

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

WHOLE NUMBER 248.

COLDWATER, MICH., DECEMBER 15, 1886.

often choose men to fill high positions who can

Printed by A. J. ALDRICH & CO., shers of the COLDWATER REPUBLICAN.

OFFICIAI DIRECTORY.

Officers National Grange.

 Officers National Grange.

 Master-PUT DARDEN.
 Mississippi

 Overseer-JAMES C. DRAPER.
 Massachusetts

 Lectwer-MORT.
 WHITEP FAD.
 New Jersey

 Steward-J. E. HALL.
 West Virginia

 Assistant Steward-W. H. STINSON. New. Hampshire
 Chaplain-A. J. ROSA.
 Texas

 Treasurer-F. M. McDOWELL
 New York
 Sceretary-JNO. TRIMBLE, 5:14 St., Washington, D.C.
 Gate Keeper-H. THOMPSON.
 Delaware

 Ceres-MRS. KATE DARDEN.
 Mississippi
 Pomona-MRS, S. H. NEAL
 Kentucky

 Flora-MRS, S. H. NEAL
 Kentucky
 Kentucky
 Kentucky

 Flora-MRS, Stant Steward-MRS, E. M. LIPSCOMB,
 South Carolina
 South Carolina

Executive Committee.

higan

	M. BLANION,					• •	 •	 	11
٢.	H. BRIGHAM.	 	 	 	 			 	
	J. WOODMAN.						 	 .M	ic

Officers	Michigan	State	Grange.

Master-C. G. LUCE	
Overseer-JOHN HOLBROOK	
Lecturer-PERRY MAYO	Battle Creek
Steward-HARRISON BRADSHAW	North Branch
Assistant Steward A. E. GREEN	Walled Lake
Chaplain-I. N. CARPENTER	Sherman
Treasurer-E. A. STRONG	Vicksburg
Secretary-I. T. COBB	Schoolcraft
Gate Keeper A. M. AGENS	Ludington
Ceres - MRS. J. W. BELKNAP	Greenville
Pomona MRS W. T. REMINGTON	Alto
Flora -MRS C. G. LUCE	Gilead
L. A. Steward-MRS. A. E. GREEN	

Executive Committee.

H. D. PLATT, Ch'n	Ypsilant
THOS. F. MOORE	Adrian
	Traverse City
	Berrien Center
I. O. A BURRINGTON	NTuscola
WM. SATERLEE	Birmingham
W. T. ADAMS	Grand Rapids
C. G. LUCE. I F. OK	[Gilead
J. T. COBB.	cio { Gilead

State Business Agent.

THOMAS MASON Chicage, 111

General Deputies.

PERRY MAYO......Battle Creek MRS. PERRY MAYO Battle Creek

Special Deputies.

Special Deputles. WM. H. LEE, Harbor Springs, for Emmett County. JOHN HOLBROOK, Lansing, for Ingham County. IASON WOODMAN, Paw Paw, for Van Buren County. BRONSON TURNER, Flushing, Genesee County. FRANK H. DYER, Ferris, Montcalm County. S. H. HYDE, Traverse City, Grand Traverse, Antrim, Lee-lanaw and Benzie Counties. R. C. THAYER, Benton Harbor, for Berrien County. GEO. W. SHEFFIELD, Johnstown, for Barry County. LUTHER J DEAN North Star, for Gratiot County. J. O. A BURRINGTON, Tuscola, for Tuscola County. JOHN TRUE, Jackson, for Jackson County. HIRAM ANDREWS, Orion, for Oakland County. M. V. SCOTT, Hesperia, for Newaygo County. IAMES A. MARSH. Coustantine, for St. Joseph County. M. V. B. MCALPINE, Monterey, for Allegan County. M. V. B. MCALPINE, Monterey, for Allegan County. A. M. LEITCH, North Burns, for Huron County. P. H. GOELTZENCLEUCHTER, Birch Run, for Sagi-naw County. GEO. B. HORTON. Fruit Ridge, for Lenawer County.

naw County. GEO. B HORTON, Fruit Ridge, for Lenawee County. C. C. KNOWLTON, Old Mission, for Missaukee Count G. C. LAWRENCE, Belle Branch, for Wayne County. CORTLAND HILL, Bengal, for Clinton County.

Michigan Grange Stores. A. STEGEMAN, Allegan. C. GOODNOE, North Lansing.

Postal Jottings. IOWA.

You may remember that last May Algona Grange, No. 1684, organized a sort of civil war, or contest, the Grange dividing into two equal sides, which were under the leadership of chosen captains, 25 credit points being allowed for a song, declamation, essay or select reading, 75 for reinstatement of an old member, 100 for a new member, etc.,-the losing side to furnish a dinner for the Grance. Nov. 28 the contest

dinner for the Grance. Nov. 28 the contest closed, the winning side scoring 5,665 points against the losing side which had 4,445. It was decided that the losing side should also buy a barrel of apples with which to treat the Grange. Dec. 4, the day fixed upon for the dinner, was bright, though cold, the thermome-ter registering 20 degrees below zero. At an early hour the Patrons and their families began to assemble in the Grange hall, where the foreto assemble in the Grange hall, where the fore-noon was passed very pleasantly in conversation, music, etc. The dinner, which a king might have envied us, was then prepared and eaten. The number present was estimated at about 150. It was not until a late hour that they dispersed to their homes.

Now we think it would be well for every Grange, not only in Iowa, but in every state in the Union, to try this plan. It is the best tonic yet discovered for sleepy Granges. Since start-ing this contest we have taken in 18 new members, besides having had much entertainment and amusement, each person trying to do some-thing to help "our side." Try it. G. B. Algona, Iowa, Dec. 5, '86.

[THIS jotting should have appeared in the last issue but was overlooked.—ED.]

OUR Grange is in a prosperous condition and is increasing in numbers every meeting. We went to Council Bluffs the 18th inst. to hear Bro. Whitney. He talked for nearly two hours to rather a small house, but wish every farmer in the State of Iowa could have heard that lecture. It was worth going across the State to hear. I wish we had more such workers for the Grange as Bro. Whitney is. He was on his way to Ne braska where he expects to be for about four weeks. He promised to stop here on his way back and deliver a lecture. Such work is what we need if we can only get the people out to listen to them. A. JUDSON. A. JUDSON. Silver City, Iowa.

MICHIGAN,

WHILE reading Mr. Cortland Hill's strictures upon some words used in my article on political prohibitionists I felt more like thanking him for the frank and kindly spirit in which they were written, than replying to the strictures. The term I used (anarchists) though a strong one, has seemed to me and many others a fit one to apply to those political prohibition leaders who say that their object is to create revolt or confu-sion in all temperance organizations that do not join in with them and work with them on their plan. But "let us agree to disagree," and let bygones be bygones. V. B.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES EDITOR VISITOR :-- I would like to ask a few questions through the medium of the VISITOR about the Dayton Hedge Company of Ohio. Has it made an assignment to a Mr. Somebody called the Michigan Hedge Company? If so, can the latter enforce a contract with a person who contracted with the former? Or, vice versa, can the person enforce a contract with the Michigan Hedge Co. made by the Dayton?

not rule successfully their own households — men who can not control their own passions and ap-petites. In the United States there have always been two parties, and this is right, for no Republican government can be maintained any length of time without two parties. Even the Great Master above has never attempted to rule the solar system without using two opposing forces. These two forces are constantly operating against each other, not for the purpose of destroying each other, but to hold each in check so that neither one shall destroy the system. The two forces being equal and exactly balanced, the endless perpetuity of the system is established. So it should be with political parties. They should be as nearly equal in power and numbers as possible, and instead of abusing and trying to destroy each other, they should only strive to hold each other, include and work together to build up the government and make it perpetual. But instead of this, when either party gets into but instead of this, when either party gets into power the first thing they do is to turn out every one who has had anything to do with the former administration, and probably if they could do it would forever prevent their bothering them any more. Atd no matter what party it is, or what they are made of, let them have full sweep, with none to hold them in check or restrain them, and in a chort preid them will sum the heat gen and in a short period they will run the best government on earth into the ground. Clinton Co. CORTLAND HILL.

RED WILLOW Grange, No. 629, held the third

regular meeting last evening and had a pleasant and interesting meeting. We begin to see the influence of our Order by the applications for membership now coming in, and we bespeak for Red Willow Grange a strong working membership in due time working membership in due time. We experienced on the 16th of Nov. one of the

hardest storms known here since the settlement of this country. The snow came from the north west, driven by a wind that was almost a gale, and it raged from 6 o'clock P. M. on the 15th un-til 4 o'clock A. M. of the 17th. At that time the canyons and ravines we.e nearly full of snow, and people living in them had to dig their way

The loss of cattle and hogs in this county was quite large, while south and west of us it was very heavy. We have hav pleasant days but cold nights since the storm. I rejoice with Michigan Fatrons in the election of Bro. Luce, and I hope that Michigan farmers may realize through him their highest ambition. Dec. 5. L. C. Root.

OUR Grange (154) Watson, held its election Saturday and transacted Grange business; be sides, we had a very nice picnic dinner in fami lies or groups,—the dishes are easier to pick ou that way. Albert Hoffmaster is our future Ma ter; A. J. Lonsbury, Secretary. The best of feeling prevailed. Forty-seven votes cast.

N. HAMPSHIRE.

I ENJOY the reading of the VISITOR very muc and heartily congratulate Michigan on the ele and nearthy congratulate interingan on the elec-tion of Bro. Luce as Governor, and the selection of Lansing as the next place of meeting for the National Grange. I am confident it will be a valuable meeting. With fraternal greetings from New Hampshire Patrons, I am yours cordially, WM. H. STINSON, Mester N H. STINSON,

THE next meeting of the Lowell District Council will be held at Vergennes Hall on Sat-urday, January 8, 1887, at 10 o'clock sharp. Patrons, it is very necessary that you should hear the sound of the gavel at this hour, as at this meeting the election of officers will occur, and our literary program should not be omitted. D. H. ENGLISH, Master.

ALLEGAN County Council will hold its annual ession at Allegan Grange Hall, December 21. The program is

1. Opening song by Allegan Grange 'choir at IO o'clock A. M.

- 2. Reading the minutes of last meeting. 3. Report of the standing of the Council by the Secretary, Sister N. A. Dibble.
- 4. "The Grange and the Knights of Labor,"
- The orange and the variant of the pain of the pain of the pain of the pain well.
 After duaner I. Song by the choir.
 Review of the work of the Council for the past year and the outlook for the coming year,
- by the Lecturer, Sarah Stegeman. 3. Report of the Treasurer, Sister Ellen Mc-Alpine.

 Election of officers.
 Report of delegates to State Grange. 5. Report of delegates to State Orange. 6. Suggestions for the good of the Order, by volunteers.

A good attendance is desirable. Come one, come all, that are interested. Dinner will be furnished by Allegan Grange.

MRS. N. A. DIBBLE, Sec y of Council.

Michigan Crop Report for De-cember 2, 1886.

For this report returns have been received from 672 correspondents, representing 555 town-ships. Four hundred and fifty-seven of these returns are from 351 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

The condition of wheat in the southern four tiers of counties is 95, in the northern counties 102, and the average for the State is 97, 100 representing vitality and growth of average years. The condition in the southern counties one year ago was 94, and in the northern coun-ties 96. Damage by fly is reported by 105 cor-respondents in the southern four tiers of counties, and by only two in the northern counties. As usual the damage is greatest in St. Joseph County. Many of the correspondents in this county state that the crop is "badly injured." The number of correspondents in each county reporting damage by fly is as follows:

Allegan	3 Kent	2
Barry	7 Lapeer	-
Berrien	3 Lenawee	
Branch	3 Livingston	2
Calhoun.	A Macomb	3 6
Cass	2 Monroe	-
Clinton	6 Oakland	1
Hilledala	3 Smawassee	-
Trachane	3 St. Clair	11
Ingnam	3 St. Joseph	IC
AUIII	4 Van Buren	6
Jackson	9 Washtenaw	5
Kalamazoo	2 Wayne	1
	Barry. Berrien. Calhoun. Cass. Clinton Eaton. Genesee. Hillsdale Ingham. Ionia. Jackson.	Cass

Total.....105

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of November at 258 elevators and mills. Of these 213 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is fifty per cent, of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The number of bushels reported marketed is 1,411,896, of which 312,777 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 435,948 bushels in the second tiar; 266,548 bushels in the third tier; 279,061 bushels in the fourth tier; and 117,562 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 35 elevators and mills, or 14 per cent, of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month. The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in August, September, Octo-ber, and November, is 6, 125,754, which is 1,623,-116 bushels less than reported marketed during the same months in 1885. The yield of clover seed in the southern four tiers of counties averages one and 56-hundredths bushels, and in the northern counties two and 13-hundredths bushels per acre. Less than onehalf of the correspondents in the northern coun. ties make any report on clover seed, but of these a number report exceptionally large yields. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine are generally re-ported in "good, healthy, and thrifty condi-tion." In answer to the question "Was the potato crop injured by rot this year?" 181 correspondents in the southern counties and 90 in the northern answer "Yes," and 220 correspondents in the southern counties, and 112 in the north-ern answer "No." In the southern counties ten per cent., and in the northern five per cent. of the crop was destroyed.

Santa Claus in Trouble.

How very much I've wondered,

And o'er the problem pondered, While busy with my toys— If I should once grow sick or numb, What ever could or would become Of all the girls and boys!

Without a Christmas they can't live, So Santa Claus must work and give;

But oh! my labor's ponderous! My wares, to gratify and please, To give youth joy, and parents ease, Must be both good and wondrous.

Rushing flood and wildest panic, Which startle banker and mechanic, Dare never make me quail;

For not a girl nor any boys Could hold esteem for Santa Claus, If once his funds should fail.

But I am growing old, my dears,

And cares increasing with the years That multiply so fast. When I was young I took my ease; The children few nor hard to please-How different was the past !

I'm busy now both day and night, I plan and work with all my might

From one year to another.

The journeymen and 'prentice, too, A helpful and industrious crew Who work like bees together.

I've many shops in every land, Where busy head and busy hand Fashion toys and fabrics rare;

I've ships in sail on every sea, That bring the precious goods to me, Through all weather foul and fair.

On Christmas eve I'd ne'er get through, But for the help of an extra crew Who work with heart and hand;

some on teams with coal and with wood. Others on foot with baskets of food, Hurry along over the land.

They hunt up the needy and starving poor Whom I, in my haste from door to door, May chance to overlook: Making no noise for the world to hear, They throw in a smile and word of cheer, With here a toy and there a book.

And of such help I need much more A fact I've hinted oft before

In sermon, prayer and book; And here announce my need again, As I, with worried thought and pain, Survey the grim outlook

Of thousands with no laid-up stores, O cruel fate! as near their doors The wolf of hunger draws. Then help me, all ye wise and good, And endless, boundless gratitude I endless, boundless gladus. Is yours, from Santa Claus. —Mary Wiley.

Threshing Corn Again. GALESBURG, Dec. 3, 1886.

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.

Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred.....\$ 75 Blank book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members...... I 00

Blank record books (express paid)..... 1 oo Order book, containing 100 orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound... 50

Receipt book, containing 100 receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub.

well bound.... Blank receipts for dues, per 100, bound... Applications for membership, per 100.... cretary's account book (new style)..... Withdrawal cards, per dozen Dimits, in envelopes, per dozen..... By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies

50

50 25 25

25

10

10 40

02

oI

OI

03

01

OI

03

03

Ioc, per dozen..... By-Laws, bound..... "Glad Echoes," with music, single copy 15c, per dozen..... 1 80 The National Grange Choir, single copy 40 cents, per dozen..... 4 00 Rituals, single copy..... per dozen 2 40 for Fifth Degree, for Pomona Granges, per copy..... Blank "Articles of Association" for the inwith corporation of Subordinate Granges, with copy of charter, all complete... Notice to delinquent members, per 100... Declaration of purposes, per dozen, 5c, per 100..... American Manual of Parliamentary Law... CO-OPERATIVE LITERATURE.

History and Objects of Co-operation What is Co-operation? Some of the Weaknesses of Co-operation. Educational Funds; How to Use Them.... Associative Farming The Economic Aspect of Co-operation Association and Education The Principles of Unity The Principle of Cordit The Perils of Credit...... Fundamental Principles of Co-operation... How to Start Co-operation Stores

Address, J. T. COBB, SEC'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE

Schoolcraft, Mich.

KALAMAZOO NATIONAL BANK. Capital \$150,000. Surplus, \$10,000. Southwest cor. Main and Bendic Surplus, \$10,000. Southwest cor. Main and Bendic s. Directors-Jacob Mitchell, John Den Bleyker, nethon D. Woodford, Melville J. Bigelaw, J. Wilfred pson, George T. Bruen, Samuel A. Gibson, Albert S. E. Edwin J. Phelps, E. O. Humphrey, N. Chase. WIN J. Phetres, President: MELVILLE J. BIGELOW, President: THOMAS S. COBS, Cashier. febry

These things kind of puzzle my dim knowledge box.

I presume there are hundreds of miles of hedge set by the Dayton Hedge Company in Michigan alone, and thousands of dollars collected from farmers the first, second and third years after planting. And as it was the fourth year the company agreed to what they call "splash," and wire down, and then have a tight, permanent fence, I for one (if rumors are true) feel mighty" 'spicious" that there is a niggah on de fence, or unuer it, or else on de side ob de fence." Is this another eye-opener? WILLIAM LEHR.

Athens, Calboun Co., Mich.

GILEAD Grange is indeed forlorn at the prospect of losing the hub, as it were, of our Grange wheel. A. R. BONNEY.

