

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

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J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager,

To whom all communications should be addressed at Schooleraft, Mich.

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Officers National Crange.

knowledge of the business will be a sufficient guarantee of success.

If I am correct in this theory, and we apply this theory to agriculture, then we have a basis upon which to build a successful farmer in all the departments of husbandry. Such a man before making a specialty of any farm product will first ascertain by chemical analysis or affinity what his soil will produce in the greatest abundance or or in the best paying quantities and qualities. This he will be able to do in a short time by the application of science, while others would only learn by long years of experience and an uncertain experimental labor, which is too often attended with great loss, and sometimes with ruin. Yet this knowledge must be attained at whatever the cost may be before we can with any degree of safety classify numerically our farm products. In the discussion of a former question, a brother said in classifying farm stock in regard to their paying qualities, that sheep were No. 1, horses No. 2, and neat cattle No. 3. Now this may be all true if his farm is adapted to sheep culture. But suppose he has a low, wet farm 'hen how would his figures stand? I think he would have to transpose his scale by at least one sheep and place his key note on his No. 2 or 3, or play a losing game. As it is with growing stock, so it is with cereals. My neighbor may have a farm well adapted to the growth of wheat, so that wheat with him might be No. 1. While with me on a different soil, it would be No. 2 or 3. So you see that in this country specialties in farm stock or cereals are from the great variation of soil necessarily confined almost exclusively to single farms. A wheat farm can't compete successfully with a grass or grazing faim in the production of the coarser grains or stock, and vice versa. Then our success as stock growers or feeders is governed by our facilities for prosecuting this branch of husbandry. So the question, Does it pay the farmer to buy or raise stock to feed for the butcher, cannot be successfully answered until the more important question is decided: Is his farm a grazing or wheat farm? If the former, then the question for discussion | the year except by the giving away of the this evening arises, Will it pay the farmer toe calk. All observing persons, who use better to raise and feed stock for the butcher, than to use it in the dairy? And it is one of considerable importance to us, as I will try to show before I get through. Now I presume you will all agree with me when I say that the cost of raising an animal for either purpose up to three years old, that being the usual and perhaps most profit ble age to turn off for beef, would be the are. The only correct way to arrive at the solution of the question is to find the capital invested, both in labor and money, and then the profits derived from such investment. Now let us take for example 10 head at three years old, at an average cost of \$35 per head : five of which we will feed for the butcher, and five for the dairy. Now if we feed the five head for the butcher, say two months from the first of December to the first of February, what will it cost? There are different opinions in regard to feeding both in quantity and quality, but we will feed eight quarts of corn meal on an average to each animal per day, which would make forty quarts per day for the five head. Multiply this by sixty, the number of days we design to feed, and it will give a total of two thousand four hundred quarts, or seventy-five bushels of corn, worth at fifty cents per bushel, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents. And then we will feed about one ton and a half of hay, worth at \$10 per ton, \$15, which would make \$52.50. This added to \$175, the value of the five head before feeding, would make a total of \$297.50, the cost value when ready for market. And now for the profits. Allowing them to average 1,400 pounds per head, we would have 7,000 pounds live weight, which would be worth at four and a half cents per pound \$297.50, a neat profit of \$70 on the five head, or \$14 per head, allowing the manure to pay for the labor of feeding. Now let us see what profits we can figure on our five cows. If they are a good average lot of three-year-old heifers, they will give us eighty quarts of milk per day, or an average the outset that when a man starts out in any of sixteen quarts per day per head, worth at enterprise there are two things necessary to two cents a quart \$1.60, and if they will average this for the first three months, which they will if well cared for, we will have a total of \$144 for the first three months. The next three months they should give us twelve quarts a day per head, which would a love of the occupation. Then a thorough be worth at two cents per quart \$108, and absence.

will reckon for the next three months eight quarts a day per head, which would give us \$72, making a total of \$324, an average of \$64.80 per head for nine months. Now if we allow fifty cents a week per head for pasturing the five cows for nine months, it will cost \$97.50, and this amount deducted from the amount received for milk, would leave a balance of \$226.50, an average of \$45.30 profit on each cow, with the original capital on hand. In deducting fifty cents a week for pasture we get about sixteen per cent interest on our land investment. In my figures I have allowed two acres per head or ten acres for the five head, which would be worth at \$60 per acre \$697.50 for the use of ten acres would be equal to a fraction over sixteen per cent, and about ten per cent more than the best farms pay on an average. I will now leave the question for your further consideration.

H. G. ALLEN.

Winter Shoeing of Horses.

An authority on the subject of horse-hoeing says: "During the constant emshoeing says: ployment of horses in my business during the past ten years I be ways noticed that all smiths are inclined to sharpen horses' shoes or draw the calks square with the back end or heel. This is wrong. The calks on the shoes of all horses should be squared to the front end of the shoe. It is well known that all traveling or fast horses strike their feet upon the earth with such force that they slide forward a little after striking. Wearing shoes with the calks leaning backward would not only prevent Wearing shoes with the calks this motion, but when traveling on hard substances would have a tendency to shock the limb by striking against instead of moving forward and sliding into the ice or snow as would be the tendency if the calks were square to the front <u>fination</u> thus as-sisting the horse instead of being an impediment to his rapid motion. I am sure that all draught horses, in their hard pulls depend more upon the toe than upon the heel calks, and if squared to the back end of the shoe, after being somewhat worn, and having become a little smooth, it will be much more likely to give way and allow the horse to fall on his knees than if squared to the or never saw a horse brought to his knees during the hardest service at any season of heavy horses, know in what position the latter place their feet when they attempt to make their greatest efforts. I would ask all such to consider what would be the difference in their chances of success, whether the toe calk on the horse leaned backward or forward. Who has not seen, in all our large cities team and car horses after failing in their first efforts refuse to make another. having lost all their confidence in the toe calk of the forward foot. I think all will see at once the advantages to be derived from this method of shoeing, especially in going down hill and in backing heavy loads, in having the heel calks especially pointing well forward, so they will be more likely to catch and hold in any hard substance than they would if pointing backward. It is well known that all horses ball up, or are burdened with large balls of snow and ice sticking to their feet during a large part of the winter, and that they usually throw them off or drop them after raising the foot, making their steps very uncertain, and their traveling very tedious. How much more likely would the same horses be to throw off the ball, or perhaps not take it up with the toe calk leaning forward instead of leaning square to the back end, forming a sort of hook to hold the mass in the foot.

An Important Decision.

MASTER'S OFFICE, PAW PAW, Mich., Dec. 26, 1881.

There being a difference of opinion among members of the Order in relation to the rights and duties of Pomona Granges in conferring the 5th degree of the Order, as provided in the amendment made to article 2d of the Constitution of the National Grange in 1878, a member of the National Grange called for a ruling from the Master upon the question involved, and a decision was made. Upon this decision, that most excellent Grange journal, the Live Patron makes the following mild criticism, which seems to necessitate some further explanation of the question :

"Master Woodman made a ruling that County Granges cannot confer the 5th degree upon a person not a member of that Grange. The constitution says: 'Any 4th degree member in good standing shall be eligible to office, or to receive the degrees in the County, District, State, or National Grange, within whose jurisdiction he may reside.' Query—Who will harmonize con-stitution and ruling."

That the provision of the constitution above quoted is susceptible of different constructions is evident from the fact that different practices have grown up under it. In some States the construction and practice have been in harmony with the above ruling, while in others , TR amendment has been construed as m_{ABLE-M} obligatory upon all County and westwa Granges to confer the 5th degree u 1 4th degree confer the 5th degree u members applying for th---ae, and without the payment of any furming being elected to membership in the Gra-

It seems but reasonab hat where the arguage of the constitut of the Order is susceptible of two constructions, the one most in harmony with the principles of equity and the theory of our organization should be accepted as the true meaning and intent of that instrument.

County and District (Pomona) Granges are close organizations like Subordinate front end of the shoe. Again I never had Granges, and their usefulness and very existence depends upon the permanency of their membership, for which they must depend upon the 4th degree members of the Subordinate Granges, who alone are eligible to membership. Candidates for admission are required to pay "initiatory fees," and be elected to membership"; then in the language of the law providing for their organization and government- they "shall be entitled to receive the degree of Pomona and its benefits." These organization receive no revenues from the Subordinate Granges, nor from any sour e, except the fees and dues of their own members, and it does not seem reasonable to infer that the National Grange submitting this amendment, and the State Granges ratifying it, intended to require them to confer the 5th degree upon all persons within their jurisdiction who are 'eligible to membership," giving them all the rights and privileges of members except that of voting, and thereby diminish, if not entirely remove the source from which they must receive their members and support; or in other words, to require County and District Granges to spend their time and funds in doing a work which must result in positive injury if not in ruin to them. The organization and composition of a State, and the National Grange, are somewhat different from that of a County or Subordinate Grange. They are the legislative bodies of the Order, and creatures of the Subordinate Granges, All 4th degree members contribute to their support, and were made by that amendment, not only eligible to office, but to receive all the degrees of the Order in them, which cannot be conferred in the Subordinate Granges to which they belong. It will be seen that the right of "eligibil-ity to office," and to "receive the degrees," are granted in the same article of the constitution and seem to be inseparable, though an alternative is implied in their connection. No one, however, will contend that any "4th degree member of a Subordinate Grange is made eligible to office" in a Pomona Grange, without joining the Grange; and the conclusion seems to be irresistble, that the right to the degree, and the right to hold office in a County or District Grange are acquired in the same way and together. Hence the decision, that "A County or District Grange cannot confer the 5th degree upon a person who has not been elected to membership in that Grange.

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In every virtue, without the dire fate Which Fortune decrees to each Orient state

To create there a country as fertile and famed, And the peer of all those which Apollo has named

"Go, swift-footed Hermes, without more delay,

And summon the Titans, and bid them away

To that continent vast, to Orients unknown, That lies in the West near the late setting sun;

"'Bid Zephyr, and Auster, and Boreas come forth ; The West and the South must unite with the North To temper the climate of that favored land, And make it congenial, salubrious and bland.'

Bepartment.

ORIGIN OF THE GRAND TRAVERSE REGION.

BY HON. J. G. RAMSDELL.

[Recited by Charles E. Mickley before the State Grange at Lansing, Dec. 15, 1881.]

In the Grand Traverse region, one bright autumn

In the Grand Traverse region, one oright autumn day, I sat on a hill-top o'er looking the bay As it spread out below, by the landscape infold Like a broad jewel clasped in a setting of gold, And, wondering, gazed on the beautiful scene,— All dappled with carmine and russet and green, And dyed in its glory of autumnal hues, For the cause of this beauty I questioned the Muse.

"You ask," said the goddess of verse and of song, "Why all these rich gifts to this region belong? Why its waters so pure, its breezes so bland, Its soil so fruitful, its woodlaud so grand,

And why fickle fortune on this land has smiled,

"The world was created, the continents made, The mountains uplitted, the foundations laid For oceans and islands, for rivers and seas,

And all nature is quiet and Peace seems to reign ? Then listen, O mortal, and I will explain.

When the gods Jove assembled, and thus his decree To the august assemblage in thunder proclaimed :

"I will,' said the monarch of heaven's high host

"Apollo uprose, and the deep silence broke With his silver-toned voice, and the monarch be

Great Jove! potent ruler of heaven and earth !

And guide heaven's coursers as onward they race; To view all the countries spread out on the face

Of the broad rolling world, and minute their place.

"'There's the Orient mild, by the great ocean laved

And Egypt most fruitful, from waste desert saved By the dark flowing Nile,—and Attica's highland,— Bright Italy's plains,—and Erin's green island,— And there's sweet .sunny France, and still sunnier

"'The lands Phœbus mentions,' the monarch replied. 'Though favored by nature, yet Fate has decreed Shall bleed under tyrants; — be wasted by war; — A prey to each pestilence. Better by far Be the land I ordain.

Fit abode for the gods, an elysium for man.'

My duty has called me since creation's birth To drive the great sun through etherial space,

That a land be created, whatever the cost, Fit abode for the gods- where all races of men Can flourish in peace. My will must be done.'

spoke-

Its climate so healthful, its winters so mild.

Agricultural

"On Mercury's pinions the message was sped ; The Titans were summoned, the Titans obeyed ; And o'er the broad ocean with Neptune they roam. To the land pre-ordained to be Liberty'shome In the heart of the continent, far from the sea, They selected a place—Phœbus lighting the way With his broad burnished shield, and leading the

To build up a country on Jupiter's plan.

They delved down the mountains, and rolled up the hills,

And opened the fountains, and traced out the rills ; Pushing vast moving glaciers adown the broad way Of the high polar regions, they scooped out the bays And planed off the highlands, and dimpled the face Of the country with lakelets, and in every place Poured the transparent flood, until each one was filled

With water as pure as e'er rain-cloud distilled.

"Then melting the glaciers, they filled up the bay, And turned on the sunbeams and hastened away; Each scattering seeds as homeward they stray, Which grew up the forests you see here to-day.

"Great Jove then looked down, from his throne in the skies,

On the newly-made landscape. With unfeigned sur

prise, He swore by himself: 'By Jove, it's well done! 'Tis the loveliest country that lies 'neath the sun !'

"Then turning to Boreas, who came to complain That his realm was invaded, his rightful domain Usurped by his brother, the monarch replies,-Your realm is invaded; but warm summer skies Best befit such a landscape; and Zephyr's mild breeze Must wave its green woodlands and fan its bright

seas. But still, to console you, my blustering child, You may reign half the year, but you *must* govern mild."

A Paper Read Before Garland Grange, No. 141.

Fellow Patrons :-- I make no pretensions to scientific farming or a knowledge of the science of agriculture. And what I may say will be said more for the purpose of drawing out by way of discussion what my more experienced brothers may know in regard to the question under consideration than for instruction. Now I shall claim in insure success.

First, An adaptability of mind to the work to be performed, and a thorough knowledge of the business to be undertaken. Or in other words there must be a congeniality,

Carving a Turkey.

Place the fork in the lower part of the breast, so as to have the bird at perfect command. If you understand your business, the whole turkey may be carved without removing the fork. First remove the leg and wing on one side, then the other wing and Then remove the breast, take out the wish-bone, the neck bones, and the neck itself. Then cut through the ribs and the job is fairly done. With proper care, there is no necessity of firing the bird off the table into anybody's lap; but if this should happen it is perfectly proper to ask that person to pass the turkey.—Indianapolis Times.

Thanks for Favors Received.

Bro. Cobb:-I am still prostrated with my affliction, but little better if any since I left Lansing. I feel grateful to the many friends for their kind attentions to me during my affliction while at the Lansing House. It is sad and lonely to be sick away from home, but it is very gratifying to have a host of friends as I did, on such occasions. I return grateful thanks for kind attention.

THOS. MARS. P. S.-My wife says, God bless the Patrons for their kindness to her husband in her т. м.

J. J. WOODMAN, Master of the National Gr., P. of H.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Beetorer's Department.

in

Lecturer's Address Before the Michigan State Grange, Ninth Session, 1881.

Worthy Master, Brother and Sister Patrons :-

As we meet in this our annual ses-sion, another period of the past is told, and another step toward the fruits of past efforts is to be taken. We may safely say that a decade of the Grange in this State has been completed. Ten years ago, while lamenting the fall of Chicago and heralding new found friends to sympathize with them in their adversity, the telegraph and press were telling of the organizing of farmers; of their gathering upon the prairies and riversides of the west. Into this State had come the news of their waiting hearts, hands and heads for their general good, and that in more than one place had the true sons of Adam and the lineal inheritors of his regal calling felt the need of the organization of this class.

To day may we not speak of the Order in our State in a

RETROSPECTIVE AND PERSPECTIVE? Retrospective, to learn at whose hands we have received the gift, and perspective that we may embellish the gems for our successors. In retrospect may we review the past and rescue from the shades of forgetfulness the names of the worthy among the early laborers of our Order, and embalm their good in a setting of verbage for preservation. In the perspective, to climb into the shrouds of our Craft and descry the outlines of the dim, distant promised land.

THE BEGINNING.

Ten years since the Grange, as our Order, had well begun. The national existence had been assured, Its then organic law had gone out in company with a kind invitation to all who till the soil to examine and partake. A half score of States had then read and admired, and were trying to em-brace, while as many more came and looked upon the infant and passed by upon the other side, waiting for a more convenient season.

In this State a copy of the Constitution had then been handed to a prominent agri-cultural journal, not the "only one," and was declined with thanks; yet bread came to her children upon the soil in some other way. Now and then a stray copy of the leaves of progress from sister States drifted to homes in this, and many a heart was gladdened that light was not afar off.

At last, just about ten years ago, one who had enjoyed the very presence of this light and had sat at the real table of the Patron of Husbandry in bis prairie home, came to visit kindred ¹⁵g^{1y} chigan. He proclaimed the news and. repeated efforts succeed-ed in convader fiel constitutional number of farmers in te editon of Burnside, Lapeer Co., where they pap form a Grange and thus where they pap form a Grange, and thus Burnside G of t, No. 1, came into being January 10, 7 a, by the aid of Bro. Edwin M. Jones, Dirou, Co., Iowa, who was spec-ially comm^{ure} ated by Lect. O. H. Kelly to do said work en his Grange wrought well for a time, and until overwhelmed by a religious revit. A, more bigoted than charitable, and when investigated, has since had to fly the location for personal safety. From the prairie other news came upon

the leaves of the press and resting near the north line of Jackson County, called upon the spirit of Bro. B. M. Sweet, who early in May heard the spirit's voice and asked for the sign, which was soon given by Bro. O. H. Kelly, and in the autumn, aided by a visiting brother from Indiana, Russell Johnson, a second Grange came as unconclous of the first, as the first was of

application. Of these men all are still liv-ing and are still members of this Grange. One has dimitted but is still a Patron. The application is dated December 26, 1872. The Master was S. F. Brown, and V. C. Smith, as Secretary. The next election gave the Master's office to D. Duncan, and that of Secretary to Bro. J. T. Cobb. The first Master became the first Master of the State Grappe and is attll with master of the State Grange and is stlll with us as Treasurer, while Bro. Cobb became the first Secretary worthily holds. Bro. Duncan became the first Secretary worthily holds. Bro. Duncan became chair man of the first Executive Committee, and Sister Duncan became the first Flora of the State Grange.

No. 9, Niles, in the town of Bertrand, was the first in Berrien county, and was organ-ized December 30, 1872, with 12 men and four women as members, by General Deputy Abbott, with Samuel Messenger as Master, and Wm. D. Badger, Secretary.

