

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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Postal Jottings.

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

Romeo, March 30, 1887.

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

JASON WOODMAN.

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

I think we are getting up quite an interest in the Grange by talking of the good times that we have there. People think that there must be something that is good or funny and so they come. **E. J. WHITE.**
Bedford Grange, Calhoun Co.

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

Our numbers at present are few, but we are united in our efforts for improvement. There is a growing interest manifested at our meetings and those outside of the gates are beginning to make application for admission. With our new officers in working order, we have a bright prospect for the future. **O. B. LAKE, Sec'y.**
Eaton Rapids Grange, No. 350.

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

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

Resolved, That we use our influence in putting down this great monopoly.

MRS. H. I. WARNER, Sec'y.
Brighton, March 19, 1887.

BRO. COBB—I notice in the last number of the VISITOR some very sensible remarks about "advertising the Grange;" to show that we are not at the extreme rear in this respect I enclose a few slips from our daily. We have had regular meetings on the first and third Saturdays and what we call Grange socials on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month all winter, notwithstanding there has been a storm almost every time; and nearly every one of these meetings has been noticed in the local paper. You will see by one of these slips that our Berrien County Pomona will meet with us on April 5; come and see us. Write me what train you will come on and I will meet you. Fraternally yours,
ROBERT C. ZIAYER.
Benton Harbor, March 24, '87.

[Under favorable conditions we should have accepted this invitation. Before the close of the coming summer we hope to meet Berrien County Patrons on some other occasion. For

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

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

We have helped all the bills of our Legislature that we have had a chance to help and are really a Union Grange. We can all be proud of our dues as we have paid too much all the past year. Some of our members have moved away, others have died. Some have not been in attendance for over a year, but as soon as they return and are reinstated, then it is time to pay dues for them. **MRS. E. MYHRES.**
Union Grange, No. 368.

At a meeting of Garland Grange, No. 141, the subject of the plaster combination and the fixed price being under discussion the following resolution was adopted:

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

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

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

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

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

ACROSTIC.

The friend of the farmer, his counselor his guide,
His faithful defender, his helper and pride,
Ever ready and able his cause to defend,
Growing stronger, each year is a power in the land.
Repelling the power monopoly fields,
All the rights of the farmer it faithfully shields,
Never faltering nor fainting when meeting the foe,
Grasping its weapon, it deals him a blow;
Ever foremost in pleading the cause of the poor,
Very earnestly striving their rights to secure;
Immensely progressive, it never retreats,
So long as the loes of the farmer it meets.
In every good work it is faithful and strong,
Temperate, loyal, opposes all wrong;
Oppression and tyranny valiantly fights,
Remembers the farmer and works for his rights

SAMUEL BIER.

WITH your permission, I will answer a few questions to inquirers about flowers. Chrysanthemums may be raised from slips. Take them off from plants in May or June; put them in sand in a box; keep them moist. They soon grow. Transplant after rooted into pots; keep

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

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

To those who desire excellent carnation and picotee seeds, I will offer 300 seeds for 10 cents, to Patrons of Husbandry and florists only. I don't gather seed from other plants. Carnations and their similitudes are my specialties.

Information in regard to flowers I always read with delight. Flowers are our silent friends. Their only fault is, they praise themselves, but it is a very excusable fault. In this they are unlike politicians—the more they praise themselves the less we like them. They represent among mankind what June grass is to the garden and Canada thistles are to the field. But nulla regula exortionis est. **JACOB BAUMGRAS.**
P. O. Box 224, N. Lansing.

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

COREY GRANGE, Cass County, is on the upward ascent. We initiated a class of five at our last meeting, conferring third and fourth degrees and celebrating the event with a sumptuous feast. Another class of men and women are to be initiated at the next meeting, and still there are more to follow. Bro. Woodman, Lecturer of the State Grange, sowed good seed while here. **ELIZABETH POUND, Sec.**

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

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

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

BENTON HARBOR Grange, 122, is in a prosperous condition, having initiated five new members, reinstated two and received four on demit. We held socials during the winter so that we met every Saturday. We have had literary exercises at our regular meetings as well as at our socials. Our Worthy Lecturer divided the Grange into three divisions, one to furnish the entertainment for each meeting. We expect by

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

Mrs. M. J. MEECH, Sec'y.

OTHER STATES.
[A friend at Oak Grove, Michigan, sends the following from a brother living in Iowa.—Ed.]

Prohibition is a decided success here and gives good satisfaction even to many that opposed it formerly.

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

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

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

I WANT to tell the readers of the VISITOR that we have a State Grange in Nebraska. A meeting was called at Hastings, March 22, for organization. We had a good attendance and on the 23d we organized the State Grange Patrons of Husbandry of Nebraska, with the following officers: Bro. O. E. Hall, Pawnee City, Worthy Master; Bro. M. H. Keddy, Lecturer; Bro. L. C. Root, Secretary. Bro. C. L. Whitney, of Muskegon, Michigan, as Deputy, made the organization. Thanks to Bro. Whitney.

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

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

Communications.

Preservation of Landmarks Continued.