IN our last VISITOR I notice a call to remon strate against reissue of patents on spring tooth harrows. Here I think is a chance for the Granges to put in some good work. I suggest that each Subordinate Grange appoint one or more members to canvass each township thor-oughly. It should be done in all the states within the next month. Our State Grange can do some good by becoming responsible for actual expenses as allowed by Subordinate Granges. Almost every citizen will sign a remonstrance in this direction if somebody will take the trouble to circulate it. Hoping we will be successful in this work I remain, yours fraternally, Bangor, Mich., Nov. 28. B. B. GRoss.

ENCLOSED please find a P. O. money order for \$10.50 to pay for the VISITOR to each family in our Grange, in pursuance with an action taken at the regular meeting of Madison Grange last night, the money to come from the Grange

treasury. Would that all Granges would adopt the same rule, that each Patron might have access to the VISITOR and its financial strength be increased. Otherwise those who need it most are least apt to take it. E. W. ALLIS.

A COUNTRY like the United States, embracing an area of 3,000,000 square miles, and with a population of 55,000,000 people, with diversified climate and interests, requires a ruler of rare wisdom and the most exalted talents. But few men in the Republic can be found equal to the task. And yet in this government it is said the people rule! A man who can not write his name can deposit a slip of paper, which he can not read, in the ballot box and be numbered among the rulers of a mighty nation! Bismarck and Gladstone, the two giant statesmen of the world, had to tax their utmost energies to devise rules adapted to the ever-changing wants of a mixed community. And yet in this country we present.

Master N. H. State Grange. Botices of Meetings.

HILLSDALE County Pomona Grange will hold its next session at Fayette Grange hall, Jones-ville, January 5, commencing at 10 At M. Forenoon session devoted to the business of

the Order. Afternoon session will be devoted to the installation of officers, question box, and as much other work for the good of the Order as time will allow. The program will be interspersed with music

We desire a full attendance of Patrons. J. E. WAGNER, Lec.

THE next meeting of Kent Co. Grange will be held on the 22d inst. at the W. C. T. U. hall, Grand Rapids, east end of Pearl St. Bridge instead of the Supervisors' rooms, as previously mentioned. Election of officers will take place, and other important business. JOHN PRESTON.

THE annual meeting of Newaygo Co. Pomona Grange, No. 11, will be held at the Fremont Grange hall Dec. 28 and 29. In addition to the usual routine of reports of officers and commit-tees and election of officers for the ensuing year, the following reports, essays and topics for dis-cussion will be taken up: 1. Reports from the State Grange.

Report of committee on farm implements.

The best crop on my farm, and how I lit. Wm. Hillman and John Barnhard.

raised it. Wm. Hillman and John Barnhard.
4. How strikes affect the farmer. A. Terwillager.
5. What can our County Grange do toward securing the passage of the bill now pending in Congress, and known as the "Hatch Experimental Station Bill," and what benefits would farming derive from its passage? J. H. Macumber and W. L. Stuart.
6. Select reading. T. Taylor.
7. Has the Grange done all that was promised in the direction of co-operation? If not.

ised in the direction of co-operation? If not, why not? James Robertson and T. D. Carlisle. 8. Should the recommendations of the special committee of Sparta Grange upon the question of taxation, as reported in the GRANGE VISITOR of October 15, 1886, (first page, second column), be adopted? J. V. Crandell and S. V. Walker. 9. Has the Grange done all that was prom-9. Has the Grange done all that was prom-ised towards discountenancing the credit system and the mortgage system (see "specific objects") in the Declaration of Purposes)? If not, why not? W. W. Carter and E. R. Clark. M. W. SCOTT, Lec.

THE annual meeting of the Ionia County Grange will be held at City Hall in the city of Ionia on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at IO A. M.; the election of officers and other important business will come before the meeting. A full attend-ance of all members is dealer and all Fourth Degree members are contially invited to be present. Wt IA. INMAN Master.

THE CENTURY for January will contain a brief biography of George Ban-croft, the distinguished historian. The article is written by Professor Sloane, editor of the "Princeton Review," and formerly the historian's private secretary. The article is written, with the assistance of Mr. Bancroft, and contains, among other things, an account of his career as Secretary of the Navy under President Polk, and an authorized statement of his interviews with Goethe and Byron.

We are in receipt of two copies of new literary ventures, namely, The Ladies World and The American Farmer's Home Journal. The one is edited by Miss F. E Fryatt, the other by Dr. Geo. E. Blakelee, formerly editor of the Ohio Farmer; both are bright original and practical in their pages, freely illustrated and altogether pre-possessing in ap-pearance. We welcome them to our table and fraternity and commend them

.....

rkiend J. 1. Cobb:-Since writing you some two weeks ago on this subject, I have talked with some more of our prominent farmers who have tried the new experiment.

Thaddeus Clapp states that he has threshed some 500 bushels of his corn by the new process and is pleased with the result. Of course, the corn stalks are very dry this season, and there will be no trouble about their keeping. The corn, he thinks, is cut considerable and it might injure it for public sale, but not for feeding, and this is what it is mostly used for by the farmer or those who buy it. In regard to the corn keeping, that is yet to be determined. In small quantities there would be no danger. Farmers can thresh as they want to use the feed. As regards "the indigestible part" that Mr. Spaulding refers to, Mr. Clapp says sheep and cattle will only eat what they like of the stalks thus threshed. and they surely will eat more than they do of the corn stalks fed the old way. The threshers say they would as soon thresh corn as wheat. They say it is not as dusty work.

Wm. A. Blake, one of our large farmers, is also pleased with the new way of utilizing the corn crop. He confirms substantially what you said in your editorial in the VISITOR of December r. He has threshed 600 bushels of shelled corn and is so much pleased with the result that he intends threshing the remainder of his entire corn crop, some 1000 bushels. Thus you see that our farmers are decidedly in favor of this new way of disposing of the corn crop. Mr. Blake says the teeth in the concave can be partly taken out so that the corn will be cut but little. He thinks this a cheap, quick and safe way of utilizing the corn crop after it is put in the shock; it will save the farmer a great deal of labor and expense.

J. D. Hart, one of our farmers, says he lately saw a machine in Illinois that harvested the corn in the field, tied it into bundles as the wheat binder does the sheaves. This machine, with the new threshing process, will make corn raising much easier and more profitable.

V. B.

SCRIBE for the GRANGE VISITOR.

Communications.

"Whom the Gods would Destroy they first Make Mad."

J. B. Alexander in Nov. 15th VISITOR mys among other things: "It is a deep and damnable design that everything a farmer sells is on the free list and there is a high protective tariff on everything we buy, almost." He then says, "A lit-the knowledge is a dangerous thing. Drink deep or taste not," etc. Let us see now if he has not learned just enough of the present tariff law to make the use of his knowledge of it one of the most dangerous weapons against his side of the question that he could possibly find. As to every thing a farmer sells being on the free list, I find by referring to the list as revised by Congress March 3, 1883, (and if there has been any material change made since that date I stand corrected) that there is a duty or protective tariff on the following articles that I have always supposed were mostly raised and sold by farmers: Animals, that is cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, mules and goats; beef, pork, hams, bacon, cheese, butter, lard, wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats, corn meal, wheat and rye flour, potatoes, hay, honey, beeswax, hops, pickles, vegetables, vinegar, fruits, currants, walnuts of all kinds, wood, wool, flax, rags, flaxseed, hemp, hempseed, woolen yarn, baskets, feath ers, fur, grease, tallow, hats, human hair, garden seeds, stone and all barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, gums, grains, herbs, leaves, mosses, roots and vegetables used in dying, and many other things that farmers have to sell at times. He also says that poultry and eggs are on the free list; that Canada furnishes one-third of all that is used in the great city of New York; that buyers are paying but four cents per pound for poultry. Correct, Brother. By permitting the people of other countries to bring these things to us free of duty they destroy our home markets and bring prices down to such a low figure that we can not compete with them, unless we are willing to work for the starvation prices of those countries. We can not sell poultry at four cents per pound and pay the present prices for labor. We must stop the business. Why? Because it is not protected. He has advanced a very practical argument in favor of protection, which he evidently did by mistake. Now, do the same thing with the articles named above and the result in the near future will be the same. Our markets will be filled with the products of the pauper labor of the Old World and Canada, and the laboring class of this country will soon be as poorly paid, fed and clothed as they are. Don't be so selfish as to complain because there is no duty on the poultry and eggs you have to sell while ninety-nine-onehundredths of everything else you have to sell is protected, and then scold so because lumber is protected \$2.00 per thousand feet. I say protect every American industry. Protect emigration from all foreign nations for the next thirty years, and allow none but citizens to own and convey real estate, and long before that time has passed anarchists and saloonists will be unknown, the poor will become rich, and intelligent men will not complain because others hands of a few money-lenders, who are niov the same blessings they do them selves. Bro. Hill seems to have been as badly broken up by the cyclone that passed over him Nov. 2 as Don Quixote was when he made his famous charge on the windmills. If his statements are true he must live in a mighty mean part of the country. We don't run a campaign in that way in Ingham County. He says such vast sums of money were used in deceiving the people that no one could honestly tell hew to vote: that it is an established fact that county candidates for office stand no chance of success without paying three or four hundred dollars into the corruption fund, and on the higher officers of the State runs up into the thousands; that in this age of wickedness no man that will tell the truth is allowed to stump the State; men openly offer large sums of money to bribe men for their votes; there is so much corruption in politics that no man can enjoy religion and have anything to do with it; it has been such a wicked campaign. Now, what does this all mean? Bro. Luce has, in his former communications, been his ideal of an upright and pure man, and had he been placed in the high position he now occupies by the Demo-cratic party he would still have a friend in the person of Bro. Hill. This tirade against Bro. Luce would never have been written if the great friend of the traitor, Fitz John Porter, and the enemy of my old commander had been elected, The man who would not consent when in Congress that U. S. Grant, America's greatest general, should have a few dollars of the people's money to comfort him while dying in poverty and want. Yes; I think our high expectations as Republicans will be realized. The first Republican Govern-or of Michigan was a tarmer and he filled the executive office to the satisfaction of all Republicans. The Republican party nominated and elected Mr. Luce and they expect to stand by him through one of the best administrations that Michigan has ever had. The Patrons of Michigan will laugh at the attempt of Bro. Hill to read him out of

that is pledged against prohibition and to the whiskey interests.

We do not expect to see his signature to every bill that passes the Legislature that makes it harder and more degrading for men to sell whiskey. That makes it easier for laboring men to live and educate their children; that tends to elevate the people of this commonwealth, and make them happier, better fed and better clothed. We have no other way of judging the future of Bro. Luce except by the past. In the past we have found him honest, temperate, a friend of education, of good laws, and loyal to his country. We have found him as a laborer dilligent, as a cultivator faithful, as a man honest and upright, which recommendations are sufficient to assure him favor. O. R. E.

In the VISITOR'S notices of meetings of November 15, is a program containing among others, this question for dis-cussion by a Grange: "What is the cause of the present low prices of farmers' productis"

I answer, supply and demand govern all prices of all production. Should the demand be greater than the supply, prices go up; and vice versa. This is, I think, the true solution of the rise and fall of prices.

But under this lies a cause controling the demand. Never has there been a time when every ounce of grain, fruit, and vegetables grown ln the United States, could not easily be consumed in our own country. There have been, it is true, many millions of bushels of wheat shipped to Europe during the past ten years; and at the same time there were hundreds of thousands of people actually compelled to do without sufficient food, from inability to buy, who otherwise would have made a better market for the wheat here at home and saved the large cost of transportation.

These people are all around us, but mostly in the larger cities. They are compelled to economize in every possible way, even including sufficient food to keep fairly alive. Many do actually starve; in sight of millions of bushels of the wheat that is made the subject of wild speculation by the wolves of the Boards of Trade, as in Chicago. These people can not buy your wheat, your vegetables, your fruit; consequently the demand is slow and prices are down. The debts you contracted in improving your farms years ago, when money was cheap, are crushing you now that money has been made dear by the Solons of the two grand old parties you have supported and always will support. Hard times for you means harder times among the consumers who make and unmake the prices of your products. The tariff, or lack of it, on wool that concerns you so, would not affect the price either way if the two millions of idle men and their families in the country to-day were able to buy clothing enough to keep decently warm; the market they would create for your wool would soon lift many a mortgage now driving their bearers into bankruptcy, soon to transfer their farms into the responsible for the hard times, and making this country one of a landed aristocracy and tenant farmers. After all, low prices are the result of your own blind adherence to party, my farmer friends. You have it in your power to raise them, if you will; but you will not. KNIGHT.

that are so very frantic over prohibition and at the same time always vote the Bourbon ticket which is the only party man the hay cocks looked awful large and awful heavy, and Mr. Stoddard kindly verifies my statement. I have no doubt his hay cocks do actually look to him as though they weigh 150 lbs. Now, my hay cocks never seemed to me to be so large or so heavy as that. My ten hour men never said they were so heavy and it is my opinion they actually were much lighter. Mr. Stoddard does not intimate they are too heavy for his men, but he has a great lack of confidence in Michigan forks to lift such heavy looking cocks. I think this lack of confidence well founded, for my tenhour men through an exuberance of animal spirits (and perhaps a little awkwardness) do sometimes snap a fork handle on much lighter lifts. Then I said "Farmers would hug

their chains and say as a clincher, 'How about the chores?" Here, again, Mr. Stoddard comes forward and verifies this prediction and grinds over again the same old "chores" argument that I have heard for more than thirty years. He asks a long string of questions about when to milk the cows, wash the dishes, feed the team and do many other very necessary duties. In asking these questions it is plain to see that he imagines he is questioning a man who is advocating a "very beautiful theory" (as he expresses it) and he expects by these practical questions to corner the theorist. I beg to disabuse his mind of any such mistaken idea. What I wrote was not only good theory, but the results in actual practice of a rather busy and not wholly unsuccessful lifetime. I do not claim unusual shrewdness, but I can find a way to do the work on a farm in ten hours per day. I have done it thirtythree years and am doing it now. I believe if Mr. Stoddard would give himself one vigorous shake and throw off the coains of old habits, he could find a way to do it too. Possibly it may put him on the right track in the chore business to say that it does not necessarily follow that one who works ten hours a day must begin at seven and quit at six. Circumstances may be such that in some branches of farming the hours of commencing and closing the day's work can be changed to advan-

tage. Mr. Stoddard makes one remark in parenthesis that leads me to offer him my tenderest sympathies. Referring to what 1 said about playing croquet with the girls while the boys went fishing, he says: "I think they would much prefer to play with the boys."

I suppose Me Stoddard has not come to this conclusion without good reason, and I am sincerely sorry that his experience in playing croquet with the girls has compelled him to come to such a conclusion. If there is anything in the climate of Michigan that brings about such a sad state of affairs for the "old gent," I would advise him to visit this clime where

"Everlasting spring abides And never fading flowers."

Here will be found the fountain of perpetual youth and here the "old gents" play croquet with the girls. Fraternally yours,

DUDLEY M. ADAMS.

up before him the boy's full possibilities. Surely the boy does not find all this in a girl's school. Says one of our boy's education, and whose writings have suggested these articles, "I know this will be considered rank heresy among many educational leaders in this country; but it is my conviction, and I have the courage to utter it."

We have given this phase of the question a more extended notice because we think it will pay all those who are inter-ested in boys' education to give it a thorough investigation.

Permit me to add another reason why boys, and for that matter girls too, dislike school, dread their lessons and look upon the school-room as a little penitentiary. It is because there never has been awakened in their minds an interest in study and school work. And for this parents and teachers are largely to blame. The teacher must have the faculty to interest and entertain as well as to instruct his pupils, if he would make study a pleasant task for them. Many teachers have all the talents for their vocation but this most desirable one of them all. The schoolboy has given his reason for this general dislike of study in the following lines:

"Multiplication is vexation,

Division 1s as bad, The rule of three puzzles me, And fractions make me mad."

One is sometimes tempted to think, says Lowell, that all learning is as repulsive to ingenuous youth as the multiplication table was to Scott's little friend, Marjorie Fleming. "I am now going to tell you," writes Marjorie, "the horrible and wretched plague that my multiplication table gives me. You can't conceive it; the most devilish thing is eight times eight and seven times seven; it is what nature itself can't endure." Now, this trouble with and dread of "lessons" in the school-room is due in great part to unnatural, mechanical methods of teaching. Says Mr. Lowell on this subject, "I know that I am approaching treacherous ashes, which cover burning coals, but I must on." Is not Greek, nay, even Latin, more unendurable even than poor Marjorie's task? How many boys have not sympathized with Heine in hating the Romans because they invented Latin grammar? Or what boy has not sympathized with the young student who, desponding over his Sophocles, threw the book across his room, exclaiming, "Curse the Greeksl" And the action or disgust of these students was quite right, "for we begin the study of the languages at the wrong end, at the end which nature does not offer us, and are thoroughly tired of them before we arrive at them, if you will allow the bull." Surely, this should teach us to study them the right way, for there is a right way; a way in which a teacher can make any study interesting to the pupil; and when the teacher has found that way, he has found the open sesame through all the sore trials and difficulties that hedge in the young student in his educational career. Dogberry was right there, when he said, "Reading and writing come by nature." Nature is the only true teacher, and her way is the

right way. The object in teaching the classic authors should be to teach them in such **DECEMBER** 15, 1886.

in our harvest fields. Wonderful, indeed, has been the improvement in farm implements and machinery since able educators, who takes this view of a that early day. Our harvests, which were formerly so very laborious, perplexing and expensive, have become a pleasant pastime. We presume few yet remain who worked in the harvests around Schoolcraft in those early days. Hope we shall hear more from our old friend in California. D. WOODMAN. Paw Paw.

KELLOGG, ALLEGAN Co., MICH., ? Nov. 19, 1886.

