

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

WHOLE NUMBER228.

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# Agricultural Department.

The First Institute. The first in the series of Farmers' Institutes of this season was held at Grange Hall, Hudsonville, Ottawa Co., Feb. 2 and 3. The Institute was in charge of Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Agricultural College, and there were also in attendance President Willits, Secretary Reynolds, and Professors Johnson and Carpenter.

Visitors from a distance were entertained in true Grange style at the hall and at their homes by members of Hudsonville Grange and those outside the Order. Excellent music was furnished by Hudsonville, Georgetown and Grandville Glee Clubs, in charge of F. P. Beaumont. The attendance was large and the program good throughout. The success of the Institute was largely due to the good management of H. E. Hud-son and Robert Alward, with able assistants.

After introductory speeches, prayer, and music, "Roaming Through the For-est," the first lecture was given by Prof. R. C. Carpenter, of the Agricultural College, on

DRAINAGE OF MUCK SWAMPS.

He described the origin of swamps, their value when drained for farming purposes, and the method of laying out and constructing tile drains. A chart of the college farm was exhibited, showing location of former swamps and position of drains. Open ditches are generally best for a few years unfil the swamp has settled. If the muck is so deep that the drains cannot be laid at the bottom of it, they require to be as close together as in clay lands. In the ordinary small marshes of Michigan, drains at the sides are often all that is necessary. Tile may be laid in muck with as much safety and in the same manner as in other land if care is taken to keep the bottom of the ditch from becoming soft. The mole plow, not now much used, drains more successfully in muck than in other soil. Muck land should be kept in grass for several years after it is first drained, and not be plowed. Afterward it becomes firm and will grow all kinds of crops. The application of barnyard manure and ashes is beneficial.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES Miss Helen Corwin, of Hudsonville, read an excellent essay entitled, "Living for an Object."

sickness," not yet common in this coun- weight will be shown; while if the ani- As a diversion at least such things are try, is due to a lack of soluble potash in mal be exposed to inclement weather, a the soil. Mammoth clover seeds more freely, does not root as deep, and is less valuable for feed than the medium.

butterine, and believes that legislation this increase must be nearer two cents could suppress its manufacture, though repeated efforts might be necessary. He described the unwholesome materials from which it is made.

Chas. Freeman read a paper on "Pri-mary Schools;" Miss Allie Alward gave a rehearsal; Chas. Underhill read an essay on "Home Influences;" Dr. B. B. Godfrey read a paper on "Hygiene," and Mrs. H. V. Weatherwax read a practical essay.

President Willits, of the Agricultural College, being called upon, gave a de-scription of the College and its method of work. A. A. CROZIER.

# What is the Farm?

In a previous article on "What is the Farmer?" the position was taken that he was the symmetrical American citizen with all faculties developed. If so, the farm must furnish the widest field for the exercise of these faculties, and to prove which shall be the object of this article.

The farm furnishes the best physical specimens of health and endurance. The farm requires the use of the entire muscular system, and not the use of one set of muscles only, as in trades and towns. The work is mostly in the open

air, and food the purest and freshest. The farm would also furnish a good field for moral development because of its freedom from temptation if it were not for some corner groceries and the habit of swapping horses.

The business of farming is a complete trade and the farmer must be posted on all the details. Other trades are being subdivided so a man rarely now learns what might be called a trade. A printer once knew job work, composition and press work; now each is a trade by itself and one rarely knows the others. A tailor formerly cut and made clothing; now a man might be a tailor all his life and never cut agarment. It is the same with every trade. A man nowadays learns some one thing about a trade but red rich of August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker red, August 20th; It is the same date, and they matured as follows: early cracker learns some one thing about a trade, but red globe, August 30th to September 6. the farmer must be a master of his entire business.

still larger amount of food will be consumed in the bare maintenance of vitality. It is usually expected that there will be sufficient increase of price be-Hon. Geo. F. Richardson spoke on tween fall and spring to compensate this Legislation for Farmers." He differs maintenance cost; but it will be seen from Prof. Johnson on the subject of that, with hay worth ten dollars a ton, than one cent a pound, while if the in-crease in price fall below one cent, the feeder must suffer loss, even in the most favorable cases.

> FENCING A GARDEN.—A correspond-ent writes: The Western Rural by its continual urging farmers to have good gardens has awakened in me an interest in the subject. My difficulty-and it is one to which The Rura! has frequently referred—is that I have thought I did not have time to bother with it. My garden spot is not large enough to admit of horse cultivation, and I have not the patience to do it by hand. But you have recently stated that my difficulty can be obviated by having the rows long. That is very simple, but I confess that I had never thought of it be-fore. Now do you mean that there shall be a regular fenced long narrow garden, or a strip of some field simply appropriated? In reply The Rural would say that either place may be adopted, but it is always better to have the garden fenced for most obvious reasons. The garden spot ought to be set apart and devoted exclusively for that purpose. If properly attended to it will be in a very high state of cultivation and just fitted for garden purposes. Fence it in, having it long and narrow. An exchange suggests that the side fences be perma-nent and the end fences movable. Very good idea as a little thought will show. It will enable the gardener to cultivate the entire space, there being no need of turning room.

RAISING ONIONS .- Of the many kinds of onion seed sown, I consider the red globe best, both in regard to productiveness and keeping qualities. Next to that comes the yellow Danvers. I have planted three kinds of red onion seed

worth trying.

# Dotices of Meetings.

The next meeting of the Ionia County Grange will be held at Banner Grange Hall, on Tues-day, Feb. 23, commencing at 10 A. M. Brother C. G. Luce, Master of the State Grange, will be pres-ent and commence his course of iectures in Ionia County at 2 P. M., to which all are invited. Bro. Luce will speak at Keen Grange Hall, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M., and Easton Grange Hall at 7 P. M., at Berlin Center Grange Hall, Feb. 25, at 2 P. M.

The Grand Traverse County Pomona Grange, No. 17, will meet at Monroe Center with Silver Lake Grange, Thursday March 11, at 1 o'clock, wind and weather permitting. Public meeting. in the evening. Subjects for discussion. I. What are the duties and responsibilities of Citizenship as to the Legislation of the Country? 2. The Power and Duty of the Grange. 3. What benefits have farmers outside the Gates, received from the Grange? 4. Is there such a thing as Leisure for the farmer and farmer's wife! 5. What steps should be taken by the Pomone

5. What steps should be taken by the Pomona Grange to advance Grange interests in our County?

6. The work of the Reformer, its necessity, its hindrances and encouragements.

H. K. BRINKMAN, Master.

Hillsdale County Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting with Scipio Grange March 3, at Espies Hall, Mosherville. All Patrons please be on hand at 10 A. M. sharp, as we want to do all business in the forenoon. Afternoon the call will be at one o'clock sharp, for literary work when the doors will be open to all.

PROGRAM. Essay, by Miss R. E. Robinson. Subject-Patience. Essay, by Mrs. R. W. Freeman. Subject-In-

Essay, by Mrs. Waldo Smith. Subject-Cheerfulness.

fulness. Select Reading, Mrs. S. D. Brower. Question for discussion—"Would the suspension of silver coinage be detrimental or otherwise to the In-dustries of America? Opened by paper from N. T. Brockway. Second Question—Do the signs of the times warrant us safety in any enterprise wherein there is not a cash capital equal to the wherein there is not a cash capital equal to the business we are to enter into. Opened by paper from Lee Conklin.

### J. E. WAGONER, Lecturer.

A meeting of Kalamazoo county Grange will be held with Vicksburg Grange on Thursday, Feb. 18. Reports from the Subordinate Granges-of the county will be in order in the forenoon. The fifth degree will be conferred immediately after dinner, after which a program of interest will be presented to all who may attend.

Kept in the office of the Secretary of the

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE. And sent out Post-paid, on receipt of Cash Or-der, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

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The morning session was opened with a paper on the "Potato Rot" by A. A. Crozier, of Grand Rapids. He gave an account of the injury to the potato crop by this disease the past season, and of its history, cause and remedies. It is produced by a small parasitic fungus, phytophthora infestans, which lives mostly within the potato plant, both tops and tubers, and causes the decay. The more important remedies are early planting, a dry location, and sound seed. Prof. Samuel Johnson gave an address on

CATTLE AND DAIRY PRODUCTS. He described the various breeds of cattle, recommended co-operative creameries, and gave in detail the construction and management of a model creamery at Windsor, Conn. Directions for feeding dairy cattle were given. He urged the importance of the dairy interest not only for the direct financial returns, but also for its influence on general agriculture by sustaining the fertility of the soil.

Mr. Sinclair, a practical cheese-maker of Hudsonville, read a paper on the same subject.

Aaron Clark, a raiser of Jersey cattle, described his success with that breed. In the afternoon Robert Alward, President of the Institute, read a paper on "Farmers' Organization."

In the discussion which followed, President Willets said that the revised Constitution, which was defeated in the State a few years ago, was designed to remedy many of the evils mentioned in the paper."

Prof. Beal presented the subject of RED CLOVER,

"the red plumed commander-in-chief of the manurial forces." It has been called a "trap for nitrogen." Its roots and stubble compose half its weight and contain three to four times as much dry the cold, will consume in hay from two matter per acre as those of barley. Animals extract only five to ten per cent. of the nitrogen from clover hay and less of the mineral matter, and when the manure is carefully handled it is better normal condition. A thousand-pound to feed the hay than to plow it under steer will therefore consume, between

Farming is a complete business because the farm raises all the farmers' necessities. He need not go on the farm for his living, and the time is in the memory of many of the readers of the VISITOR when the clothing and carpets were spun and woven on the farm. Now the farmer exchanges his wool for clothing and some of his provisions for luxuries. Many farmers near towns supply private families entirely with provisions, as pork, potatoes, lard, butter, eggs, honey and fruits, having an agreement that they shall be supplied with a given quantity weekly or monthly of these commodities. A fixed contract price per annum will be found preferable to a constant disagreement in prices between seller and buyer. Agreeing upon a price for the year does it once for all. If the farmer has kept a book account of sales for a few years back there is little danger of his getting cheated. If the townsman wishes a cow, horse or fowls the farmer may sell them and then fur nish hay, straw, oats and corn to feed them. This supply business gives the farmer a more independent market than placing his products at the tender mercies of the public, and proves that the farmer may not only furnish himself all these necessities but his city brother also.

This suggests another reason why farming is the perfect business. Farmers produce the nccessities of life. Merchants are only a convenience; many inventions and manufactured articles were better unmade; while productions from the farm form the staple of life for man and beast and the basis of trade. A good farm is a school for learners and a benefit to all. E. W. S.

CAREFUL experiments have shown that a steer, when well protected from to two and a-half per cent. of his weight per day, without showing any increase of weight, this amount being necessary to maintain the vital functions in their

Potato onions are easy to raise, and bring a good return for the outlay.

Philadelphia sets also do well, though it is rather more work to plant them than potato onions, as they are smaller. Small red sets from early red onions ripen about a week earlier than the first ones from seed.

One man can take care of about three acres of land if he attends to his business. My brother and myself had seven acres of land on Long Island in 1861-2, which yielded 3,200 bushels of the best onions I ever saw .- Vick's Magazine for January.

THE CABBAGE WORM .- The cabbage caterpillar has done very little injury the past season. I think it was two years ago that Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist of Illinois, discovered that the cabbage worms were being destroyed in great numbers in the northern and eastern portions of that State by a contagious disease closely allied to the facherie of the silk-worm. Last August lead worms began to appear upon the abbages in our own garden. The number rapidly increased until, in the latter part of September, they might have been counted by the hundreds. I sent samples to Prof. Forbes, who thinks they died of the same disease which he has described. The prospects are favorable that we shall be relieved, in a great measure, from the damage wrought by this troublesome pest.-E. S. Goff in Rural New Yorker.

TOMATOES ON POLES .- It is said that training tomato vines to poles is at least a pleasureable undertaking. Its profitableness we have not seen any mention of, though the Rural New Vorker says that the fruit will be very fine, which would be expected. Ordinarily the tomato grows well enough in the old way and for domestic purposes it takes but a few hills to supply the largest demand. The paper referred to, however, advises people as a matter of pleasure to set poles twelve feet high and train the vines to them. It says that if lateral shoots are pinched and butter strains. Prices low. Correspondence solicited. STONE & BIGGS, Breeders of Hol-stein-Friesian Cattie, Hastings, Mich. jantty is often the most profitable. "Clover ter of hay for which no increase in loops, it will reach the top of the poles. "unterest." A. E. HOWARD, Sec'y.

The next session of Kent county Grange will be held with Rockford Grange on Wednesday, Feb. 17, session opening at 10 o'clock a. m. The order of exercises will be as follows:

Address of welcome, Master Rockford Grange, Response, Master County Grange. Reports of Subordinate Granges.—Please fur-

aish us with a report from every Grange in the ounty at this session.

"Agricultural Progress." Discussion led by Bros. John Preston and Asa W. Meach. Song, Brother and Sister Stiles. Motive Powers. Discussion led by Bros. Sam-

el Langdon and E. A. Burlingame

Essay by Sister John Graham. Are Lawyers Better Fitted for Public Duties

than Other Men? Discussion led by Bros. John Porter and Ed. Campeau.

The Silver Question. General discussion, led by Bros. Wm. Livingston and Wm. Solomon.

A first class opportunity will be given all not taking the GRANGE VISITOR to subscribe for it on that occasion. WM. T. ADAMS, Sec.

Capital Grange, No. 540, will hold meetings at North Lansing'as follows: Program for Feb. 20, 7 p.m.: The best way to get money out of milk, Chas.

Our Congress Club, Parts 3 and 4.-Science and its relation to Housewifery, Mrs. M. J. C. Merrill, Librarian at Agricultural Col-

lege. Feb. 27, 7 p.m.: The First Degree. (Candidates must be ready at 8 o'clock, sharp, local time.) Our Congress Club, Parts 5 and 6.

Oakland Pomona Grange, No. 5, will hold a a special meeting at Clarkston, Feb. 16, at ten o'clock a.m., to which all fourth degree members are invited.

Allegan County Council will meet at Allegan Grange hall March 2. 1886. It was thus ap-Grange hall March 2. 1880. It was thus ap-pointed on account of the prospective bad roads usually due at that time, and would be more central for those interested to get there. It was decided also to have a basket dinner for the reason that Allegan Grange had so recently entertained them. Program for meeting as follows:

Words of welcome by Sister Laura Jewell, of Allegan.

Response by Bro. H. E. Phelps, of Otsego. What is True Hospitality? Sister M. J. Legget, of Watson.

Is it desirable to have a graduated income tax? Bro. J. H. Wetmore, of Allegan. Enlightened motherhood. Sister Lydia E. Drake, Plainwell.

Drake, rianwen. The cause and remedy of the present financial distress. Bro. Milton Chase, of Otsego, The worth of woman on the farm. Sister Or-

rin Foster, of Monterey.

How much benefit do our Subordinate Granges receive from the annual sessions of the State Grange through the delegates we send? By vol-MRS. N. A. DIBBLE, Sec'y.

# THE GRANGE VISITOR.

# Communications.

National Grange, P. of H. SUBJECT FOR MARCH, 1886.

Question 83 .- What is the best system of farm economy?

Suggestions-Economy is often treated as though it only meant judicious expenditures of money, when in fact it has a wide scope in its usefulness, and is easily adapted to daily transactions in the management of farm operations, and absolutely necessary to obtain the best results. To manage farm affairs on economic principles we must, first of all, systematize our work of operation, whether grain growing, stock raising, fruit, dairy, or anything else, lay plans for convenience and to advantage; adopt a system for everything, and then direct your energy accordingly, and much more will be accomplished than can be done without system. Do all things well in their season; have regular hours to go to work and to quit work; have meals at regular hours and be ready when meals are called: do not keep the good housewife waiting for meals, as that very much interferes with economic household management.

In discussing this question of farm economy, we should consider-1st. The best system for our use, best suited to our circumstances and surroundings, and best calculated to labor-saving and accomplishing best results. 2d. What crops are best adapted to our climate and soil; how to prepare seed beds; how and when to plant. 3d. The cultivation of crops, whether corn, oats, cotton, tobacco, fruit or vegetables, when and how. 4th. The best care of stock for dairy, for stocking, for meat and for market. 5th. The kind of tools, their use, and particularly their care.

