, ruthless pace,
Regardless of wrong.

Good Housekeeping. Queens we have in every household They should reign with tender hand, Pure, and true, and living sovereigns
Through this broad and smiling land—

Teeming, prosperous, happy land. The health, the happiness, and in a great degree the worldly prosperity, of a family depend largely upon the manner in which the housekeeping is done.

In considering the subject of good housekeeping, we do not wish to treat of that of hired housekeepers, but that in which the mother or some member of the family is the housekeeper, as is the case in most of our American homes. In order to be a thoroughly good housekeeper a woman must be intelligent, and possessed of a fair education. Then add to intelligence and education good common sense (a thing all too rarely found), willing hands, untiring industry and a loving disposition, and the result will

first on the list good cooking; second, cleanliness (it is very hard to tell which of these should have the preference), and third, order. The bump of order must be well developed, so that a place for everything and everything in its place will be the rule. Good bread is indispensable and a good housekeeper will not ruin the stomachs of her family by feeding them habitually on rich pies, puddings and cakes. The children of the family are early taught to raise the windows of their sleeping rooms and put the bed clothing to air on arising in the morning. In short, the good housekeeper must understand, and teach and entorce the rules of hygiene. She will practice economy in all departments of her housekeeping, will waste no food and no clothing, either by wearing good clothes to work in or by neglecting to take the oft-quoted stitch in time that saves nine. Garments are often half worn out when the process of darning and patching begins. A lady told me that years ago, when times were hard and clothing not so cheap as now, her husband was in need of a new coat, his best having become faded and seedy looking. She ripped all the seams of his old one, turned the cloth, remade it, and when pressed and sponged it looked just as well as new, and her husband appeared in a new coat at the expense only of the time and labor of his wife.

A good housekeeper will do her work at the proper time and not let it accumulate on her hands, will rise early and retire early, and as for rules, wash on Monday, iron Tuesday, mend Wednesday, or Thursday take a general sweep up stairs and down on Friday. and Saturday forenoon bake and clean for Sunday. None of these rules should be like the laws of the Medes and Persians — absolutely without change-but must be subject to suspension and change to suit emergencies. We must make the means conform to the end, which is the highest

happiness of all concerned. In after years when the lady above referred to was earning from \$10 to \$12 a month in a store, it would certainly have been folly for her to have spent her time ripping up and turning old coats, and so we say, judgment must be used in good housekeeping in all that is done. In my estimation, when we consider how "life here is but as the flowers of grass" (and when I read that expression in the Bible I always think of the fragile little tringes of flowers of the timothy grass on a dewy morning), or when we reflect that it is even compared to "the mists of the morning that appear for a little while and then vanisheth away." When life here is like this and there is so much to be learned and enjoyed that will be lasting as eternity, it is worse than folly to spend thours on hours on some minor detail of housekeeping. Take for instance the ironing. Why smooth out with such care and labor every wrinkle and fold of sheets and many other articles of clothing that could be hastily ironed over and answer all purposes of cleanliness and comfort? Said I to a friend the other day, "What can I say on the subject of good housekeeping at our Grange next Saturday? Shall 1 say that a good housekeeper will leave her work and go off to attend a temperance convention to forward the cause of prohibition?" "Yes," said she, "just tell them to leave the dirt brushed up in a little pile and sling the broom to run and get ready to catch the train as I did the other day. I came back well paid and with the consciousness of having done some lasting good-and the dirt did not take any harm while I was away but was there all right and ready to be swept up on the dustpan when I came

There is one thing that I consider applies to so many things in house-keeping, and that is to strike the happy medium. For example, neatness is indispensable - but then, be not so overly neat and make everyone around the house uncomfortable for fear of soiling or misplacing something. Cleanliness is also indispensable, but not certainly to the degree of scouring the swill barrel and buckets, "as the manner of some is." Be industrious, also, but not to the extent of working so hard and unnecessarily as to impair the health. Cook some variety, but not too great, or it will impair the stomach. In buying material for clothing, we are so often told "the best is the cheapest," but such in my observation is not the case, but a medium quality for all general use is the cheapest. It is not even always economy to use the best or the strongest thread in working up garments, as we often wish to rip up garments partly worn and use the best parts for lining

Now, as I do not come very often, I hope the kind editor and readers will excuse this rather lengthy article.

Mrs. M. A. Parker.

Sunshine and Heredity.