No. 10, Paw Paw, town of Paw Paw, was the first in Van Buren County, and was organized December 31. 1872, with a membership of 21 men and 16 women, by Bro. J. C. Abbott. Bro. J. Gilman was the first Master and became the first Overseer of the State Grange, and Bro. A. C. Glidden, the Agricultural Editor of the GRANGE VISITOR, was chosen Secretary. This Grange has given us J. J. Woodman and wife, so well known in our State Grange as Master and Flora, and so well known as Master and Ceres. in the National Grange. Thus the year of 1872 closes with ten Granges in Michigan in seven counties.

1873.

The work of Grange organization rested a couple of months but March renewed it.

No. 11, Eureka, in the town of Texas, Kalamazoo Co., was organized March 3, 1873, with 17 men and 12 women on its Char-ter by Bro. Thos. Buckout, a Charter mem-ber and Worthy Master of No. 3, who had been commissioned as General Deputy. Chauncey Bonfoey was chosen Master, and N. King Hunt, Secretary.

No. 12, Almena, town of Almena, Van Buren Co., was also organized by Brother Thos. Buckout, with 16 men and 11 women, with Brother Chauncey B. Palmer as Mas-ter, and Brother L. A. Brown as Secretary. No. 13, Morris Chapel, town of Berrien, Berrien county, began with 13 men and six women, and was organized by Brother Perry Curtis from Indiana, March 5, 1873. The application did not reach Secretary Kelly in time to take rank in order of organization. It should have been 12. Silas Ireland was Master and James W. Savage was Secretary. It afterwards consolidated with the next, No. 14.

No. 14, Maple Grove, when formed was Berrien Center, in the town of the same name, and was the work of the same Brother Perry Curtis. It had nine men and six women Charter members, with Brother Mars as Master, and Bro. J. F. Peck as Secretary. Brother Mars is well known to you all as the Chairman of the present Executive Committee of the State Grange. This Grange was organized Nov. 7, 1873, and should have been No. 10.

No. 15, Alamo, in town of same name, No. 15, Alamo, in town of same name, Kalamazoo County, was the first organized in this State by Worthy Bro. T. A. Thomp son, General Deputy and Lecturer of the National Grange. It had 12 men and five women as members, at its organization, March 26, 1873. Bro. J. S. Veley, Master;

Hiram Veley, Secretary. No. 16, Portage Grange, in Portage town-ship, Kalamazoo county, was organized March 27, 1873, by Worthy National Lecturer Thompson with 11 men and nine women. Daniel Cahill was Master, and C. F. Sheldon was Secretary. Brother Cahill was a mem-ber of the first Executive Committee of the State Grange, also for a short time General Deputy. No. 17, Pickney, situated in township of

Brown and C. Bonfoey. This committee reported the following representatives en-titled to seats: From Schoolcraft, Bros. S. F. Brown, D. Duncan and Sister Duncan; Oshtemo, Bros. Thos. Buckout, C. L. King and Sister King; Paris, Bro. and Sister Langdon; Maple, Bro. C. B. Mitchell; Paw Paw, Bro. Joseph Gilman; Eureka, Bro. Changer Participation (Changer Construction) Chancey Bonfoey; Summit, Bro. Royal F. Balch; Alamo, Bro. Joseph L. Velay; Gales-burg, Bro. D. Hull; Pickney, Bro. C. M. Wood; Unadilla, Bro. Ryal Barnum; Eure-ka, No. 2, Bro. B. W. Sweet; Stockbridge, Bros. H. H. Bruerton and Uriah Colson. On motion of Brc. King a committee up-

on by-laws was appointed as follows: Bros. D. Duncan, C. L. King, C. Bonfoey, C. B. Mitchell and J. Gillman.

RECESS.

The afternoon session was opened in due form, Deputy Thompson having appointed as temporary offices, Bro. H. King, Over-seer; Edwin Duncan, Steward; G. F. Hall, Asst. Steward and C. L. King, Chaplain.

Dept. T. A. Thompson then read his war rant under the seal of the National Grange authorizing the said T. A. Thompson to organize the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in Michigan.

The committee upon By-Laws made their report, which was read and the several By-Laws as amended were adopted and published for good of the Order.

Supplementary to the By-Laws a num-ber of resolutions were adopted giving the

officers more definite powers. On motion of S. F. Brown, it was resolved that all Secretaries of Subordinate Granges and their wives who are Matrons, be entitled to the fifth Degree in consideration of their arduous labors.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, 8:30 A. M., April 16, 1873, the Grange opened in due form by Dept. T. A. Thompson. The forenoon was given to planning of the work of organization and the arranging of jurisdiction.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At half past one P. M. the special order was called which was the election of offi-cers. Bros. H. King and R. Barnum were appointed tellers.

The result of the election was as follows: Master, S. F. Brown, of Schoolcraft; Overseer, Joseph Gillman, of Paw Paw; Lec-turer, H. H. Bruerton, Stockbridge; Steward, B. W. Sweet, Waterloo, Jackson County; Asst. Steward, R. Barnum, Unadilla; Chaplain, C. L. King, Oshtemo; Secretary, J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft; Treasurer, D. B Hull, Galesburg; Gate-keeper, C. B. Mitchell, Kalamazoo; Ceres, Sister C. L. King, Oshtemo; Pomona, Sister S. Langdon, Bowen Station; Fiora, Sister D. Duncan, Schoolcraf; L.A.S., Sister R. Barnum, Una dilla; Executive committee, Bro. D. Duncan, Chairman, and Bros. Thos. Buckhout, Samuel Langdon, C. M. Wood, Dan'l Cahill and Chancey Bonfœy.

The officers elect were then duly installed by Dept. T. A. Thompson.

The Fifth degree was then conferred upon those present entitled to it, and the Michigan State Grange then closed in due form. Left to itself this young institution at once begun the work of organizing its territory. Under bedirection of the Executive com-mittee Bo. C. L King was commissioned as General Deputy for Northern Michigan and soon introduced the Order into several counties.

No. 30, Ottawa, in Ottawa Co., the first North of Grand River, June 7th, 1873. No 37, Rural Grange, the first in Allegan

Co. July 8th. 1873. No. 38, Thornapple, the first in Barry Co., July 22d.

No. 42, Pokagon, the first in Cass Co., Aug. 1st.

No. 65, Bedford, first in Calhoun Co.

1876.

This, the Centennial year, had its many attractions, besides being a year of an ex-citing presidential election. Less Subordi-nate Granges were formed, but the ground occupied and reclaimed was being largely cultivated, as was shown by the large number of Pomona Granges formed, concentrat-ing and directing Grange effort, and in the

building of many Grange halls. Previous to this year, we knew of only one Grange hall having been built. But this year we had many built, furnished, and dedicated to this intended service. Woodward Lake Grange hall was the one alluded to above, and was built in 1875. While on January 7, 1876, was the dedication service used in the State for the first time for the hall of Whitney Grange, No. 573, at Tuscola, Tuscola County. During that year this beautiful service was used very many times.

Ten Subordinate Granges came into being during, but no new counties were opened up during this year. Fourteen Pomona Granges were duly in-

stituted, and given a vast field for an important and necessary work, and had all been thus organized for concentrated work, and wrought up to the capabilities, the Order would have stood very much higher and stronger to-day. The total number of Subordinate Granges

at the close of 1876 was 629, some of which had become dormant, and many had consolidated with others.

1877.

This year had neither political or any other excitement. It seemed to be a year of lull, following the previous year of intense general and special interest. Many Granges became dormant, others dull and sleepy, and five new ones were organized. A few halls were built, and six Pomona Granges were organized. During the year the Order found its way into Wexford County. 1878.

It took all of this year, by our slow efforts, to arrest the decline of the last year. A few more halls were built and dedicated; three new Subordinate Granges were organized. and five Pomona Granges were duly instituted and added to those already at work.

1879.

While no new Subordinate Granges were organized this year, the Order more than held its own. Brother Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange and assostate editor of the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin, spent some time in the State, doing yoeman service. There was a general waking up along the lines, and work seemed to be reviving. Many new halls were dedicated, and four more Pomona Granges were duly instituted

1880.

The revived interest of the past year coninued into this, and a greater demand for help was made than ever before. The VIS-ITOR became an efficient helper and was more and more widely circulated and eager-ly read. The Pomona Granges began to realize their relative positions and to systematize and apply labor. Many a dormant Grange was reorganized, and many a weak one called for aid, which it duly used in helping itself. During the year 20 or more dormant Granges were reorganized and set at work, and many wandering, stray sheep were restored to the fold. Four more Sub-ordinate Granges and four more Pomona Granges were created during this year of growth and progress.

1881

This, the last year of the first decade of our Order, began with the prestige of the past progressive year. Many more dormant Granges have been reorganized and revived. Five new Granges have been added to the list, making a grand total of 646 Subordi-nate Granges that have had a being in this Two new Pomona Granges have State. been added to the list, making a total of 32 Pomona Granges that have been organized in this State-most of which are doing ex-cellent work. More halls have this year been completed and dedicated, and everywhere we learn of a growth in numbers and in interest. The 14 year amendment was a means of awakening an interest in some localities, while the use of the VISITOR and the generous circulation of Grange literature has set the intelligent to thinking, and good has and will continue to result. If all Granges have not grown this year, it is the fault of their members and officers: they have not used the means at hand by which they might have promoted growth; they have waited for the mountain to come to them, and in vain, for they must go to the mountain if they reach it and obtain success.

public lectures, 28 private lectures; organ-ized 4 Subordinate Granges and one Pomona Grange; reorganized 3 Subordinate Granges; dedicated two Grange halls; installed 15 sets of Grange officers-making in all a total of 118 meetings attended. We have also spent four months in the States of Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wis-consin, and Canada, where, as in this State, the Order is progressing, and the farmers are learning to know and prize its principles. LESSONS LEARNED.

Many lessons may be learned from the past, and many conclusions drawn from observation—all of which will point out the future, the prospective of the Order in this State.

GRANGE HALLS.

That Grange has the surest lease of life which has a home of its own, or meets beneath its own roof. Every Grange that has not a hall ought by all means to secure one at the earliest possible time. Where there is a will, there is a way always. Make up your mind you will have a Grange home and the end may be easily attained. In building a hall every member should be interested and take a part and do a share of the work. And when done the Grange the work. And when done, the Grange should own it, and he who loses his membership, loses his interest in the hall, with that membership. Various means may be made available in raising funds to build halls. We have learned of two, new to us,

hans. We have learned of two, new to us, this year. One was for each head of the family to donate an acre of his land to the service of the Grange. Plant and tend a crop as of corn or wheat upon it, and give the proceeds towards the hall fund. Two hundred and fifty dollars was thus raised by eleven families in one Grange. Another eleven families in one Grange. Another was to lease a plece of land for the Grange, and by the united action of the members plant, tend, harvest and sell the crop, and put the proceeds into the hall fund. series of bees for work in preparing the soil. sowing the crop, tending and harvesting it, would give practical occasions for co opera-tion and social enjoyment. Other ways may be named and a hall secured. Make the hall, when secured, as attractive as possible. Decorate it with taste, embellish it with care, and thus instruct while you please.

THE LIBRARY.

Every hall should have a library. Begin one at once. Small beginnings, with littles added after, soon build up great collections of literary and scientific books. A library is an attraction of itself, and will draw the better class of members and tend to hold them, while it aids to elevate all concerned. MUSEUMS.

Each Grange can, with little or no ex-pense, and but a little effort, start and soon gather quite a fine museum of grains, grasses, seeds, woods, plants, insects, etc., and thus direct the minds of many of the younger as well as the older members to habits of classification and research.

GRANGE MUSIC.

Every hall should be supplied with an organ and other instruments. Organs can now be had at so small a sum, and that can be so easily raised, that an instrument may be readily secured. The choir should be collected and instructed, all of, which will take effort and time, but it will all pay many times the cost.

The best Granges I have found in other States I have visited are those which have the best trained choirs. Some Granges have done well to employ teachers for their young people, and in their halls had regular lessons in vocal music. In some weekly Grange meetings I have met with a full orchestral accompaniment to the singing, and where this was, good singing, good attendance, and good Granges Those vocal organs of ours are for use and cultivation, and the Grange should employ them, and thus improve them and the Order.

JANUARY 1, 1882.

The glad news of a beginning in Michigan was sent out along the then narrow lines, and Bro. J. C. Abbot, a Grand Deputy of the National Grange, was sent to take in charge the feeble work and strengthen it.

BIRTHS AS REGISTERED.

No. 1, Burnside Grange, of Burnside. Lapeer County, was organized by Bro. Edwin M. Jones, of Dallas Co., Iowa, a Special Deputy, on January 10, 1872, with 13 mem-bers, nine women, and four men as Charter members; Brother Charles Cole as Master, No. 2, Eureka, in the town of Waterloo,

Jackson Co., was organized with 27 mem-bers, 16 men and 11 women, Nov. 19, 1872, by Bro. B. M. Sweet, a special Deputy, with B. W. Sweet, Master: and Bro. J. D. Mc. Intyre, Secretary. Bro. Sweet was the first Steward of the State Grange.

No. 3, Oshtemo, in a town of the same name, in Kalamazoo Co., was organized on November 26, 1872, with nine men and six women members, by Bro. J. C. Abbott from Clarksville, Iowa, a General Deputy of the National Grange. Bro. Thos. Buckout was chosen Master, and C. L. King, Secretary. Bro. King was soon chosen Master and was the first Chaplain of the State

Grange. No. 4, Wakeshma, in the town of the same name, Kalamazoo Co., was organized November 27, 1872, by the same person as the last, with 9 men and 4 women members under the care of D. I. Fritz, as Master, and

H. Copley, Secretary. No. 5, Maple, in town of Comstock, Kalamazoo Co., was duly organized by General Deputy Abbott, November 29, 1872. It had 14 men and eight women as members. Bro. C. B. Mitchell, Master; Henry King, Secretary. Bro. Mitchell was the first Gate Keeper of the State Grange.

No. 5, Unadilla, of the town of Unadilla, Livingston Co., was organized by J. C. Ab-bott December 17, 1872, having 10 men and eight women as members with Lote Watson, Master; and Ryal Barnum, Secretary. Bro. Barnum was soon elected Master, and was the First Ass't Steward of the State Grange, and his wife Lady Assistant Steward.

No. 7, Stockbridge Grange, in the town of Stockbridge, Ingham Co., was organized by General Deputy Abbott December 18, 1872. On the Charter were the names of seven men and five women with Uriah Colson, Master, and O. K. Brownell, Secretary. Bro. H. H. Bruerton was soon after chosen Master of this Grange and elected as the first Lecturer of the State Grange. At and for this Grange was held the first installation of officers on August 28, 1873, by the General

Deputy Whitney. No. 8, Schoolcraft, is located in town of the same name, Kalamazoo Co., was like-wise organized by Bro. J. C. Abbott. Nine

March 21, 1873, with a Charter membership of 18 men and 11 women by Bro. L. A. Thompson. Bro. C. M. Wood being Master, and Bro. N. F. Beebee, Secretary. Brother Wood was one of the first Executive Committee, and afterwards General Deputy.

No. 18, Galesburg, in the town of Com-stock, Kalamazoo county, was a so the work of Bro. T. A. Thompson, on April 14, 1873, and had 20 men and ten women as Charter members. Bro. D. B. Huli was the Master, and Bro. J. W. Hopkins was Secretary. Brother Hull was chosen the first Treasurer of the State Grange, which posi-tion he held at his death in the following year.

No. 19, Paris, in the town of Paris, was the first in Kent Co. and the first organized by Bro. C. L. King, a Charter member and Master of Oshtemo Grange, No. 3, on April 10, 1873, with 13 men and ten women as Char-ter members, with Brother Samuel Langdon as Master, and Bro. F. S. Clark. Secretary. Brother Langdon was one of the first Executive Committee, and Sister Langdon was the first Pomona of the State Grange. Sister L. died over a year since.

No. 20, Summit, was organized in the town of Oshtemo, Kalamazoo county, April 9, 1879, with 18 men and nine women as charter members, by Bro. C. L. King. Bro. R. F. Balch was the Master and A. C. Clapp Secretary.

STATE GRANGE.

Then twenty Granges in eight counties were united under one head and began for themselves and their successors as the State Grange of Michigan, on the 15th day of April, 1873 while twenty-one Masters and their wives and four or more Past Masters and their wives, making a total of fifty members. Twenty-one of that number were present at the organization of the State Grange,

What that Grange session did under the direction of the Worthy Nat. Lec., Bro. T. A. Thompson, is all recorded in the first pages of the proceedings of the Michigan State Grange from which we make some extracts as follows :

ORGANIZATION OF STATE GRANGE.

In pursuance of a call by T. A. Thomp-son, General Deputy of the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Hus-bandry, a meeting of Masters, Past Masters and their wives who were Matrons, was and their wives who were Matrons, was held at the Court House in the village of Kalamazoo, on Tuesday, April 15th, 1873. The meeting was called to order by Dept. T. A. Thompson, at 10 A. M., when he aunounced the object of the meeting to be the Organization of a State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry for Michigan.

Bro. J. T. Cobb, of Schoolcraft, was chosen temporary Secretary. On motion of Bro. C. L. King, of Osh-

mise organized by Bro. J. C. Abbott. Nine men and two women's names appear on the pointed as follows: Bros. C. L. King, S. F. total at the close of the year of 619.

Sept. 2d

No. 67, Charlotte, first in Eaton Co., Sept. 8th.

No. 76, Centerville, first in St. Joseph Co. Sept. 22

No. 86, Matteson, first in Branch Co., Oct. 9th.

No. 153, Campbell, first in Ionia Co. Oct. 4th.

County Deputies had also been appointed in some of the counties where the work had already begun. C. L. Whitney, a char-ter member and Secretary of No. 30, was commissioned Gen. Dept. for the Eastern district of Michigan in June, and begun work as soon as the harvest was over. He introduced the Order as follows:

No. 51, Stony Creek, Washtenaw Co. Aug. 18th, 1873. No. 117, Washington, Isabella Co., Nov.

3d, 1873.

No. 118, Pioneer, Genesee Co. Nov. 5th. 1873

No. 140, St. Johns, Clinton Co. Nov. 28, 1873 No. 141, Garland, Oakland Co., Dec 1st,

1873. No. 165, Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., Dec.

18th, 1873.

During this year Bro. C. M. Mead, D., Cahill, C. Bonfœy, D. Duncan, J. Gilman, Silas Ireland, S. F. Brown, J. T. Cobb, G. Boyce, J. B. Thomas, H. H. Bruerton organized Granges, and during the year 1873 182 Granges were duly organized, making 192 Granges then at work,

1874.