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

that people quarrel about as a rule. When the quarrels come into court the public has to pay the expense of running the courts. A few days' expense of a court and jury will cost the public more than it would to put good monuments at every government corner in a township. And, now, in closing let me give a little advice: First, carefully preserve the government corners for the reasons which I have given. Second, in locating your other lines don't require the surveyor to do any half-way work. It is almost sure to cause trouble in the end, and is very likely to be to your own detriment. Insist on it that he shall do thorough work and when he has done so and got your lines, put down something to mark them that will stay there forever. Fix it so you can always find it, and let that be the end of it. If you can't afford to do this and only want a temporary line don't call a surveyor at all but get your neighbor and fix it for yourselves the best way you can until you are ready to have it permanently fixed. If you see a surveyor at work on an adjoining section and he comes along to your corner do not ask him to just turn his compass around and give you your line. He can't do it correctly unless by mere chance he happen to do so for reasons which I have already given. If he is an honest man he will tell you so. If a surveyor refuses a request of this kind do not think it is because he is unwilling to oblige you. The true reason is that he does not wish to do both you and himself an injury by giving you a line that you can not depend on. If you live near a town and wish to lay out part of your farm into town lots, stake them out on the ground carefully and mark every street and exterior boundary with enough permanent monuments so that there will never need be any question where the lines are. Almost all the trouble with lines in towns comes from a want of this precaution. These lot stakes and monuments are just as binding in law as the corners of the United States survey, and like them can not be made too certain in location or too permanent. It is the marks on the ground that tell the story. Lastly, mark your road lines better. Many a road goes angling across the country, and, in course of time, becomes to a greater or less extent a boundary between farms and lots. There are many angling roads which have been in existence from 30 to 50 years in this vicinity. I do not believe there is one in twenty of them whose lines can be correctly retraced from the records for the simple reason that they are only described by courses and distances without monuments of any kind after the starting point, and no living man can at this time, without other data, correctly reproduce the courses run and the distances measured on the first survey. A leading highway out of Kalamazoo is described as starting on the east side of Kalamazoo River a Harrison's Ferry and running thence by various courses and distances to Gull Corners. The only point on the whole line that can now be correctly determined from the original record is at Gull Corners, and yet it is the boundary between many farms and lots. Every road when laid should have a permanent monument planted at the starting point, at every angle, at every crossing of a section line and at its close. Every angling road which is not so provided should be resurveyed, marked and recorded at the earliest day. Permanent land marks at government corners, farm corners, town lots, and road lines are the key to the whole situation. They can not be too good or too durable.

Michigan Day in Branch County Pomona.

As reported in the last VISITOR Branch County Pomona Grange celebrated Michigan Day in fine style and much information was gained that was interesting and profitable to those present. The meeting was organized into a Congress when the following proceedings took place: The Clerk addresses the President announcing the presence of a messenger from the country of the great lakes of the northwest, desiring to be heard in behalf of that country and its people. Michigan advances, saluting the President and Congress, and says: With great diffidence I appear in your presence and extend to you the greetings of a true and loyal people of the great Peninsula of the northern lakes. In this new and distant country thousands of honest, sturdy men with their families are making for themselves homes amid its forests and prairies. Thriving villages and even populous cities are already springing up, while on many a hillside the school house is erected and many a hamlet has its little church where the God of nature is revered and worshiped. Our people love and reverence the great Author of all their blessings. They love their new homes; they love their country, and they love liberty so dearly bought with the blood of their fathers. The population of this country is rapidly increasing, numbering already 100,000 souls more than sufficient to entitle them to advanced political rights and privileges and they are ambitious to exercise the highest gifts of American citizenship. They recently met in convention and framed a constitution in perfect harmony with the territorial charter of 1787, providing for a state government essentially republican in every respect and guarding well the rights and liberties of all its citizens. Our territory extends from the

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

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

President—You have heard the application and petition of this new territory, what will you do with it?

Massachusetts—Worthy President, I move that the application be received and the petition granted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

President—The delegate will be ushered in.

Michigan advances, saluting President and Senate, and says:

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

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

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

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

How to be a Successful Farmer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meeting of Pomona Grange of Grand Traverse County.

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

After some discussion relative to

The Grange Visitor.

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To Advertisers.

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

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

PROCLAMATION.

To the Patrons of Michigan:—
At the session of the State Grange in 1885, the following resolution was adopted:
"Resolved, That the Worthy Master proclaim a Children's Day, to be universal throughout the State, and that the same be announced in the VISITOR."

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

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

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

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

THE INTOXICATED YOUNG MEN.

A young man going home Sunday afternoon from the North Presbyterian church found at the corner of Park and Rose Streets two young men lying in the gutter covered with mud. A whiskey bottle between them told the story of their shame and affliction—they were dead drunk. He went and notified police headquarters and when Policeman Lamb and Clerk Bert Roy arrived on the scene, "the beauties" were not there, but they were soon found in a barn near by. They were taken to jail, followed by a big crowd, and when the mud and other filth of the gutter was removed were found to be Bert Watson, aged 12 years and George Hobbs, aged 19. The latter was completely paralyzed by drink and the former very silly. They didn't want their names to appear in print. We can't find it in our heart to blame them, but young men who will get drunk and lie down in a gutter on Sunday ought to stand newspaper publicity without wincing.