I have just been reading an article on the value of sunshine. Now I believe I am fully cognizant of the vital value of sunshine, and was before reading the article, and although I have not a word of censure—rather words of praise for the writer or his production, it is slightly aggravating to stumble upon just such an article when a single cubic inch of sunshine could not be obtained for "love or money." In fact, the slightest portion of a "beam" has not been visible for several days and no one knows how many more days As something practical is now being with drab skies are to follow. I really believe if some one in the next room called for on this subject, we will place | were to strike up the old tune, "Catch | quality of these selections and in the | let us weave into our every-day, pro- drag yourself upstairs and down again,

the Sunshine," I should be in a mood to grumble by the time the second measure was reached, and it occurs to me right here, what more convincing proof is there of the value of sunshine than the fact that its absence makes one inclined to find fault with the inevit-

But there is a way to partially alleviate all ills. If we can not manufacture sunshine, we can be careful of our diet during these protracted spells of cloudy weather. The early part of this winter there were only two days of sunshine in five weeks, and the result was that about the time the weather cleared, physicians reported a great amount of sickness. If you questioned them as to the prevailing com-plaint, they would tell you, "indiges-tion, or what is termed bilious at-tacks," from which I infer, when the sun shines get all you can, roll the curtains higher, and fortunate are you if your house is built according to Mr. Sweet's plan, with the corners to the north and south; but if it does not shine, eat lightly and purify the air in the house in some of the many practicable ways.

These may seem little things, but it is just such little things that help to make a new heredity possible. Coming generations will bless you for the sun-shine you have in your homes, the pure air you breathe and the wholesome rood

We are all greatly interested in re form. We talk reform, we work for reform in our way, which way is often by battling some unmanageable effect, when the primary cause could have been controlled.

Amory Bradford says, "All wise reform must commence with recognizing the fact of heredity and that by that law human ills are multiplied, and by it they may be diminished. It will do little good to work for individuals here and there. If men live in good houses, drink pure water, are accustomed to frequent sight of and contact with those who are worthy of honor, have given to them the inspirations which are essential to the best development, the result will be manifested in the next generation."

There is so much reform work that can be done at home. While we are striving to suppress the great evil of intemperance, let us always remember not to give the children rich, unwholesome food, or put them to sleep in stuffy bedrooms where sunshine and pure air rarely enter, or send them to school with thinly clad feet and yards of scarf enveloping head and throat. A strict adherence to sanitary laws in the care of children would lessen the

evils that menace society.

When we wish to rid our fields of noxious weeds we strike at the roots, knowing that pruning the branches insures a more thrifty, vigorous growth. When we attempt to institute a reform let us begin in the same way. It falls to the lot of but few to find a place whereon to rest a lever to move the world; but many think to find it who will not unless they look a little lower A. L. F.

Our Reading Circle.

I have been thinking for a long time would write to the Visitor about that which has proved a success in our neighborhood. Last August several ladies were visiting me and our conversation was upon books and magazines and some of the best literature of the present day, and we felt that it was a pity so much of it was lost to the farmers' wives and daughters in the rural districts. We concluded that a reading circle for miscellaneous reading would meet the wants and tastes of the greatest number and so many different types of mind and because of the isolation of so many of them: Accordingly, we organized a circle of five ladies, with faith warranting the help of very many more.

Our officers consist of President, Vice President, Secretary, Committee of two on program, and Committee of two on music. Before our second meeting two ladies took their horse and carriage and canvassed the neighborhood within a radius of five miles and as a result of their efforts sixteen were present at our second meeting. At present date we have 34 members with an average attendance of 22. We meet on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock once in two weeks. We open our meetings by singing something selected by the committee, afterwards repeating the Lord's Prayer in concert. Then the minutes of the last meeting are read, corrected and approved, atter which we have a recess of ten minutes to get our hand work ready, which consists of cutting and arranging bits of eali-co which the ladies have brought to piece together for comforters for the poor. We take up a nickel collection to purchase lining and cotton and have made two comforters already and commenced the third. One comforter we gave to a widow with two small children, the other to an aged and destitute couple.

Now we are ready for our program, which consists mainly of select readings, but we also have essays, recitations and discussions. with leaders appointed at a previous meeting to open the discussion, also excellent vocal and instrumental music. (Note the change that has come into the homes of farmers' families. There is scarcely a home now-a-days without a musical instrument. Once it was thought that only those living in the city could afford

such a luxury.) I neglected to state in the proper place that we have roll-call, and each one responds with a quotation. There has been a great improvement in the

committing to memory of them. At first, ladies said if they thought they knew them perfectly before leaving home, they found they could not repeat them when called upon, hence wrote them down and read them. Now they

repeat them from memory. I just wish I could convey to you some of the enthusiasm which prevails among the ladies of our "Circle." One said to me, "I live over these meetings day by day and it helps me to do my work so much more easily." Others say it is truly wonderful what a friendliness and sociability we have built up among ourselves and here we have formed the acquaintance of some excellent women whom we did not know personally and yet we have lived for years within two or three miles of them.

