# TH2 <br> Griva It Inipor 

the farmer is of more consequence than the farm, and shovld be first improved


## T FIFTY CENTS PER ANNंUM

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## Fattening Cattle

[We know Bro. c. G. Luce as a successfu]
farmer, and we further know that he under
farmer, and we further know that he under
stands why he succeeds in any special de partment of farming to which he turns hi he has furnished us with the following, the first of a se
ject. $-E D]$
This is a subject of growing importance to the Michigan farmer. The rapid concen lages of the country, creates a constand vil creasing demand for beef cattle. But when the thoughtful farmer sits down to lay his
plans for supplying this demand with prof to himself and satisfaction to his customer First, he is compelled to obstacles. stock growers of the western plains wher land is much cheaper than it is here, an
his location gives him but little protetion his location gives him but little protectio aper than Mich
igan. ${ }^{\text {And ag }}$
buy good fat stock. Bulls, stomers will no thin steers and heifers make up the chie supply for our Michigan cities and villages. ther kind The Detroit cattle market quotations are a ollows: one bull, $1420 \mathrm{Hb}, 23$ cents ten are as $1100 \mathrm{Hb}, 3$ cents; six head, $700 \mathrm{Hb}, 3$ cents; fou Id cows, $850 \mathrm{it}, 2 \frac{1}{2}$ cents.
And while it
nsumes on the average true that Detroit than any other city in the polarer bee arge part of the cattle slaughtered yet home consumption in other places is o we same general character. When good well-fattened beef cattle are offered to our
butchers, they frequently say, I would like to purchase, but our people do not eat that ind of beef.
We suppose until the tastes of our city
people become cultivated sufficiently to inguish between good and poor beef, that their tastes must be indulged, and their
wants for something old, tough, thin poor supplied.
But there is no possible chance for the farmer to get pay for his feed in keeping or trying to fatten this kind of stock. The
grain, grass, hay or roots fed to these three grain, grass, hay or roots fed to these three
cent cattle,coste just as much as it does when

| fed to stock worth 5 or 6 cents per pound. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| And there is a demand for this better stock |  |
| by more fastidious beef eaters in | $\begin{array}{l}\text { the straw for manure. Others seatter from } \\ \text { the threshing machine, while }\end{array}$ | by more fastidious beef eaters in Europe or mines of Pensylvania.

Notwithst
Notwithstanding these drawbacks we
must continue to breed aud fatten cattle for must continue to breed and fatten cattle for
market. To sustain the fertility of our soil we must do this, even though the direct
profit may be small. And what we shall first importance. After many years expe-
rience and observation we give this the first place on the list of requisites. In this, as in many other respects, blood will tell. While
the farmer may receive a reasonable reward for feeding cattle of good breed and forms,
he never can in feeding big horns heads, narrow chests or backs, or cat hams.
For feeding purposes we should have cattle of robust constitution, quiet in disposition;
good strong lungs are indispenser good strong lungs are indispensable; a broad
back is essential. All this combination of good qualities may be found in our improved
breeds. While others may be pessibly better, yet the short-horns answer
well for our purpose. They are good feed well for our purpose. They are good feed-
ers; whether there is any better or best, we do not know.
But good high grades of this breed do wel
enough for the present. There is some satis faction in feeding them at all events; and when well hadndled and sold it is a fairly pay-
ing business. By a report of the proceeding of the Michigan Cattle Breeders' Associatio our State stood third to the list of full blooded cattle. Coming from the source that it
did we will presume it to be correct, though it is a surprise with the fact before us, and
mitjowall the other faut the subject we are, as an estemeed brother would say, profoundly impressed with the
want of wisdom on the part of so many Michiga
of stock.
Brother farmer, there is no money, satis faction, or credit in keeping these rough
cat-hamed, coarse cattle on the cat-hamed, coarse cattle on the farm.
You can never make good beef of a steer
when his fore when his fore legs are so near together that you can scarely run a knife blade between that the poor animal has to swing one leg
around the other to walk. If our city friends will
If our city friends will insist upon thi wo years more, to ship in their supply from somewhere else. We can no longer affor to supply their wasts. There is quite
tock in the State now of this class. W will not cut down on them this class. W When we work off this lot or paree solemnly resolve to do so no more forever.
In the next Visiror we shall endeavor to In the next Visiror we shall endeavor to ing cattle.

## Sheep and Wheat-Our Two Crops.

This subject may not interest the read
overy department in your valuable paper mers that we trust the few ideas here of farmers that we trust the few ideas herein pre some of your numerous readers may find raw out thought and thus make an advan In right direction.
In this day and age of improved farm producing lands, and facilities of wheat and handling immense quantities the tendency is to over production with its consequent unremunerative price to the produers. Is there not another industry that
will go hand in hand with - it making a diversity of products thereby increasing our chances of profits on the whole should a part fail? On our high-priced lands, with corresponding high rents and taxes, a good crop from year to year is very essential, and
when it is obtained we should adopt some plan whereby we can realize with tolerable from year to year of its wheat producifg from year
qualities.
Now if
Now if we continue to strip our land sooner or later it will deteriorate in quality exhausted Cond obvious we must replenish coarser part of the crop on the ground or phosphates. Some advocate headers for cutting wheat, thereby leaving nearly all
up in high piles to plow around from year to
year. Now my plan to accomplish a desired end is to add to the general business of rais ing grain, a flock of sheep, and instead of the land poorer I get two crops, one wheat and the other of sheep, and at the
same time keep up the fertility of the soil Perhaps we have put that a little strong, le
us see what can be done. We raise wheat,
and each has a large corn, oats, and barley which if properly cared for is valuable and will return to the producer as much profit in proportion to the cost as the grain already
secured. Some raise sheep and grow wool while others keep them to supply the West necessitates the keeping of the flock entire year. Now, in my opinion what w
want is some method whereby we ca atilize our coarser products and not interfer
with our grain producing interests, and at the same time enhance the value of our In localities better adapted to grass than cheaply one season of the year as anothe but on our grain raising farms we can wint
more stock with proper management we can summer.
mer and grow sheep in the winter sum suppose we let the grass producing farm
raise the lambs and grow the wool until, w will say, the sheep are three years old, th and abundance of coarse feed put on the fat On a farm lasgely occupied with there is usually little pasture the fore part
the season, but after haying and hary there is the meadow, then the stabble, the perhaps, a summer. fallow which, togethe
with the pasture lot, and may be some clover
on a neighbor's farm which can often b
had for what it is worth, a judicious farme can often carry a good number of sheep until
winter without lessening the number winter without lessening the number
of his acres for wheat. And now I com already secured my wheat, which I hav ranery or drawn to market. My hay is in the barn; corn in the crib and stalks and
straw well stacked in the yard. We bought our wethers since haying, and kept first crops with such assistance as we hav referred to, and we may add the fallows of th neighbor who has no sheep.
ge in prapproaches I make up any shor troughs in the field, and whed corn in weather comes I house my sheep and devote and the refuse to manure. My flock is care fully sorted with reference to size, build, an grade of wool, getting those of a a kind to
gether in pens of about 40 each. Sheep for gether in pens of about 40 each. Sheep for
feeding need a good, light, dryand airy place with room enough to eat, drink, and sleep want them to lie down and be are full happy, and we will wait on them to the best of our ability.
We regulate
We regulate the kind of feed and quantity son of the year, and temperature of the
weather, al whe weather, al ways feeding the poorest feed in and water to them and when feeding straw and stalks we don't ask them to eat it up too clean, but after they hav
use the rest for bedding.
We clean out the pens and draw directly manure is made under cover, the straw sb sorbs the liquid, and if properly managed, the sheep will increase the value of the takes time and work, but it comes at the season of the year when labor is cheap an
seems to fill in a part of the year when with out something of this kind mueh tim would be wasted. We have put in twothirds of the year getting in the first crop, it is no more than fair to give the other one
third to the next, and we will venture odd
on the second with another, other things being eque yea

THE
K. c.
ents last yearnment issued over 20,000
pat-

Your Susprapros
will Fxpre with
Keeping Sweet Potatoes.
Our method with sweet potatoes is to so hem in the field when dug, placing them in barn, and left open for a few days. Those
intended for long keeping are removed the family sitting room, where a fire is kep at night during cold weather. My barrel
stands within four feet of the sto keep it from being unsightly, I have a diameter of the barrel, to which a calico curtain is tacked, and the top is covered with a newspaper, making a convenien upon. This year I have added and book venience, which may be worth mentioning Around the center of the barrel I have tacked half a dozen pockets-made from a pair
of old overalls-to contain mittens and slippers that are in daily use and have hereto tove. For the past six years we have followed
he above method with perfect success in keeping seed potatoes. We do not use them for the table much after the middle of De cember, as they seem to lose their flavor. So
the barrels containing table potatoes stand in the kitchen and pantry. The best stand to have a room constructed especially for them, and warmed by fire heat to keep the atmosphere dry and at an average tempera-
ture of 60 degrees-never below. But those persons who have sinall houses and limited Klinger's Lake, Jan 5, OAKwood.

An Enquiry.
Will some of the many readers of the IsITor who have had practical experience
in tile-draining please answer the following 1. Will it pay to tile-drain heavy clay 2. Hrows? part and how deep should rains be laid in such soil
advantage in leveling needed to work advantage in leveling and laying tiles? worthy of use in laying tile-drains, and
about how much per rod should it have tile drains put in?