That is just what we think, and a

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

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

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

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

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

Now, while we would not for a moment lose sight of the educational and social features of the Order and of the real necessity that exists in these days of association for farmers acting together for their mutual benefit and protection, we should not be indifferent to the fact that where there are pecuniary benefits within reach it is very natural to want them, and all right that we should. In this matter we always advise doing something. Proceed with care, not forgetting the practical maxim of Davy Crockett, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

WITHOUT definite knowledge as to the status of the amendment if all frauds could be eliminated, the accepted record will undoubtedly show its defeat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The first station for testing seeds was established by Dr. Knobbe of Saxony, in 1869. In Germany in 1878 upwards of 40 experimental stations had attached to them a seed control department, and 14 of these did nothing else. These stations discovered adulterations of seeds which were 'most ingenious in character, harmful in effect, and remarkable in amount.' One practice is to kill seeds by boiling or baking and mix them with some desirable seeds which they resemble. The dead seeds in that case tell no tales. Old seeds or seeds of another variety are often dyed or bleached with sulphur and used to adulterate good seeds of red clover or some other species. Old seeds are dressed with oil and sometimes rubbed by machinery to improve their appearance. Seeds of rye grass and Italian rye grass are often adulterated with those of chess which they much resemble. Seeds sold by the very best seedsmen were more or less tampered with and they were careful to adulterate their seeds about so much each year to prevent troublesome questions. The mills around quartz; it was sifted, colored and mixed with clover. In 1877 the writer began testing seeds sold in this country and found many that were poor and unreliable, especially the more uncommon grass seeds most of which are imported. Prof. Shelton remarks: 'The difficulty experienced by farmers in securing good seed has been a serious obstacle in the way of grass culture in Kansas.' Documenting, adulterating and selling such seeds is worse than selling 100 yards of cotton thread for 200 yards, or deceiving in the weight or cost of tea, coffee or sugar. The sale of poor seeds affects future crops as well as the present one."

This chapter covers many other points important to farmers as indicated by these sub-heads:—How to procure seeds that are good and true to name—Weeds in the meadow—How to get rid of weeds.

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

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

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

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

That is good talk and we hope and

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

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

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

- 16, Portage—Wm. B. Bennett (W. M.), Kalamazoo; A. F. Cox (W. S.), Kalamazoo.
 - 104, Fruit—Wm. Robards, Koyalton. Sam'l Stover.
 - 114, Conway—Albert Nichols, Fowlerville. Mrs. Sarah Gaston.
 - 115, Williamston—N. Ira Winslow, Williamston; Mrs. Henry Butford, Williamston.
 - 127, Johnston—Claudia Rice (W. S.), Dowling.
 - 159, Keeler—W. O. Cook, Keelerville. Chas. S. George.
 - 199, Upper Navick—S. Andrews, Three Rivers; Orra K. Doll, Three Rivers.
 - 213, Adrian—E. C. Smith, Adrian. W. T. Howell.
 - 235, Cedar—Geo. W. Phelps (W. S.), Okeanos.
 - 292, Union—Mrs. J. W. Woodworth (W. S.), Battle Creek.
 - 368, Union—Mis. E. Myres (W. S.), Perrinsville.
 - 417, Charity—Rob't Miller, Carsonville. Wm. Maynard.
 - 421, Allendale—Henry C. Cooty, Allendale. Frank J. Brown.
 - 530, Clear Lake—E. A. Morris, Fenwick. S. Wheaton.
 - 544, Ensley—E. R. Clark, Ensley. Lovina Hillman, Ensley.
 - 564, Griswold—B. F. Det on, Cedar Springs. L. H. Wilmarth.
 - 678, Hope—Jas. Morrison, Sand Beach. Homer Dills.
 - 679, Grant—Simon O. Sharrod, Gageton. R. C. Haillock.
 - 680, Colfax—Henry Lawson, Bad Axe. R. F. Long.
- POMONAS.
- 29, Lapeer—Wm. A. Montgomery, Marlette. Geo. Terry, Dryden.
 - 31, Shiawassee—E. S. Burnett, Bancroft. L. S. Goodale, Henderson.
- 556, Bear Lake, should be 557 Pleasanton.

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

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

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

Ladies' Department.

Deeds Better than Creeds.

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

Aye! we with the sculptor's chisel May bring from the marble of life Models of wondrous beauty, Free from all taint of strife.

How shall we fashion this dwelling? Shall it be built with creeds? Shall its foundations be teachings Without the performance of deeds?

Never! for words are as bubbles, Creeds are as worthless as dross Which, in the life of each person, Will count him no profit, but loss.

To him that is hungry, give bread To bring back the forces of life; Don't tell him the Lord will provide it, Perchance he's a child or a wife

Let Charity's mantle of sweetness, And Mercy's pure garments so soft, First cover the sins of thy brother; Then teach him to look up aloft,

And then when this form of the flesh Shall be given for one of the soul, When the red wine of life is all wasted, And broken the golden bowl—

Old Things.