Two things have surprised me in connection with our "Reading Circle" of so few months' growth. Every one is so ready and willing to respond to any call made upon her by the President or the Committee on Program, or else furnish a substitute. The other is that the tone and quality of the readings has so much advanced. It seems as though each one vied with the others to see which would bring the best selection and read it the most intelligently. As yet, no gossip has crept into our midst. We close at 4:30 o'clock by singing the doxology and repair to our own homes to get our own sup-pers and do up the little duties for the evening. Lattribute one cause of our success to the plan of not having supper at the close of the meetings, consequently no one is tired out and nervous by making preparations to entertain us. We meet at the different homes and often have invitations ahead because of the pleasure it brings to those homes. I think my pride is justifiable in our "Circle," which has met with such decided success in the homes of the farmers in our locality. I have lately heard that a reading circle will be formed in three separate neighborhoods, they having heard of the pleasure and benefit arising from ours. The influence arising from such organizations will uplift society, and the better society, the better the home.

Chautauqua's Influence in Farmers' Homes.

[Read by Mrs. W. K. Sexton at a Farmers' Institute held in Howell.]

The farmers' homes are the safeguard of our Nation and in the future, as in the history of the past, from them will go forth men and women of strong physical frames and strong moral natures, men who will receive the highest national trusts and the highest national honors; women who will raise the tone of public sentiment to a higher moral pitch, and aside from the study of the Word of God there can be no fitter preparation for their life work than the prescribed readings of the Chautauqua course.

The series includes Sketches from English History, English Literature, History of Warren Hastings, first Governor General of India under the East India Company, Classic French Course in English, History of the Early Church, the Christian Religion, and Walks and Talks in the Geological Field—a book so simple and attractive that one is enabled to see "sermons in stones, music in running brooks and

beauty in everything." The course also includes readings in the Chautauquan, a monthly magazine published at \$1.35 a year, a periodical equal in merit to the Century and other periodicals costing twice that amount. Among the contributors are Prof. Charles Barnard, of N. Y., an eminent scientist, Prof. Henry C. Adams, of Ann Arbor, James Bayless, of the Iron Age, Rose Cleveland, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Gen. Logan, and a long list of others equally distinguished.

The annual membership fee is 50 cents; the expense of books for this year is \$7.10; the average time required 20 minutes a day.

This organization gives an impulse to habits of thought and refinement. and brightens and broadens hundreds of thousands of lives, and I wish there might be a Chautauqua Circle in every neighborhood and a Home Circle in every farmer's home where the whole family, gathered around the home hearth, might enjoy the delightful readings of the C. L. S. C.

This does not necessitate the monopoly of the time of every member of the family, as one member may read while the others are employed with some quiet work, and the evenings are sufficiently long to complete the course of readings, as the year extends only from October to June. But suppose these readings should encroach somewhat upon the time allotted to other labors, we would still have made a wise choice.

We are in a great measure arbiters of our own fate, and there is no class of people in the world so independent as to the use of time as the farmer.

We must remember there are two guests to be entertained—the body and the soul. What we give to the body is soon lost; what we give to the soul remains forever. If we attend only to the wants of the body and neglect the mind we have a distorted nature and our life is of little avail if we spend our whole time solving the problem, "What shall we eat, what shall we drink, or wherewithal shall we be clothed?"

"Oh, a wonderful stream is the river of time, As it runs through the realm of tears, With a faultless rhythm and a musical ryhme And a broader sweep and a surge sublime, As it blends in the ocean of years.

Then as the years glide swiftly by,

saic life the poetry of a higher intellectual, moral life by joining the C. L. S. C. and its influence will

'Make home a hive, where all beautiful feel

Cluster like bees, and their honey-dew bring;

Make it a temple of holy revealings,
And Love its bright angel with shadowing wings. Then shall it ever be when afar on life's bil-

Wherever your tempest-tossed children are They will long for the shade of the home

weeping-willows And for the sweet songs which their moth er had sung."

The Golden Age.