With these questions well understood, and work managed under a practical system, would not farming be made to contribute much more to pleasure and on frosty days. When in town go into profit, and much less to drudgery and the harness store and notice those horse loss? Could we not, by a proper system of general farm management, accomplish more work with greater ease and to much better advantage, which would secure to the members of the family and heavy coffee bagging. They claimed employes more hours of leisure for their great things for the scheme. Another improvement of the mind, and for recreation of body and mind?

Fraternally, H. Eshbaugh,

### Lecturer National Grange.

### A Scrap of Grange History.

The farmers of this State, in and out of the Grange, are very properly showing a lively interest in securing fairer rates of milling than those now generally prevailing under the modern system of exchange. The toll system, now generally abandoned, had its drawbacks, but it was just, and afforded every man a ready means of redress, if enraged, while the new plan evades all legal control, and "taxes the traffic all it will bear," which, in many localities, has proved to be two or three times the legal rate under the toll system. The traffic was with us, subjected to a steadily increasing rate of taxation, until the ured by the cord to know how much bearable point had been passed, a revolt | the land receives per acre. followed, with an organized demand for

eight was a fair price, it was barely possible that the air might suddenly turn blue with profanity. But they were charged two prices for grinding their daily bread, and contented themselves with a little grumbling. They had been patting each other on the back for years and telling how they beat the plaster monopoly, but here was a worse extortion right at their very doors, demanding a double share of the very food of their families, the very staff of lite, and they had hardly begun to get mad. He asked the pertinent question, "What are you going to do about it?" and suggestthe remedy which has proved so successful.

The Grange requested the brother to present the subject at the next County Grange, Dec. 1884. About the same time it sent the same brother, at its own expense, as a committee to compare its local grain market with others along the Central Railroad, and to gain all possible information on the subject of milling, with instruction to report to his own, and to the County Grange. He performed the service, presented the subject at the County Grange, and the movement then and there took definite shape, and went on to deserved success.

From the same beginning, with somewhat different tactics, our local wheat market has been improved from three to five cents per bushel.

Does it pay to co-operate and demand our rights? PENN. Battle Creek, Jan. 25, 1886.

### A Little of Everything and Not Much of Anything.

Harness leather cracks worse in cold weather than in warm or damp, no matter how well oiled. The traces and lines are better not to be tied or knotted. Some have the bits covered with leather that they may be easier on the mouth, and not so cold to take into the mouth collars with zinc pads and clasped at the breast, nothing new but good.

Was at a barn the other day where all the milch cows were blanketed with scheme was noticed which the writer can recommend from experience-small boxes for milking stools in which are large flannel cloths for wiping cows' bags. The iron horse curry cobs are better for cows than wire cards. Almost every stable has a wire across lengthwise with hook for lantern. A neighbor has a wire stretched from kitchen to

barn with bell attached at barn. The Holland gardeners, around Kalamazoo, have a good way of handling manure. They select some convenient spot and build a square pile with sides straight and no drawing in at the top, as the more snow and rain it receives the better. The size of the pile is planned according to the amount of stock kept. It is away from doors and windows and a plank is laid from the door to the pile. In the spring the heap may be cut like a straw or hay stack, and meas-

Have taken both cross-cut and buck saws to town to have them put in order: paid forty cents for former and from fifteen to twenty-five cents for latter; the saws frequently worked as if nothing had been done to them. Seems as though a farmer could do but little worse if supplied with saw set, vice and file.

charged sixteen cents a pound, when man that legislates, or succeeds in get- cerning this great country and its people. ting legislation favorable to himself or his interests.

Among those who have been greatly enriched in this way is the money loaner, who loans cheap money and then gets legislation/to enable him to collect' dear or very much more valuable money. According to Senator Beck the single Act known as the "Credit Strengthening Act" cheated the people of this country out of \$600,000,000 (six hundred million dollars) which would take \$10, or about equal to that, from each man, woman and child in this country, who are struggling to pay it. This Act was passed by the good old war party and is endorsed and sustained by the present and Reform Administra tion. I inclose you a clipping containing some facts and figures given by the American Agriculturist, which we should read remembering that the public debt, like other debts, must be paid with the products of our industry, and then ask ourselves if we are willing to have the coinage of the silver dollar suspended so as to enable the creditor to make his collections in a money that would take 20 per cent. more of our products to pay the same number of dollars. A. H.

"On June 1, 1866, the interest-bearing debt of the United States was in round numbers \$2,300,000,000. The following were the prices of leading farm products on July 13, 1866, in New York; Red wheat, \$2.25; mixed corn, 85c; hogs, \$11 per cwt. The above are average prices. Then to pay the debt at that time would require, in wheat, 1,030,000,-000 bushels; corn, 2,706,000,000; hogs, 209,000,000 cwt. The statement for September 1, 1885, gives the interestbearing debt as \$1,271,497,765.00. Taking New York prices for July, which are red wheat, \$1.00; mixed corn, 51c; hogs, \$4.85 per cwt.; it will require for the payment of the debt in wheat, 1,270,000,-000 bushels; corn, 2,493,000,000 bushels; hogs, 262,000,000 cwt. The above shows that the purchasing power of the dollar has so increased that the dollars now in the debt will purchase 241,000,-000 bushels of wheat more than the dollars in the debt would in 1866. Also taking the average price of farm products we are more deeply in debt than we were a year after the war closed. The showing for cotton and wool is very similar .- American Agriculturist.

### Paragraphs from My Diary.

#### JOHN BULL'S OPINION OF AMERICANS IN THE PAST AND PRESENT.

Louis Philip, of France, after having resided in this country for a number of years, said that "America was a good school to learn in." It would appear that the early foreign travelers did not come here to learn, but rather to get material for their books, in which they took pains to find fault with and caricature the Americans.

Many yet remember Mrs. Trollope's visit to this country, and what she said of us in her book, entitled "The Domestic Manners of the Americans." This book was published in 1832. She, as a writer on American life, was very inaccurate and very bitter. The Americans, to her, were rough, uncouth and vulgar, and she told them so. Her son, Anthony Trollope, says that she was not qualified to describe American manners, morals, and even facts, because she was so inaccurate, and unable to avoid the pitfalls of exaggeration. Then came the incomparable author of Pickwick. Dickens's "American Notes" were surely a crude, overdrawn, one-sided attempt to describe American life. He about the same as confessed this in his last visit to this country. Dickens was not the one to give a correct description of the habits and manners of this western people. His tendency or genius to turn a little thing into humorous or burlesque amplification was too great when writing of the Americans to enable him to give a faithful the monotonous sameness of much of portraiture of them. And Capt. Maryatt, who wrote of us about the same time, was not much better. Fredrica Bremer, who "wrote us up" in her "Homes in the New World," was a later Mrs. Trollope turned nervous and fidgety. She did not come here to learn, but rather to scold and caricature us. But then, if we invite caricaturists to visit us, we must expect to be caricatured. These writers are of the past. And whatever of severe or unfriendly criticism they have given us, we have undoubtedly been made better by it. Had they understood us better, before they wrote their books on Americans, we probably would have had a juster estimate of American life from them. Lately we have had from across the waters, Froude and Herbert Spencer, men of letters and scientists who, having visited us, had their say about us without evincing anything of that cynical, querulous spirit which characterized the early writers on American habits and manners, whom we have referred to. Following Froude and Spencer came Matthew Arnold, Chief Justice Coleridge, Canon Farrar and Mr. Haweis, representing not only England's best intellect, but her highest culture in litera-

We give below the pith of what an eminent English tourist, Mr. George J. Holyoake, thinks of us. Mr. Holyoake institutions. He is so able a thinker, so keen an observer, and so frank and mancountry and its people, that it is a pleasure to read him, although you may not agree with all he says. England has inexhaustible energies of her own. But lately she had Cobden, with his passion for international prosperity; Robert Peel, with his passion for reform; John Stuart Mill, with his passion for truth; and Beaconsfield, with his passion forhimself. She still has John Bright, with his passion for justice; Gladstone, with his passion for conscience; and Salisbury, with his passion for the old Tory regime. The upshot of all this will be a generating in the people a new passion for democratic independence. England and America, two worlds with one language, well know how to move with the inexhaustible individuality and energy of Americans proper, the country is enriched by all the unrest and genius of Europe.

Says Mr. Holyoke: "I was not astonished that America was 'big'-I knew that before. What I was astonished at was the inhabitants. Nature made the country; it is freedom which has made the people. I went there to see what manner of people bestrode those mighty territories, and how they did it, and what they did it for; in what spirit, in what hope, and with what prospects. I never saw the human mind at large before acting on its own account unhampered by prelate or king. Every error and every virtue strives there for mastery, but humanity has the best of the conflict, and progress is uppermost.

"In America the Germans have intelligence, the Welsh persistence, the Scotch that success that comes to all men who know how to labor and to wait; and the Irish attract all sympathy to drous beauty. We marveled not that them by their humor of the imagination and boundless capacity for discontent, while the English maintain their steady purpose, and look with meditative bovine eyes upon the novelties of life around them, wearing out the map of a new path with looking at it before making up their minds to take it. New prospects open up so rapidly in America, and so many people go in pursuit of them, that I met with men who had been | destroyer, time. in so many places that they seemed to have forgotten where they were born. If the bit of paternal government could be got into the mouth of an American, it would drop out in a day-he opens his mouth so often to give his opinion on things in general. He wants to acquire capital without having any, to save without diminishing any comfort, to grow rich by the accumulation of savings which they had never put by, through intercepting profits by economy in distribution." And we might say, danger does not daunt him, difficulties do not impede him, and out of the nettle of perplexity he plucks the primrose of success. V. B.

A Trip to the Old Homestead.

## FEBRUARY 15, 1886.

strange beauty! Away in the distance looms up the green mountains of Vermont, and many fine farms and church spires of that State can be seen from came here to see and study us and our this high altitude. Still nearer is the broad silvery waters of Lake Champlain which divides Vermont from New York. ly in his expressions in regard to this The great, purple hill on the right, the upland farms upon the left, the fertile valleys, the herd quietly grazing at our feet, make a scene truly picturesque. Probably no pleasure trip is identified more conspicuously with salient landmarks of revolutionary history than here along the shores of Lake Champlain. We stood by the fallen oak where it was said General Putnam was tied for torture. The limbs and bark have been nearly all taken off by relichunters. A few miles farther on is the celebrated Fort Frederick, better known now by the Old Crown Point forts, where it was said the British spent over ten millions of dollars a little over a hundred years ago. The old battlements are fast crumbling away under equal greatness side by side. Besides the relentless hand of time. A few miles south of this, at the foot of Mt. Defiance, is the famous Fort Ticonderoga. It stands on a bold promontory surrounded by water on three sides, and possesses many natural defences. It was here on the early dawn of the 10th of May, 1775, that the dauntless Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold, with their brave Green Mountain boys, stole into the garrison and demanded the surrender of the fort, and when the trembling and half dressed officers in command asked them by what authority they de-manded it the intrepid Allen replied, "By the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." We passed through a small aperture into the underground room, the only one not fallen in; it might have been their cook-room. At the side were huge ovens also partly caved in. It was a lovely afternoon when we stood by the ruined walls and gazed out over the placid waters of Lake Champlain upon scenes of wonour forefathers fought so desperately for their independence; some of the time barefooted, ragged and hungry. But what a glorious inheritance they bequeathed to their descendants! How jealously and faithfully they ought to cherish and defend it. And this is all that is left of this once proud fortressbattlements crumbling, strong walls falling and wasting away before the great

We spent some time in Addison County, Vermont, just across the lake from Crown Point. This being a grazing country, and, with large farms, it has something of a barren look; very little grain is raised in comparison with the west. However, with the products of their dairies and flocks, they seem to be prosperous. There are two industries that are commanding a great deal of attention at present-the care of bees and turkeys. Every farmer's wife and many girls have their flock of turkeys, all the way from twenty to five hundred and a thousand. One girl had six hundred. They have to employ small boys to help care for them. In the fall, when full grown, they sell readily from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per head accord-

iustice. Our demands were at first ridiculed and refused, but finally considered-and granted. We have now no cause for complaint. We get good tried half a dozen different men and flour, fair yields, and respectful treatment. We are recognized as men who know, demand and receive their rights.

The remedy was found in a union of farmers in and out of the Grange in a pledge to give all their custom to the first miller in their locality who would thenceforth do their work in a satisfactory manner, at a rate not exceeding that fixed by law; and in case no such miller could be found, to assist in building or renting a mill to be run for their mutual benefit.

It was soon evident to the millers, that the farmers meant business; and, as was expected by the movers, they were soon ready to do work at a fair price, when it was clear that they could no longer get two or three prices for the same work.

The latter part of the story has been well told through the VISITOR by Worthy State Lecturer Mayo, and by himself and his womanly, wise and witty helpmeet, Mrs. Mayo, in State and many subordinate Granges, and has attracted no little attention, because many other localities yet feel the heavy burden which we have succeeded in throwing of.

I desire to tell a little of the earlier story, partly that the credit of the suggestion and start of the movement may be given where it belongs .- to Penfield Grange, No. 85, the members of which justly feel a little pride in originating a measure which has given greater and more tangible results to the farmers of this section, than any other business venture of the Grange organization, not excepting the breaking up of the odious plaster combination. The rates of exchange offered us had been steadily going from bad to worse. We had grumbled and complained only to be told that nobody was giving better rates. The bargain was made, but we didn't help make it, and it didn't suit us. Four or five millers were masters of as many thousand farmers. It didn't look right.

One day a Penfield brother ventilated the subject in his Grange. He re-minded the brothers that if they took a who, for the last twenty years, have

In planning for the work of another year you will find a small patch of orchard grass laid down for permanent meadow-valuable as a soiling crop to supplement short pasturage. The seed is high priced, but with a top dressing after each cutting three good crops may be cut annually.

If a sorghum mill is convenient an acre of sorghum will be as profitable as any crop you may raise. Have tried the early amber. Excellent. Better buy this than take any other the mill might give you gratis.

Neighbor Jonathan was making a wheel hoe the other day. A pair of old plow or cultivator handles, a frame about a foot square on which is rigged some old cultivator teeth, a twelve or fifteen inch wheel and a little mechanical skill seem all that is necessary. They say it is boss to work amongst onions, asparagus, lettuce, strawberries and small garden vegetables when they are in rows. E. W. S.

### Money and Prices.

Inclosed find fifty cents to pay for the VISITOR for one year. I did not intend to drop it, although I am taking more papers than I can afford time to read or money to pay for. My intentions were to continue the VISITOR and drop some of my other papers that cost me a great deal more and are worth very much less, but I neglected to renew and you dropped me, and most of my other paper continue to come. In the future I hope to be more prompt with my renewals, for I am now more fully convinced than ever that the farmer, if he gets and maintains his rights, must combine, as your paper teaches, with other farmers in condemning "legalized robbery" and demanding just legislation

It was late in the afternoon of a fine day in August last, that we left the train at Crown Point Station and took the stage for the old homestead. How quaint, strange, and fascinating the drive seemed. Over the hills and through the valleys, across babbling brooks and along the winding roads. The scenery is wild in the extreme. It would be all hills, as the old man said, if it wasn't for the valleys. Surely God's work seems more manifest amidst such landscapes, with the majestic peaks which pierce the sky, and the everchanging outlines of earth and heaven. There is a newness of surprise at every angle of the road. We do grow weary of the dead levels, the hard, straight roads, our western land, but it is far superior for farming purposes. The sun had disappeared over the distant hill, leaving a soft after-glow of light, weird and beautiful, as we approached the old home. Through the gate and under the vine-covered porch on to the livingroom, where we met a hearty welcome from loved ones, and embrace our dear mother once more. We found her aged and feeble, with four-score and six, yet her intellect and eyesight as bright as. in youth. She is a great reader and when I asked her, before we parted, what reading I should send her she said, I like VISITOR. We sent it to her, two years ago. 'Does that order still exist?' I was glad to tell her it did, and as long as she lives the VISITOR will find its way to her home.

With the twilight glimmer still around us we retired early to rest with a great sense of delight, that for weeks to come we were to be free from care, and the calm and beauty of the dear old home were to surround us.