There's nothing more fair Than a pin that is new, Never jewel more rare Or a scrap more true.

But, alas, for the old, For the crooked old pin, That looks, though of gold, Like Satan and sin.

I plead for the old— Plead for usefulness past— For things in the cold— In the dark and the blast

Of duty made grand, By pleasures surrendered, And work on demand.

I plead, plead for the old, The victims of greed, Left out of the fold, For all that have need

Of duty made grand, By pleasures surrendered, And work on demand.

I plead, plead for the old, The victims of greed, Left out of the fold, For all that have need

Of duty made grand, By pleasures surrendered, And work on demand.

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first on the list good cooking; second, cleanliness (it is very hard to tell which of these should have the preference), and third, order. The bump of order must be well developed, so that a place for everything and everything in its place will be the rule. Good bread is indispensable and a good housekeeper will not ruin the stomachs of her family by feeding them habitually on rich pies, puddings and cakes.

A good housekeeper will do her work at the proper time and not let it accumulate on her hands, will rise early and retire early, and as for rules, wash on Monday, iron Tuesday, mend Wednesday, or Thursday take a general sweep up stairs and down on Friday, and Saturday forenoon bake and clean for Sunday.

In after years when the lady above referred to was earning from \$10 to \$12 a month in a store, it would certainly have been folly for her to have spent her time ripping up and turning old coats, and so we say, judgment must be used in good housekeeping in all that is done.

There is one thing that I consider applies to so many things in house-keeping, and that is to strike the happy medium. For example, neatness is indispensable—but then, be not so overly neat and make everyone around the house uncomfortable for fear of soiling or misplacing something.

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

Sunshine and Heredity. I have just been reading an article on the value of sunshine. Now I believe I am fully cognizant of the vital value of sunshine, and was before reading the article, and although I have not a word of censure—rather words of praise—for the writer or his production, it is slightly aggravating to stumble upon just such an article when a single cubic inch of sunshine could not be obtained for "love or money."

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

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

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

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

Two things have surprised me in connection with our "Reading Circle" of so few months' growth. Every one is so ready and willing to respond to any call made upon her by the President or the Committee on Program, or else furnish a substitute. The other is that the tone and quality of the readings has so much advanced. It seems as though each one vied with the others to see which would bring the best selection and read it the most intelligently.

Chautauqua's Influence in Farmers' Homes. [Read by Mrs. W. K. Sexton at a Farmers' Institute held in Howell.] The farmers' homes are the safeguard of our Nation and in the future, as in the history of the past, from them will go forth men and women of strong physical frames and strong moral natures, men who will receive the highest national trusts and the highest national honors.

Our officers consist of President, Vice President, Secretary, Committee of two on program, and Committee of two on music. Before our second meeting two ladies took their horse and carriage and canvassed the neighborhood within a radius of five miles and as a result of their efforts sixteen were present at our second meeting. At present date we have 34 members with an average attendance of 22.

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

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

saic life the poetry of a higher intellectual, moral life by joining the C. L. S. C. and its influence will "Make home a hive, where all beautiful feelings Cluster like bees, and their honey-dew bring; Make it a temple of holy revelations, And Love its bright angel with shadowing wings.

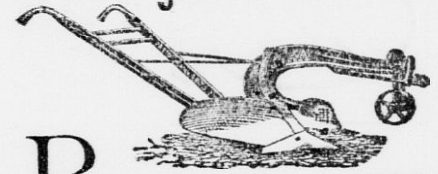
The Golden Age. How to make strap and buckle meet is the problem which presses on hundreds of housekeepers of the middle classes. The difficulty of the question is in reconciling the irreconcilable. The middle class generally wants all the fine things and all the style and display of wealthy neighbors. The matter would simplify itself at once would the middle-class families cease trying to appear and be thought just what they are not, and be content to appear precisely what they are.

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

More Clean Than Godly. The woman who is so absorbed in her housework as to chronicle events by noting that Harry died on tin scouring day, that Jimmy was married on general sweeping day, or that Susie was born on window washing morning,—remembering, regrettably, that the window washing was therefore postponed,—may give her family a very good house to live in, but not an attractive home. In a home we expect to find the nearest approximation to comfort that is allowed the unhappy dwellers on this benighted sphere; in a home we want a place where we may lay aside the irksome restraints which society imposes upon us—where we may be at ease at least ten minutes out of the fourteen hundred and forty minutes of the day, and where we may enjoy something like rest. And oh! my dear over-heat sister, how much of this comfort, this ease, this rest, do you permit your poor family to have? Henry crowds his business into fewer hours, and comes up from the office earlier than usual, thinking to enjoy a drive with you. Rash man! He finds the front porch filled with the parlor furniture, the maid of all work down on her knees vigorously applying a polishing cloth, and you—your head enwrapped in a towel—leaning out of a window in a breakneck position, endeavoring to sweep down cobwebs that exist chiefly in your brain. He swallows the disappointment which the first glimpse of home induces, and, bravely venturing all, tells you to take off that towel, put on your bonnet and shawl, and come with him. And you!—you turn on him a look of mingled scorn and reproach, and indicating the confusion round about with a lofty wave of your broom, exclaim contemptuously, "This looks like driving, doesn't it?" My erring housewife, for your husband may, in despair, go for some younger, handsomer woman to drive with him, and there are uncharitable persons in the world who will not pity you if he does, for this is not the only time that neatness has conflicted with comfort,—that the house has proved an insurmountable obstacle in the way of happiness. Henry has ten minutes after dinner; he seats himself and resolves to rest for that space of time. You look tired. The martyred air with which you have carried yourself during the meal has irritated him. He does wish that you would sit down too, and let the house go to the dogs, if it must, through ten minutes of sheer idleness. But no; with weary footsteps you drag yourself upstairs and down again,