## gricultural Ėxperiments.

We are all interested in agricultural ex-
periments, hence we give below those made periments, hence we give below those made
by the superintendent of the Guelph model
farm in Canada. They are interesting and 1. A steady frosty winter is better than
an open one in feeding cattle. stee An ayerage two or three-year old
materials in its own wo weeks. 3. Two or three-year-old cattle will add
one-third of a pound more per head per day
o their weight upon prepared hay and to their weight upon pepared hay and
roots than upon the same materials unpre4. It is 30 per cent. more profitable to
pre-manure and dispose of fattening cattle
at two years old than to keep them up to 5. There is no-loss in feeding a cattle beast
well upon a variety of materials for the sake 6. Farm-yard manure from well-fed cattle,
hree years old, is worth an average of $\$ 2.30$ 7. A three-year-old cattle beast, well-fed, 8. No cattle beast whatever will pay for
the direct increase to its weight from the
consumption of any tind 9. On an average it costs 12 cents for fever weight of a two or three-year-old fattening 10. In this country the market value of
tore cattle can be increased 36 per cent dur store cattle can be increased 36 per cent dur-
ing six months of finishing, by geod feeding.
In order to secure a safe profit, no store
cattle beast w well cattle beast, well done to to cane profit, no soldore
than four and one foess
(live weight) one-half cents per pound 12. In the fattening of wethers, to finish grades can be made up to 200 pounds, the
Oxfor Down 110 pounds, and
down (grades) 160 pounds each, live SouthA cow wintered on two tons and a half o
hay will provuce not far from fire tons of
manure, provided that she be well littered
nd none of the excremets be weet

＂9．
（ f mumunirationt
THE GREAT SPIDER．

 and is need of a prohibition clause in our by－ may drink to injure their health，from
joining this branch of the Grange work． Joining this branch of the Grange work．
In the first place $I$ don＇t think they could
be good Patrons of Husbendry if be good Patrons of Husbandry if they got
drunk，or drink to injure their health，a
should no should not belong to the Grange at all；a
any Grange that is so unlucky as to ha any such members the sooner it gets r
of them the sooner it will become a li
Grange．Second，if any brother or sist should stoop so low as to tipple or drink，
he should not surely ask to join the Aid Society and take an oath before God that
they were temperate when they were not or in plain English swear to a liie． tron＇s Aid Society again：I hereby certify
that Iam a Patron of Husbandry，in good that I am a Patron of Husbandry，in good
health，that I am correct and temperate in my tutional or otherwise，which will tend to shorten my life，and 1 am in regular stand．
ing in Grange，and so forth．Now，Bro．
C there surely isn＇t a brother or sister in C．there surely isn＇t a brother or sister in
our noble Order that would be guilty of the crime of perjury or false pretense．If the
brother hadn＇t spoke in the past tense there is one clause in his essay that would grieve
me very much，but thinking he refers back growth，and the gates，as it were，stood ajar
for all mankind；when merchats Yor ail mankind；when merchants specula－
tors and office seekers，were trying to mold it after their fashion，and bring the iron
heel upon the farmer again．But blessed be God，these dark days have past，and we
once more see truth and the right prevail． All we ask is to have the truth and right
more abundantly．The article I refer to is more abundantly．The article I refer to is
this．I have personally known some Nrangers，that are thus covered up，etc． Society your attention，and if you are a Pat－
ron join it and help us carry on this good work．I would be glad to have every Pat－
ron and I think it is the duty of all to join work．As I have already occupied too
much space I will close，hoping Bro，C．will not feel hard at me for criticising him in my rough way．Giles T．Stron
Hiles Corners，Jau．10th， 1882.

## Why Should Every Patron，Take the＂Grange

A paper read before the Montcalm County Pomona
（arange，Jon on ，and by vote of the Grange sent
for publication． First，because it is emphatically the farm
ers＇friend，and is owned and controlled by our Order．Through the medium of the branches of the Grange throughout the times how the noble principles of the Order are progressing．The Visiror tells us at the entitled to the annual word for the coming year，or，in other words，are＂alive an 25,1881 ，in this State．Many others， doubt，will soon fall in line that have no yet reported．When some old moss－back
tells you the Grange is dying，how are you going to dispute his word unless you tak can never die while man inhabits the earth． Secondly，it is worth many times its cost
as an educator in your family．Through th Visirox your children will be informed upon all topics relating to the farm and
home．They will learn to love the Grang while young，and will be both able and which they belong，when they arrive at the proper age to be admitted to membership． the chirch．Now，let us aim to nursery of omes nurseries of the Grange，by keeping hemssupplied with Grange literature． cause it＂speaks right out in meeting．＂ Other papers are published more or les


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 that took our path，and shobid boin ion then


sixhly，we should alate it beasue it

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 homenand am anter your mindes will b．



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 oor government．

 sinalef whtinitite bortem，and dit it is burn

 what are th
Husbandry．
To you，friends，who are with us to－day fo and
 uit taen wha aro olifilile to join with good and profitable work
Brothers and sisters，during the past yea crease the prosperity of Milford Grange My efforts have not been crowned with that egree of success that I had hoped for，but
am satisfied that the cause is advancing，that as the principles of the Grange are better down the opposition that was once strong against it．I am－encouraged to persevere，
and I trust that every member of our Grang and I trust that every member of our Grang
will start out to day with a determination t Will start out to day with a determination
do their best for the cause．Now is the time few more sturdy blows，and ignorance prejudice，the greed of wealth for wealth＇
sake，and the giant monopolies，those deadl nemies of the farmer，will be beneath his contentment，and the true principles of operation will reign in their stead．Then agricultnre will take the rank that God in tended it should，as the most honorable，use ngage in．


A Business Man＇s Opinion of the Profession．
To the Editor of the Grange Visitor ：－
have read with great pleasure in the ca
umns of your paper，the criticisms you ha made from time to time，upon the course of
awyers in the various phases of politi and social economy．．No，I don＇t mea
conomy，for if there ever was a thing， economy，
entity，or
of econo awyers certainly stand in the front ranks
I mean to say I have noted the good ad
vice you have given your readers to awyers，and to turn a deaf ear to their so－
histical promises and peat I have recently had my attention cal which people have introduced，in which th
sharpness of lawyers has been the theme
and the expense they have inflicted upo the taxpayen．One reason that the la
business has become unprofitable is the great increase of this horde of predatory
creatures on the one hand，and the collecting a debt on the other；；in the first prey go but a little way，and in the secon the reason it will cost，prefer to lose it fo
thore than th debt to collect it，and the taxpayers，
through the＂law＇s delay＂will have to pay nany times the expense involved，in the
cost of maintaining the court during it vialue A man，for instance，sues for the or calf or sheep．The suit
val begun in a justice court；the．case is the
appealed．Several days are passed in th circuit before judge or jury，who sit patient－ Tme he can possibly obtain，by fair mean
or by foul，tto prolong the trial of the cas ourposes．The jury brings an in a verdict
which this pettifogger does not like．H moves for a new trial；failing in this dodge
he induces his client to take the case to thr Supreme court．Nor is that the end of it
The case is sent back for a rehearing o
some technicality，if not reversed，and b the time the matter of dispute is terminated
there is but poverty for the contestants，fo
the lawyers possessions．
I need not give further details of th losses entailed upon litigants when the
determine to resort to the so called courts determine to resort to the so－called courts or
ustice．The greed and ohicane of lawyer have been the subject of wit；satire，and
denun⿻iation for ages；and there is no
chance of reform with them．Once place yourself in the hands of an average attor unless，of course，your defendant is on
who surrenders at the first fire and permit Who surrenders at che first fire and permits We establish State schools for makin wyers at the people＇s expense；we pay， library，and more and more will be asked ographer，we furnish a commodious and comfortable court－house with a smoking oom attached，we employ servants to waid hinery so that lawyers shall have as littl nconvenience as it is possible in their pur－ uit，or their calling－and in return they， rateful beings，unite in establishing a ervices than any other class of men，pro pecial and almost unlimited prices for ser－ ices outside of that scale of prices．Y ho stands at the head of his profession， ays and you and yours when ill．He devot esults of nears of hard study and experi－ ence to you；he cures you，saves your life，
and presents his bill，whioh is a great deal less than a lawyer would require you to pay people do everything for the lawyer and carcely anything for the doctor．And why
this？Because when fools fall out rogue take advantage of their folly and strip them sthe wily pismire milks the wooly aphis， attens at the cost of the oreature＇s life． In what I have said，Mr．Editor，I＇v briefly touched upon a few phases of a law
yer＇s practice．There are other and darker eatures I leave unpictured which，wer how the profession to be unworthy of any放 nd execration，of all right－minded men．
But some may say who read this：＂Y But some may say who read this：＂Yo
deal in denunciation wholly：are there n good lawyers，honest attorneys，high－ minded counsellors？＂Perhaps there are． Mind you，I am not dealing with the pri－
vate character of these men．Many of the lawyers of Kalamazoo are my personal fond and wise parents，and good neighbors in their private capacity－men who would humbler and less noted citizens，did they not make it a business to flourish on other
men＇s men＇s quarrels and thrive by inflaming
men＇s pasions toward another． Their lives are spent in learning how to
make the worst appear the better oause，in
> defending wrong，and in throwing the
weight of their learning on the side of
wrong doing，in aiding the po wrong doing，in aliding the powerful to o
press the weak，and setting the crimin free by freak of legal legerdemain． Recently a gentleman met a lawyer of
Kalamazoo on the train and conversation rose about business．Among other things heaticyer Waid：I have lately varied my
pras come to me
and stated his case I have endeavored to earn all there was of it，and then have
sought to brimg the parties in dispute to ether to effect a settlement．In this I have
been quite successful and have been the means of effecting an amicable settleme
and the men have parted friends to ea ther and to me．For this I have charged mut my brother lawyers have angrily de claimed，＂do you not see that you not only
mpoverish yourself but you deprive us o
business at the same time？ business at the same time？You will ruin
the law business by this course．You might wyers could have had a good fee also and trial or two，and in the end been content
abide by the result．These men are our sitimate game and it is for this that we
strive and it it on this that we depend fo lisputes in this cheap manner where is the
profit of the lawyer＇s profession？＂