Early the next morning we were out on the old farm. We missed the stalwart form of our loved father, but his handicraft was visible everywhere; in the fields, in the old stone-wall, in the orchard, in the cluster of graceful, majesture, learning and law. They were ca-pable of fully appreciating American lawn. How thick and fast the reminislife and of giving a proper estimate of our institutions and government. And the result of their visit here has been mount the pasture hill to procure a betpail of butter to the store, sold it, and been robbed by class legislation that most favorable to us. For it has given ter view of the surroundings. O, these asked for its value in sugar, then found has put and is putting the profit of the us the golden opinions, from those most everlasting hills that seem so sublime, so LEARN wisdom and prudence on reaching home, that they had been man that works into the pockets of the competent in England to judge con- grand to eyes unaccustomed to their the mistakes of your neighbors.

ing to size. Another woman had 100 swarms of bees, and had the sole care of them herself. For miles and miles in every direction along the highway, may be seen sweet clover sown there by the bee men. In pleasant weather it is literally covered with these busy little insects. The honey made from this flower is of the first quality.

The crowning glory of all our journey vas the boat ride down Llake George. Every moment was a perfect delight. This lovely sheet of water is 247 feet above Lake Champlain iuto which it empties; is 23 miles long and nearly four .at its broadest place. The constantly shifting scenery is beautiful beyond description. High mountains rise on each side with just space enough at their base for garden plots, and such residences, summer resorts, all along its length. Multitudes of Islands are there, some rising abruptly from the depths moss-draped and thicket-crowned, while upon many could be seen white tents learning among the dark green foliage, denoting camp life. The gem of all was Green Island, containing seventy-five acres. It seemed like enchantment, a glimpse of fairy land. What place in the world is more fraught with romantic associations or stirs more the sentiments and the imagination? It would take an e entire chapter to attempt a description of the elegant structure on this Island. The spacious rooms broad balconies, fine gardens and lawns, and at every point a view of transcendant beauty. That it is a popular summer resort is demonstrated by the fabulous sum made by the proprietor this season—net profit \$20,000. Will close by saying to the readers of the VISITOR if chance should ever bring them to Essex County, N. Y., don't fail to take a trip down Lake George.

"I ask myself, is this a dream, Will it all vanish into air? Is there a land of such supreme And perfect beauty anywhere?

Sweet vision! Do not fade away Linger until my heart shall take Into itself the summer day, And all the beauty of the Lake."

THE house-wife makes the home, the home makes the nation.

LEARN wisdom and prudence from

# Postal Jottings.

#### FROM IOWA.

EDITOR GRANCE VISITOR :- By your permission I will address myself briefly and especially to the members of the several living Granges in Iowa. I sent to the Secretaries of the several Subordinate Granges in this jurisdiction as per order of State Grange, a circular so soon as possible after the adjournment of last session of Iowa State Grange in December last, calling at-Iowa State Grange in December last, calling at-tention of the respective Granges to certain rec-ommendation of the State Grange for their action. I have sent a few copies to each Secre-tary of proceedings of last session of State Grange; will send out more soon. Have not received as yet proceedings of National Grange held at Boston. I would now earnestly urge each Subordinate Grange to subscribe for the GRANGE VISITOR, published by Bro. J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich. After due examination Lean Schoolcraft, Mich. After due configurate paper, fully endorse it as an excellent Grange paper. As the among the many good Grange papers. As the Iowa State Grange has selected the VISITOR as a means by which Iowa Patrons can hold communication with each other, it is greatly desired that they will avail themselves of the opportunity and privilege. Subscribe for a copy for each family in your Grange: it costs but little and you will find at the end of the year that it was money well spent. Appoint one member in each Grange to write up Grange items, meetings, discussions and whatever may be of interest to Patrons in Iowa or elsewhere.

As much as possible make your communications short, crisp, spicy, and write often. Work is what is needed. Don't wait for s mething to turn up, but go and turn up something; work to build up the Order. Send your communications to Bro. Cobb. If he consigns them to the waste basket, do not be discouraged, try again. J. W. Murphy, Secretary Iowa State Grange

#### NEITHER DEAD NOR DYING.

Algona Grange elected officers at the last meeting in December, and also agreed to hold an extra meeting to adorn and beautify the hall. This meeting was held, and by the expenditure of a little money and a good deal of work made as cosy and handsome a Grange hall as there is in Iowa. At the December meeting they also agreed that the installation of officers should take place on Saturday, January 9; that it should be open to invited guests; that we should have a feast, good music, good speeches, etc. "The best laid plans o' mice an' men

Gang aft aglee.

On January 8-9-10 occurred one of the most fearful storms on record. It was not safe for man or beast to be out in such a storm. A few human lives were lost, though not in our imme-diate vicinity. A Grange meeting was out of the question. The next regular meeting was to-day. Yesterday we had a blizzard as severe as any that preceded it, the air filled with snow and mercury 24° below zero. This morning the wind had ceased to blow, and the mercury was only 17° below zero, but the snow was fearfully drifted. No trains on our railroads. Everything seemed to be blocked. The members *looked* out and then began to *dig out*. The meeting should have been at 10 o'clock A. M. but it was high noon when the hall was reached. Each member was surprised to find that others were as zealous as themselves. That the members were there at all in such weather and under such cir-cumstances proves my caption true. We did have a good dinner, good music, and a good social visit, and did install our officers, and are ready for the work of the new year. Algona, Iowa, Jan. 23, 1886.

EDITOR VISITOR :- Permit me to say to your readers that Buena Vista Grange, No. 544, Jasper County, Iowa, holds two meetings per month, one regular and one intermediate. Feb 2 was an intermediate meeting at house of Bro. W. A. Livingston. Well, we had an excellent meeting, Livingston. Well, we had an excellent meeting, all things taken into consideration. Day sun-shine. In morning 23 degrees below zero, not nearer than 8 degrees below any time during day. Wind North and sharp as a razor. Snow fell 15 inches deep where not drifted; in places where drifted full ten feet deep: public hichways and drifted full ten feet deep; public highways and private roads completely blocked in many places with snow, so much so that it was next to impossible for some of our members and friends to get to the place appointed. Notwithstanding these adverse surroundings twenty-five were present for dinner besides the little ones. An excellent dinner was spread by the Sisters (for each Sister brings her lunch basket full) and all present partook of the sumptuous repast. After dinner was over the sumptuous repast. After dinner was over Worthy Master, J. S. Davis, called to order for Worthy Master, J. S. Davis, called to order for this meeting, namely, "The duties and responsi-bilities of citizens in relation to the Legislation of our Country." The subject having been as-signed at a previous meeting of the Grange to Bros. J. W. Murphy and W. A. Livingston, they opened up, and discussed the question at come length after which it was further diverged some length, after which it was further discussed by Samuel Squires, D. W. Murphy, R. J. Holmes, T. Murphy; and some two or three Sisters spoke in regard to mothers' teaching and training their boys as to the responsibility of citizenship. Bro. S. Squires offered a resolution the sub-Bio. 5. Squires onered a resolution the sun-stance of which was as follows; Resolved, That this Grange is in favor of unlimiteb coinage of the present standard silver dollar, and that it be a legal tender for all debts and demands. Adopted unanimously. Next regular meeting Feb. 16, 7 F. M. M.

ing state, second as to cattle and norses, second as to corn and oats. But while Illinois raises more bushels of corn and oats, Iowa has the greater yield per acre. Of the population of Iowa, the Majorclaimed that the farming population out-numbers the residents of cities two to one That at one time in the history of the Grange, the farming community was a power in shaping leg-islation, but that time did not last long. The Major was followed by Mr. Stockdale, Robert Waugh, Holland, Father Tolle and Mr. Mathews, the speakers choosing different features of the Grange question for discussion.

# FROM MICHIGAN.

### THE BARON'S SON.

Written for Oakland Pomona's Scrap Bag There was once a Baron in olden time

Who was famed for the wealth of his princely home. or the generous luxury there displayed From the castle's base to its stately dome

- And many a time the oaken halls Re-echoed the sounds of song and jest,
- As the Baron's friends from far and near Were met to honor the sumptuous feast,
- While flagons of wine were filled to the brim And placed to the hand of each favored guest.
- Of his famous wine with its sparkling gleam The Baron was proud, and he oft would say: 'Tis the blood of the grape. Drink freely,

friends; Its grateful warmth will drive care away." Ah! then the goblets of silver and gold Were filled and emptied again and again:

And the laughter and song grew coarser still, Till Reason fled hand in hand with Shame. The Baron's son, a brave, noble boy,

- Was present on many a banquet day; ho' he hated their revels, he dared not leave Tho' he When the voice of his father bade him stay. For the Baron's will was unquestioned law,
- Which son and servant alike obeyed;
- For whatever he wished he gave command, And only once was his order made.
- One time when a guest at the banquet board Had dared some triffing wish to cross, The Baron's wrath had been unrestrained, And a human life had been nearly lost
- ometimes when his son would leave untouched The wine which fired his boyish brain, His father would bid him drink, and say
- "My boy shall keep pace with bearded men." Yet it grieved the lad, and he pondered oft How he might escape from this thraldom "sore,
- Till his thoughts were shaped into firm resolve That the liquid fire he would drink no more

Ere long in the castle's hall again Was heard the echo of song and jest; And the Baron sent for his son to take

His accustomed place amid all the rest. Then the wine with its sparkle was treely passed And the noisy revels grew yet more high, Till the Baron noticed his son drank not,

- And in tones of wrath he demanded why
- 'Drink you of the wine!" he cried, "nor sit With craven heart in our midst to-day.
- Drain you the dregs, and its power feel; Kings gladly drink and are brave alway."
- Ah! then on the lad every eye was turned; His father's anger he ill might brook;
- And the heart of each guest as lead became, For no one might dare to meet that look.
- With heaven-born courage the boy arose, Firm-kneed and strong he stood in his place 'Father, I will not drink!'' he said.
- Then oh, the pleading which entered his face.
- "Now hear me, father, before you speak, Blame not your son though he disobey:
- For wine is your bitterest enemy, Your cruelest foe from day to day.
- When you are free from its subtle power, And out from under its dread control,
- am proud to think that of all mankind I can claim for my father this grand, true soul But ah! when its crimson fire consumes
- Each noble impulse of heart and brain, When every virtue which God has given
- Shrinks back or flees from its withering flame Oh, then forgive me! but 'tis the truth, My very soul seems to glow with shame.
- He had finished now, and he bowed his head, While a death-like silence filled the room; And all awaited the Baron's wrath
- As they might have awaited coming doom. My son," and the boy looked quickly up, For the words were gentle, the tone was kind,
- My son, fear not, 'tis your father speaks, Who has learned the worth of your noble mind; And never again will you blush in shame

ing State, second as to cattle and horses, second as to corn and oats. But while Illinois raises more bushels of corn and oats, Iowa has the greater as that all readers of the VISITOR will give thought and suggestions to the visitor will give thought and suggestions to the idea proposed by Sister Buell of having games enter into the make up of the programs of our Subordinate Grange meetings, and what games shall be chosen. I have carried this subject into our Grange to be discussed, and think it would be wall if all discussed, and think it would be well if all Granges would do the same and let the result be known through the VISITOR. SARACENECF. Courtland, Feb. 4, 1886.

> MR. EDITOR: - In the spring of 1884 I received a package of sorghum seed from the Agricultural College with request to report results, which I did. Last spring I planted ½ acre on land too poor for corn and at an expense of five or six dol-lars for raising; the seed and refuse was worth the cutting and stripping and with a mill be do the cutting and stripping and, with a mill handy, the drawing and making cost \$12, and I had 60 gallons of nice syrup, as good as the best N. O. molasses. Now who can tell me where the duty on sugar has benefitted me? also what is to hin-der the farmers of the U. S., and of Michigan in particular, from raising their own sweets and thus rob the Government of the 50 millions of revenue and let them get it from the income of the avill and let them get it from the incomes of the millionaires who ought to pay a part of the taxes at least? With a good season and good land I think 100 to 150 gallons to the acre would be about an average crop, and that certainly is better than to raise wheat at 80 cents a bushel and pay 7 cents for sugar and 60 to 80 cents for N. O. molasses. I will close by adding that our La-fayette Grange is on the uphill grade and we hope to live many years yet. Initiated four new

> WE have received no mail from Michigan since Jan. 2. Learn a fearful cold wave has swept over the country east of the Rockies and much suffering in consequence. We hope Michigan escaped, but presume not. It has been cold for this State; thermometer here down to 26° above zero, with white frosts and some freezing. But it only lasted a few days and no injury done, but it was beneficial to crops and fruit. It is warm and pleasant now with occasionally fine showers. The surrounding mountains are white with snow but not a flake has been seen here this winter. There are no Granges in this county; not material enough to support one. Land and railroad monopolies run it politically, even down to constables. No tradesman can afford to antagonize those monopolies; if they do they are boycotted in every possible way, and frozen out if possible. We shall leave here for San Francisco the 25th and expect to meet some members of the Order, and perhaps with some Granges, of which there is a goodly number in this State. Bakersfield, Cal., Jan 16, 1886.

members at last meeting in first and second

degrees.

D. WOODMAN.

VERGENNES Grange No. 221 held a public meeting Jan. 20 for the installation of officers. Our worthy brother, G. H. Holt, of Cascade, officiated. A few were present who do not belong to the Order, and many more would probably have been there had it not been for the hard snow storm we were having that day. We are having splendid sleighing now. Last week was the coldest of the season; mercury indicated all the way from zero to 34 deg. below. There is reason to fear that peach trees have suffered in many localities. FRANK.

BOARDMAN Valley Grange is progressing nice-ly. Organized last April with 18 charter mem-bers, we now number 41; meet once in two weeks, and all seem to enjoy our Grange meet-ings very much. Although the snow is two feet deep and some of the roads not very well broken, it does not keep us away from the Grange. Hope you will give us a little space in your pos-tal columns so that we may feel that we are not alone if we do live so far away up in Northern Michigan. B. V. G.

BRO. COBB:-The Bohemian oat man has been among us, and, strange to say, has been well patronized by prominent farmers (no Patrons), and it is reported that their notes are now at the bank, but the man and Bohemian Oat Co. are no one knows where. C. S. BARTLETT. Pontiac, Feb. 5, 1886.

BROTHER COURTLAND HILL said the other day, "I havn't seen an article in the VISITOR from the pen of our young jotter, O. F. Plow-man, for some time," and asked why I didn't write. Sister Luce says "one report in a family is sufficient." Perhaps I could excuse myself in like manner-"one jotter in a Grange is suffici-ent." Though my writings have not appeared Though my writings nt." in the VISITOR for some time, I have not forgotten the grand and noble organ that represents the Grange of Michigan. It is a paper of which we may all feel proud, and I would like to hear every farmer in the land say, "THE GRANGE VISITOR is to my home a 'welcome visitor.' It is a paper wherein many deep thoughts are presented, and where everyone can glean inter-esting, instructive and valuable information. It contains no murder, disaster, or accidental news to excite and drag down humanity, but strictly tends to the upbuilding of the agricultural cause. No trashy, ready-made tales are inserted in its columns to disgust its readers, but good, sound sense readings, of which nearly all is original from the dozen bright and shining lights in lit erature. Now the question arises, are we, as Patrons, going to work for the upbuilding of the only organ that represents the Patrons of Michigan; a paper that cannot be surpassed by any other in the United States, and with a price within the reach of all? Are we going to sustain it as such? This depends on just two things-we must each be a canvasser and a writer for the VISITOR and then the prize is won. Do not be ashamed to work for the VISITOR-it will be like casting your bread upon the waters to come back in many days, and perhaps buttered on both The meetings of Bengal Grange are well attended and our colors are brighter than ever. The next meeting of the Pomona Grange will be at our hall, and we expect to have a good turnout. Remember, it is Feb. 17. O. W. PLOWMAN

nothing wrong in his own party leaders, and tious name does not indicate so much). Lest nothing good in the acts of the other side, when the sister may not let us name it, the home plant the rich can borrow money at three per cent., and the poor are willing to pay eight, when all of these things are before our eyes, is it not high time that the schoolmaster was abroad, and the rascals turned out. C. M. B.

I WISH to call the attention of the readers of the VISITOR to the resolution introduced by Senator Blair in the United States Senate to amend the Constitution by giving women the right of suffrage. There are three things women can do to aid the passage of this measure. 1st. You can write to your Representative in Congress asking him to vote for it. 2d. You can get others to do the same. 3d. You can send a short petition signed by a few of the leading citizens of your town, to your Representative or Senator Palmer, who is a member of the Committee to which this Bill is referred and a friend to the cause. When you write to your Representative call his attention to that clause in Senator Edmunds' Mormon Bill that disfranchises all the women of Utah. Is it just or wise to disfran-chise the Gentile women of the Territory who are in no way accountable to the Mormon church and would vote as a unit against polygamy. Sen-ator Edmunds says, "When a majority of the wo-men of the United States, or of any State, desire the ballot, they shall have my vote in favor of it." We trust a majority of the women of Michigan de-sire the ballot and that they will inform Senator Edmunds through their Senators and Representatives of the fact, and that they also desire that the Gentile women of Utah, at least, shall not be deprived of that right. MRS. BISHOP E. ANDREWS

State Supt. Franchise W. C. T. U. Three Rivers, Mich., Feb. 1886.