With the year four General Deputies were put into the field. Bro. King had the West-ern, Bro. Whitney the Eastern district, Bro. L. R. Brown, of Rawsonville, a char-ter member of Model Grange, No. 59, and its Worthy Master, was made Gen'l Deputy of Southern Mich., while Bro. C. M. Wood, W. M. of No. 17, Pinkney, was to be Gen. Dept. of a few counties in Central Mich. Other county deputies were commis-sioned and during 1874 the Order was duly introduced into the counties of Wayne, Lapeer, Macomb, Gratiot, Saginaw, Saint Clair, Sanilac, Tuscola, by the depu.y for eastern Michigan, and into Montcalm, Mecosta, Osceola, Leelenaw, Grand Traverse, Berrien, Oceana, Mason, Antrim, Newaygo, and Charlevoix by the deputy for western Michigan; and into Muskegon, Monroe, Lake, Clair, and Manistee by others. Three hundred and sixty-six Granges were organized in the year 1874, making a total of 558 in all.

1875.

Only one General Deputy was in the field during this year, and there has been but one at any time since. During the year the Order gained a foothold for the first time in Bay, Huron and Midland counties, and 68 new Granges were organized, making a

RECAPITULATION.

A word in review: There have been 14 General and 47 County or Special Deputies engaged in the work of organization. The first four did the larger share of the work, as follows: C. L. King organized 170 Subor-dinate Granges; C. L. Whitney, 173 Subor-dinate Granges, 21 Pomona Granges, and has reorganized 35 Granges-making a total of 249 organizations by him; L. R. Brown organized 29 Subordinate Granges; C. M. Wood, 43, making a total of 415 Subordinate Granges organized by the four General Deputies-an average of 104 each.

The 47 Special and County Deputies and officers of the State Grange formed 231 Subordinate Granges, or nearly five each. The following Deputies organized the larger number, as follows: S. P. Curtiss, of Kent county, 20; Daniel Cahill, Kalamazoo, 16 Joseph Gilman, of Van Buren, 11; B. W. Sweet, of Jackson, 12; H. H. Bruerton, Stockbridge, 10; S. F. Brown, 9; Silas Ireland, 10; Richard Mars, 9; F. Kern, 12; J. C. Abbott, 8; T. A. Thompson, 7; Thos. Buckout, 6; E. J. Hodges, 8; J. T. Cobb, 5; Edson Packard, 9; J. N. Green, 6-averaging nearly 10 each, while the balance averaged a little over two each.

These have planted the Order in this State. Credit is due to all, inasmuch as they have done their work well. But greater credit is due to the many patient workers who have vigilantly tended the vineyard since the planting, kept away the many destroying agencies and pruned the surplus and rampant growth. They are to-day reaping the rewards of their patience, in the grand prospects before them, added to the harvest already gathered.

Such has in brief, been the first decade of the Order in Michigan. Many have done well; others might have done as well or better. Had all sown as well and tended the crop as carefully and diligently, who could tell what the harvest might have

THE LECTURER.

This office in each Subordinate and Pomona Grange should be made a more impor-tant one. Through it and the means this officer should command and use, the higher standard of mental growth can be attained. Make more of this officer. Give the officers more to do, and await the results. Secure for this officer the rarest and best ability the Grange affords, and then assist him in his arduous duties. I would have the Lectur-er's name added to the list of Masters and Secretaries published by the State Grange. I would thus put them in direct communi-cation with State and Pomona Granges and with each other, that they may exchange programs and plans, and co-operate in building up the work of the Order intellectually.

Every Grange Lecturer should be a reader of general as well as of Grange literature, and especially posted in what the Grange is doing and trying to do, and what means are being used at home and abroad. Emphatically, the Lecturer is the instructor in each Grange, the leader in intellectual effort and progress. Give this office more credit, and require more of the office, if you would improve it and the Order with it.

Knowledge is power in a much broader sense than most of us often apply it. Or-ganization is the medium through which all progress has ever or will ever be made, but it would be blind and useless to have organization without the knowledge whereby it may be applied to the desired end. Gather knowledge, then, and dispense it among all, if you would have development and growth. Let the Lecturer be more the instrument to have this important work in charge.

GRANGE LITERATURE.

It has often been my pleasure to call your attention to the Grange papers as a medium of general communication. No officer, or even member, can attain the highest position of usefulnes; in and to the Order who does not read one or more papers devoted to the Order and its progress.

When I meet a member, and especially an officer in our Order, and begin to talk with him, and he shows an ignorance of the general work the Order is doing, I at once ask him if he takes a Grange paper, and usually find the cause of this want of knowledge comes of failing to use the means by which it can most readily be obtained, namely: reading the papers of the Order.

No member, and certainly no officer of any Grange in Michigan, is a worthy member or officer who does not have the reading of the GRANGE VISITOR by some means. To the VISITOR I would add other Grange papers for the use of officers. Grange officers should all be familiar with

During the past year we have delivered 60 | the history of the Order, and should read

JANUARY 1, 1882.

"The Mentor of the Grange," by Brother A. B. Grosh, for what officer, or even member, was ever found too familiar with the duties, or the aims and objects of the Order. Reading makes a full man! Remember

this, fellow Patrons. Use the VISITOR on the three month's offer. Put it into every family whose members you wish to interest in the Grange, and wish to secure as members. Now, with all the drive well interest pervading its columns, is a good time to se-cure subscribers. I have found the VISITOR an efficient aid in my work as Lecturer, as I have also the "Campaign Extras," sent out by the Cincinati Grange Bulletin. Try some of the latter in weak and dormant Granges.

DORMANT GRANGES.

These are properly named, They are sleeping; not in action; at rest. I do not believe they are *dead*; only resting from the severe labor of the past, waiting for a revival of strength to enable them to re-sume their functions as a Grange. What is needed is something to arouse their members to a resumption of duty and activity. How to reach this is the question. In my estimation the Pomona Grange, having jurisdiction, is the first party to act in the premises, it should secure a list of old members, and of those who, though not members. will make good members; and to each such family send a copy of the VISITOR for three months, Declaration of Purposes, Beecher's address, Campaign Extras, &c., and then arrange for meetings, at which all neighbortheir presence at least would help. Where there is a determined will there

will be a way to succeed, and every Grange now dormant can be revived and set to work. Try it. Let all our Subordinate Granges aid in this good work, calling upon the Lecturer of the State Grange to assist in completing the work of reorganizing.

Not only onward but forward is the motto when you would succeed. Never be discouraged, but hope on and persevere ever. RESIGNATION.

In closing this paper I feel it my duty to return to you, Brothers and Sisters of the Michigan State Grange, the office of Lecturer so kindly bestowed upon me a year ago for the fourth time. I wish to heartily thank you for the confidence you have so long reposed in me, for the many pleasant hours spent among you, for the numberless courtesies received at your hands, the generous hospitalities ever met at your homes, and the aid I have received from you in the discharge of my duties as Lecturer. And I would not only thank you, but through you, all of the thousands of good and true Patrons of Husbandry throughout our State.

My reasons for resigning the position are: First, A duty I owe to myself and my family, that I place myself in a position to the better aid those dependent on me.

Second, That I should no longer divide my labors, but give the whole of my time to

a wider field. The broader field I have chosen is that of an associate editor of The Cincinnati Grange Bulletin, a paper of national reputation, whose tens of thousands of weekly sheets find nearly a hundred thousand readers scattered through all the States and Canada. From a lecture field of one State, I have by this change entered a broader lecture field of the whole country, which includes our own peninsula State. In all this extended labor I shall often be with you, and shall never forget the many pleasant years spent in the service of the Order here.

I ask that my resignation shall be accepted and my successor elected at an early date, that he may have much of the season in which to prepare for his important duties. And I ask you to ever give him the same and even a more cordial assistance and cooperation than you have me. I bid you a God speed. May success attend every true effort towards progress, and may all "learn

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

members coming in, old ones being re-

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING DAY-A. D. 1622. BY MRS. MARGABET J. PRESTON.

And now," said the Governor, gazing abroad on the piled up store Of the sheaves that dotted the clearings, and covered

the meadows o'er, 'Tis meet that we render praises because of this

field of grain ; 'Tis meet that the Lord of the harvest be thanked for His sun and rain.

And therefore, I, William Bradford, (by the grace of God to-day, And the franchise of this good people), Governor of

Plymouth, say Thro' virtue of vested power—ye shall gather with one accord, And hold in the month of November, Thanksgiving

unto the Lord. "He hath granted us peace and plenty, and the quiet we've sought so long;

He has thwarted the wily savage, and kept him from

doing us wrong ; And unto our Feast the Sachem shall be bidden, that he may know We worship his own Great Spirit who maketh the

harvests grow.

So shoulder your matchlocks, masters: there is hunting of all degrees; And fishermen, take your tackle, and scour for spoil

the seas; And maidens and dames of Plymouth, your delicate crafts employ To honor our First Thanksgiving, and make it a

Feast of joy.

We fail of the fruits and danties so close to our hand in Devon;--Ah, they are the lightest losses we suffer for sake of

of Heaven ! But see, in our open clearings, how golden the melon lie:

Enrich them with sweets and spices, and give us the Pumpkin-Pie

So, bravely the preparations went on for the autumn Feast ; The deer and the bear were slaughtered ; wild game

from the greatest to least Was heaped in the Colony cabins : brown home-brew

served for wine, And the plumb and the grape of the forest, for orange and peach and pin

At length came the day appointed : the snow had begun to fall, But the clang from the meeting-house belfry rang

merrily out for all, summoned the folk of Plymouth, who hastened And

with glad accord To listen to Elder Brewster as he fervently thanked the Lord.

In his seat sat Governor Bradford ; men, matrons and maidens fair ; Miles Standish and all his soldiers, with corselet and

sword, were there; And sobbing and tears and gladness had each in its

turn the sway, For the grave of the sweet Rose Standish o'ershadowed Thanksgiving Day.

And when Massasoit, the Sachem, sat down with his hundred braves, And ate of the varied riches of gardens and woods

and weaves, And looked on the granaried harvest—with a blow of

his brawny chest, He muttered, "The good Great Spirit loves His white

children best ! And then, as the Feast was ended, with gravely offi-

cial air, The Governor drew his broad sword out from its scabbard there, And smiting the trencher near him, he cried in heroic

way, "Hail! Pie of the Pumpkin! I dub thee Prince of Thanksgiving Day !"

Correspondence.

From the Master of the California State Grange. [The following letter from the Master of

claimed, dormant Granges being re-established, and our little paper the Patron is going to be enlarged on the 1st of January. I hope I may be permitted to make a glowing report at our next annual session. Fraternally yours,

DANIEL FLINT.

Another Meeting at Sherwood, and the True Inwardness Thereof.

Brother Cobb :- In the VISITOR of Nov. 1st appeared a letter signed H. M. T., that although I am not one of the wounded officers, I think was written with a spirit of sarcasm that the circumstances did not warrant the indulgence in. The fact that Sherwood is the northwest corner township of the county, and the roads in all directions bad except north, and there was not a single member of Pomona Grange in Sherwood at the time, and that the officers were distributed over the county, some of them twentyfour miles away, should have been thought of ere such a fling was given to them by the pen of a Patron. I know the Secretary and Overseer both intended to go part way the afternoon before, so as to be able to reach Sherwood in time in the morning; but it rained all the afternoon, some of the time very hard. And now I will close my little preach by saying that it is a good thing for Patrons, when they wish to crack the whip of sarcasm about the ears of brothers and sisters, to be sure to havet he silken cracker of charity well fastened on the end of it. On the 15th of November we started for Sherwood, a distance of 12 or 14 miles. It was quite cold, the mud very deep, and not frozen quite enough to bear where it was deepest. Do the best we could, it was nearly 12 when we arrived at the hall, cold and very tired. We found we had come the worst way we could, but we were there, and a cordial welcome awaited us from brothers and sisters from all parts of the county. The hall was all arranged for the holding of Pomona's court. Everything awaited the tap of the Master's gavel.

The meeting was called to order at noon by Worthy Master Van Aiken, with nearly all the officers in their places. The many candidates were marshaled for initiation, and we began to look for the goat, that fractious fellow who had been soothed into a state of tranquility at a previous meeting by a sister. Now, Brother Cobb, where do you suppose we found that goat? Well, sir, he was up over the window, and though numbered 96 in plain figures on his side (I suppose that was the number he could carry,) he did not come down. He evidently had one of his tantrums; perhaps missed the one who usually coaxed him into submission and amiability. But notwithstanding he refused to be rode, ten candidates were initiated in good style, and we paused from our labors to eat dinner - which was, as usual, a success.

The call to order sounded, and the exercises were resumed. Bro. H. B. George read a paper on mixed husbandry that was full of practical suggestions. Sister Maria Warner had a select reading that was very fine, being selections in prose and verse nicely arranged. Sister E. A. Horton read a paper on the decoration of farmers' homes, that was very well received by the audience. very interesting continuation of his European trip, this being the second or third paper of the series. We all asked for more at the next meeting, which was promised. The meeting closed about 4 o'clock with hearty invitations from brothers and sisters to all who could, to remain over nightwhich we accepted, and enjoyed very much our visit with the good brother and sister who entertained us. I refrain from calling names for reasons of my own. And now, Bro. Cobb, we wish it distinctly understood that no members are laid on the shelf by Branch County Pomona Grange, No. 22. If any are, it is their own choice that places them there. We desire them all to feel at home at our meetings, to take the floor and aid in the discussion of the questions that come up and interest us all, to help to develop a higher and nobler manhood and womanhood. That is what we are aiming at. God speed us.

"Holding Her Own."

Bro. Cobb :- Mt. Hope, No. 87, is a little more than holding her own, and I must say for the past few months we have had the most interesting meetings that I have attended since this Grange was organized; and I do hope the good work will go on till every farmer, with wife, sons and daughters shall join our ranks, and labor for the right. The sisters have favored us with some splendid essays, which should help to mold our lives into a purer and better manhood and womanhood.

When Mt. Hope received those petitions to be circulated for signature here, the Worthy Master appointed me for that work. I succeeded in getting over one hundred signers. Then I wrote a polite note to our Hon. J. C. Burrows, Representative to Congress, from this District, and now I patiently wait and read the action of Congress.

This Grange voted to pledge itself five dollars to the Defense Fund of the drive well suit, which I suppose the Secretary has forwarded to you by this time.

To-day several of our brethren received letters from James E. Franklin, of Indianapolis, Ind., agent for Green's driven well patent, stating that \$5.00 will pay the royalty if paid before the 25th of December, '81, otherwise full royalty will be charged. Some are waiting the action of the Executive committee of the State Grange, to be in the next VISITOR, with anxiety. Our corn this year was not half a crop.

The Hessian fly is working on some pieces of wheat in this locality. Now will some brothers that know of any way to destroy this troublesome insect, give us their plan in the VISITOR. If it is not too much trouble I would like the college Professor to give us the history of this insect, and its habits, and plan of destroying it, for there is no one in this part that knows so far as I can find.

The Secretary of the Berrien County Grange informs me that they are ready to have Farmers' institues at every Grange in the county, and each Grange can choose their time, provided they have it on Saturday. Now is the time. Send in your invitation

before the roads get muddy. Yours Fraternally,

GILES T. STRONG. HILLS CORNERS, Berrien Co. Mich. Dec. 10th, 1881.

The Sinews of War.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :- I enclose herewith \$89 and list of 88 subscriptions, (one of \$2, the rest of \$1 each) to drive well Defense Fund, receipt of which please acknowledge to the subscribers.

This place has lately been flooded with drive well circulars, which offer as an inducement to us to pony up at once, a deduction of 50 per cent. if their claim is paid before Dec. 25th. As the royalty fellows are so liberal as to throw off half for cash, we propose to be equally liberal and throw off the other half until it is decided whose rights are valid. Fraternally yours, H. HAWLEY, Sec. 303.

"Ozone" as a Preservative for Meats, Vegetables, Etc.

A company has recently been organized, with headquarters in Cincinnati, which an-nounces the use of "ozone" for preserving all perishable articles, animal and vegetable. from fermentation and putrefaction, retaining their odor and flavor. The process appears to be simple and inexpensive. The articles are placed in an air-tight chamber and a small quantity of the "ozone genera-tor" is burned, by which the active gas is produced. Samples of mutton, eggs, apples and vegetables are exhibited, said to have been kent some two or three months already without undergoing any marked change; but juicy fruits and vegetables are some-times kept under "ozonized water" to prevent drying up. The agents of the company politely invite those who show an interest in the new (?) process to test it by bringing "preserved" free of charge; and we may not blame them for not keeping a lunch always ready, in proof of their claims of unchanged flavor. To the practical fruit-grower or shipper the chemistry and histology of a preservative process may seem to be of little importance. Yet if a process is proved to be totally different from what is claimed, he should in. vest with caution : if it is old instead of new he may save himself the expense of a costly patent right; and if the materials are known, he may purchase them at market price, instead of putting large profits into the hands of a limited company. For these reasons, the writer has taken pains to examine a sample of the "ozonized water," which is a partly saturated solution of sulphurous acid. When sulphur is burned, the suffocating gas called sulphurous oxide is produced, which is very readily absorbed by water, forming sulphurous acid; and this is evidently an essential part of the process of making the "ozonized water." Sulphurous oxide is diametrically opposite to ozone in its chemical properties, the former being a reducing agent, the latter an oxidizing agent. Moreover, ozone is practic-ly insoluble in water. Whatever else may have been present in the so-called "ozonized water," ozone is evidently absent. Fuller chemical papers on this subject may appear in scientific journals; but in the meantime any would be investors who have been attracted by the glowing language of the circulars are invited to consider the following facts :-- 1st, In the so-called ozone process, the fumes of burning sulphur are active agent, rather than ozone. 2nd, Sul-phurous oxide has already been used as an antiseptic many years. 3d, The use of fumes from burning sulphur is said to have been patented as early as 1868; the validity of any more recent patent claim for like process may well be questioned. 4th, Those who have invested \$2 in a sample package of the "ozone generator," in order to test the claims of a "new" process, will find it instructive to make a counter test with two cents' worth of sulphur. - Prof. R. B. Warder.

Alabastine

3

Is the only preparation based on the proper principles to constitute a durable finish for walls, as it is not held on the wall with glue, etc., to decay, but is a Stone Cement that hardens with age, and every ad-ditional coat strengthens the wall. Is ready for use by adding hot water, and easily ap-

plied by anyone. Fifty cents' worth of ALABASTINE will cover 50 square yards of average wall with two coats: and one coat will produce better work than can be done with one coat of any other preparation on the same surface.