Work While it is Cold Weather．
Some weeks ago there appeared an article
in the Visiror under the head of＂work in he party＂from a contributor，which struck hints．Fear that anything from me which spoke my mind would be too radical，ha
deterred me from writing until the prese It seems to me that now is the proper time
for the discussion of the topics referred to the contributor．
A few short weeks will bring again the an exciting political campaign，when the politicians seek to prejudice and mislead
the minds of the people，by every species of he minds of the people，by every
great incorporated monopolies the me the of the people must understand what prin ciples of truth and justice are violated by
them．And there is no better way to bring them．And there is no better way to bring
about this result than to agitate through the columns of the Visiror，agitate in the agitate by the firesides of our nelghbors and The rings that gought to control the plas－ er trade were not surrounded and in－
renched by the law，and were easily broken up；but we cannot reach the money power axcept by legislation；and that brings us
within the realm of politics，where we make our influence felt．
I fully agree with the writer referred to， are three in the field already，but if we wish bring about a better state of things，we
must do differently．As a means of sing my views better on this point，I will put
forth the following query，and state my pinion on the same．
Why have we not obtained the legisla－ titioned for？
Now，the reason to my mind is plain．
There are conflicting interests in this coun－ try；the interests of the great corporations
are antagonistic to the interest are antagonistic to the interests of the la－
boring masses，and our legislators have people．And are our legisiatars wholly to
blame？I think not．Let us see when the two great political parties met in their respective conventions，the first thing in
order was to draft a platform that contained a declaration of principles that was to gov－
ern their action for the next four years． Care was taken to have no plank or clause therein that would in any way offend the
money power．And when our conventions meet to nominate oandidates for Congress olution endorsing that Chicago or that Cin－ cinnati platform．When a man accepts a
nomination by any party，he is supposed to indorse their platform，and when we vote for any man on any platform we are sup－
posed to indorse both．So we have virtual－ ly given them their instructions at the bal－ thus a and they have followed them well Upon the subject of sending farmers to Congress，as a means of righting our
wrongs，I fear it will be too slow a process． a fair well enough that we should insist on never to have any legislation against mo nopoly，until farmers have a majority both houses of Congress，our children that
are not yet born may die of old age before es are realized．
There are principles involved in the con－ interests of mankind，and we should never he is a farmer，nor ever vote against a law－ yer for the simple fact that he is a lawyer． and is known to be upright and honest， why not give him a chance？ H．Adams．

Representation in the State Grange． I infer from Bro．Cortland Hill＇s article resentation in the State Grange was before that body at its last session．What action Bro．Hill thinks the State Grange as at present constituted is as it should be．He
thinks the petitioners who ask for a change
in the constitution in the constitution of the National Grange
want the privilege of voting in the State Grange．Now，in my opinion，4th degree Grange than they do about being made State paws to pull chestnuts out of the fire for the
more favored ones to devour． instances where 4th degree members have vention for the reason that they are not wil－
ling to submit to the humiliation only a cipher among their betters．I have known instances where a few Masters and
Past Masters composed the convention en－ tirely，and elected themselves as delegates to ly composed of Masters，Past Masters，and good brother to spend his time to attend a convention where he is compelled to take a
back seat，and where the favored ones may wh，has worn the＇M＇on his sash，but I
cannot vote for you．＂Our brother thin 4th degree members never learned that the
Masters of the State or National Granges are not allowed to vote in the bodies over
which they preside，and no complaint elther．1 presume 4 th degree members are
aware of that，and further，they know very
well that in nearly all bodies the presidnig officer has the casting
vote in case of a tie；that is quite satisfac－ The me at least． offered in favor further says the argument always send the best material to represent but favors a particular class to the exclusion of all others．I think the argument is
sound．The objection is well takenent ially that part in regard to its not being
democratic． The latter part of the Declaration of Pur－ equality，\＆quity，and fairness；protection for tre weak，restraint upon the strong；in
short，justly distributed burdens，justly dis tributed powers．These are American ideas once，and to advocate the contrary is unwor－ thy of the sons and daughters of an Amer－ ican republic．，
now that is democratic；no 4th degree the State Grange will no longer he troubled tation in the State Grange．Now read fro section 2，constitution of the Nationa 1
Grange：＂Any 4th degree member in good tanding shall be eligible to office or to re cive the degrees in the County，District，
State，or National Grange，＂The democratic ；that is in harmony with the amble of the constitution of the National Grange，section one．＂State Granges are
composed of Masters and Past Masters Subordinate Granges，and their wives who are Matrons．＂Now I fall to see a proper eqality，equity，and fairness in that．I can
discern no justly distributed powers， prominent American ideas，in the organiza preamble to the constitution override the constitution itself，and seatter to the four winds our boasted Declaration of Purposes？ am aware that a delegate to the State
Grange is not ranked as an meaning of the constitution of the Ner，in the Grange，yet any 4th degree member in good either the State or National Grange． matters not whether he has occupied a Mas－ to the State Grange must be of a diflegate quality than that necessarily or a differen our highest officers．
ture，the brother says we don＇t always send resent us in that cost competent men to rep－ And suppose we amend our State is true tion so as to make only supervions State Legislature In membership in our perhaps secure more efficient members
Would the brother advise such an ment？I do not believe he would；but if right，the other certainly would be．More
anon． ．WoooDMAN，Paw Paw．

NoTHING rots harnesses sooner than
sweat and after being used for several hours
in hot or rainy weather all hhould be cleaned and oilled．The harness
ceather
can only be preservel by keeping it well
saturated with oil．Firat wat saturated with oil．First wash the ha
ness lighty with tepirs water and soa
and then oil with kierosene or turgeon
or the usial preparations for greasing ha
nesses．The firstration the or the usual preparations or greasing
nesses．The frist thing is to keep the leat
soft and pliabbe，and the second is to k
out water．


The difference betwoen a defaulter and a
thief is very simple．．One steals enough to
hire good lawyers and the other don＇t


Cortespondente

The snow is deep," the Justice said;





 ind
 Nom














##  Bowers. We are glad to see him interested and leaning on our side of the fence; but let me say this to him: Do not wait until let me say this to him: Do not wait unt the adoption of what you want, but joi our ranks and work for what you think right. Unity is our watchword. Unit with us and see how much more beneficia will be your labors. Think of this, sir, and ride the goat.

 Silver Creek Grange, No. 644 .Bro. Cobb:-As in union there is strength,
so in testifying often one to the other there
is encouragement, and as it is only through
the VIsIroR that Patrons, can hear of one
another, I venture to add my mite.
Our Grange has been growing slowly but
steadily since its organization. So that we
now have over thirty members, and four
more knocking for admitance.
We held our election last night, resulting
in the choice of Bro. Ezra Harger as Mas-
ter, and Sister Anna M. Leenard, as Sec-
retary.
We expect to have a public installation of
officers, and hope thereby to advance our
interests as a Grange.
With most' sincere wishes for the pros-
perity of our Order, I am
Fraternally Yours,
D. S. CARvin.
ColFAX, Mich., Dec. 29th, 1881. Bro. Cobb:-Elk Lake Grange, No. 469 , i
one year old. The procress it has made in so short a period is about as follows, viz.: a
treasury with considerab:e funds, holding
their meeting their meetings at present in what is known stronger than words, they have also circu-
lated for three months 35 copies of the Grange Visitor in the neighborhood runs last. Therefore at their last meeting, Lake Grange, on the twenty-fifth day Ellk
January, 1882, at the residence seph Sours, about 8 o'clock in the evening of said day, have a jolly good oyster supper,
to which a general invitation is extended. I cannot say whether the oysters will be
fried or baked, but one thing I know, (verily) those who have the management of this
feast know all about causes the installation of officers was post-
poned until the 4th day of February, 1882. poned until the 4th day of February, 1882.
Lastly, enclosed is a money order for our quarterly dues, bill for books, balanee for the forty-eight cents. In unity there is strength.
HENRY LEE, See. Grange 469, Jan. 9th, 1882.