I HAVE read with much interest Bro. Hill's article, "A few facts about figures." No doubt he is all right as far as figures go. If I gather aright his idea, it is that it is a losing business to invest in anything that is not equally profitable as it would be to put the same money at com-pound interest. I think that paying interest is not strictly according to Grange principles, and if we are not willing to only interest, we ought not to wish others to do it. Money at interest is a monster that eats and grows, but never produces anything. If Judas had put that dime at interest, where would the money how construction where would the money have come from to pay it? Had it descended to one man in each generation, that one man now would own the whole earth and millions of times more and the rest of us per force must have been paupers.

Of course that cigar money is worse than thrown away, and, we say, save it by all means. I presume that Bro. H. intended to give us a lesson on the folly of paying such an enormous sum in interest. That life insurance might not have cost so much, if, as sometimes happens, that young man had lived but five instead of forty years, and his wife would no doubt have needed the money at that time. A. FORD. KENT CO.

We are getting timber and lumber on the ground for a new Grange Hall 20x30 feet, 17 ft. studding. We are not very strong in numbers but are alive to the principles of the Patrons of Husbander and a principles of the Patrons of Husbandry, and as we have gained in numbers the past year and expect to in the future, I am in hopes we have seen our darkest days. Thanks to a few faithful ones that we have a live Grange of true Patrons. And the additions lately made to our numbers are of the best quality. A. E. PERRY.

# Cambria Grange, No. 24. Box 343.

Capital Grange, No. 540, starts out into the new year under favorable circumstances. Peace and prosperity seem to dwell within our walls. Finance committee report that during 1885 the Treasurer received \$413.78, and paid out \$382.27. Balance on hand \$31.51. We have made large additions to our library during the year and hope to do even better in that direction during the to do even better in that direction during the present year. Our officers are very acceptable. Among them is John Holbrook as Master; John Valentine is Overseer. This is not the valentine that comes only on the 14th of February, but the one that comes only on the 14th of reordary, but the one that came every week during 1885, with one exception, and he received a (young) Valentine that night himself, consequently he was re-elected. Prof. J. W. Beals, of the Agricultural College, is Prof. J. W. Beals, of the registration of good Lecturer and says he expects to put lots of good things into the programs during the year. The old year closed and the new year came in with a mock law suit that, aroused general interest throughout the membership of our Grange and

Prof. Grange, Veterinary Surgeon at the Ag'l.

outside of it too.

the sister may not let us name it, the home plant of Cheerfulness always accompanied by kind words that always cheer the wearied ann, that give rest to the discouraged mind of the hus-bandman, that quiet the worried child, give cheer to the domestic, steady the fretful team, cool the worried cow, send the growling cur to its kennel-all can be traced back to the cheerful housewife. Is it not she who wields the scepter that rules the world?

Call to your mind one that is always fretting, never one bright look nor one cheerful word, with broom or duster chasing everything, from the fly to the husband, then ask yourself in all candor what is the first requisite of a model home. Yes, Sister Ruth, I have lived twothirds the time allotted to man, and would say to you the first, greatest and last requisite of a happy, model home is cheerfulness, well cultivated, and all things needed for comfort will be added thereto. UNCLE BRADFORD.

A WORD to Lecturers of subordinate Granges who are troubled to keep up a variety of interesting topics: Why not Lecturers of neighboring Granges change works occasionally, as min-isters sometimes do? That is, the Lecturer of one Grange prepare an address to be delivered one Grange prepare an address to be derivered before a sister Grange, the favor to be returned in the same kind. I think it would do us all good to visit more. We are going to try it on a small scale, and perhaps will tell you in the future how we succeed.

JUDGE RAMSDELL'S article on silver was entirely to my liking. The strife between capital and labor shows itself in nearly every measure of and table shows itself in hearly every measure of national importance; both political parties are guided to a great extent by capitalists, conced-ing as little to the people as possible. The wea-pon to be used by the people in securing their rights is the one advocated by the VISITOR, namely, "The independent vote." Men should not vote for a party simply because their fathers did. did.

For several years I have kept an accurate account of all products sold off the farm, including butter and eggs as well as beef, pork, grain, etc. I have neglected to keep an account of money paid out, but expect to do so the coming year, commencing the day after my payment and interest are due. I should be glad to hear some practical suggestions from writers in the VISITOR about book-keeping by farmers. Oakland County.

No. 395.

WHITNEYVILLE Grange, at its last meeting, placed the balance of the five dollars heretofore pledged to the Drive Well Defense Fund as a permanent fund to be known as "Patent Right Defense Fund," payable on demand, with more, if more is needed.

Whitneyville Grange is having a boom. We have received seven new members this quarter and more are coming, and several old members are paying up and coming back. Whitneyville, Feb. 2, 1886.

#### H. B. PROCTOR, Sec'y.

H. FINCH, in last VISITOR, asks if reports from delegates to the State Grange are in order. They are in order, and to a certain extent a few com ply with the requirement; but usually delegates come home and fail to impart the knowledge acquired, the enthusiasm awakened, or report of the work they have done as a committee. If delegates are paid mileage and per diem they ought to return an equivalent somewhat, by taking notes, seeing and hearing all they can. Write out a report in an intelligent yet concise manner. S. M.

It has seemed to me a source of much gratification that these columns have never been filled with recipes for making different varieties of table fare. Nearly every paper (many of them not half as good as our VISITOR) have a "House-hold" department and multitudinous directions in this respect. Sisters, let us use our time, pa-tience and ink in writing out our thoughts to help Sister Mayo in this department instead of telling how this or that favorite dish is made. There are so many suggestions and topics well fitted for this department that you know so well how to talk about and we are willing and ready to hear. "CHARITY SOREN."

MONTCALM Grange, No. 318, is in good work-ing order. At our last meeting we hardly had seats for all. Thanks to our Worthy Lecturer, we have good programs from various committees, so we have always enough to occupy our time. We have just fixed\_over our hall, which is second to none in this county. We send greeting to all Granges in the State, inviting all to visit

BUENA VISTA Grange, No. 544, P. of H., Jas-per Co., Iowa, met at house of Bro. R.P. Holmes Jan. 19, 1886. Standing and special committees reported, showing Grange funds in sound condition. It was shown that the Grange had handled over 10,000 lbs. of barbed wire for its members at actual cost during 1885, thus saving at least \$100, or more than double the dues of its membership. The officers of the Grange were then duly in-

stalled for the ensuing year.

In the last VISITOR some of our Michigan brethren welcome Iowa Grange news and correspondence into its columns. Let every Grange in Iowa subscribe for at least one copy for each head of a family in their respective Granges, and each Grange write up its Grange items of news, questions, etc., for VISITOR.

Hurricane Grange, No. 585, Iowa, held its fourteenth annual meeting for the installation of officers, at the Hurricane School-house, on Friday, Jan. 1, 1886. In spite of bad roads there was a fair attendance of Patrons, young people and visitors. Hurricane Grange was organized Sept. 1872, and as its number shows, there were that time 581 Sister Granges in the State. After that Granges continued to multiply, 'till the number increased to between ten and fifteen hundred. At the present time but a few Granges remain, probably not over twenty or thirty in the State.

But during all these years, Hurricane Grange has signalized the first day of the New Year by meeting for the installation of officers followed by a dinner and after that a general discussion of matters pertaining to the good of the Order. One interesting feature of the present meeting

was the large company of young people, who, after they had aided the ladies of the Grange in serving the dinner to the company present, sur-rounded the common table to be served in turn. This company, as Father Tolle remarked, might with propriety be called "children of the Grange," for at the first meeting, Jan. 1, 1873, they were little children.

Grange," for at the first meeting, Jan. 1, 1073, they were little children. When the meeting was called to order after dinner the ex-Grand Master, Major Spearman, opened the discussion by giving some items of /interest from the census report of Iowa and other States. Showing that Iowa is first as a hog rais-

At a word or a deed that is born of wine."

Then he ordered the goblets to be removed. While the wine was banished beyond recall; And never again was winecup known

On a banquet day in the castle hall. And soon around among rich and poor The Baron was blessed for his worthy deeds;

For the wealth once spent for his famous wine Was given the poor to relieve their needs.

And the boy so brave who had nobly dared The cause of right to so well defend

Grew into his manhood, cherished dear And fondly loved as his father's friend.

MRS. KITTIE C. MCCOY.

As Bro. C. Hill says, Bro. Cobb has frequently asked for a whole page of Jottings. Now, why can't we have these little expressions of wit and humor, and, with valuable information we re-ceive at times, make the Jotting page one of the most interesting features of our paper? Yes, it is our paper, and it is we, the farmers, including his family, that must sustain it by writing and subscribing for it. A Grange paper is as necessary for a true Patron to inform him on various subjects pertaining to the Grange and the general welfare of the farming class as good food is essential to sustain the human body. No good Patron can afford to do without a Grange paper. I for one would have to be quite poor to say I could not take our GRANGE VISITOR. I would manage some way to get it-do a washing or a little sewing if necessary. AUNT KATE.

I. T. COBB-Dear Sir;-I enclose fifty cents in postage stamps in payment for VISITOR, the article on silver by J. G. Ramsdell being worth four times the amount. I am not a Patron, but since taking the VISITOR have become convinced that the Grange is the best organization in the interest of farmers that I have any knowledge of. St. Johns, Feb. 5, '86. J. Q. PIERCE.

WHEN at the State Grange I promised Sister Mayo to contribute my mite toward the VISITOR. I have done but little towards canvassing for the paper, when I had hoped to do so much. I planned to give one day in a week for the work. I obtained four subscribers the first day, and that was the last day, as for the following two weeks I battled with a felon, and as other causes followed one after another I had to report to my Grange only the said four subscribers, and call it quit for the time; but feel that Courtland Grange has taken a step in the right direction when they voted to put a copy of the VISITOR in every fam-ily belonging to said Grange; considering that voted to put a copy of the VISTOR In every hand ily belonging to said Grange; considering that it has been voted down for the past two years, to ever have the Grange pay half the price, I think it quite a leap for the first one. Our Grange is first in the ranks, both as for membership (with a class of seven ready to take the degrees) and for bigs of seven ready to take the degrees and for life, energy and, I might say, surprise parties, for they have been very successful in several for they have been very successful in several for they have been very successful in several Grange homes, and have left impressions never to be erased by time. There is very much to be said of our public installation and feast, ac-

# Sec'y Bengal Grange No. 225.

WILL some of the readers of the VISITOR who have had experience with the Osage orange for hedge purposes inform us through the VISITOR whether it is hardy enough to stand the severe winters of the central and northern part of this State. Is not the tree short lived, also will it succeed on low ground, and how does the expense of a hedge fence compare with other methods? A PATRON.

Lansing, Mich.

BRO. MCDERMID's article on tramps is timely and to the point. We should do something at once, not so much to protect ourselves pecunia-rily, as the cost of feeding them is a small matter rily, as the cost of feeding them is a small matter beside the inhuman, unfeeling no with which all wanderers or solicitations for a meal or night's lodging are answered by a large part of us. Time was when "'stranger' was a holy name." To be poor and needy was no shame. But times have sadly changed. If the insame scramble after wealth continues to increase (without regard to who is wronged or beggared) for the next fifteen years as fast as it has in the past, we shall forget there ever was such a word as charity. When men in good standing in church and society, with more of this world's goods than ten men could earn in a life time, can turn a poor, hardcould earn in a life time, can turn a poor, hardworking woman and children out of a poor (but better than no) home, because she could not pay the last few or hundred dollars due him on his companied by an intellectual feast. The readers of the VISITOR will get a sketch of this meeting from Sister Julia Hunting and others which your

College, lectured at Grange Hall last Saturday P. M., Subject, Diseases of cattle and hogs. He was listened to by an appreciative audience, and his remarks about the treatment of hog cholera were very opportune, in as much as that disease is lessening the prospect of ham very much in this community, even though eggs may be an abundant crop. There seeins to be a disposition among officers and members to boom Capital Grange the present year and make it the banner Grange of the State. O. R. E.

KLINGER LAKE, Mich., Feb. 3, '86.

BRO. COBB.-There is something about this silver question that I do not understand and hope to be enlightened. In the first place I do not understand what all this fuss is about. The pa-pers have much to say of the dishonest dollar and the honest dollar, paying honest debts with honest money, &c. I have read much that has been said on both sides of the question and am about as much in the dark as ever. About all I have been able to find out is that when I have a gold dollar I cannot buy any more with it than with a silver one, although there is said to be twenty cents difference in their value. I cannot understand what reason there was for making the silver dollar of less value than the gold dollar, unless it was a deliberate intention of Congress to cheat somebody. Why don't that some-body find out that he is cheated? Will some wise one enlightened us? Perhaps E. W. S .-- he is certainly wise if not witty, judging from his article on the new agriculture.

HENRY COLLINS.

THE officers of Moline Grange, No. 248, were duly installed at last regular meeting. The very stormy weather had prevented our meeting for four weeks. We start out to work more earnestly in the coming year; to more faithfully fulfill the precepts of our Order, and hope to induce many to join us, as our belief is, every farmer should be a Patron. We have some good staunch Broth-ers and Sisters who stand nobly to the front ready to do their whole duty, and although our membership is not large, still we can report our Grange in a prosperous condition. Worthy Master C. G. Luce spoke in our Grange Hall on Worthy the evening of Feb. 1. His speech was excellent, and was duly appreciated by a good audience of not only Patrons but other farmers. He was the guest, while here, of Hon. E. N. Bates's and C. V. Orton's families. The VISITOR is read with eagerness by us, both old and young. The Postal Jottings are so good. Please don't stop writing, "Aunt Kate," Myra, Aunt Prue and others. E. L. O.

IN THE GRANGE VISITOR of Feb. 1 Sister Ruth Restly asks what is the first requisite for a model home and solicits replies. I doubt not many home and solicits replies. I doubt not many will reply and various will they be, for each has a hobby. They will tell of the beauties to sur-round the home, the neat house, nice fence, lawns, beautiful shrubbery, fine gardens, arbors, bowers, and, in short, all that an imaginary mind can conceive but yet thou lackest the one bowers, and, in short, all that all imaginary mind can conceive; but yet thou lackest the one thing needful. What is this one thing most needful? I presume Sister Ruth can furnish both slips or seeds of the desired plant (yet her ficti-

us at any time; our latch-string is always out. GEORGE B. GIBBS, W. M.

I FIND the following item in the Capital Correspondence of a western paper; is it not worthy a place in Postal Jottings? Yours,

W. E. WEST. SENATOR PALMER, APOSTLE OF INDOLENCE. Senator Palmer, of Michigan, is one of the most conspicuous of the millionaire Senators, and he is one of the most indolent. He says that he is going to write a treatise upon the subject of the virtues of indolence, and thinks that the laziest man has the best chances for success. He wants to deliver this effort in the shape of a lecture. He thinks the cause of late rising and indolence needs a champion, and says that he has never gotten up early in his life and has never worn himself out going through the motions of trying to convince his friends that he is energetic. His good fortune has come to him while he has sat in a stuffed chair smoking a comfortable cigar, calmly waiting for it to arrive.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR :- I notice in the last VISITOR's editorial column some very sensible words of advice to farmers with regard to the Bohemian oats business. But the editor seems to think that all who have read his paper for the last two years would be safe from the attacks of the oily tongued swindlers. You labor under a grand mistake, my good brother. We have not only farmers, but Patrons, yea, even the Master of our Grange, who see oceans of wealth in the business; and I trust it is his desire next year to divide with us poor, unfortunate fellows who had backbone enough to tell the well dressed, sleek looking gentry that we looked upon them as a set of swindlers. But they all claim to be Pa-trons, and some at least truthfully, for two, both members of Alairdon Grange and neighbors of

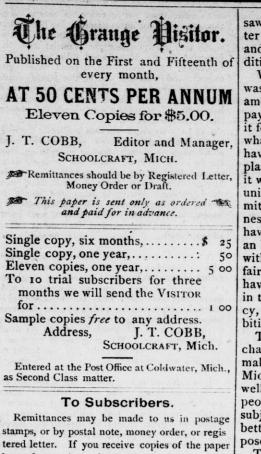
mine, are carrying the good news to the back counties. Yes; it is a fact, we have Patrons who have so far lost all manhood as to turn Bohemian oats agents. And now, Bro. Cobb and my good brothers of Michigan, what should be done with such? Let them remain a reproach to the Order, or invite them to step down and out. G. W. P. Okemos, Mich., Feb. 6, 1886.

