

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

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BY ELLEN P. ALLEBTON. "If I'd nothing to do." said Farmer John,

"To fret or to bother me-Were I but rid of this mountain of work, What a good man I could be!

"The pigs get out, and the cows get in, Where they have no right to be; And the weeds in the garden and the corn-Why, they fairly frighten me.

"It worries me out of temper quite, And well nigh out of my head. What a curse it is that a man must toil Like this for his daily bread!"

But Farmer John he broke his leg, And was kept for many a week A helpless and an idle Was he therefore mild and meek?

Nay; what with the pain, and what with the fret Of sitting and nothing to do— And the farm work botched by a shiftless hand, He got very cross and blue.

He scolded the children and cuffed the dog That fawned about his knee; And snarled at his wife, though she was kind

And patient as wife could be. He grumbled and whined, and fretted and fumed The whole of the long day through, "Twill ruin me quite," cried Farmer John,

"To sit here with nothing to do." His hurt got well, and he went to work, And a busier man than he, • A happier man, or a pleasanter man, You never would wish to see.

The pigs got out, and he drove them back,

Whistling right merrily; He mended the fence, and kept the cows Just where they ought to be.

Weeding the garden was jolly fun, And ditto hoeing the corn, I'm server far," said Fasmer John, "Than I've been since I was born."

He learned a lesson that lasts him well-'Twill last him his whole life through, He frets but seldom, and never because He has plenty of work to do.

"I tell you what," says Farmer John, "They are either knaves or fools Who long to be idle—for idle hands Are the Devil's chosen tools."

Fattening Cattle.

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 Europe or in our eastern cities, as well as in the coal

mines of Pensylvania. Notwithstanding these drawbacks we 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 feed is of the very first importance. After many years experience 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, big 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 indispensable; a broad back is essential. All this combination of good qualities may be found in our improved breeds. While others may be as good, and possibly better, yet the short-horns answer well for our purpose. They are good feeders; whether there is any better or best, we do not know.

But good high grades of this breed do well enough for the present. There is some satisfaction in feeding them at all events; and when well handled and sold it is a fairly paying business. By a report of the proceedings of the Michigan Cattle Breeders' Association at its late session in Lansing, we learn that our State stood third in 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 with, all the other fact an connection with the subject we are, as an esteemed brother would say, profoundly impressed with the want of wisdom on the part of so many Michigan farmers evinced in their selection of stock.

Brother farmer, there is no money, satisfaction, or credit in keeping these rough, cat-hamed, coarse cattle on the farm. You can never make good beef of a steer when his fore legs are so near together that winter without lessening the number you can scarely run a knife blade between of his acres for wheat. And now I comthem. and his hind legs so close together that the poor animal has to swing one leg already secured my wheat, which is in the around the other to walk. If our city friends will insist upon this kind of beef, let them be careful, after about two years more, to ship in their supply from somewhere else. 'We can no longer afford to supply their wants. There is quite a stock in the State now of this class. We will not cut down on them toosuddenly, we have enough for them for two or three years. When we work off this lot or parcel, let us solemnly resolve to do so no more forever. In the next VISITOR we shall endeavor to say something about the method of fattening cattle.

the straw for manure. Others scatter from the threshing machine, while some pile it 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 raising grain, a flock of sheep, and instead of taking off one crop each year and leaving the land poorer I get two crops, one of 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, let us see what can be done.

We raise wheat, corn, oats, and barley, and each has a large per cent. of coarse feed, 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 Western stock ranches. Either of these methods necessitates the keeping of the flock the entire year. Now, in my opinion what we want is some method whereby we can utilize our coarser products and not interfere with our grain producing interests, and at the same time enhance the value of our farms by increasing their productiveness.

In localities better adapted to grass than grain the farmer can keep sheep about as cheaply one season of the year as another, but on our grain raising farms we can winter more stock with proper management than we can summer.

My plan is this: raise wheat in the summer and grow sheep in the winter. Now suppose we let the grass producing farms raise the lambs and grow the wool until, we will say, the sheep are three years old, then the grain producing farmers with their corn and abundance of coarse feed put on the fat ready for the Eastern market.

On a farm largely occupied with wheat there is usually little pasture the fore part of the season, but after haying and harvest there is the meadow, then the stubble, then, perhaps, a summer fallow which, together with the pasture lot, and may be some clover on a neighbor's farm which can often be had for what it is worth, a judicious farmer can often carry a good number of sheep until

Our method with sweet potatoes is to sort them in the field when dug, placing them in

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

barrels; then they are taken to the house or barn, and left open for a few days. Those intended for long keeping are removed to the family sitting room, where a fire is kept at night during cold weather. My barrel stands within four feet of the stove. To keep it from being unsightly, I have a square cover several inches larger than the diameter of the barrel, to which a calico curtain is tacked, and the top is covered with a newspaper, making a convenient table, which I use to lay papers and books upon. This year I have added another convenience, 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 heretofore been placed on the floor behind the stove.

For the past six years we have followed the above method with perfect success in keeping seed potatoes. We do not use them for the table much after the middle of December, as they seem to lose their flavor. So the barrels containing table potatoes stand in the kitchen and pantry. The best plan is to have a room constructed especially for them, and warmed by fire heat to keep the atmosphere dry and at an average temperature of 60 degrees-never below. But those persons who have small houses and limited incomes will find the first method a good one. OAKWOOD.

Klinger's Lake, Jan. 5, '82.

'An Enquiry.

Will some of the many readers of the VISITOR who have had practical experience in tile-draining please answer the following questions:

1. Will it pay to tile-drain heavy clay land that can be surface drained with dead furrows?

2. How far apart and how deep should drains be laid in such soil? 3. What implements are needed to work

Officers National Grange.

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[We know Bro. C. G. Luce farmer, and we further know that he understands why he succeeds in any special department of farming to which he turns his attention. In compliance with our request he has furnished us with the following, the first of a series of articles on the above subject.-ED]

This is a subject of growing importance to the Michigan farmer. The rapid concentration of population in the cities and villages of the country, creates a constantly increasing demand for beef cattle. But when the thoughtful farmer sits down to lay his plans for supplying this demand with profit to himself and satisfaction to his customers, he is met by several serious obstacles.

First, he is compelled to compete with stock growers of the western plains where land is much cheaper than it is here, and his location gives him but little protection against this competition. Illinois gets its stock to eastern markets cheaper than Michigan.

And again, his local customers will not buy good fat stock. Bulls, stags, old cows, thin steers and heifers make up the chief supply for our Michigan cities and villages. There seems to be no local demand for any other kind of cattle except at Christmas. The Detroit cattle market quotations are as follows: one bull, 1420 tb, 23 cents; ten stags, 1100 fb, 3 cents; six head, 700 fb, 3 cents; four old cows, 850 fb, 21 cents.

And while it may be true that Detroit consumes on the average a little poorer beef than any other city in the State, yet a large part of the cattle slaughtered for home consumption in other places is of the 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 kind of beef.

We suppose until the tastes of our city people become cultivated sufficiently to distinguish between good and poor beef, that their tastes must be indulged, and their wants for something old, tough, thin and 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 phosphates. Some advocate headers for cent cattle, costs just as much as it does when cutting wheat, thereby leaving nearly all

Sheep and Wheat-Our Two Crops.

This subject may not interest the readers of every department in your valuable paper, but it is so closely allied to the interests of farmers that we trust the few ideas herein presented may be found worthy a place where some of your numerous readers may find them. Any discussion of the subject will draw out thought and thus make an advance in the right direction.

In this day and age of improved farm machinery, with the vast acreage of wheat producing lands, and facilities for growing and handling immense quantities, the tendency is to over production with its consequent unremunerative price to the producers. 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 certainty a fair profit on our investment from year to year of its wheat producing qualities.

Now if we continue to strip our land sooner or later it will deteriorate in quality and value. It is obvious we must replenish exhausted conditions either by leaving the coarser part of the crop on the ground or substituting something else in the shape of

mence growing my second crop. I have granery or drawn to market. My hay is in the barn; corn in the crib and stalks and straw well stacked in the yard. We have bought our wethers since haying, and kept them on the ground from which we took the first crops with such assistance as we have referred to, and we may add the fallows of the neighbor who has no sheep.

As winter approaches I make up any short age in pasture by feeding shelled corn in troughs in the field, and when stormy weather comes I house my sheep and devote full time to converting my feed into mutton and the refuse to manure. My flock is carefully sorted with reference to size, build, and grade of wool, getting those of a a kind together in pens of about 40 each. Sheep for feeding need a good, light, dry and airy place with room enough to eat, drink, and sleep without crowding, and when they are full we want them to lie down and be quiet and happy, and we will wait on them to the best of our ability.

We regulate the kind of feed and quantity according to the condition of the sheep, season of the year, and temperature of the weather, always feeding the poorest feed in the coldest weather. We carry all the feed and water to them and when feeding straw and stalks we don't ask them to eat it up too clean, but after they have got the best of it use the rest for bedding.

We clean out the pens and draw directly to the field. In this way nothing is wasted, the manure is made under cover, the straw absorbs the liquid, and if properly managed, the sheep will increase the value of the land in productiveness. This care of sheep takes time and work, but it comes at the season of the year when labor is cheap and seems to fill in a part of the year when without something of this kind much time 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 onethird to the next, and we will venture odds on the second crop paying best, one year with another, other things being equal.

The government issued over 20,000 patents last year.

K. C.

to advantage in leveling and laying tiles? 4. Are any of the ditching machines worthy of use in laying tile-drains, and about how much per rod should it cost to have tile drains put in? C. C.

Agricultural Experiments.

We are all interested in agricultural experiments, hence we give below those made by the superintendent of the Guelph model farm in Canada. They are interesting and are as follows:

1. A steady frosty winter is better than an open one in feeding cattle.

2. An average two or three-year old steer will eatits own weight on different materials in two weeks.

3. Two or three-year-old cattle will add one-third of a pound more per head per day to their weight upon prepared hay and roots than upon the same materials upprepared.

4. 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 three years.

5. There is no loss in feeding a cattle beast well upon a variety of materials for the sake of the manure alone.

6. Farm-yard manure from well-fed cattle, three years old, is worth an average of \$2.30 per ton.

7. A three-year-old cattle beast, well-fed, will give at least one ton of manure every month of winter.

8. No cattle beast whatever will pay for the direct increase to its weight from the consumption of any kind or quantity of food. 9. On an average it costs 12 cents for every additional pound of flesh added to the weight of a two or three-year-old fattening steer.

10. In this country the market value of store cattle can be increased 36 per cent during six months of finishing, by good feeding. 11. In order to secure a safe 11. In order to secure a safe profit, no store cattle beast, well done to, can be sold at less than four and one-half cents per pound (live weight) (live weight).

12. In the fattening of wethers, to finish as shearlings, the Cotswold and Leicester grades can be made up to 200 pounds, the Oxford Down 180 pounds, and the Southdown (grades) 160 pounds each, live weight. A cow wintered on two tons and a half of hay will produce not far from five tons of / manure, provided that she be well littered and none of the excrements be wasted.

In feeding, farmers should remember that the measure of the value of a food, is in a great degree determined by its price. If hay is worth \$10.00 per ton and corn the same price, feed largely of corn, using hay enough to distend the stomachs of the animals. 2

Communications.

THE GREAT SPIDER.

A spider sat in his basement den, Weaving his snares for the souls of men. "I will not work with my hands," quoth he, "An easier pathway must open for me." "An easier pathway must open for me." He spreads his tables of greenest baize, And many a cunning trap he lays; The marble balls are smooth and white, The den is blazing with floods of light. Behind *the bar* the spider stands; There is not a wise man in the land But will lose his wit and become a fool, If he vields himself to the cardert and If he yields himself to the spider's rule. is not a man so strong and brave, But the spider will dig him a shameful grave. There is not a youth so noble and fair, But will learn to drink and gamble and swear In the spider's den. But do not, pray, Dare to dispute the spider's sway; If you sweep the den with the law's strong brod Perhaps you might make a cleaner room; But then, men are fearful-a little afraid, In fact, on the spiders to make a raid; "Twould stir up excitement -- and spiders must live, So our dear household treasures we patiently give; The spider still sits in his basement den, Lying in wait for the souls of men.

Patron's Aid Society.

Bro. Cobb :-- I have been reading an article in your VISITOR of Jan., 1882, signed by Milton Chase, treating upon our P. A. S. and its faults. Bro. C. seems to think there is need of a prohibition clause in our bylaws, to bar out all brothers and sisters, who may drink to injure their health, from joining this branch of the Grange work. In the first place I don't think they could be good Patrons of Husbandry if they got it gets the better it will be. This paper, as drunk, or drink to injure their health, and should not belong to the Grange at all; and any Grange that is so unlucky as to have any such members the sooner it gets rid own praise; and what blowing it has reof them the sooner it will become a live Grange. Second, if any brother or sister 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 lie.

Now, Bro. C. read the application of the Patron's Aid Society again: I hereby certify that I am a Patron of Husbandry, in good health, that I am correct and temperate in my panion more agreeable, your sleep sweeter, habits, and have no injury or disease, constitutional or otherwise, which will tend to shorten my life, and I am in regular standing in Grange, and so forth. Now, Bro. 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 | ing for I believe they would have the help when the Grange was in its mushroom and sympathy of all. growth, and the gates, as it were, stood ajar for all mankind; when merchants speculators 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 him to improve that leisure. this. I have personally known some Grangers, that are thus covered up, etc. Now, Bro C. please give this Patron's Aid Society your attention, and if you are a Patron join it and help us carry on this good | ture, and whatever tends to increase their work. I would be glad to have every Patron and I think it is the duty of all to join and help one another in this branch of the 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. STRONG. HILLS CORNERS, Jan. 10th, 1882.

whose interest is to, keep the farmers from knowing too much of the things that most nearly concern their temporal salvation. The VISITOR keeps these things prominently before the eyes of the reader at all times. The paper that advertises largely for railroad corporations, and whose editor. "dead heads" his way on the cars when he wishes to travel, is not likely to show up the villianies of said corporations; but is very much interested in covering up and hiding from the farming community all their vile tricks, practiced to cheat and swindle the producer. Fourthly, the VISITOR is not published

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for the purpose of making money. The plan upon which it is carried on, is to make it pay expenses. When it produces a surplus, the paper is enlarged, without increasing the price; so we at all times get just as much in material and labor on the paper as our money pays for, and many times its cost in the instruction it imparts.

Fifthly, it is our duty, as members of the Order, to support and sustain all things calculated to strengthen and spread the principles of the same. The VISITOR is a mighty lever with which to lift the obstructions that block our path, and should be in the family of every farmer as well as Patron. And I believe, if such were the case, it would do more in this State to advance the farming interest than all the political papers published.

Sixthly, we should take it because it is an excellent paper; and the more support Brother Cobb says, "has not been pushed to its present position. It has been very modest in the use of trumpets to sound its ceived has not been through its own horn." Now, sisters and brothers, see to it that you have this "just splendid" periodical for a visitor twice each month in your homes, and I am sure your minds will be enlarged, your fields will bear better crops, your sheep will yield more wool, your cows give more milk, and your butter come quicker and be of better quality; your children will be more obedient, your comand your dreams more pleasant.

> A. MENCH, Lect. Crystal Grange, No. 441.

An Address of Installation.

Address of Master of Milford Grange on leaving the chair. Milford, Delaware. Brothers, Sisters, and Friends :- If it was

clearly understood what Patrons were work-

They are trying to increase the social and intellectual advantages of the farmer, to put him on equal footing with other trades and professions. They are trying to increase his productive powers, so that where he now raises but one blade of grass he may raise two. This will give him means and leisure for social enjoyment, and they aim to teach This is not a selfish end, nor a

GRANGE VISITOR. olists, whiskey-rings and demagogues, A Business Man's Opinion of the Profession.