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

Here you have it!



BEST AND CHEAPEST general purpose Chilled Plow

PATENT NON-CLOGGING JOINTER on the market.

Hoping you will send for Catalogue and Price List and see what Brother Grangers say who have used them, we remain, Respectfully yours,

D. WOODWARD & SON, CLINTON, MICHIGAN



American Road Machine Company Of Kenneth Square, Pa.

Manufacture the New Model Reversible Road Machines; the Champion Reversible Road Machine; the Victor Reversible Road Machine; the Pennock Improved (one way) Road Machine; the New Daisy (one way) Two Wheel Road Machine.

These machines are the best in the market and are guaranteed to make and repair roads at one-third the cost of the old system, and are sent on trial to townships or road districts if desired. Arrangements can be made with residents of districts so they can pay a portion of their tax each year in money until machine is paid for. Pass an appropriation at town meeting and try one. Correspondence solicited. Machines shipped from Jackson by N. M. GARRETT, State Ag't, febr1518 Jackson, Mich.

For Sale A partly improved, tinned, 10-acre farm, of 90 acres, located in the town of Girard, Branch Co., Mich. Price, \$1,600. Easy terms. Call on or address, E. MANSELL, Coldwater Mich. Mar1514

Money Creek Grange Nursery. Under arrangement with the Executive Committee of the Ohio State Grange offer their stock low and will give the Grange or a member of the Grange a liberal per cent. to work up an order in or out of the Grange. Descriptive and price lists sent free on application. ISAAC FREEMAN & SON, Prop's, mch14 Rex, Miami Co., Ohio.

379 FRUIT TREES VARIETIES Vines, Plants, etc Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Quince, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currants, Grapes, Gooseberries, etc. Send for Catalogue J. S. COLLINS, Mooresboro, N. C. jan13

FRUIT EVAPORATORS Secure Agency NOW. CATALOGUE FREE KIMMERMAN MACH. CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. mar1513

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. Standard time—10th meridian. GOING SOUTH. Lv Grand Rapids, Ar Allegan, Ar Kalamazoo, Ar Schoolcraft, Ar Three Rivers, Ar White Pigeon, Ar Toledo, Ar Cleveland, Ar Buffalo.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTMENT OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME TABLE—MAY 13, 1887. Standard time—10th meridian. WESTWARD. Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives, Evening Express, Pacific Express, Mail, Day Express.

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays.

TRAVEL VIA Through trains with Dining Cars, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Modern Coaches. Sure connections in Union Depots at its terminal points, with trains from and to the East, West, North and South.

AGENTS WANTED MISSOURI STEAM WASHER Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without teams.

AGENTS WANTED MISSOURI STEAM WASHER Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without teams. MARY J. TAPMAN, Reynolds, Mo. This small other washer I ever saw. JOHN E. BOHNER, Jr., Normal, Ill. The best machine I ever used. H. W. DEBANK, Jr., Torrington, Conn. I strongly like this one. I probably want one.

GROUND OIL CAKE. OLD PROCESS. Now is the time to buy the genuine article cheap. 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., Detroit; Joseph H. Hughes, Esq., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

JOSEPH HUGHES & CO., nov1112 Fort Wayne, Ind. LATEST IMPROVED HORSEPOWER Machines for SAWING WOOD with Circular and Cross-Cut Drags, Saws, Also Machines for THRESHING and CLEANING Grain.

10c. Pays for Your Address In the Union Agents' Directory, which goes to hundreds of publishers all over the U. S., and in return you will receive magazines, papers, books, pictures, circulars, pamphlets, and lots of mail matter and good reading from those who want Agents. You will be well pleased with your small investment. Directory containing your name can be had at this office. J. BARTON DAVIS, Hennepin, Ill. Mar1514

Visitor's Clubbing List for 1886-87. Regular Price. With Visitor. American Farmer, American Grange Bulletin, Atlantic Monthly, Babyland, Breeders' Gazette, Century (Scribner's), Cultivator and Country Gentleman, Chautauqua Y. F. Journal, Cottage Hearth, Detroit Free Press, Good Housekeeping, Harper's Monthly Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Harper's Young People, Independent, Inter Ocean, Chicago (weekly), North American Review, The Forum, Our Little Men and Women, Our Little Ones, Scientific American, St. Nicholas, Tribune, Chicago (weekly), The Pansy (weekly), The Cottage Hearth, The Tribune (Detroit), Vick's Monthly, Western Plowman, Wide Awake, Western Rural (including W. R. premiums to new subscribers), Woman's Magazine.