SHERMAN Grange is yet alive. We had our installation of officers at our last meeting, Jan. 27. '86. We received three applications for membership, which were reterred to the proper committee. Reports were made by some of the retiring officers, several members were re-instated that were heretofore suspended for non-payment of dues, and all seemed to think that the future of Sherman Grange is good. There seems to be a better feeling among all the members than during the past year. Weather is comfortable, sleighing good, and the farmers are busy hauling elm logs to the Manistee river, where they get four dollars and a half per thousand feet, which halos out a group many in particup their bird helps out a good many in paying their high taxes this winter. I. N. C.

READ; read faithfully; think about what you read; talk about what you

# THE GRANGE VISITOR.

FEBRUARY 15, 1886.



tered letter. If you receive copies of the paper beyond your time of subscription it is our loss not yours. We aim to send every number of the paper for the time paid for, then strike out the name if not renewed. Renewals made promptly are a matter of much convenience, and we respectfully solicit such that no numbers be lost to you.

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

#### Amendments.

Amendments. The following amendments to the Constitution are re-ported by the Master of the National Grange. The requi-site number of State Granges have ratified the amendments submitted by the eighteenth session, to-wit: Amend Section 7, Article I, of the Constitution under the head "State Grange," by inserting therein, after the word "County," where it occurs in the tenth line of said section, these words: "And Fourth Degree members, in good standing, shall be eligible as Representatives." Amend Section 3, under the head "State Grange," by inserting after the word "Past Master," where it occurs in the second line of said section, these words: "Or Fourth Degree members in good standing." Amend Section 2, Article II, by striking out the words, "but shall not be entilled to vote," where they occur in the tenth line of the said section. I therefore declare them to be parts of the Constitution of the National Grange. Master National Grange.

### Co-operation.

In these days of strikes, lock-outs. labor unions and enforced idleness it is an ever present question to every thoughtful man what is to be the outcome of all this friction that in its influence is affecting business, politics, and threatens even the foundations of government itself.

One thing is obviously true, this question of labor will not down.

The success of co-operation in England induces us to turn our attention in that direction. The State Grange, at its last session, by the adoption of the report of the Committee on Co-operation, made it incumbent on us to procure and keep on hand for sale some printed matter upon the subject of cooperation.

In obedience to that instruction we sent an order to the Secretary of the Co-operative Association, Manchester, England.

In the matter of selection we were

saw, "one man can lead a horse to water but ten men can't make him drink," and declined to buy plaster on the conditions named.

When we became satisfied that \$2.50 was a fair price per ton on the necessary amount of capital invested we agreed to pay that price, never have asked to get it for less, and have not failed to get what we wanted at that price. Patrons have known at what price they could get plaster, have had no apprehension that it would cost them more, and by their united support of the Executive Committee of the State Grange and faithfulness in adhering to arrangements made, have held steadfast to principle and won fair prices and fair treatment; and we have reason to be proud of the Order in this State for its firmness, consistency, and, in this plaster matter, its exhibition of good business sense.

The world moves. We all have a chance to profit by the mistakes we make. The manufacturers of plaster in Michigan understand this fact now as well as anybody, and better than some people who have thought less on the subject. We all understand each other better than we once did, and are disposed to live and let live.

The manufacturer may not be getting farmer is not. By industry and economy we shall get along fairly well if we use our brains as well as our hands in our business.

The Grange, as such, is not opposed to such co-operative effort as our Grand Rapids friends have adopted. We believe in and teach co-operation, and we should be far better off if we practiced what we profess far more in this matter of co-operation. The Granges that do this are more prosperous and every way stronger. In conclusion we wish to add for the information of all interested that friendly relations are fully established between the members of the Grand Rapids Plaster Association and the Patrons of Michigan, and we see no reason why those friendly relations may not continue; and it is likely they will without the relative prices of farm products and of plaster should justify a demand for a lower price for plaster at some

# A State Institution.

time in the future.

We were at the State Industrial School for Girls the first of the week. Took some notes which ought to interest our readers, for this is an institution in which all taxpayers have an investment and most counties contribute to its population. Michigan has been liberal in the erection of public buildings for the care of the criminal and dependent class.

A Reform School for boys had been in successful operation for many years, when the Legislature were induced to make provision for the care and reformation of delinquent girls.

The first building for this purpose was completed and occupied in August, '81. The name given it, Clark Cottage," with above all partizan or local interests and accommodations for 34 girls, with a with broad views do valiant service for manager, teacher and housekeeper. Gil. their country. We believe the people, pressed the belief that the importance lespie and Honor Cottages were com- as a body, are less partizan each year, of agriculture demanded a cabinet pleted and occupied in 1882. Croswell Cottage was afterward built and Central, a double cottage, was completed in September 1884. A little way from the cottages is a fine Chapel used in part for teaching. The institution is under the management of a Board of Control consisting of three ladies and two gentlemen. President of the Board, Mrs. A. S. Fuller, of Grand Rapids. Miss Margaret Scott is resident Superintendent and lives in the farm house that was on the farm when it was purchased by the State. It is convenient to the cottages and chapel. Since the school was opened 282 girls have been received. Of this number four have died, 45 have been discharged, 50 are out on ticket of leave, and there were 183 inmates the day we were there. Those out on ticket of leave are at work in families and are reported generally doing well. They receive wages according to an agreement made when taken from the institution. No girl is allowed to leave until her conduct and deportment is such as to satisfy the Superintendent that she is trustworthy and gives reasonable assurance that she will not be returned. Each cottage is run on the family plan, the cooking, washing, making and mending being all done independently of the other. The washboard and washtub are indispensable furniture in the washroom. The girls all work in the forenoon and study in the afternoon and a little while in the evening. Their fare is good and whole-some and their appearance is one of health and contentment. Merit is everywhere recognized in every department of study or work, and encouragement offered to do better and be better. The Superintendent, Managers of cottages and all concerned in the work, seemed thoroughly in earnest and speak in the most confident manner of the good that is being done at this State Institution; and we came away feeling well satisfied that this opinion was well founded.

ges.

In the VISITOR of January 1st we quoted the by-laws of the State Grange ries in one particular, and asked that the Secretary of each Grange attend to that requirement promptly.

We have since invited Masters to see to it that such reports are made. We give below a list of Granges by num bers from which reports have not been received. It is a formidable list and we now invite not only officers but members an honorable victory. In this conflict to look over the figures and see if this with manufacturers Patrons asked for duty has been overlooked by your Secre tary. This is a matter of some importance. More, perhaps, than many think. It becomes not only a matter of interest of the Agricultural Department at Wash-ington. We not only want these reports right away. Shall we have them?

16, 18, 21, 36, 37, 46, 52, 55, 65, 81, 83, 88, 90, 92, 114, 123, 127, 129, 140, 141, 175, 178, 180, 187, 190, 219, 223. 224, 247, 248, 253, 270, 274, 281, 283, 285, 292, 303, 304, 315, 320, 325, 331, rich very fast, and we are quite sure the 343, 347, 348, 351, 362, 367, 368, 370, 374, 376, 377, 393, 399, 403, 406, 407, 421, 430, 436, 448, 458, 469, 479, 511, 513, 517, 520, 526, 528, 542, 548, 564, 566, 568, 600, 618, 620, 628, 631, 632, 634, 636, 637, 641, 643, 645, 647, 650,

> WE welcome new contributors to the Jottings Department of the VISITOR. Page three of this number gives creditable proof of the interest taken in the paper by some of our friends. We hope it will not be spasmodic. Do not suppose we have a stock of jottings on hand for the next issue. We depend on contributors for another supply.

> this time none of our correspondents written or verbal, that has come to our ears has been commendatory.

wholly partisan. The great extent of class. our territory presents local interests that must, in the nature of the case, be conflicting as seen from different standcountry. The men engaged in manipulating stocks and working for the highest possible rate of interest are not taking care of the interest of the people. And these are the men most active in influencing legislation. This silver question is one in which we are all interested it and, should be well considered with reference to its effect on the great body of the people. Unfortunately we have few statesmen who stand high and quite a proportion have come to understand that there is no great national question that to-day is strictly partizan.

To Masters, Secretaries and Members of Subordinate Granwinter use the shop must have a stove in it. Here, then, all the small tools that were demoralized by the last season's use are repaired; and here a new which prescribes the duties of Secreta- stone-boat or corn-marker or other rough farm implement can be made; and after the grindstone and fixtures are got in good trim with a pail of hot wa-ter and a willing boy, all dull tools can be ground ready for business. Those who know, insist that every farmer can make big interest on the investment, if he will buy a couple of gallons of crude petroleum, and after he has cleaned up his plows, harrows, cultivators, and all that class of tools that are exposed to the weather, will saturate the wood-work thoroughly with this penetrating material. A farmer's inventory of tools is longer than he thinks before he sets about their repair and putting in order everyand value in this office, and in the office thing, from a corn-cutter to the hayof the Master, but goes into the records rack, the spoke shave to the drill, the hoe to the wheelbarrow, and so on down a long line of farm implements. And of Master and Secretary with postoffice then there are the harness and all that address for 1886, but we want them line of goods, that need cleaning and oiling oftener than they get it. In short, the farmers who look after all their tools and know that everything has been repaired and put away in good order ready for use in its season, and that do all the winter work in shop, barn and cellar that can be done to relieve the more busy season, are not very plenty; and we write this in the hope that here and there one may be stimulated to greater diligence in this valuable line of work.

> It is valuable in that it often determines the matter of actual profit or loss in the business of the year-valuable in that it keeps the farmer from town when he thinks he has nothing to do at home and saves money that might be worse than wasted, as is sometimes the case.

THE State Republican, Lansing, quotes an exchange as presenting the names of C. G. Luce, of Branch County, Wm. Chamberlain, of Berrien, G. A. Smith, WE are a little surprised that up to of Hillsdale, and John T. Rich, of Lapeer, as probable Republican candidates have taken any exception to the argu- for Governor. We are told that these ment of Judge Ramsdell on "The Silver gentlemen are all farmers. If this is so Question." Every allusion to the article, we shall soon have more candidates as we are not yet ready to believe the politicians of the party have enough practical good sense to do what is right and This question has not yet become respect the claims of the agricultural

But, perhaps, we are mistaken. A move in Congress to create a cabinet office for the agricultural interests of the country, is either a straw showing points, and so with the business of the that the politicians are beginning to recognize a truth they have so long ignored, that the farmers, who furnish half the votes and pay more than half the taxes, are entitled to recognition or else there is more of the make-believe for the horney-handed, &c., that we have had so much of. We shall see.

### A Secretary of Agriculture.

For ten years or more National and State Granges at their annual sessions have, by resolutions or otherwise, ex-

# SPRING & CO., GRAND RAPIDS. **ONE PRICE TO ALL**

These Low Prices Tell the Story."

Good Calicos, 3c and 4c.

Good Crash Toweling, 3c and 4c. Good yard wide Brown Cotton, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 cts.

Good Bleach Cotton, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 cts.

Ginghams, 5, 7, 9c and upward. Wide and fine printed Cambrics at 8, 10 and 121 cts.

Linen Lawns 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, 15, 20, and 25c. Beautiful Satines, 25c.

Fine Scotch Ginghams, 20c.

Brocade Dress Goods. 5, 6, 9, 121c. Table Linen, 15, 19, 22, 25, 2c, 30c. Linen Towels for 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18. and 21c.

White Dress Goods from 5, 7, 9, 10c and upwards.

We are closing out a large lot of fine Plaid Cambrics for 122c, worth from 15 to 25c. These are the cheapest we have ever SPRING & COMPANY. seen.



Black Gros Grain for 38c, worth 56c. Black Gros Grain for 42c, worth 6oc. Black Gros Grain for 48c, worth 65c. Black Gros Grain for 57c, worth 75c. Black Gros Grain for 63c, worth 75c. Black Gros Grain for 75c, worth \$1. Black Gros Grain for 93c, worth \$1. Black Gros Grain for \$1, worth \$1.50. Black Gros Grain for \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Black Gros Grain for \$1.50, worth \$2.00.

The Silks selling at \$1.00 \$1 25 and \$1.50 cannot be obtained elsewhere in this market at any price, as we have the exclusive agency of these goods and are entirely indemnified by the manufacturers against any reasonable damage that may occur from wear, and we make good to our customers any reasonable damage if any should occur.

We wish it were possible for us to enumerate all the different articles in our store worthy of attention.

There are thousands of dollars worth of merchandise upon our shelves and counters that is commanding great attention from customers all over the country as well as citizens of our city. The supply seems sufficient for the increased demand, and our departments were never as well supplied.



aided by Prof. Beal, of the Agricultural College. He has given much thought to this subject of co-operation. The package of books, tracts, etc., arrived just before going to press. In our next issue we shall give a list of what we have received, with prices.

The Proceedings of the State Grange will be sent out this week, and we shall enclose a tract on co-operation, which we suggest should be read at the next meeting of the Grange.

We expect to give this subject more attention in the VISITOR than heretofore.

# Prices of Land Plaster and the Grange.

GRAND RAPIDS, Feb. 6.-[Special.]-The or-ganization of the Western Plaster Association gamzation of the western Plaster Association was completed last night by the election of Frank Noble, of this city, President; Wm. Hovey, this city, Vice; A. C. Torrey, of this city, Secretary; Loren Day, of Grandville, Treasurer. Marsh & Vincent, of Fort Dodge, Iowa; B. F. Smith, of Alabaster, Mich., and the plaster men of this city are in the Association, while Marsh Bros., of Sanduchy O. are not contend. The archive of Sandusky, O., are not entered. The combi-nation is for the purpose of keeping up the price of land plaster, which is regulated by the grang-ers at \$2.50.—Detroit Journal.

This announcement ought to be highly satisfactory to the "grangers," and really in looking over the history of the last ten years of the plaster business in Michigan, we see there is more truth than poetry in the statement that the price is regulated by the Grange; nor is there anything in this fact that Patrons need feel ashamed of. We found the manufacturers ten years ago had united and agreed upon a price for plaster that, when fully explained, meant this: We have about twice as much capital invested in the plaster business as there ought to be, and we can only get a fair profit on our investment by charging a higher price for the product of our mills.

When farmers make such mistakes they cannot combine on account of their numbers. If their farm products are in excess of the demand at a remunerative price they must suffer loss, and there is no help for it. They grin and bear it, for they are used to it.

But when the price of plaster was put at \$4.00 per ton at the mills and orders from "grangers" were refused unless the money accompanied the order, a good in the interest of farmers and read them, many "grangers" remembered the old such items will not appear.-ED.]

THE First National Bank of Eaton Rapids holds the notes of farmers to the amount of \$4,-000, who have been victimized by Bohemian oat sharpers.-Exchange.

[When farmers take papers published

### Winter Work for Farmers.

The date of this paper shows that we have somehow slid along through more | lutions and personal letters. than half the winter. We have reached the longer days when we don't need a lantern to do chores, or if we do, there so many have that we think it well to neglected jobs.