> To the Editor of the Grange Visitor :-- I have read with great pleasure in the columns of your paper, the criticisms you have made from time to time, upon the course of lawyers in the various phases of political and social economy. No, I don't mean economy, for if there ever was a thing, or entity, or guild, or profession, the opposite of economy, as it is generally understood. lawyers certainly stand in the front ranks.

> I mean to say I have noted the good advice you have given your readers to avoid lawyers, and to turn a deaf ear to their sophistical promises and pleadings.

I have recently had my attention called to the subject by various conversations which people have introduced, in which the sharpness of lawyers has been the theme, and the expense they have inflicted upon the taxpayer. One reason that the law business has become unprofitable is the great increase of this horde of predatory creatures on the one hand, and the cost of collecting a debt on the other; in the first instance the number of sharks makes a large prey go but a little way, and in the second place, persons who have to resort to litigation to recover a debt, prefer to lose it for the reason it will cost them more than the debt to collect it, and the taxpayers, through the "law's delay" will have to pay many times the expense involved, in the cost of maintaining the court during its trial. A man, for instance, sues for the value of a hog, or calf or sheep. The suit is begun in a justice court; the case is then appealed. Several days are passed in the circuit before judge or jury, who sit patiently while a rascal of a lawyer takes all the time he can possibly obtain, by fair means or by foul, to prolong the trial of the case so as to make his fee larger, and for other purposes. The jury brings in a verdict which this pettifogger does not like. He moves for a new trial; failing in this dodge, he induces his client to take the case to the Supreme court. Nor is that the end of it. The case is sent back for a rehearing on some technicality, if not reversed, and by the lawyers have absorbed their worldly possessions.

I need not give further details of the losses entailed upon litigants when they determine to resort to the so-called courts of justice. The greed and chicane of lawyers have been the subject of wit, satire, and denunciation for ages; and there is no chapce of reform with them. Once place yourself in the hands of an average attorney and you know not where you will end -unless, of course, your defendant is one who surrenders at the first fire and permits

the case to go by default rather than risk his all to maintain what he regards his rights. We establish State schools for making

lawyers at the people's expense; we pay, as we have in this county already, \$4,000 for a library, and more and more will be asked to increase that library; we employ a ste-

defending wrong, and in throwing the weight of their learning on the side of wrong doing, in aiding the powerful to oppress the weak, and setting the criminal free by freak of legal legerdemain.

Recently a gentleman met a lawyer of Kalamazoo on the train and conversation arose about business. Among other things the lawyer said : I have lately varied my practice. When a client has come to me and stated his case I have endeavored to learn all there was of it, and then have sought to bring the parties in dispute together to effect a settlement. In this I have been quite successful and have been the means of effecting an amicable settlement, and the men have parted friends to each other and to me. For this I have charged a small fee which was most cheerfully paid. But my brother lawyers have angrily demurred to this. "You fool !" they exclaimed, "do you not see that you not only impoverish yourself but you deprive us of business at the same time? You will ruin the law business by this course. You might have obtained a good fee and your brother lawyers could have had a good fee also and the parties would have had the benefit of a trial or two, and in the end been content to abide by the result. These men are our legitimate game and it is for this that we strive and it is on this that we depend for a living. If men are enabled to settle their disputes 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 VISITOR under the head of "work in the party" from a contributor, which struck me as containing some very seasonable hints. Fear that anything from me which spoke my mind would be too radical, has deterred me from writing until the present. It seems to me that now is the proper time for the discussion of the topics referred to by the contributor.

A few short weeks will bring again the heat and toil of summer, and also the heat of an exciting political campaign, when the the time the matter of dispute is terminated politicians seek to prejudice and mislead there is but poverty for the contestants, for the minds of the people, by every species of sophistry that they can invent.

Now before we can hope to overcome the great incorporated monopolies, the masses of the people must understand what principles of truth and justice are violated by them. And there is no better way to bring about this result than to agitate through the columns of the VISITOR, agitate in the Grange, agitate on the street corners and agitate by the firesides of our neighbors and friends.

The rings that sought to control the plaster trade were not surrounded and intrenched by the law, and were easily broken up: but we cannot reach the money power except by legislation; and that brings us within the realm of politics, where we must make our influence felt.

I fully agree with the writer referred to, that we do not need another party, as there are three in the field already, but if we wish

FEBRUARY 1, 1882.

Representation in the State Grange.

I infer from Bro. Cortland Hill's article in the last VISITOR that the subject of representation in the State Grange was before that body at its last session. What action was taken in regard to it I am not informed. 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 of the National Grange want the privilege of voting in the State Grange. Now, in my opinion, 4th degree members care less about voting in the State Grange than they do about being made cat's paws to pull chestnuts out of the fire for the more favored ones to devour. I have known instances where 4th degree members have refused to be delegates to the County Convention for the reason that they are not willing to submit to the humiliation of being only a cipher among their betters. I have known instances where a few Masters and Past Masters composed the convention entirely, and elected themselves as delegates to the State Grange. Our conventions are usually composed of Masters, Past Masters, and their wives. What satisfaction is it for a 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 say, "You may vote for me, or some one who has worn the 'M' on his sash, but I cannot vote for you." Our brother thinks 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 either. I presume 4th degree members are aware of that, and further, they know very well that in nearly all legislative and other bodies the presidnig officer has the casting vote in case of a tie; that is quite satisfactory to me at least.

The brother further says the argument offered in favor of a change is, 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. I think the argument is sound. The objection is well taken, especially that part in regard to its not being democratic.

The latter part of the Declaration of Purposes reads as follows : "We desire a proper equality, equity, and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens, justly distributed powers. These are American ideas -the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic."

Now that is democratic; no 4th degree member will object to that declaration, and the State Grange will no longer be troubled with petitions upon the subject of represen . tation in the State Grange. Now read from section 2, constitution of the National Grange: "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." That is also democratic; that is in harmony with the Declaration of Purposes. Now turn to preamble of the constitution of the National Grange, section one. "State Granges are composed of Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges, and their wives who are Matrons." Now I fail to see a proper equity, equity, and fairness in that. I can discern no justly distributed powers, or prominent American ideas, in the organization of the State Grange. Does not the preamble to the constitution override the constitution itself, and scatter to the four winds our boasted Declaration of Purposes? I am aware that a delegate to the State Grange is not ranked as an officer, in the meaning of the constitution of the National Grange, yet any 4th degree member in good standing is eligible to the office of Master of either the State or National Grange. It matters not whether he has occupied a Master's chair ; therefore material for a delegate to the State Grange must be of a different quality than that necessarily required for our highest officers. In reference to members of the Legislature, the brother says we don't always send the best nor the most competent men to represent us in that body, etc. That is true. And suppose we amend our State constitution so as to make only supervisors or exsupervisors eligible to membership in our State Legislature. In that way we might perhaps secure more efficient members. Would the brother advise such an amendment? I do not believe he would; but if the State Grange, as at present organized, is right, the other certainly would be. More D. WOOODMAN, Paw Paw.

Why Should Every Patron Take the "Grange Visitor?

A paper read before the Montcalm County Pomona Grange, Jan. 12, and by vote of the Grange sent for publication.

First, because it is emphatically the farmers' friend, and is owned and controlled by our Order. Through the medium of the VISITOR we hear from the various branches of the Grange throughout the State and nation. We may know at all times how the noble principles of the Order are progressing. The VISITOR tells us at the end of each year how many Granges are entitled to the annual word for the coming year, or, in other words, are "alive and kicking." Three hundred and eighteen are reported as having paid all dues up to Dec. 25, 1881, in this State. Many others, no doubt, will soon fall in line that have not yet reported. When some old moss-back tells you the Grange is dying, how are you going to dispute his word unless you take the VISITOR? The principles of the Order can never die while man inhabits the earth. Secondly, it is worth many times its cost as an educator in your family. Through the VISITOR your children will be informed upon all topics relating to the farm and home. They will learn to love the Grange while young, and will be both able and willing to do something for the class to which they belong, when they arrive at the

proper age to be admitted to membership. The Sabbath-school is called the nursery of the church. Now, let us aim to make our homes nurseries of the Grange, by keeping them supplied with Grange literature.

Thirdly, it pays to take the VISITOR because it "speaks right out in meeting." Other papers are published more or less under the control of politicians and monopthat will flow from it only to be shared by farmers. Nearly one-half of the population of the United States is engaged in agriculprosperity must benefit all other classes of industry; whatever tends to increase their moral worth must add stability and power to our government.

The Grange is doing a great work. Much has been accomplished, but much remains to be done. There is not a State in our Union but what has had the light of the Grange kindled within its borders, and it is burning brighter every year, but there are many places still in darkness, and it should be our aim to extend that light till at least in our own little State every farmer has heard

what are the principles of the Patrons of Husbandry. To you, friends, who are with us to-day for the first time, I would say this annual meeting gives you some idea of what we are working for. Can you not give us your aid and sympathy? And I would especially ask those who are eligible to join with us in what I am sure they will find is

a good and profitable work. Brothers and sisters, during the past year while in the chair I have done my best to increase the prosperity of Milford Grange. My efforts have not been crowned with that degree of success that I had hoped for, but I am satisfied that the cause is advancing, that as the principles of the Grange are better understood it is better liked, and it is living down the opposition that was once strong against it. I am encouraged to persevere, and I trust that every member of our Grange will start out to day with a determination to do their best for the cause. Now is the time. Success is within our grasp; it only needs a few more sturdy blows, and ignorance, prejudice, the greed of wealth for wealth's sake, and the giant monopolies, those deadly enemies of the farmer, will be beneath his feet; education, intelligence, the spirit of contentment, and the true principles of cooperation will reign in their stead. Then agriculture will take the rank that God intended it should, as the most honorable, useful and noble employment that man can engage in. R. H. G.

THE London Truth says: America is sending England prime beef and mutton.

nographer, we furnish a commodious and comfortable court-house with a smoking room attached, we employ servants to wait upon the attorneys, we employ clerks and are at no end of expense to provide the machinery so that lawyers shall have as little inconvenience as it is possible in their pursuit, or their calling-and in return they,

grateful beings, unite in establishing a fee bill, and charge a dozen times more for their services than any other class of men, professional or otherwise-besides demanding special and almost unlimited prices for services outside of that scale of prices. You send for an old, tried, skilled physician, one who stands at the head of his profession, to attend you and yours when ill. He devotes days and nights, expensive medicines, the results of years of hard study and experi-

ence to you; he cures you, saves your life, and presents his bill, which is a great deal less than a lawyer would require you to pay for collecting a small debt. And yet the people do everything for the lawyer and scarcely anything for the doctor. And why is this? Because when fools fall out rogues take advantage of their folly and strip them as the wily pismire milks the wooly aphis,

as the parasite fostering upon his victim fattens at the cost of the creature's life.

In what I have said, Mr. Editor, I've but briefly touched upon a few phases of a lawyer's practice. There are other and darker features I leave unpictured which, were the light of truth let in upon them would show the profession to be unworthy of any good man's regard; but rather would it excite the disgust and contempt, the hatred and execration, of all right-minded men. But some may say who read this: "You deal in denunciation wholly: are there no good lawyers, honest attorneys, highminded counsellors?" Perhaps there are. Mind you, I am not dealing with the private character of these men. Many of the lawyers of Kalamazoo are my personal friends, worthy citizens, faithful husbands, fond and wise parents, and good neighbors in their private capacity-men who would be on a par in their daily life with many humbler and less noted citizens, did they not make it a business to flourish on other men's quarrels and thrive by inflaming men's passions one toward another.

Their lives are spent in learning how to make the worst appear the better cause, in

to bring about a better state of things, we must do differently. As a means of stating my views better on this point, I will put forth the following query, and state my opinion on the same.

Why have we not obtained the legislation which so many of our people have petitioned for?

Now, the reason to my mind is plain. There are conflicting interests in this country; the interests of the great corporations are antagonistic to the interests of the laboring masses, and our legislators have chosen to serve Mammon rather than the people. And are our legislators 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 govern 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 candidates for Congress the first thing done usually is to pass a resolution endorsing that Chicago or that Cincinnati 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 supposed to indorse both. So we have virtually given them their instructions at the ballot box, and they have followed them well thus far.

Upon the subject of sending farmers to Congress, as a means of righting our wrongs, I fear it will be too slow a process. It is well enough that we should insist on a fair representation as a class, but if we are never to have any legislation against monopoly, until farmers have a majority in both houses of Congress, our children that are not yet born may die of old age before our hopes are realized.

There are principles involved in the contest with the money power, that affect the interests of mankind, and we should never vote for a farmer from the simple fact that he is a farmer, nor ever vote against a lawyer for the simple fact that he is a lawyer. But if Mr. Lawyer represents our principles and is known to be upright and honest, why not give him a chance?

H. ADAMS. WAKESHMA, Jan. 10th, 1882.

Nothing rots harnesses sooner than sweat and after being used for several hours in hot or rainy weather all leather harness should be cleaned and oiled. The leather can only be preserved by keeping it well saturated with oil. First wash the har-ness lightly with tepid water and soap, and then oil with kerosene or sturgeon oil, or the usual preparations for greasing har-nesses. The first thing is to keep the leather nesses. The first thing is to keep the leather soft and pliable, and the second is to keep out water. Never let the leather of har-nesses get dry and hard. Leather in this condition readily absorbs water, and when this is the case it readily loses its strength and rots. Have a place under shelter for harnesses when not in use.

The difference between a defaulter and a thief is very simple. One steals enough to hire good lawyers and the other don't. **FEBRUARY 1, 1882**

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Correspondence.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN JUSTICE.

"The snow is deep," the Justice said; "There's mighty mischiet overhead." "High talk indeed!" his wife exclaimed; "What Sir! shall Providence be blame The Justice laughing, said: "Oh. no! I only meant the load of snow Upon the roofs. The barn is weak; I greatly fear the roof will break. So hand me up the spade, my dear, I'll mount the barn, the roof to clear. "No;" said his wife, "the barn is high; And if you slip, and fall, and die, How will my living be secured? Stephen, your life is not insured; But the score provided the secured. Stephen, your life is not insured, But tie a rope your waist around, And it will hold you safe and sound." "I will," said he. "Now for the roof, All snugly tied and danger-proof! Excelsior! Excel—but no! The rope is not secured below!" Said Rachel, "Climb, the end to throw Across the top, and I will go, And tie the end around my waist." "Well wary women to be tester." Well, every woman to her taste; You always would be tightly laced, Rachel, when you became my bride, I thought the knot securely tied; But lest the bond should break in twain I'll have it fastened once again."

Below the arm-pits tied around, She takes her station on the ground. While on the roof, beyond the ridge, He shovels clear the lower edge; But, sad mischance! the loosened snow Comes sliding down, to plunge below. And as he tumbles with the slide, Up Rachel goes on t'other side, Just half way down the Justice hung, Just half way up the woman swung. "Good land o' Goshen!" shouted she; "Why, do you see it?" answered he.

The couple, dangling in the breeze Like turkeys, hung outside to freeze, At their rope's end and wits end, too, Shout back and forth what best to do. Gried Stephen: "Take it coolly, wife; Ail have their ups and downs in life." Quoth Rachel: "What a pity 'tis To joke at such a time as this. A man whose wife is being hung, Should know enough to hold his tongue."