BRO. COBB .--- I had always supposed that the GRANGE VISITOR to be a success was and should be non-partisan, but to state a question and discuss it, on its merits, ought not to be considered partisan perhaps, but after election is over to triumph over the election of Governor and a gain of two Congressmen looks to me to be intensely partisan. When Cornwallis surrendered to the combined continental forces General Washington forbade his men to hurrah over a fallen foe, they would feel bad enough without it; but if the British had secceeded there would have been some whooping. The right side whipped, hence the gentlemanly conduct; in this instance we have hurrahing enough, any one can draw their own conclusion.

What would a complete Republican victory signify? When they did have a decided majority they demonetized silver they passed a law to retire all the treasury notes, which meant a perpetual national debt. They imposed a high protective tariff on everything a farmer buys except tea, coffee, and spices, they are a common necessity to all. They condescended to give the farmer the benefit of free trade on every thing he sells, Canada furnishing 20,000 barrels of eggs and a corresponding amount of poultry to New York free of duty. If the people could be allowed to settle all these questions without party trammel they would be settled right, but party discipline holds the people in an iron grasp.

How easy it is for averice and old Shylock to crucify the farmers and common laborers between the two old party thieves.

Just imagine the next Governor's message to the Legislature of Michigan to read somewhat as follows:

I hereby recommend that the Legislature of Michigan enact that any officer elected or appointed, including Congressmen, who accepts and rides on a free pass in this State, or accepts of a bribe in any other shape, that his office shall be declared vacant, and the person so offending to be disqualified from ever holding an office in this State. That the railroads being chartered by the people and for the common good shall have uniform rates for all. To grant special rates to some and exact higher rates from others is in violation of the statutes of Michigan, and if persisted in their charters should be withdrawn and the State run the roads on the principle of equity. (See the statutes in regard to common carrier.) That the school-book monopoly shall be practically done away with by the Superintendent of Public Instruction formulating a set of primary school books and let the job of printing and binding to the lowest bidder, and furnish them to the people of each district at the original cost; it being intrinsically wrong for a monopoly to stand between the people and the means of education. And I further commit to your candid consideration that it is a breach of constitutional law to levy a public tax for private purposes; therefore township aid to railroads shows that it was for a public purpose. The right of eminent domain, as is sometimes claimed for the railroads, is a fallacy. The Legislature has power to regulate freight and passenger rates at their discretion. Every good or bad man should stand by any Governor who will leave the old ruts and make an effort to do something for the people.

Branch Co, Mich.

A Rejoinder-"Less Hours for the Farmer." TANGERINE, ORANGE CO. FLA.,

Dec. 6, 1886. J. T. COBB, ESQ., EDITOR GRANGE VIS

TOR, Dear Sir and Brother:--I have just received two marked copies of the VISITOR, dated October 15 and November 1, and it seems like again taking an old friend by the hand. It is many years since I have been permitted to take an active part in Grange work and I assure you it gives me sincere pleasure to be remembered by one who was a co-work-er and helped bear the burden and heat of the day when the Order was young.

How few of the old familiar names now appear in the records of passing events! Some have joined the great majority, others yielded the sceptre to younger hands and sought a well earned rest for advanced age, while others still are paactising what they preached and are teaching by example.

The old war horse cannot keep still when he hears the trumpet call, so we veteran Patrons are sometimes roused from our quiet by the discussions of vital questions affecting our calling. When I wrote the article for the Husbanaman on "Less Hours Work for Farmers," and which received the high compliment of being republished in the VISITOR, I knew very well what objections would be made to the position taken. I have beard them all, times without number. I have advocated and practised the ten-hour system ever since I have tilled the soil on my own account, and these same old objections come up regularly and usually are made by farmers. In my article I indicated what they would be, and now Mr. Stoddard sends a letter to the VISITOR, corthe Grange. We don't expect his d-ministration will always please the men dictions and statements

From My Diary.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION CONSIDERED.

In our last article we gave as one reason why so few young men, in comparison with young ladies, graduate from our public high schools, the worship of the self-made man. Let us now notice another fact, one not generally known, and where known, often stoutly denied It is this, that the course of study, the methods of teaching and the mode of training in the higher grades of the intermediate school, as well as in the high school, are designed for and shaped according to the needs and wants of the girls and not the boys. While I readily grant that it is our solemn duty to give to the girls the same amount of education that we give to the boys, yet I claim most emphatically (fully aware of the opposition which I shall call forth by this statement) that the two sexes from twelve years upward, need a different method of acquiring that education, or in other words need a different training. I cannot go into details, but would like to. The point is here. In schools of this kind the girls largely predominate and are generally under the in struction of a fomale teacher. Hence the school regime, the entire methods of procedure are in conformity to the peculiar combination of faculties in the girls and the boys must needs keep step with them, willing or unwilling. The strong desire for exertion and application of the boy's powers is thus often held in check or suppressed and he is made to progress as the girls do. He sits side by side with them; they are held up to him as examples, whose frailty he, in his physically robust nature, despises. Moreover, he in many cases, has not even a male example in his teacher, and if he is a weak character he becomes effeminate; if he is a strong character, he is soon filled with disgust and quits school to find a better opportunity for the exertion of those powers which find no satisfaction in a girls' school. He wants a boy's field to make a boy's race in, with no school-girl re. gine to contract his powers. He wants

a way as to enable the pupil to assimilate somewhat of their thought, sentiment, and style, rather than to master the minuter niceties of t e lauguage in which they wrote. To strike for their matter, as Montaigne advised, who would have men taught to love virtue instead of learning how to decline virtus. Such learning makes "language as it should be, a ladder to literature, and not literature a ladder to language. How many a boy has hated, and rightly hated, Homer and Horace, the pedagogues and grammarians, who would have loved Homer and Horace, the poets, had he been allowed to make their acquaintance."

Reminiscences of Early Days in Michigan.

In the VISITOR of November 15 was a brief jotting, bringing words of cheer for our paper from an early resident of Kalamazoo County, now an aged Californian. That jotting and the remarks it drew from Brother Cobb in regard to the "Big Harvester" of thirty years ago, reminded us of events prior to that date. In 1836-7 and 8, we worked in harvest near Schoolcraft. We worked for Messrs. Lyon, McKinstry, Beals and on the Daniels farm. During the harvest of one of these years and on the Daniels farm, in a 95-acre field of wheat, and under the supervision of our old friend A. Y. Moore (if we remember correctly) there was running a combined harvester and thresher, similar to, if not of the same construction, as the one referred to by Brother Cobb. We think the machine was built at Kalamazoo, and probably was the first of the kind ever constructed. How many years it run or with what profit or loss, we are unable to say. After our little harvest at Paw Paw was gathered, several of us would take up our tools "and walk" to the prairie and help in the harvest and earn a little of the needful to help replenish our meager store. We were paid \$1.50 per day, not for eight or ten hours work, but for twelve to fifteen. After the harvest was over, we rode back a field in which is powers full swing to his ambies of one deat does not obstruct his ambies but the uragingly opens labor-saving machinery made its advent trated maps. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Va.

In a letter of mine published in the VISITOR of Nov. 15 there are several errors, if the copy I have at home is any good, which seems inexcusable. 1st. My post-office is withheld.

2d. I am made to say "Brother Solon" when there is no such brother. It should have been Bro. D., of Solon.

3d. I am made to say "75,000 foreigners emigrate to this country some years and go right to competing with American labor," when the fact is 750,-000 foreigners come to this country some years (350,000 the year just closed) tree of duty, and go right to competing with American labor.

4th. My name is signed B. J. instead of as it should be. J. B. ALEXANDER.

DR. LOUIS C. STARKEL, who has been appointed analytical chemist in the Internal Revenue Bureau to test oleomargarine and butter, was, in 1880, the Democratic candidate for Auditor of Illinois. He will be stationed in Washington. The salary is \$2,550.

THE first half of George W. Cable's two-part story, "Carancro," a story of the Louisiana Acadians, will appear in the January Century, with illustrations by Kemble, who recently visited Louisiana to obtain sketches for the work.

Carp Ponds-How they may be Constructed.

The cultivation of carp is of sufficient importance to fully warrant the construction of ponds for the purpose. But there already exist, on many farms, ponds used for the collection of ice and for watering live stock, which could be converted into carp ponds at a nominal cost. There are also many hollows and depressions in the land that, by throwing up a breastwork, could be made to answer the purpose admirably. It is very derirable on several accounts to have your pond so you can draw the water off any time you wish, so the fish can be sorted and for destroying the enemies to carp. By draining the ponds once a year the in-truders can be removed. The best device to put in a pond to drain it, is a cast-iron pipe (they are the cheapest) six or more inches, according to the size of your pond; get it long enough to go clear though your dam and project about two or three feet at each end. Make a large wooden plug, drive it in the pipe on the inside of the dam, and when you want to drain your pond, get a pole and drive the plug out of the pipe. When the pond is dry you can drive it in again. Never build a pond where a large stream of water flows through it, be-

cause it is liable to break your dam and wash all the spawn and small fist away, when there is a great amount of rainfall. Build beside such a stream and let the water in at the upper end of the pond, through a tile with netting over it so other kinds of fish can not get in with the carp or they will mix and be valueless in a little while. In building a breast, clay soil is the best, but other soil will do. After you have decided where to build your dam, get a scraper, such as you use in working the roads. A tongue scraper is the best, as you can handle it better. Plow up about eighteen or twenty feet wide, the length of your dam, and soil to the outside, then plow again, and then scrape till your dam is as high as you want it. Always keep the clay, if there is any, on the inside of the dam. When your dam is done seed it down to white clover, as it will not freeze out as quick as other kinds will, and when it is in bloom its beauty alone will pay you for your work without the profit on the fish. When you make an overflow, get a pipe and put an elbow on it. The pipe should be large enough to carry the waste water off. Put the long end of the pipe in your pond and the short end through the dam. It will draw the cold water from the bottom of the pond instead of warm water from the top of any pond or vessel. Carp thrive best in warm water. It should be shallow on the out edge of the pond and three and a half to four feet deep in the middle, sloping gradually, so if there are any children about they can not step off into a deep hole suddenly. If a person makes any size pond you can have a pleasure boat on it, which is alone worth the cost of the pond.—F. H. Israel, in Ohio Farmer.

Road Making in Michigan. The country roads in Michigan have in many sections made a good deal of improvement the past 15 or 20 years, as may be pointed out on highways within the observation of those acquainted with the state of travel in almost any neigh-borhood for that length of time. Owing chiefly, perhaps, to the nature of the surtace and roadmaking materials, our State is better off in the wet season than many of its neighbors. Few will admit, how-ever, that our roads are all that they ought to be, or that the expenditure of labor on them in any consecutive period of five years has been used to the best advantage. It is, in fact, frequently urged that the system of road management is itself at fault.

roads c ething, but

men, whether laborers or mechanics. There has already been much improve-ment in this respect, the change being attributable to more intelligent estimates of the value of good habits than those that prevailed a generation ago. It was considered not unusual for a first class workman to have his periodical sprees, and to be a free liver in the coarser meaning of the term. Indeed, the union of loose habits and the reputation of competence to do a good job appeared to be natural and expected. "Blue Mondays" were common, the best workmen not putting in an appearance until Tuesday, requiring a day to get over the weekly debauch. Such men appeared to consider that their skill as mechanics entitled them to a license that was injurious to themselves

and harmful to the employer's interests. But the employers tire of these prac-tices, and the dissipated workman can not so readily presume on kis skill as an excuse for his bad habits. The old notion of the union of drunkenness and duty, of immorality and ability, or high pay and low habits, is exploded. One of the most competent and efficient foundry foremen the writer ever knew lost his place in an establishment where he managed nearly fifty men, and his caste in the community, by his persistent habit of intemperate drinking. Said the manager, short-ly after his dismissal, "I hardly know how to fill his place. There are not a half dozen men in the country who are his equals in the mixture of irons, the tempering of sand, and the carefulness of general management. I never lost a casting under him of the value of ten dollars. But I needed him six days in the week, and I paid for his coolness, his judgment and his full capacity. I do not require my men to become total abstainers, although some might benefit by that method; but I do want their intelligent work."

It may be a necessity that employs unreliable skill and presumptive talent, but employers will apply a remedy as soon as they can. The workman may be certain that personal good character and personal good habits are compatible with steadiness in work and skill in handling tools. There is no proper show of inde-pendence in working five days and loaf-ing two days, because the man is a first class mechanic and can assume, on that fact and the forbearance of his employer. One of the best, as well as the largest, establishments for building machinery in this country has its own temperance organization in the shape of a mutual imrovement society, and the proprietors justly boast that they have the best personnel of any shop of an equal number of hands. There are no "blue Mondays" in this establishment.-Scientific American.

Thoreau's Home.

I visited Walden Pond a few days since. You know, Thoreau lived there alone in a house he built for himself a whole mile from the nearest neighbor, and in his house he did the cooking. This was a wonderful thing for a man to do in New England, but a very common occurrence west of the Rocky Mountains, where thousands of lone men have lived twenty miles from the nearest neighbor, year in and year out. Thoreau wrote all about it, and very pleasantly, too, and became a notorious hermit, and was visited by Emerson, Hawthorne, Alcott, and the rest of the book-making gang of his time, who wrote him up still more, so surprised were they that a college bred man could have the courage to sleep alone in a house within a quarter of a mile from the Fitchburg Railway track. Somebody has been writing ever since about this literary recluse, who hated civilization so much that he went and lived a whole mile from it. There is every probability that Thoreau will be written up and make his periodical apA Deluge of Russian Petroleum.

With his customary promptness, on the announcement of any new feature of importance in the development of the Rus-sian petroleum fields, Mr. Charles Marvin has written another pamphlet on the sub-ject conveyed by the above title. The author thinks that the Bussian oil will completly oust the American product from the markets of the old world. The wells around Baku do not need to be bored more than one-fourth or so as deep as the Pennsylvania wells, and the yield of the former is incomparably greater than that of the latter.

"In America," says the author. "it is common to bore 2,000 feet for oil. and some wells have a depth of 5,000 feet; at Baku a well 700 or 800 feet is considered a deep one, and last year the average depth of all the wells was only 462 teet." Three years ago it was reported that one of the Baku wells was spouting daily about 3,400 tons of petroleum. or more than the aggregate output of all the 25,-000 American wells. When this report reached England it was scarcely believed, and those who did credit it thought that such an enormous production was purely exceptional and likely to be of short duration. Since then, however, many notable wells have been bored, many of them yielding large quantities of oil. The whole of these were thrown into the shade by the Tagieff "fountain," which about a month since began to spout up oil at the rate of 11,000 tons of petroleum daily. This quantity is scarcely credible, but from the details given appears to be approximately correct. The oil was sent up to a height of 224 feet, and the great outburst began when the borers reached a depth of 714 feet. The force with which the oil rose may be gathered from the height of the fountain. Nothing could be done to stop the outflow, which covered the whole district of Bybyibat with oil, filled up all the cavities and hollows. formed a lake, and on the fifth day began pouring into the sea.

On the eighth day the maximum production was reached; on the tenth day it began to diminish, and by the fifteenth day the engineers had it so far under control that the outflow was only 60,000 poods, or about 250,000 gallons daily. Altogether about 10,000,000 gallons of oil were ejected, and most of it was lost for want of storage. This, it should be remembered, is only one well. There are many others in the Baku district which have been wonderfully productive. Three of the Nobel wells have yielded 143,000,-000 gallons of oil. Many of the wells are kept closed at present, in order to reserve the oil until it becomes more valuable. With the present copious supply the price has been two copecks a pood, or eight gallons for a penny, at Baku for some time past. Even these figures are now distanced, contracts having been made last month to supply crude petroleum throughout the whole of 1887 at one copeck a pood, or one farthing per four gal-lons. In the meantime, with the raw material at these prices, "English consumers," says Mr. Marvin, "pay from 8d. to 1s. per gallon for the oil they burn in their lamps." The quality of the Russian oil is said to be likely to be maintained, the Russian Government having established a standard up to which all lighting oils must come before they are allowed to be classified. The enormous quantity of oil available at Baku renders it useful for a great variety of purposes, and there are those who firmly believe that at no distant date the residuals will be universally employed for heating purposes, particularly on board ship and for locomotive engines. To facilitate the shipment of the Russian oil, tank steamers are being freely used and a pipe line 600 miles long is projected to be laid from Baku to Batoum or Poti. The author of the pamphlet naturally urges that British manufacturers should

It is generally understood by farmers that an oak grove affords an excellent pasture for hogs during the autumn months after the acorns begin to fall.

But just what their value is compared to other foods, and whether all kinds of acorns have a like value, is not so generally known.

The following is the result of an analysis made recently by myself at the chemical laboratory of the Michigan Agricultural College.

The result of analyses of oats, barley, potatoes, peas, wheat middlings and corn was taken from the excellent work of E. W. Stewart on the "Feeding of Ani-

SAUSJARO	a Barris Contraction of the
Oats Barley Potato Peas. Wheat Middlings Corn. Red Oak Acorns White Oak Acorns	KIND OF POOD.
14.3 14.3 14.4 14.8 14.4 14.8	Water.
1122 227	Asb.
12. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10	Albuminoids.
47 85 5 8 6 1 1 1 3 5 4 6 1 1 1 3 5 5 1 5 5 1	Fibre.
55.7 52.7 52.7 52.7 52.7 52.7 52.7 52.7	Other Carbo-Hydrates.
18.92 1.07	Fat.
\$.98 .95 1.44 1.10 1.11 1.10	Food value of 100 lbs. of substance.

This analysis shows that red oak acorns have nearly double the value of white oak acorns.

It was suggested to me that hogs would not eat red oak acorns, but this is not true as the red oak acorns were taken from under a tree where a hog was making a bountiful repast on the oily acorns. Unfortunately the red oak is not abundant in Michigan.