For sale by paint dealers everywhere. Send for circular containing the twelve beautiful tints. Manufactured only by AL-ABASTINE CO.

M. B. CHURCH, Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

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Kept in the office of the Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,

And sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Order, over the seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

	Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred, Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep		75
	accounts with members,	1	00
	Blank Record Books, (Express paid),	î	00
	Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treas-	-	~~
	urer, with stub, well bound,		50
	Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from		
	Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound,		50
	Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound,		50
	Applications for Membership, per 100,		50
	Membership Cards, per 100,		50
	Withdrawal Cards, per doz.,		25
ŀ	Dimits, in envelopes, per doz.,		25
	By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c,		
	per doz.,		75
	By-Laws, bound.		20
	"Glad Echoes," with music, Single copy 15 cts.		
L	per doz.,	1	80
	Rituals, single copy,	-	40
1	" per doz	2	40
l	" for Fifth Degree, for Pomona Granges,	-	
	per copy		10
L	Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorpo-		-
l	ration of Subordinate Granges, with Copy of		
L	Charter, all complete,		10
1	Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100,		40
ł	Declaration of Purposes, per doz., 5c.; per		-
1	hundred		40
1	American Manual of Parliamentary Law		50
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1	rocco Tuck,)	1	00
1	Address of J. J. Woodman before the Nation-		
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1	Address of Thos. K. Beecher-per dozen		10
1	Digest of Law sand Rulings,		4(
1	Address, J. T. COBB.		
1	SEC'Y MICH. STATE GBANG		
1	Save a mich. STATE OBANG.	209	

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.

TIME-TABLE - MAY 9, 1880. WESTWARD.

Accommodation	leaves,	А. М. 4450		
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Pacific Express, Mail		2 42		
Day Express.			0	8

EASTWARD.

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New York, Atlantic and Facine Bapa Sunday. ger daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. H. B. LEDYARD, Gen Manager, Detroit.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen Manager, E. C. BROWN, Ass't Gen. Supt., Jacksom. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

BURR OAK, Dec. 19th, 1881.

to labor and to wait," and advance the good of our Order, our country and mankind.

WHETHER the teacher is happy in his work or not depends upon the way in which he does it, or rather the motive that impels him. The man who goes to his task reluctantly, like a scourged slave, has no enjoyment in his labor. It is to him like a per-petual punishment. How slowly, to his eyes, the sun rises in its zenith! How slowly sinks to the western horizon! With leaden feet the weary hours go by. And he dreads the morrow which is to be but a repetition of the dreary to-day. His sluggish pulse does hardly beat. He seems but half alive. How different it is with the man who works with a will! Whatever he touches at once becomes interesting to him. He is absorbed in what he is about, and he exclaims at night, "How short the day has seemed!" Not an hour has hung heavily on his hands .- N. Y. School Journal.

OCCASIONALLY, yes, very often, a woman is more than a match for a man. A farmer living in the outskirts of -— was in a hurry to get his farm work along, and went out into the field with his boys and hired man, entirely overlooking the fact that the last stick of wood in the woodpile had been burned to get breakfast. Raging hungry the force came in at noon. The good wife had the table set with all the taste of which she was mistress, and it really looked inviting, but there was no dinner upon it. "Sarah, where's the dinner?" inquired the farmer somewhat anxiously. "I don't know whether it is done or not. There was no wood for a fire, so I hung it in the warmest place I could. It's on the ladder at the south side of the house." The whole force was detailed at chopping wood that afternoon .-Colorado Farmer.

A GERMAN bee journal has an article recommending bee sting as a cure for rheumatism. The writer's wife was afflicted with severe rheumatic pains in the arm. The husband held bees to her arm, allowing them to completely empty the poison sacs into the muscles. The succeeding night the lady, for the first time in six months, enjoyed a good sleep. The arm was swollen pretty badly the next day, but this rapidly decreased. No rheumatic pains have since been felt by the lady. Other cases of similar cures are mentioned by the writer. As the average honey bee is always ready to perform his part of the experiment, those inclined to try this remedy may do so with "neatness and dispatch."

Don'T expect the Grange to help you without you try to help yourself.

the State Grange of California was received by Worthy Master Woodman while at Lansing. The hopeful zeal of a good Patron is so fully expressed that we take pleasure in giving place to Worthy Master Flint's short Bro. H. D. Pessell, the Lecturer, read a letter.]-ED.

SOUTH ROYALSTON, Mass. Dec. 11th, 1881. J. J. WOODMAN, Master National Grange, Dear Sir and Brother:

When I left you at Washington I thought there might be a possibility of meeting with you at the State Grange in Lansing. Our going down to Atlanta, Ga., took up so much time, and the few days in N. Y. that we did not get here until last Wednesday night.

You can plainly see that one week with a mother 88 years, a brother 70 and my only sister about 60 years, would hardly do after coming so far to see them.

So I shall have to forego the great pleasure that I anticipated in meeting with you and the noble band of Patrons in your State. I assure you and Bro. Luce that it would be one of the proudest moments of my life to stand up and be introduced as the Representative of a State that I am so proud of, to the members of the State Grange of Michigan.

I might perhaps be fortunate enough to say some word, or make a suggestion that would be of some little benefit to some of the members.

And on the other hand I know I should drink in some cooling draughts from the numerous fountains that are scattered throughout the noble and progressive State that you and Bro. Luce have the high honor to so ably represent. As I cannot come there I shall be pleased to receive a copy of your proceedings, that I may see what you are doing for the great cause of the Farmer, that you and I are engaged in, and are trying to elevate him and his to that proper standard that he is entitled to, and the demand of the times requires.

I feel that our meeting at Washington has been a great benefit to me, and that I am so thoroughly enthused with the principles of the Order, that I can go back to my State and be a great help to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

I already see signs of progress since our State Grange held its last session, new road-making comes again.-ED.

How to Keep Sweet Potatoes.

Mr. Cobb :-- In last number of the VISITOR a subscriber asks how to keep sweet potatoes. We have but one trouble, i. e. we eat so many of them that they are soon gone. Had them last winter until Feb. as nice as when first dug. We keep them in barrels as they were put up in the field in New Jersey, standing behind the kitchen stove, the warmer the better. The barrels should have holes bored in them for ventilation. Much depends on careful handling in digging and packing. Although not a member of your Order I am deeply interested in the cause of reform, and if the Grange adopts the resolutions of the committee of the National Grange, i. e. to remove all allegiance from old parties, it will not be very long before we join. In the mean time if it would be acceptable from one not in the fold I may write some views on road-making, &c. One who does not believe in monopoly, C. M. BOWERS.

considered and criticised before the time of

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e. All trains daily except trains run by

> CHAS. B. PECK S. R. CALLAWAY, ly to E. P. Keary,

Chelsea, Dec. 18th. Give us your "views" that they may be

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

The Grange Visitor. SCHOOLCRAFT, - - JANUARY 1.

Secretary's Repartment.

J. T. COBB, - - - - SCHOOLCRAFT. THE VISITOR FOR 1882-SPECIAL OFFER.

To ten new subscribers for three months we will send the VISITOR for\$1 00 Five copies, six months 1 25 Eleven copies, one year ----5 00 Single copy, one year, ------- 50

PROSPECTUS.

With the present number Volume 8 of the VISITOR begins. Its publication is no longer an experiment. The critical periods of its inception are already passed and the future opens apace for its occupation as one among the educating forces of the land.

Our readers will bear us out in the assertion that it has not been pushed to its present position. It has been very modest in the use of trumpets to sound its praises and what blowing it has received has not been through its own horn.

Its subscribers have not been seduced into a perusal of its pages through the offer of gifts accompanying it, and we feel confident that its future readers will be its old friends-won for its peculiar worth, and retained because of the firm stand it shall continue to take on all questions pertaining to the interests of farmers.

The anomalous feature in its circulation -so different from the organs of other Orders-the high esteem in which it is held by persons outside the Gate, is a proof of its value in the molding of such a sentiment as shall make itself felt in the near future, and commends it to the judgment of thoughtful farmers everywhere. Its voice of reproof against all abuses and short-comings of bad men and unwise legislation; its continued warfare against patent right swindlers and their claims: its fresh and progressive AGRICULTURAL COLUMN, and its general sentiment of watchful care over the interests of farmers. will continue to be attractive features in its pages, and will win for it in the future,

sented by Bro. Beal, from the Ingham county Pomona Grange. The invitation was pointed and definite in its expression and purpose, but broad and generous in its scope and object. The Pomona Grange of greater interest in the great work which Ingham county sends out to the Patrons of the Order has undertaken; that no prethe whole State an invitation to meet the Patrons of Ingham county in a grand State all disturbing elements, and the outlook pic-nic meeting at Lansing, some time next for the Order was never more promising summer. This was referred to the Executive committee, and their subsequent action therein

was an acceptance providing that in its management no expense be charged up to the State Grange.

Worthy Lecturer Whitney having resigned, an election was made the special Order for three o'clock to cover this vacancy and supply the places of three members of the Executive committee whose terms expire with this session,

Bro. Chas. E. Mickly was elected Lecturer by a very large majority. The election of members of the Executive Committee resulted in the re-election of Bros. Satterlee and Mars. The pressing demand for some officer of the State Grange in the northern counties caused the election of Bro. J. G. Ramsdell, of Traverse City, in place of Bro. Porter, of Grandville. These two new men in the working force of the State Grange are not new men to Michigan Patrons. Both are extensively and favora-

bly known in many parts of the State. During the evening session Bro. Mickly was installed, Bros. Woodman and Whitney officiating. The morning hour of the third day found

a full hall with a good outlook for another good day's work. Some of the standing committees had performed the task assigned them and when the Order was reached were ready to report. As these will nearly all appear in the VISITOR as fast as we can find room for them, we shall not stop to comment upon them but will give one report in full from which the peaceable condition of the Order may be inferred.

The report of the committee on claims and grievances, which is substantially a duplicate of the one made by the same committee a year before, was as follows:

"Worthy Master-Your Committee on Claims and Grievances would respectfully report, that they have spent some time in their room and made diligent enquiry at the Secretary's desk, and found no work assigned them.

We therefore, report, that in the matter of grievance the State Grange seems to be in a very happy condition. All of which is respectfully submitted."

During the week of our annual session, the Michigan Sheep Breeder's Association was in session in the Senate Chamber. time. The following resolution from that association was read by the Worthy Master, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture: "Resolved, that it is the sense of this asso-

should not wash their sheep before shearing."

When our Committee on Agriculture came to report it held to the other side of the question declaring that "it is for the interest of farmers to wash before shearing.'

memorials, &c., came an invitation pre- all, which none can foretell or control, shall these fellows get this matter of difference intervene to thwart our best laid schemes. judicially settled between themselves, and A review of the session brings the following conclusions :--

That no previous session has shown a vious session has been so entirely free from than to-day.

THE DRIVEN WELL MATTER.

There are probably few of our readers who have not heard the result of the application for an injunction made by the agent of N. W. Green to Judge Withey, of the United States District Court at Grand Rapids. The third hearing before Judge Withey was had on the 15th of December, just after our last paper went to press. The denial of the injunction was what we expected, and for the very reason assigned by the Judge, which, as we were told, was substantially this: To grant the injunction would work greater injury to the parties interested in the defense, than denying the application would injure the applicant. This is good judiclal sense, as well as common sense, and we are only curious to know why the Judge did not think of it on the first hearing, but the explanation probably lies in the fact that a prompt decision of that sort would not have been in accordance with judicial usage. The injunction having been denied the suit of Nelson W. Green vs. Geo. W. Miller and John A. Stark, is continued on its merits.

At the time the injunction was denied, twenty days more were given to collect evidence. On the part of the defense we are continually hearing of wells put down many years ago. Some cases of use prior to 1861 have been definitely established with good corroborative evidence. And some of the evidence sent us, when traced to its "last ditch," won't get water through an "air tight lining of a well," at a date early enough to be of any value to the pending suit.

The more we learn of the patent right matter of Nelson W. Green, the more we find it mixed, as appears from certain decisions and papers that have come to our hands. It seems that a certain law firm, known as Wm. D. Andrews & Bro., have been the owners since July 3, 1881, of onehalf of the re-issued patent of N. W. Green, bearing date May 9, 1871, and have also had control of the other half from the same date under a power of attorney. This sale and power of attorney was not made until some territory had been disposed of by Mr. Green, which was duly excepted at the

How all these parties, who are alike trying to get something for nothing, come to get by the ears we do not know. Andrews & Bro., however, allege that in violation of ciation that the Wool growers of Michigan agreement between them and Mr. Green, the latter, has been operating in their territory and beating people out of money that rightfully belonged to them.

To restrain Mr. Green from these wicked ways, Andrews Brothers applied to his Hon. Richard L. Larremore, judge of a judicial district, in the county of New York, for an injunction, which was granted on the 18th of November, 1881, and remains in force "until by an accounting between plaintiffs and defendants it shall appear that plaintiffs have been repaid their advances." We gather from a perusal of the decision, that Andrews Brothers have been too smart for Green. The consideration paid him for the half interest, and for an interest coupled with the power of attorney, covering the other half was \$1,000. Over two years ago Mr. Green undertook in court to get this power of attorney revoked and failed, and as he persisted in violation of his agreement with Andrews Brothers in prosecuting the business of collecting royalties under his patent, as though he were still the owner. Andrews Brothers applied for the injunction which has so lately been granted. The condition in the agreement, coupled with the power of attorney, continued that instrument in force until such time as their receipts from the business exceeded their expenditures. From the showing of Andrews Brothers to the court, they are some \$50,000 behind yet. As they have had the matter in their hands, now over ten years, with this balance on the wrong side of the ledger, they seem to be real plucky fellows. Not knowing how much Mr. Green has lost in the business, we don't know which of the parties are the greatest sufferers in the prosecution of this joint attempt to swindle the public. But as Mr. Green's agent, with whom we had a conference some weeks since in Kala- the list of prompt Secretaries. mazoo, assured us that Mr. Green was then a poor man, from the showing of the parties themselves, the whole thing seems to be a bad investment.

after that it will be soon enough to pay when it has been judiciously established that the patent itself is good and valid.

But we have a test case in court in this judicial district that we suppose will not wait for Andrews Brothers and Green to adjust their matters of difference. We expect, now that a test case is in court, to put in all the defense that can be produced, and beat Mr. Green if it can be done.

For this purpose we want evidence of the existence of drive wells prior to January, 1, 1872, and any one having knowledge of such wells will materially aid the defense by writing us or Bro. Platt at Ypsilanti.

It is made absolutely necessary to resist by a great combination this attempt to extort money from innocent purchasers. Every man who pays royalty invites others to enter this field of robbery.

We have a letter from Amsterdam, N. Y., dated Dec. 14, 1881. The writer, Mr. H. C. Hermance, gives us fair notice that he has evidence that will enable us "to carry the war into Africa."

His father, he says, got a patent that is so valuable that Mr. Green may be made to pay a royalty to its owner on every one of the driven wells that have been licensed by him. This gentleman comes forward just in the nick of time and proposes to help us out of the clutches of Mr. Green. And winds up his valuable letter as follows: Besides you are all liable to father for using his patent, the strainer. You have the opportunity now of buying his patent for a reasonable sum of money for the State of Michigan, except seven or eight counties of the west side of the State, along the east shore of Lake Michigan."

We give this free advertisement to the father of Mr. Hermance, and suggest that it is about time for him to commence getting something out of his patent before the Grangers so demoralize the public mind that the royalty business will not pay.

The Andrews concern have been more liberal of late than Mr. Green, as appears by circulars that have been widely scattered within a few weeks.

Mr. Franklin, their agent, has made the generous offer to discount the regular price 50 per cent. to all who paid before Christmas.

We have no means of knowing whether either of these enterprising business concerns have been getting any money out of the people of Michigan or not. If any pay, they are ashamed to have it known.

Whatever the outcome may be the people generally have saved their money to pay the taxes assessed in the usual way, ign)ring altogether the regular methods adopted under cover of law by Green, Andrews & Co., and their satellites.

The litigation between these parties may prolong the contest in which we are engaged. Neither will relinquish the field as long as any money can be pumped from the pockets of other people by any sort of management. The fight will go on. To the Defense Fund from those outside contributions are added almost daily. As are also pledges from Granges.

JANUARY 1, 1882.

GRANGES ENTITLED TO ANNUAL WORD.

AT the late session of the State Grange the neglect of representative members in disregarding a By-Law of the State Grange, which makes it their imperative duty to visit all the Granges in the District that elected them, was several times referred to and in general terms criticised. The Worthy Master made special reference to the matter, and we promised in this issue to give a list of Granges by counties that are entitled to the Annual word. "List of Subordinate Granges entitled to the Annual Word as appears by our books Dec. 25th, 1881."

Allegan-37, 53, 154, 238, 247, 248, 271, 296, 338, 339, 364, 390, 407, 461, 520, 643. Antrim-470.

Barry-38, 55, 127, 145, 424, 425, 472, 590. Bay-597, 635. Benzie-381.

Berrien-14, 40, 43, 46, 80, 81, 84, 87, 104, 122, 123, 188, 194.

Branch-88, 91, 96, 97, 136, 137, 152, 332,

Calhoun-65, 66, 83, 85, 129, 130, 200, 292. Cass-42, 125, 162, 176, 427. Clinton-140 202, 225, 226, 342, 343, 358.

70, 439, 456, 459, 487, 505, Eaton-67, 134, 223, 224, 260, 301, 315, 360, 61. 625.

Genesee-118, 255, 386, 387.

Grand Traverse-379, 469, 624, 638.

Gratiot-310, 391, 431.

Hillsdale-74, 78, 106, 107, 108, 133, 182, 183, 251, 269, 273, 274, 285, 286, 568.

Ingham-7, 54, 115, 189, 235, 241, 262, 265, 287, 289, 322, 347, 540.

Ionia-163, 168, 174, 187, 191, 192, 430, 640,

Jackson-2, 45, 320, 321.

Kalamazoo-8, 11, 16, 18, 21, 24, 49, 61, 171,

Kent-19, 39, 63, 73, 102, 110, 113, 170, 219, 220, 221, 222, 295, 337, 340, 348, 350, 353, 479, 563, 564, 634. Lapeer-246, 396, 448, 549, 607, 641.

Leelenaw-374, 375, 380. Lenawee-167, 212, 213, 276, 278, 279, 280,

93, 384, 439, Livingston-57, 90, 114, 336, 613.

Macomb-403, 414, 623, 637. Manistee-556, 557, 580, 633. Mason-415.

Mecosta-362, 517.