"Now, Rachel, as I look below; I see a tempting heap of snow; Suppose, my dear, I take my knife And cut the rope to save my life." She shouted, "Don't! 'twould be my death; I see some pointed stones beneath A better way would be to call With all our might for Phebe Hall." "Agreed!" he roared. First he, then she, Gave tongue: "O Phebe, Phebe, Phe-Be Hall!" in tones both fine and coarse, Enough to make a drover hoarse. Now Phebe, over at the farm Was sitting sewing, snug and warm; But hearing, as she thought, her name, Sprang up and to the rescue came, Beheld the scene, and thus she thought: "If now a kitchen chair were brought, And I could reach the lady's foot, I'd draw her downward by the boot, Then cut the rope and let him go; He cannot miss the 'pile of snow." He sees her moving toward his wife, Armed with a chair and carving-knife, And ere he is aware, perceives His head ascending to the eaves; And guessing what the two are at, Screamed from beneath the roof, "Stop that! You make me fall too far, by half!" But Phebe answers with a laugh, But Phebe answers with a laugh, "Please tell a body by what right You've brought your wife in such a plight!" And then, with well directed blows, She cuts the rope, and down he goes.

The wife untied, they walk around, When lo! no Stephen can be found, They call in vain, run to and fro, They look around, above, below; No trace or token can they see, And deeper grows the mystery. Then Rachel's heart within her sank; But glancing at the snowy bank, ught a little gles A gentle movement of the rope. They scrape away a little snow; What's this? a hat! Ah! he's below Then upward heaves the snowy pile, And forth he stalks in tragic style, Unhurt, and with a roguish smile; And Rachel sees with glad surprise, The missing found, the fallen rise.

Come In.

Bro. Cobb :- In last number of the VIS-ITOR I notice the correspondence of C. M. 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 the adoption of what you want, but join our ranks and work for what you think is right. Unity is our watchword. Unite with us and see how much more beneficial will be your labors. Think of this, sir, and ride the goat. J. C. D.

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 VISITOR 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 admittance.

We held our election last night, resulting in the choice of Bro. Ezra Harger as Master, and Sister Anna M. Leonard, as Secretary.

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 prosperity of our Order, I am

Fraternally Yours, D. S. CARVIN. COLFAX, Mich., Dec. 29th, 1881.

A Coming Grange Feast.

Bro. Cobb :- Elk Lake Grange, No. 469, is one year old. The progress it has made in so short a period is about as follows, viz.: a treasury with considerable funds, holding their meetings at present in what is known as the Sour's schoolhouse, having a goodly number of members-and as actions are stronger than words, they have also circulated for three months 35 copies of the GRANGE VISITOR in the neighborhood. And as the old saying is-the best wine runs last. Therefore at their last meeting, a resolution was adopted: That we the Elk January, 1882, at the residence of Mr. Joseph 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 it. From unavoidable causes the installation of officers was postponed until the 4th day of February, 1882. Lastly, enclosed is a money order for our quarterly dues, bill for books, balance for the VISITOR, amounting to fifteen dollars and forty-eight cents. In unity there is strength. HENRY LEE, Sec.

Grange 469, Jan. 9th, 1882.

A Meeting of the White River Valley Pomona Grange.

The White River Valley Pomona Grange met at Tunbridge, Jan. 6th. There were about one hundred members present-a small attendance owing to the bad traveling. After opening in the 4th degree and a few suggestions for the good of the Order, the 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. W. Waldo. An election of officers for the ensuing year followed. To the regular list was added a business agent, organist and chorister. While the balloting was in progress the members made some able remarks and suggestions in regard to the Vermont Grange paper. The reports of the officers of last year were instructive and interesting, and were followed by an hour's intermission covering an oyster supper for the good of the members.

Anti-Monopoly League Membership Roll.

DECLARATIONS.

The Anti-Monopoly League earnestly calls attention to the relations of corporate and pubic rights as the most important question before the American people at this time.

Steam, electricity, and machinery, controling factors of the industrial and commercial world, have been largely monopolized and the public taxed unduly for their use. Corporate life, practically immortal in its

duration, wielding these great powers, has assumed an importance never before known or contemplated, and it is not only rapidly concentrating the wealth of the nation in a few

hands to the detriment of the masses, but to perpetuate this state of things it has sought political power and corrupted our elections to an extent that not only imperils public morals but endangers our free institutions. That this is true is known of all men. Official investigations have demonstrated it; our every day life has proven it. We there-fore demand that organization of the people is necessary to maintain the following

PRINCIPLES :

Anti-Monopoly—We advocate and will support and defend the rights of the many as against privileges for the few. Corporations, the creation of the State,

shall be controlled by the State. Labor and capital-allies, not enemies; ustice for both.

In accordance with these general princi-ples we affirm that the public welfare and public safety demand the following specific neasures of relief :-

1. Laws compelling transportation companies to base their charges upon the "cost and risk of service," with a fair profit added, instead of the new theory advanced by them—" what the traffic will bear;" laws to prohibit the establishment, through con-struction companies and denies for struction companies or other devices, of a fictitious cost for works of a public nature ; prohibiting unjust discriminations against both citizens and localities; Railroad Commis-sioners, State and National, with adequate powers to see that these laws are enforced; a liberal policy toward our waterways, which in the season of navigation, are potent in preventing exorbitant charges by railroads.

2. More efficient laws against the crime of bribery, and for the protection of the purity of the ballot. A prohibition of free passes. 3. A public service founded on capacity

and integrity. 4. Public lands, the common inheritance of the whole people, should be reserved for actual settlers.

5. Currency, the measure of values, wheth-er metalic or paper, should be equal to coin, Lake Grange, on the twenty-fifth day of and be issued and controlled by the government only.

6. The known benefits of the postal sys tems of other countries to be adopted in the United States; including the postal savings bank, and the postal telegraph and telephone.

7. A free press-the bulwark of our free institutions—must be maintained. Leading 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 sustained by the people.

For these objects we declare that citizens should, without regard to party, vote for candidates pledged to secure the adoption of the above principles and objects.

That if existing political parties are so controlled by monopoly influences that they will not give the relief which the public interest demands, then it will become the duty of all good citizens to form a new party which will give the desired relief. That the Anti-Monopolists recognize the

rights of capital as well as of labor; we ap-preciate the benefits of which corporate or-ganization has conferred upon the human race; we will labor as earnestly to maintain the rights of corporations as to enforce observance of their duties, but the time has come when the people must organize to re-strain the power for evil wielded by a few unscrupulous men, who have obtained control of the great forces of the century, and who in their use " recognize no principle of action but personal or corporate aggrandizement.

convinced no meritorious case had ever yet been fought to a final decision, and he there-fore stipulated into the case all the proofs in chief of the complainants and admitted the method of construction of the well as an infringement thus to speed the case and save complainants's cost, allowing all this to be done without the complainants calling a

single witness. Then came the defense, and on May 6, 1880, Mr. Keach put upon the stand Anson Atwood, of Dunellen, N. J. (who now has an office at 57 Astor House, N. Y..) and in two hours, by propounding only 37 questions, proved that while Mr. Atwood was superinintendent of the machinery and agricultural department of the New York State Agricul-tural Society, and at their annual fair held near Albany, N. Y. in the year 1859 (Green claims he invented this method after the war broke out, etc.) a well was constructed on the ground by the same method as now, and as patented. This proof was fully corrobo-rated by the next two witnesses, viz., James E. Kirwan, of East Albany, N. Y., and Elisha Waters, the renowned paper boat manufacturer of Lansingburgh, N. Y., Then commenced the filbustering practice

Then commenced the filibustering practice of complainants and the 37 questions put to Atwood by Mr. Keach in two hours, called forth from complainants a cross examination of over a whole week and more than 700 questions. Then came Mr. Kirwan who told his story for defendants in six hours and about 80 questions. This called out proof of the construction of numerous wells by witness at Wauconda and Waukegon, Ill., Janesville, and Beloit, Wis., in 1848 and 1849. The complainants still continued their course of pettifogging, and asked Kir-win more than 1,200 questions, keeping him on his cross examination for 91 days without shaking his evidence in the least.

This practice was becoming very monotinous as well as expensive so to the defendant, and Mr. Keach cited the complainants on motion before Judge Wallace, and on the argument soon convinced the Judge that the intention of the complainants was to tire out the defense, and he promptly made an order that the complainants pay to defendants within 10 days the sum of \$140, the Examiner's fees for conducting such prolix examin-ations, and further provided that ever afterwards in the trial the complainants pay the expense of the cross examination of defendant's witness. This proved a "cooler" on them, and they seldom ever kept a witness more than one day on cross examination. This Albany Fair ground well was seen by numbers of others, among whom were Alex ander Gregory, of Albany; Horace L. Emory, of Cleveland, Ohio; Richard Spicer and John Chapman, of Lansingburgh; Wm. Vergo, of New York City, and scores of others. Then next came the witness, Joseph Brott, of 1,051 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., who swore to a well put down in front of his father's (Andrew Brott's) hotel, at Waterford, N. Y., about the time his first child was born, which was April 1, 1860. The date was fully established by other witnesses from Waterford, among whom were James P. Vosburgh (since deceased), David T. Lamb, Wm. Hamilton, Wm. H. Fox, E. B. Honsinger, Lewis Wells, and others who saw it put down before they enlisted and went to the war some time about the first of 1861. They also said the man who put it down put one down for Henry Steenburgh at the same time, and since then the heirs of Mr. Steenburgh have found among his old

papers a receipt as follows :--\$21.50

Received of Henry Steenburgh the sum of twenty-one dollars and a half for driving one well in his place in Waterford. GEORGE MALLER. Dated April 13, 1860.

We have now in this office a photograph of this receipt.-EDS.]

This was not found until June, 1881, and is fully corroborated by the royalty receipt given by the agents of Wm. D. Andrews & night) in 1877.

see how our fathers got their wheat to mill I'll give you a little exhibition. Here, bub, hold my hat."

He buttoned t is coat, and moistened his hands and went to work. The first blow nearly broke a man's knee; the second cracked against a boy's elbow, and at the third the flailer grabbed the top of his head and sat down with a subdued look in the corner of his mouth.

"Well, I guess I'll be going," said the owner of the flail as he rose up. "It's all in getting the kink of it. A fellow who makes twists and wabbles a special study won't git his head broke over twice a day, but a green hand might as well sit down under a brick kiln durin' a tornado. Day, gentlemen."-Detroit Free Press.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

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.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

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A Northerner at Work.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :- Enclosed find \$1.00, to pay for GRANGE VISITORS for another year. I shall try to send in a large list of three months subscribers, and endeavor to work up Grange interest in this vicinity. Last September I moved up here, from the jurisdiction of Clear Lake Grange, No. 530. I left many warm friends there, and miss the Grange more than I anticipated. We were members of that Grange from its organization, and how we would like to be weekly attendants there again! As this northern country is proving to be a good farming region, we hope that ere long we shall succeed in having Granges established here.

Yours fraternally,

N. H. EVANS. Roscommon, Mich., Jan. 13, '82.

We Still Live.

Brother Cobb, SIR: - As Raspberry Grange, No. 593, has not been heard from at all, I think it is well to let our brother Grangers know that we have revived and can be numbered with the working Granges. Our Grange was first organized in June, 1875, and prospered for two years, but there was not interest enough taken in the cause to keep us up, and we lay dormant for two years. Then we were reorganized by Bro. Whitney, October, 1880, with 20 members, principally old ones, with some new ones added. The building of a hall was the first suggestion for the good of the Order, and there was so much interest taken in it that we have succeeded in building a hall, 25x30, costing \$300.

We had our election of officers for 1882, electing Bro. Jordan Bingham Master, and Joseph Bingham Secretary. [Their address is Gagetown, Tuscola Co., Mich.]

Yours respectfully,

W, GAGE, Sec'y. Elmwood, Jan, 9, 1882.

The evening session was most valuable. After the installation of the officers several well considered essays were read, when the Grange closed and all returned to their homes well satisfied with the day's proceedings. Fraternally Yours,

NETTIE GIFFORD. ROYALTON, Vt. Jan, 9th, 1882.

The Benefit of Laughter.

Dr. Green in his "Problem of Health," says there is not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood vessels of the human body that does not feel some wavelet from the convulsions occasioned by good, hearty laughter. The life principle, or the central man, is shaken to its inmost depths, sending new tides of life and strength to the surface, thus materially tending to insure good health to the persons who indulge therein. The blood moves more rapidly, 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 laughing, from what it does at other times. For this reason every good hearty laugh in which a person indulges tends to lengthen his life, conveying, as it does, new and dis-tinct stimulus to the vital forces, Doubtless the time will come when physicians, conceding more importance than they now do to the influence of the mind upon the vital forces of the body, will make their prescriptions more with reference to the mind, and less to drugs for the body; and will in so doing, find the best and most effective method of producing the required

effect upon the patient .- Our Doctor Ed.

METHODS OF PROCEEDING.

To organize State, County, and District League

To influence as far as possible the nomination by existing political parties of candidates who will support our principles. Where such candidates are nominated, the League will notify its members of this fact. and in such cases leave each member free to consult his individual or party preferences; but where one candidate will and another will not support our principles, then all party affiliatious to be laid aside by members of the League, and a solid vote cast for the candidate endorsed by the League. If neither party presents a candidate favoring our principles, then the League will nominate 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-Laws, Principles, Objects and Methods of Proceeding, and further, will use my in-fluence and do all in my power to increase its membership and advance its work.

For information relating to the Anti-Monopoly League and its work apply to Henry Nichols, Secretary, 7 Warren St., New York. L. E. CRITTENDON, Pres't.

F. B. THURBER, Treas.

The Tube Well Trouble.

I noticed, under the above caption, in the Rural of December 17, quite an interesting article on the subject of Nelson W. Green's invention (?) which should demand the earnest and universal condemnation of all the farmers of this country. If your space will allow I would like to have you publish, in addition to your former fine article, the facts following :-

In the summer of 1879 suits were com-menced in the U. S. Circuit Court of the Northern District of New York, by W. D. Andrews, G. H. Andrews and Nelson W. Green, against many persons. Among them were some 40 residents of Lansingburgh, N. Y., and one case was selected, viz., Thomas Richardson's as a test case, and counselors Calvin 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 merits, as he was

which said the well "was driven in 1860 by one Maller." Both of them will be put in evidence in the case.-To be continued.-"Legis" in the Rural New Yorker.

The Man With the Flail.

It carried the beholder back to thirty years ago, when the threshing machine was heard only at rare intervals, and the honest farmer spread his golden stalks on the clean barn floor and flailed away with such tempered blows that not a kernel was broken. The man who had it sat down on one of the benches in the West Circus Park. The rare sight of such an article halted every pedestrian, and the man had to keep explaining over and over :-

"Weil, I'll have some beans to shell this fall, and I kinder thought 'twould be easier to flail 'em out. The hardware man told me he had to send to Vermont for it."

Pretty soon along came a gray headed Alderman, and when he saw that flail he looked ten years younger all at once.

"I handled that for over ten years," as he picked it up and spit on his hands. " Seems like old times to get hold of the hickory again."

He stepped out one side to give the crowd an exhibition on the grass, and his success was great. At the second blow the flail end hesitated in mid air, wobbled around and finally came down with a whack on the patriot's head, making him see more stars than a winter's night ever brought out. He dropped the weapon with the remark that he was already ten minutes late in keeping an appointment, and he was rubbing his skull as far down the street as he could be seen. The next man to try it was a man who got off a passing car under the idea that

a dog fight was in progress. "A flail? Ha! ha! Why, I haven't seen a flail since I was married," he chuckled as he reached for it. I presume I have flailed a thousand bushels of wheat in my time. You boys stand oack there."

The boys retreated, and the man lifted the flail on high and patted the grass in a vigorous manner.

"Yes, my stint used to be twenty bushels a day," he continued, "and though I do say it myself I—..."