An attempt was made to secure some black oak acorns for analysis, but none could be found which were not wormy. About 1-5th of the red oak acorns

were wormy and about 1-10th of the white oak.

In the analysis the acorns were taken after they had lain on the ground some time but before they had started to sprout and hence might be called partly dried

The shells were also removed before the analysis was made.

In the case of the white oak the shell constituted about 1/4 of the entire weight of the acorn and in the red oak a little over 1/3.

W. L. SNYDER, Analyst.

Make an Effort for Sheep. THE BEST FOOD.

There is an inconsistency with farmers about sheep husbandry. Many owners of sheep will find fault with

The Value of Acorns as Food breeds on any sheep and feeding them well. The more of the mutton blood well. The more of the mutton blood there is, the better the meat.

3

Every farmer should buy this summer a small flock of sheep, and fix up a lot for them and let them run in it, drawing from the flock a fat lamb or sheep as be may want. This meat will not cost more than three or four cents a pound, and in no way can a farmer better supply his family with wholesome meat. A general effort of this kind would lift sheep husbandry out of its depressed state, and start the smile of prosperity in many homes. Maybe the manufacturers might warm up and lend a helping hand, so that our country will not be a mere dependency on Africa, Australia, and South America for clothes.

We say, make every possible effort, one and all, to keep the sheep, and be an independent people as far as we can. -Exchange.

MANNERS FOR BOYS .- In the street .-Hat lifted when saying "good-bye," or "How do you do?" Also when offering a lady a seat or acknowledging a favor. Keep step with any one you walk with. Always precede a lady up stairs, but ask if you shall precede her in going through a crowd or public place .- At the street door .- Hat off the moment you step into a private hall or office. Let a lady pass first always, unless she asks you to precede her .- In the parlor .- Stand till every lady in the room, also older people are seated .- Rise, if a lady enters the room after you are seated, and stand till she takes a seat .-- Look people straight in the face when they are speaking to you.-Let ladies pass through the door first, standing aside for them. -In the dining room.-Take your seat after ladies and elders .-- Never play with your knife, ring or spoon .- Do not take your napkin up in a bunch in your hand.-Eat as fast or as slow as others. and finish the course when they do .---Do not ask to be excused before the others unless the reason is imperative. -Rise when ladies leave the room, and stand till they are out. If all go together, the gentlemen stand by the door till ladies pass .- Special rules for the mouth .--- Smacking the lips and all noise should be avoided .--- If obliged to take anything from the mouth, cover it with your hand or napkin .- Always knock at a bed-room door, or at that of any private room .- These rules are imperative. There are many other little things that add to the grace of a gentleman, but to break any of these is almost unpardonable.-Christian Intelligencer.

Now is the time to secure subscribers for the VISITOR. It is the solicitor's harvest-time when the year is closing.

"The Ideal Magazine"

for young people is what the papers call ST. NION OLAS. Do you know about it,—how good it is, how clean and pure and helpfui? If there are any boys or girls in your house will you not try a number, or try it for a ye-r, and see if it is n't just the ele-ment you need in the household? The Londen Times has said, "We have nothing like it on this side." Here are some leading features of

ST NICHOLAS For 1886-87.

cost a good deal less than poor ones. They save time, which is the same thing as money in any well-managed occupation. They save in the wear and tear of running gear, both for freight loads and family conveyances. They give produc-ers command of the market in all kinds of weather, a large consideration sometimes. Whatever promises to bring better roads for the present outlay, or even a somewhat increased one, is worth atten-tion and perhaps a trial. Anything requiring a modification of the state law at any point ought to receive prompt consideration, as this is the winter the Legislature is in session.

The present law contains many excellent provisions, more than are generally lived up to. One serious lack, however, is the absence of any means to work to a common purpose in a district larger than the jurisdiction of each highway commissioner, namely, his own township. The work is most likely to be done on the spur of local necessity or prompting. But the highways are for the service of a much larger district than any township. Their use in transportation or travel from one part of a county to another points to the need of developing them for county roads as well, and not for neighborhood use ohiefly

It would probably add to the economy and good result of road building if the Highway Commissioners were required, every year, or on certain years, to meet at the county seat after their election and decide on the work to be done for the roads most serviceable for the whole county, or in passing from one point to another. The road laws in the State authorize any township to do its work by a tax contract for the work, where the vo-ters desire. They require the work to be done for permanent improvement, except in a case of urgent repairs. They prescribe a betterment of the grade where a highway needs it, and require that a large portion of the work shall be devoted to that object. The suggestion above made, relative to some common purpose for the roads of a whole county, will direct all the other outlay of labor and money to better purpose.-Kalamazoo Telegraph.

"Work and Habits."

If the Knights of Labor can infuse in the mass of the organization the same ideas of personal habits as are voluntarily acted on by the managers, they will do much to improve the status of working-

pearance in the magazines for the next half century.

He was a genuine lover of nature. The mistake he made was in not going to California in "'49," putting up a cabin on the north fork of the Stanislaus, high up in the mountains, where there is from twelve to twenty feet of snow from December to April. No neighbor on either side for thirty miles, and no way out to the settlement save on snow shoes. Then he and his friends would have had something to brag about. Any old California miner would have counted Thoreau's as a "right lively" location. However, Tho-reau did the best he could under the circumstances. Possibly if he had to do it over again he would try a hermitage where he would run no risk of becoming a curiosity. There are islands in the Pacific unknown, and unnamed, where he could pull oblivion over himself and not require even a suit of civilization's hated raiment.

From Walden pond the solitude of Thoreau's time has departed. It is now a picnic ground-a place subject to excur-sions of the city Apaches, male and female from Boston-a revel of swings, boats, peanuts, ice cream and ginger beer, while the well trodden woods echo with the beast-like cries and yells of these city savages, who are really very dangerous when half full of beer and armed with the dollar revolvers and fall set of cartridges to be bought at the cheap hardware and notion stores, and unsafe when fired both to the man in front and behind the weapon.-Max Elton.

STREL PIPE MAKING IN GERMANY.-It is reported by the Berlin Eisen-Zeitung that the new process for making steel pipe employed at Burbanch is very succe A syndicate has been formed to build works at Burbach, the capital being 1,-200,000 merks, of which 500,000 marks are issued to the patentee. A. Mannes-manne, of Remscheidt. It is stated that Funke & Ebers, of Hagar, Germany, have also purchased patent rights, and a large firm in Paris propose to apply the method to the manufacture of copper tubing. As to the process: As soon as the steel is cast into the round mold, a core is thrust into the steel so that a tube is formed between it and the walls of the mold. In order to prevent the cracking of this annular casting during cooling, the core is so made that it follows up the shrinkage of the steel. The steel cup thus obtained may then be rolled in an ordinary train.

lose no time in securing a lead in furnishing pipe for the new Russian pipe line, tank steamers in which to transport it, and that the lamp and oil stove traffic should not be forgotten.

A GREAT SEA ON FIRE -The shores of the Caspian abound in naphtha springs extending for miles under the sea, the imprisoned gages of this volatile substance often escaping from fissures in its bed and bubbling up in large volumes to the surface. The circumstance has given rise to the practice of "setting the sea on fire" which is thus described by a modern traveler:

Hiring a steam barge, we put out to sea, and, after a lengthy search, found at last a suitable spot. Our boat having moved round to windward, a sailor threw a bundle of burning flax into the sea when floods of light dispelled the surrounding darkness. No fireworks, no illumina-tions, are to be compared to the sight that presented itself to our gaze. It was as though the sea trembled convulsively amid thousands of shooting, dancing tongues of flame of prodigious size. Now they emerged from the water, now they disappeared. At one time they soared aloft and melted away at another a gust of wind divided them into bright streaks of flame, the foaming, bubbling billows making music to the scene.

In compliance with the wishes of some of the spectators our barge was steered toward the flames, and passed right through the midst of them, a somewhat dangerous experiment, as the barge was employed in the transport of napths, and was pretty well saturated with the fluid. However, we escaped without accident, and gazed for an hour longer on the unwonted spectacle of a sea on fire.

A TOWER ONE-THIRD OF A MILE HIGH. -A dispute has arisen as to the height of the iron tower which is to be the feature of the Paris Exposition of 1886. It was originally proposed to run it up 1500 feet, but it is objected that it would dwarf every other structure in Paris. A test is to be made by sending up a captive balloon to the proposed height and sus-pending therefrom four cables, which will represent the four edges of the tower, flags being affixed to mark the positions of the several stories. All the estimates for the construction have just been completed. The cost is to amount to 7,500,000 francs, the state contributing 1,500,000 francs and the contractors furnishing the remaining 6,000,000 francs, in return for which they are to have the revenues de-rived from the tower the next 20 years.

the manufacturers of wool because they want to get wool as cheap as possible, and condemn them for lack of patriotism and liberal feeling, and at the same time do nothing themselves to help on the cause or to sustain the very business in which they are engaged. Does this come from shortsightedness, or from prejudice, or a willful ignorance? Let us see. Sheep owners ought to know that demand increases sales, that the more wool is worn, the more of the same material will be required to fill its place, or in other words, consumption makes a market. With this understanding of the case, they should use woolen goods as far as possible. This is only part of what they may do. They can eat mutton. The meat part of the sheep is an important factor in the business and of more consequence than the fleece, and yet farmers as a class, and even sheep owners, eat very little mutton. They say they don't like it. A great many of them don't really know how it does taste. There is more prejudice in this kind of talk than sense. Mutton is the most healthful of all meats. Why? Because it is the easiest digested. This is reason enough, but it is not all. It is the purest, cleanest, and freest from disease. Sheep are the daintiest of all animals. They die before they will eat or drink foul things. They do not have the lingering and blood-poisoning diseases cattle and hogs may have. When sick, they get well speedily or die. Their flesh will keep the longest in hot weather without getting putrid. It is as nu-tritious as beef or pork. The sick can eat it first.

Mutton can be cooked in all possible ways and be turned to the best account. It is especially a hot-weather meat, and just as good in cold weather. It is cheaper than beef. It must be ignorance of all business principles and of the foundation of success in his calling, which will prompt a farmer to buy Texas beef, knocked about for 2,000 miles, and to pay for all this handling, when upon his hill he might and should have a fat lamb or sheep, which has not cost him more than one-third he pays for the socalled beef. The way to do it is to have good mutton. This is easily obtained by crossing a ram of any of the mutton

<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text>

1887. Harper's Young People An Illustrated Weekly.

Harper's Young People has been called "the nodel of what a periodical for young readers ought to be," and the justice of this commendation is an ply sustained by the large circulation it has attained both at home and in Great Britain. This success has been reached by methods that must com themselves to the judgment of parents, no less than to the tastes of children-namely, by an earnest and well sustained effort to provide the best and most attractive reading for young people at a low price. The illustrations are copious and of a comspicuously high standard of excellence.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—Boston Counter. A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—Brocking En-

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, informa-tion and interest.-Christian Advocate, N. Y.

TERMS: Postpaid, \$2 per year. Vol. VIII commences Nov. 2, 1886.

Single numbers, five cents each Remittances should be made by postoffice mency order or draft to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

DECEMBER 15, 1896;

Published on the First and Fifteenth of every month,
AT 50 CENTS PER ANNUM Eleven Copies for \$5.00.
J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.
Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft.
Single copy, six months,
Entered at the Post Office at Coldwater, Mich., as Second Class matter.
To Subscribers. Remittances may be made to us in postage stamps, or by postal note, money order, or regis 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 re- spectfully 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.
Visitor's Clubbing List for 1886-87.
Regular Price.With Price.American Farmer.\$1 00\$1 00American Grange Bulletin.1 501 75Atlantic Monthly.4 004 00Babyland.5090Breeders' Gazette.3 003 00Century (Scribner's).4 004 15Cultivator and Country Gentle- man.2 502 75Chautauqua Y. F. Journal (in- cluding remainder of this year and next).1 001 50Cottage Hearth.1 501 00Detroit Free Press, weekly.1 001 50Good Housekeeping.2 502 50Harper's Monthly Magazine.4 003 90

The Grange Hisitor.

Harper's Bazar. Harper's Bazar..... 4 00 Harper's Young People...... 2 00 North American Review 5 00

 Our Little Men and Women.... I 00

 Our Little Ones
 I 50

 Scientific American
 3 00

 St. Nicholas
 3 00

 Tribune, Chicago (weekly)
 I 00

 The Pansy (weekly)
 I 00

 The Cottage Hearth
 I 50

 Visition
 I 50

 Vick's Monthly..... 1 25 Wide Awake..... 2 40 Western Rural (including W. R.

3 2

premiums to new subscribers). 1 65

2 00 An examination of the above list will show that our clubbing combinations offer very low rates on first class literature. Only the best pe-riodicals and newspapers are quoted. Low rates are given on them in order that farmers may supply their families with first lass reading and secure the greatest good for the least outlay. Clubbing with the VISITOR will pay. Try it. It is well to perfect your plaus and determine at an early day what your reading matter for the meet wear will be next year will be.

Sec. 1, Art. 5, By laws of the State Grange-This Grange shall hold its regular annual meet-ing on the second Tuesday in December of each year.

the first day of December

THE world moves. Years ago the VISITOR began to urge the farmers of be in session. Until settled the elec-Michigan to act politically with some independence, some regard for their own interests as farmers. We insisted that

they should make themselves felt at caucuses and conventions in the several parties to which they belonged. We showed that the interests of farmers had been neglected by farmers and that it was the fault of farmers themselves that they were not represented in the law-making bodies of the country and

in executive positions. We made the matter of a "Farmer for Governor" a sort of hobby and have persisted in keeping it before the people for all these years. In 1880 two farmers were nominated and we have but to give the figures to show that what we had said was heeded. Bro. Holloway received at the elec-

tion of that year for the office of Governor, 137,671 votes, while the Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket had 1337 less, and that number represents the number of Patrons in the Republican party who voted for Bro. Holloway at that election, Bro. Woodman receiving 31,085 on the Greenback ticket.

We think all now see that some progress has been made and that the work of the VISITOR has had practical recognition. There has been some little ir ritation, some complaining at the course of the VISITOR. In 1880 some good tender-footed Patrons thought we had too much to say about politics. Two years ago some of our Republican refusing by his vote to let the people friends insisted that we were hurting pass upon that question. the Republican party, and this year we have been assailed for advocating the election of a Republican farmer for Governor. To all of which we answer, the VISITOR in this matter has never been partisan, but has advised farmers by independent voting to prove their interest in the elevation of their own class and asserting in a practical way their claims to recognition.

A jotting from Athens calls for an

answer to several questions. We cannot say as to the status of the Dayton Hedge Co.; will leave that and the legal questions involved to some one who knows or thinks he does. But as this matter of a hedge fence is called up we take occasion to repeat substantially what we said in the VISITOR some years ago.

As many as 35 years ago we got seed, raised hedge plants and set about one 100 rods of hedge. We trimmed very much as some other farmers have and will in the future, and we had a fair sort of a fence about one third of the time. With proper attention and treatment on good rich soil it is often proved a very good fence, when in full leat and against animals that are not given to an excess of curiosity. But assuming it may be made a good fence, before we advise its use, we think it wise to look at all the conditions that bear upon success or failure. The adverse conditions impoverishes the land from 15 to 30 feet on each side of it. But that objection is considered of little weight by the large farmer and we will let it pass as of little value. The objection belongs the habits of farmers as a class. to We know of miles of hedge with corresponding reds of fence. The average live members, whose names we expect farmer will plant some and harvest at reasonable times of the year. It is his habit, or ways. But the average farmer of this country will not cultivate, trim, slash, wire down, do and perform each, ferred to have delayed this issue that all and everything necessary to grow and maintain a hedge fence, and it is less expensive and less annoying to take into account these facts and let the Osage Orange hedge fence business, and termined to make no change in time of the Dayton Hedge Company, their are some things hard to explain and heirs and assigns entirely alone. We would not give them or any other good talkers a penny or a rod to set out. pose to do under a contract covering three years of time.

THE legislature of Michigan will soon Annual Report of the Secretary receipts for advertising. Newspaper of the State Grange. In the secretary men agree that it has been a poor year tion of a United States Senator will take precedence. Legislation must wait. One political party has such a decided preponderance of strength that it ought not to take long to dispose of that business. But it is by no means certain that it will not take some time to get the friends of the different candidates ready to surrender their chances and so far unite as to elect. We have all along since the subject

was first presented been in favor of submitting the question of amending the Constitution in accordance with the original demand of the Prohibition party. It is not desired that more than 75,coo, people of this State, have petitioned the legislature to authorize such submission by legislative enactment, and yet in this representatve govern-

How any legislator can refuse to let the people pass upon that question when such large numbers have asked for it is more than we can understand except when it became a test question at the polls and a majority of a legislator's constituency declared against such submission.

From our stand point we can justify no man except as stated, who assumed to rise superior to the spirit and principles of the government under which he lives and which as a people we unitedly proclaim "the best on earth" in

As we said before the late election, no man who voted to deny the right of the people in their sovereign capacity to pass upon this question or any other, where demanded by any onsiderable number of people is entitient to support. for any official position where the interests of the people are in styed.

For our part we are n s > solicitous for constitutional prohibition as we are for an awakened interest on the part of the people in enforcing what laws we have, and a higher regard for official duty on the part of officials charged with the duty of executing the laws we have and for such amendments to existing laws as will give the prosecutor for alleged infractions of law something like an even chance in court with the defence.

We hope to see the legislature when it has disposed of the senatorship give early attention to this standing demand for submission. The outcome of the vote of the people is not to be con sidered by the legislature, but simply the right of the people to express in a manner provide by law their opinion upon a question that has occupied a prominent place in the politics of the country for years, as well as in organizations having for their professed object the protection of the moral welfare of the people.