We have had cold and snow enough at home and abroad, go to every Farsummer work is often, if not always, pleted and laid away, is an investment some non-producing officials. that will pay much more than legal interest.

lengthening, might be attended to withshould have no leisure until he fixes up

officer with the title of Secretary of Agriculture. This belief has been the wellconsidered opinion of farmers all over

the country, and has been forced upon the attention of Congressmen at every session of that body by petitions, reso-

We have all along believed that the outcome of this work would be the required legislation. We do not see what adverse interests there can be to oppose will be more time to do several things it. But it has not become law simply by daylight that some farmers have neg- because the feeling, notion, opinion or lected. Of course all have not. But prejudice has been widely entertained, that farmers, as a class, were of secondary importance. This mistaken notion call the matter up, as some, by a re- has not yet been entirely rubbed out. minder, may be stimulated to look after | But a half column editorial in the Detroit Evening Journal gives encouraging evidence of progress. Our city editor all over the country so that farmers have comprehends the situation and cheer-all got woodpiles behind the house large fully endorses the demand for another fully endorses the demand for another enough to last a full year, and they wont cabinet officer. We think the Journal need farther attention until March, when is mistaken in its statement that "The the sleighing is gone and the ground is business of the Agricultural Department breaking up. The ice house has been or commission cannot be considered as filled by those who think ice either a equal in importance to any one of the necessity or a luxury that can be afford-other great 'departments;" but it has ed, and the ice well covered with saw- so manfully advanced to the front on dust. The farmers who have these jobs this question we shall not stop to find well done have plenty of time to attend fault with a casual remark of this kind. the Grange, eat roast turkey with friends It ought to be a sufficient answer to this to say that there is more capital invested mers' Institute within reasonable reach, in agriculture than in any other busi and are ready for other winter work. ness; and fully half our population is Every farmer knows that in this latitude | engaged in this industry, and, besides when crops are short, and the farmer pressing; hence, it follows that all that of the country are having a hard time, can be anticipated, every job that re- all other lines of business languish exlates to summer work that can be com- cept it be that of the money loaner and

In pursuing the subject the Journal But there are jobs about the house the level of a cabinet department, very and outbuildings that, as the days are properly might be endowed, also, with authority to take into his purview the out restricting these other lines of im- interests of labor. Every thoughtful provement and recreation. And when citizen concedes that one of the most these are done we assume that work in important questions, if not the most imthe shop will engage the farmer's leisure portant, of the day is the question of time. Now if a farmer has no shop he labor. What shall be done to right its wrongs, to better its condition, to ensome place that he calls his shop, be it large its field of operations, to secure its in the wood-house, horse-barn or some- welfare and contentment, to regulate the should miss who is within tradwhere-some headquarters for his tools, inequity-and, it might be said iniquity ing distance of Grand Rapids. and if there is in it a bench with a vise -of corporate and monopolistic harshit will be found both convenient and ness toward it? What shall be done, in

5	Lot No. 1.			o. l. at \$15.		
d			2,		12.00	
i-	66	66	3,		10.00	
S	66	66	4,	at	7.50	
5,	66	66	5,	at	5.00	
s	66		6,	at	2.50	
	S. A. State					

The first three lots comprise all our Overcoats selling regular For \$30, \$25, \$22, \$20, \$16.

The last three lots are made up from all Overcoats selling at \$14. \$12, \$10, \$8, \$5.

\$2.50 now buys regular \$5 Overcoat.

Boys' and Children's Overcoats go on same basis of value.

This opportunity no one

GIANT CLOTHING CO.

# INTENTIONAL 2ND EXPOSURE

# FEBRUARY 15, 1886.

# THE GRANGE VISITOR.

fact, to recognize its value to the nation? These are questions which are so urgent and come up in so many various phases. and are so often within the limits of legitimate governmental control, that there is every reason to provide a de-partment which shall deal with them. ally and take pleasure in looking at the beauty which it gives to all buildings. The recent establishment of a labor bureau only inadequately meets the just claims of labor upon governmental attention and interference in its behalf.

"Agriculture and labor, therefore, are similarly situated. Moreover they are akin, and the measure proposed to establish a new department covering both, and with a representation in the cabinet, is only a just recognition of the claims of these factors so important to our industrial welfare."

WE see in the February program of Capital Grange an excellent subject to assign to some of the old pioneers who are averse to writing essays, and can seldom be got on their feet to express an opinion upon a subject that they may be very familiar with-"Early days of the county." It can be committed to the care of any early settler, brother or sister, with a reasonable prospect of getting something in reply that will prove interesting to all present. Try it.

A DIAGRAM, made by insurance authority, exhibits and names twentyseven causes of fire. Incendiarism outranks all others, showing about thirty per cent. The next highest is defective chimney flues which shows twelve per cent. In looking over the list we find not less than fifty per cent. were prevenible with ordinary prudence and care, always provided that the mason who constructed the chimney and the carpenter who built against it, understand their business. And right here is where the if comes in that charges twelve per cent of the fires of the country to defective chimneys.

A GOOD brother sent us the other day a couple of clippings from the Catholic World with editorial comments from of Billy Boelyn strain, now about II months old. Will be sold at a very low price if taken soon. the pen of some alarmist who sees in these paragraphs reason to believe the Catholic Church intend, in the not distant future, "to wed Catholicism to the State and make our Government in time subservient to the Pope of Rome."

"If the Catholic Church could have its own way, the American Republic would soon come to an end, and a political and spiritual despotism take its place."

It is entirely outside of the purpose of this paper to discuss religious questions, and we are personally, so entirely free from any apprehension of danger of any State religion in this country, that we, are unwilling to give the necessary space to any one to argue the question at length in these columns.

It is true there is a vast amount of money invested in church property in this country. And there are large numbers of men and women contributing to

ENFIELD, MASS., Feb. 1883. MR. EDITOR:-We have used the Patron's Liquid Rubber Paint extensively for many years and it has given perfect satisfaction. I have used it person-

Fraternally, W. B. KEMBALL, Sec'y State Grange Mass. [See advertisement of Patrons' Paint Works.-ED.]

Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. # Clenn's Sulphur Foap heals & beautifies, 26. SermanCorn Remover kills Corns & Bunions Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye-Black and Brown, 804. Fike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute,250 Dean's Eheumatic Fills are a sure cure, 561.

# Obituaries,

BRIGHTON.-Died, Jan. 8, 1886, Sister Lizzie Brighton, a charter member of Willow Grange, No. 618.

WHEREAS, Death has once more entered our midst and WHEREAS, Death has once more entered our midst and taken@ister Lizzie, a respected and worthy member of our Order: therefore be it *Resolved*. That while we bow in submission to Divine Providence, we sincerely regret the loss of our dear sister, her intercourse in the Grange and her companionship as a neighbor. Yet we know that our loss is her gain. *Resolved*. That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved husband and little daughter of the deceased, commending them to Him who alone can give consolation. COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE.

C. L. Merrill & Co., Photographers, Gallery 55 Monroe street, and 93 Ottawa street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The best possible work done at lowest possible prices. Special rates for Holi-

Cabinet size \$3 per dozen. Card size \$1.50.

FOR SALE.—A desirable farm of 160 acres, in good state of cultivation, with good build-ing, orchard, &c. Situated 7½ miles northeast of Three Rivers, and ½ mile west of Parkville. Will be sold cheap. For further particulars, in-quire of or address. W. A. SCHOCH, Parkville & Locarb Co. Mich. Parkville, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

 $\mathbf{T}^{\mathrm{O}}$  fill the egg basket Keep the Poultry supplied with Bones, Shells and Offals of Bones with Meat on, ground to a suitable size. To do this get one of Wilson's Hand Mills.

# FOR SALE. Two very choice Holstein Friesian Bull Calves Address, ALBERT N. WOODRUFF.

Breeder Full-blood Holstein Friesian Cattle, feb15t2 Watervliet, Mich.

EXCELSIOR CARPET STRETCHER. Sells rapidly. Pays big. 350,000 sold. Agents wanted. Local or traveling. Sample free. R. W. MONTROSS, Galien, Mich., Sole Manufacturer. feb 15 t4 The Leading Music House In Western Michigan. FRIEDRICH BROS., 30 and 32 Canal Street,





# PHARMACY

is headquarters for Low Prices and Fine Goods of every description in line of Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, etc.

Our Standard Condition Powders for horses and cattle are the best in use, at 30 cents per pound.

Dye Stuffs at especially low prices. Prescriptions and family recipes compounded with great care.

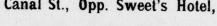


Call and examine the latest improvements in Electrical Appliances. Our new SS Electric Battery is equal to any \$15 instrument ever before offered for sale. Large stock of Surgical Instruments

and Appliances always on hand.

We make a Specialty of Adjusting Trusses and will guarantee a perfect fit without extra charge. Persons ordering by mail can return at our expense if not satisfactory.





GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



Till be mailed FREE to all applicants, and t st year without ordering it. It contains abo 10 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable irections for planting all varieties of VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, BULHS, etc. Invaluable atl general Market Cardenare, Sond for it



For Horses, Cattle and Hogs, to be given for Loss of Appetite, Roughness of Hair or Coat, Stoppage of the water and Bowels, Coughs and Colds, Heaves, Blood Purifier and Worms in Horses or Hogs.

For Worms in Horses or Hog Cholera, Use

# Steketee's Condition Powders. Price 25 Cents Per Package.

# Well, Here We Are Again.

We not only Cure Human Beings, but relieve the Dumb Animals from their Ailments. Read the following testimonial, and if you do not believe it, interview the undersigned and he will readily comply with your request.

The undersigned, a resident of the township of Paris, Kent Co., Mich., wishes hereby to open-ly express his thanks to Mr. Geo. G. Steketee for recommending him his medicine which cured my stock. Previous to this I had lost twenty-two fine hogs through various hog diseases and kidney complaint, the first symptoms of which were pains in the throat, back or kidneys, and lameness in the hind legs, running, etc. Every hog thus taken with these complaints died. I used everything calculated to do any good but to no avail. I then went to Mr. George G. Steketee and how but the hind legs, running, etc. Every hog thus taken with these complaints died. I used everything calculated to do any good but to no avail. I then went to Mr. George G. Steketee and bought a pound of Steketee's Condition Powders, and a bottle of Steketee's Horse Liniment. The Powder I mixed with water and poured down the throat of the hog—three tablespoonfuls three times a day. The Liniment we rubbed on the back of the hog—principally in the hollow of the back and on the hind legs, and to my astonishment, before we had used one-half of the bottle of Liniment the hog was cured. It is now one of the best hogs in the pen. I cannot recommend Steketee's Condition Powders and Horse Liniment too highly as they far surpass the achievements of any veterinary sur-geon or any medicine that I have ever used for my cattle.

### JELTJE BULTHUIS, Paris Township, June 3, 1885.

If your druggists or dealers in medicines do not keep these medicines, then send direct to the undersigned and I will send it on receipt of the price. It will pay you to club together and send for one-half or one dozen pounds if your druggist or dealer will not keep it on sale. Ask for Steketee's Condition Powders and Horse Liniment; the Liniment cures any lameness or bleeding. Send for prices. Address

GEO. G. STEKETEE, [Mention this paper.]

Grand Rapids, Mich.

ROCERIES! It will be interesting to every Farmer in the vicinity of Grand Rapids to learn that the Wholesale Grocery House ARTHUR MEIGS & CO. Have Opened a Mammoth Retail Department, and are selling all goods at much LOWER PRICES than any other dealers. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS will be given large purchasers. OUR STOCK IS LARGE, and embraces everything in the line of Groceries and Provisions. When in town don't fail to call on us. ARTHUR MEIGS&CO. Retail Department. 77 and 79 South Division Street., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. dec85y1

# Centennial Grange Farm Gate.

WEST CHESTER, BUTLER Co., O., Aug. 18, 1884.



# GRANCE VISITOR.

# Ladies' Department.

### A FARMER'S WHEE.

Unspoken homilies of peace Her daily life is preaching. The still refreshment of the dew Is her unconscious teaching.

And never tenderer hand than hers Unknit the brow of ailing; Her garments to the sick man's ear Have music in their trailing.

Her presence lends its warmth and health To all who come before it. If woman lost us Eden, such As she alone restores it.

For larger life and wiser aims The farmer is her debtor; Who holds to his another's heart Must needs be worse or better

Through her his civil service shows A purer-toned ambition; No double consciousness divides

The man and politician. In doubtful party ways he trusts

Her instincts to determine; At the loud polls, the thought of her Recalls Christ's mountain se

He owns her logic of the heart, And wisdom of unreason, Supplying, while he doubts and weighs The needed word in season.

He sees with pride her richer thought, Her fancy's freer ranges; And love thus deepened to respect Is proof against all changes. -John G. Whittier.

#### What Shall we Do for our Girls?

First, let us give them a strong, healthy body that they may the more easily take up the appointed tasks that as women they will surely have. To do this let them always be dressed with regard to their comfort instead of looks, let them eat sparingly of rich pies and cakes. Ripe berries and fruit are cheap at almost any price. As we get older I find we are all more afraid of an indigestible supper for ourselves, and I think it should teach us to give added care to the diet of our children. It is said there are no girls more beautiful than those of our own country, and none whose beauty fades so quickly; now if we as mothers observed more closely these laws of health for our daughters could we not replace the sallow woman of today with one who retained the beautiful clearness of early life. It does not seem as though the disfiguring, sallow complexion should come before the wrinkles of age, but it does to most, and it is not alone with a regard to looks, I speak, but also for the added strength and buoyant health good digestion bestows. If the mother attends to these things in early life, before a perverted taste has been acquired, with a careful explanation of the consequences to her daughter, as she gets older her natural pride will help to keep her right.

Let us from their very youth teach our girls to have a real pleasure in keeping the house tidy and to prepare all the usual dishes for the table with neatness and in the easiest and best ways we know, and let us all try to learn the best and quickest ways in which to perform the daily work of our homes. We often see a housekeeper who is no more orderly, apparently has no more to do the mothers of America; if this is true, than another, yet seems to get not half as patriotic citizens, how earnestly, how the leisure, because she does her work zealously should we strive to make our at such a loss of time and strength. Not only that we may teach our daughters to do housework easily and well, but that they may learn to do it economically, should they have a careful mother's training in these things. Does not many a hard working man have his earnings wasted in the kitchen, earnings that, judiciously used, would make somebody's daughter a comfortable, perhaps elegant, home? Look over all nature's works and do we not find the most rigid economy in all things. But, says one, would you keep a girl all the time at work in the kitchen? No, indeed, for I believe with pleasure others with sadness; some a woman is made of material too precious to be scrubbed into floors or rolled out and cut up into cookies, but I think hearts; and others which gave us a feelthey ought to know how to do all these ing of distrust, and made us realize that things well. We know that a woman all things are not what they seem. I is expected to do very much, and often well remember starting for school one with so little material, and often at such | bright spring morning, when we were to a great disadvantage. They must be have a new teacher and, as is generally able to entertain the great ones of the the case among school-children, we land with care, free smiles, although in were very anxious to know how she very truth one hand be outstretched to looked and appeared. She was at the the cradle of the sleeping infant and one school house when we arrived and welholding at bay a troop of noisy, impatient mischiefs, while her nostrils stretch kitchenward to discern the slightest deep mourning, but this made no imsmells that may indicate a scorching of the dinner that, with its delicate dishes, all came back to me afterward. On enmight shame a French cook. The woman is truly the keeper of home, and is it not our duty as mothers to give her teacher and the prevalent opinion seemed all the knowledge acquired by our experience? Let us teach our girls so they will make the most of home, bringing into it the most sunshine, the most of comfort and happiness. The school life of girls compels them to learn many things never used and leaves out things needed daily. I can-not see who will be greatly benefitted by a woman's being able to cipher straight through all the allegations, taxes, and so forth, that are in the arithmetics and algebras; yet if you in conversa-tion ever say instead of so much mathe-matics, give more physiology, more chemistry, more science, a better knowledge of history, some one will be sure to tell you mathematics is such good discipline for the mind. Poor girls! her pupils grieved her very much; he before they are done with it they will

the things they will need through life which caused me to see plainly the great either encourage the teacher or scholand not crammed with so much that is useless after they leave the school-room.

I would not lay any barriers in the path of knowledge but rather seek to direct each one into the pursuit of such branches and departments as will give her the highest power and usefulness through life. In some studies give our daughters the most thorough education possible to be obtained, but there are many studies which cannot be made available in the practical life of most women, and hence the time spent in their pursuits is lost excepting in cases where special training is necessary for some particular pursuits. A girl's education should be as general as are a woman's life and duties, because the expressions, the language of the mother, educate those of her home. Would I make a girl the very best grammarian and rhetorician possible? Every woman can store her mind with those useful and entertaining things that will instinctively lead those about her to reach out after more knowledge, and when the expression of her ideas is clothed in language not only grammatical but graceful and elegant, she pleases all who listen, and her society is daily, nay, hourly, one of the best educators to all about her. But don't let us teach our girls how to talk without saying anything, but teach them to read the best books, glean the most practical ideas, think pure thoughts, then in conversation use them. In these days of fickle fortune it seems but a duty of common prudence to place in every girl's hands the means of earning her own living honorably. Let us think how would our daughters fare if we were gone and highly. she poor, with nothing but her hands and brain to depend upon for her bread. In spite of all our providence and foresight such may be her situation. Such becomes the condition of many daughters every day. Our means for school education are so liberal and so many fit themselves for teachers that the schools have to reject hundreds every season. Therefore, as I would insure a house in order to meet some possible contingency, would I give a girl a knowledge of dress-making, tailoring, bookkeeping or something by which perhaps while caring for helpless children she might earn their bread and butter.