Monroe-471, 492, 509. Montcalm-318, 436, 437, 440, 441, 530.

Muskegon-372, 373, 376, 554.

Midland-603. Newaygo-494, 495, 511, 544, 545.

Oceana-393, 401, 406, 600.

Oakland-141, 245, 253, 257, 259, 267, 275, 33, 323, 328, 335, 377, 385, 395, 408, 443.

Ottawa-30, 112, 313, 421, 458, 639,

Osceola-629. St. Clair-480, 491.

St. Joseph-22, 76, 178, 199, 215, 236, 237, 266, 291, 303, 304, 333.

Saginaw-326. 464, 574. Sanilac-417.

Shawassee 151, 160, 180, 228, 229, 252, 606.

Tuscola-513, 526, 548, 582, 589, 593, 642. Van Buren—10, 23, 26, 32, 36, 60, 89, 158, 59, 172, 230, 346, 355, 610.

Washtenaw-52, 56, 59, 92, 239, 329, 351, 9, 476, 431.

Wayne-268, 298, 331, 367, 368, 389, 618,

Wexford-632, 644.

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

We want a few thousand trial subscribers for three months 10 for \$1.00. Not to make money but to advertise the VISITOR among our brother farmers. We want individuals to send us a DOLLAR ith ten names.

as it has in the past, many new friends.

With this foreshadowing of plans for the future, we shall still rely on the personal efforts of its friends for such an increase of its circulation as shall be commensurate with its value. We shall not be satisfied with less than 10,000 subscribers at the end of the coming year. Reader, this is intended for you! If you have faith that the Order is a beneficient institution-improving and benefitting the farmers of the country, help to extend the circulation of the VISITOR by GOOD EARNEST WORK!

THE LAST SESSION OF THE STATE GRANGE.

the work of the first day of the annual Paw; R. D. M. Edwards, of Napoleon; session of 1881. The second day opened Thos. F. Moore, of Adrian; Pres. C. M. under favorable auspices, "The evening trains of Tuesday had brought large addi- of Paw Paw; Henry Chamberlain of Three tions, and the large hall was well filled with smiling Patrons. The cordial greetings and cheerful recognitions on every hand were pleasant features of the morning the popular lecturer, Mrs. Bridges, of before the Master's gavel called to labor. With officers at their posts of duty, the choir in musical mood waiting the signal, the standing committee appointed, the machinery of the Ninth session seemed to be in splendid condition for good serviceable work.

The committee on division of labor soon gave employment to several of the standing committees by assigning them such portions of the Master's address, and reports of other state officers as were appropriate to their field of labor.

The order of business of the last session was adopted, and under the call for presentation of petitions and memorials the ma- tive body was well maintained to the very terial for committee work came rapidly for- close. ward to the desk of the Secretary and was promptly referred. Everything moved forward in good shape. The choir were frequently called on for a song and in every instance responded promptly.

At the time the resolution was presented some discussion followed, resulting in the appointment of a committee to invite the Sheep Breeders' Association to attend an open session of the Grange and arrange a programme of exercises. A special Order for conferring the Fifth degree and exemplifying the unwritten work was postponed to a later hour to give time for this open session.

At the hour appointed for the public meeting the hall was well filled both on the floor and galleries. The Wool Growers' Association entered in a body and occupied front seats.

After music by the choir, Worthy Master Luce delivered a brief address of welcome which was responded to by Hon. William Ball, of Hamburg. The discussion which followed was carried on by Hiram Shipman, of Grand Ledge; Wm. Chamberlain, We made mention in the last VISITOR of of Three Oaks; A. C. Glidden, of Paw Fellows, of Manchester; J. J. Woodman,

Oaks; and Alonzo Sessions, of Ionia. Music was interspersed to enliven the occasion, and also a neat little speech from Florida.

The discussion was animated and interesting and upon the main question at its close, we are inclined to the opinion that few converts had been made to either side of the question.

The fourth and last day of the session was consumed in hearing and discussing reports of standing committees, and closing up and disposing of propositions that had been introduced. A few of the visitors had left on evening trains the third day, but

nearly all appeared on the floor on the morning of the last day. The interest first exhibited in the proceedings of this legisla-

It is worthy of note that each session finds some tried and true Patrons present as visiting members, who have fixed upon this as their holiday week of the year, and we find them here annually, and shall ago

Out of the ordinary drift of petitions, until some of the events of life common to

Under the recent discussion of Judge Larremore, it is certainly quite unsafe to pay Green or his agents royalty, for any license he may grant is likely to prove worthless if this royalty of his patent should be sustained, as from the present judicial returns are all made or not. standpoint of the case. Mr. Green's agents are undertaking to collect royalty for infringement of patent over which he lost control by his own act more than ten years

It will be soon enough to pay royalty when I to us.

There should be no relaxation in this matter of collecting a Defense Fund. All interested should be parties to the defense to the amount of \$1 each.

Continue to organize defense associations all over the State, and let us have such a combination of numbers as will prove a standing menace to all that class who stand ready to prey upon the community after the manner of Green, Andrews & Co.

THE COMING LIST OF GRANGES.

We are required by the fourth paragraph of Section 6, Article 7, By-Laws of State Grange to publish annually a complete register of the name and number of all Pomona and subordinate Granges in the State, with the name and address of the Master and Secretary of each, and send a copy to the Secretary of each subordinate and Pomona Grange on or before the first of March in each year."

As it is a fact beyond dispute that the Granges in the State are in a better condition than they have been in three years and all the time improving I feel justified in expecting this year more prompt returns of the names and address of the officers that make up this register. Below we have given the numbers of the Granges whose Masters are entitled to the annual word. In our next we shall give the numbers of Granges that have reported their officers for 1882. We hope every Secretary will make a return to this office before that time

and afterward carefully look over the list and see if the number of his Grange is in

On February 1st we shall publish a list of delinquents. We call attention of Masters to this matter and hope for the good name of their Grange that they will see to it that these reports of officers elect for 1882, are promptly made. It is a great annoyance to be unable to get all these reports promptly. The list should be complete be-fore the first of February, We intend to have it printed this year on time whether

State Lecturer Whitney, in his annual report to the State Grange recommended that the name and P. O. of the Lecturer of each Subordinate Grange be printed in this annual Register. We like the suggestion and shall adopt it if any considerable number of names of Lecturers are returned

We want Granges to send us \$1.00 with ten names.

And, again-we want this duplicated as often as the industry and ambition of friends of the VISITOR can find names and dimes to make it \$2.00 for twenty names. Now is the most favorable time of the year to get subscribers, and with a determined effort on the part of our friends the next edition of the VISITOR will be

10,000. Shall we have it?

PLASTER FOR 1882.

We hope our subscribers will carefully read that part of the Executive Committee's Report which relates to plaster. To every Patron who uses plaster and who understands and appreciates the situation, little need be said. Fair-minded, intelligent men of Michigan all know that their duty to themselves and to the Order requires that they shall buy all the plaster they want this year of Loren Day, successor to the firm of Day & Taylor. This class of men know that but for that firm the average price of plaster for the last four years would have been not less than fifty per cent higher than it has been.

It has been proven by facts and figures to the Executive Committee that \$2.50 per ton at the mill is just a fair living price for plaster, A liberal support of Bro. Day this year, will probably hold the price there for the next three years. We have faith that the Patrons of Michigan will be true to themselves, and by their firmness and fidelity prove their good sense and sterling integrity as Patrons.

Order plaster of Bro. Day, of Grandville, and you will get pure, honest goods, and maintain your consistency.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange, held at the Lansing House, in the City of Lansing, on the 16th day of December, 1881, an assessment of 25 per cent. was ordered on all pledges of Subordinate Granges in this State to the DEFENSE FUND, authorized by circular of, the Committee bearing date Oct. C. G. LUCE, Master. 19th, 1881.

J. T. COBB, Sec'y.

JANUARY 1, 1882.

GRANGE TRE VISITOR.

farmers the capitalists and corporations con-

trol it for their own interests. An obstruc-

tion in a highway that one man could not

move, and would be useless for him to at-

tempt, twenty men co operating might

H. ESHBAUGH.

Master's Department.

Work for Dormant Granges.

MASTER'S OFFICE, Gilead, Mich., Dcc. 22, 1881. Owing to the serious and protracted sickness of my wife, the State Grange generously relieved me from further field work during her illness. This act of kindness is gratefully appreciated.

The subject of strengthening and rebuilding the Order in the State by means of lectures, both public and private, was one that received earnest attention by officers and members of the State Grange. After mature deliberation it was referred to the ex-committee with instruction to pursue such course as their best judgment shall suggest. After a careful comparison of views the committee placed the whole subject in the hands of the Master of the State Grange; and he was authorized to use a sum not exceeding \$750 during the year in this line of work. This money is to be used, if at all, in aiding the weak and dormant, in diffusing information in regard to our aims and purposes, and in throwing light into dark places. In using this trust it is my firm purpose to make every effort to use it in the best possible manner. Rigid economy must be exercised. Every dollar must be made to tell. Where lectures are desired, a series of meetings must be arranged in the same locality. The State Grange cannot afford to use its funds in sending a speaker a long distance for one or two lectures. We must co-operate. To aid me in arranging plans, suggesof the Lecturer at about the same time or tions are solicited. I desire especially to hear from sections where we are weak.

Brothers in Monroe, Jackson, Cass, Genesee, and in all of the newer and more northern counties, are earnestly invited to write and make their wants and condition known. Correspondence from others is none the less solicited. Let us see if we can not make our advances all along the line this year.

In order to make judicious arrangements I want all the facts I can obtain from all sources. C. G. LUCE, Master State Grange.

Representation in the State Grange.

At every session of the State Grange, since its organization, petitions have been sent from all parts of the State asking for a change in the constitution of the National Grange, so as to allow any, fourth degree member to be elected delegate to the State Grange. These petitions want the privilege of voting, but probably have never learned that the Worthy Master of the State, or of the National Grange, is not allowed to vote in the body over which he presides, and we hear no complaint from either of them. The argument offered in favor of this change is that we do not always send the best material to represent us, and that such a policy is not democratic, but favors a particular class, to the exclusion of all others. The same objection may be urged against the Legislature. We do not always send the best, nor the most competent men to represent us in that body, and only one man in about 1,200 to 1,500 inabitants can be elected. In every district of five Granges, which is entitled to a representative, there will be fifteen or twenty Masters or Past Masters from whom to select a delegate. These have all been once selected as the best material they had to preside over their Grange, and if they cannot find a suitable person in that number, and of that class to represent them, then it is very doubtful should introduce the subject to the Grange, whether they have a competent person to and, after giving his views, solicit discusrepresent them at all. But these objections invariably come from those who have never been able to convince the Grange that they were the most competent persons to fill the Master's chair. I have never heard any complaint from one who had been elected Master, although he might never be chosen a delegate to the State Grange. Another objection to this rule is, that the wives of Masters and Past Masters become delegates by virtue of their husband's election. They say, the Master may be all right, but his wife may be a ninny, yet she is clothed with the same power that he is. But suppose Mr. A. is elected representative, and Mrs. B. is chosen to go with him to the State Grange, Mr. B. and Mrs. A. stay at home, and who will vouch for the storm that may ensue, or who can tell how long a Grange would live under such a rule? As it now is, a man and his wife (not his neighbors wife) are delegates together, both ride in the same car, both sit side by side at the same desk, no suspicion is aroused and no scandal heard of. I do not believe there is a brother Granger in the State of Michigan, who would wish this rule changed if his wife was to go as a delegate with Master A.; and I am quite sure there is not a sister in the State who would consent to let her husband go as a delegate with another man's wife, and she stay at home. There is not wisdom enough in the National Grange to make this rule any better. Worthy Master Woodman told me that this proposed amendment to the constitution had been considered at every session of the National Grange for five or six years, and that they came to' the

thinks that a change in the rule will give us a more competent representation, let him attend one session of the State Grange, where there is as much business done in four days, as there is in the Legislature in four weeks. Let him scan the ability and intelligence. with which papers are drawn up, difficult problems discussed, and the reports made on the various subjects that come before them, and compare these with the doings of any Legislature that has ever met in the same Capitol. One such visit, I think will satisfy any one that the rule is good enough as it is, and I do not believe the National Grange can ever be persuaded to change it.

Bengal, Mich., Dec. 24, 1881.

Beeturer's Bepartment.

Valedictory.

The New Year welcomes the new and

says good-by to the old Lecturer of the

Michigan State Grange. Our resignation

Bro. Chas. E. Mickley elected to fill the

the new Lecturer, who will do all you help

him to do. He cannot hunt up those who

need help, nor can he be in two places at

once; but he can do a great deal if you but

aid him-in doing which you will aid your-

selves and advance the interests of the Order

and of the farmer. Let all work together.

Let several Granges arrange for the services

upon one trip; or what is better, let the

Pomona or County Grange arrange for a

series of lectures - not among the strong

Granges, for they can take care of them-

selves, but among the weak and dormant

Granges and in locations where there are no

Granges. Put time and thought into your

work of planning for meeting, and when

the plan is perfected have it so well known

that every Patron, good, bad, or indifferent,

know of and attend the meetings and hear

the lectures, and at the close be ready to

give him plenty of Grange literature to take

reflect upon at his leisure. Economize the

time and expense of all who come to aid

you in the good work of advancing the

Grange and its interests and principles.

Leave nothing undone to make every on-

ward movement a success. Persevere in

the good work. Although we are to leave

the State to reside, yet we shall frequently

be here in person as well as in thoughts

upon the sheets from the press, and shall

always be watching you and your progress.

in the past and hope you may be even kinder

to our successor, and help him to make his

Fraternally yours,

C. L. WHITNEY.

remain

We thank you all again for your kindness

You have new zeal and fresh energy in

vacancy.

move with ease. By co operation the largest mountains are tunneled from base to base in a single year, while individual effort would require a life time, and then fail. Lecturer, National Grange. CORTLAND HILL. Report of the Executive Committee before the State Grange, Ninth Session 1881.

To the Master and Members of the Michigan State Grange. At the close of the session of 1880, your

Executive Committee elect met at the Hud-son House at the late hour of 12 oclock at night and organized by the election of Thos. Mars, as chairman. We examined, audited, and allowed all claims for necessary ex penses incurred for the successful holding of the State Grange. We appointed sub-committees on the various questions subwas duly accepted by the State Grange, and mitted to us for our consideration and adjustment. After which we adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman. The subcommittee to whom was referred the matter of charges preferred against the agency at Detroit, made an examination and reported their findings to the committee substantially, as follows :--That they found the managing member

of the firm sick, and was informed that he had been prostrated for several months, and the business was being managed by his son a lad of limited business experience. The other partner being engaged in other pursuits could not give the business proper attention. The committee examined the books and papers of the firm relative to the complaints, and were unable to adjust the charges to entire satisfaction of all in the premises. We, therefore, thought best to cancel the contract existing between your committee and the firm, all of which was reported to the VISITOR in due time. The lecture field was placed in the hands

of our worthy and efficient State Master, who has performed the work in a commendable manner.

Our State Lecturer has been on the fly that every Patron, good, bad, or indifferent, and every farmer in the neighborhood may these many years. We learn that his untiring zeal and energy have called him into broader fields. His noble and energetic work will be remembered and appreciated give him plenty of Grange literature to take by the Patrons of Michigan, though he may seek other climes. We ask Patrons and farmers in the land of his adoption to give him the right hand of fellowship and we say to him God speed your noble work.

Our worthy and esteemed brother Charles E. Mickley has done good service as a special Lecturer, and the many lessons received from him will live after him.

Last but not least, our old tried and true Patron, Bro. Thomas F. Moore, has been in the field battling for the right and winning laurels wherever he was called to work.

The resolution instructing the Committee to prepare and arrange for an annual pic-nic was duly considered by the sub-com-mittee having the matter in charge. But owing to the unusual condition of the season it was thought best to defer it until another year.

work even more effective than ours. With On the 18th of October a meeting of the the salutation of a true Patron we shall ever committee was called at the Hudson House, in the City of Lansing, for the purpose of making arrangements for this session, and transacting such other business as might be presented. At this meeting, we are happy to state there was not a single appeal case or difficulty to be adjusted as in former years. Sub Committees were appointed to arrange all matter pertaining to the successful convening of the Ninth annual session of the State Grange. At this meeting the committee made ar-rangements with Geo. W. Hill, to handle the products of the Patrons, as State Agent at Detroit. To guarantee safety to Patrons he was placed under bonds in the snm of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties. Your chairman was selected to examine the books and work of the Secretary and Treasurer and prepare this annual report for your consideration. We repaired to the office of the Secretary, Tuesday, Nov. 29th. We found the Secretary, as usual, in a smiling mood, ready to render us all needed assistance in the discharge of our duty. Owing to the arduous and complicated duties of the office together with the extra labor demanding his attention in connection with the drive well swindle, and other matters connected with a busy life, we were compelled to prolong the investigation to a greater length than usual. But this was excused on the ground that we found Bro. Cobb the hardest worked man in the Order. Notwithstanding all his cares, he is as serene and happy as a lark.

operate upon Grange principles, they can shape the future welfare and destiny of the is in safe hands. A voucher was produced for every dollar paid out, and when com-pared with the Secretary's books found to government. Through non co-operation of be correct.

You see by this report, that we have on hand at this time nearly \$400 in excess of balance reported last year. Our receipts are increased from the VISITOR over last year, the full amount of this excess. It is true that our expenses are on the increase but do not keep pace proportionally with our resources. The books of the Secretary show an increase of membership in the State. We now number 321 Subordinate organizations in good standing, with a paying membership of 15,864. This shows quite a material increase over last year.

We would recommend a more liberal expenditure of money for the coming year in building up our dormant and weak Granges. We believe the condition of our treasury will warrant a large increase in the lecture field. The demand for help in this direction is pressing and a thorough lecture system should be devised on a basis that will not be more expensive than the State Grange Treasury will warrant.

THE PLASTER QUESTION.

We had hoped that this question had become permanently settled, so that it might pass without further discussion in our That for future time agriculturists ports. would be privileged the use of this fertilizer, by paying a fair value on the cost of manufacture, basing that value on the benefits derived from its.use.