Something happened. He dropped the flail, seized his jaw and danced off as if he had springs under him, and although a dozen voices asked him what hithim he refused to tell.

By and by a third man came sailing along, and when he saw the flail he remarked that his father had used one like it nearly all his life, and was called the smartest flailer in New Hampshire.

"Can't you use it ?" inquired one of the crowd. "Why, of course. If you boys want to

L. S. & M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

(Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.)

	NE	Y	& C 988.	NE	Y	& B M	w	ay	Fr.
Le. Grand Rapids Ar. Allegan	8 9 10 10 11 11 5	00 17 15 50 18 45 35 10	A.M. 44 44 44 9 M. 44	46778827	50 05 43 12 40 45 05	PM 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	5 8 11 1 2 4	00 10 40 40 45 50	AM 44 44 44

GOING NORTH.

	NE	Y	* B	N E	1 pr	& C 988.	Wa	Way Fr.		
Le. Buffalo	12	45	PM	12	35	AM				
AL. CIEVEIAND	7	35	+6	7	00	46				
Ar. Toledo	12		AM							
Ar. White Pigeon	6		66			PM	8	an.	4.4	
Ar. Three Kivers	6	28	66		00		10 0			
Ar. Schoolcraft		58	**		28		12			
Ar. Kalamazoo	7	30	66	ā	00	46	14		4	
Ar, Allegan	8	40	66			.46	4 2		4	
	10	00	66		20		81		-	

t White Pigeon with trains on main line, A. G. AMSDEN, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Corrected Time-Table-July 31, 1881.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	Day Express. No. 2.		Night Express. No. 4.		Flint Express. No. 6.	Accm'd. No. 22.	
Le. Port Huron " Grand Trunk Junction	7 00	AM	7 00 7 10	PM	4 15 AM 4 80 "		
" Imlay City	810	=	8 05	66	5 40 "		
" Lapeer	8 36	44	8 35	66	6 12 4		
" Flint	9 30	66	9 15	46	a7 05 "		
" Durand	10 15	66	9 55	44 .			
" Lansing	11 35	66	11 05	66			
" Charlotte	12 15	PM	11 45	44			
" Battle Creek	1 30	66	12 45	AM		7 15 AM	
" Vicksburg	2 20	66	1 42	46		9 20 4	
** Schoolcraft	2 33	66	1 55			10 00 **	
" Cassopolis	3 20	66	2 46	66		1 43 PM	
" South Bend	4 07	66	3 37	66		4 00 "	
" Valparaiso	5 50	64	5 25	66		89 00 "	
Ar. Chicago	8 00	66		44		ao 00 ···	

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	Day Express. No. 1.		Express.		PtHur'n Accm'd. No. 5.	Accm'd. No. 21.	
Ar, Chicago	9 15		915	PM			
	11 18 12 55	PM	11 28			5 25 AM	
" Cassepelis	1 43	**	2 06			10 45 " 1 43 PM	
" Schoolcraft	2 33	44	3 05			0 45 4	
" Vicksburg " Battle Creek	2 47	66 66	8 15			4 40 "	
" Charlotte	5 00	44	5 35	0.000		a7 00 "	
" Lansing	5 40	66	6 18				
" Durand" " Flint	657	44 44	7 33		d6 00 AM		
" Lapeer	8 35	.6	9 20		7 15 "		
" Imlay City	9 05	44	9 39		8 10 "		
" G. T. Junction Ar. Port Huron	10 20 10 30		10 25 10 35		10 00 "		

All trains run by Chicago time. All trains daily except OHAS, B. PECK.

S. R. CALLAWAY.

to E. P. Keary, le

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

THE DRIVEN WELL.

On our third and fifth pages will be found clippings relating to this driven well business which will interest many of our readers.

Soon after our last issue Bro. Platt made us a call. He is still collecting evidence of ' previous use." Some of considerable value had developed in our vicinity which he wished to size. From him we learned that the time for a hearing of the case of N. J. T. COBB, - - - - SCHOOLCRAFT. W. Green vs. Geo. W. Miller and John A. Stork on its merits had not been fixed by Judge Withey.

It seems to me we are likely to establish 'prior use" in so many cases, and in each ---- 5 00 To ten trial subscribers for three months we case by so many reliable witnesses that Mr. will send the VISITOR for\$1 00 Green's pretentious claim will be fairly undermined. At all events the prestige of decisions already had will alone prevent his defeat In the meantime four things are in order :--First, diligent enquiry as to the existence

of driven wells prior to January 1, 1862. This enquiry, when fixed upon a well covered by this date, should be followed up to obtain corroborative evidence to establish the date beyond a question,

From the lapse of time this is frequently quite difficult, but it is an essential quality in the value of the evidence, and when the fact has been established the more witnesses who can substantiate it the better.

Secondly, continue to add to the Defense Fund by pledges from Granges, and by collections from interested parties, farmers or others, that we may be able to continue this contest to the court of last resort. We ask plaster you will want for next spring. The this as a matter of justice to those who have already contributed to this fund. The amount asked for is small, but small as it is this defense is a burden that should be borne by the many who are interested, and not alone by the more generous few.

Thirdly, every citizen living in the State is interested in this matter of protection from patent right sharpers who, it is notorious, make raids upon communities whenever and wherever they see a chance to obtain money on any pretext of infringement. It is therefore important that patent laws which so long have permitted this sort of legalized robbery should be so amended as to protect the people who desire to use the improvements and conveniences which are everywhere on sale, and which, when they are purchased and paid for, are usually supposed by the purchaser to include the undisturbed right of use without molestation, or hazard of

annoyance from any one. As this can only be secured through legislation, every person who has any influence with a Congressman should give him to understand that he is to use his best efforts to get the patent laws amended at this session of Congress. Write to your Congressman and tell him what you think about it, and if he gets about 500 letters from his constiuents he will probably think his action, or want and we further know that by patronizing of it, will be remembered until after the next

a chance at these premiums, this offer shall Try it. Since writing the above, a judicial decision, which we give in this connection, breaks the chain of precedent that has been used by Green and the Andrews Brothers to extort money from men who felt that the demand was an impudent swindle, yet pense and annoyance of litigation. PREVIOUS USE has now been judicially established in New York, and we are sure that the evidence already collected in Michigan will establish " previous use" here also. All this massed together will invalidate the claim of Mr. Green, and prove most conclusively that this whole movement was based on a fraudulent pretense.

been filed by the above-named complaint-ants against William Verbeck, and 21 others, all residing at or near Saratoga Springs, for alleged infringement of the Nelson Green 'driven well' patent.

"On the day above named, a motion for an injunction pending the litigation in the Verbeck case came up for hearing before Judge Wallace at his chambers in Syracuse, sitting as Circuit Judge. Green claims to have invented the driven well at the village of Cortland, N. Y., in October, 1861, while encamped there as colonel of the 76th regiment. New York volunteers. The respond-ent in this case filed numerous affidavits showing that driven wells were put down at Saratoga Springs as early as 1854, and also on the county fair grounds there in 1859, in 1860 and in 1861, while the 77th New York volunteers were encamped there. The complainants filed several affidavits

in rebuttal, and after full hearing and argument on the issue Judge Wallace refused the injunction on the ground of prior use. This is an important precedent touching this now famous patent, and the first decis-This ion, in this district, if not in the country, denying a preliminary injunction on the merits. Thomas Richardson, of Ilion, so-licitor for complainant; N. B. Sylvester of Troy, solicitor for respondents."

PLASTER ! PLASTER !

We hear but little about plaster, and call the matter up at this time only to say that Patrons should not forget that the season for getting plaster and using it is just before us and will be here before we are ready, if we do not look ahead and prepare somewhat for the future. All careful, successful farmers get ready for the work of spring before spring comes. And we write to urge those who are a little dilatory, to order at once the spring of 1882 will be no exception to those of former years, and very many farmers know from annoying experience of the delays incident to waiting until March before ordering. At this time we see box cars on side tracks idle. A month later, when the plaster trade is lively, ten cars will be ordered and four or five furnished.

We shall not predict snow for your convertience in hauling your plaster home from your railroad station. And if you must use wheels do the work when the wheeling is good.

There are but few Patrons in Michigan who do not comprehend the situation of this plaster business.

By the report of the Executive Committee of the State Grange you were informed of the absolute necessity of sustaining the Grange Plaster Mill at Grandville, as a matter of principle as well as of pecuniary interest. To be consistent, to be honest, to take care of our business like business men who see just a little way into the future, all require that we buy wil the plaster we use of Loren Day, successor to the firm of Day & Taylor, of Grandville. We know that by so doing we shall get pure plaster, real, genuine gypsum, from which no part has been selected for stucco or other purposes, this mill we are protecting ourselves from election. A personal letter will be worth the consequences of a combination of the more than a petition with a hundred names. manufacturers who will not fail to make us sweat if the restraint of the Grange plaster mill is removed. The present price, \$2.50 per ton on board cars at Grand Rapids, has been proved to be a fair price, giving the manufacturer a reasonable profit on his investment, and no more. No honorable, fair man wants to buy for less, nor is he entirely preferred to pay rather than incur the ex- | willing to pay more. Farming is not a business in which men engage with the expectation of becoming rich rapidly. The farmer cannot afford to pay fancy prices for fertilizers and implements, and we should not blindly expose this large trade in a useful article to the advance sure to follow the ruin of the parties now running the Grange plaster mill. Forward your orders at once for your own good, for the good of the cause of co-operation, and for the good of the Order.

VISITOR RECEIPTS (CONTINUED).

JANUARY.

13-Liberty T Bursley, \$1.00; A S Gardner, \$2.00; Wm E Williams \$1.00; S A Betts, \$2.00; Wm A Reynolds, \$2.00; Levi Nash, \$4.50; John E Wilcox, \$1.00; N A Church, \$2.00; O H P Sheldon. \$2 00,

4-L W Brown, \$10.00; Richard F Walworth, \$3.50; Wm Smeltyer, \$1.00; J E Packer, \$3.00; Wm Palmer, \$1.00; Mrs J W Lawrence, \$2.00; Thos Brown, \$2.50; J H Matthewson, \$1.50; O S Axford, \$1.00; L A Jones, \$5.00.

6-C E Cutler, \$1.00; O W Grove, \$1.00; A F Cox, \$2 00; Wm Haslett, \$1.50; E L Hartwell, \$5.50; Abiel Fellows, \$1.00; Thos Pryor, \$2.00; N H Evens, \$1.00; G Snyder, \$2.50; A L Benedict, \$11.50.

7-Fred G Bailey, \$2.00; H Hawley, \$3.50; R Hayward, \$1.00; Gilbert Conklin, \$2.50; R Hayward, \$1.00; Gilbert Conkin, \$2.00; Wm Healy, \$1.00; S B Albertson, \$2.00; J H Bush, \$1.00; R J Chase, \$2.00; Mrs A M Stone, \$5.00; John McKay, \$1 50; Jas A M Stone, \$5.00; John McKay, \$1.50; Jas H Tibbitts, \$5.10; Julia White, 4.30; C P Phelps \$1.00; W E Smith, \$1.00; P McIn-tyre, \$1.80; Frank Conn, \$3.00; Wm John-son, \$5.00; Esther Taylor, \$5.50; M O'dell, \$6.50; A J Warner, \$2.00; A Keigley, \$4.00. ⁴⁰. 30; A J Warner, \$2.00; A Keigley, \$4.00.
⁸—A Terwilliger, \$1.00; Minnie Langdon,
\$1.50; J C Hawkins, \$1.50; E K Converse,
\$5.00; A J Briggs, \$2.00; J C Noble, \$1.00; J
J Coiman, \$1.50; Abel N Hover, \$4.00; J
E Phelps, \$4.00; Louis Ruthardt, \$1.00; J
W Dikeman, \$2.80; Jas Humphrey, \$6.00;
W W Tuttle, \$1.00; R W Hoy, \$5.90; T M
Sheriff, \$1.00; F C Mitchell, \$7.00; G W
VanAken, 6.00; E L Olmstead, \$7.50 VanAken, 6.00; E L Olmstead, \$7.50.

9-J J Woodman, \$2.00; D H Denise, \$4.50; D S Gardner, \$15.00; W Melliman, \$1.60; M B Averill, \$1.00; J M Wilcox, \$1.00; O C Spaulding, \$4.50; E A Horton, \$7.80; Robt H Gilman, \$1.00; Loomis H Gillhis-py, L J Barnard, \$2.00; Mrs J D Scoffeld, \$5.00; T J Clyde, \$1.00; C N Nash, \$5.00. 20-A E Hall, \$1.50; C M Richardson, \$1.00;

R Keeler, \$1 00; O Girsberger, \$1.00; W K Keel^ar, \$1.00; O Girsberger, \$1.00; W H Mattison, \$4.00; J H Avery, \$1.00; E S Burnette, \$5.10; C F Wing, \$3.50; C G Jackson, \$5.20; W H Otis, \$4.70; John Freeman, \$1.50; Mrs Geo Arms, \$1.00; Miss Addie S Ames, \$3.00.

21-Mrs M Benjamin, \$3.50; Peter Hewitt, *5.00; G R C Adams, \$1.70; D K Charles,
 \$1.50; Robt Milne, \$2.00; H Avery, \$1.00;
 Geo H Lester, \$7.00; Hiram Andrews, \$12.50; C M Richardson, \$3.00; J Woodhull,
 \$1.00; O L Anthony, \$2.50; \$1.00; O J Anthony, \$3 50.

23-M V B McAlpine, \$3.10; L D Bradley $$^{-M}$ V B interalpine, \$3.10; L D Bradley, \$4.50; J H Weaver, \$1.00; A B Coryell, \$2.00; J M Wilcox, \$1.00; J H Matthew-son, \$1.50; Mary A Plowman, \$5.00; C Y Runyan, \$2.00; S A Nichols, \$1.75; E C L Mumford, \$2.50; C P Chidester, \$5.00.

24.—D D Cook, \$1.00; Andy McKelsey, \$1; S H Angevine, \$1; S H Mallory, \$1; Jas Robertson, \$15.10; G F Muir, \$3.50; Hor-ace Green, \$1.00; C L Coppens, \$6.00; G B Rhead, \$3.50; H A Simmons, \$5.00.

-Jas A Marsh, \$1.00; A B Kuapp, \$4.25; Mrs E N Steward, \$1.00; A B Khapp, \$4.25; Mrs E N Steward, \$1.00; Mary Shattuck, \$1.00; I N Carpenter, \$2.50; E E Hewitt, \$5.00; E P Rowe, \$2.00; R A Lyman, \$1; D H Demise, \$1; Ira Read, \$3; H Beigley, \$8.50; Geo A Peters, \$4.00; S R Lewis, \$6; H Gilbert, \$2 H Gilbert, \$2.

26.—C P Miller, \$2.00; J. S. Briggs, \$1.00; Don Lyon, \$5.50; Sam'l Morey, \$1.00; S. Rossman, \$2.50; W C Johnson, \$1.10; Henry Schultes, \$1.20; Wm S Heywood, \$1.00; O E Huston, \$1.50; W F Jennison, \$4.00; E L Manchester, \$1.00; C M Slayton, \$5.00; B Helmick, \$5.00.

7.-Geo A Myers, \$1.60; M M Hall, \$2.70;

Its mission is by no means ended, nor will we by one word disparage its efforts to correct existing abuses, nor can we consent to any disparagement of the Grange, as a potent power in hostile array against the encroachments of monopoly.