This is the month for the election of officers for the subordinate Granges of Michigan. This work has been attend ed to in some Granges already and we hope there has been more regard for the good of the Order than to gratify personal ambition. In every live Grange there are some to find on our subscription book, and we wish to say privately to such, please ascertain whether the officers you have elected are subscribers to the VISITOR. We find that sometimes a Patron is elected Master of a Grange and possibly sent as a representative to the State Grange, who does not take the State paper of the Order and in some instances never has taken it. Well, there still harder to justify, and we shall as sign these delinquent patrons to that class for want of better disposition. But perhaps this is but the result of a careless habit and if some good Patron will look after this matter it will be set right. We hope so, and with charity for all, will await the result of the laudable work of solicitors self-appointed or otherwise.

Worthy Master and Fellow Patrons :--In obedience to a law of this State Grange, the second Tuesday of December finds the representatives of the Patrons of Michigan again assembled to hear reports from those clothed with would make a much better showing. official responsibility - to counsel together as brothers and sisters, and provide as best we may for the future welfare of the Patrons of a great State. This the 14th session is again held in its seems likely to become a permanent Capitol Building, to which we have been made welcome at nine previous sessions of the State Grange; and although the Grange is not numerically as strong as when it first assembled in the old Capitol Building in December, 1875, yet in the intervening years it has dispelled the apprehensions of the merchant and tradesman everywhere aroused when the Order was first introduced, ment of the people as is alleged it has been impossible to secure the necessa-were willing to accept proffered oppor-unexpended balance would give back to tunities, promoted the financial interests of farmers whether within or without the gates, established its importance. and value to the agricultural class, and become a recognized factor in State and national affairs. To spread out before you the work performed to accomplish results already achieved would be to write a book, and as that is no part of the duty that lies immediately before me, I will turn to that duty at once and present a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Secretary's office for the fiscal year 1886:

RECEIPTS.

Total receipts.....\$ 7,631.56 DISBURSEMENTS For which orders were drawn on the Treasurer of the State Grange: Expenses of State Grange session of 1885.....\$ 1,504.24 Per diem of Executive Committee.... Printing proceedings and 135.70 other matter. Bills for Supplies. Stationery, Sec'y's office. 121.75 449.28 28.21 Postage, " " . Office rent..... 109.90 30.00 Stationery and postage, Master's office..... 16.97 Salaries of officers, State 252.40 Postage paid on Visitor 123.87 Sundry expenses on account of Visitor 41.03 Miscellaneous expenses, including freight, drayage, exchange and traveling expenses..... 39.17

> Total expenses \$ 7,581.85 Balance in favor of receipts.... 49.71

\$7,631.56 It will be remembered that the balance sheet of one year ago showed dis bursements in excess of receipts for the fiscal year of \$804 14 and that the report of the Finance Committee as adopted provided for a reduction in the salaries of Master and Secretary of the State Grange and of the per-diem of the representatives composing this legislative body.

So much of the report as has been

men agree that it has been a poor year for this department of their business. Hard times have made business men restrict their expenditures in this direction. Still, if all our advertising bills were collected this part of our report

Under the action of the Executive Committee at the last session the unexpended portion of

THE DEFENSE FUND Fund that shall stand as a warning to all royalty robbers to steer clear of the Patrons of Michigan. My last report showed an unexpended balance of this Drive well Fund of \$1,445.00, which by the terms of the circular of the Executive Committee of October, 1881, was subject to distribution "whenever the matter in controversy should reach a each contributor 60 per cent. of the amount contributed. I was directed by the Executive Committee to give Geneaal Notice in the VISITOR to all contributors that this 60 per cent. would be paid by me on presentation of their receipt at my office; and in such notice set forth the fact that contributors had been protected at small cost and invite them to surrender their claim to this "unexpended balance" and consent to its remaining in the treasury of the State Grange as a Permanent Defense Fund to be used only for the defense of contributors to it who are proscuted in the courts for alleged infringement of patent, the same to be under control of the Executive Committee of the State Grange. The notice was given in the VISITOR of Dec. 15, 1886, and the request has been so far regarded that the total amount of the Fund has suffered small loss.

Amount reported Dec., 1885......\$ 1,445.00 Charged for General Notice, \$ 21.60 Five receipts presented for paymer t.... Paid order of Moline Grange 3.00 No. 248 to Joseph H. Reall, N. Y. City, by draft with exchange 5.08 Note for 1,400.00 \$1,429.68 Balance in my hands.....\$ 15.32

The \$1,400.00 is on interest subject to the order of the Executive Committee, and there is little liability of its being drawn on by any of the parties entitled to the fractional part of a dollar against which they have a legal claim.

As D. C. & H. C. Reed & Co., of Kalamazoo, had served notices on several contributors to the Defense Fund, prior to the last n eeting of the State Grange asserting a claim for \$5.42 against these parties for infringement of the Garver patent owned by them, the Committee instructed me to call on D. C. & H. C. Reed & Co., and arrange for a test suit. I called on the said company as directed and they declined to enter into the proposed arrangement, alleging that nearly all infringers had paid the royalty demanded and the rest probably would.

Not satisfied with the profits secured to David L. Garver and bought by this company at small cost, which patent expired on the 5th of October last, this company had bills introduced into both houses of Congress at the last session, asking for an extension of this springtooth harrow patent. And all this for the relief of David L. Garver, who had years before assigned all right, title and interest present and prospective to the said company. The farmers of the county should not only sign remonstrances against the re-issue of this patent or any extension of its life, but should write their Member of Congress such words of caution as would remind him of his duty to those he represents. The use of plaster by farmers has fallen off considerably within the last few years, why, I am not able to explain; but certain it is farmers do not seem to think it so indispensable as they did a dozen years ago. But there is still a large amount of land-plaster used and we must not lose sight of an interest that proved when brought to the test the strength of the Order. In a long struggle with a strong combination the Patrons of the State as a body stood together manfully with entire confidence in the inherent right of the position taken and for once, at least, the right did prevail. For the last two seasons we have had a contract with the Michigan Plaster Association and so far aswe know there has been little or no friction to mar the harmony of our business relations. But the life of the last contract has expired and as the season for handling plaster will soon be here, some action should be taken looking to a new contract with a new association known as the "Western Plaster Agency." am informed by Brother Day, a member of the agency, that all manufac-turers of stuccoand land-plaster west of Buffalo are in the new association. This being the case, if we buy plaster at all this next season, we must buy of the "Western Plaster Association." With the experience of ten years before the Grand Rapids manufacturers of plaster I have little fear that the Association will advance prices and renew an antagonism that brought disaster and financial ruin to several plaster manu-facturers of the Grand River Valley and brought no re urn on the investment of others for several years.

Wednesday the annual meeting commences at the latest day possible. This made it necessary to issue the VISITOR in advance of the Session.

If practicable we should have presome account of the happenings of the Session might have reached subscribers before January 1st; but a week's del 1y we thought too much and so de-

The next number should be loaded with Jottings from visiting members and we shall be disappointed if it is not. All cultivate, do and perform all they pro-Michigan Patrons cannot attend these annual Sessions and it is due those who remain at home that matters of interest that attract the attention of our visiting friends should be reported, and if not done while fresh in their minds will most likely be lost. We hope this di rect hint will be sufficient to ensure an unusual supply of Jotting and short articles for the VISITOR of January 1st.

That number may be under other management, but if it is contributions to the paper will be just as necessary to its readers and we doubt not acceptable to its editor.

There are, we think, more than 2,000 subscribers whose time expires with this number and we wish to remind all such that you cannot renew your subscription too soon. Remember you should not do without the Visitor and the Visitor can not do without you.

If Patrons do not stand by their State paper who will? This is a question every Patron who is not a subscriber should be called on to answer, and ev eryone who is should see to it that his renewal is attended to without delay.

Farmers will not pass for good business men until they attend promptly to these matters that seem small but which collectively go to make up the sum total of the affairs of our lives. Promptness in business is a cardinal virtue, and should be taught at home by precept and example, at school by teachers, in the pulpit by preachers, and everwhere that they are a little in advance of the to the Secretary of State Grange. great majority of their fellows.

Our faith in the feasibility of harvesting corn by the threshing process has not been weakened by two weeks more with the threshed crop of this year. Both corn and fodder remain in prime condition and we have no apprehension of damage. Farmers of the enquiring and progressive sort are well pleased to have found out that the improvements of the age have reached corn harvesting We have been doing that sort of farm work substantially as our fathers and our grandfathers did, the only improvement being a husking peg of metal or wood and some partial protection to the hands that while protecting was an uncouth incumbrance. Michigan farmers can safely plant a little more, can keep a little more stock, sow a little less wheat and the chance will be favorable to maintaining the fertility of our farms.

For the information of our friend. Mont. Spaulding, and others of an apprehensive turn of mind we are pleased to say that both corn fodder and corn are still in good condition and our faith in the new method of harvesting corn by the threshing process is in no way impaired.

RETIRING secreturies will bear in mind that it devolves upon them to report the names and addres es of the by those who aim to be leaders and feel newly elected Masters and Sceretaries Be prompt in doing so.

WHEN in Coldwater the other day we saw a farmer driving out of town with a load of coal drawn by three good farm horses hitched up side by side as in plowing.

We have seen the same thing before when our country roads were not in so favorable a condition as they now are for driving this sort of a team. We remember when buggies were not much used in Michigan, and then except right in our villages there were tracks with a ridge between. Now there is so much single driving that out of all our roads the old center ridge has been worn away and they are in condition for the use of a three-horse team as well as two. The extra cost of heavy thills or a

double tongue would not be very much and would often, when the roads are heavy, be found of real value. We have a pole and thills for light spring wagons and with a little use we should soon find that heavy thills and a long neckyoke would be a necessary complement to the outfit of a lumber wagon. Who says nay?

Two women who were for years sweepers on the Fulton street (New York) f rry boats died recently worth \$8,000 and \$10,000.

referred to was adopted without dissent or objection, but as it did not affect the per-diem of the members of the State Grange of that session the full economic value of the report of the Committee does not appear in the current report of expenditures. And again, although the liberality of Grand Rapids business men provided a hall for our meeting, yet the creditable endeavor of the Committee to bring disbursements within the limits of receipts, though not defeated, was endangered by the mileage accounts of the representatives, as shown by the pay-rolls of the years named. That of 1883 was \$1134.36; that of 1884 was \$1112.79; that of 1885, \$1243 50.

The fourth section of the report of the Finance Committee "recomended that the Executive Committee dispense with their fall session." This recommendation was not adopted, but the Executive Committee were in full accord with the spirit of economy which pervaded the report of the Finance Committee and determined at once to comply with the recommendation. And your Secretary was charged with the duty of making all necessary arrangements for holding this session at such place as the best interests of the Order seemed to demand. The figures given determined the place without further enquiry.

The sixth recommendation was adopted, and reads: "We also recommend that every means be taken towards making the VISITOR self sustaining." While this desirable object has not been realized, a good advance has been made in that direction. A careful comparison of the receipts and expenditures of the years 1885 and 1886 gives the following

	result.	
	The cost of printing and mailing in 1886 was less by	106.14
	Making total expenses less by	1 THE WORLD
	On the other hand the receipts on subscription were less by\$ Iot .42	-13-
	Less collected for advertising 140.86	
	Greater incidental expenses 7.56	101
	Deducting this\$	249.84
2.1	and we have a net saving over the pre-	

vious year of.....\$ 428.74 There is a noticeable falling off in the

THE VISITOR. At each succeeding session of the

DECEMBER 15, 1886.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

receives attention and if the good resolutions then formed by individuals and Patrons and 99 per cent. of this now the recommendations adopted in reports large class of farmers though careless of of committees were not so soon forgot- the obligation assumed are still patten there would be little occasion to refer to a loss of subscribers.

It is nowhere alleged that the paper is not equal to its cotemporaries of the Grange press-nowhere alleged that it though he does not maintain his memdoes not meet the needs of the farmer's bership relation to the order and confamily in presenting good and desirable | tribute to its financial strength and this reading matter.

The Master and Executive Commit-The Master and Executive Commit-tee of the Iowa State Grange having dred fold than its numerical memberunder consideration a year ago the sub-ject of recommending to the Patrons of We have the that State some Grange paper decided sands in the communities where they in favor of the GRANGE VISITOR, since live all over this broad land, and that which time we have had interesting correspondence from able and earnest Iowa Patrons, and when we take into account the few Granges in that State we are well satisfied with the addition to our subscription list from that source.

Yet notwithstanding the gain from that quarter, for which we were truly thankful, the falling off in the total receipts of \$109.10 though not a large amount is not a pleasant feature, though it corresponds very nearly with the loss in fees and dues.

What we have stated before and repeated more than once still holds true. The loss on subscription is chargeable to the want of a business habit of promptness on the part of a large proportion of the farmers of the country. Their local paper is renewed either because it is sent until ordered stopped or they are called on by the publisher or other interested party; and so of their city paper if they take one. The postmaster looks after its renewal. The patrons of the VISITOR do not renew if not solicited to do so and as this work falls on the few willing workers they weary of continuing a task so thankless at that end of the line and our thanks are small compensation for continued well doing.

The shortest and simplest method to set aside this dilatory habit is by a vote of the Grange to supply every family with a copy and pay for the same from the Grange treasury where its condi-tion will warrant this course and take advantage of all discounts offered. But this plan has not found favor generally though often recommended.

It is again left to the wisdom of this body to devise new schemes or galvanize old ones to greater activity.

The condition of the Order in this State has been adverted to by the Worthy Master and pronounced "hopeful." Although our report shows a slight falling off in receipts for fees and dues, yet taking into account the low price of farm produce, I am ready to endorse his statement.

Another Grange has been added since the address of the Worthy Master was written, making the eleventh for the year and one Pomona Grange in this State. These new Granges will need the fostering care of the State Grange. They are all in northern counties where the farmers are comparatively poor, and I suggest as probable that it will be no loss to the State Grange treasury to supply each family with a copy of the GRANGE VISITOR for the fiscal year 1887 and make the cost chargeable to the cture lund. As a lecturer its visits will be regular and maintained at small cost. When by reference to the report of the Treasurer of the National Grange we find Michigan is second only in the list of States paying dues to the National Grange and far in advance of Ohio with its Grange Bulletin, Pennsylvania with its Farmers' Friend and New York with its Husbandwan, all good weekly Grange papers, we feel that our labors lave not been in vain. In but one State have more Granges been organized during the year than in Michigan. Connecticut, for years without representation in the National Grange, leads all the States in the number of new Granges organized, charters having been issued to fifteen.

State Grange the VISITOR demands and that must not be overlooked. Go where you will, you find unaffiliated rons at heart, believe in and defend the principles of the order whenever assailed. The farmer when once converted remains orthodox in faith important fact must not be lost sight of.

We have the influence of these thouinfluence together with our steadfast membership has aided in bringing about this important fact that the farmers of this country have at last some influence in congress. Their first substantial victory was in the passage of the Oleomargarine Bill and their influence is now being felt in the national legislature in favor of an agricultural experiment station. The Bill provides for an appropiation of \$15,000 annually to each state for the maintainance of an agricultural experiment station. Say what you will the important fact is recognized that the agricultural class has been greatly improved and elevated within the life of this Order. Although the Grange is not entitled to the credit for such improvement, yet it is undisputed that it has been an important, if not the most important factor in the results accomplished.

While other agents have been at work the work of the Grange by organization has been constant and unremitting, and it is with no little satisfaction that in this grand work by the confidence reposed in me by the representatives of the Order, I have 1 men assigned so 1mportant a part at and returning biennial session since the organization of the State Grange.

In all these years friendships, cemented by the ties of fraternity, have been formed of present and lasting value that shall not be forgotten when official duties release me from attendance at these annual reunions.

As I look over these years and recall the names of those who were with us in the early days of the Order, but who, demitted by death, have joined the great Grange above, I am reminded that we, too, as the years come and go shall, one after another, cease our labors here. But while we remain, as we have faith in the principles of the Grange and its value to the class we represent, let us not forget its claims upon us, and with unyielding resolution maintain a living, active faith in our noble Order, and give to it our best thoughts and our best efforts to increase its usefulness.

Annnal Address of C. G. Luce, W. M., to the State Grange.

Worthy Patrons and Members of the Michigan State Grange:

To-day we meet in the 14th annual session of this body. We come together to consult with each other in relation to our Order, with the purpose of establishing it more firmly in our hearts' affections and making it a more efficient agency

purposes are these:

"To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and co-operation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor, to hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate.

"We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves, and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in their courses of study.

"We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, the Grange-National, State, or Subordinate—is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.

"Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of onr country, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

"We always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citi zen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

"On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption, and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful, and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should characterize every Patron, that the office should seek the man and not the man the office.

"We acknowledge the broad principle, that difference f opinion is no crime, and hold that "progress toward truth is made by difference of opinion," while the "fault lies in bitterness of controversy."

"We desire a proper equality, equity, and fairness; protection for the weak; restraints upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens, and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic.

"We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes, we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West.

"It is reserved by every Patron, as the right of a freeman to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles."

These declarations are broad and

imbedded in our hearts. Our specific year. Many new members have been pledges made at Philadelphia in the admitted, but these have been balanced with losses by death and removals from the State. There has been no aggregate increase of membership. With this feature of the situation we certainly are not quite satisfied. We ought to increase not only in interest but in numbers. And the aid of every member of this Grange is earnestly invoked in seeking for means to accomplish this end. An influence for good has always gone out from the sessions of the State Grange, and let us strive to make this an improvement upon its predecessors. Our objects are good, our aims are high. The machinery of our organization is well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed. The air we breathe is cheap, the water that bubbles up from the clear spring is cheap; but the Grange is cheaper than these, for, financially, it is more than self-supporting. With all these favorable considerations, why does it not grow? Will you here and now apply your energies in searching for means to accomplish the end? And finally, will you not each and every one during the coming year put forth such an effort as shall insure our onward march?