Teach a girl to give the requisite care necessary for the tasteful decoration of her person, yet not be altogether absorbed in it. If a mother furnishes her parlor for a neighbor's admiration or envy rather than her own use, she must expect that her daughter, catching her spirit, will dress for the admiration or envy of some one they wish to outdo. If a mother takes a friend into her parlor to exhibit its costly carpets and elegant furniture instead of inviting her into a place of quiet, pleasant entertainment, suitable to the circumstances of her husband she must expect her daughter to put on airs both untrue and unbecoming. Some one has said the future of the American nation rests with daughters pure in heart, broad-hearted in purpose and desire; for how can we expect intelligent, self-governed and freedom-loving sons from ignorant and servile mothers. Let us remember ever it is the spirit of the house that educates the household, and in truth alone whether of word or deed, life or aim, is there true happiness, true dignity of life and character. MRS. L. A. E.

No, let them be thoroughly taught grief, and much more he said to me say a few words at least which will the "larnin" their sons and daughters Before he left me he gave me a beautithem to her I saw her eyes fill with tears and from that moment she had won my heart. That incident made a lasting impression on my mind and many times have I recalled it when I have seen dissatisfaction among school children in regard to their teacher. Had my parents fallen in with my prejudice against her, as too many of us do with the imaginary wrongs of our little ones, the far different. A few words from father or mother can very easily turn a child's mind in the right direction or in the wrong as the case may be, and although they may not now see our motive for all we do or say to them, yet the impression is lasting and when they arrive at by a judicious, careful use of her time maturer years they can see the object, and their respect for us, or for our memory, will increase or diminish according to the position we now take in regard to them.

I learned about a year ago that this same teacher was dead, that her grave was robbed and that her friends had identified her body among the victims of the dissecting vat at the State Uuiversity at Ann Arbor; but I feel sure her pure spirit dwells with the angels of light. The little tokens of affection which, most children love to carry to their teachers, often go far toward forming a warm friendship and we should take more care to prompt them in these loving acts, whether it be fruit, flowers, or only a piece of the last new dress or apron; most teachers will prize them

And here another incident in my own school life presents itself, one which showed me that there was such a thing as deception in the world. A little girl belonging to a very poor family gathered a bouquet of blue flags from the pond by the roadside and on reaching the school house presented them proudly to her teacher with a heart as pure and loving as those who brought more desirable gifts; the teacher took them and said, "Thank you, Mary," and as the child turned to go out again gave them a toss out of the window. A new phase of character was thus presented to my astonished gaze. I never gave that teacher anything more, for my confidence in her was sadly shaken. Yet it proved a happy lesson to me after I became a teacher; no gift was ever cast aside, be it a pebble, a piece of brightcolored string or a torn and faded picture. All were sacred, and a large collection of such mementoes I still have in my possession, valueless to any one else, but-treasures to me. School teachers are only human beings-men and women like ourselves-they have hearts capable of the same emotions as our own; then why this diffidence and reserve which we often feel in their presence. We, as parents, should make it an aim to become acquainted with the one to whom we intrust our little ones for instruction, invite her to accompany them home and remain over night in our families if convenient; thus we shall form her acquaintance and she, by noticing how we treat our children at home and how they treat us, will be better able to deal with them understandingly herself. Two scholars may be guilty of the same offense, one from willful naughtiness, while the other may have been accustomed to such language or actions at home and, having never been corrected for it or taught that it was wrong, does not fully realize that he has done anything amiss, consequently the punishment for the two should not be the same although their transgressions were identical. If the teacher knows the home training of her pupils, her success is far more certain. We sometimes hear little boys and girls say with pouting lips, "The teacher don't like me as well as she does this or that one." Now is this true? then my dear child you have virtually admitted that you do not behave as well as those she loves best, for no one can help loving a good child, while no one can love naughty ones. No teacher wishes to appear partial however much she may feel so. Just before entering my first school I received a great deal of instruction as to my duty as a teacher, and one important item was that no matter how much more I loved one scholar than another, I was not to let them know it. There were two little girls in the school, the youngest of which was a very lovable child, willing to obey me in everything and attentive to her books, while the other was a mischief-loving girl who would not study if she could avoid it and made me trouble in various ways. Being sisters, I very much feared they might detect the partiality I felt in regard to them, but what was my surprise when one noon the good little girl came to me, and putting her arm about my neck, said, "Teacher, why is it you do not love me as well as you do Frankie? I told her at once how dear she was to me and how I appreciated her efforts to be a good girl. It seemed that in my over-cautiousness had gone to the other extreme; and this taught me that children are not always capable of judging their teachers. Another duty which too many of us neglect is visiting the school, and it is

be found wanting.

### MRS. ANNA M. LEONARD.

# How Shall We Educate Our Children?

[Paper read by Mrs. H. B. George before Branch County Pomona Grange at Girard, Jan. 21, 1886.]

Worthy Master, Patrons and Friends: The subject assigned me by our Wor-Our Children?" is a subject that fills the the first day of that child's existence. the child, whose earliest impressions are gained from them. Lay it up in your hearts, all ye who love your children and desire their happiness, that it is the home influence that, more than anything else, goes to determine their futheir parents' example, their daily deportment. If this is forgotten, we may path they follow the wrong. If you would have your instructions and counsels effectual, teach your children to prosperity. Nothing has a greater tendendency to bring a curse upon a family than the disobedience of children, and there is no more painful sight than an ungoverned child.

Much of the early home education is left with the mother; therefore she needs often to seek that wisdom which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle and easy to Improve the first ten years as the golden opportunity which may never return; it is the seed-time and your harvest depends on the seed then sown. And as the years roll around when that child is other children in our schools, children sentable. whose home education has been of a far different nature from its own, who but that parent knows the anxiety?

A mother should talk much with her children, to try and impress a good pronunciation upon them in their first lisp-The child comes home with burning brow, perhaps a headache, depressed in spirits, to know that all is to be repeated on the morrow, just in a condition to past few generations? Too much is training and not enough physical exerpractice and experience. With the boys it is frequently different, for after the age of fourteen or fifteen they are compelled by circumthere among farmers who, broken down in mind and body, are spending the last remnant of their once vigorous systems in bearing the burdens of their housedaughters, women grown, indulge in selfish pursuits or idle pleasures. Educated they are, but sometimes we fear in a superficial manner; understand muplace, but not to the exclusion of the real duties and necessities of the household; can sweep, dust and arrange the parlors; can cook some (for they expect to keep house themselves some time), but they understand the art of dressing best of complement of woman-of-all-work, while bills. Our girls are not destitute of quence. filial love. The errors are those of the Max's head, due largely to the education even of their parents. Let us teach our girls early in life to bear disappointments, to practice self-denial; teach them to be labor as it is for our sons. Yet home education and home schools must have to fully develop the resources be educated in the branches not taught in our common schools and still be following dates. shielded to a great extent from the temptations which constantly beset

# FEBRUARY 15, 1886.

needed to make them successful in life injustice I was doing my kind teacher. ars, and those few words are often cher- was a knowledge of the three Rs-"read-'ished longer than you may think. I re- in,' 'ritin' an' 'rithmetic"). We answer, ful bunch of grapes to carry to her as a member when I was a young teacher, of first, by way of preparation let our compeace offering I suppose, and as I gave a visitor saying to my pupils, "I believe mon schools be made just as good as your teacher is doing all she can for may be by means of efficient teachers you." There was not a day that I did and our hearty co-operation, and also not think of those words and I seemed to have ready a system of township schools, gain new courage from them; and I thoroughly graded, and supported by a know also that encouraging words are tax. In these schools should be taught, not lost upon our children when we in connection with other useful studies, visit them in their school-room. Let us, practical farming for the boys and house-as parents, teachers and scholars ever keeping for the girls; meanwhile imstrive to let no opportunity of doing pressing on their minds the real dignity, good pass by unimproved, that when we importance and desirableness of their effect upon my mind would have been are weighed in the balance we shall not paternal calling. Could we not in this way instil in their minds a greater love for farm life and the farmer's home? This school should be located in a central part of the town, which would make it accessible to nearly every child, going from and returning home every day, thereby keeping them under home influence and sparing us, as parents, the pain of seeing our children, although educated as to book-learning, yet maythy Lecturer, "How Shall We Educate be sadly deficient in some of the qualities which are indispensible to make mind of every true parent, almost from them able to step out independently and take their places as farmers' sons and Its education begins much earlier than daughters. But especially let us labor many of us realize. The mother's heart to make home education thorough is the child's first school room. The through all the years, yet so genial that parent's examples are first imitated by our children may find home the happiest place on earth, and in after years shall rise up and "call us blessed."

### Maple Twigs.

How much of the life of the ordinary farmer's wife is spent in fretting and worture; that the first book children read is rying over the little details that go towards keeping a neat and orderly house. If one has the "bump" of order find in the loss of our domestic peace largely developed and also the faculty that while children well know the right of commanding a regiment, she may be able to keep everything in "apple-pie" order from garret to cellar; but there may be only one woman in fifty who obey. Government in a family is the has such desirable gifts, and because the great safeguard of religion and morals, forty-nine have not, must they wear and the support of order and the source of tear themselves to death in the vain en deavor to reach the famous peak occupied by Mrs. Pink-of-Neatness?

Mrs. L. has a large family of little folk, for whom she washes, bakes and mends. She manages to do her work cheerfully with the assistance of those same little ones. While her neighbor often felt worn out with less than half her family and no little ones to be tugbe entreated, full of mercy and good fruits. ging at her skirts, I wondered why the one should appear cheerful and happy amid many trials while the other was always fretful and worried.

So I asked Mrs. L. how she managed to get along so well with her work and to be placed under the influence of always keep herself and children pre-

"Oh, we do what we can and let the rest go," was her laughing reply. "I can't stop to watch every bit of dust that falls and run with dust brush or broom. Sometimes there are days together when the finger-marks on doors ing, and watch their earliest accent as and windows are very prominent; somethey begin to go to school. She should times the little girls are shown these try to be at home when the child returns "shortcomings" and directed how to from school to receive the little fatigued erase them, and they enjoy helping one who has endured the slavery of mamma occasionally. I cannot ruffle desks, books, classes, bad air, bare walls, and tuck for so many little "queens," so and enforced tasks which we call school. they wear their garments plain and enjoy their play without fear of spoiling the handsome frock; and, besides, a five-year-old girl can iron her own dress well enough for everyday wear. In the need a mother's sympathy. Well may we ask, Why are not the children of to-trouble of making great quantities of trouble of making great quantities of day as strong and hardy as those of the cake and pie, for my husband does not care for them, and vegetables are better crowded into their young minds, and at for the children. We are not able to too early an age. Too much mental spend much for luxuries, but we enjoy the society of our friends, and appreci cise; too much theory and not enough ate the cultivated minds of our best authors. We have but little hope of giving our children property; but we want them to be healthy and vigorous in body and to have cultivated minds stances to stay out of school summers and self-reliant dispositions; and with and work; but girls have a different these they will be able to make their "row to hoe." How many mothers are way in the world and become prosperous men and women. To do this I must be companion, friend and teacher as well as wife, mother and housekeeper. I cannot be perfect in all of these 'achold duties, almost unaided, while their complishments,' so I let the least necessary work go. As the girls grow up I shall teach them to take up essential threads that I have neglected for want of time and strength through their insic some, and all the fancy needlework fancy. I try to take care of my health of the day, all well and desirable in their and consider that essential not only to my own happiness but that of my family. And I often find that rest is the best medicine for mind and body. I know that Mrs. Realnice criticises my housekeeping, and I would like her good opinion; but if I must sacrifice health all. In many cases mother fills the and strength and the real happiness of my family or her approbation, I think I father, toil-worn and weary, foots the shall consider the latter of less conse-MAY MAPLE.

School Life.

Doubtless we all have recollections of our early school life; some fraught incidents have occurred which called out the noblest emotions of our young comed us in a very quiet manner. She was a sad looking girl and dressed in pression on my mind at the time but it tering the playground I heard the older scholars discussing the merits of the to be that we were not to like her. One said she was too proud to notice us; another, that she was afraid of soiling her fine clothing, and many other such weighty(?) arguments were brought up to show that we could not and must not love her. A few weeks passed by and the constant annoyances of the children had caused her to 'speak to the officers of the school in regard to the matter. One morning as I was about to start for school my father called me to him and asked what was the reason of my dislike for the teacher. Of course I could not tell; she had always been kind and patient with me and I really could give no reason whatever for my indifference toward her. Then father told me that the treatment she was receiving from told me also that she had recently lost than the disciplining of their minds. to the minds which it they will told me also that she had recently lost and recent

MAN's face is generally the longest when he is the shortest.

In accordance with the custom of the day, the Burlington Route is now runself-reliant, and that it is just as neces-sary and just as respectable for them to Missouri River in connection with the Denver & Rio Grande, Central, and Southern Pacific Railroads, connecting do not give all the discipline or breadth at Omaha and Pacific Junction with of knowledge every student needs and regular trains from Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis and other eastern points. Both of the mind. How shall our children first-class and cheap rate excursions are

First Class-Feb. 3, and 17, to Los Angeles; March 3, to San Francisco. Low Priced-To all California emi-

### FEBRUARY 15, 1886.

# THE GRANGE VISITOR.

# Health and Amusement.

### Lawn Tennis.

As we noticed in the new department, "Amusements," that the home as well as the Grange was to be arranged for, we will endeavor to say something in favor of lawn tennis as a home game of value.

It is a game perhaps more adapted to the young than the aged, though elderly people can enjoy it providing their averdupois does not conflict with lively exercise, and it calls all the muscles into action the same as an exhilarating walk, which is so highly recommended for the health.

For those who are unacquainted with the game I will say: It consists of four. rackets, two poles, net, balls, guys, ropes, pegs, mallets and book, all in a strong wooden box, and with care will last for vears.

The net is stretched in any level place where croquet can be played to advantage, though a large ground is better. Upon either side of the net are courts marked with fine land plaster; or, better still, thin whitewash, and the game consists in sending the balls by aid of the rackets from one court to the other.

It can be played by two persons, but makes lively work for the players; four make an easier game.

The book explains the score and the manner of serving the balls; in fact, makes the game very plain to a novice. The players come in the house in a delightful glow, with rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes. Our book calls for "Horseman's Lawn Tennis." CHLOE.

### Fagots.

The fast-flying weeks remind us that the season of amusements, as we are wont to distribute them through the year, is hurrying by. As we write the great Northwest is holding high carnival in its brilliant ice-palace; a great feteweek it is at St. Paul on a scale magnificent and costly. Recreation has called thousands to do her bidding in wonderful recklessness of purse and frolicsomeness. In the east we read of toboggan slides and know that the grand old hills of New England are echoing with the voices of merry coasters; in other places the ice-locked waters of lakes and streams ring with the clash of skaters; while from a cosy place by the fire we listen to the jingling bells and gay laugh of sleighing parties or, wrapped warm, slip over white roads with them merrily. Or when, in the snow-bound home, reading has ceased to be a luxury brains are racked for some other pastime or merry making game that, with apples and cracked nuts, shall fill up the indoor winter's night.