This correspondent says the Grange is nearly dead in Nebraska, which does not prove by any means that it is nearly dead anywhere else; nor does it prove conclusively that it is nearly dead in that State except within the range of his own limited vision. Our new friend, in his laudable zeal to resist the aggressive monopolies of the country has entirely overlooked the broad platform of principles on which our Order was founded, and on which is built a superstructure of social, educational and political power among the farmer class of this country, heretofore unknown. The education it encourages is conservative, and while it aims to correct existing wrongs and abuses, in no way tends to disintegrate and destroy its own existence.

We are able to assure our correspondent that the Order, though it has had a greater membership, never had more inherent strength than it has to-day, and never before so much influence where influence is valuable.

The Grange has in many States recovered, and in others is recovering from that reaction which followed the period of its too rapid growth, and founded on that bed-rock of its broad and comprehensive Declaration of Purposes, which are its pride and boast, by the light of its past experience we confidently predict will now go forward on its mission of educating and elevating the farmers of this country, with their wives, their sons and daughters; and in that education we have the best prospect of successfully resisting the encroachments of corporate power.

The educational features of the Order are calculated to encourage independent voting as a salutary, conservative power that baffles scheming politicians, and tends to purify the political atmosphere.

On another page the communication from a Kent County correspondent, throws sufficient light on this question to indicate the duty of Patrons."

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

This department in this number is an improvement over the last, but its mis-directed letters addressed to "Uncle Nine," who with the close of the year bade all a kindly farewell, reminded us that the department must be abandoned altogether or a substitute provided for the Uncle, who though he left an abundant legacy of good will, made no provision for a successor.

"Uncle Nine" was a volunteer. His nieces have repeatedly stated that he was also a deserter, and this may perhaps account for the place remaining vacant for a month with no offer of volunteer service in this department. This neglect we have under-J. E. Rooke, \$2.00; G. T. Strong, \$2.20; D. Higgins, \$2.60; W. F. Butler, \$4.00; E. E. Mason, \$5.00; P. W. Watts, \$4.00; M. L. Raymond, \$2.50; J. Webster Childs, \$5.00; Nathan Winslow, \$2.00; L. W. Stiles, \$10.-00; G. B. Horton, \$15.00; Mrs. Geo Arms, \$3.00 to this work. And we now take pleasure in introducing to the acquaintance of our young friends, Aunt Nina, who will have charge of this column of the VISITOR, and to whom, hereafter, all communications for this department should be addressed,

FEBRUARY 1, 1882.

,4

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, -- FEBRUARY 1.

Secretary's Department.

Single copy, six months,-----

Single copy, one year, _____

Sample copies free to any address.

Address, J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mich.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS.

Relying on its merits and on its friends to

aid in extending the circulation of the VISI-

TOR, we have never devoted much time,

space, or resources in procuring subscribers.

We have had an abiding faith that when

once introduced and read in the family of

the farmer, be he Patron or not, its footing

was secure, and this faith has been sustained

by results. The addition of a thousand

regular subscribers each year without those

adventitious aids so generally invoked in

this department of business may well be

But with this we are not quite satisfied.

With a larger field in cultivation each year

we should have an increase of crop in pro-

portion. In short, we cannot be satisfied

with an increase this year of but one thous-

and, and as we said before, we want 10,000

subscribers before we turn this paper over to

other hands. We have therefore decided at

this late day to make the following very

To the person sending us the largest num-

ber of yearly subscribers before the first of

April next, we will give a wheel spring-

To the person sending the second largest

To the person sending the third largest list

To the person sending the fourth largest

To the person sending the fifth largest

To the person sending the sixth largest

list, five sets of gate fixtures. Retail price,

To the person sending the seventh largest

list, an Excelsior washing machine, smallest

CONDITIONS OF THIS OFFER.

That those of our friends who have al-

ready worked well, may not be cut off from

include all who have sent us subscribers

list, an Excelsior washing machine. Retail

list, a Dodge plow. Retail price, \$15.00.

a Chase, Taylor & Co.'s spring-tooth har-

list a No. 3 Acme Creamery and butter. Re-

tooth harrow. Retail price, \$40.00.

regarded as a success.

liberal offers :--

tail price, \$35.00.

price, \$7.00.

size-\$3.00.

at \$1.00 per set, \$5.00.

row. Retail price, \$25.00.

Eleven copies, one year -----

from the beginning of the fiscal year of the State Grange-Dec. 1- and remain open until the first day of April next.

We want more readers for the VISITOR. and this offer is designed to stimulate workers to obtain new subscribers; but as old subscribers frequently have to be hunted up, and cost the canvasser some labor, we shall count three renewals for one year as equivalent to one new subscription, and ten new three months' subscribers as one new one for a year.

To make this offer binding on the entire list, the largest number of subscribers must equal 200, and the smallest 50. If, however, the number of competitors falling below 200 equals the number of premiums offered, only one the largest premium will be withdrawn.

Canvassers are not restricted. Send us names to be addressed to any post-office in the United States or Canada. The order must be accompanied with the pay, as the cardinal principle of the Order, "pay as you go," will be adhered to. Remit by draft, money order, or registered letter. If by registered letter, stamps will be accepted for the fractional part of a dollar, or for single subscriptions, at the risk of the sender.

All articles offered in this list we know from personal acquaintance to be first-class articles. A cut of the wheel cultivator will be shown in the next VISITOR. It is manufactured in our own town and we think is as good as the best.

Of the Acme Creamer, see the endorsement of Bro. Luce and others on 8th page.

The Chase & Taylor Spring-Tooth Harrow is No. one, as good as any other make of spring-tooth without wheels. See cut on last page.

The plow is manufactured by an old reliable firm in Kalamazoo, and is standard goods.

The other articles offered are just as good in their class, and will give satisfaction.

We expect this offer will help us reach that 10,000 subscribers that we must have, one year sooner than if not made. Friends of the VISITOR, we trust that with the rewards offered, and the good of the Order in view, we shall soon reach the goal of our ambition — 10,000 regular subscribers to the Vieitor

We have confidence that the judicial mills will some day close out this particular fraud, to give place to another belonging to the same category. And this will continue until the patent laws, which have furnished standing ground for rascals for a generation, shall be so amended as to protect the people as well as the inventor, and when so amended we shall still remain liable to be harrassed by these plunderers until the legal rights of robbery now held by hundreds of ceived goods on consignment. If we were inventors and their assignees, shall have mistaken, we make the correction very expired by limitation.

DEFEAT OF THE PATENT-RIGHT SHARKS. From the Chicago Tribune.

The *Tribune* took occasion, a few weeks ago, to refer to the manner in which farmers are so often swindled by patent-right sharks, and in that connection referred to the efforts of parties in Michigan to recover large sums of money in the form of royalty, claiming that a certain process of driven wells was their exclusive property. It was claimed by the Michigan farmers that they had not infringed upon the rights of the patentees, and that the process had become the property of the community at large. The self-styled patentees thereupon began a large number of suits against the unsuspecting farmers who had ventured to use the process, and the Michigan State Grange employed counsel to fight the question in the United States courts, where 30 or more cases of this character are now pending. The following decision in the New York courts will be read with interest by the farmers throughout the country, as it virstrips the patentees of any rights which they may heretofore have assumed: "In the United States circuit court for the northern district of New York, before Judge Wallace, at chambers in Syracuse, Friday, Jan. 6, 1882, a decision was ren-dered in the case of William D. Andrews,

COMMISSION AGENCIES.

We print elsewhere a letter from Magnolia, 111., intended to correct some statements of ours in regard to Patrons' commission houses in Chicago. We had supposed that Bro. Chambers only bought goods on orders from Patrons-did not suppose that he recheerfully. There are a great many Patrons in this country, and Chicago is a large town, and if those Patrons whose interests clearly point to the purchase of supplies and sale of their own products in that market, should do so at once, the business of both houses would be doubled within a month.

We are not disposed to discuss the matter of plans. We only know that if the Illin is Patrons do better when they order goods from their Chicago agent than the Patrons who buy at an inland village at an advance of 4 per cent above actual cost, then they certainly ought to feel proud of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, which has given them such advantages of a pecuniary character.

We are pleased to know Bro. Chambers is so satisfactory to the Patrons of our sister State. Patrons everywhere, take good care of your agencies, and they will take good care of you.

WOODWARD LAKE GRANGE, No. 190, was omitted in the list of Granges entitled to the annual word. Reference to our books shows No. 190 in good standing and entitled to the word.

 \$3.00.
 28-D J Prickitt, \$1.00; S H Mallory, \$1.00;
 Rosa Wiley, \$1.00; Mrs Helen M Brainard, \$2.20; M V Williams, \$2.50; Adolph Sherman, \$2.10; N A Church, \$2.00.

OUR ANTI-MONOPOLY.

In the last number of the VISITOR we printed a letter from a Nebraska farmer who, comprehending the oppressive features of the railway monopoly now subjecting the agricultural and commercial interests of this country to its dictation, looks to the Farmers' Alliance as the only way of escape or as affording the most desirable prospect of relief.

Few things that we meet with in our correspondence please us better than an expression of a determination to resist in all proper ways the encroachments of the stupendous railway power, which has underdertaken to arbitrarily override the rights of the American people, and has so far sucwhat way it has been done, for it stands as a are ready to co-operate with our fellow citi- the present system. We quotezens in any well considered scheme which promises relief, we are not prepared to magnify this subject and make it so high that it shall overshadow all others.

Our Nebraska correspondent has his hobby, and in his zeal to ride it in hot haste to the goal of his ambition, has forgotten that this fight against railroad monopoly originated with the Patrons of Husbandry. He has forgotten that the important decision of the Supreme Court of the United States affirming the right of the legislative department of the government to regulate and control inter-State commerce, is everywhere known as the "Granger Cases," carried on appeal to that tribunal of last resort, by the Grangers of the West.

Entering the field at a later day, the commercial class has come forward to reinforce the Grange movement which first made head against railway monopoly. To these. another auxiliary aid has been added, that of our Nebraska friend, "The Farmers' Alliance." This organization, as we understand, originated in the great State of New York. Not confined in its membership to farmers alone, it has done valiant service in that State so famous for corrupt legislation, I

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

We find on our table that old established magazine- The North American Reviewfor February. The first article in this number, by Andrew D. White, president of Cornell University, discusses a question that for the last few years has assumed a great deal of importance in the political arena, and is being considered by thoughtful men everywhere, whose patriotism rises above every other consideration.

"Do the Spoils Belong to the Victor?" is the enquiry from which he proceeds to argue against the corrupt usage which has obtained in every department of the public service. ceeded that we need not stop to recite in We have not room at this time for an abstract of the argument, and only add to his proved and established fact. But while we summing up, one illustration of the evils of

"The complaints against the present sys-

paratively small number of citizens constantly encroach upon the most important intersts of the entire nation ; that a large share of the labor and care of the executive and legislative branches of the Government is confiscated by a petty minority; that the system has at least in this respect become intolerable.

"Three experiences within the knowledge of the present writer will serve as types:

In the darkest hour of the late civil war, a great question arose in a thriving Northern town, which for the purposes of this article shall be called Pepperton. This question was nothing less than this: which of two local henchmen shall be postmaster. The contest waxed fierce. Deputation after depu-tation rushed to Washington-saw the Congressman, the Senator, the Postmaster General, the President himself; - besought, insisted, badgered. The subordinate henchmen thronged the corridors of the Capitol by day, and the bar-rooms by night. The attention of honorable members was besought for articles in the 'Perkins County. Herald' on one side and the 'Pepperton Register' on the other. Monster petitions were forwarded by either side, --petitions all the more monstrous because most people signed both. "Meantime the civil war dragged on with

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increasing horrors. Rivers of blood had flowed, billions of treasure had been flung into the abyss, when a good old Pepperton Judge—a steady Presbyterian deacon—visited Washington to see what light he could get on national affairs. In due time he stood before President Lincoln. The judge was shocked at the careworn face of President, tried to comfort him, and said : ⁶ Mr. Lincoln. I am sorry to see you not looking so well as when you passed through Pepperton. You must not let the rebellion wear upon you. The Lord is with us: he will not permit slavery and disuion to conquer. He has purposes with this republic which-' 'Oh, Judge,' said Mr. Lincoln, "it isn't the rebellion that is killing me—it isn't the rebellion; it is your plagued Pep-perton post-office!"

"The Remedy for Railway Abuses," by Isaac 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 opinions would be entertained if less current news and more solid argumentative reading, like that found in the Review. were substituted for the omnipresent newspaper.

We like the North American Review, and an Alliance is organized and succeeds, the cheerfully recommend it to those who would read well-considered, argumentative articles on questions of vital interest at this time. zations. They have not the time to devote to both, and discharge other duties that

MAGNOLIA CORRESPONDENT.

We have not time in this number to review the article of Bro. Smith, of Magnolia, Ill. But we can't let his first sentence of his last paragraph go by without remark. He says "the State Grange was well attended,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 Representatives of the State Capitol, and at no session has the number of visiting 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 a few blanks that we should like to see filled. Will secretaries please look this matter up so we can foot up and see how much money is invested in Grange Halls 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 VISITOR of Jan. 15: "I saw a recomendation in the VISITOR of the Adams' Barn-floor Horse power. I can say that I am using one to cut feed, and ought to, it will be just as impossible to elect any man who will use one will confirm the opinion expressed by the editor."

OUR readers will please notice the new and every political party that will enforce advertisement of Thomas Mason, of Chi. their rights. Facts are being developed cago, also that of Geo. W. Hill, of Detroit, constantly all around us that prove this. on our last page. The new creater Call & Duncan obtained a good footing last season and a large number are being manufactured for the Spring trade. See their list of agents under their advertisement.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

As our Bro. Patron of Farmington says: 'Let us agitate, agitate! think, reflect, and be wise!" But this organizing a new party by the Grange or through its agency, is one of the things we solemnly promised each to the other we would not do. If we are severed from this old landmark, the Order Bro. Cobb :- There are two leading artiwill be weakened and finally go out. cles on the second page of the VISITOR of

Kent Co., Jan. 25, 1882.

Was it a Mistake?

Bro. Cobb: - I wish to correct a misstatement in the last VISITOR, which is that "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 Illinois think on a better plan than such agents usually buy, viz., on a salary. The wholesale men with whom he trades pay quar-

terly about 2 per cent of amount of sales to the Executive Committee, who pay this sum into the State treasury, amounting annually to enough to pay Bro. Chambers' salary. You say that your agents sell goods at an advance 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 "drum-Grange will not exist; that is, that the mers" by the wholesale men. As soon as same men will not be active in both organi- the Patrons of Illinois buy through Grange channels, as they ought to, our agency will become a source of profit to the State. devolve upon all good citizens. Our ac- 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 the Mr. Campbell furnishes. Why is the Grange lowest rates.

Our late State Grange at Mattoon was well 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, and took quite a list of subscribers for th Bulletin. A purse of \$35 was quietly mad up for him one evening, which he announce ed would be used to buy an Elgin (Ills. watch, which he was needing.

H. K. SMITH. Magnolia, Ills., Jan. 23, 1882.

Education.