How to make strap and buckle meet is the problem which presses on hundreds of housekeepers of the middle classes. The difficulty of the question is in reconciling the irreconcilable. The middle class generally wants all the fine things and all the style and display of wealthy neighbors. The matter would simplify itself at once would the middle-class families cease trying to appear and be thought just what they are not, and be content to appear precisely what they are. It is what is done to keep up appearances that destroys the equilibrium between outgo and income and makes life a drudgery and vexation.

How to live cheaply is a question easy enough to answer if one will be content with a cheap living; substitute comfort for show; put convenience in the place of fashion; study simplicity; refuse to be beguiled imo a style of living above what is required by your position in society and is justified by your resources. Set a fashion of simplicity, neatness, prudence and inexpensiveness, which others will be glad to follow and thank you for introducing. Teach yourself to do without a thousand and one pretty and showy things which wealthy people purchase, and pride yourself on being just as happy without them as your rich neighbors are with them. Put so much dignity, sincerity, kindness, virtue, and love into your simple and inexpensive home that its members will never miss the costly and showy adornments of fashion and be happier in the cosy and comfortable apartments than most of your wealthy friends are in their splendid establish-

It does not follow that, in order to live cheaply one must live meanly. The great staples of life are not costly; taste, refinement, good cheer, wit and even elegance are inexpensive. There is no trouble about young people marrying with no outfit but health and love and an honest purpose, provided they will practice the thrift and prudence to which their grand parents owed all their success, and make their love and thoughts supply what they lack in the means of display.

Those who begin life at the top of the ladder generally tumble off, while those who begin at the foot acquire steadiness, courage and strength of aim, and will as they rise.

SARAH A. STEWERT.

More Clean Than Godly.

The woman who is so absorbed in her housework as to chronicle events by noting that Harry died on tin scouring day, that Jimmy was married on general sweeping day, or that Susie was born on window washing morning, -remembering, regretfully, that the window washing was therefore postponed,-may give her family a very good house to live in, but not an attractive home. In a home we expect to find the nearest approximation to comfort that is allowed the unhappy twellers on this benighted sphere; in a home we want a place where we may lay aside the irksome restraints which society imposes upon us-where we may be at ease at least ten minutes out of the fourteen hundred and forty minutes of the day, and where we may enjoy something like rest. And oh! my dear over-neat sister, how much of this comfort, this ease, this rest, do you permit your poor family to have? Henry crowds his business into fewer hours, and comes up from the office earlier than usual, thinking to enjoy a drive with you. Rash man! He finds the front porch filled with the parlor furniture, the maid of all work on her knees vigorously applying a polishing cloth, and you-your head enwrapped in a towel-leaning out of a window in a breakneck position, endeavoring to sweep down cobwebs that exist chiefly in your brain. He swallows the disappointment which the first glimpse of home induces, and, bravely venturing all, tells you to take off that towel, put on your bonnet and shawl, and come with him. And you !- you turn on him a look of mingled scorn and reproach, and indicating the confusion round about with a lofty wave of your broom, exclaim contemptuously, "This looks like driving, doesn't it?"

My erring housewife, your husband may, in despair, go for some younger, handsomer woman to drive with him, and there are uncharitable persons in the world who will not pity you if he does, for this is not the only time that neatness has conflicted with comfort, -that the house has proved an insurmountable obstacle in the way of happiness. Henry has ten minutes after dinner; he seats himself and resolves to rest for that space of time. You look tired. The martyred air with which you have carried yourself during the meal has irritated him. He does wish that you would sit down too, and let the house go to the dogs, if it must, through ten minutes of sheer idleness. But no; with weary footsteps you

appearing in a sunbonnet. Not too pleasantly, he inquires, "What are you going to do now?" With a Joan of Arc expression, you heroically reply that you are going out to prop up that trellis in the back yard. It's leaning over, and looks dilapidated; and when you have a husband who won't put a nail in anything to keep it from falling to pieces, why, you must do it yourse!f. You ain't good for much, you know, but thank the Lord! you do love to see things in order. Henry may jump up, stride out to the trellis, grasp hammer and nails, and, striking energetically but blindly, hit his thumb, swear, toss the hammer farther, snap out the intelligence that he'll send a man from the store to fix it, and go down town in anything but a Christian frame of mind. Or he may doggedly sit still and permit you to prop up the trellis, since you seem to want to distinguish yourself as a mar-tyr. But his peace is spoiled; wicked thoughts fill his mind, and it is barely possible that he will inwardly declare that it the first law of Heaven is order he doesn't want to go there. True, there are men who would tenderly emthat she is tired, beg her to rest, and say, "I will do it myself, dear," and who will perform the task without a grumble. But, alas, for flesh and blood! such men live only in books and behind the footlights, and it is the unamiable, live creature, not the paper or stage creation, with whom we have to deal.—Flora McDonald, in Good Housekeeping,

Here you have it!