The White River Valley Pomona Grange
et at Tunbridge, Jan. bth. There were met at Tunbridge, Jan. bth. There were
about one hundred members present-a mall attendance owing to the bad traveling. Agestions for the good degree and a few members were called to dinner. After the
opening of the afternoon session an address of welcome was delivered by Bro. C. B.
Smith, and answered by J. Smith, and answered by J. W. Waldo. An
election of officers for the ensuing year followed. To the regular list was added a business agent, organist and ohorister.
While the balloting was in progr members made some able remarks and sug gestion
The reports of the officers of last year were instructive and interesting. and were an oyster supper for the good of the mem bers.
The
After the installation of the most valuable. well considered essays were read, when the Grange closed and all returned to their homes well satished with the day's proceed-
ings.
Fraternally Yours, ings. Fraternally Yours,
NETTIE
Royalton, Vt. Jan, 9 ht, 1882
Royalton, Vt. Jan, 9th, 1882.
Dr. Green in his "Problem of Health," says there is not the remotest corner or lit-
tle inlet of the minute blood vessels of the
human body that does not feel some wavelet human body that does not feel some wavelet
from the convalsidns oceasioned by good
hearty laughter. The life principle or the central man, is shaken to its inmost depths,
gending new tides of lifand strength to
the surface, thus materially tending th in he surrace, chus materially tending to in
sure ood health to the persons who indulge
therein. The blood moves mon berein. The blood moves more rapidid,
and conveys a different impression to all the
organs of the body, as it visits them on that particular mystic journey when the man is
aughing, from what it does at other times For this reason every good hearther langh in in
which a person indulges tends to lengthen his life, conveying, as it does, new and dis-
inct stimulus to the vital forces a less the time will come when physicians,
conceding more importance than they now
do to the influence of the mind upon the o to the influence of the mind upon the
vital forces of the body, will make their prescriptions naore with reference to th
mind, and less to drugs for the body; and
will in so doing, ond the best and mose
effective metho of producing the require
effect upon the patient.-Our Doctor E'd.


PRINCIPLEs:
Anti-Monopoly-We advocate and will
support and defend the rights of the many
as against privileges for the few as against privileges for the few.
Corporations, the creation of the State,
shall be controlled by the State.
Labor and capital-allies, not enemies ; In aceorrance with these general princi-
ples we affirm that the public welfare and
public saffety demand the following specific
imesures
 instead of the new theory advantanced by
them- "what the traftic will bear;" laws to
prohibit the establishment prohibit the establishment, through cou-
struution companiesor other devices, of a fic-
titious oost for works of a public nature ; pro-
hibiting hititing unjust discriminations against broth
citizens and localities; RRirliod Commls.
sioners. State and National, with adequate
powers to see that these laws are enforced powers to see that these laws are enforced;
a liberal policy toward wor wate waterways,
which in the seasono of navigation, are potent
in preventing exorbitant charges by rail-
roads.
 and integrity.
of Public lands, the common inheritance
of the whole people, should 'be reserved for
actual settlers. 5. Currency. the measure of values, wheth-
ar metaic or paper, should be equal, to coin,
and be issuued and controlled by the govern-
ment only ment only.
6. The known benefits of the postal sys-
tems of other countries to be adopted in the
United States tems of other countries to be adopted in the
United States, including the postal savings
bank, and the postal telegraph and telephone. Aree press-the bulwark of our free
7. Anstutions-must be maintained. Leading
journals have been purchased by monopolists
who are endeavoring journals have been purchased by monopolists
Who are endeavoring to control the thought
of the nation. The journals which are not
thus sustained should be esustaine thus sustained should be sustained by the
people. For these objects we declare that eitizens
should, without regard to party, vote for
candidates pledged to secure the adoption of
the aboye pringite sed candidates plededed to secure the adoption of
the above principles and objects.
That if exisiting politiaal parties are so
controlled by monopoly influe controlled by monopoly influences that they
will not give the relief which the public in-
terest demand, then it will become the
duty duty of all good citizens to form a new party
which will give the desired relief.
That the Anti-Monopolists recognize the That the Anti-Monopolists recognize the
rights of capital as well as of labor; we ap-
preciate the benefits of which cor preciate the benefits of which corporate or-
ganization has conferred upon the human
race ; we will labor as earnestly to race; we will labor as earnestly to maintain
the rights of corporations as to enforce ob-
servance of their duties, but the time has come when the people, must organize to re-
strain the power for evil wielded by a few
unscrup unscrupulous men, who have obtained con-
trol of the ereat forces of the century, and
who in their use reeognize no pringliple of
action but personal or corporate aggrandize. action but personal or corporate aggran
ment." METHoDs of proceeding.
To organize State,. County,
Leagues.
To influenese as far as ply, ind District
nation by existing politicas parties of cami-
dates who will support our pri-
 and in such cases leave each member free to
consult his individual or party preferences
but where one candidate will will where one candidate will and anothe
ty a antiliatioust to be principles, then alt par y antiliauious to be lald aside by members of
the League, and a solid vote cast for the
candidate endorsed by the League. If neith. er party presents a candidate favoring our
principles, then the League will nominate
and support a candidate and support a candidate.
APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP. The undersigned is desirous of becoming
a member of the Anti-Monopoly League
and if elected, will support its Constitution
By-L Laws, Princel By-Laws, Principles, Objects and Method
of Proceeding, and further will of Proceeding, and further, will use my in
fluenee and do all in my power to increase
its membership and advance its work. For information relating to the Anti-Mo-
nopoly League and its work apply to Henry
Nichols, seeretary, 7 Warren St., New York. L. E. CRITTENDon, Pres't.t.,
F, B. THURBER, Treas.
The Tube Well Trouble.

I noticed, under the above caption, in the
Ruraliof December 17 quite an interesting
article on the subject of Nelson W. Green, article on the subject of Nelson $W$. Green,s
invention (?) which should demand the earnest and universal condemnation of all
the farmers of this ountry. If your space
will allow I would like to have you publish, in addition to your former fine you publicle, the
facts following:-
 Andrews, G. H. Andrews and Nelson W.
Green, against many persons. Among them
were some 40 residents of Lansingburgh, N .
 Cal Win E. Keach, of Lansingburgh, and C.
A. Waldron of Waterford, commenced the
fight in good earnest. Mr. Keach proposed
to fight the patent on its merite, as he was
cis been fought to a finarious case casion had ever yet he there-
ore stipulated into the case ali the proofs in
chief of the co mpo met
fring
com complainants's cost, allowing all all this to bo b
done without the complainants calling
ingle witness.


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PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
michigan state grange,







 Blank "Articles of Asociation" or the Incoropo-
ration of Subordinate Granges, with Copy of
Charter all




Mion. Stati Grange,
SChoolcraft, MICH
MICHIGAN OENTRAL R. R.

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| Now York, Atlantic and Pacifice Expresees and Local Paseen-gor daily. All other trains daily except sunday. gor daily. All other traing daily except sunday. H. B. LEPD ARD, Gen Manager, Detroti. E. C. Brown, Aso't Gen. Supt., Jackson. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  | the well "was driven in 1880 by one Maller.,"

Both of them will be put in evidence in the
ease. To be continued. "Legis" in the Ru-
ral New Yorker.




chicaco a grand trunk railwar.



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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Che framye fixitor |  |  <br>  Feen dinven weif neten | $\square$ | Its mission is by no means ended, nor willwe by one word disparage its efforts to cor-rect existing abuses, nor |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | rect existing abuses, nor can we consent to any disparagement of the Grange, as a po- tent power in hostile array against the en- croachments of monopoly |
|  |  |  |  | This correspondent says the Grange is nearly dead in Nebraska, which does not |
| J. т. Cors, - . . . So |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  | fore so much influence where influence is valuable. |
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|  |  |  |  | of Purposes, which are its pride and boast, by the light of its past experience we con- fidently predict will now go forward |
|  |  |  |  | fidently predict will now go forward on its mission of educating and elevating the farmers of this country, with their wives |
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|  |  |  | $M$ Benjiamin, 8.500 : |  |
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|  |  |  |  | On another page the communication froma Kent County correspondent, throws suffi-cient light on this question to indicate the |
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|  |  |  |  | bad omen for the future of the Youth's |
|  |  |  | Heate |  |
|  |  |  |  | in introducing to the acquaintance of ouryoung friends, Aunt Nina, who will havecharge of this column of the Visitor, and |
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|  |  |  |  | THE Sortu Meneran Rever. |
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|  |  |  | as affording the most desirab | ber, by Andrew D. White, president of Cor- nell University, discusses a question that for the last few years has assumed a great deal |
|  |  |  | Few things that we meet with in our cor- respondence please us better than an |  |
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|  |  |  | with the Patrons of Husbandry. He has forgotten that the important decision of the Supreme Court of the United States affirm- |  |
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##  Judpe asteady Presbyterian deacon-visit- ed Washington to se what Iight he oould get on national affairs. In due time he





 perton post. office "The Remedy for Railway Abuses," by
Isaco L. Rice, is a very valuable paper, from
which we shall make liberal extracts in future.
The other articles in this number are able. The most of the farmer class look to the
newspaper for $a$ supply of reading matter
and go no farther. More positive, wellfounded ovinions wruld be entertained in less current news and mores onin arg Reven
tative reading, like that found in the eview, $\underset{\substack{\text { were ers. } \\ \text { papserituted for the omnipresent news- } \\ \text { We }}}{\text { ilike the }}$ Cheerfully recommend it to those who would
read well-considered, argumentative articles read weli. considered, argumentative articles
on questions of vital interest at this time. magnolla correspondent. We have not time in this number to re-
view the article of Bro. Smith, of Magno lia, III. But we can't let his first sentenee
of his last paragraph go by without remark. He says "the state Grange was well at
tended, 40 or 50 visitors being out, with many ladies among the number." The voting
members of the State Grange of Michigan, about 140 in number, would feel lonesome
with but 50 visiting members on the floor. For seven years our annual sessions have
been held in the Hall of the House of Rep-
resentatives of the State Capitol, and at resentatives has the number of visiting
no session han
members been less than 300. And of the ladies,-why, a Michigan Patron don't think of going to the State Grange without taking
his wife or daughter. The list of Granges owning halls grows
with each succeeding, number. There are with each succeeding, number. There are filled. Will secretaries please look hind
matter up so we can foot up and see how in this State? The Adams' Barn-Floor Horse-Pow-
ER.-At the close of a business letter was
the following paragraph confirming the opinion I expressed in the Visrror of Jan. 15: "I saw a recomendation in the Visiron any man who will use one will confirm OUR readers will please notice the new advertisement of Thomas Mason, of Chi-
cago, also that of Geo. W. Hill, of Detroit,
on our last page. The new creamer of McCall \& Duncan obtained a good footing last season and a large number are being manu-
factured for the Spring trade. See their list of agents under their advertisement. Frank B. Wilde, whose advertisement
was in the Visitor last summer, writes us that he has a few Plymouth Rocks and Par-
tridge Cochin Cockerels which he will sell
cheap if applied for soon. Address him at Cooperville, Ottawa Co., for prices.