Education and the magnificent opportunities afforded by the Grange economy will be considered by the appropriate committees and presented to this body. The Agricultural College ought to, and doubtless will, receive attention at your hands. Foremost among the educational agencies of the State Grange is the VISITOR. It is the creation of this body and its future should receive the most thoughtful and wise consideration.

Dormant Granges-how to revive and restore them-are always a fruitful theme for discussion in both National and State Granges. It will claim the best thought at this time. Some have been revived and they are numbered among the strongest subordinate Granges we have; and I think continued effort in this direction is advisable. But to hope for success there must be some latent life in the old members. Unless this be so it is much easier to organize a new Grange within the same jurisdiction than to re-organize the dead one. The Pomona Granges are the best antidotes against a proneness within a Grange to dormancy. These have saved many a subordinate Grange from decay and death. Most of the Pomona Granges in this State are in excellent condition and enlist the deepest interest and the earnest efforts of the most selfsacrificing among our members. They should receive every encouragement possible by the State Grange.

In my search after the elements which favorably affect the condition of the Order, I have been agreeably impressed with the almost universal adoption of literary exercises as a means of profit and wholesome entertainment in the meetings both in Pomona and Subordinate Granges. Great good to the mental and moral unfoldment of the members must of necessity grow out of such efforts. In some Granges a regular course of study is prosecuted. All this tends toward a substantial growth as it G stores the mind with useful knowledge and trains it to independence and depth of thought and a closer and more logical method of expression. In some Granges a course is adopted that stimplates to a generous rivalry. All this has proved very beneficial, not only to the individual members taking part, but to those who hear, and has made the meetings more interesting and thus attracted others to become members of the Order. While I am not prepared to formulate the plan here and explain it fully, yet I may say that its foundation is a scale of credit marks. The Grange is formed into two classes and the aim is for each side to secure as many credit marks as possible; and, then, some kind of a prize 1s provided for the victor. It is hoped that the Committee on the Good of the Order may present this matter to the Grange in such tangible shape that the several Granges of the State may be led to adopt it. The National Grange met in the city of Philadelphia on the 9th day of November in its 20th annual session, with 29 states represented. The general condition of the Order throughout the country is good. The increase in the New England States is encouraging. Rugged, rocky Maine slightly surpasses our own State in the number of members reported. Michigan stands next in the list. I trust that the representatives of the Order in this State Grange and the members throughout the borders of our commonwealth will enjoy the satisfaction of attending the National Grange at its next session in Lansing, our Grange Treasury. Brother and Sister capital city. For it is with unal-Mayo have rendered valuable service loyed pleasure that we are able to report that its 21st session will be held in June 10 I devoted the greater part of my time to this work. Brother Jason the members that we could not point to Woodman and Brother John Holbrook | Bunker Hill, Faneuil Hall, or other have each devoted time and talent to it cherished spots of national historical renown; nor could we ask them to listen to the music of the Liberty Bell which once rung out the notes of freedom that have been echoed around the world for more than a hundred years; but we did promise them a true to our Declaration of Purposes; any built and dedicated during the year. All warm welcome by the true-hearted m terial deviation from these is fraught of these features are highly encourag- Patrons of a State that is illustrious in While it is true that there are not as with danger. A quotation from them ing. They stimulate us to work on and the sisterhood of states for the intellimany paying patrons in this or any may not be out of place here as they hope on. Yet with all these favorable gence and true manliness and womanlistate outside of New England as there can not be too often repeated nor too indications, we have not been able to ness of its people. They are comine; were five years ago, yet there is one tact firmly impressed upon our minds and increase our membership during the and I know that you will redeem the respondence solicited.

name of the Brothers and Sisters of Michigan.

But two amendments to the Constitution are this year submitted. The first is to provide for the representation of Pomona Granges in the State Grange, as it has been decided that representation at present is in conflict with the Constitution. This amendment is to cure the defect.

The second amendment proposed is to authorize the conferring of the 6th degree in the State Grange. This contemplates, if adopted, the conferring of the 5th degree exclusively by the Pomona Granges. It is hoped that this amendment will be carefully considered; whether ratified or rejected, it is one of considerable importance.

And now, Patrons, a parting word. Six years ago the Gavel was placed in my hands; four years and also two years ago the confidence of the State Grange was again and again repeated. For these kind expressions of confidence and esteem I am and have been profoundly grateful. In return for all this I have brought to your service the best efforts to which I was capable, although realizing how far short of the ideal they have been. I believe in this organization, and am firmly convinced that it did not come a day too soon; and it cannot live a day too long. I have visited many of you in your homes. Memories of the kindness received at the hands of the members of the Order, as I have gathered with them around their hearthstones, will constantly cluster along the line of happy thought so long as the pulse continues to beat. And in passing over to another the Master's Gavel, the Constitution and Laws, and the Secret Work of the Order, I shall not "bate one jot of heart or hope." Wherever the State Grange shall meet, while life and health and strength hold out, there shall I be also. Wherever my lot may be cast, or whatever duties may be assigned, still shall the Grange and its work retain a foremost place in my thought and affection.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesa'e Grocer and arange Selling Agent, No. 231 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1886.

PURE SUGARS.
Cut Loaf per b
Pulverized per b
-tandard Granulated per D
Standard A W ite per 10
Best White Soft A per
eood White Soft A per B
Extra C White per ib
Standard B per tb
Extra C Yellow Bright per fb
C Yellow per b
Brown per b
New Orleans Extra Light per ib

SYRUP AND MOLASSES-In Barrels.

IMPORTANT -- The above quotations are for syrup in whole barrels only. All syrup in half barrels & cents per gallon extra and no charge for package. In 5 and 10 gallon packages 5 cents per gallon addition-al and the cost of package.

COFFEES-GRE	EEN AND ROASTED.	
ancy Rio per Ib		2816
reen Rio extra choice	per 10	154
reen Rio prime per Ib.		4015
reen Rio good per D		@143
reen Rio common per l	D	@18
reen Maracaibo choice	per 10	10161
reen Laguayra choice	per 3 15	@154
reen Java choice prr I		@23
oasted Rio best per ID.		101-14-18
oasted Rio No. 1 per fb.		4

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the last session of the State Grange, the Worthy Master proclaimed June 10,

A CHILDREN'S DAY,

to be universal throughout the State. The time appointed was propitious in point of weather and, judging from the scores of reports sent to us for the GRANGE VISITOR, the inaugural of this day in Michigan was a complete success. We do not know that all the Granges observed the day with exercises appropriate for the children but, from day with profit.

One of the vital questions before us is, Children's Days and kindred meetings Grange in the eyes of the younger members of the Grange families and outsiders.

through which to promote the interests of our calling by learning of its needs, and heeding its demands; with the purpose, too, of devising ways and means to improve the condition of the farmer in his work and in his home, and to elevate him in the social scale. We are here to talk over the achievements and the failures of the year and the years. We are here, I trust, to pledge anew our devotion to the undying principles which underlie our Order; and to cause our faith in its permanence and usefulness to glow with the promise of the future. We are here to renew old acquaintances and form new ones. We come here to work as the chosen representatives of the thousands of men and women who comprise our noble Order in this commonwealth of ours-so "God-blessed," as Gov. Bagley was accustomed to speak of it. We come not as an army with fire and sword but with the banner of peace and good will floating over our heads and representing the most tranquil calling known to

civilization. It is through organization, however, that the interests of the farmer as well as those of all other industrial classes are to be promoted and protected. While our Order has not gr wn so rapidly as we had fondly hoped yet we have reason to rejoice that it has had an the motives that instigated its appoint- influence beyond its own field and has ment and from the influence it was able secured the attention of the people and to exert on the Grange homes we believe their representatives in the various govthat every Grange in the least alive to eroments in the Republic to such a deits best interests should have kept the gree that it has accomplished good in

society and in legislation, which is the outgrowth of society. Greater and How shall we engage our youth in the worthier achievements are within our work of the Order? In the judicious and reach; but to accomplish these we must enthusiastic keeping of such occasions as work ourselves and stimulate our mem-June 10 last, lies a powerful factor in bers to work as this is the only evidence bringing about a fruitful answer to this the world has of our faith in the purquestion. The Grange must present an poses of our Order. If we expect to attractive face to those it would win. enjoy the blessings of earth or heaven (and we may make earth a heaven if we ized and seven dormant ones revived. we believe, go far in establishing the will) we must place ourselves in position to command them. We must be Several commodious Halls have been

comprehensive. They not only justify but require our careful consideration of all questions that affect us as farmers and as citizens. They excuse us from the discharge of no duty. Indeed, they increase rather than diminish our obligation to society and to country. All are patriots and citizens before becoming Patrons. The work of the Order is to make us all better citizens and more earnest and devoted in our patriotism; and hence no right is surrendered by membership in the Order. The broadest latitude of political opinion and action is permitted and encouraged among all the members; but a firm adherance to their declaration will forever silence bitter words of criticism and unwarranted suspicion of each other.

THE GENERAL CONDITION

of the Order is hopeful. In many localities the Grange is a power for good. The financial situation of the State Grange will be fully presented by the Executive Committee, the Secretary and the Treasurer. At the last session an earnest effort was made to reduce expenses to the minimum; but it is possible that other changes must be made at this session to maintain a sound basis. The question pertaining to receipts and expenditures must be carefully considered, and the wisest course to se cure the prosperity of the Order should. be pursued. The funds must not become exhausted if we are to succeed. Much work has been done in the lecture field at a very small expense to the State in the lecture field. From January 5 to also; and the entire expense to the State Grange has been but \$185.

Ten new Granges have been organ-Peaceful harmony generally prevails.

Roasted Laguayra best per b	
Barnes Golden Rio loasted in 1 to p.g19	
TEAS. Imperial per b. 25, 35, 40, 45, 50 Young Hyson per b. 25, 35, 40, 50, 55 Oolong per 25, 30, 30, 40, 45 Japan per b. 25, 35, 40, 45, 41 Gunpowder per b. 30, 40, 45, 45, 51	
Japan per b	
Raisins, New Muscarells. per box\$2 50	
 Katsins, New Muscatells, per box	
 Valencia per 15	
14 lb. 11'4 Prunes, French boxes, per lb. 7 @ 9	
Currants, new, per b	
WHOLE SPICES.	
Black Pepper per b	
Cinnamon "	
Anspice	
Mace 50 Nutmegs 65	
PURE GROUND SPICES.	
Pure Pepper, black, per b	
GROCERS' SUNDRIES.	
Sal Soda: 112 b kegs, per b	
Corn starch Gilbert's, p-r fb	
in b packages	
Corn starch. new process, lump	
6 15 boxes	
1 lb boxes	1
tins, per doz	
tins, per doz	
ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL	



A. D. DEGARMO, Highland Station, Oak-land, Co., Mich. Farm one half mile north of the station, breeder of Shorthorns of Pomona, Young Phyllis, White Rose, Bell Ma-hone and Sally Walker families. Stock of both sexes for sale. Terms easy, prices low. Cor-

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Zadies' Department.

A Woman's Complaint.

I know that, deep within your heart of hearts, You hold me shrined apart from common things,

And that my step, my voice, can bring to you A gladness that no other presence brings.

And yet, dear love, through all the weary days Vou never speak one word of tenderness, Nor stroke my hair, nor softly clasp my hand Within your own, in loving, mute caress.

You think, perhaps, I should be all content To know so well the sacred place I hold Within your life, and so you do not dream How much I love to have the story told.

You cannot know, when we two sit alone. And tranquil thoughts within your mind are stirred.

My heart is crying like a tired child For one fond look, one gentle, loving word.

It may be, when your eyes look into mine, You only say, "How dear she is to me!" Oh! could I read it in your softened glance, How radiant this old world would be!

Perhaps, sometimes, you breathe a secret prayer That choicest blessings unto me be given; But if you said aloud, "God bless thee, dear !"

I should not ask a greater boon from heaven.

I weary sometimes of the rugged way, But should you say, "Through thee my life sweet,"

The dreariest desert that our path could cross Would suddenly grow green beneath my feet.

"Tis not the boundless waters ocean holds That give refreshment to the thirsty flowers,

But just the drops that, rising to the skies, From thence descend in softly falling showers.

What matter that our graneries are filled

With all the richest harvest's golden stores, If we who own them cannot enter in, But famished stand before the close-barred

doors?

And so, 'tis said that those who should be rich In that true love which crowns our earthly lot Go praying with white lips from day to day For love's sweet tokens, and receive them not. -Bert Ingliss.

Before My Sweet Birdlings were Flown.

As I sit me here in the twilight, In my old armchair all alone. I bethink me of days gone forever, Before my sweet birdlings were flown.

And as fancy the bright picture colors, Two forms with distinctness I see, With their chairs drawn up close beside me, And their loving arms thrown around me.

"P.ease mamma, now tell us some stories," From prattling lips quickly I hear. And the stories so often repeated And the

Fall like music on each listening ear. -and the scene quickly changes,

And a school girl so happy and bright Now sits in her rocking chair reading, While her brother is mending his kite.

Soon the clock tells the hour for retiring, And I accompany my darlings to rest; And the sweet good might kiss ne'er forgotten, Is again on my lips fondly pressed.

Yet another change comes o'er my picture: In the girl a sweet maiden I see, And the boy, with his kite and his marbles, Has outgrown both his father and me.

And now their young friends gather round .them, And the old house re-echoes with mirth;

Their hearts, with pure joy overflowing, In laughter and music ring forth.

'Oh my children, how dearly I love you! No fond words of mine can e'er tell: And that you love and trust me as ever, I know and appreciate well.

May you cherish with fond recollection The old home deserted and lone; And the new ones that rise at your bidding, May God's blessing 'round them be thrown.

of returning health.

"Doctor, tell me and tell me truly, will my boy live? Tell me, and let it be will my boy live? Tell me, and let it be higher offices of the State runs into the lovely. They tell us how she comes the truth, spare me not; I have waited thousands. Now, I am sorry to say that tripping over the hills—how she arrays and watched until I can wait no longer; will my boy live?" "Do you want to always; for at the convention called in know the truth, and can you bear it?" "Yes;" and all the fortitude that she county last fall the delegates almost dalous proceeding on her part. could summon gave her strength. "Yes, he will live; but he will be deaf and blind." The words fell upon her heart | that did not even attend the convention. like lead, there was a strange sound in her ears and the room darkened, but her ears and the room darkened, but Ransom, Hillsdale County; and the she took up the burden of her life and first intimation he had of the fact was went on. She knew that the loss of when he was called on by a few of his hearing meant loss of speech also. Deaf, dumb and blind; but he would live, would be hers to have and to hold. God had thought of her and given her not the man the office;" and knowing her child again.

Returning health came slowly. He was so feeble that he lay in her arms as helpless as when first born. Again she watched and waited for the cooing and not. His eyes, those windows of the Slowly did it dawn upon the mother that his mind was enfeebled as well as his body. Deaf, dumb, blind, and enupon that mind? Would his ears ever that mother's heart, "Helper of the helpless, give me my boy again!" God thought upon her again, and the eyes saw. What a day of gladness that was. What joy came with the words "baby can see; baby can see!"

Slowly did he begin to develop. Everyone looked with pity upon the child, and some with disgust. Almost everyone seemed to think the boy lacked all natural endowment of intellect; but not so. That grand endowment of lave seemed more than usually developed. Everything that was beautiful he loved: flowers, birds, the animals, and especially little children; and the wonderful love that he had toward his parents, that expressed itself in so many ways, was touching in the extreme. One day, when the lad was about sixteen years old, the father died, and when the poor stricken

boy realized that his father would never smile upon him again, never more shield and care for him, never lead him out sacred barn-yards. The great table be again into the sunshine and the air, like a wounded dove he crept away out of sight to the garret and there they found him with his face pressed to the window pane and the tears frozen as they fell.

"Yes, this is my boy, my only child," and the fond mother tenderly put her arm around the boy and drew him closer to her. We looked at the boy she so tenderly called her own, and saw a dwarfed form, which was very feeble, a pinched frame that showed the marks of pain. We were especially attracted by his face, and that was as the face of an infant. It took no stretch of the imagination to put that face in a cradle and listen to the crowing and crooning of a baby. In fact he was a baby, yet twenty-two years old. All that money and taste could do as to his dress had been done. His attire was faultless, but not, as in some families, keep a plate that face we shall never forget. Can and chair for those who are dead and stain of sin wiped away, a face that

and waited and watched, for some sign even on a county ticket without paying three or four hundred dollars into the corruption fund, and the demand in higher offices of the State runs into the sometimes this may be a fact, but not unanimously nominated a man to represent them in the State Legislature I speak of William H. H. Pettit, of friends and informed of the fact. Now here is one instance, at least, Bro. Hill, where "the office sought the man and this fact, I think that there may be other instances of the same kind. Now, do not infer that I am a woman's rights woman in the common meaning of the phrase, but a Grange sister, and that I the sweet baby noises, but they came try to live its principles as taught in the constitution, and think the Grange is dosoul, were darkened, through them ing for the agricultural class what no gleamed not even the light of reason. other organization has done or can do, and I think it the duty of all true Patrons to try and appreciate it. Now, it may be that Bro. Hill is a trifle sensifeebled in mind. The parents hoped tive on some points that he does not against hope. Would light never dawn mention, for it has been said "Every closet has its skeleton." I do not claim be opened to sound and his tongue this to be a certain fact, but we all know loosened? Again the cry came from that some are very sensitive in regard

to having their political opinions interfered with. Again, he says that he can not see how Bro. Luce can carry out the established principles of the party to which he has pledged himself and still maintain his neutrality in the Grange. Now, it seems to me as if either Mr. Hill does not belong to the Grange and understand its teachings, or else he does not belong to or understand the Republican party and its teachings. Which is it?