Chilled Plow

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& Son, CLINTON, MICHIGA MICHIGAN



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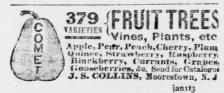
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L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time-90th meridian,

	NY&C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way Ft
Lv Grand Rapids	9 02 " 10 05 " 10 37 " 11 11 " 11 35 " 5 05 PM 9 40 "	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

	NY&B Ex & M	NY & C Express	Way Ft
Lv Buffalo	11 55 AM	11 40 AM	
Ar Cleveland	6 40 PM	5 35 "	
Ar Toledo		9 45 "	6 50 FM
Ar White Pigeon	6 55 AM		9 45 AM
Ar Three Rivers		2 43 "	11 05 "
Ar Schoolcraft	6 49 "	317 "	12 15 "
Ar Kalamazoo	7 20 "	4 00 "	1 55 PM
Ar Allegan	8 28 "	5 00 "	4 20 "
Grand Rapids	9 45 "	6 15 "	7 15 "

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line.

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	1 00	
Pacific Express		
Mail		
Day Express		1 45

	A. M	
Night Express	3 17	
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves		
Kalamazoo Express arrives		10 0
Mail		
Day Express		1 4
New York Express		8 1
Atlantic Express	1 00	

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily.
Evening Express west and Night Expressess daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays.
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Marista* Hennepin, Ill.

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	Price	. VISIT	OR.
American Farmer	\$1 00	51	00
American Grange Bulletin	1 50	1 0	75
Atlantic Monthly	4 0	0 4	00
Babyland	50	0	90
Breeders' Gazette	3 CX	3	00
Century (Scribner's)	4 00) 4	15
Cultivator and Country Gen-			
tleman	2 50	0 2	75
Chautauqua Y. F. Journal (in-			
cluding remainder of this			
year and next)	1 0) 1	50
Cottage Hearth	1 50		
Detroit Free Press, weekly	1 00		40
Good Housekeeping			50
Harper's Monthly Magazine.			75
Harper's Weekly	4 00		90
Harper's Bazar	4 0		90
Harper's Young People	2 00		10
Independent	3 00		10
Inter Ocean, Chicago(weekly)	1 0		
North American Review	5 O	0 4	75
The Forum	5 00		75
Our Little Men and Women.	IO		
Our Little Ones	I 50		
Scientific American	3 00		25
St. Nicholas	3 0		15
Tribune, Chicago (weekly)	I O		50
The Pansy (weekly)	1 0		
The Cottage Hearth	I 50	1 C	60
The Tribune (Detroit)	IO		35
Vick's Monthly	I 2		50
Western Plowman	5		75
Wide Awake	2 4	0 2	60
Western Rural (including W.			
R. premiums to new sub			
scribers)	I 6	5 2	00

Woman's Magazine 1 05

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

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For 1887

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By Oliver Wendell Holmes Occasional Papers By James Russell Lowell.
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CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAI WAY TIME TABE,

JUNE 26, 1886.

TRAIN# WESTWA	RD-CENTRA	AL MERIMA	N TIME.	TRAINS EASTWAR	RD-CENTR	AL MERIDIAN	TIME
		No. 4 Express.	No. 6. Express.			No. 3 Express,	
Port Huron, Lv. Lapeer Flint Durand. Lansing Charlotte Battle Creek, Ar. tv.	A, M,	8 31 " 9 06 " 9 35 " 10 30 "	9 34 " 10 10 " 10 48 " 11 50 "	Chicago, Lv. Valparaiso. South Be.d. Cassopolis. Marcellus. Schoolcraft Vicksburg. Battle Creek, Ar.	10 30 " 12 00 " 12 47 F. M 1 16 " 1 35 " 1 50 "	5 32 ** 6 52 * 7 29 ** 8 06 ** 8 15 ** 8 55 **	10 29 " 12 01 A. W 12 43 " 1 07 " 1 37 " 1 43 " 2 30 "
Vicksburg	7 18 7 30 7 52 8 17 9 00 10 30 12 40 F. M.	12 45 " 12 55 " 1 16 " 1 42 " 2 28 " 4 00 " 6 30 "	2 21 " 2 32 " * 3 19 " 4 07 " 5 52 " 8 10 "	Charlotte Lansing Durand Flint Lapeer Pert Huron	3 45 " 4 42 " 5 20 " 7 05 " 7 55 " 8 42 "	9 00 11 9 43 11 10 14 11 11 08 11 11 37 11 12 07 A. M.	2 35 " 3 25 " 4 00 " 5 03 " 5 40 "

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Doung Folks' Club.