In this we may have been mistaken. Although we hold a contract which has yet three years to run, by which all using the article may have it for a fair and honest value a stipulated price of \$2.50 per ton aboard cars at Grand Rapids, yet we discover elements at work which may in the near future so undermine this contract as to make it worthless to us as a means of supply. Your committee have faith in the Orler, aud believe that it is in their power when once made acquainted with all the facts surrounding the plaster question, to keep it from harm, and by so doing protect themselves from the impositions undertaken to be placed upon them seven years ago by

to be placed upon them seven years ago by the plaster ring of Michigan. Two years ago we renewed our contract with Brothers Day & Taylor for a period of five years; for the first year 1880 they were to furnish it at the mill aboard cars for \$1.50 per ton, this figure was of their own volition to us and based on the fact that the plaster us, and based on the fact that the plaster ring were putting the plaster ground from the cullings of their rock, on the market at that figure ostensibly for the purpose of breaking Bros. Day & Taylor, trusting to the profits from their selected rock manufactured into calcined plaster to keep them

We had been informed by the papers, and now learn by the Master's address that our Brother Taylor, the outside business manager of this firm who was ever hopeful, energetic and persevering beyond precedent, is no more at the helm to guide this great undertaking as against combined monopoly, that in the pursuit of a little recreation and respite from his multiplicity of cares, the fatal bullet in an unguarded moment laid him away to rest from his cares and interests on earth, as it has many before him, none of which will be missed more than he by those who had the pleasure of his acjuaintance.

Hardly had his remains been entombed before his grief-stricken partner received warning that unless he put plaster up to three dollars per ton thereby breaking his contract, steps would again be taken to reduce the price so as to drive him out of the market.

A special meeting of Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange No. 27, will be held at Vicksburg, Thursday. Jan. 12, 1882, commencing at 10 A. M. sharp. The installation of officers and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be transacted. All Fourth Degree members are cordially invited to attend.

Z. C. DURKEE, Sec'y.

Eaton County Pomona Grange, No. 28, will hold its annual meeting at Charlotte on Wednesday, January 18, 1882, for the pur-pose of electing officers, and such other busi-ness as may come before the Grange. All 4th degree members are invited.

Yours fraternally, JOSEPH SHAW, Sec.

Charlotte, Dec. 27, 1881.

St. Joseph County Pomona Grange, No. 4, will hold its annual meeting at Centreville Grange hall, January 5; 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the election of officers. and the transaction of other business. A full attendance of the members is requested.

J. H. GARDNER, Sec. Centreville, Dec. 21, 1881.

The regular annual meeting of Branch County Pomona Grange for the election of officers and transaction of its annual business will be held at the hall of Coldwater Grange on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 31st day of January, and 1st day of February, 1882, commencing on Tuesday at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following is the programme for the occasion :--

Opening the Grange.

Reports of Standing Committees. Reports of officers.

Song by Goldwater Grange.

Recess—1 o'clock, P. M. Election of officers.

Discussion, subject, "Resolved, that it is the interest of wool growers to send to market clean washed wool. Discussion to be opened by the Worthy Master, Geo. W. Van Akin. Discussion to be open to all those outside the gate who are interested in that staple, whether buying or selling. EVENING SESSION.

Public installation of officers, and ad iress by a public speaker.

TUESDAY SESSION-MORNING. Grange open at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Music.

Question: What "are our present Patent Laws; in what way are they oppressive; and what changes are required? By J. G. Parkhurst, of Coldwater Grange. General discussion. Music by Coldwater Grange.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

One o'clock, P. M. Question: What fund producing resources (if any) should be under the wife's control for supplying the ever recurring demands of the house-hold? Sister J. C. Boon, of Quincy Grange. Music by Quincy Grange.

Question: In what manner can we best bear witness to the value of the Grange. By A. A. Luce, of Gilead Grange. Music.

Question: How shall we so conduct the meetings of this Grange as to interest all alike, the young and old, and both sexes. By Sister George, of Coldwater Grange. Music.

Continuation of Bro. Pessell's "Trip to the Old World." Closing.

All members the Order are cordially of invited. H. D. PESSELL, Worthy Lecturer.

FARMERS INSTITUTES OE BERRIEN CO. Program of the Farmers' Institute, to be held at Benton Harbor Grange hall, Jan. 14, 1882, commencing at one Caring for the apple orchard. J. M. Lee. The Farmers' relation to our common schools. A. N. Woodruff.

Lecturer's Document of National Grange P. of H.

To the Subordinate Granges,-A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL:-The duty and re-sponsibility of issuing and distributing topics for discussion in Subordinate Granges has again been assigned to me. I therefore issue this, the first communication of 1882, including January, February and March. Where the address of the Subordinate Grange or Lecturer is furnished they will be sent through the Master or Secretary of the State Grange, and when received by a Subordinate Grange they should be brought to the notice of the Lecturer at once, who sion so that they may be well considered.

The following was reported by the Comwittee on Good of the Order to the National Grange, and unanimously adopted by that body :-

"Resolved, That the quarterly issue of topics by the Worthy Lecturer to the Subordinate Granges in his jurisdiction be continued under such instructions as this Grange may give, and that the Worthy Master of each Subordinate Grange is direct ed to have the same read and considered in open Grange as soon as may be, after they have been received, and that this resolution be printed upon the same sheet."

It is not intended to have the whole communication read and considered at one meeting, but the subject for each month to be read and considered in that month.

H. ESHBAUGH, Hanover, Jefferson Co., Mo.

SUBJECTS FOR SUBORDINATE GRANGES FOR

JANUARY, 1882. Question 1.-How to prosecute Grange

work to accomplish the best results in Subordinate Granges during the year.

Suggestions - Officers, doubtless elected last month, should now be installed, and each resolve to be in attendance at every meeting of the Grange, and to do all they can to make the meetings pleasant and profitable. So should every member determine to be equally as regular in attendance, and strive to make them interesting. Go to teach and be taught; see that the quarterly reports are promptly made to the Secretary of the State Grange, and all State dues paid; also, that the semi-annual reports to the State Grange for the quarters ending March 31, and September 30, 1882, be made, giving increase of membership by initiation and reinstatement, as well as the decrease by death or otherwise; the progress made in education, co-operation, success or failure, and the causes leading thereto. *Ques.* 2—What is co operation?

Sug.-The consolidation of the efforts of many in any work is co-operation. Efforts

From investigation of the finances of the State Grange, we make the following exhibit:

RESOURCES.

ash on hand Dec. 1, 1880,	
ees and dues collected	
upplies sold for fiscal year	
idscription to VISITOR	
avertising collected	
terest on Surplus Grange Funds,	

DISBURSEMENTS.

ì	Session of State Grange, 1880,\$1,416 82	
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	Amil Daid State Lecturer	
	I masters salary and expenses (100 00	
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•	1 Sourceary's salary including alorh	
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	Publishing VISITOR for fiscal year 2,778 70	
	The price paper of on	
	Supplies purchased	
1	Express bills paid	
1	Traveling and hotel expenses of	
1	Secretary for the year	
I	Tatal	į

surviving partner can stand no more experiments like that of 1880. If you will give him the support you did this year even, he will be fully able to fulfill the contract. He informs us he has over 4,000 tons of the very forms us ne has over 4,000 tons of the very finest quality of plaster now ground from whole rock. That his stock is ample and well seasoned for all that shall be required for the next season's trade, all of which your committee fully endorse.

Patrons what will you do in this matter? Fatrons what will you do in this matter ? Will you buy where you pay the least money regardless of quality? Will you pay from 25 to 40 cents a hundred for dirt to sow on your crops for a fertilizer when you have it just as good at home? Will you forget the great principles set forth in our Declaration of Purposes, to at all times battle for the right in waging uncompromising warfare against monopolies of every kind? Do you realize the fact that this firm of Day & Taylor have stood in the past and are now the only bulwark that protects us from the rapacious grasp of the plaster monopoly?

Do you see mercy and forgiveness being extended by them, to him who has dared to think and act for himself and his fellow Patrons in this long and protracted struggle? Nay, verily, but to the contrary. Will you for the saving of a half or even one dollar a ton on the plaster you use in a

season let this reproach come upon the

Will you not rather put your whole energies at work, and compass the interests of your neighborhood also, and give to the Brother who feels that his interest is your in-\$4,485 56 5,397 06 838 93 terest, and whose burdens well nigh weigh him 3,109 00 down, that support that he has a right to ex-434 15 120 00 pect, and which, if given will make him feel of a truth that friends in need are truly friends in deed. 14,384 70

THOMAS MARS, Chr. Ex. Com.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

The regular quarterly meeting of La-Lapeer County Pomona Grange, No. 29, will be held with Elm Creek Grange, No. 645, at their hall three miles east of North Branch village, on the second Thursday of January (12), 1882. The program includes several very important subjects for discus-sion. All 4th degree members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. Meeting to commence at one o'clock sharp. Come, Patrons, turn out, and show those outside the gates that there is a power in the Grange. JACOB W. SCHELL, Sec'y.

A Farmers' Institute will be held at Cassopolis on the 17th and 18th of January. Pres. Abbott and Profs. Kedzie and Mc Ewan will be present to assist in the work of the Institute. A general invitation is extended.

Best breed of sheep for our climate. Samael Mars.

Wastes and Mistakes in farming. Joseph Fisher.

Farm machinery and implements. Miram Fish.

Farmers' organization. Phillip Dewitt.

Program for the Farmers Institute, to be held at Bainbridge Grange hall, January

The farmer in society. Mrs. L. Sykes. Our County fairs, Burns Helmick. Making and applying fertilizers. John

Clark. Farm fences. James Vandervier.

The farmer's duty to himself, to his family Farming vs. other occupations. William

Smythe, Farmer.

Program of Farmers' Institute, to be held at Mount Hope Grange hall, Berrien County, on Jan. 7, 1882, commencing at one o'clock,

How can we save the reward of our own labor, and make farm operations more profitable. Presented by Hon. Levi Sparks. Why are agricultural profits so small

compared with other investments. Pre-What are we doing to elevate the farm-

ers' wives and daughters. Essay by Mrs. C. F. Howe.

Money tax or labor tax to improve the public highways? Presented by A. L.

Drew. Can we afford to do without the Grange? Essay by Mrs. W. J. Jones. The annual meeting of Berrien County Grange, No. 1, will be held at Berrien Center Grange hall, January 10 and 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Officers and the chairman of the different com-mittees will be expected to make full remittees will-be expected to make full reports of this meeting. The election and installation of officers will take place and discussions of important subjects will endiscussions of important subjects will car gage the attention of the members. All 4th degree members in good standing are invited to attend. WM. J. JONES,

Sec'y Berrien Co. Gr.

Mr. Editor, DEAR SIR :-- We have used the Patrons' Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint, and can say that it makes a smooth, elegant finish, and all who use it will be more than satisfied. The paint was delivered to us, ready for use, in nice pails, freight paid. The Patrons' Paint Works are managed by honorable Patrons. A. EASTON, Branch Co., Mich. Purchasing Agt.

BEEF is now being shipped from Texas to Liverpool, protected by the refrigerator process; so that much is saved in the way of freight tariffs.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

RUTH-A BALLAD OF '36.

From "Hagar and other Stories and Rhymes" BY T. T. PURVIS.

6

" Thee must turn the cows out, Benny, for I heard father say They were to go into the meadow, before he went

away; And let old Doll go with them, she'll have a day of rest:

For I can not go to meeting, I know 't would not be best.

"O Benny, I'm so troubled, I could not sleep last night For thinking of that woman; I'm afraid it isn't

right To keep her here much longer, since father's so well

known As being an Abolitionist; oh, I wish he were at

"I think I would feel better if thee'd take the time

to go To Avondale, to see friend Brown; for he would

surely know If there is any danger; and do not forget to say

That father went with mother to Quarterly yester-day."

She stood within the doorway, and watched her brother ride Where the road wound through the valley, with the

little stream beside ; ong the new-leafed maples the robins gaily flew, And the air was sweet with violets that round the door-step grew.

She looked upon the valley and the sloping hills of

green, And thought a place more lovely was rarely to be

It was a goodly heritage; but, alas! that there should

The blighting stain upon it of human slavery !

While yet she gazed, a horseman rode swiftly down the hill,

And up the lane he hurried; her very heart stood still He waved his hand in greeting, and, as he nearer

drew, She saw 'twas neignbor Jackson, a friend right brave

and true. "Ho, Ruth !" cried he, as quickly she hastened to

the gate, "The woman's master's coming and I have no time

to wait, Our house they now are searching, and I away must ride,

To call the neighbors round me and rouse the cour try side.

"What shall I do," she murmured, in a low and frightened tone, "If they should come and find her ? for I am here

all alone." "Do what thee can, fear nothing, they'll harm thee

not, I know; And we will save the woman; so onward I must go."

There came an inspiration as she saw him ride away, For she heard a low voice saying, Thy people meet

to-day ! Then up the garret stairway with lightning speed she flew,

And from her place of hiding the frightened woman drew

Right quickly she arrayed her in her mother's shaw and gown,

And in the plain drab bonnet she hid the face so brown;

Her thick green veil was doubled, to shield her from the sun.

"Now thee will pass for mother," she said, when all was done

Then out into the meadow with eager steps she sped, And patient, quiet Dolly, by her hand was homeward

led; And deftly moved her fingers to buckle trace and While anxious eyes were gazing far over all the land.

Oh, the maiden's heart was beating as through the valley wide

She drove out in the wagon, with the woman at he She knew she was bearding the lion in his den,

For sweeping down the valley came the master and his men!

She felt the woman tremble, and her pale cheeks

gin to think, they become dangerous to it is no easy task to arouse those faculties usurpers of right and it is certainly the miswhich have lain dormant, lo, these many sion of the Grange to furnish thought and years. But thanks to the Grange and a lento educate its members. A good Patron is ient Editor, we are permitted to wield the no longer willing to do just as his ancestors pen in defense of our own opinions. Yet did, providing there is a better way, and the we are ready to exclaim with the boy of experience of every member is something other days: to add to the knowledge of all. An ancient "Don't view me with a critic's eye," religious work says: "He who sows the But pass my imperfections by. ground with care and diligence acquires a greater stock of religious merit than he could gain by the repetition of ten thousand prayers," and it is the mission of the Grange to teach that care and diligence in sowing that shall surely reap a plentiful harvest. Not only are we taught the best

way to till the soil, but the mind is also

benefited as we meet and exchange thoughts

upon the various subjects that are of as vital

importance to the farmer and his family as

To be a successful farmer requires a

knowledge of a greater variety of the differ-

ent occupations than any other trade. The

lawyer only needs some law, a faculty for

reading human nature, and sufficient cheek,

to be successful. A blacksmith has only to

learn one trade; so with the carpenter or the

mason; but a farmer must have a knowledge

of almost all trades and his own specialty.

Besides, it needs a well balanced mind, good

judgment, patience, perseverance and

economy to carry on a farm and not find at

the end of the year the balance is on the

wrong side of the ledger. It is our noble

Order that is constantly furnishing aid to

just this sort of education, for by comparing

notes we can escape the failure and improve

The great mission of the Grange is to

teach farmers wives to believe there is some-

thing to live for besides work-to make her

realize she is a help meet in more than in

labor-that she can advise financially and

be an equal intellectually. It has fulfilled

its mission in this respect-the women of

the Grange have learned there is something

worth living for besides white floors and

flaky pie crust. Do they make any the less

careful, faithful wives and mothers? I

doubt if the shirt buttons are missed any

more often than when she only plodded on

in her daily duties without a thought above

How much has it done for her socially?

Once she dreaded to meet a stranger, be-

cause she saw so few she felt embarrassed.

and could find no common topic of interest

upon which to converse. Now, she has

heard so many different subjects discussed

and has read more, as well as thought

more, that she feels in a measure posted,

and it is much easier to entertain any

chance caller. This alone is enough to re-

pay all the cost of time as well as money

that we have been subjected to. Is it not

so? To whom are we indebted for all the

pleasure and profit we enjoy as members of

the Order? Is it to the worthy brothers

who laid its foundations? Not entirely.

It is to the noble, earnest thought of wo-

man, to the niece of Bro. O. H. Kelly, Miss

Carrie Hall, who first proposed that wo-

man should be benefitted by its mystic

scrubbing, baking, and washing.

the successes of our fellow-workers.

to the people of any other vocation.

Sometimes the changing of, or leaving out a simple word changes the construction of the sentence or gives a wrong idea of the writer's opinion. Our cheery VISITOR is as free from mistakes as any paper I meet

me that there are not ten-fold more of them when we consider how many of the writers have been out of practice so long, and very many have never written for a paper till of late.

In my last article, in the sentence, Who ever originated the idea of wearing fancy stockings and slippers (supply the little word only) in the warmest of summer weather, etc., and you have my opinion. I hesitate to call attention to this, but still the leaving out that one word might cause unjust criticism. MYRA.

Communications.

AT THE BRIDGE.

I stood on the bridge at twilight, And listened to the murmuring low, Of the brooklet gliding onward As it used to, long ago.

And my thoughts kept drifting backward. To those summer days of yore, When I gathered up the pebbles, Along the brooklet's shore.

And wandered along its banks, Gathering ferns and flowers. Oh, how fleeting the moments were, Those happy golden hours.

But the flowers all have perished, And the ferns are fading fast ; Bright like hopes awhile they flourish, But they wither in the blast.

So from our lives,

The blossoms fade and fall; " But the sunshine is never wholly dead," And God is over all. A. E. D.

Fundamental Grange Principles.

Essay read before the meeting of the Clinton County Pomona Grange, June, 1881. by Lyman Townsend, of De Witt.

Worthy Master :- It is only about 600 or 300 years ago that the agricultural class or laborers throughout Europe were chattels and had the honor of being ornamented with an iron collar on which was stamped the owner's name. It is natural and commendable that we should all take pride in our ancestors.

ours, were spurred to their daily tasks by gave all the offices to the lawyers on the lash, or hunted with the blood-hounds. In Ireland to-day they are struggling in the clutches of a tyranny that is sucking the very life blood of the nation. In Russia the smothered fires of a volcano are about to break the bonds of oppression that succeeding powers for generations have been riveting on the limbs of 35,000,000 of the same class. Are we, as a class, with all our boasted intelligence and freedom, in a much better and stealings included. condition? I claim that we are in the grip of a power, or a combination of powers as merciless as any before mentioned. And what to me is most astounding, men of apparently ordinary intelligence, seem perfectly blind to the fact. Do any of you doubt that we are so? Let me refer you to the operations of the Standard Oil Co., the combined and absolute power of the railroad corporations to control the prices of all our products; and not this alone, but the power to control our courts, our legislatures, and even the general government itself; or the recent move of the National Banks in which they inadvertently displayed the cloven foot and exhibited their hidden fangs. Let me say right here you will have to look outside the old party lines to learn of these things. I suppose they are ignorant of them as they do not publish their swindling operations as a matter of news even. But I am not here to discuss monopolies, though I may refer to them again before I close Why is it that the few in the past, and, in a great measure to-day, have been able to subject the many? It is because the many have been purposely kept in ignorance, and it seems to be a natural law that intelligence will control ignorance always. Why these convulsions, agitations, and revolutions of the masses in all parts of the globe? It is only as the light of intelligence shows up the wrongs that burden a people they make an effort to find a remedy for their ills. Now we of this country are not as ignorant as are those of Ireland or Russia. In fact we stand on a much higher intellectual plane than any people at any time in the history of the world. Yet I do not think any attack of an intellectual malady we have ever out the union as the motive power of this

You will remember that we when boys stand on the brink, looking out on the so loose is to give its body room to grow, and we could guess by the hide pretty accurately as to the size of the full grown dog.