Winter is not chary of its resources for amusements that are ours to use or abuse. In the possession of so much we often make pleasures and entertainments mere passing pleasures. They have no other aim. Many an evening party is only repeating a dozen others gone before, but a little forethought can vary the entertainment and make an advance, even in sport. In late numbers of Good Housekeeping are some instructions that are very seasonable for this time when we have the long evenings to fill and many social engagements to meet. Especially do we need some such help and suggestions at our country parties and gatherings where games and pastimes are always in order, for a part of the evening at least, and where the old ones are gaining a tread-mill hold on us. This first-class magazine tells us about "Fagot Parties" and how to make them. It is only needful to tell you what the fagot means that you may at once see many and easy ways of carrying out the plan. Each person "must come prepared with some game, story, riddle or song for the amusement of the rest." (Let "amusing" have the force of instructive as well.) From these directions for games and helps in a fagot party we give a few extracts, hoping they may be fruitful suggestions to those to-be-pitied people who are program committees or who try to make their social evenings profitable as well as gay. You can extend and in-vent almost without bounds in such parties, and the more planning you do the better you will succeed, the better a bundle of fagots you will gather. This fagot plan can be used in the Grange by changing the kind of fagots brought in to suit the occasion. Witticisms, coaundrums, anecdotes, short stories, poems, songs and bits of wisdom. advice or experience would make a creditable Grange armful of kindling for a good evening's entertainment.

the same. For playing this, you are assisted by one of the boxes containing half a dozen or more sets of the letters of the alphabet, from which you can pick your anagrams to puzzle your neighbors with. To love ruin; I hire parsons; Red nuts and gin; Sin sat on a tin tar tub; Flit on cheering angel; Golden land; are puzzling anagrams.

Conundrum.—"Why is wit like a Chinese la-dy's foot? Because brevity is the sole of it."

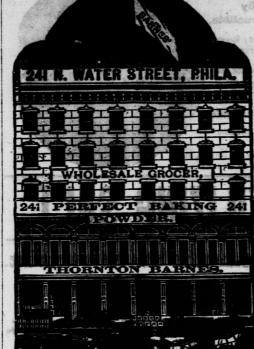
The Tea-Kettle Game .- One of the company must go out of the room, while the rest think of some word that has a number of meanings-a word that has various spellings as well as meanings—but the same pronunciation. The person who has gone out is called in and must ask a question in turn of each of the company, and the word thought of must be brought into each answer many times, in its various meanings; only instead of the word itself, the word "tea-kettle," must be put in its place. Suppose we take the word 'mean.' Suppose you ask me why I look so sad just now? I should want to reply, that so sad just now? I should want to reply, that you were very mean to notice my mien, when I was only thinking of the golden mean and how I should express my meaning. But I should say, you were very tea-kettle to notice my tea-kettle, when I was only thinking of the golden tea-ket-tle and how I should express my tea-kettle-ing. "Hanging.—This game is best suited to a par-ty of three or four. Some one thinks of a short sentence consisting of a motto, proverb or phrase. ty of three or four. Some one thinks of a short sentence consisting of a motto, proverb or phrase, such as, for example "All is well that ends well." He then indicates this on a sheet of paper by a blank for each letter, and dividing lines for each word, thus:

-1-He then proceeds to construct on his paper a set of gallows with as many nooses as there are players. One of the players is then asked to mention one of the letters in the hidden sentence. If he guesses rightly, and mentions i, for instance, that letter is inserted in the blank which indicates its place. If his guess is wrong, however, the process of hanging him begins. A noose is let down from the gallows and a head attached to it. The false letter is written by the side. The next player then tries his fortune at guessing the hidden letters. When a player makes a second failure a neck is added to his head; for a third, the body is added, and so on until the figure is completed, when he must re-tire from the game. If a letter is repeated in the hidden sentence, as is the case with the letter l, in the example given above, each blank requires a separate guess. That player beats who first discovers what the sentence is.

Three Lives .- This game is so called because each player has three lives to lose before he is excluded from the game. Some one in the com-pany must think of a word and give the first letter of it. No. 2 also thinks of a word beginning with the letter given out, and adds the second letter to it. No. 3 must then think of a word beginning with those two letters, and give out the third letter of his word and so on, thus: No. I thinks of the word sympathy, and gives out the letter s. No. 2 thinks of satin, and gives out a. No. 3 has now to think of a word beginning with s a, and sand comes to his mind, so he gives out the letter n. This obliges No. 4 to think of a word beginning with s a n, and san-scrit suggests itself, so he gives out the letter s. No. 5 cannot recall any word beginning with sans. He is only allowed two minutes for his meditations, when the word is passed to the next. This failure has cost him one of his lives. No. 6 gives out the letter c, No. 7 r, No. 8 i, and No. 9 t. But No. 9 has now lost one of his lives, because he has completed the word. The fun of the game consists in trying to give the letters such a turn as to prevent the word ending with yourself, and passing it on to your neighbors. If a person, having a longer word in mind gives

a letter which completes a word of four or more letters, he loses a life. Thus, in the example given above, No. 4 might have had the word sandwich in mind, and have given the letter d. The rest of the players must be sufficiently alert to see that he has made the word sand, and that he has thus lost a life. When a player has lost three lives, he drops out of the circle and the game continues without him. When the circle is reduced to two the contest becomes very exciting, each trying to fashion the word in such a way as to force his adversary to complete the word. The one left on the field is of course the victor. The first player who loses a life has the privilege of one additional life, making four in

Historical Pictures .- Each one of the company makes a sketch, (no matter how poor it is, the more absurd the drawing, the greater the merriment), of some well known historical event, such as the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, the first gun fired on Fort Sumter, Sir Walter Raleigh spreading his cloak for Queen Elizabeth to step upon, etc., etc.; or any event of the day may be chosen. The papers are then passed around the circle to the left, and each one makes a guess as to what the subject of the picture may be. This guess he writes down at the bottom of the sheet, folds the paper so as to conceal what he has written and passes it to his neighbor. When each sketch has been passed all around the circle, every one takes his own, announces what subject he attempted to delineate, and reads the guesses written below. They are often amusingly far from the mark.



# Patrons' Grocery House.

Under Contract with the Executive Committees of the Pennsylvania and New York State Granges and recognized by the State Granges of Ohio, New Jersey and Delaware to furnish Granges with all kinds of Groceries. We carry a large and complete stock of all Groceries, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Spices, etc. We fill all orders from Patrons when the order is under Seal of Grange and signed by the Master and Secretary of the Grange, and upon receipt of goods and found satisfactory payment to be made within 30 days from date of bills. We are now filling Orders from Patrons in Michigan as the through rates from Philadelphia are very reasonable, as the railroads are cutting through rates. A trial order from Granges in Michigan will convince them that they can Purchase Groceries to advantage in Philadelphia. If you desire information in regard to prices on any goods in our line of business or freight rates do not hesitate to write us, as we endeavor to answer all inquiries promptly and satisfactorily. We will mail free upon request our Complete Price List of Groceries, giving the wholesale prices of all Goods in the Grocery Line.

ornton Barnes,

Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, 241 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penn. marisyr

Salvation's free, we tell! we tell!' Shouted the Methodistic bell.

"Farewell! farewell! base world, farewell!" In touching tones exclaimed a bell; "Life is a boon to mortals given To fit the soul for bliss in heaven; De not invoke the avenging rod, Come in and learn the way to God; Say to the world, Farewell! farewell!" Pealed forth the Presbyterian bell!

"In after life there is no hell!" In raptures rang a cheerful bell; "Look up to heaven this holy day, Where angels wait to lead the wa There are no fires, no fiends to blight The future life; be just and right. No hell! no hell! no hell! no hell!" Rang out the Universalist bell.

"The Filgrim Fathers heeded well My cheerful voice," pealed forth a bell; "No fetters here to clog the soul; No arbitrary creeds control The free heart and progressive mind That leave the dusty past behind. Speed well! speed well! speed well! speed well!

Pealed out the Independent bell.

"No pope, no pope, to doom to hell!" The Protestant rang out a bell; "Great Luther left his fiery zeal Within the hearts that truly feel That loyalty to God will be The fealty that makes men free. No images where incense fell!" Rong out old Martin Luther's bell.

Neatly attired, in manner plain, Behold a pilgrim-no spot, no stain-Slowly, with soft and measured tread, In Quaker garb—no white—no red. To passing friend—I hear him say— "Here worship thou-this is the way-No churchly form - it is not well-No bell, no bell, no bell, no bell.

Dear Nieces and Nepheros:

her first appearance in this number, I much of the intervening time in wancommend to the care and kindness of derings back and forth. She was a roher cousins. I have great faith to be- ver, an explorer, seldom long in a place, lieve that we shall all be better for her but gathering here, there and everyhaving come among us.

stantly enriched by discoveries of spiritual truths and helpful lessons of life. Let us, then, earnestly strive to learn these lessons well, remembering that

> "The tissue of the life to be We weave with colors all our own: And in the fields of destiny We reap as we have sown."

Douglas, Mich. FLORENCE.

### "H. H."

Before my pencil is a face-the picture of a face that must have been an attractive one. Motionless and silent though it is on this page, it almost seems to move-those eyes to sparkle, those lips to curve in smiles, and that hair to drop softly over the forehead. The head rests pleasantly on the right hand -that same right hand that last August lay white and wasted on the bed-cover when its owner said:

- "Yes, Death, I own, I grudge thee mine Poor little hand, so feeble now; Its wrinkled palm, its altered line,
- Its veins so pallid and so slow.

Five days after, in noisy San Francisco, the always sunny smile faded from the face of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson; the world yielded the presence of a rare woman, and many a heart felt the loss of a loyal, warm-hearted friend. We may well now turn our ear to catch the sounds of her noble life as they reverberate clear and strong as when her talent and genius first struck their sweet chords.

The authoress, known by her signa-ture of "H. H.," lived her life between the years of 1831 and 1885, beginning it in Amherst, Mass., and closing it at My new niece, Florence, who makes the Golden Gate City after spending where those bits of experiences and

of others by a powerfully written novel. The story of "Ramona" was sent to the public at "white heat" through the Christian Union in 1884, its author not able to wait the slower issues of the monthlies. It was afterward issued in book form.

High as "H. H." is ranked as a writer of poetry-in America above all women and most men, and in England above all women save Mrs. Browningshe has, as an advocate of the Indians, no peer-and she was a woman.

GRACE.

A Young Man's History in Brief. I first saw him in a social party; he took but one glass of wine, and that at the urgent solicitation of a young lady to whom he had been introduced.

I next saw him, when he supposed he was unseen, taking a glass to satisfy a slight desire. He mocked at the thought of danger.

I next saw him late in the evening in the street unable to walk home. I assisted him thither, and we parted.

I next saw him reeling out of a low groggery; a confused stare was on his countenance, and blasphemy was on his tongue, and shame was gone.

I saw him once more; he was cold and motionless, and was carried by his friends to its last resting-place. In the small procession that followed every head was cast down. His father exchanged the independent farm life for that of the city, and I am sure that to be called green will trouble me no more. It is better, I think, to be of those who produce something in this world than of those who depend upon the productions of others, and I think that there can be no more manly calling than that of a farmer.

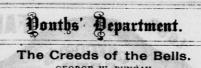
When you are discontented with your

Mosaics.-Let some one give a list of words and a subject and all are to write a story upon that subject and introduce into it all the w in the list. They are not required to put the words into the story in the order given out.

Five Points, or Rice Game .- Put together as many sheets of note paper as there are persons who are to play. Scatter on the upper one at random five kernels of rice. Prick with a pin, without disturbing the rice, five holes through the spots where the rice has fallen. You will thus have a number of sheets of paper, each containing fine pin holes arranged in the same or-der. The game consists in each person drawing a figure which shall come within the points, us-ing one for the head, two for the feet, and two for the hands.

Anagrams.—This game is played as follows: The letters which form some word are made into a quite different word, or a short sentence if possible, and the players are required to find out the original word.

Example: Sentence-No more stars. Answer -Astronomers. "Table-ray" is a very puzzling transposition of letters, and it is said that Queen Victoria sat up all night to guess the answer. We will allow our readers the opportunity to do



GEORGE W. BUNGAY. How sweet the chime of the Sabbath bells! Each one its creed in music tells, In tones that float upon the air, As soft as song, as pure as prayer, And I will put in simple rhyme The language of the golden chime; My happy heart with rapture swells

sive to the bells, sweet bells.

"Ye purifying waters, swell!" In mellow tones rang out a bell; "Though faith alone in Christ can save, Man must be plunged beneath the wave,

To show the world unfaltering faith

In what the sacred Scriptures saith:

In solemn tones explained a bell;

"In deeds of love- excel! excel!"

O swell! ye rising waters, swell!" Pealed out the clear-toned Baptist bell.

"Oh, heed the ancient landmarks well!"

"No progress made by mortal man Can change the just, eternal plan: With God there can be nothing new: Ignore the false, embrace the true, While all is well! is well! is well!"

Chimed out from ivied towers, a bell;

Emblem of one not built with hands;

Chimed out the Episcopalian bell.

"Not faith alone, but works as well, Must test the soul!" said a soft bell;

"Come here and cast aside your load, And work your way along the road, With faith in God, and faith in man,

And hope in Christ, where hope began. Do well! do well! do well!" Rang out the Unitarian bell.

"To all the truth we tell! we tell!"

Respect, believe, have faith, and then

Be saved and praise the Lord, Amen!

Shouted in ecstacies a bell; "Come all ye weary wanderers, see! Our Lord has made salvation free!

"This is the Church not built on sands,

Its forms and sacred rites revere, Come worship here! come worship here! In rituals and faith excel!"

Pealed out the good old Dutch church bell.

you desire at the head of the Depart- use. ment. Thanks are due Mrs. J. C. Gould, of Paw Paw, for the copy.

those who read it more desirous of doing so. Will you write it?

one. Buy if any of you have remained ability. upon the farm and are dissatisfied with Her skill in descriptive writing served word of encouragement. AUNT PRUE.

#### Life's Lessons.

have the reading of two copies of the ones in a new, fresh way. All through VISITOR. I became deeply interested her works runs the thread of a moral in the Youth's Department and enjoyed purpose; she wrote with an aim greater the thoughtful, suggestive letters of the than that for finished sentences and nephews and nieces so much, and valued fame. Her warm, impulsive nature, the gentle, wise advice of Aunt Prue so known to personal friends, reaches out highly, that I decided to give myself the to strangers by way of her written words. pleasure of joining the list of cousins.

thoughts, so beautifully expressed, in came to turn her efforts into fresh chan-reference to our friends. A friendship nels. Her many travels in the West, that comes from congenial intellectual and a home in Colorado after her marintercourse is one of the pleasantest and riage with Mr. Jackson, gave her oppormost precious experiences of life.

VISITOR of Jan. 15.

under the head of "Stray Links" the following sentence occurred:

but by possible discovery all things belong to us."

We learn sooner or later in life that it was prepared by others for the press. the deepest feelings and noblest thoughts After the issue of this book the Governcome from soul-trying experiences. The ment of the United States appointed treasure thoughts of our favorite authors her to assist Abbott Kinney, Esq., in are revealed to us with new beauty and significance when some incident brings them to mind. Life is indeed full of discoveries. Not until our souls have "is as clear, full and as sensible as if it been tried by pain and sorrow can we had been written by the most prosaic of realize the truth of the saying that "one mankind." Excited and enthused by touch of nature makes the whole world her investigations among the Indians, And so the years go by, con- she made an appeal to the sympathies

Sweet Briar, you will find the poem sights that her pen knew so well how to

Her earlier life saw her happiness complete in her husband and children, Anything from the pen of H. H. just but when both were lost her passionate now demands a hearing, and deservedly nature was plunged for a time in its deep so, it seems. Your review, Grace, of grief, and she thought her life further her much talked of novel may make all could avail nothing. Rallying from her sorrow, literary tastes developed and poetry-tender and full from the sad-Boys, read the brief history at the dened heart-and then prose, vivacious close of our column. Of course, it is and strong, came from this writer, who the old, old story and not a pleasant was soon known and courted for her

your profession, you will find there a her well in her varied travels in this and the Old World. She is vivid, pleasant and wholesome-starting the reader at times with the newness of her words

. Not long ago it was my privilege to and thoughts or by a retouch of old

In the last few years of her changeful I agree exactly with Aunt Prue's and, to me, romantic life, a new force

tunities for observation and, later, close I think that Dennis Wright, Jr., might study of the Indians and the treatment possibly find some suggestions in the they had received at the hands of the article, "Effects of Fictitious Reading whites. Her sympathies became en-Upon the Minds of the Young," in the listed, and with vigor and a burning enthusiasm for their cause she applied her In the same paper in a short article influence to the relief of the red man. After months of research in Astor Library in regard to this matter, she wrote "Little, if anything, is ours by origin, "Century of Dishonor." Her strength went into its pages with her ardor and

compelled her to take a restful trip while

lot, boys, remember that it is the farmer upon whom all the people in the world depend for the actual necessaries of life: then you will understand that no calling can be more honorable than that which is actually and in fact the mainspring of the whole.-Congregationalist.



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> W. O. HUGHART, Land Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Mich.



FEBRUARY 15, 1886.