Bro. Cobb:-As I have been confined Mr. Campbell says that the object of the my room for several days from injuries re Alliance is to elect representatives, both ceived from a fall from a high load of straw State and National, who will enact just and also from a sore hand caused by an am laws, etc.--a praiseworthy object surely. putated finger, I have read over my paper But if the Grange accomplishes its mission, with more than usual care. The GRANG will it do less than this? Mr. Campbell VISITOR received a full share of my atten has been anxiously waiting to see how. Of tion. I was particularly interested in th course it cannot be done to its full extent article from the pen of Prof. Chase, of Tenn where only one farmer in fifty belongs to And although minus the forefinger on m the Grange. But even then it is a power politically. Neither will the Alliance pencil hand, I will endeavor to make read able a few of my ideas on matter to whic amount to much if only a small fraction of the learned Professor refers. The conclusion the farmers belong. But when two-thirds to which I have arrived are the result of of the farmers belong to the Grange, as they years experience with hired men, rangin from two to fifty at a time; and I have a man opposed to their interests, from an learned that the most intelligent, refined agricultural district, as it is for man to fly. and best educated young men were th A power will be brought to bear upon each most profitable to hire. Their knowleds and sense of honor led to a more faithf discharge of duty, and enabled them more successfully direct their energies In an address at a large Grange Pic-n two or three years ago, the speaker, (Br Luce,) who is a most successful farmer, sa if he had an intelligent hired man he would rather give him every Saturday afternoon think, if he would think for him, than have him work the entire six days. Them my sentiments exactly. I have had your men work for me year after year who we so stuck up that they would, after the work, dare wash up, doff their overalls an old coat, put on light shoes and sit in m family circle and talk over the business the farm or read the papers, or some boo I never had any company too much stud up for that class of young men to associa with and they were always too stuck up neglect any duties committed to the charge. For a hired man I want one good physical ability, with a good hea full of self respect and fair education. Suc a man, well treated and well paid, has ways been the most profitable man for n to hire. For many years I have been heavy tax-payer with but one child of m own to educate. But I have always be in favor of free public schools. If "the successful and influential farm and newspaper correspondent," to whom t Professor referred, will spend a few mont in this land of free schools, and draw th contrast between this and a land whose ig-norance he considers excellence, I don't think he would write any more such twaddle as the Professor quotes. I should have mentioned another difference-between educated and ignorant young men. The former usually 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, 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, railroad bridges, and acting as railroad agent. 2d.-Before 14 I attended a common district school such as they had in the State of Vermont 65 years ago. Two short terms from the time I was 14 to 17 I was confined to the house with rheumatism. During

this time I read very much, all my eyes would allow. After I was 17 I went to a Summer district school on crutches one short term 3d.-I always have regretted that I could

not have gone to school more. 4th.-I have already answered a part of

this. In the other part I will answer, I have always sought all the information within my reach, relating to my own and all public affairs.

5th.-Whether a farmer, mechanic, tradesman or professional man, I never in the 75 years in which I have lived, met a man who knew too mnch, if he made proper use of his knowledge.

6th.-A fixed purpose, a strong will with lots of energy, and above all strict integrity. A young man who starts out in life in any branch of business, can't afford to do a dishonorable act. Old Gov. G., of Vermont, 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 character.

7th.-I would not live in such a place. 8th .- Cannot answer positively. I never uestion my school tax.

9th.-I have already given my views on that most fully.

Lastly, I hope others everywhere who differ with me will respond to Prof. Chase's request, and through the GRANGE VISITOR. J. R. HENDRYX, Lecturer. HAMILTON Grange, No. 355.

EACH fortnight brings to light more Grange halls in Michigan. We add 5 to our list since last issue. You see we don't intend to stop until we know just how many Granges own halls in Michigan and their value. Who next?

+ core	ac. Who head.			
P	NAME OF GRANGE.	NO.	SIZE OF HALL.	VALUE.
Acm	10,	269	24x40	800
Ada	ne, ,n,	295 78	18x44 24x44	500
Alle	ndale	421	24X44 22X40	500 700
Alpi	ndale, ine, on,	348	30x50	1,500
Alto	n,	634	20x40	500
Bair	bridge.	80 640	32x64	1,800
Balt	ner,imore,	472	24x50 20x40	800
Bee	Hive,	158	22x50	750
Ben	gal,	225	22x36	1,000
Berl	In Center,	272 14	28x40	1,500
Bedi	ford,	65	26×60 20 $\times 45$	$1,400 \\ 1,000$
Brig	hton	336		500
Bow	ne Center.	219	23x44	800
Bun	ker Hill,	269 437	24x48	1,100
Byr	on,	73	24x60 28x50	600
Capi	itol, cade,	540	20x40	$1,200 \\ 1,000$
Jaso	cade,	63	22x48	600
Ina	rity,	417	26x40	
Jen	tral, {Upright, Wing,	220	16x40 18x30	\$ 800
Cen	ter,	298	30x46	,
Cen	terville,	76	18x42	1,000
Che	shire Banner,	520	22x40	600
lon	ppewa,	517 114	$20 \times 31^{1/2}$ $20 \times 50^{-1/2}$	500 600
Cou	way, rtland ,	563	20x50 24x56	600 600
rv	stal	441 -	24x40	550
Dan	iby, Witt,	185	20x40	400
Del	w 11t,	459	20x42	
Ens	ena, ley Center,	$350 \\ 544$	20x42 -20x40	800
Lve	rgreen,	380	24x45	300
Esse	ex,	439		
Sur	eka, ternity,	$\frac{1}{52}$	24x50	1,500
Felt	18	52 349	18x30	700
Fer	ts, ris,	440	22x40	550
For	est.	362	16x31	
ru	it,	104	20x30	800
Jan	nés,	$479 \\ 339$	16x40 24x60	300
Gra	iges, ttan,	170	28x60	1,000
jeo	rgetown,	458	25x44	1,000
Gro	swold Center,	564 443	24x40 44x30	300
Gra	veland,	443	44 x 30 22 x 40	1,500 600
Gra	nd Ledge,	379	22x50	1,000
Har	milton,	355	24x48	1,000 760
Har	rmony,	337	26x46	
1101 Hor	milton, mony, me, evondonce	129 188	20x40 22x36	500 400
			26x56	550
Joh	nstown, ene, ystone, geer, eerty,	127	20x40	
Ke	vstone	$ \begin{array}{c} 270 \\ 226 \\ 246 \end{array} $		1,200 1,000
Lar	peer,	246	16x24	1,000
Lib	erty,	391	24x50	800
Ma	con, dison, chigan Lake Shore,	$ \begin{array}{c c} 167 \\ 384 \end{array} $	26x50	800
Mic	chigan Lake Shore	407	22x40 25x50	700 1,200
Mo	line,	248	24x50	1,000
Mc.	Donald, ngúagon,	26	20x40	200
			20x40	
Mo	ntour,	49 247	22x56 25x62	2,000
Mt.	Норе,	87	18x40	1,600
Mt.	. Tabor,	43	24x50	1,200
No	rth Plains,	281	28x62	1,000
Off	eans,	325	24x44 25x60	750
Oli	ve	358	23×60 22×64*	1,200
Par	ris,	. 9	26x50	1,400
Pal	myra,	212	24x46	1,000
Par	myra, w Paw, arl,	10	25x60 32x60	800
			32x60 24x40	600
Pit	tsford, tsford, tland, {Upright, Wing, nald, {Upright, Wing	133	18x36	300
Por	tland, {Upright,	174	24x30	{ 1,200
Pe	(Wing,	070	24x28	
rea.	(Unright	373	24x50 26x58)	1,500
Ro	nald, {Wing	192	18x20	1,500
Ros	\$8,	24	24x45	600
Ro	xand Center,	315	24x60	1,200
RU	uand,	145	18x40	600
Sor	th Lowell.	1113	18x40 22x42	400 600
Sou	tland, ver Lake, ith Lowell, th Riley, ekbridge,	456	25x50	1,000
Sto	ckbridge,	7	20x50	400
Tre	ent,	372	30x60	1,800
In	ion	296	26x60 20x30	1,400
Vir	gennes.	221	20x30 24x48	1,000
Wa	tson,	154	24x52	1 8
	verly,	36	26x45	1,500
Wa	teatland,	273	24x50	600
Wh	THE FERRET VILLEY	013	20x30 26x60	450 3,000
Wa We We	ston.			
Wa We We Wi	eston, llow,	618		900
Wa We We Wi Wi	ston, llow, ndsor,	618 619	20x00 22x50 20x36	900
Wa We We Wi Wi	ekbridge, nt, int, ion, gennes, tson, verly, teatland, st Handy, ston, llow, ndsor, ndsor, intneyville, oodard Lake, 	618 619 222	22x50	900 1,000 365

Breeding and feeding swine,-R. Morrell. The farmer's relation to our common schools.-W. J. Jones.

The farmer in society. - Sister Helen Finch.

Progressive farming.—Charles F. Howe. Fruit on the farm.—Wm. Burton. PIPESTONE FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Will be held at Pipestone Grange hall Feb.

1. The following is the program : Education of farmers' sons.—W. S. Reese. The dairy, and is it advisable to enter into

the manufacture of dairy products on the fac-tory system ?—James Vanderveer. The past, present and future of the Amer-ican farmer.—A. N. Woodruff. Household work.—Sister A. N. Woodruff.

AT FRUIT GRANGE HALL, FEB. 8.

Education of farmers' sons.-F. F. King. The best mode of husbandry for profit and increasing the fertility of the soil.—A. Keigley.

Draining for profit.-J. Fisher.

The labors of the farmer's wife.-C. O. Rector Barnard.

Cattle breeding for profit. - Edward Marsh.

AT SODUS GRANGE HALL, FEB. 18. Farm economy.—Philip Dewitt. Temperance.—W. S. Reese.

Farm drainage.-Geo. S. O'Brien.

The agricultural press and the farmer .--O. C. Spaulding. Our Girls.—Sister Philip Dewitt.

AT BERRIEN CENTER, FEB. 25. Care and cultivation of fruit and garden for home use as well as market.-W. A.

Brown. The social position of the farmer's family : what it is and what it should be .- Sister A. N. Woodruff.

How to harvest and secure the various crops, with a view to economy and safety.-John Clark.

Money tax or labor tax for the improve-ment of highways.—A. N. Woodruff. Should stock be permitted to run at large

in the highway ?-R. V. Clark. MOUNT TABOR GRANGE HALL, FEB. 11.

hould farmers stand by their local insure companies ?-Thomas Mars.

eep or shallow tillage for cultivated os?-Norman Nims.

ownship fairs vs. county fairs.-Levi rks.

The social and intellectual benefits derived m the Grange.—Mrs. Thomas Mars. Money tax vs. labor tax for the improve-ent of highways.—L. P. Alexander.

are and culture of fruit and garden .-

A. Brown. an we afford to do without the Grange? ister L. Baldwin.

HOME GRANGE HALL, COLOMA, FEB. 24, COMMENCING AT 1 P. M.

ulture, cost and value of root crops .- M.

ldwin. hought on the farm.-L. Sparks.

ew varieties of fruit.-W. A. Brown. Iome life on the farm.-Mrs. A. N. Wood-

nder draining.-Dr. H. M. Marvin.

How may we improve the fertility of our ms?—A. Keigley. W. J. JONES,

Sec'y of Berrien Co. Grange.

special meeting of Oakland Co. Pomona ange, No. 5, will be held at Clarkston on ursday, February 9, 1882, commencing at o'clock A. M. Fourth degree member invited to attend. The program will be ollows:

Opening of the Grange. Music by Clarkston Grange choir. Address of Welcome by the Master of

rkston Grange Response by the Lecturer of the Pomo-Grange. Subject for discussion-"Would it be the best interests of society for woman engage in the learned professions?"—Mrs. M. Satterlee, and Mrs. G. M. Shattuck. Music by the choir. Recitation by D. M. Garner. Essay—" Where art Thou?"— Mrs. C. ager. D. Discussion—" How shall we prosecute ange work to accomplish the best results ring the year ?"-Opened by a member of lford Grange. 10. Reading from scrap bag by Mrs. W. M. rpenter. 1. Suggestions for the good of the Order, Master of Pomona Grange, E. J. Bigelow, d J. Jackson, G. M. Trowbridge, and 2. Reports from Subordinate Granges. A special meeting of Kalamazoo County mona Grange will be held at Schoolcraft nursday, February 9, 1882, at 10 A.M. sharp. fourth degree members are cordially ined. The work of the session is presented the following program :---Music. First subject for discussion-What is the most profitable stock for a lamazoo County farmer to raise?"-Openg assigned to Jacob Lemon of Brady ange. Recess for dinner at twelve. AFTERNOON SESSION.-Music. Essay by s. H. Dale Adams, subject, "Adornments home and yard." Select reading by Whitford Milliman. Music. Essay, J. M. Neasmith, subject, What rotation of crops is best calculated maintain the fertility of our farms?" A paper by Mrs. J. T. Cobb,— "Some appressions and incidents of the State 800 Grange."

Reviewed.

Communications.

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. Campbell, writing from Crete,

Nebraska, starts out with the declaration

that the Grange in Nebraska is nearly dead:

"I do not know of any Grange that is still

holding meetings." And further on, he

advises the Grangers and other farmers of

Michigan to do as they have done in Ne-

braska-form Farmers' Alliances.' Before

we conclude to follow their advice, it will be

I suppose common sense and facts com-

bined will convince us that the two organ-

izations will not run together, that where

quaintance with men convinces us that this

Where reason points, facts confirm. These

dead in Nebraska? Why are there no

Grange meetings held all over that young

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 po-

litical benefit of all? Why is it that the

Master's gavel is heard no more in that

into the Farmers' Alliance and the women

are left out in the cold or at home washing

dishes. In seriousness, is this an improve-

ment? In what respect is the Alliance

The answer is this, The men have gone

would be the case inevitably.

great prairie State?

better than the Grange?

well to stop and reflect a little, take sound-

destroy the Grange.

ings and bearings.

FRANK B. WILDE, whose advertisement was in the VISITOR last summer, writes us that he has a few Plymouth Rocks and Partridge Cochin Cockerels which he will sell cheap if applied for soon. Address him at Cooperville, Ottawa Co., for prices.

The Driven Well Suits.

From the "Saratogian," Saratoga Springs, N Y.

The defendants here in the driven well suits are making a vigorous defense and one that promises success. A number of affida-vits have been made, showing the use of the driven well here prior to the date of the patent, and other important evidence is looked for. It is especially desired that any of the voluntary soldiers who knew concerning the use of drive wells at the camp of the Seventy seventh in this place in 1861 should send in their names or call person-ally upon Counselor F. H. McDonald, Ainsworth 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 com-mission 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-Superin-tendent Lamb was in town Wednesday, collecting affidavits of persons who testify that they used drive wells prior to that date. He secured 13 affidavits from as many unimsecured 13 affidavits from as many unim-peachable witnesses, among whom are James M. Andrews, W. L. Chase, Col. W. M. Searing, John J. Gilbert, Richard Mc-Michael and Elisha Isbell. Mr. Isbell testifies that he drove a gas pipe into the earth in 1854, and obtained a flow of water, and used the same as a well. Mr. Chase did the same in 1855. Mr. Gilbert had a drive well on the county fair grounds in 1860. well on the county fair grounds in 1860, which Col. Searing says was used by his company of the Thirtieth Regiment, which encamped there the next spring. Mr. Mc-Michael, who was the contractor to feed the Seventy seventh Regiment while encamped on the fair grounds in the fall of 1861, says that he caused four drive wells to be put down there, from which he obtained water for the use of the men and the kitchen. The latter fact is also well remembered by many of the members of the regiment."

IF you wish success in life, make perseverance your bosom friend, experience your wise counsellor, caution your elder brother and hope your guardian.

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 agricultural counties. If there is a consistent anti-monopolist in the land, Bro. Brigham is that man. He has introduced a Bill into the Ohio senate that meets the demands of the people, and he will fearlessly advocate it with force and power. This is one instance of what we are doing and how we do it. It might be multiplied by scores of cases. The Grange makes five points where the

Farmers' Alliance only claims to make two. The Grange is first and foremost, an educator. It is a school for all. If we are only educated up to our opportunities, we can and will protect our rights.