I think you will agree with me that our intellectual hide is very loose, that there is plenty of room to expand. Shall we take the proper food to develop our intellectual body? This is a grave question for us to answer. The destiny of unborn generations for weal or woe rests on our decision.

a power among the people answers the quesconsider it in all its significance? Listen,

by laboring to accomplish the following ob-

hood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comfort and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachment to our pursuits. "We propose meeting together, talking

together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require.

"We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our Order perpetual.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. "We are not enemies of railroads, naviga-

ble and irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes.

"We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits.

"We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant profits in trade.

"We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children, by all just means within our power.

"And last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the ability and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our Order."

Do we fully realize the grandeur of these principles? No church creed, sect, order or party in all time has enunciated anything to compare with it in sublimity.

During the slavery agitation just before the late war, Robert Toombs of Georgia in a speech in the United States Senate slurringly referred to the "greasy mechanics and hard-fisted farmers" as the "mudsills" of society, and the only excuse I have for appearing before you on this occasion is that I am the "hard-fisted farmer-a mudsill," and whatever I may say will be from this standpoint. Please remember this.

The farmers of this country in the past have apparently been contented to be mudsills. They bore the burdens of all other classes of society with a meekness that Moses might have envied. They have toiled on early and late year after year on the poorest of fare, clad in the coarsest of apparel, living in homes destitute of any but the bare necessities and scant of those. No beautifying adornments inside or out, no food for buyer to fix the price of every pound of produce they had to sell, and the merchant to fix his price on all they had to buy, snubs In their struggle with poverty or chase after the almighty dollar they seemed to know of no way but to pit muscle and any wonder that the boys possessed of any spirit left the farm and its disagreeable surroundings, its barren laborious life, and plunged into the vortex of city life to eventually become rich or to sink into the slums of iniquity to utter ruin? Or that the daughters were ready to marry any sprig from town simply because he parted his hair in the middle, carried a cane, had long ears and the ability to use his heels? Should we wonder that this class have been laughed at by shoddy aristocrats, preyed upon and swindled by wily agents, and snubbed and treated as inferiors by everybody? Have they not deserved all and more by such stupid indifference to the elevated position they should and might have maintained? But the world moves, and all this is being changed. These "mudsills" are beginning to think for themselves, to read more, to use more brain, and less muscle, perhaps, to beautify their homes, to dress better, to suspect the honesty of the lawyer and politician. Yes, they actually have the audacity to demand representation in the public offices, very faintly as yet, though. They are beginning to beg of the merchant, the manufacturer and transportation companies for a pittance of the profits of their labor, they are beginning to awake to the fact that they have some rights that a white man is bound to respect.

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used to say the reason why a puppy's hide is shoreless ocean of progress. What has been done is as a drop in this great ocean compared to what is yet to be done. As I look into the future I see the farmer standing the peer of any class in culture and intellect. I see him in the councils of the nation guiding and directing its destiny with a view to the public welfare to which the people are now strangers. I see myself and family living in a home in which there is an air of culture and refinement equal to any in the land, with beauty and taste displayed in all its surroundings, the sons and daughters content to stay on the farm. This home is not without labor, and a plenty of it, but labor lightened by recreation, amusements. and love-labor that is cheerfully performed, in the knowledge of a sure reward, because the farmer has demanded and secured his just rights. Yes, I see better farms, better buildings, better live stock, better tools, better crops, and last, but not least, better children. I see our present halls replaced by more commodious ones, vieing with the best in the cities in architectural beauty, filled weekly with "mudsills," at which meetings the proceedings will be of such a character that any member will consider it a positive sacrifice if obliged to be absent.

Worthy Master, is this picture too highly drawn? I think it is no fancy sketch, but will be more than realized in the near future. And the Grange is the school in which we are to be educated up to the standard.

There are about 25,000,000 farmers in this country, and Bro. T. F. Moore, formerly Overseer of the State Grange, says: "The moss is from two to three inches long on their backs and very thick at that. Now the work of cleaning it off is a herculean task and no one man or set of men can ever do it : life is too short, and I don't know of a better way than to scratch each others backs. What is the plan proposed by the founders of the Order?

"We propose meeting together, talking together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement as occasion may requre."

Here is the keynote to the whole subject.

Every reform since the beginning of time has been accomplished by agitations and discussions; thus constantly keeping it before the minds of the people they must of necessity be constantly thinking of a subject, see the right or wrong and then act as the necessity of the case may require. It is only by constantly agitating a question that we can secure the objects of the Grange, and it must be done by ourselves :--

"To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves." "To insure our mental, moral, social, and material advancement."

These are objects that will inspire an enthusiasm in any mind not seared by avarice and selfishness.

The objects are so worthy, the necessity of work so imperative, that no members of the Order should shirk any duty imposed No longer than twenty years ago 3,000,000 the mind for old or young in the way of on them. Right here I have a word to say of the same class in this free republic of good books, magazines or papers. They to those who think that they can't do work of a certain kind. If called on to write, account of their proverbial honesty, I sup- read, or take part in some dsscussion do not pose. Their political opinions were fashion- respond by being absent, pleading want of ed by the editors of the papers they read, if time or want of experience, but do what you they read any, if not they voted for General are asked to, though the heavens fall, and Jackson because their fathers did, and some my word for it, you will astonish not only of them are doing so to this day. With the the brothers and sisters, but also yourself. submission of a born slave they allowed the Don't be afraid that you will dim the luster of a Webster's or an Ingersoll's laurels in your first effort, for none of us will or have except Bro. Brown or Bro. Pennell, perhaps. There is no person, unless he is an imbecile, who has not some good ideas, and can express them to the profit of others, if he only will. My advice to most persons pinching economy against organized cun- on this subject is to take time to think, and ning and well directed intelligence. Is it get posted on the subjects, and then to write out their thoughts and read them instead of attempting to speak extemporaneously. And I want to say right here too, that the most discouraging features of a real live Lecturer's work is this hesitancy and backwardness of members in this respect. Why Patrons, will we stand idly with folded hands when the enemy has been so long in the field? Will we continue to be "mudsills" but whine about the wrongs we suffer ?

The fact that the Patrons of Husbandry is with, yet occasionally slight mistakes do tion. Now we come to the question, What occur, and it is a source of wonderment to are the objects of this Order? Did you ever

"We shall endeavor to advance our cause jects :--"To develop a higher and better man-

paler grew,

And quickened were her heart throbs as the horse men nearer drew; Then close beside the wagon they stayed their bridle

rein, And looked within right boldly, and found their quest

in vain One cried, as they hurried, "Oh, the Quakers meet to

pray, But this maid and her mother will be there late to

day," Ah, little dreamed the master, as he spurred his

weary steed, How near he had been to grasping the object of hi greed.

Right onward pressed the maiden to neighbor Jack-

son's door, And gave the poor slave, trembling, to their friendly care once more ;

And great was her rejoicing, as she took her home ward way, That she had foiled the hunters, and snatched from

them their prey.

*An incident related in the life of Dr. Ann Preston



The Mission of the Grange.

When God created man and placed him in the Garden of Eden to till the soil, agriculture was the most noble calling, but as sin was allowed to mar the pleasant picture it gradually had its influence upon this persuit, and as we trace the history of the world we find it grew less delightful and had more about it that was tedious and irksome. Nearly all of the ancient worthies of whom we read owned flocks and herds and were accounted great according to their possessions. During the palmy days of the Roman Empire, agriculture was fostered, but with the fall of that empire began the decline of this great occupation.

Artaxerxes said: "Agriculture can never flourish except under the protection of justice," and to the failure of the governments of the world to protect the farmers by giving them justice, can be traced the decline in the respect shown to this employment.

To us of the nineteenth century has been given the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, which has for its mission the worthy aim of culture to its pristine glory. Will it accom-

rights. She assisted greatly by answering correspondence while Bro. Kelly was absent from home trying to awaken the farmers from their lethargy and make them see their thralldom. Her name should stand high upon the tower of fame; we should crown her with a wreath of laurel and ever hold her in fondest recollection. How much she has done for farmers' wives and daughters, time alone can tellbut of this we are sure-if no marble obelisk should tell of her worthy deeds, she will live in the hearts of all true Patrons. and long after we are dust, our children and

CHLOE. Miss Carrie Hall.

childrens' children will revere the name of

A Short Letter from Myra Intended for the Last "Visitor."

I am not going to say much this time, as I am exceedingly busy making preparations for my yearly pilgrimage to Lansing, to attend the State Grange. How much I wish all the sisters who are anxious to do so, could have the privilege of attending these annual gatherings. There is so much to see and learn, and which would afford a best revenue for thought, inspiration and permanent good. You would go home renovated (yes, that is the word,) in mind and body and receive a new impetus to work for the advancement of the Order. But to many the pleasure will be denied. Very many have poor health and cannot endure its fatigue. Others have so many cares which cannot be entrusted to stranger hands. Those who do attend the session of the State Grange ought to treasure up all that is of interest and importance, to dispense with liberality, to those who stay at home.

I am now-a-days reading E. P. Roe's latest work, title-"Without a Home." It is said he has bestowed more care and thought on this book than any other he has written. In the preface he says: Criticism is advantageous, and that there has been no lack of it in his case, but he very much regrets he has not profited more by it. Just and charitable criticism may be profitable, endeavoring to restore the calling of agri- but too often it is mixed with bitter sarcasm and jealousy, then it becomes like plish its mission? Judging of its future by burning coals to the soul. To many of us suffered has been as fatal generally as the its past we say it will. When mankind be- who have not written since our school-days, cholera or yellow fever.

By what magic power has the change been wrought? 'Tis not necessary to refer to this organization of " mudsills " throughgrand awakening.

We have made some progress, still we only

The self-styled aristocrats build their magnificent palaces, ride in their gilded coaches, dress in silks and broadcloth, travel in Europe, and go to Congress, while we have the sublime satisfaction of footing all their bills, and growling on in the same old way. So long as we will, so long we may.

Now, while I am talking of some of the hindrances to Grange work, I may as well refer briefly to others that I have observed. The most of us men are willing slaves to a most tyrannical master - political party. This may not be flattering, but I am not here to flatter. If any one doubts the statement, just attempt to elect any man to even a petty town office whose fealty to party is in the least doubted. Why, he could be beaten by a knave and an ignoramus if his opponent is known as a man who will and has adhered blindly to party. Or let me refer you to the last campaign in this State, in which these "mudsills" set up a howl for a farmer Governor.

When our men went into the convention the polititians patted them on the head and said, "Good puppy, nice fellow," and all that, "but, see here, your idea of a farmer

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THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Governor is preposterous, It is unheard-of impudence. It won't do. We are the men reading of any kind, in my visits to the to regulate these matters. You will do well to vote and pay all the bills, but we must manage these affairs. It is our special calling." And we, did we get our farmer Governor? I guess not, but we exhibited one sublime virtue. We stuck to party. I am not talking politics : it is only a simple statement of facts, and no one should object to facts. No, brothers, when the Grange principles conflict with our party politics, let's not vote party, and so demonstrate our independence.

There is a large class of people, even among the farmers, who estimate every man, woman, or child, church, school or society by a standard of dollars and cents. They see no good in anything or any one unless there is some money profit in it. They are greedy, avaricious, penurious and selfish. Why! Worthy Master, if they ever go to heaven, and some of them expeet to, they would get a crowbar and try to pry up the very pavements of the golden streets if they could do it on the sly. When the Grange was first organized a large portion of this class rushed into it, thinking it contained the golden fleece. It was not long before they rushed out again because their hopes of pecuniary gain were not realized. As one of them expressed to me not long since, "I belonged to the Grange two years, and I never made a cent by it, and I don't see any good in it." I referred to the power of the monopolies, and the burdens they were imposing on us, thinking I would touch him in a tender spot, but his reply was, "Yes, they will hold the power in spite of us, as they have the money, and money rules everything." Can you expect ing stories of some noted dog-fight, horsea stream to rise above its source? This class, I am sorry to say, are not confined to another's face, or, still worse, perhaps in the male persuasion, for a lady only a few days since seriously advised myself and wife to join the Masons or Oddfellows, as fish-woman. They have time for these they would pay my funeral expenses, and high moral and intellectual entertainments, the Grange would not. Is this class worth retaining, if any are left in the Order? I confess that I am not competent to decide this question. My best wish is that they may die happy, and that, too, as soon as they can afford it.

There was another class that were not especially good to the Order in its period of organization. I refer to those Patrons who thought to use it as a lever to hoist them- ent state of civilization. But for it, we selves into some place of good feeding at the would to day be naked savages hunting a public crib. But fortunately for the public these men were disappointed, Then they this feast of mind and body. This it is too, thought the Grange didn't amount to that causes the muttering thunders that much and left. Peace be to their ashes.

I have faith to believe that the Grange has or will overcome all the hindrances, that it has come to stay, and although the growth may seem slow, it is sure, healthy, steady, and permanent. The mushroom grows in a night; the oak is centuries in impelled Columbus westward across a trackmaturing. There are too many earnest, intelligent, public spirited men and women working in its ranks to let it die. It cannot. It must be as permanent as truth, as all its principles are founded in truth.

And now, brothers and sisters, a few words

we do. I have been struck with the scarcity of keep them out. Those who are not willing best and most able farmers. Did any of you notice the same? Think of it.

Now, let's buy more reading matter and read it, but sooner buy arsenic and take it and give it to our families than a certain class of literature known as blood and thunder novels

We can't afford it? Can we afford to do without it? I have heard of a man who could not afford a newspaper, but the same man has lately invested \$100 more or less in some patent clothes-line. If he had taken a good paper and posted himself, he would have been money ahead and not be cursing himself for allowing a swindler to make such a fool of him. Verily it is expensive

to be ignorant. Can't afford it? We can afford tea, coffee and that absolute necessity, tobacco. Can afford covered carriages and plated harness. Can afford costly furniture for our parlors, that we never see after it is once in there. Can afford to buy Mexican everbaring strawberries, patent handles for hens' nests, &c., but can't afford food that will develop, cultivate and strengthen the highest and grandest faculty our God has endowed us with. In books we have the best thoughts of the best minds of all ages. I repeat, let's read and think more.

Can't get time? Just think for a moment of the time spent in silly gossip. Why I know of a neighborhood in which the men-to say nothing of the women, go visiting six days in a week, get together on stormy days, and sometimes when it looks as if it might storm, and spend hours of valuable time vieing with each other, in tellrace, or how some human brute pummeled the presence of mere boys, telling vile stories, using language that would disgrace a but no time to waste in developing the intellect.

I urge this strongly because the seed thus sown will blossom in onr near future, and bear fruit throughout the endless future life beyond the river,

Intellectual development is the light that has guided the human race through the long ages from abject barbarism to our pressnake for our dinner, instead of enjoying precede the mighty upheavals among the masses all round the world, which will crush the already crumbling power of absolutism, and set the people free.

In the past centuries it whispered in the ear of Galileo that the world moved. It. less ocean. It showed Harvey how the human heart pumped tons of the life fluid on its grand round of the body to tear down and build up. It gave Watt the power to control and harness in our modern motive power steam, with all its varied applicato make a slight sacrifice of this source of pleasure, for the good of their brothers and sisters, ought not to be members of our Order, and those who think this a big sacrifice are not safe to insure with us. I believe that the Patrons' Aid Society can be made the biggest, best and safest insurance in the State. I think it ought to be national, be-

cause the more that are insured together, other things being equal, the safer and cheaper and more permanent will be the insurance. It ought to be made a great benevolent blessing in a cheap form. A total abstinence clause will help to this : so I say let us have it as soon as may be.

Of course there are two sides to every question, and persons hold opposite opinions in equally good faith and honesty. Narrow views and fanaticism may blind one side: ignorance and prejudice may cover the eyes of the other. Discussion by opponents may the disputants. The majority of the readers of this article may be considered a jury in this matter. If any one honestly differs with me I presume he can have the columns of this paper to discuss the subject.

I have not gone into all the details of this subject, as I have thought them out, because I feared it would make the article too long to be read, and because I thought to leave something for those interested in the topic to study out. MILTON CHASE. Otsego, Mich.

Ponths' Pepartment.

GRANDMA'S ADVICE.

You've plenty of advice, my child, I know it very well; And whether you will heed it all, Why, time alone can tell.

But would that this one caution might Have weight with you while young, And bear its fruit in after life,

To "bridle well the tongue."

Sweet speech is one of God's great gifts, That some poor mortals lack ; But yet, remember, what you say

You never can take back : 'Tis gone forever -that angry word, That falsehood past recall;

And you have nothing gained thereby But sorrow, after all.

Full many of the tears that fall Along the great highway, Were caused, my child, by words that stung Some poor heart yesterday ! Then how much better for us all, The strong as well as weak, The young and old, the rich and poor, To "think before before we speak."

Then, darling, sweetly tell your thoughts, So innocent and free; And sing what grandma loves so well-Your childish songs of glee. But, like a book that all may read, Ob keep new benefit

Oh, keep your heart the while And guard the busy lips and tongue, That they may speak no guile.

Uncle Nine Found.

Dear Nieces and Nephews :-- I don't remember many of the latter but have a kindly feeling toward the former, who during the year past have so often written in so many kindly letters showing that they could write if they but would. Now, this department was instituted for the youth in the families of our Order, those within and without the Grange between 12 and 18 years of age, who ought to begin to think for themselves and to express their thoughts in good language. Very few of the many have availed themselves of the opportunity offered by this department of the VISITOR. I regret this very much, as on the youth of our class depends not only the future of the Grange but the future of the whole country. This department is, I am happy to say, to be continued through another year, but poor old Uncle Nine is to leave it in better hands. Your Uncle's many cares and declining years compel him to forego the pleasure of meeting you in this department. as in the year past, but he says to you all, write something for these columns at least once in two months and get all others to do the same. You will thus not only benefit yourselves but many others. Remember this department is for youth and they should use it. The children have a lively paper in "Our Little Granger" by Aunt Locksie, which comes with the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin, once a month. This little paper is to be increased in size this month, December. Let children write for it; you young people write for your column in the VISITOR, and read and help circulate it. We say good-bye to you all. UNCLE NINE.