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

German Horse and Cow POWDERS!

This powder has been in use many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have purchased over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The recipe is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. Oberholzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them while molting. It is sold at the lowest possible wholesale prices by R. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo; GEO. W. HILL & CO., 115 Randolph St., Detroit; THOS. MASON, 181 Water St., Chicago, Ill.; and ALBERT STEGEMAN, Allegan. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose). Price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.

The Atlantic Monthly For 1887

Will contain, in addition to the best short stories, sketches, essays, poetry and criticisms, two serial stories: THE SECOND SON, By Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant and T. B. Aldrich. PAUL PATOFF, By F. Marion Crawford, author of "A Roman Singer," "Mr. Isaacs," etc. Papers on American History, By John Fiske, whose previous papers have been so interesting, full of information, and generally popular. French and English, A continuation of the admirable papers comparing the French and English people, by P. G. Hammetton. Essays and Poems, By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Occasional Papers, By James Russell Lowell.

Contributions may be expected from John Greenleaf Whittier, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Chas. Dudley Warner, F. C. Steadman, Harriet W. Preston, Sarah Orne Jewett, Charles Egbert Craddock, Arthur Sherburne Hardy, Henry Cabot Lodge, Edith M. Thomas, Horace M. Scudder, George E. Woodberry, George Frederic Parsons, Maurice Thompson, Lucy Larcom, Celia Thaxter, John Burroughs, James Freeman Clarke, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, Bradford Torrey, and many others. TERMS—\$4 00 a year in advance, postage free; 35 cents a number. With superb life-size portrait of Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, Bryant, Whitier, Lowell or Holmes, \$5 00; each additional portrait, \$1 00. Postal notes and money are at the risk of the sender, and therefore remittances should be made by money order, draft, or registered letter to HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY, 4 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS. EGLESTON'S SENSIBLE TRUSS. It is a pad different from all others, is cup-shaped, with self-adjusting ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body while the ball in the cup presses back the inter-ligaments just as a person loes with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail, City prices free. EGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

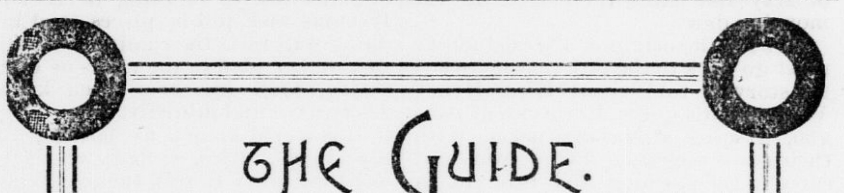
GREENWOOD STOCK FARM. Poland China Swine a Specialty. Breeding Stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Correspondence and inspection invited. B. G. BUELL, LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE, Cass Co., Mich. DR. JOS. SEWALLS Treatise on HOG COLERA ITS PREVENTION AND CURE. Sent Free. Mar1514 C. S. JONES & CO.,

Wonderful Discovery in Laundry Soap.

One Bar of Ingersoll's New Discovery Soap does a Wash with one hour's light labor. This is a saving of eight hour's hard labor. A Box contains thirty-six Bars, thus saving thirty days of grinding labor. It is estimated that the wear on clothes by using the old alkali soaps amounts to one hundred dollars a year, all of which is saved by using Ingersoll's soap. It is elegant for the toilet.

TRY A BOX.

Sample box delivered to you, freight paid, for only three dollars. Sample bar mailed for the postage, 14 cents. Patrons' Soap Works, 64 Fulton St., New York. Our new book, "The Grange, its Work and Workers," containing pictures of twenty-six leading Patrons, and testimonials to the above effect from hundreds, mailed free. aug118



THE GUIDE. We issue the Buyers' Guide in March and September of each year. It is now a book of 304 pages, 8x11 inches in size, 23,576 square inches of information for the consumers. It describes, illustrates and gives the price of nearly all the necessary and luxuries in daily use by all classes of people, and is sent free to any address upon receipt of 10 cents to pay the cost of carriage. We charge nothing for the book. All of the goods quoted in the Guide we carry in stock, which enables us to make shipments promptly and as ordered. We are the origin! Grange Supply House organized in 1872 to supply the consumer direct at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. We are the only house in existence who make this their exclusive business, and no other house in the world carries as great a variety of goods as ourselves. Visitors are invited to call and verify our statement. Send for the Guide and see what it contains. If it is not worth 10 cents, let us know, and we will refund the amount paid without question. MONTCOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., (Near Exposition Building) CHICAGO, ILL.

OUR GREAT FLORAL OFFER.