DEAR COUSINS;-I have been wondering how many of us have ever celebrated "May Day." What a pleasant entertainment the young folks of the Grange could give the older members by presenting a "May Day" program.

Many beautiful customs have been held in honor of May, which date from old Roman times when they crowned a Flora and held games in her honor. The Celts, who lived in barbarism, crowned a head and built fires on the hill-tops at night in its observance. And even to-day the young girls in Scotland go out early on the first day of May and bathe their faces in the

morning dew.

But for the origin of the custom we must go back to the 16th century, when the story is told about King Henry VIII. and his queen, Katherine of Aragon, gracing a Maying party with their royal presence. People went out early in the morning and brought in flowers and evergreens, decorated the windows and doors and wore wreaths all the day. A queen held court in a bower of flowers from morning till night, and from a tall May pole hung wreaths and ribbons and the children danced around it all the long day. During the Puritan reign that, with other gala days, was banished, but it was restored in the rule of Charles II. Now, again, it has disappeared and our grandparents can not remember the time when they went a Maying. Why not revive the old custom and celebrate the first day of May?

"Come let us goe while we are in our prime, And take the harmless follies of the time; We shall grow old apace and die Before we know our liberty. Our life is short, our days run,

As fast away as do the sonne; And a a vapor or drop of rain, Once lost, can ne'er be found againe; So when, or you, or I are made
A fable, a song, or fleeting shade,
All love, all liking, all delight
Lie down'd with us in endless night.

Then while time serves, and we are but de Come, my Corinne, let's goe a Maying."

Come, my Corinne, let's goe a Maying." T. KOMBOTON PONTON

Health Talk, No. 1.

I would like to ask the young readers of the genial "Visitor" two questions and shall wait with interest their answers given in its columns. What is health? Are the ten command-ments a health decalogue, if so, how?

We, or some one, ought to feel ashamed it we are not healthy. I say some one if not we, because some are born sick. As the book says "The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge." "The sins of the parents are visited upon the children to the third and fourth generation." They die out before the fifth, if the children do not forsake the sins of their parents. Dr. Oliver Wendall Holmes wittily says: "Some people ought to call the doctor two hundred years before they are born. What a sad sarcasm on the fathers and mothers who bequeath a heritage of weakness and suffering to their children and their descendants. If we are not born well, we need to do every thing in our power to remedy our misfortune. If we are well born, we should do all in our power to build healthy symmetrical hodies which healthy, symmetrical bodies which shall enshrine noble minds and pure souls. This beautiful triple health or health trinity, gives to those who possess it a crown of rare worth, the crown of usefulness. To be healthy we must have light, and plenty of it for minds and souls, as well as bodies. The thoughts that would hide in murk and burrow in darkness must be stamped, killed outright to give place to a better brood, winged with truth and purity that shall fly sunward, Godward.

Stamp into the dust from whence they swarm, all low sensual feelings and desires and cultivate the glad lovely ones which sing and soar. Then you will be powerful to evoke good in others.

"Be noble, and the noblest that lies. In other men, sleeping but never dead, Will rise in majesty to meet thine own."

Napoleon's great word was glory, the Duke of Wellington's was "duty." The first is a Will-o-the-wisp, the other a sun, giving an unwavering, sure light. Duty is the watchword of all noble, vigorous souls. One of our own poets has given us an inspiring motto:

"Do the duty nearest, Cling to truth the clearest Face the ill thou fearest, Hold thine honor dearest, Knowing God is good."

Duty holds an important post in all health work. When self clamors for wrong indulgence, duty must be the guide. When indolence pleads ignorance as excuse for wrong doing, duty says, seek knowledge, gain wisdom, eave, seek Kho... "get understanding." Mrs. H. B. James.

Talk.

If, in this enlightened age, people would 'talk' on subjects that would benefit them as much as the majority of talk harms them, this would be a world of Websters, Clays, Beechers and Goughs. Much of the talk now days, instead of what do I know? or how can I know more? is, how am I going to look? or what am I going to wear? I do not mean this is the case with all people, but a majority of them have never practiced talking much out of the line of gossip, and should they hear a good sensible talk or lecture they would call it dry and prosy; then how is it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, to the Grange Visitors for publication, and that they be spread on the Grange records.