If the Grange will adhere to the principles enunciated in its Declaration of Purposes. it will be an immense power for good all over the land long after all present political parties are numbered with the past. It should in the future, as in the past, labor diligently to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. These are the talismanic words of success. Seek these and all other things shall be added to us.

But if we permit ourselves sto be turned over to any political party, no matter how good its name, the death-knell of our prosperity is sounded. We will not injure parties, but will kill ourselves. If the education we receive in the Grange or elsewhere leads us into some other partyold or new-than the one to which we belong, let us go, and not stand on the order of our going; but as we love the Order and its principles, pray do not let us use its agency to build up one church or tear down another, nor use it to build up one political 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 incompetent men, or men who are opposed to our interests, secure the nomination, re-

fuse to support them. There are good and bad men in all parties; there are those who regard the interests of the people, and those who disregard them, in all parties. None are exempt, and probably never will be.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of Berrien County Pomona Grange was held at Berrien Center Grange hall, Jan. 10 and 11. The number of members in attendance was large, and the meeting enthusiastic in its work A c. Burrows in introducing House Bill No. 784, relative to infringements on patent rights, was unanimously adopted. Also, a resolution to further extend the circulation of the GRANGE VISITOR among those outside the Order was adopted. The following officers were elected and installed: A. N. Woodruff Master, Levi Sparks Lecturer, and Wm. J. Jones Secretary. The next regular meeting of Berrien

County Pomona Grange will be held at Bainbridge Grange hall April 4 and 5.

The following programs for Farmers' In-stitutes were adopted :

LAKE GRANGE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, Fo be held at Stevensville, Feb. 4: Caring for the apple orchard .- I. M. See. Climax, Jan. 27, 1882

The next regular meeting of Newaygo county Pomona Grange will be held at Hesperia Grange hall on the first Tuesday in February, 1882. All fourth degree members are cordially invited. For program see Lecturer's notice.

A. TERWILLIGER, Sec.

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 mempers are cordially invited. A. E. GREEN. Walled Lake, Jan. 15, 1882.

Ionia Co., Mich.

Mr. Edwor, DEAR SIR:-Our neighbor-hood have used the Patrons' Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint and can speak of it in the highest terms for ease of spreading, beauty of finish, and durability. We have never met its equal. E. S. BURNS. [See Advertisement.-ED.]

GRANGE THE VISITOR.

Ladies' Bepartment.

THE GOLDEN SIDE.

"There is many a re t on the road of life, If we only would stop to take it, And many a tone from the better land, If the querulous heart would wake it. To the sunny soul that is full of hope, And whose beautiful trust ne'er faileth, The grass is green and the flowers are bright, Though the wintry storm prevaileth.

B. tter to hope, though the clouds hang low, And to keep the eyes still lifted; For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through, When the ominous clouds are lifted. There was never a night without a day, Nor an evening without a morning; And the darkest hour, the proverb goes, Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life, Which we pass in our idle pleasure, That is richer far than the jeweled crown, Or the miser's hoarded treasure It may be the love of a little child, Or a mother's prayer to heaven. Or only a beggar's grateful thanks For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life A bright and golden filling; And to do God's will with a ready heart, And hands that are swift and willing, Than to snap the delicate, silver threads Of our curious lives asunder; nd then heaven blame for the tangled ends And th And sit to grieve and wonder.'

Farmers' Homes.

[A short time ago I was requested to prepare a paper on some subject for Galesburg Grange, and chose for the occasion, "Farmers' Homes," and the present paper, somewhat extended, is the one given at that time:]

This is a subject which all farmers should take an interest in, coming home, as it does, to their very doors. I have often wondered why it was that farmers, more than any other class, should fail to surround their homes with neat lawns, beautiful flowerbeds, and I would always add a croquet ground or some other out-door amusement, including a swing as of olden time for the children. These may be termed luxuries; to be indulged in only by those who have more time and means at their command than most farmers. These surroundings are too truly at present found the exception rather than the rule.

The progress, however, made and the visible 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 even elegance, in 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. Nine-tenths of the farmers locate their dwellings too near the road, leaving no space or scope for embellishment in front, where by common consent it is considered most appropriate, too often imitating the forced narrowness and contraction of our 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 embellishment, namely: a good lawn, with a variety of suitable shade trees, a flower 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 and comfort, The flower garden, the now essential feature to every home in city, village, or country, must find a place somewhere; it need not be large nor expensivebut have it by all means. Let it exist in some shape, large or small, good, bad or even indifferent, as it may sometimes be 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 to the first round of the ladder of fame, and certainty of reward as he would were it a field of corn or wheat, on the principle that glorious earthly ambition? We answera dollar's worth of comfort and pleasure to the mother, 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 or castor oil beans, and a canna, to give a tropical appearance, will make a fine showing for at least four months of the season. Now add to these a dozen geraniums, mostly scarlet, a caladium esculentum, a half dozen good verbinas, one dozen coleus for foliage effect, and you have a flower garden drawing, French and German are orna that will give surprising beauty to your home for an entire season. And now, least you may be discouraged as should have a more thorough course in to the probable expense, I will give you the commericial knowledge. Our daughters cost of material and tell you how to get should be competent as accountants, should them, and where. A dozen papers of the understand banking and law to the extent annuals above mentioned need cost no more than 50 cents, the dozen geraniums \$1.00, tion. They should be educated to compete caladium 25 cents, one half dozen verbenas 30 cents, a dozen coleus 50 cents, total \$2.55. as well as to be teachers in our public schools From these, if a little care is taken to save and seminaries. They are specially adapted. seed from the best, you will be able to lessen the cost another season more than half, and field of medicine. They should be clerks be sure of fine varieties.

Now to get them: Nearly every family able place their brothers now occupy, that connected with the Grange wants more or their physical strength will permit. This less of these seeds and plants every year. Make out your list early in the season, say February or March; hand them to the Secretary of your Grange with the money accompanying them, who will put them in the hands of some one who knows about plants and prices in the County Grange and you will be surprised to find how cheap you can get them. On no account, unless you expect disappointment, will you buy the commission seeds on our markets.

Another accompaniment to the farmers' home is a well stocked vegetable garden. The requisites are few, and these the farmer has in abundance: a favorable situation, a good soil, a little labor, and a small outlay for seeds, properly guided by good taste and judgment, will do it, making it no mean companion to the flower garden and landscape in the out-door surroundings.

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 at very little cost. Taste in their arrangement 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 objects. This is the alpha and omega of landscape gardening. And now, brothers and sisters, if the few

words I have spoken will give you encouragement in this direction, we shall go on together, not only cultivating the beautiful, but the fraternal spirit of love and forbearance to each other with charity to all, and when the work of the day is completed, and we have laid aside the implements for the night, may we enjoy that rest prepared for the faithful in the paradise where the flowers ever bloom, and trees and fruits immortal grow, and where all shall be made MRS. H. DALE ADAMS. welcome.

What are Women's Rights?

This, to-day, seems an open question. While we are not in sympathy with political filibustering in female attire, and while we 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 society in regard to the employment of the sex are too circumscribed. No one will care to deny that domestic duties, the care and instruction of children, and the making of the home circle attractive and pleasant, are a special province of women. Our wise Creator, in providing a "helpmeet for man," has endowed her with special gifts, enabling 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 husband and children, and drinks deep draughts from that cup of happiness which she creates. She instructs the infant mind cribed by a profusion of adjectives. in all that is good, teaches it to lisp the 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 heaven-born mission of usefulness cannot be overestimated. Her love and faithfulness to her husband and children is often sthe most sublime spectacle ever looked upon by fallen man. She wields a power and usefullness in her home mission that sheds its 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 gentleman, and his work of philanthropy. But who made these successful men? Who first directed that infant mind? Who watched over his early boyhood days, directing his thought, leading him step by step, bidding him mount to the summit of a

sentimentalism in society, which would frown upon such efforts at independence is foreign to the spirit of our republican institutions, and aping the aristocrats and monarchs of the old world.

Let proud America, boasting of her freedom, 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 independence 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 fawning sycophant or brainless fop that offers heart and hand. J.

The State Grange from my Stand-point.

I expected Sister Sikes would give the readers of the VISITOR pen-photographs of those she saw, and a synopsis of what she heard at the last session of the State Grange. But having received the first number and not finding anything from her pen I conclude she is like Josiah Allen's wife "completely tuckered out," if se I can sympathize with her, for that expresses my feelings most of the time since my return from Lansing. This session was full of interest, and characterized by the great amount of work well done. It seemed to me to be systematized better than usual and work turned off more rapidly, not so much loss of time and waste of forces. All through the past year there has been considerable forecasting, planning ahead, combining forces and mentally laying out work, that this meeting might be a success, and were I to render the verdict I should say it was a decided success. Bro. Luce presided admirably although laboring under a great depression of spirits on account of the severe illness of his wife and constantly apprehending the possibility of receiving a telegram (which is like a barbed arrow to the soul) calling him to her bedside.

The chairmen of the several committees were persons of utility and efficiency and rendered valuable assistance.

The delegates were of a younger class than have been usually sent there to do work for our noble Order. That is as it should be. The veterans in the cause have carried it through severe contests and strong opposition, have borne the burden and heat of the day. And they ought not to be expected to stand in the front ranks until they are ready to step off from the stage of action, but they ought to be permitted to enjoy the fruit of some of their labor. In the course of human events their places will become vacant and the younger class of Patrons ought to be able to fill the vacancy-I had nearly said places, but that cannot be done. Each one of us must fill our own niche in the world. And what shall I say of the singing and music furnished for the State Grange,-it was grand and magnificent, but those who were not there cannot comprehend the pleasure and enjoyment it afforded. There is a something about it that cannot be des-

Then again there was and

Irons and Ironing.

The new patent silver-plated irons, with circular wooden handles which come off while the irons are heating, are excellent in every sense of the word, and render ironing a comparatively easy and pleasant task. But if one has not these, and cannot afford to buy, she may make the old-fashioned to buy, she may make the old-fashioned ones answer a very good purpose by using them properly; that is, by keeping them in a dry place, so the surface will remain smooth and bright. A sad-iron that has been allowed to rust till the surface is full of the surface is full of and the irons rubbed hard on that. This makes them very smooth and clean. Nice starch may be made from flour by mixing a stiff dough with water, then working this dough under water with the hand until the fine part of the flour has all worked out in the water leaving the brown, sticky glu-ten in the hand. Have the starch water boiling, and stir in this liquid. For fine starch, take spermaceti and white wax, half an ounce of the former to one ounce of the latter, and melt together. To every quart of starch, after it has been boiled, add a piece of this as large as a small hazelnut. It gives a fine gloss and prevents sticking. A good plan for common flour starch is to add a handful of salt (a good large one,) stirring it well with the flour before putting in any water. This serves a double pur-pose; it makes the starch less inclined to lump in making, and does away with its troublesome inclination to stick.

Much of the comfort or discomfort of ironing-day depends, too, upon the ironingblanket and holder. Though we may not be able to indulge in a patent adjustable ironing-board—which is, nevertheless, a very great convenience-that is no reason for having our ironing blankets full of creases and wrinkles, and no excuse for doing without a blanket altogether, as is the habit of some housekeepers. The main part of the ironing-blanket should be of some firm, heavy material, that will keep in shape and not shove about easily upon the table. Old flannel blankets or sheets do nicely for this purpose, though pieces of old heavy bed ticking do quite as well. Cut into pieces of the required size, which should always be wide enough to iron a sheet folded to four thicknesses without moving it from side to side. After the pieces are shaped, lay them evenly together upon the table, smooth out all the wrinkles, and sew firmly together around the edges with a darning-needle and twine. There should be a couple of thicknesses of cotton cloth, or a piece of an old sheet, for the upper surface, and this should be pinned or basted on smoothly by itself, in order that it may be removed and washed at need, without the trouble of taking the whole apart. By following these directions, re-membering to make of good size and weight, one will have an ironing-sheet which she will not be obliged, every five minutes or so, to smooth out and adjust to its proper so, to smooth out and adjust to its proper place upon the table. Holders should be cut from pieces of an old soft quilt, enough thicknesses being used so that the iron will not heat the hand, then basted or quilted together, and a cover made of any stout, soft cloth. This cover, or shield, should be sewed together on three edges, the fourth left open to slip the holder in, and basted together afterwards. In this way the cover may, when soiled, be easily removed, washed, ironed, and returned again to its place.-Country Gentleman.

What a Volcano Can Do.

Cotapaxi, in 1738, threw its fiery rockets 3,000 feet above the crater, while in 1854 the blazing mass, struggling for an outlet, roared so that its awful voice was heard at a distance of more than 600 miles. In 1797 the crater at Tunguragua, one of the great peaks of the Andes, flung out torrents of mud, which dammed up rivers, opened new lakes, and, in valleys 1,000 feet wide, made deposits 6,000 feet deep. The stream from Vesuvius, which, in 1837, passed through Torre Del Greco contained 33,000.000 cubic feet of solid matter, and in 1793, when Torre del Greco was destroyed a second time, the mass of lava amounting to 45,000,-000 cubic feet. 1860 Ætna poured forth a flood which covered eighty-four square miles of surface, and measured nearly 1,000. 000,000 cubic feet. On this occasion the sand scoria formedthe Monte Rosina, near Nicholosa, a cone of two miles in circumference, and four hundred feet high. The stream thrown out by Ætna in 1810 was in motion at the rate of a yard a day for nine months after the eruption, and it is on rec-ord that the lava of the same mountain, after a terrible eruption, was not thoroughly cool and consolidated for ten years after the event. In the eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, the scoria and ashes vomited torth far exceeded the entire bulk of the mountain; while in 1660 Ætna disgorged more than twenty times its own mass. Vesuvius has sent its ashes as far as Constantinople, Sy ria and Egypt. It hurled stones eight pounds in weight to Pompeii, a distance of six miles, when similar masses were thrown 2,000 feet above the summit. Cotapaxi has projected a block of one hundred cubic yards in volume a distance of nine miles; and Sumbawa, in 1815 during the most terrific eruption on record, sent its ashes as far as Java, a distance of three hundred miles of surface, and out of a population of twelve thousand souls twenty escaped.

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Enough of these having been prepared to fill a powerful hydraulic press, they are sub-jected to a pressure of 1,880 pounds to the square inch. When removed the disks are hung on poles in a steam-heated loft and left six days to dry. Thicker disks are then made, each formed by pasting together two or three of those already finished. These are pressed and dried as before, and the process is repeated until a block is built four inches thick and of about the specific gravity of lignum-vitæ. After each pasting and pressing six days are allowed for drying, and when the block is complete it is left in small hills and valleys is an abomination to any housekeeper. Occasionally a bit of beeswax should be shaved on brown paper, beeswax should be shaved be shaved on brown paper, beeswax should be shaved on brown paper, beeswax should be shaved be sha hubs. This is done with as much accuracy takes off all the rust, smoke, starch, or whatever may chance to be on them, and circumference is turned to a perfect circle of the precise diameter required, a bed or recess is worked out for the web of the tire to rest in, and the edges sharply defined. The block is then painted and is ready for its place in the wheel.

Advantages of Michigan.

Secretary Charles W. Garfield recapitulates the advantages of Michigan in his recently published "glimpse" at her horticul-ture, as follows: Michigan is practically free from debt; her public institutions are her pride and her educational system is commended by the best educators in the country. The agricultural advantages for mixed husbandry are of the very best; the climate is not equaled by any northern State; the air is clear, the water pure, and the variations in temperature comparatively slight. The landscapes are beautiful, and a wide range of fruits, plants, flowers and trees, that form the accompaniments of a well embellished home, can be grown successfully. Delightful resorts are near at hand everywhere; and a refined and intelligent people make up her present population. Michigan has a motto upon her coat tion. Michigan has a motto upon her coat of arms, Si quæris peninsulam amænam cir-cumspice: if you wish to see a beautiful pe-ninsula, look about you. That is no flam-ing advertisement of exaggerated proportions, but is a simple introduction to those who enter our borders, the apparently com-plimentary language of which is found by every visitor to be a truthful statement. The old derisive songs that told of ague, marshes, rattlesnakes, and wolverines as the natural products of Michigan are not sung any more; and none visit the Peninsular State who do not go away with pleasant accounts of her climate, soil, productions, and people.-Rural New Yorker.