In Faith, Hope and Charity, I remain, MARY E. PHILLIPS. Lickley Corners Grange, No. 274.

Dr. Talmage on Christmas.

Christmas bells ring in family reunions! The rail-trains crowded with children coming home. The poultry, fed as never since they were born, stand wondering at the farmer's generosity. The markets are full of masspread and crowded with two or four generations. Plant the fork astride the breast-bone, and with skilful twitch, that we could never learn, give to all the hungry lookers on a specimen of holiday anatomy. Florence is disposed to soar, give her the wing. The boy is fond of music, give him the drum-stick. The minister is dining with you, give him the parson's nose. May the joy reach from grandfather, who is so dreadfully old that he can hardly find the way to his plate, down to the baby in the high-chair, who, with one smart pull of the table-cloth, upsets the gravy into the cranberry. Send from your table a liberal portion to the table of the poor, some of the white meat as well as the dark, not confining your generosity to gizzards and scraps. Do poor f re for them.

Old Lady Spring.

People seem to have an idea that Spring is always young and sweet and herself in azure and gold-how she lingers in the lap of winter. To say the the second legislative district of this least that looks to me like a very scan-

Now I don't believe a single word of it. Dame Nature is wrongly interpreted; she is anything but young; on the con-trary she is decidedly old and wrinkly; and although most sentimental people admire her way of housekeeping, I must say that if humans were to imitate it, they wouldn't be admired at all.

Tucking up her scanty skirts, she scrubs things down in a most uncomfortable manner with her big broom, all along the courses of the rivers and down the hills; the wide borders of her white cap flap around her wizened old face in the most provokingly active and aggressive manner; she whisks dirt and dust into all our faces with her coquettish winds; and then, poking up the fires of her basement kitchen among the hills, she sends up a great steam cloud and spatters us all over with rain, while she does up her laundry work and hangs things out to dry.

The old lady is an early riser at some times in the year-especially in spring. Up she gets before daybreak, routing all the sleepy birds and flowers out of their warm beds with the utmost heartlessness,-flying around and setting things out of one place into another with the utmost nonchalance and an utter disregard for the wishes of her human subiects.

So much must be done that everybody has to help her do it. She is a shrewd and rather stingy old lady, very sparing of her worldly substance where it would appear to do the most good, as, for instance, in helping the spindling corn, potatoes, currants, peaches and grapes to grow and get a start ahead of the bugs and things,-but very prodigal in gifts to the vagabond weeds and plagues of the garden generally.

I, myself, think that Dame Nature is especially hard on agriculturists; the woods actually run wild with useless things, and nothing ever eats them, while the poor farmers are sweating and holdings associations and meetings, and running around vainly trying to find some way of putting an end to cut-bugs and beetle-worms and all that sort of thing.

Everything that's useless grows without let or hindrance; it's only the necessary things that have to wage war in order to sustain a precarious existence against the insect horde; and that confirms me in the opinion that things are not just as they ought to be, and quite unlikely to become so in a long time.

In the fall, the old lady, Dame Nature. grows lazy and in the winter she is actually shiftless. She puts all the buds and flowers to bed early, and tucks them up snugly; and whether they're sleepy or not, makes them shut up their eyes and lie still.

She puts up all her canned fruit long before anybody else does, makes all her comforters for cool weather, and meanwhile, goes to bed earlier and earlier every evening, and gets up later and you conceive of a human face with all gone. Your holiday feast would be but later every morning, until, in midwin-

Corning Mutton.

"Farmers should take advantage of the cheapness of sheep, compared with beef cattle, and buy a small flock of sheep in good condition to grow into mutton for the use of their families through the winter. Mutton will keep as long fresh as any other kind of meat, and perhaps longer. A few sheep can be kept along to kill as they may be wanted, and they will be growing better all the time. An excellent plan is to kill and corn or salt the carcasses down in a weak brine. A very fat sheep is best this way, and corned mutton will be found to digest well and better than when fresh. The meat may be packed in a clean barrel, or in stone crocks, and the brine poured over it. Five pounds of salt to 100 of meat will be about right in cool weather. The salt should be dissolved in clear water and then poured over the mass until it is all covered. If any portion should remain outside of the brine, it will putrefy and taint the whole contents. The blood should be drained out of the necks and any bloody portions by soaking them in water before the meat is packed. Soaking six hours is sufficient. The hams mey be smoked and cut up like dried beef, or they may be boiled. Both ways they are excellent. The corned mutton will make a good change from sausage or spare-ribs. A good deal of the peculiar mutton taste is taken out of it when mutton is corned.

-Our Country Home.

THE FAR NORTHWESt .- There is published at Portland, Oregon, an ably edited and handsomely illustrated magazine, portraying monthly the beautiful scenery and the industries, resources, and social features of the great Columbia River region, including Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, British Columbia, and Alaska. Its illustrations are artistic, printed in colors. Its contents are entertaining to the general reader, and the character of the magazine is such as to make it welcome in every family circle. Any one at all interested in that great and rapidly developing country, either from having visited it, having friends living there, or from entertaining thoughts of joining the throng annually moving thither from every State in the Union, should become a subscriber to this valuable magazine. A grand Holiday number will be issued in December, some of the engravings being executed in five colors, accompanying which will be a large picture of Mount Hood, Oregon's famous snow peak, printed in eight colors and embossed. All who subscribe now for 1887 will receive this Holiday number and the picture of Mount Hood as a premium. The picture of Mount Hood will be given to yearly subscribers only. Subscription price,\$2.00 per year. Sample copy, 25 cents. Address L. SAMUEL, Publisher of The West Shore, Portland, Oregon.

Holiday Excursion Rates.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway and Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway have arranged to sell special holiday excursion tickets at single fare between all stations on their lines under the following arrangement: Christmas tickets will be on sale from

I fain with your path would strew roses— Fain guard and protect you from ill— But to his loving care I resign you, Our God, who hath done all things well.

Wet I love to sit here in the twilight. And think of the days that are gone, And again hear those happy young voices Before my sweet birdlings were flown. —Mrs. M. A. Calkins.

What Hath Love Wrought?

A beautiful baby, a boy, came to gladden a home where love reigned supreme; a home beautiful and sacred in all its relations, was made only more sacred as this bond of unity strengthened the love that bound the parents to each other.

The father looked with fondness upon his boy; how he was to be his strength. his stay; the prop on which he would lean when he became feeble by the might of years; how carefully he would train him; how tenderly care for him; how cultivate and eduacate him and thus make him a son upon whom any father might look with pride! And the mother, with tears of joy in her eyes, and a great pleasure in her heart; such as mother love only brings, smiled and questioned to herself; "Why this great joy, and to me? Why this beautiful child, flesh of my flesh and life of my Hfe?" And as if in answer to her inquiry there came these beautiful words of McDonald's to her mind,

"How did you come to me, my dear? God thought about you and so I'm here."

Yes, a thought of God, and all her soul went out in thanksgiving: "My God, I thank thee." Tenderly did she shield him, carefully nurture him; watching, as only mothers watch, for smiles and prattle and pretty baby ways: Giv-ing him the best of herself, she saw him growing strong and vigorous; every day improving, until to the eyes of the fond parents he was sweet and winning as only a baby can be.

Then came sickness; a dreadtul sickness; for days and nights that baby battled with death. It was strong and vigorous, and it fought for life with all the energy of its little being.

gleamed and glowed with love, that seemed more than of this world? Though deaf and dumb, though enfeebled in mind he communicates all wants and desires to his mother and to others (though he can talk with mother the best) and that by smiles; indeed, smiles seem to be the best method he has of communication. And love and care and that of the greatest tenderness has done all this; and so many times did the thought come to us: If mother love is so tender, so compassionate for her stricken child, what must be the love of Christ for the wild, wayward, sinful children of men? If the mother heart yearns so over her poor boy, how must that great warm heart of Jesus go out after his children? M. A. R.

DEAR VISITOR AND PATRONS :-- Or I might say "our VISITOR," for I feel as if it really belonged to the Grange at large, and as if all true Patrons should feel as if it did really belong to them so far as its principles of truth and fair dealing with all are concerned, and its being the avenue through which we may converse with the Grange at large, not only in our own State, but in others as well. When we receive it at our home, the first that attracts our attention is the postal jottings, which are all carefully read and generally all enjoyed; but I am sorry to say that sometimes we read one that does not leave the kindly feeling towards the writer that our Grange principles teach and that we as brothers and sisters should feel towards one another. I allude to the jotting in the VISITOR of Nov. 15 from Cortland Hill. Now, as a woman and sister, I think he treats Brother Luce unfairly. Although there may have been some cause for his remarks (which, of course, I doubt) but allow there was cause, is the postal column in our Grange paper the proper

place to express such sentiments? He says in this age of wickedness no man is allowed to stump the county or State in behalf of any political party, who tells the truth about the opposite

party. Now is this not a broad asser-"Give me my boy; oh, God, give me my boy!" This was the one prayer of the mother as she watched and waited, candidate can have no hope of success men in the same line. tion? And then he goes on to say that professional paper - hangers, hanging

are at a Detter banquet in the skies. Let the whole land be full of chime and carol. Let bells, silver and brazen, take their sweetest voice, and all the towers of Christendom rain music.-T. De Witt Talmage, in Christmas Brooklyn Magazine.

For Coughs.

A reader of the VISITOR writes that the following for whooping cough is the best cure she can find and, as she is a druggist's wife, she has had ample opportunity to sample all the recommended remedies. She says it is also the most effectual and quickest cure for a cough of any kind.

"Slice liver, cover thickly with brown sugar on each side, put in a dripping pan with a very little water and cook until thoroughly done in a slow oven. Strain the syrup formed by the sugar and juice of the liver and give occasionally a teaspoonful. Give it every half hour it the cough 1s severe."

\$1,000 Reward

for your labor, and more, can be earned in a short time if you at once write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, for information about work which you can do and live at home, whatever your locality at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have made over \$50 in a day. All is new. Hallett & Co. will start you. Capital not required. All particulars free. Those who are wise will write at once and learn for themselves. Snug little fortunes await every worker.

"LET us have peace." These are memorable words and well adapted to those farmers inclined to find fault with each other, because one party was independent enough to vote for his brother farmer without reference to political bias, and because by the other party prejudice was so strictly adhered to. The interests of our country and calling demands a cessation of such useless and embittering strife.

In Des Moins, Iowa, two sisters are paper at the regular rates charged by

r, she lies abed nearly the whole 24 hours.

Now this is not at all consistent, and as one of her subjects I beg leave to object. Let us have a change of program of the old lady's housekeeping and less waste of raw material. Anybody can be smart for a month or two, if they've been getting ready for it all winter.

Let us have the grasshoppers eat up the wild things, and a chance given to the useful plants to grow. Let the farmers stop warring against outside enemies, and have a little time to quarrel sociably among themselves. Let the bogus-butter man revive, poor fellow! What with the farmers, and the Congressmen, and the laws, and the bills, and the fuss made over him, he has become quite hen-pecked. For pity's sake, boycott him and give us a rest from our labors!-QUERE in Our Country Home.

Young Folk's Club.

DEAR COUSINS: - Was pleased to hear so many responses to the call and to know there were so many willing hands.

I thank you heartily for the honor you have conferred upon me by making me President of the Young Folk's Club, and I most solemnly promise to do my duty as Chief Executive, and will try to prove myself worthy of the trust.

With such substantial supporters as Sunflower for Vice President, Country School Marm, Secretary, and Grace, Chairman of Executive Committee, the Club is sure to be a success.

You were promised a subject for discussion, and I know not of any that comes nearer to the majority of us than "Self Improvement." How are the boys and girls on the farm spending these long winter evenings? Are you studying history, biography, or science? If you are, will you please give the Club the benefit of your program that others may be inspired and encouraged? It is not impossible to acquire a classical education by improving every opportunity for study.

Hoping to hear from many of the cousins on this subject, I am, with best wishes for the welfare of the Club, Your cousin, MAE.

December 24th to December 25th, inclusive, and good to return up to and including January 3d, 1887.

New Years tickets will be on sale from December 31st, 1886, to January 1st, 1887, inclusive, and good to return up to and including January 3d, 1887.

The Detroit Division of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Michigan Air Line Railway will sell special return tickets on the above date and limit at single fare between all stations on these divisions.

The custom of making holiday excursion rates was inaugurated some years ago by these lines, and each year has proved by an increase of sales that its patrons fully appreciate the concessions accorded them during the holiday season.

THE best way to reach the hearts of children-and some men-is through their stomachs. Some people save all the eggs, butter and chickens to sell and live on pork and beans from January r to December 31. They think the little bank account that comes from this saving is a big thing. They would make more in the end to sell the pork and beans and have chicken three days out of the seven. The children will be healthier and better satisfied to stay on the farm. It is a good thing to remember every birthday by roasting the fattest goose or turkey on the place. Let all the birthdays from father's down to the baby's be remembered in this way. Associate happiness with a good dinner if you want your children to be home folks.—K. C., in Rural New Yorker.

"THE New Astronomy" papers, by Prof. S. P. Langley, of Allegheny University, which were printed some time ago in the The Century, will be supplemented by several additional papers by the same author. The first of these, on Comets and Meteors," will appear in the January Century, with nine striking illustrations.

IF you wish the VISITOR for 1887 renew early and save us the trouble of striking out your name and then putting it on again some time along toward spring.

THE GRANCE VISITOR.



Anarchy, socialism and communism are rarely advocated by persons with comfortable nomes of their own, with pleasant surroundings. The anarchist is a man without a home, and who imagines that the only way to build up is by tearing down. The socialist and communist are men who are thinking far ahead of the times they live in. They are anxious for a better state of things for all mankind. They are losing present opportunities by grasping at future possibilities. The world is progressing rap-idly, and the wise men progress and grow with it, making the most of everything. With this in view, let us work the shortest possible number of hours that will produce for us the comforts we ought to have. But don't le' us, in our struggle. forget that the manufacturer is the same kind of being that we are. He may like work better than we do. For the fact that he is forehanded proves that he has worked harder and been more ambitious. Property cannot be acquired without either labor of the hands or brain. While we are wasting time in agitation, the manufacturer keeps right on with his business, naturally becoming richer. The most profitable organization for the laboring man is a building association, which will enable him to get a home of his own much sooner than he could withont the assistance of such organization. Woen he has a good home and a good position, he dwells in the resi sphere of life and takes solid comfort as the days roll by. He shuns the society of the visionary schemers who are seeking to bring about in a day what should take a century. In all places where the laboring man owns his nome, peace and contentment reign. This tr it stands out very prominent in the city of Philadeland the town of R nkville. Conn. phia and in many other places we might name. Wherever we find a "city of homes," whether in E rope or America, it will be found that the capitalisis, so called largecome from the ranks of labor .-Wade's Fibre and Fabric.

An irate female seek - admittance to the editor's sanctum. . But I tell yon, madame," protested the attendant, "that the editor is too ill to talk to any one to day." "Never mind, you let me in; I'll do the talking."

"Parrick, you 'old ne you needed the alcohol to clean the minors with, and here 1 find you drinking it." F = x, mum, it's a drinkin' it. and brathing on the glass O.m doin'."

UBSCRIBE for the GRANGE VISITOR

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

DECEMBER 15, 1886

Bealth and Amusement.

His Christmas Gift.

It seems like a hundred years ago, That we travelled once through the drifted snow To meet round the Christmas-tree. Yon were a child, with a fair, round face, And you hung. on the tree, with a shy, sweet

Your Christmas present for me.

Twas a scarlet, beaded pincushion heart, Brilliant and shiny - a triumph of art-With a bead bird on it-a dove.

'Twas bought of a "squaw" (who spoke with a brogue), And you said in your note-dear little rogue

That you gave it to me with your love.

Well, that little red heart has been with me Through distant countries far over the sea, Crossed river, mountain and lake;

Though never a pin has its tough sides known, For the heart was as hard as Pharaoh's own, But I loved it for your sake.

We're very much older and wiser now,

We meet with a formal word and bow, And many more things we know, We don't hang our hearts on trees, I believe, Nor wear them, either, upon our sleeve; Is it better, I wonder, so?

The tree is laden with gifts to night, And the colored tapers are gleaming bright, And the Christ-Child floats above; But my hoped for gift isn't on the tree, I want a heart,—will you give it me, As you did before, "With your love"? —Bessie Chandler, in Brooklyn Magazine.

Holiday Helps.

The jolly, rollicking Christmas-tide is almost here. By the time this reaches you your plans will be made and the hurry and bustle of the "last few days" will be upon many a household. Gifts are in a feverish rush of completion in the tedious hands of little folk; bills of fare are materializing in the heads of housewives and on pantry shelves and. a "something's-goin'-on" air prevails.

There is company invited, or you are invited out and some one must devise entertainment. Who shall it be? Don't leave all that to be "thought up" when all have arrived and are waiting to be entertained. A wise forethought would be to appoint some one or more of the members of the family, not in charge of the "substantials," to prepare-not a program-but a few suggestions for passing the time to the greatest delight of the guests. Let it be the duty of this committee to see that the game boards are not broken-backed and are at hand, that the cards are not mislaid or lost, that pencils and paper are ready for games that may call for their use, and let them arrange beforehand for charades, shadow games or any other amusement that requires time to bunt up and bring together the necessary paraphernalia.

A pretty office for this committee to take upon itself will be to prepare din ner table souvenirs by writing or printing Christmas sentiments on cards for each plate. Let these be read by the recipients in turn, when all are seated. It may relieve the carver of that irksome sense of being too closely watched while discharging his momentous duties and will ward off the awkward pauses that sometimes follow the seating of a large company at table. This committee may also be pressed

into a decorative committee and fasten buttonhole bouquets or a bright leaf to each card with a knot of ribbon.

They may also prepare popcorn,

"Yule's come, and Yule's gane, An' we hae feasted weel; Sae Jock maun to his flail again, An' Jennie to her wheel."