Com.

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, to the Grange Visitors for publication, and that they be spread on the Grange records.

Com.

EVSER—

Died, at his home in Berlin, Ottawa Co., Mich., March 7, 1887, Lorenzo Kyser, aged 66 years, a charter member our charter for 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, to the Grange Visitors from the famous Walford cows of Maple Place, from the famous Walford cows of Maple Place, from the fumous Walford cows of Maple Place, fro

to be expected that without considerable sorting, people can be found that will be capable of holding an office, or understanding the laws of the State or United States. The talk on the Amendment during this short period has set more people to thinking, more that never thought before, than has anything in years. We see a great improvement in this direction though, for the women alone have made a greater advancement in the education, intelligence, and morality, within the last twenty years than all other advancements of the age, and ere long that class of women whose talk is mostly gossip, will find no one to gos-

sip to.

The young people during this period have greatly improved their mental abilities also by talking in societies yeeums and public places, and in so doing will raise the coming generation to a higher plan in the ranks of civilization, than has ever been known.
There have undoubtedly been people in this world known as nothing but blockheads, idiots, or fools, who if they had the ability to talk the many good ideas they possessed, would have been of untold benefit to the community in in which they lived. Then let us talk striving by practice and study to im-prove ourselves and others; breaking the golden silence by instructive, suggestive, practical, to-the-point "talk;" endeavoring to meet the great questions of the day as clearly as we can, "with justice to all, and malice to SHERBURNE.

MEMBERS OF THE CLUB: The subject assigned me by the chairman, "why, or why not is a book worth a boy or a girl's time?" I can dispose of in Dr. Johnson's crisp style. A book is worth the time, if it awakens thought, if it imparts a restfulness, if it suggests unselfishness, if it inspires usefulness to the society in which we find ourselves. On the other hand, shun a book that cannot be read aloud to a group of people, young and old, (medical works not considered) or that cause a dissatisfied feeling as though some one had done us a wrong. Avoid a book that makes use of protane words to increase the force of the sentiment. These rules are simple but are sufficient to avoid the extremes. To those who love romance I find no fault with either E. P. or A. S. Roe's works, Dr. Holland, Eggleston or Howells. There should be no call for dime novels" since the best authors can be reached so easily. My advise would be to always reach for the best

when there is a variety to choose from. I hope we may have a full meeting at club next week.—Country School Marm.

Obituaries.

Died, Feb. 21, 1887, Bro. Stephen S. Reid, in the 51st year of his age. Bro. Reid was a charter member of Bronson Grange and had been elected its Master nine times, discharging the duties of the office creditably both to himself and to the Grange. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother the Grange has lo t an active and efficient member and the Church and community a helper that will be greatly

Resolved, That we as a Grange tender our sympathies to our bereaved sister in her great affliction and that our charter be draped in mourning for 60 days.

HAMILTON-

WHEREAS, The Divine Master saw fit, in His wisdom, to remove by death on March 13, 1887, our beloved brother, Chas. P. Hamilton, reminding us forcibly of the frailty of life and the near approach of death to all of us, therefore,
Resolved, That we regret the loss of our

worthy brother and will cherish the memory

of his virtues in our hearts.

Resolved, That we tender the sympathies of Essex Grange to his bereaved family and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be en-tered on the minutes of this Grange and a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother, to the GRANGE VISITOR and the Map.e Rapids Dispatch for publication.

EDISON-

Died, in Grand Rapids, Feb. 15,1887, Sister Jennie Edison, a worthy member of Harmony Grange, No. 337 Again has the silent messenger, Death,

entered a happy home and taken from it one young and amiable, and full of bright anticipations for the future. Jennie Edison was loved by all who knew her for her winsome ways, her good and noble heart, and although young in years, she was mature in thought and judgment. Why it is that one thus calculated to do so much good and who was so much needed by her only brother and widowed mother to comfort them, should be taken from among us is more than we can comprehend. Yet He that "doeth all things well" can not err. Jennie is gone. Like a beautiful flower in 'spring time, she withered and died; and henceforth the spring time, with its mantle of green, its singing birds, its beauty and its fragrance, will ever recall in memory the gentle, loving, departed Jennie. While we are left to mourn, still we

are confident that our loss is her gain.
Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, to the GRANGE VISITOR.

of Berlin Center Grange, and Worthy Chaplain for the last 10 years.