Flower Seeds WORTH \$1.75 FOR \$1.00. This is unquestionably the Grange's Collection of Flowers ever offered in America, embracing not only several rare specialties, but also the latest European novelties, the seed of which we have imported from the most celebrated florists of France and Germany. We send it by mail, postage paid, to any address on receipt of ONE DOLLAR in cash or stamps—3 collections mailed for only \$2.50—guaranteed to arrive safely. It comprises ONE package each of the following lovely flowers, each pkt. being illustrated with a cut of the flower in color, directions for culture, &c. (Patrons, wonderful new double fringed, pure white, striped, blotched and stained, large flowering varieties in collection unsurpassed in the world which alone cost \$50.) Pansies, New Imperial German, superb large flowering, embracing 50 choice prize varieties in every known color and marking, (alone 25c. per pkt.) Marigold, new French double compact gold striped; New Dwarf Nasturtium, Empress of India, the greatest English novelty; Larkspur, new Dwarf Hybrid, flowered; Sweet Peas, (alone 25c. per pkt.) Double Carnation Poppy, finest colors; Ten Weeks' Stocks, finest double German; Catnip, (alone 25c. per pkt.) Another Henni's, largest flowers; A W. H. Flower Garden, a picture of many varieties of beautiful, easy growing, hardy flowers, in one collection, producing a constant crop of flowers from the whole season. Order now and get our Garden and Farm Manual for 1887 (mailed FREE) with colored plates and illustrations of all the best Garden, Farm & Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, &c. JOHNSON & STOKES, 919 Market St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE, JUNE 26, 1886.

Table with columns for TRAINS WESTWARD—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME and TRAINS EASTWARD—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME. Includes routes like Port Huron, Lapeer, Durand, Lansing, Charlotte, Battle Creek, Vicksburg, Schoolcraft, Marcellus, Cassopolis, South Bend, Valparaiso, Chicago.

GRANGE COMMISSION HOUSE. THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant, 163 South Water St., Chicago, Respectfully Solicits Consignments of Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Grass Seed, Raw Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, &c. BONDED AGENT of the N. Y. Produce Exchange Association, Chartered Feb. 13, 1878. All Orders Receive Proper Attention.

Don't Buy SEEDS, ROSES, PLANTS FRUIT OR ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES OR ANYTHING IN THE NURSERY LINE, without first writing for our valuable FREE Catalogue, with 21 LARGE GREENHOUSES BEST we ever issued, containing the Rarest New and 33d YEAR. 700 ACRES. Choicest Old. THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., PAINESVILLE, OHIO. an116

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1887 Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 128 pages, with hundreds of illustrations. Three Colored Plates, and tells all about THE BEST Garden, Farm and Flower SEEDS, Bulbs, Plants, Thoroughbred Stock and Fancy Poultry. It is a NEWLY ILLUSTRATED IN YEGGABLES and of real value, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Send postal for the most complete Catalogue published to W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA. mar10

NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES IN SEEDS. JOHNSON & STOKES' GARDEN AND FARM MANUAL for 1887 will be mailed Free to all who write for it. Available and interesting. Handsomely illustrated with over 2,000 varieties BEST GARDEN, FARM AND FLOWER SEEDS, Fancy Poultry, &c. Address JOHNSON & STOKES, Seed Growers, Philadelphia, Pa. jan12

Young Folks' Club.

A Maying.

DEAR COUSINS:—I have been wondering how many of us have ever celebrated "May Day."

Many beautiful customs have been held in honor of May, which date from old Roman times when they crowned a Flora and held games in her honor.

But for the origin of the custom we must go back to the 16th century, when the story is told about King Henry VIII. and his queen, Katherine of Aragon, gracing a Maying party with their royal presence.

"Come let us goe while we are in our prime, And take the harmless follies of the time; We shall grow old apace and die before we know our liberty."

Health Talk, No. 1.

I would like to ask the young readers of the genial "VISITOR" two questions and shall wait with interest their answers given in its columns.

We, or some one, ought to feel ashamed if we are not healthy. I say some one if not we, because some are born sick.

The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge.

"The sins of the parents are visited upon the children to the third and fourth generation." They die out before the fifth, if the children do not forsake the sins of their parents.

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

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

Resolved, That we regret the loss of our worthy brother and will cherish the memory of his virtues in our hearts.

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

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

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

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to be expected that without considerable sorting, people can be found that will be capable of holding an office, or understanding the laws of the State or United States.

The young people during this period have greatly improved their mental abilities also by talking in societies lyceums and public places, and in so doing will raise the coming generation to a higher plan in the ranks of civilization, than has ever been known.

MEMBERS OF THE CLUB: The subject assigned me by the chairman, "why, or why not is a book worth a boy or a girl's time?"

Obituaries.

REID—Died, Feb. 21, 1887, Bro. Stephen S. Reid, in the 51st year of his age.

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

EDISON—Died, in Grand Rapids, Feb. 15, 1887, Sister Jennie Edison, a worthy member of Harmony Grange, No. 337.

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

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

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

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

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

SHARRAI—Died suddenly, Feb. 23, 1887, in the 72d year of his age, Bro. Tenoss Sharrai. Bro. Sharrai was a faithful charter member of Sodus Grange, No. 123.

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

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

Notices of Meetings.

THE April meeting of Eaton County Pomona Grange will be held with Charlotte Grange at its hall in that city, Wednesday, the 27th. All fourth degree members are cordially invited.