> The Driven Well Suits.

The defendants here in the driven well
suits are making a vigorous defense and one
that pro mises a suits are making a vigorous defense and one
that promises suceess. A number of affida-
vits haye been made, showing the use of the driven well here prior to the date of th
patent, and other importan evidence is
looked for. It is especially desired that any ooked for. It is especially desired that any
of the voluntary oldiers who knew con
cerning the use of drive wells at the camp cerning the use of drive wells at the camp
of the Seventy- seventh in this pataee in 1866 ,
should send in their names or call personally upon Counselor F. H. McDonald, Ains-
worth Block. The Argus of last Thursday
has the following concerning the case. "A hearing in the drive well patent suit
will be had at the law office of Ira D. Roods,
in this village, next Monday, before a commission appointed by the United States
Circuit Court to take evidence on behalf of
the contestants of Nelson Green's patent,
which was granted in 1871 . Ex-Superintendent Lamb was in town Wednesday, colthey used drive wellis prior to that date. H
secured 13 affidavits unim
peachable witnesses. among whom arm ar
 earth inf1854, and obtained a flow of wate
and used the same as a well. Mr. Mhase di
the same in 1855. Mr. Gilbert had a drive well on the county fair grounds in 1860
which Col. Searing says was used by h
company of the Thirtieth Regiment, whic
encamped there the next spring. Mr. M encamped there the next spring.
Michael, who was the contractor to feed the
Sevent-seventh Regiment while encampe
on the fair grounds in the fall of
the down there, from which he obtained wate
for the use of the men and the kitchen. Th of the members of the regiment." 1F you wish success in life, parien perse- your
verance your bosom friend, experine counsellor, caution your elder brother
and hope your guardian.

## (fontumtirationts.

 Reviewed.Bro. Cobb:-There are two leading arti-
cles on the second page of the VIsIror of Jan. 15, that will arrest the attention of the
thoughtful reader. The tendency of both
articles is alike. The adoption of all of the suggestions made by either or both of the
writers would weaken if not eventually Mr. E. E. Camp.
Mr. E. E. Campbell, writing from Crete,
Nebraska, starts out with the declaration "I do net know of any Grange that is still holding meetings." And further on, he advises the Grangers and other farmers
Michigan to do as they have done in N braska-form Farmers' Alliances,' Before
we conclude to follow their advice, it will be
well to stop and reflect a little, take soundwell to stop and reflect a little, take sound-
ings and bearings. I suppose common sense and facts com-
bined will convince us that the two organizations will not run together, that where Grange will not exist; that is, that the
same men will not be active in both organizations. They have not the time to devote to both, and discharge other duties that
devolve upon all good citizens. Our acwould be the case inevitably. Mr. Campbell furnishes. Why is the Grange dead in Nebraska? Why are there no enterprising state? Why is it that the men,
women, boys and girls of that State no
longer meet together and work together for the mental, moral, social, financial and political benefit of all? Why is it that the
Master's gavel is heard no more in that great prairie State?
The answer is this, The men have gone are left out in the cold or at bome washing
dishes. In seriousness, is this an improvement? In what respect is the Alliance
better than the Grange? Mr. Camp he Grange Alliance is to elect representatives, both laws, etc.-a praiseworthy object surely.
But if the Grange accomplishes its mission, will it do less than this? Mr. Campbel has been anxiously waiting to see how.
course it cannot be done to its full extent where only one farmer in fifty belongs to
the Grange. But even then it is a power
politically. Neither will the Alliance mount to much if only a small fraction of of the farmers belong to the Grange, third ought to, it will be just as impossible to elect agricultural district, as it is for man to fly. A power will be brought to bear upon each
and every political party that will enforce heir rights. Facts are being develope Col. Brigham, the able Master of the Ohio
State Grange, was recently elected to the Ohio State, senate by one of the political parties, from a large and important district containing a commercial city of 50,000 or
60,000 inhabitants, as well as five or six ag rultural counties. If there is a consisten is that man. He has introduced. a Bill into
the Ohio senate that meets the demands of it with forcee and power. This is one in-
it it. It might be multiplied by seores of cases, The Grange makes five points where the The Grange is first and foremost, an eduator. It is a school for all. If we are only and will protect our rights.
If the Grange will adhere to the principle it will, be an immense power for good all
ind over the land long after all present political
parties are numbered with the past. I should in the future, as in the past, labo iligently to develop a better and higher
manhood and womanhood among ourselves These are the talismanic words of success. added to us.
But if we permit ourselves oto be turned over to any political party, no matter how
good its name, the death-knell of our pros perity is sounded. We will not injur education we receive in the Grange o old or new-than the one to which we be long, let us go, and not stand on the order of
our going; but as we love the Order and it our going; but as we love the Order and its
prineiples, pray do not let us use its agency o build up one church or party or tear down another.
Let each be a power in the party to which
he belongs. If in spite of our efforts bad or ncompetent men, or men who are opposed to our interests, secure the nomination, re-
fuse to support them. There are good and ad men in all parties; there are those who
egard the interests of the people; and thos who disregard them, in all parties. Non
are exempt, and probably never will be.
 $\substack{\text { tum } \\ \text { sum } \\ \text { som } \\ \text { shor }}$


"Bro. Thomas Mason has the only Patrons'
commission house in Chicago." The Illinois State agent, Bro. J. M. Chambers, is doing
a good business in Chicago, and we in Ill nois think on a better plan than such agents sale men with whom he trades pay quar-
terly about 2 per cent of amount of sales terly about 2 per cent of amount of sales to
the Executive Committee, who pay thi
sum into the State treasury sum into the State treasury, amounting
annually to enough to pay Bro. C'hambers'
salary. You say that your avents sell goods at an advañce of about 4 per cent. over cost. So you see we beat you about 2 per cent.
And the 2 per cent. that our agent gets, is
just about the percentage paid to "drumjust about the percentage paid to "drum-
mers" by the wholesale men. As soon as
the Patrons of Illinois channels, as they ought to, our ageney will become a source of profit to the State.
At our late State Grange, over $\$ 1,000$ was
handed in by members to our Executive Committee, to be placed in our agent's hands to
aid in the purchase of goods at th
 attended, 40 or 50 visitors being out, with
many ladies among the number. Bro. E. A. Giller, of Green county, was elected Master.
Bro. M. Whitehead was in attendance, Bulletin. A purse of $\$ 33$ was quiers forly thade
up for him one evening, which he announc ed would be used to buy an Elgin (Ills.)
watch, which he was needing. Magnolia, Ills., Jan. 23, H8. K. Sмith.