-Old Scotch Songs. "Merry Christmas to the big folks, Merry Christmas to the small, Merry Christmas to the big folks,

Merry Christmas to you all." "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, that shall be to all people."

I heard the bells on Christmas Day Their old familiar carols play,

And wild and sweet The words repeat Of peace on earth, good-will to men - Longfellow.

"God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

"To all the children of this and other lands and to their parents and grandparents, we send our wishes for the merriest of Christmas Days."

CHRISTMAS CANDLES.

Recipe for Caramels. - Half pint of rich milk, half a cake of Baker's chocolate softened on the fire. Let the milk come to a boil, then stir in the chocolate very hard, then add half pint best white sugar and two tablespoonfuls of molasses. Boil until very thick, taking care not to burn it. Pour on buttered tins and when nearly cold cut into squares.

Soft Candy .- One pound good brown sugar, three tablespoonfuls of water; while boiling, add quarter of a pound of butter. Boil until thick and ropy, then take it from the fire and stir un til it grans. Pour on buttered plates and let it cool. Nuts put in while stirring improve it very much.

Cream Chocolates .- One quart of fine white sugar, half a pint of boiling water, and half a pound of Baker's chocolate. Pour the water on the sugar and leave it to boil ten minutes without stirring, then place the saucepan in cold wa-ter and stir briskly until it becomes thick enough to handle. Mould into little balls and put them aside to cool. Break the chocolate into small pieces and put it in a bowl on the top of a teakettle of boiling water until melted, then re-move the bowl and drop in the balls one at a Take them out with a fork and place on time. a buttered dish.

Cocoanut Candy .- One and three-quarters of a pound of brown sugar, one large cocoanut with the milk, one tablespoonful of butter. Let it cook until quite stiff, then pour into a buttered dish

Glace Nuts of all kinds are great favorites and

boil one pound of sugar with a cup of water until it "harrs," then put to it half a tea cup of vinegar and boil it rapidly until on trying it in ice water it cracks between the teeth. From this point watch it closely until you see it begin to turn color, then remove it quickly and set it on a hot brick or in boiling water while you use it.

Glace Walnuts. - You must have tin dishes or plates greased, nuts ready cracked and a fork or two greased, and then begin to work. As rap-idity is necessary, it is well for a beginner to have some one near to hold the plates and change them, etc. On no account must they be put on a warm place, although in cold weather it is convenient to work from, or close to, the stove, as the candy keeps hot longer.

Try never to stir the candy while the nut is being taken out.

Have some split walnuts at your left hand, the saucepan in front and a greased dish on your right. Take great care that not a spot drops on right. you, for it makes the worst kind of a scald. For this and other reasons, although you must work as quickly as you can, you must do it steadily; Drop the nutfrom your left hand into the can-

dy, turn it over with your fork once to make sure it is covered, then take it out, drop it on the tin and repeat the process with other nuts. With practice, you will be able to drop with the left hand as you lift out with the right. As soon as the candy begins to get stiff put it back on the fire, and watch it until it is liquid again, remembering that it will burn very easily

It will only bear making hot once after that, it will get harder instead of softer. This, indeed, is the only difficulty with this kind of work. The first time you may find that you have at least a third of your candy hardened in the saucepan. This you must dig off for the benefit of the area that the saucepan the saucepan the saucepan.

Obituaries.

DINGMAN-Died, Nov. 4, 1886, Bro. Makinzie Dingman Died, Nov. 4, 1880, Bro. Makinzie Dingman, a member of Fremont Grange, No. 494. WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from us by the hand of death our brother, Makinzie Dingman, we feel that we

have sustained a great loss; and WHEREAS, Our worthy and much esteemed sister, Sophia Dingman, has a great affliction in the death of a beloved husband, and each member of this Grange feels that a loss has fallen upon him, which should cause the brothers and sisters of this Order to express the common voice of sympathy. Resolved, That we extend our sympathies to

Sister Dingman in her affliction. Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for ninety days, and that a copy of mourning for ninety days, and that a copy these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISI-TOR for publication, and a copy be spread upon the second of our Grange. Com. the records of our Grange.

GLEASON-

WHEREAS, Our Divine Father who doeth all things well took from our midst, Oct. 17, 1886, our loved sister, Lucy L. Gleason, than whom few would leave a larger circle of friends to mourn their loss Resolved, That in her early death at the age of 28 the family have lost a loving wife and af-fectionate daughter and sister, and Sunfield

Grange, No. 260, an earnest worker and true Patro Resolved, That this Grange tender its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved husband and family. Resolved, That our charter be draped in

mourning for sixty days, and these resolutions be spread on our record and a copy be sent to the VISITOR for publication. COM.

to mourn the loss of one of its members. Sister Galland, who has been a true sister of the Grange ever since the organization, departed this life Nov. 15, 1886. As we gaze upon our charter in its dress of mourning we deeply feel that there is one more vacant seat in our Grange, another home has

been robbed of its most priceless treasure, and many friends are left to mourn her loss. WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master to

remove from the scene of her earthly labors our esteemed and worthy sister; therefore *Resglued*, That as brothers and sisters our

heartfelt sympathies be extended to our brother who has met with this great loss, and we can only commend him to the Supreme Master, believing, as we do, that trust in God is the only safe refuge in the hour of affliction.

Resolved, That as a Grange we deeply and sincerely mourn the death of a most worthy sis ter and friend, and hereby record our high estimation of her character as a true sister and Patron

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Bro. Galland, and also to our charter be draped in mourning for the space

Current Rates on Chicago ket.	Mar
Potatoes, No. 1, ripe, 7 bu \$.47 @	.50
" unripe or off stock	.42
Turnips, yellow, P bu	.25
Turnips, yellow, P bu22 @ Onions, choice, "	.75
Apples, choice, No. 1, # bbl. 2.75 @	2.85
	1.50
Carlots sold at 5 per cent. commission	on.
Apples, evaporated, # tb 81/2 @	. 10
Onions, selected, P bbl 2.25 @ Rutabagas, " 1.00 @	2.50
Rutabagas, " 1.00 @	1.25
Rutabagas, " 1.00 @ Turnips, white, " 75 @ Beans, navy, # bu 1.25 @ " medium, " 1.40 @	1.00
Beans, navy, # bu 1.25 @	1.50
" medium, " 1.40 @	1.50
Wool, washed, #Th	.35
" unwashed, "18 @	.27
Veal, choice, "	.08
	.08
Chickens, dressed, " .06 @	.07
Ducks, "	.08
Geese, " P doz 6.00 (d Eggs, fresh, " 22 (d " held stock, " 16 (d	7.00
Eggs, fresh, ''22 @	.24
" held stock, "16 (d	.18
Butter, dairy, 2 th	.20
	.25
Clover seed, 2 bu 4.70 (a)	4.80
Timothy " " 1.70 (0	1.75
	8.00
Hides, salted, G, # 16 07 1/2 (0	.08



THE DUT

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

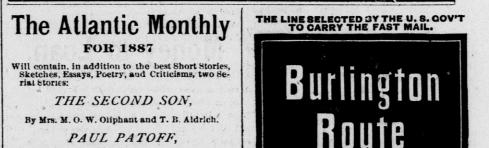
2. THE GRANGE VISITOR is the organ of the Michigan State Grange. As a Patron I am by duty bound to its support. As a Farmer, loyal to my calling, I need its support. It has been termed, "Our strong right arm," and another has said, "It fights our battles."

3. In its honest effort to promote the best interests of the Order it is still the farmer's paper whether he is in the Grange or out. Its farm departments are filled with reports of experiments, practical notes and seasonable suggestions. The literary columns are regularly contributed to by racy penned, well read writers. The ladies' page has been the field of many spirited and genial contests, and, in its way, has staunchly helped its constituents to their honored places among workers for a higher and nobler standard of man and womanhood.

The miscellaneous matter is selected with the highest good of the home in view. Its advertisers are reliable. The Postal department has a liberal patronage from all classes of readers, and vigorously maintains its catholic spirit and popularity.

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

4. It takes but FIFTY CENTS to pay for one copy one year. I can subscribe for it and get my neighbor to take it, also, for what either of us often spend on one-fourth as much reading matter.



GALLAND: Orangeville Grange is once more called upon

and the home-made candies that are essential in rounding off in good style every holiday festivity. Let them take pride in all their arrangements and above all, keep in view the fact that entertaining ever so elaborately does not put heart into it. Be heartily sincere in striving to make each guest the happiest.

One word to the holiday guest,-rerity should abound. Determine to entertained if need be at all cost of elf. Enter with zest into the proposed ausements of host and hostess. Assist in everyway in your power to make the day an agreeable one for others. Dwine's advice in the last VISITOR is timely on this point.

CHRISTMAS SENTIMENTS.

'Lo, now comes our joyful'st feast! Let every man be jolly, Each room with ivy leaves is dressed, And every post with holly.

.

Now all our neighbors' chimneys smoke, And Christmas blocks are burning; Their ovens they with baked meats choke, And all their spits are turning.

Without the door let sorrow lie, And, if for cold it hap to die, We'll bury it in Christmas pie, And evermore be merry. -Wither's Juvenilia.

"Far from sacred Bethlehem town We fain must keep our Christmas feast, While hearts that own the Christ-child's sway Turn longing thoughts toward the East."

"A Merry Christmas to us all, my dears. God bless us every one!"- Chas. Dickens.

And in the name of the holy child Jesus, I call upon you, this Christmas Day, to cast care to the winds, and trust to God; to receive the message of peace and good will to men.—Geo. MacDonald.

Oh! Christmas is here, The best of the year, The season of merriment, charity, song-Such mem'ries entwine it, Each heart shall enshrine it Amid the affections which grow green and strong -Lee C. Harby, in Brooklyn Magazine. A toast for the Christmas-tidel drink it in Wish peace to the world, unto all men good-May the sunshine of joy pierce the shadows of

An ! Life, for our quaffing, its choice wines distill !

e stand

small fry, or if you have stirred it more than necessary it may get cloudy, but after a little practice you will find it remains bright to the last, and you will also find you can use the last bit of sugar.

Almonds must be blanched and thoroughly dried before they are dropped into the candy, and for those who like the flavor of scorched al monds they may be put into a sharp oven until they begin to change color; watch them very closely or they will get brown and lose flavor. If more convenient, they may be scorched in a frying-pan, shaking them about to prevent burn-ing. When cool they should be dropped into

ing. When cool they should be dropped inte-the candy in the same way as the walnuts. Hazel nuts should be put in a hot place (but not scorelied) until the skin will rub off between a rough cloth, or you may leave it on, as it is not disagreeable. They should then be dropped twice into the candy.

Peanuts may be treated the same way.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.—The farmers' insti-tutes for 1887 will be held at Grayling, Craw-fort County, January 31 and February 1, where Dr. Kedzie, Prof. Beal, Prof. McLough, Presi-Dr. Kedzie, Prof. Beal, Prof. McLough, Presi-dent Willets and Secretary Reynolds will con-duct the exercises; at Fremont, Newaygo county, February 3 and 4, by Prof. Beal, Prof. Johnson, Dr. Kedzie, President Willets and Secretary Reynolds; at Hanever, Jackson county, February 7 and 8, by Prof. McLough, Prof, Grange, Prof. Bailey, President Willets and Secretary Rey-nolds; at Three Oaks, Berrien county, February 10 and 11, by Prof. Johnson, Prof. Cook, Prof. Grange, President Willets and Secretary Rey-nolds; at Bancroft, Shiawassee county, February orlage, riesdent whites and Secretary Rey-nolds; at Bancroft, Shiawassee county, February 14 and 15, by Prof. Cook, Prof. Carpenter, Prof, McEwan, President Willets and Secretary Rey-nolds; at Charlotte, Eaton county, February 16 and 17, by Prof. Bailey, Prof. McEwan, Prof. Carpenter, Prof. Willets and Secretary Reynolds.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 8 .-- The shorthorn breeders' association have elected: President, Prof. Samuel Johnson, of agricultural college; treasurer, B. J. Gibbins, of Detroit; secretary J. H. Butterfield, of Lapeer; directors, W. S. Bates, of Ionia; C. F. Moore, of St. Clair, and L. L. Brooks, Ionia.

IT is stated that the Grange VISITOR, of Michigan, has been assailed and abused for sustaining farmers for public office. Our esteemed contemporary may well court such opposition, for it is the surest sign of effective service to the farmers of Michigan.—Grange Bulletin Ohio.

IF you wish the VISITOR for 1887 renew early and save us the trouble of alcohol, etc. striking out your name and then putting it on again some time along toward spring.

......

much, ources, o,	sy ourced, of provident		1/200		
Pelts, estd wool;	••		.25	@	.27
Hops	"		.20	@ "	.23
Honey,	** .		. 10	(a)	.13
Beeswax,	"		. 16	(à	.20
On produce not	nam	and write	for nr	ices	•

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

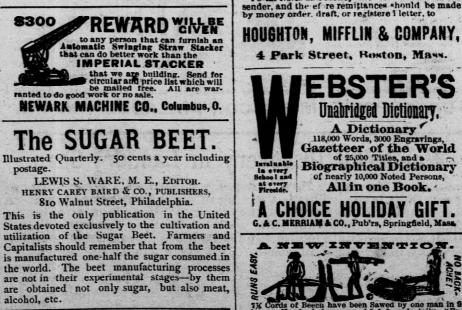
THOMAS MASON, 163 South Water St., Chicago. Busisess Agent Michigan State Grange.

GROUND OIL CAKE.

OLD PROCESS. Now is the time to buy the genuine article leap. To be had in Michigan of heap. To be had in Michigan of F. VAN DRIELE & CO., Grand Rapids; MAYOR RANNEY, Kalamazoo: T. B. TAYLOR, Jackson City Mills, Jackson; W. S. PENFIELD, 219 Woodward Ave., Det. Joseph H. Hughes, Esq., Fl. Wayne, Ind. SIR-Having used your Star brand of Old Pro-cess Oil Cake Meal, I can cheerfully recommend it to farmers and stockmen. Yours truly, J. C. STERLING, Sec'y Mich. State Ag'l Society. Ask for STAR + brand, manufactured only by

JOSEPH HUGHES & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

novIt12



is manufactured one-half the sugar consumed in the world. The beet manufacturing processes are not in their experimental stages—by them are obtained not only sugar, but also meat,

50 Hidden Name, etc. Perfumed Cards& Prize 10c. CLINTON BROS, Olintonville, Conn. dec15t3

2.5

By F Marion Crawford, author of "A Roman Sing-er," "Mr. Isaacs," etc.

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

French and English,

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

Essays and Poems,

By Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Occasional Papers.

By James Russell Lowell.

Contributions may be expected from John Green-leaf Whittier, Thomas Wentworth Higgiuson, Chas. Dudley Warner, K. C Stedman, Harriet W Preston, Sarah Orne Jewett, Charles Egbert Craddock, Ar-thur Sherburne Hardy, Henry Cabot Lodge, Edith M. Thomas, Horace E. Scudder, George E. Wood-berry, George Frederic Parsons, Maurice Thomp-son, Lucy Larcom Celia Thaxter, John Burroughs, James Freeman Clarke, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, Bradford Torrey, and many others.

TERMS-\$400 a year in advance, postage free; 35 cents a number With superb life-size portrait of Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, Bryant, Whit-tier. Lowell, or Holmes, \$5.00; each additional por-trait, \$1.00.

The November and December numbers of the Atlantic will be sent free of charge to new subscribers whose subscriptions are re-ceived before December 20.

Postal Notes and Money are at the risk of the sender, and the ef re remittances should be made by money order. draft, or registere i letter, to

EBSTER'S

Unabridged Dictionary.

A Dictionary

WINVENTION

have been Sawed by one man in 9 have sawed 5 & 6 cords daily. "Ez-Farmer and Wood Chopper wants.

NUSSOURI, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO with branch lines to all their important cities and towns.
 From CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS, It runs sever day in the year from one to three elegantly equipped through trains over its own tracks between Chicago and Denver, Chicago and Denver, Chicago and Council Bluffs, Chicago and Council Bluffs, Chicago and Kansas City, Chicago and Kansas City, Chicago and Coder Rapids, Chicago and Sloux City, Peoria and Council Bluffs, St. Louis and Ornaha, St. Louis and Ornaha, St. Louis and St. Paul, Kansas City and Denver, Kansas City and Ornaha, For all points in Northwest, West and Southweat. It sequipment is complete and first class in every particular, and at all important points interlocking Switches and Signals are used, thus insuring com-fort and safety. For Tickets, Rates, General Information, etc. regerding the Burlington Route, call on any Ticket Agent in the United States or Canads, or address T. J. POTTER 1st V.P. & Gen. Mar, CHICAGO. HENRY B. STONE, Astr. Gen. Mar, CHICAGO.

C.B.& Q.R.R.

It is the only line with its own track from

CHICACO TO DENVER,

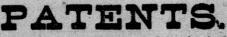
CHICACO DENVERT, Either by way of Omaha, Pacific Junc., St. Joseph. Atchison or Kansas City. It connects in Union Depots with through trains from NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON and all Eastern points. It is the principal line to SAM FRANCISCO, FORTLAND & CITY OF MEXICO It traverses all of the six great States of ILLINOIS, HOWA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, KANSAS. COLORADO with branch lines to all their important cities and towns.



(Esther T. Housh, Editor.)

A year's numbers contain: 12 beautiful full page engravings; 360 large pages of the best literature produced in attrac-tive form.

tive form. Ithustrated poems enliven its pages The Home Department is practical, and discusses almost every subject of interest to housekeepers during the year. Editor's notes upon topics of general interest and impor-tance to all. \$r a year, too a copy. FRANK E. HOUSH, Publisher, Brattleboro, Vt.



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