WHEREAS, In the death of Bro Kyser the Grange is called to mourn one of its steadfast and efficient members, and his family a fond and loving husband, kind father and faithful friend, and while our hearts go out in warmest sympathy for his family and friends, yet, "we sorrow not even as others who have no hope," for his prompt and cheerful attention to his official duties and his consistent and uniform Christian deportment assure us that our, loss is his infinite

gain, therefore,
Resolved, That in respect to his memory,
our charter and Chaplain's chair be draped in mourning, that a page in our journal be consecrated to his memory, a copy of these resolutions be presented to his bereaved family and also sent to the GRANGE VISITOR and the Saranac Local for publication. Com.

SHARRAI-

Died suddenly, Feb. 23, 1887, in the 72d year of his age, Bro. Tenoss Shar-rai. Bro. Sharrai was a faithful charter member of Sodus Grange, No. 123. Bro Sharrai will meet and greet us no more; his seat is vacant; he rests from his labors and we mourn his loss.

WHEREAS, There is no alternative but submission to the will of the Master above,
WHEREAS, Our heartfelt sympathy is hereby extended to the bereaved widow and family in their great affliction, realizing that the
Supreme Grand Master alone can heal their

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased as a token of our respect, a copy be published in the Paladium and a copy be sent to the. GRANGE VISITOR.

Dotices of Meetings.

degree members are cordially invited. GEO. D. PRAY, Sec'y.

HILLSDALE COUNTY Pomona Grange will hold its next session at Fayette Grange Hall, Jonesville, May 4. Morning session devoted to business and the Good of the Order. Following is the program for the afternoon:

Eulogy—Sister R. W. Freeman. Best Breed of Cattle for Beef—Bro. E. C.

Best Method of Marketing Wool-Bro. R.

Home Adorning-Sister H. N. Rowley. Fruit on the Farm-Bro. N T. Brockway. What is the Best Education for a successful Farm Life?—Opened by Bro. Thomas Benedict and to be discussed by every member of the Grange. J. E. WAGNER, Lect.

WASHTENAW POMONA GRANGE WILL hold a special meeting at Ypsilanti Grange Hall May 4, 1887, at 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of conferring the fifth degree upon all coming prepared to re-ceive it. Brothers and sisters, come and take the 5th that you may be prepared to receive the 6th at the National Grange in Lansing next November. D. D. Cook, Lect.

The next session of Van Buren Pomoa Grange, No. 13, will be held at the Grange Hall in Bangor, Thursday, May 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. The sessions will be closed, to which all 4th degree members are invited. Program for the afternoon exercises, commencing at 1:30 o'clock, is as follows:

Paper, Causes of Depression in Agriculture

-G E. Breck, Paw Paw,
Essay, How to be a Good Wife—Mrs. C.
B. Whitcomb, Hartford.
Paper, Why am I a Patron?—C. E. Robin-

on, Lawrence.

son, Lawrence.
Essay, Spring—Mrs. W. O. Cook, Keeler.
Recitation, Duties and Responsibilities of
Woman—Mrs. A. C. Glidden, Paw Paw.
Duet—Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Cook, Keeler. Essay, Two Pictures of Farm Life—Mrs.

J. M. Fisk, Lawrence,

Music and Discussions will intersperse.

J. C. GOULD, Lect. Program for Allegan Co. Pomona Grange to be held April 21, 1887:

Address of welcome—W. A. Webster. Response—F. W. Robinson. Report of State Grange by our representa-

tive, D. D. Tourtellotte.

Report of Subordinate Granges.

Music—Lake Shore Grange.

Paper, "Would it be advisable for the P. of H. to co-operate with the Knights of Labor or other labor organizations to oppose communism, agrarianism and the tyranny of monopolies?"—A. T. Stark.

Essay, "The prohibitory amendment; what benefit will it be to the coming generation?"-Mrs. E. L. Orton.

Fifth Degree will be conferred in the evening.

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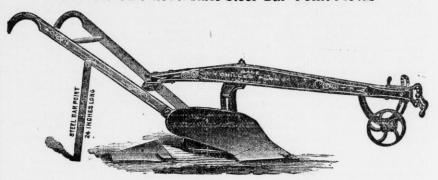
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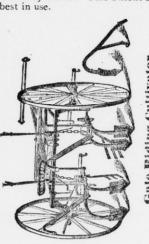
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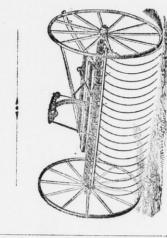
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