## Educatlo

Bro. Cobb:-As I have been confined my room for several days from injuries re
ceived from a fall from a high load of straw and also from a sore hand caused by an am-
putated finger, I have read over my papers with more than usual care. The Grange
V IsITor received a full share of my attenarticle from the pen of Prof. Chase, of Tenn.
And although minus the forefinger on my pencil hand, I will endeavor to make read able a few of my ideas on matter to which
the learned Professor refers. The conclusions
to which years experience with hired men, ranging from two to fifty at a time; and I have
learned that the most intelligent, refined, learned that the most intelligent, refined,
and best educated young men were the
most profitable to and sense of honor led to a more faithful more successfully direct their energies.
In an address at a two or three years ago, the speaker,., (Bro.
Luce, ) who is a most successful farmer, said Luce, ) who is a most successful farmer, said
if he had an intelligent hired man he would rather give him every Saturday afternoon to hank, if he would think for him, than to
have him work the entiresix days. Them's my sentiments exactly. I have had young
men work for me year after year who were so stuck up that they would, after their
work, dare wash up, doff their overalls and old coat, put on light shoes and sit in my
family circle and talk over the business of the farm or read the papers, or some book. I never had any company too much stuck
up for that class of young men to associate up for that class of young men to associate
with and they were always too stuck up to neglect any duties committed to their charge. For a hired man I want one of
good physical ability, with a good head, full of self respect and fair education. Such a man, well treated and well paid, has al-
ways been the most profitable man for me Ways been the most proitable mar mire. For many years I have been a
to heavy tax-payer with but one child of own to educate. But I have always been in favor of free public schools.
If "the
If "the successful and influential farmer and newspaper correspondent," to whom the
Professor referred, will spend a few months in this land of free schools, and draw the norance he considers excellene, think he would write any more such twad-
dle as the Professor quotes. I should have mentioned another difference- between eduusually saves his wages, the latter spends his, and I consider a man who saves his money worth much more than one who
spends them. He is far more noticeable and attentive to his business than a spendthrift, Who will have his semi-occasional sprees,
To the questions which Prof. Chase asks I will say to the first, I am a farmer and have been all my life, but have done some
other business, such as building railroads, other business, such as building railroads,
railroad bridges, and acting as railroad agent.
2d.-Before 14 I attended a common disof Vermont 65 years ago. Two short terms
from the time I was 14 to 17 I was confined aeter.
7h.-
sth-
question
9th.
that mo
differ w
dequest
his time I read very much, all my eyes
ould allow. After I was 17 I went to hort term.
3d -I always have regretted that I could
ot have gone to school more 4th.-I have already answered a part ave always sought all the information all public affairs.
5th. - Whether man or professional man, I never in the 75
years in which I have lived, ho knew too mnch, if he made proper use 6th.-A fixed purpose, a strong will with
ots of energy, and above all strict integrity A young man who starts out in life in any who brought me up, used to tell me that a reputation for strict integrity was better
capital for a young man to begin life with
than thousands of dollars without a char-
$\qquad$ question my school tax.
9th.-I rave already given my views on Lastly, I hope others everywbere who
differ with me will respond to Prof. Chase's
request, and through the Grange Visiror.


| Granges own halis in Michigan and their |
| :--- |
| value. Who next? |
| name of grange. |

 The annual meeting of Berrien County
Pomona Grange was held at Berrien Center Grange hall, Jan. 10 and 11 . The numb
of members in attendance was large, the meeting enthusiastic in its work. A
resolution approving the action of Hon. J.
C. Bnrrows in introducing House Bill No. C. Brrrows in introcucing House Bild
78, relative to infringements on patent
rights, was unanimously adopted. Also, resolution to further extend the ceirculation
of the GRANGE Vrimo
side the side the Order was adopted. The following Woodruff Master, Levi Sparks Lecture
and Wm... Jones Secretary.
The next County Pomona Grange will be berrien held at
Bainbridge Grange hall April 4 and 5 .

## The following progran stitutes were adopted:

Lake grange rarmers' institute,
be held at Stevensville, Feb 4 .
 Should farmers stand by their feb. 11. Deep or Tops ?-Norman Nims.
Township fairs vs. county fairs.-Levi
The social and intellectual bet The social and intellectual bene fis derived
from the Grange. -Mrs. Thomas Mars.
Money tax vs. labor tax for the improveMoney tax vs. labor tax for the improve-
ment of highways.-L. P. Alexander.
Care and culture of fruit and garden.Can we afford to do without the Grange?
Sister L. Baldwin. AT HOME GRANGE HALL, COLOMA, FRB. 24,
COMMENCING AT 1 P. M.
Culture, cost and value of root crops. -M .
Baldwin. Now varieties of fruit.-W. A. Brown.
Home life on the farm.-Mrs. A. N.Woodruff.
Under draining.-Dr. H. M. Marvin.
How may we e improve the fertility of our
arms?-A. Keigley. farms?-A. Keigley.
$\qquad$ Grange, No. 5, will be held at Clarkston on
Thurday, February, , 182, commenceing at
10 ocolock A. M. Forth degree member
are invitedto attend. The program will be follows:-

1. Opening of the Grange.
2. Music by Clarkston Grange ehoir.
3. Address of Welcome by the Master of 4. Response by the Lecturer of the Pomo-
na Grange.
4. Subject for discussion-" Would it be
for the best interests of soocety for woman
toengagein the learned proessions?", Mrs.
W. M. Satterlee, and Mrs. G. M. Shattuck. 6. Music by the choir.
5. Recitation by D. M. Garner.
6. Essay-" Where art Thou?" 9ager.
7. Discussion-"How shall we prosecute
Grange work to accomplish the best results
euring the year?"-Opened by a member of euring the year? ?"-Opened by a member of
Milford Grange.
8. Reading from scrap bag by Mrs. W. M. 11. Saggestions for the good of the Order,
by Master of Pomona Grange, E. J. Bigelow,
and J. Jackson, G. M. Trowbridge, and 12. Reports from Subordinate Granges.
A special meeting of Kalamazoo County
Pomona Grange will be held at Schoolcraft Thursday, February 9, 1882, at 10 A.M. sharp.
All fourth degree members are cordially in-
vited. The work of the session is presented in the following program :-
Music. First subject for discussion-
"What is the most profitable stocsion a
Kar
Kalamazoo County farmer to raise Kalamazoo County farmer to raisan
ing assigned to Jacob Lemon
Grange.
AFTERNoon SEssion.-Music. Essay by
Mrr. H. Dale Adams, subject, "Adornments
of home and yard." of home and yard.". Whitford Milliman.
Select reading by . Wssay, M. Neasmith, subject,
Music. Music. Essay, of cops is best, calculated
" What rotation of crops
to maintain the fertility on our farms?
A paper by Mrs.
impresions and incidents of of the "Some
State A paper
Grange.ons and incidents of the State
Select reading, Sarah Bell Boothe.
J. Q. ADAMS, Sec'y.
Breeding and feeding swine, - R. Morrell.
The farmer's relation to our common shools. - W. J. Jones. The farmer in society. - Sister Helen Progressive farming.-Charles F. Howe.
Fruit on the farm.-Wm. Burton. PIPESTONE FARMERS' INSTITUTE
Will be held at Pipestone Grange hall Feb.
9. The following is the program : Education of farmers' sons.-W. S. Reese. The dairy, and is 1 advisable to enter into
he manafacture of airy products on the fac-
ory system ?-James Vanderver The past, present and future of the Amer-
can farmer.. A. N. Woodruff.
Household work. -Sister AT FRUIT GRANGE HALL, FEB. 8.
Education of farmers' sons.-F. F. King.
The best mode of husbandry for profit nd inceassing the fertility of the soil.-A. Keigley.
Draining for profit.-J. Fisher.
The labors of the farmer's wif Rector Barnard.
Cattle breeding for profit. - Edward
Marsh. at sodus grange hall, feb. 18.
Farm eeonomy. - Philip Dewitt.
Temperance.-Femperance.- W. S. Reese,
Farm drainage.-Geo. S.O.Brien.
The aricultural press and the farme
C. Spuulding.
Our Girls.-Sister Philip Dewitt. ir Grrls.--Sister Philip Dewitt.
AT BERRIEN CENTER, FEb. 25 . Care and cultivation of fruit and garden
an home use as well as market.-W. A. The social position of the farmer's family:
what it is and what it should be.-Sister $\mathbf{A}$.
N. Woodruft How to harvest and secure the various
crops, with a view to economy and safety.-
ohn Clark Money tax or labor tax for the improve nent of highways. - A. N. Woodruff.
Should stock be permitted to run at large
in the highway? - R. . . Clark. mount tabor grange halle, feb. 11. .
 .
 Climax. Jan. 27, $1882^{\text {J. }}$ The next regular meeting of Newaygo
county Pomona Grange will be held at Hese-
peria Grange hall on the first Tuesday in peria Grange hall on the first Tuesday in
February, 1882 All fourth degree members
are cordiall invited. For program see
Lecturer's notice.

The next meeting of Oakland Pomona
Grange No.5, will be held'at Clarkston Feb. 9 ,

at 10 o'clock A. M. All fourth degree mem| at 10 oclock A. M. All fourth-degree mem- |
| :--- |
| bers are cordially invited. A. E. GREEN. |
| Walled Lake, Jan. 15, 1882. |

Ionia Co., Mich.
Mr. Editor, DEAR Sik:- Our neighbor-
hond have use the Patrons' Ingersil
Liquid Rubber Paint and can speak orsit in
the highest terms for ease of speading,
beauty of inish, and durability. We have
never met its equal,
E. S. BurNs.