FELLOWS .- It having pleased the Sovereign Disposer of all human events, whose "judgments are ununsearchable and whose ways are past finding out," to remove from our midst our dearly beloved sister and co-worker, SADIE FELLOWS, we, her associate laborers in the beneficent work of the Grange, of which she was a worthy member, desire individually and collectively to express our high appreciation of her worth, and our deep sense of affliction and bereavement in her early and sudden departure from the scenes of this life.

In her decease we are again reminded that "The King of shadows loves a shining mark - a signal blow.'

Gifted by nature and improved by culture, our departed sister shone resplendent in all excellent qualities of heart and mind. Shy possessed an amiable disposition, gentle and refined manners, an active and disciplined intellect, and was characterized by a remarkable forgetfulness of self in her efforts to make others happy. These qualities won for her the admiration and love of all who knew her.

Though her kindly face will no more beam in smiles upon us, nor her words of cheer, deeds of help the jury, though it may not convert love, and musical talent encourage and enliven our social gatherings, still we feel that her influence has not departed. "Kind words can never die," and the thousands of these that fell from her lips will go with us and make us gentler, nobler, purer, and more disinterested workers in the cause of humanity and truth than we otherwise could have been.

She has gone from our midst, but we will cherish her memory and be thankful for her brief but beautiful and beneficent life.

And while sorrowing deeply ourselves we would not forget those more intimately related and therefore more deeply wounded by this great affliction. Our sincerest sympathies are therefore extended to her parents, her sisters, and to him who expected soon to claim her as his bride.

May we keep the example of her amiability and goodness enshrined in our memories, to aid us in emulating her virtues, that we may be the better prepared, when called hence, for the mysteries that lie beyond the veil that hides us from the invisible world. LILA N. COBB,

SOPHIA STUART, ISSIE BURGESS,

Committee Schoolcraft Grange Hall, Dec. 1881.

LESTER-Died of heart disease, in the town of Leighton, Allegan Co., October 3, 1881, Brother LOB-EN DESTEE, aged 61 years, member of Rural Grange, No 37. At a regular meeting the following resolutions were adopted :-

WHEBEAS, Our kind, heavenly Father has remov-ed from us another of our Charter members, a Wor-thy Past Master; therefore, *Resolved*, That our Charter and implements be

draped in mourning for 30 days. *Resolved*, That in the death of Bro. LESTER the family is bereft of a kind and considerte husband,

and a tender and affectionate father; and the Grange has lost one of its most faithful and devoted laborers. Resolved, That we deeply feel the loss of Brother LESTER at our meetings, in our councils, and at our fraternal gatherings.

Resolved, That we extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be pre-

sented to the family, be spread on the records of this Grange, and one offered to the GRANGE VISITOR S. A. SLADE, VOLNEY HILBERT. for publication.

A. TOWSLEY. Committee. Wayland, Dec. 2, 1881.

PADDOCK-Died at her home in the town of Commerce, November 10, 1881, after a long and painful illness, Sister MARIA PADDOCK, aged 68 years leaving a family to mourn her loss. At a regular neeting of Commerce Grange, No 328, of which she was a Charter member, the following resolutions were adopted :--

WHEBEAS, Through the dispensation of Divine

Resolved, That as a tribute to his memory, our Charter and altar be draped in mourning for 60 days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

cation. I. D. RICHMOND, C. L. PUTT, ELIZABETH PUTT, Committee.

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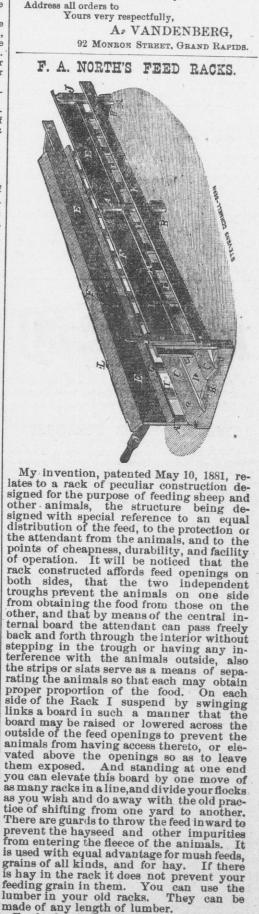
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of advice, if I may presume to advise, and T will close:

failure of any Order depends very much on of civilization, that we so unthinkingly enthe earnestness, willingness, and ability of enjoy. And shall we ignore the means by its officers. So when you are to elect, just remember this and do not honor some member with a position simply because he is a good fellow. If you have a person who has take every opportunity and use every the ability to smile and shake hands, and just means to promote our moral, mental, who will enquire after the health of yourself social and material welfare, and finally, "let and family, and tell what a remarkably bright baby yours is; who will agree with you in everything you may say, but who never had an original idea penetrate his thick skull; who never had an opinion on any question unless some one manufactured it for him,-I say if you have such a person don't burden the Grange with him. He will do very well to send to Congress or the Legislature; he will do very well to elect to some town office, and this kind are about the only ones who can be elected to such places, but in the Grange they will be a dead weight.

Elect men and women, who are earnest. who have the work at heart, and who have the ability to perform the duties pertaining to the place, and then, second every effort they may make for the "good of the Order," take them by the hand occasionally and say you appreciate their efforts.

A word of encouragement will go a great way some times. People filling public trusts, often get the impression that they are not giving entire satisfaction, simply because no one expresses the approval they feel in so many words.

who is full of enthusiasm, and willing to do any or all work, do not dampen their ardor, by making such charitable remarks that are thus covered up, who I feel sure as. "I guess they want to run things; they think they know it all, they want to us in a few years. There is no practical educate the heathen," etc., so you are sure way to head off drunkenness except by the it will get to their ears. Rather encourage them by a little well timed applause in public, and a warm grasp of the hand and a kind word of approval personally, my word for it, it will accrue to the "good of the Order."

None of us read and think too much. People are rare who do work enough of this | Order and our Aid Society, and consequentkind. We ought to and might, read more than | ly the total abstinence pledge would not

tions. It taught Franklin and Morse how to use the lightning as a servant of man. You all understand that the success or It has in fact brought us all of the blessings which all this has come to us, and by which we may make ourselves worthy of the situation we are placed in? Shall we not rather us strive to promote entire harmony, vital brotherhood among ourselves and make our Order perpetual."

Patrons' Aid Society.

In continuance of my former article, I have to say that one cogent reason exists for a total abstinence requirement, in our ininsurance, that does not exist in other associations. I have reference to the fact that there is no medical examination required of applicants for this insurance. Drunkenness. by public opinion and the law of our land, is held to be a voluntary act of the victim. In a large majority of cases there is a time when this is so; and as we cannot set apart the cases where it is not so, we must comply with the idea and consider it right. Then every person who is insured with us, and who hastens his death or disability by strong drink, is an imposition and a fraud upon the rest, and will become a financial burden to us. There are in all communities men who have impaired greatly their ability to recover from acute diseases and severe accidents-men whom the community do not suspect : even their intimate friends may If there is any member in any Grange not have a suspicion of the fact, and the victim himself may be unconscious of it. I have personally known some Grangers could effect insurance with us and defraud prohibition clause in their application, excluding the use of alcoholics.

> I think all Patrons of Husbandry discountenance and condemn drunkenness. I believe all good Patrons, when they come to

think of it, will be willing to make a slight sacrifice for the benefit of members of our

THE REAPER, DEATH.

COOPER-Died at her residence in the township of Lawrence, November 28, 1881, MRS. LYMAN COOP ER, aged 46.

WHEREAS, By this dispensation of Providence Lawrence Grange, for the second time has been call-ed upon to part with a valued and respected member; therefore,

therefore, Resolved That we mingle our tears and sympathy with the bereaved husband and the children left without a mother's love. Ready to accept the call hence, she has gone home to receive that welcome plaudit "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter into the joy of thy Lord." Resolved, That we show our respect for this wor-thy, member whose cheerful words and pleasant smile will long be remembered in our circle, by drap-ing our hall in mourning for 60 days.

and will long be remembered in our circle, by drap-ing our hall in mourning for 60 days. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be pre-sented to the bereaved family, and another sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

L. J. SHEBOD, MRS. H. L. NOBTHEUP, M. J. CHRISTIE, Committee. from our midst to her home in the spirit land; therefore, Resolved, That in the death of our Sister we have

parted with a consistent member of our Order, whose oss we sincerely mourn ; and that her family have lost a good mother and adviser.

Resolved, That while we bow in submission we fain would express our sympathy for the bereaved husband, son and relatives, at the same time realizing the inability of our words to heal the wound inflicted by this great loss. Let us be more faithful in the dis-charge of our duty to the living. *Resolved*, That our Charter be draped in mourning

on the records of the Grange, a copy be presented to the family of our deceased Sister, and that they be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR and each of the county papers for publication.

There's a void in the household none can ever fill; There's a loved voice that forever is still ;

There's a wound in the heart too deep to be healed. Made by the sword that sorrow has sealed; There's rest for the weary one, her life's work is done There's a heart free from pain, a victory won ; There is hope for the stricken one, lonely and sad : There is joy in heaven, for the angels are glad.

CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON. , LUCY MCCALLUM, M. V. B. HOSNER.

HIMEBAUGH-Died September 25, 1881, at her nome in Bronson, MRS. ANNA M. HIMEBAUGH, aged 35 years, a member of Burr Oak Grange, No. 303.

WHEREAS, Death has again visited us and removed rom our Grange below to that great Grange above, our worthy sister; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender our earnest sympathy to the family of our departed sister, while we realize the inability of our poor words to heal the wound in-flicted by the loss of a loving wife and mother. *Resolved*, That as an expression of our respect for our departed sister we drape our charter in mourning

for thirty days. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the records of this Grange, and also one sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Then rest thee, beloved one, from toil and from care, At home with the Master, in mansions so fair. Thy harvest is gathered : away from life's pain We know we shall meet thee, dear sister, again.

MRS. M. E. ALLEN, MRS. W. H. FAULKS, MR. W. H. FAULES,

Committee. Burr Oak, St. Joseph Co., Oct. 15, 1881.

VOORHEES-Died at his residence in Greenbush, Clinton Co., on Monday, Nov. 21, 1881, our Worthy Brother R. S. VOORHEES, in the 63d year of his age. Bro. VOORHEES'S association with Keystone ;Grange dates back to near its organization. Our deceased brother was a zealous, faithful worker in both the Subordinate and County Granges. The following resolutions were adopted by Keystone Grange :--

Resolved, That as Patrons of Husbandry our sympathy be extended to the widow and friends of the deceased. And may we all endeavor to profit by the manly example of the well spent life of our brother. In Consignments Solicited and Cash Advances Made.

For further information, address : F. A. NORTH, Inventor,

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Sighted From Afar.

GRANGE VISITOR :- Having occasionally seen the VISITOR, and being favorably impressed with it, and especially with the articles from the pens of Hon. J. J. Woodman and Lieut. Gov. Sessions, I desire to become more fully acquainted with the progress of agriculture and the Grange in your State. and to that end enclose subscription price for the VISITOR. We need not so much more Grange and agricultural papers as that those already doing noble work in the interest of the farmer and reform shall receive a more generous support. Were papers like the Husbandman of Elmira, N. Y., and the GRANGE VISITOR read for one year by a majority of the farmers and laboring men of the country it would not be long before railroad and other monopolies would be restrained from levying unjust and unequal exactions upon the industries of the people.

But as my scribbling will probably land in the waste basket I will close by saying that I would like to open a correspondence with manufacturers and dealers in pine lumber and shingles, should the above meet their eyes, as I am a lumber dealer of Hobert. Delaware Co., N. Y.

N. M. BLISH. Hobert, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1881.

Back Woods of Michigan.

Bro. Cobb :- Why do you make the VISI-TOR so interesting? As soon as it comes in the house we all grab for it, and if I was not so good tempered there would be a family jar every time we receive one. And the brothers and sisters write about their having such good times in the Grange meetings that I wish myself back in Burns Grange, No. 160, where I have passed many pleasant and instructive hours. When my wife read Sister Simpson's essay in the VISITOR of December 1st, she felt as if she would like to take her by the hand, as she wrote her sentiments exactly. I say good for Sister Simpson,

Hoping you will improve upon these hints, I will give you a description of our surrondings in this new country. We are between the main stream and the south branch of the Au Sable river, about five miles from each, on the plains. The soil is sand and gravel with some marl. The timber in some places is mostly spruce pine, and in other places principally black oak, and all is interspersed with ridges of Norway pine. These ridges are generally of a heavier soil. I am disappointed in the plains, as they are more productive when well worked than I

had expected when I came here. We have no Grange yet, but live in hopes, although our merchant friends are working hard against us.

W. C. JOHNSON. Grove, Crawford Co., Dec. 15, 1881.

Welcome Kentucky.

Bro. A. B. Smith, Past Master of the Kentucky State Grange, will visit Michigan, reaching Lenawee county Feb. 17, and take the same route as Bro. Franklin. All will be pleased to hear both Bros. Franklin and Smith.



its cost twice the first season. A RESPONSI-BLE AGENT wanted where an Agent is not located. Correspondence

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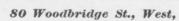
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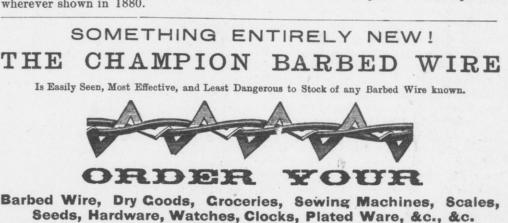
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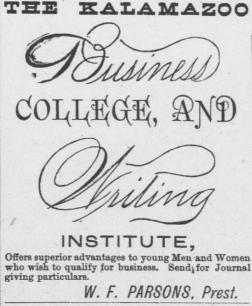
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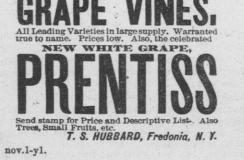
THE

PAW PAW, Mich., May 18th, 1878. JONES OF BINGHAMTON:

My Scales give entire satisfaction. I have subject-ed it to the most severe tests and find it not only correct in weighing large or small amounts, but perfectly reliable.

Yours, Fraternally, J. J. WOODMAN. 3 in-1yr





I will send to any Grange, upon receipt of order with SEAL, the articles named in subjoined list, and if goods are not lower in price than at home stores, and not in EVERY RESPECT perfectly satisfactory they may be returned at MY expense of freight BOTH WAYS.

My cases are made and arranged expressly for the purpose; goods cannot get damaged, or mixed; lids have hinges, and screwed down, the whole is a complete little GROCERY STORE; prices guaranteed two weeks. Don't be confined to the list if anything else is wanted, but I do want the case to go out complete. I am trying to solve the with their goods — especially Groceries — at the lowest prices, with the least expense to myself and least troub.e to the Secretary, so that it will be to our mutual advantage. I think I have hit on the right plan, but may have to make some changes. If you ever expect to be benefited pecuniarily, accept my offer and try my plan long enough for me to get it into practical order.

ORDER NO. ONE.

 ORDER
 IV.
 OILE.

 12lbs. Best Jap. Tea in 2lb Pkgs, 45c.
 \$5 40

 24 " Best Rio Coffee in 4 " 16c.
 3 84

 6 "Gloss Starch 1 " 7‡c.
 45

 6 "Good Soap 1 " 6‡c.
 51

 12 "Good Soap 1 " 6‡c.
 78

 12 "Baking Powder 2 " 2lc.
 240

 12 "Cream Tartar, 2 " 25c.
 3 00

 6 "Ground Pepper 1 " 20c.
 1 20

 6 "Ground Pinger* 1 " 25c.
 1 50
 6 "Ground Pepper 1 " " 20c..... 6 "Ground Ginger 1 " " 25c.... 3 "Nutmeg 1 " " \$1.00..... 1 20 1 50 3 00 Total,..... \$22 08

Empty cases to be returned very soon. LAMP CHIMNEYS ARE PACKED SIN

LANE	DOZEN					L.F.	D	SIA
Size "0".	-smallest-40c -medium-45c	per "	doz.,	or "	\$2 \$2	40 70	per "	case.
" "2"-	-large -60c y the case only.	66						
1 Bushel	Baskets,				. \$2	00	per	doz.

OYSTERS IN CANS AND BULK. ROGER'S PLATED WARE.

SCALES OF ALL SIZES AND KINDS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

SALT. I will furnish Salt for stock and fertilizing pnr-poses, IN BULE, on board cars at Bay City, at \$4.50 per ton, in car lots of 12 to 15 tons, which is equivalent to 63 cents per barrel. Freight rates to your station on application.

Everything in the Line of Merchandise Purchased for Patrons.

Observe the following changes in Prices from my last List :

	Syrup and Molasses, about 5 to 10c per gal. ad	vance
	Raisins, " 45 to 60c per box	66
	Peanuts, " 2c per pound	66
	Matches, " 30c per gross	66
	Brooms, " 25c per doz.	66
	Fine-cut Tobacco, " 5 to 10c per pound	66
	Smoking " " 2 to 5e " "	46
	Soap of all kinds, " 1c " "	66
P. S. M. D.	Best Family Crackers 74c per lb. and 25c for b Oct15tf	arrel

Commission Merchant, 181 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

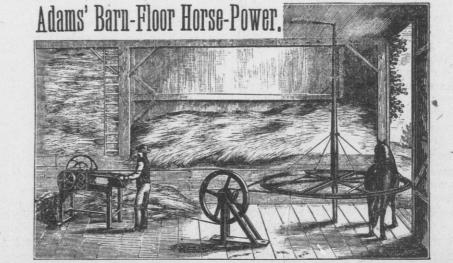
PATRONS STATE BUSINESS AGENT. N. B.-All goods bought on your order at WHOLE-SALE RATES on day of purchase. Terms strictly cash.

The Bulletin is a large, beautifully illustrated, Monthly Magazine, published in New York City. It is devoted to the breeding and management of thoroughbred stock. It is the eldest journal of its class in the world. It believes in new ideas, and aims to give its subscribers what they pay for :

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This Power easily folded up out of the way when not in use. Just the thing every farmer needs who has feed to cut, corn to shell, or anything one or two horses can do. Agents wanted. Send for Circular. Two-horse Power, Jack Belt, and 18 ft. Flat Belt, \$40. janl-tf SMITH & WOODARD, Manufacturers, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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