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

WASHTENAW POMONA GRANGE will hold a special meeting at Ypsilanti Grange Hall May 4, 1887, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of conferring the fifth degree upon all coming prepared to receive it.

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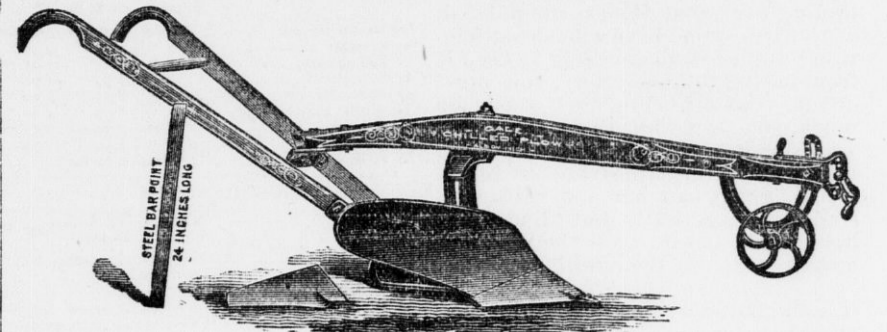
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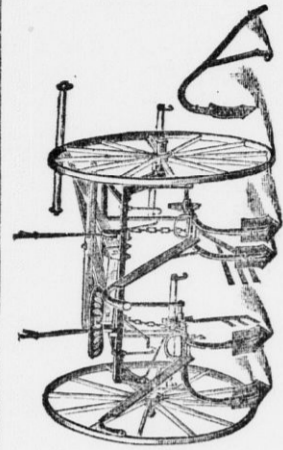
The Gale Manufacturing Company, Albion, Mich.

Manufacturers of The Gale Chilled Walking and Sulky Plows, Gang Plows, Horse Hay Rakes, Walking and Riding Corn and Fallow Cultivators, etc.

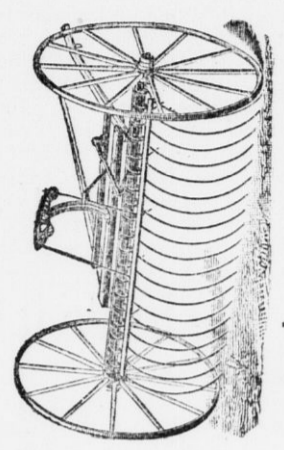
The New Gale Reversible Steel-Bar-Point Plows.



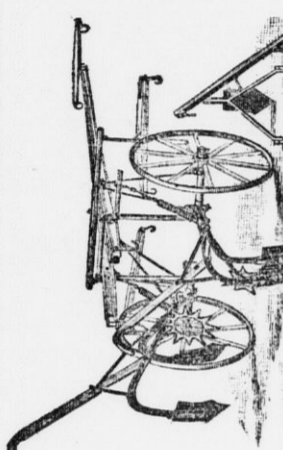
These plows are made with a Reversible Steel-Bar-Point 24 inches long. The Point is fastened in base of Plow by a 3/4 inch Steel-Set Screw in a Steel Nut.



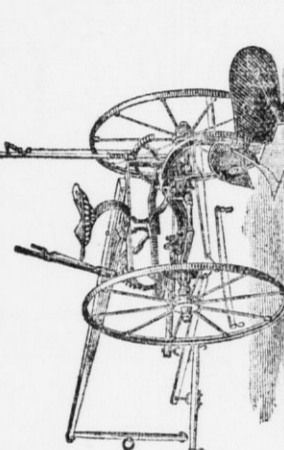
Gale Riding Cultivator. The most complete Riding and Walking Cultivator on the market. Made with 4 or 6 shovels.



Gale Horse Hay Rake. A Perfect Lock Lever Rake, with 37-inch wheel, Double Coil Tooth. All castings made of malleable iron. Most simple and durable rake made. A child can operate it as well as a man.



GALE WALKING CULTIVATOR, NO. 1, made with Expansion Spring, and can be adjusted to work beans or plants 28 inches apart. Simple and durable, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. All Cultivators made with Split Tongue.



The Gale Sulky Plow, made of wrought and malleable iron, Chilled or Steel Bottom. Has perfect Horse or Power Lift. Turns a square corner without raising the Plow from the ground.

—Circulars sent on application. Correspondence Solicited. Address—Gale Manufacturing Company, ALBION, MICH. Mar. 15/5.

THE Patrons' Grocery House

Under Contract with the Executive Committees of the Pennsylvania and New York State Granges and recognized by the State Granges of Ohio, New Jersey and Delaware to furnish Groceries with all kinds of Groceries.

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

THE STODDARD CREAMERY

WITH SURFACE SKIMMING ATTACHMENT. With or without SPECIAL REFRIGERATOR. THE MOST POPULAR. HAS MORE GOOD POINTS THAN ANY ON THE MARKET. Send for description.

LONDON PURPLE POTATO BUGS

Farmers, be wise and SAVE YOUR CROPS by using LONDON PURPLE, which is THE BEST, SAFEST and CHEAPEST poison for killing Potato Bugs, Canker Worms, Pear Slugs, etc. over used.