THE Soles Sios












time:]
This is a subject which all farmers should


 ground or some other out-door amusement,
including a swing as of olden time for the
childrem These may be termed luxurie be indulged in only by those who have
more time and means at their command than most farmers. These surroundingsare
too truly at present found the exception rather than the rule.
thle improvement in this direction during the past ten years has been very great, and
bids fair in the next ten to reverse the order now existing, making neglect the exception and order, neatness, and
many instances the rule. I propose to notice some things
supposed to lie in the way of this
line of progression and shall attempt a few suggestions for their removal. We will commence with the dwelling itself, and its
location. Nise-tenths of the farmers locate heir dwellings too near the road, leaving where by common consent it is considered most appropriate, too often imitating th city and village surroundings. If equal
facilities exist, the dwelling should never be located nearer than eight rods, and ten or twelve would be better still, from the
highway. This gives ample space for em-
bellishment, namely : a good lawn, with a variety of suitable shade trees, a flower
garden, a drive way leading to the house, garden, a drive way leading to the house
bounded by well kept hedges, ard lined by
our magnificent forest trees, with hardy evergreens to give variety, and an air of
luxury and coolness in summer and affording great and valuable protection in winter
-all of which is quite essential to health -all of which is quite essential to health lage, or country, must find a place some Where; it need not be large nor expensive-
but have it by all means. Let it exist in some shape, large or small, good, bad or
even indifferent, as it may, sometimes be even indifferent, as
found. Still most families attempt to have one. The flower garden requires but little
labor. Some strong hands are needed in preparing the soil. This is more than can
be expected of women ; the farmer himself should provide for this with just as much certainty of reward as he would were it a
field of corn or wheat, on the principle that a dollar's worth of comfort and pleasure to his family is as good as a dollar in cash. If
he provide this, he may well leave the rest to his wife and daughter. Seeds of a few
annuals, such as balsam, sweet alysium, larkspur, aster, phlox drummondii, and a
few only of the luxuriously growing Ricienus ew only of the luxuriously growing Ricienus tropical appearance, will make a fine show-
ing for at least four months of the season. Now add to these a;dozen geraniums, mostly scarlet, a icaladium esculentum, a half dozen good verbinas, one dozen coleus for
foliage effect,iand ${ }^{2}$ you have a flower garden foliage eflect,and
that will give surprising beauty to your home for an entire season.
And now, least you may be discouraged as
to the probable expense, I will cost of them, and where. A dozen papers of the than 50 cents, the dozen geraniums $\$ 1.00$ 30 cents, a dozen coleus 50 cents, total $\$ 2.55$, From these, if a little care is taken to save
seed from the best, you will be able to seed from the best, you will be able to lessen
the cost another season more than half, and be sure of fine varieties.


## $\underset{\substack{\text { Feberau } \\ \text { serere }}}{ }$

 Secretary of your Grange with the moneyaccompanying them, who will put them in
the hands of some one who knows about plants and prices in the County Grange an
you will be surprised to find how cheap yo
can get them. can get them. On no account, unless you
expect disappointment, will you buy the
commission seeds on our markets. commission seeds on our markets.
Another accompaniment to the farme home is a well stocked vegetable garden.
The requisites are few, and these the farmer
has in abundance: a faverable site has in abundance: a favorable situation; a
good soil, a little labor, and a small outlay
for seeds, properly guided by good taste and for seeds, properly guided,by good taste and
judgment, will do it, making it no mean
companion to the flower garden and landcompanion to the flower garden and land-
scape in the out-door surroundings.
Heretofore mentioned, our forests furnish Heretofore mentioned, our forests furnish
an abundance of the best of material for the
tree planting on the lawn except, perhaps,
the evergreens which may now be obtained the evergreens which may now be obtained
at very little cost. Taste in their arrange-
ment is the next thing to be considered. ment is the next thing to be considered.
The golden rule of the landscapist consists
in hiding all unsightly objects in the near or distant view by a tree or group of trees
between the object and the place of vision, be that place where it may, the windows
of the family room, the sleeping rooms, and even the kitchen, and especially the porch,
if such there be, leaving open views in the
direction of all pleasant places and This is the alpha and omega of landscape gardening.
And now, words I have spoken will give you encour together, not only cultivating the beautiful ance to each other with charity to all, and When the work of the day is completed, an
we have laid aside the implements for th night, may we enjoy that rest prepare
for the faithful in the paradise where th
flowers ever bloom mortal grow, and where all shall be mad
welcome. Mrs. H. DALE ADAMs. What are Women's Rights?
This, to-day, seems an open question While we are not in sympathy with politiwe do not think the arena of politics and
the ballot afford a panacea for women's woes we do think that the restrictions of modern
mon's woes, ex are too circumscribed. No one will car o deny that domestic duties, the care an
instruction of children, and the making of she home circle attractive and pleasant, ar
special province of women Creator, in providing a "hel pmeet for man," her to shed around the hearthstone a halo of light and love; and to a true woman there
is no other occupation in which she so much delights. She lives in the smiles of her draughts from that cup of happiness which she creates. She instructs the infant mind Master's name, and step by step, year by year, she builds up its moral and religious
character. The responsibility of the mother is great; her heasen-born mission of usefulness cannot be overestimated. Her love and faithfulness to her husband and children is
often the most sublime spectacle ever looked upon by fallen man. She wields a power
and usefullness in her home mission that and usefullness in her home mission that
sheds ite-light over a benighted world. Yes, many a Mother Garfield still lives, bringing
up sons, moulding their character and rousing their latent ambition. Do we then
wonder that they become presidents? We honor the successful man. We glory
in his greatness. We admire the Christian in his greatness. We admire the Christian first directed these successful men? Who watched over his early boyhood days, directing his thought, leading him step by step, to the first round of the ladder of fame, and
bidding him mount to the summit of a glorious earthly ambition? We answerthe mothe
o be here and hall they are, all they hope of their Christian mothers. But while our hities for aford to women such noble opportu nities for greatest good to the human race,
we must not shut our eyes to the fact that society restricts and confines her fi
efforts and cramps her possibilities Our daughters should not be bred in id néss. Our institutions of learning an
female colleges should give her a broad and more practical course of study. Music mental and discipline and refine the mind should have a more thorough course in commericial knowledge. Our daughters should be competent as accountants, should
understand banking and law to the extent ion. They should be educated to comucawith their brothers in commercial pursuits, as well as to be teachers in our public schools and seminaries. They are specially adapted from their aptitude in nursing to enter the
field of medioine. They should be clerks
and sho
able place their brothers now oceupy, that
their physical strength will permit. This
sentimentalism in society, which would
frown upon such efforts at independence is
foreign to the spirit of our republican insti-
tutions, and aping the aristocrats and mon-
archs of the old world.
Let proud Ameriac, boasting of her free-
dom, grant freedom from social ostracism to
our women, wives and daughters, and let
our American girls take a step out of the
beaten track into inderendence of thought
and action, and with all the pride and
pleasure that independence gives, our
daughters, self confident of their own power
to fight life's battles, will be less apt to
throw themselves away upon the first fawn
ing sycophant or brainless fop that offers
heart and hand.
Trose mad t lorioge.








##    3

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$\qquad$ wasgrand and magnificent, but thosepleasure and enjoyment it afforded. There
is a something about it thatcribed by a profusion of adjectivnot des-Troduced towards the another episode in-which afforded pleasant recollections, yettinged with sadness. I allude to the pre-ney as she was about to lesve sister Whit-associations to form new attachments, newfriends. Sister Whitney has been a genuineworker and helper in the Grange. It is not
only those who work butand wase who work, but those who watchof love and esteem, and a tangible proof ofand hearts. Brother Whitney has handgreat deal of hard, earnest work and has
beên a power in establishing the Patronsof Husbandry on Michigan soil. But he
never could have accomplingedhe not chosen wisely when he selected hidI have about made up my mind to expetend a meeting of the State Grange.Whom I desire so much to see and
nuch treasured up to say to theput in an appearance. One by one, eac
year they drop off in their attendance,til I feel as though I were among strangers.Sisters, did you ever anticipate meetingto say, and when you did meet, it seems a

of her being
Grange thisbarriers some people build around them-
by your reverence, esteem or kindly feelingperson in a short space of time, while otherseem like strangers even though years have
elapsed since first we met. I suppose this iselapsed since first we met.
one of the mysteries of life.Prof. A. B. Prescott of Ann Arbor say
that the stuff called "ozone" sold by a Cin-
cinnati firm as a meat and fruit peserinnatif firm as a meat and fruit preservativnothing but sulphur and powdered char- coal, with a little cinnamon to give
odor, and it is no preservative at all

TE G GBANGW VISITOR

OB＇S POSSESSION










 A Group of Nieces．
Dear Uncle Nine and Cousins：－I have
just been reading Uncle Nine＇s letter in the
last VIsIror and I wanted to say how sorry
I am that he is to be our Uncle no more．
We have taken the VIsrron for several
years and it is a welcome visitor at our
home．We are all Patrons in our family of
four，（father，mother，sister，and I．）I like
the Grange，oh，os much，and often get very
enthusiastic over the benefit it is and could
be to all both old and young．
Uucle Nine said this column was for the cousing between 12 and 18 years of age．
Now I fear！that will exclude me，as I am 19， although If feel as young as any of you，and
will be very good if you will let me come in will be very good if you will let me come in
your magic circle．I also look first for the
Youths＇Department and enjoy reading your letters very much．
I have an organ，and $\dot{m}^{\circ}$ very fond of pets and flowers．We take lotts of papers
and magazines，though not too many I think．Sweet Briar and Nettie Gifford I would like you for friends．But I have
written too long a letter and will say good by with love and good wishes for Uncle Nine P．S．－I see that our State Master Col．
B．Franklin is lecturing in the west． and hear him，and if you wish to heara good
song ask him to sing the＂ 8 word of Bunker Hill．＂The Vermonters are proud of him Dear Uncle Nine：You have oruelly
deserted us when by the space in we needed you most．I think it is too bad；
don＇t you，cousins？When our uncle first started our column，and kindly proposed giving us necessary instructions for filling
the same，we all wrote often，and both other，and if it was tied to interest each ing，it was far better than this empty col－
umn．When the Visitor of December came，and I saw the comparatively well tined to more custom from the cousins；but January，which finds the column in a much worse condition than ever before，for
are without an uncle，or even an aunt． Uncle Nine，couldn＇t you be induced return to us again？Perhaps he is finishing
his college education，and is as busy as all young people who attend school these short to find time to look at our column through the week？
Myrtle W．

## from your paper，and cousins thank you too．

Our Grange installed their new officers last Thursday evening，who were eleoted
the week before．I am glad to say the Grange is prospering finely．
Cousins，one and all，are we to sit with
folded hands，and se a No，indeed！Now，how many who rear this will try to write something for our column？ Iknow some of the young people－I know
one young man in particular－who merely look at our letters，shrug their shoulders let us show them it is not a＂babies＇col－ all who will be benefitted by it．
Let us all write and astonish Uncle Nine by the amount of letters he receives；would Where is＂Pretty by Night，＂Erle，and the rest of the cousins，who have mysteriously garding them？Nettie Gifford and＂Sweet Briar＂are still doing their best to keep the Grangers－wish we had some more like
Thanking the cousins for the क⿴囗十⺝刂土 wel－ come which my last letter received，and
boping to hear more from you in the futur than in the past，I must close for this time Orleans，January 9，$\underset{\text { 9，}}{\text { ELL }}$
 I hope there will be several letters in th
hext Visicor Your affectionate cousin，
NeTtIE GIFFORD． $\substack{\text { Uno } \\ \text { Kon } \\ \text { dont }}$ your brothers and sisters of 27 contribute to our column？I know they they are compe
tent．Yes，we have young men in ou
Grange who are capber any other column interesting if they could
but see their duty as others see it．Siste and brothers，what a meagre，poverty struc
column we are keeping．If we cannot better than this let us bury it quietly an has been doing to harrow our sensitiveness
longer．When there is such shining tale among those who should be its contributo it is too bad to see it go begging．If
can＇t support one little department ho we to support not only whole papers but th now in power？
Some one propose a question for discusion and let it be discussed too．Come，$S$ weet
Briar，give us a good stirring question and see if there is courage enough among us
disouss it．$\quad$ A Granaler Girl．

## z

 years of age，who cloung girl，some seventeenknoeked at athe door of $a$ dicep morning，
n one for the owner．The servant，no doubt，par－
taking of the demeanor of his dity
Was Wah deemed a harsh and severe man by all
Who nnew him，was about to turn the sul plicant from the door when her importuni－
ties touched a lingering chord of sympathy
in his heart in his heart，and he announced her to the
lordly owner of the mansion．He was
indeed，a very stern man，and apparently hard and unfeeling in his nature．The
were deep wrinkles on his brow，Whic
seemed to denote that he had not passe through life without partakining of pame
its sorrows and many of its cares．He wa in a deep reverie when the servant entered，
perhaps he was wounting his gains，or it
may be bringing back the past before may be bringing back the past before him
as in a glass，and counting up his Hourr
from ehilhood to his weary age Who
knows How few eare！But strange Was，even to his servant who knew so wel
the forbididiug nature of his master，when after a moment＇s hesitation，the rich ma
said，＂Let
In In a moment the por girl was in $h$
presence．It was a strange contrast ；tha
weak aeakets inmbling being，treading upon sol
or the pabiliments of poverty， she in her deep humility，and me milions in the
hordliness of wealth．She stood hefore hill and in low trembling tonese that before him
of melancholy sweetness，said： ＂sir，I am a stranger in distress；I am
fatherless child，and my loved mother
now how seriously ill．For many months
have labored hard to sustain her，but poo
erty comes too erty comes too fast upon us．We are poor
but we are not beggars；we came from a fas
country，and are strangers．One by one w have parted with our little valuables，an
here is the last relic of a loved father．H
gave it to me as a keepsake－something t
kee for his dear keep for his dear memory，but，alass starva－
tion is a stern thing，and necessity knows
no law．You are rich－some say you are unkind，and yet I have ventured ；${ }^{\circ}$ will you
buy it，sir？ She ceased speaking，and the rich man
appeared touched；he looked at the speaker wru a glance in which tenderness seemed
struggling with the morose feelings．which
for 80 Ior so many years congealed into ice th
more tender emotions of his nature．
＂LLook up，young lady＂said His voice，had in it a tone of sympathy her eyes timidly to the penetrating glance
of him in whose presence she stood．
＂Let me examine the article you wish me $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { to buy，and although not dong business } \\ & \text { yet perhaps } I \text { thay } \\ & \text { present necessities．＂}\end{aligned}\right.$
$\stackrel{\text { rapp }}{\text { w }}$

## ditame

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Milton，Jan． 9,1880



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 M．B．Churuor．Manager Grand Rapias．Mich． headquarters for land plastrr．工OREIN DAY， Grandville，Mich
 PARRLAMMENTARY LLAW pliai that every Oitizan or sooicty memberem toouid


## A．VANDENBERG，

HARNESS，WHITS，BLANEETN，TRONKS，\＆C，







 | 13 |
| :---: |
| $\substack{12 \\ 25 \\ 20 \\ \infty}$ |

 Adrfen il oridersto to vandenberg 92 Moxioz Stragr，Grasd Ras
NO \＆MANNINC， WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS，

## Tu＝

AN EIGHT PAGE，FORTY OOLUMN PAPER，
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF AGRI， COLTURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES．
 Hend





 German Horse and Cow Powders．


teacher，successful farmer，like the successful experimentalist．
ne does run not run his experiments all over the farm，
but while the main business proceeds ac－
cordin cording to approved methods，he always has
his experiments in progress where they do
not interfere with incerfere with his general work．
Jorn Williams，of Kent Co．，ssys Z．B．
Custer lieft a cornsheller at his hlace so
time last summer on trial．Williams sup－ posed he gave a receipt for the machi
when he signed a piece of paper，and he
now asked to pay a $\$ 60$ note made at that time
The Chief of the Bureau of statistics re－
ports that for the past tewlve months end－
ing December $31,21,290,921$ ping December 31， $21,290,921$ pounds of but－
iter，valued at $\$ 4,02,817$, and 140,575826
pounds of cheese，valued at $\$ 15,506,871$ ， about 16 erorted from，this coun pounds less of butter being
about $3,200,000$ pounds

Report of Committee on Department of Agriciultur
Made at the Late Session of the State Grange,
Worthy Master $\overline{\text { and }}$ Fellow Patrons:suburet.matter centanioe wo was rererred torthy
Master's address, relative to the Agricitur Master's sddress. relative to the Agriciltur
al wepartment beg leave to report as ofl
lows: That those lows That thone recommendations and suatestions be heartily endorsed. dation of our ratituonal weeath mand properoun
comprising as it does over 60 per cent $n$ it


 important position. We, therefore, still
 have power to recommend ap, ropriations
for the use of his department, instead of as Iot present being wsupplieant, only to be ig.
nored and diser nored aid disregarided. We also suggest
 gationsessery feans furt fror reesearecen and thaneeti- the
Orier of Patroust of Husbandry labor with renewed zeal and energy for acomplishing
these objeets, that by so doing this depart

 proructions more varied, increasing our ex-
portrs, eereasesing our imports. and y yielding
wealth and vior to

[^0] seoter returns are from 376 townships in the
wethern tiers of counties. The returns were made between December 1 and 14 . and condition of wheat sowed in 1881 as
compared with 1880 , the estimated 1881 of corn, elover seed, and potatoes, and
the condition (as regards flesh) of cattle and sie. $1,1,1880$
Theestimates show that the present acreage of wheat in the southern four tiers or
countes exeeded sha acreage owow in 1880 by
two per eent the perthern., four tiers by six per cent., in-
 Was 132 per cent., and ind in thers ortherountoun-
ties about 117 per cent., of the conditio December 1,1880 . This excellent showing
is supplemented in
numerous instances by statements that the wheat presentis sh unusu
allf fine appearance, having tillered well and obtained a larye growth. The white
grub and Hessian fly are reported present various localities, but while they may, and
undoubtedy wil
thijure individual fields, ges will noticeably affect the aggregate yid of the State. Wheat seldom, , if evare, has
cone into the winter in better gone into the winter in better condition
than this year
The vield of corn in 1881 is estimated at 40,460. 201 bushels or ears, $, 20,230,450$ bushels
of sheiled corn. These figures are hased ons the acreage as estimated in Soptember, and At the aate of making the reports but small portion of the eloverer seed had been
hulled, and correspondents
 Eaton, Hillsdale, Jackson,' Kent, Lenawee, part of the Se state, and in in Grand Treverrse and
Newaygo counties in report the clover seed greatry daern seetion, ruin weat Ser, many me field being entirely
of the croo destromestitimate one.fourth
 will be saved in his township. The estimatese -1 and 72 hundreaths busbels per acre
in the
bushelest ithern, and 2 and 43 hundreaths best bet roumh gueseses. countes,--are at the els per aere in the southern, and 109 bushels
in the northern counties. The average condition (as regards flesh) of
cattle in the southern tour tiers of oounties is about the same, and of sheep two per eent
better, while in the northern counties the average of each is about seeven per cent. bet

GRAPE VINES. PRENTISS

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THO THOMAS MASON,

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WAGON SCALES
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S-no money asked till tested and found satistac Jones of binghampton, Send for Circollars and further particularar. Onys of Bixichaw Paw, Mich., May 18th, 1878.

 \begin{tabular}{cc}

[Signead] \& | Yours, Fraternally, |
| :---: |
| J. J. WOODMAN. | <br>

\hline
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 notice any amendment to the lams and rules govern
ing the societ may be made.




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[^0]:    Michigan Crop Report for December, 1881