About the Farmer.

Is it not a living fact that the farmer now feels something of the old inherited, dependent and servile spirit which was so universal among the laboring classes in the centuries past and gone? If he did not feel and show this spirit, why should his rights be so often ignored, his feelings hurt, and he himself treated as though he belonged to an inferior class? The man who boldly asserts his rights and feels his equality with others may be hated, but he will never be others may be hated, but he will never be looked down upon. It is the manifest duty of the farmer if he is conscious of teeling one particle of servility or inferiority to other classes to rise above it just as quick as he can. He must educate himself and better his circumstances, and elevate his condition till he can feel the assurance that he stands on the full level with the most prosperous and the best educated classes. He must think and study and learn and work till he is fully emancipated from the thralldom of poverty, ignorance and mental inac-tivity which has heretofore characterized his condition. He must work out his own salvation by patience and industry, by ob-

servation, by experiment, and the exercise of his indomitable will. He must feel his nobility and respect himself as the son of the Most High, capable of doing great things and of achieving a noble and high destiny. He must build himself up into the stature of a perfect man. Just to the extent that he builds himself up in dignity, self-res-pect, strength of character, knowledge and power of will, to that extent will be gain a conquest over nature, make the earth yield her increase, and attain the ends of his earthly existence. There is beyond peradventure a bright future outlook for the farmer if he will shake himself from sloth and be up and doing with a cheerful heart and determined will the work of today .--Spirit of Kansas.

Most men owe all they are, all they hope to be here and hereafter to the early training of their Christian mothers. But while our homes afford to women such noble opportunities for greatest good to the human race, we must not shut our eyes to the fact that society restricts and confines her field of efforts and cramps her possibilities.

Our daughters should not be bred in idlenéss. Our institutions of learning and female colleges should give her a broader and more practical course of study. Music. mental and discipline and refine the mind,

and therefore are to be desired, but they necessary to a good sound business educawith their brothers in commercial pursuits. from their aptitude in nursing to enter the

ther episode introduced towards the close of the session which afforded pleasant recollections, yet tinged with sadness. I allude to the presentation of a memorial gift to Sister Whitney as she was about to leave all her Michigan friends to form new attachments, new associations, and draw around her new friends. Sister Whitney has been a genuine worker and helper in the Grange. It is not only those who work, but those who watch and wait that should receive a recompense of love and esteem, and a tangible proof of our admiration bestowed by generous hands and hearts. Brother Whitney has done a great deal of hard, earnest work and has been a power in establishing the Patrons of Husbandry on Michigan soil. But he never could have accomplished all this, had he not chosen wisely when he selected his life partner. I have about made up my mind to expect

a great many disappointments when I attend a meeting of the State Grange. Those whom I desire so much to see and have so much treasured up to say to them, fail to put in an appearance. One by one, each year they drop off in their attendance, until I feel as though I were among strangers. Sisters, did you ever anticipate meeting a friend and think of so much you wished to say, and when you did meet, it seems as though you were out of talking timber, that you could not say anything to the point nor make the enquiries you wished. If so, you can sympathize with Myra, for I know of her being in that dilemma at the State Grange this year. How strange it is, what barriers some people build around themselves which cannot always be melted away by your reverence, esteem or kindly feeling. Sometimes we can get acquainted with a person in a short space of time, while otners seem like strangers even though years have elapsed since first we met. I suppose this is one of the mysteries of life. MYRA.

Prof. A. B. Prescott of Ann Arbor says that the stuff called "ozone" sold by a Cincinnati firm as a meat and fruit preservative is nothing but sulphur and powdered charcoal, with a little cinnamon to give it an and sho pkeepers, and able to fill any honor- odor, and it is no preservative at all.

Paper Car Wheels.

The paper is strawboard of rather fine texture. It is received in the ordinary broad sheets, differing in no particular from those used for strawboard boxes or other similar work. These sheets as they come from the paper mill are square, and must first of all be cut to a circular pattern. This is rapidly done on a large table with a knife that is guided by a radial arm that swings freely over the surface of the table from a pivot at the center. A small disk is also cut from the center of the sheet to allow for the iron hub. Being thus reduced to the required shape and dimensions, the paper must now be converted from a mass of loose sheets into a compact, dense body, capable of withstanding the tremendous crushing force to which it will be subjected in the wheels. This is accomplished in the following manner: Ten sheets are pasted to. gether, one upon the other, making a disk about one eighth of an inch thick. News.

Libelous Language.

There is a certain class of attorneys in this city who are particular to the point of sensitiveness in regard to what the newspapers say about themselves or anybody else. So impressed are some of these persons with the necessity of holding newspapers to a rigid accountability for all their utterances that they make a practice of searching the columns of the press for items that are libelous in character, and even if the libels are only technical, are quick to inform the subjects thereof of their claim for damages, which otherwise they might not have suspected. Whether their motive lies in a desire to support what they are sometimes pleased to call good public policy, or is the outcome of a desire for retainers, the public may judge. Passing from the consideration of attorneys of this class, who are fortunately few in number, it may be said that lawyers generally are not as scrupulous in their comments upon individuals, when protected by the privileges of a court, as they seek to make the newspapers. The newspaper that calls a man a "thief" does it at the peril of being required to make good the damages he may suffer thereby. The immunity enjoyed by attorneys in this particular is shown by an occurrence in the Recorder's Court to-day during an argument on a motion to compel certain persons to testify in the McCain arson case. In the course of his argument George H. Penniman denounced one Andrew J. Arnold, one of the jurors in the case, as a "scoundrel, liar and perjurer," be-cause he denied full knowledge of the contents of an affidavit he had signed affecting the conduct of Fire Marshal Baxter. If a newspaper made such a charge it would have to prove it, or take the consequences, which might be serious. But the attorney can make it with entire safety. In the first place, his comments are privileged in law. In the second place, Mr. Arnold was not there to hear or resent. In the third place, he only weighs about 120 pounds, while his assailant weighs over 200.—Detroit Evening

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THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Bouths' Bepartment.

BOB'S POSSESSION.

BY CLARA J. DENTON.

Little Bob Grey wore plain, cheap clothes, And often so patched were they That often as he passed the boys cried out, "Hi! there goes "Patchy Grey."

Shabby and rude was little Bob's house, Its size like a hunter's tent. And the boys declared that Methusaleh Had offered it once for rent.

His hair-alas! 'twas a radiant red. And of freckles he'd many a score, His nose tarned up, his mouth was wide, Aud no grace had he in store.

But Bob had one possession That out-weighed by far in worth A handsome face, and all the wealth That encumbers this broad earth.

For his heart was glad through good or ill, And whatever came or went His freckled face unceasing wore A look of sweet content.

"For what's a patch," said little Bob Grey; "When there's sunshine everywhere? A handsome face may do for girls, But I don't believe 'twill wear.

And if I could choose 'mong all good things That this life a pleasure makes, This treasure of Bob's with all it brings, (And it brings so much) I'd take.

-Lever

A Group of Nieces.

Dear Uncle Nine and Cousins :- I have just been reading Uncle Nine's letter in the last VISITOR and I wanted to say how sorry I am that he is to be our Uncle no more. We have taken the VISITOR 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, so 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 cousins between 12 and 18 years of age. Now I fear that will exclude me, as I am 19, although I feel as young as any of you, and 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 am very fond of pets and flowers. We take lots 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 and all the cousins. VERMONT GIRL. P. S.-I see that our State Master Col. A. B. Franklin is lecturing in the west. Go and hear him, and if you wish to hear a good song ask him to sing the "Sword of Bunker Hill." The Vermonters are proud of him. Grafton, Vt., Jan. 10, 1882. V. G.

Dear Uncle Nine: You have oruelly deserted us when by the space in our column 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 nieces and nephews tried to interest each other, and if it was not always so interesting, it was far better than this empty column. When the VISITOR of December 15 came, and I saw the comparatively well filled column, I thought surely it was destined to more custom from the cousins; but here comes the VISITOR of the 1st of January, which finds the column in a much worse condition than ever before, for we are without an uncle, or even an aunt.

Dear Cousins :- As there were no letters from you in the last GRANGE VISITOR I will try and write a few words, although I am very busy.

I am attending school this winter. Study reading, spelling, algebra, geometry, and rhetoric. Thursday we have rhetoricals, and Friday we" spell down." Our rhetoricals consist of the older scholars writing upon a question given them by the teacher, and the younger ones speaking pieces. By the way, won't some of you (I would ask Uncle Nine but he has deserted us) to propose a question

for us to write on. I will try and do my part, and think the cousins will do theirs. Ella Spaulding, I think you are the "Mollie" who wrote that spirited reply to Ex-Granger. Please let us hear whether my supposition is correct or not.

Our Pomona Grange meets January 6. It is composed of five Granges, or of about 200 members. We expect to have a very pleasant time. Why don't Erle write? Cousins, I send you a puzzle :--

My first is in good but not in bad, My second is in girl but not in lad, My third is in envy also in hate,

My fourth is in early also in late,

My fifth is in never also in now,

My sixth is in promise but not in row. My seventh is in oblong but not in square,

My eighth is in ground but not in air, My ninth is in nice also in neat,

My tenth is not in bread but is in meat,

My eleventh is in answer but not in question. My twelfth is in proposition but not in

suggestion, My thirteenth is in near but not about,

My whole is what I see whenever I look

I hope there will be several letters in the next VISITOR.

Your affectionate cousin,

NETTIE GIFFORD. Royalton, Jan. 2, 1882.

Uncle Nine :- Bro. E. S. of No. 27, we know you are "Pretty by Night," but why don't you write to some effect? Why don't your brothers and sisters of 27 contribute to our column? I know they they are competent. Yes, we have young men in our Grange who are capable of making this or any other column interesting if they could but see their duty as others see it. Sisters and brothers, what a meagre, poverty struck column we are keeping. If we cannot do better than this let us bury it quietly and not keep its skeleton grinning at us as it has been doing to harrow 'our sensitiveness longer. When there is such shining talent among those who should be its contributors it is too bad to see it go begging. If we can't support one little department how are we to support not only whole papers but the government, when age has claimed those now in power?

Some one propose a question for discusion, and let it be discussed too. Come, Sweet Briar, give us a good stirring question and see if there is courage enough among us to discuss it. A GRANGER GIRL.

The girl with trembling hands, took from her neck a black ribbon, at one end of which there was attached a rich jewel of gold. It was of singular shape, and upon its two sides were engraved certain charac-ters of which its pleading possessor knew

not the meaning; and yet she prized it much as the gift of a dearly loved parent; and as she almost reluctantly placed it in the hands of him whom she had sought to be its purchaser, she pleaded :

"When times come good again, sir, I can buy it back; but, oh! buy it now, sir, that I may get bread for my mother, and procure that medicine which her malady requires.' The rich man had taken the jewel in his hand. He passed the ribbon through his fingers, and at last looked upon the article he was solicited to buy. Why does he start? Why turn ghastly pale, and sink into the richly cushioned chair that was behind him, cover his face with his hands and weep like a child?" Why press that jewel to his lips and then to his heart, and

again weep. Reader, do you ask why? the jewel, the last relic of that poor, unfriended girl and her afflicted mother, was that of Mark Master, and it belonged to the only brother of him to whom it was offered for sale. Oh! how deep was the struggle within that man's breast! He was rich in all this world can afford of worldly wealth, but meager in those deep and dear affections which make life desirable. He had lived for himself and he had hearded are the for himself, and he had hoarded up the dross of wealth and permitted the fountain of deep affection to dry up in his soul. He had forgotten his kindred, he remembered not the old homestead, or the familiar faces that used to bless him at the fireside. But now, as if Providence had directed it all, a little jewel, his brother's mark, came to him. even as the day star come to the devotee, to direct his thoughts to heaven and humanize his feelings. The strong man is subdued! He is no longer the man bound up in gold, but the man made and repewed in the image of the God of love! But let him weep : the tears will do him good, for they are not only tears of deep contrition for past sins of omission, but drops that will bring a blessing on more than one sorrowing heart. Hear him while he speaks to her:

"Young lady, I do not ask your name. The man who owned this jewel was the son of my father, and my brother, by a tie al-most as sacred as that of blood. Was he your father? Tell me!" "He was my father, sir."

"Then I am your uncle. Take me to your mother. Henceforth our fortunes are one-my home shall be yours, and you shall be my daughter."

There were three happy hearts that day in a small house in one of the lanes in that crowded city—a tall, dark looking man, with iron-grey hair and strong features, yet now bearing a subdued aspect, and a moistened eye; a widowed invalid, with a placid smile irradiating her calm and beautiful features; and a young girl, gentle in her subdued beauty-blessing God that His smile had sanctified THE LAST RELIC.

THE REAPER. DEATH.

JAMES-The following resolutions were adopted

WHEBEAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take the only son of our Worthy Brother and Sister Mr. and Mrs. JAMES, and remove him from their

loving embrace to the paradise of God, therefore; Resolved, that we bow in humble submission to the Divine will; that our Grange extends its heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved parents and friends; that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the that a copy of these resolutions be fulfilished the bereaved parents; the GBANGE VISITOE for publi-cation, and also that the same be spread on the records of the Grange. MES. CHLOE BINGHAM,

MES. CYNTHIA MYERS, JAMES F

copy be transmitted to the GRANGE VISITOR for pub-lication. MARSHALL REED. J. E. GIBBS,

JOHNSTON-Died in Tallmadge December 1881, MRS. LIBBIE JOHNSTON nee Havens, aged 18 years, 8 months.

E. S. Ross.

Committee.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from our midst our loved sister we bow in humble submission to His divine will, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family. Our sister was beloved and respected by all whoknew her, and was the life of the circle in which she moved. *Resolved*, That in the death of our young sister we have parted with a consistent member of our Order, whose loss we sincerely mourg, and while we bow in humble submisson to the Divine will we can only say, Thy will, not ours, be done.

Thy will, not ours, be done. Resolved, That in token of respect for our departed sister our Charter be draped in mourning for 60 days. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be pre-sented to the afflicted family; a copy sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, also one preserved on the record of our Grange.

It seems/so strange to mortal eye Why God should thus afflict And from our very midst This flower should pick.

MRS. S. G. WOLF,

MRS. T. HEDYER, MRS. A. WOODAED,

Tallmadge Grange, No. 639. Committee

VAN CAMP-Died at Woodstock, Lenawee Co. Mich., on the 10th day of November, 1881, MRS. LUCY VAN CAMP, aged 67 years.

Deceased was for many years a most estimable nember of Woodstock Grange, No. 438, but now her voice is no longer heard in our Council halls, our social gatherings are no longer animated by her presence. To her executive ability we owe very much of our success in the early organization of our Grange, she having been a charter member. But hearing from afar the rustling wings of the angel of death, she quietly withdrew from the Grange to put her house in order for the coming of the grim messenger, and now after four years of unparalled suffering she sleeps the sleep that knows no waking. She has gone from that earthly tribulation in which a mysterious providence permitted her to bear a full and heavy share. She died in the faith, fell asle p leaning on the Master's arm.

'Tis thus the arrows from Death's quiver. fall around us, singling out its victims, calling them home. The members extend heartfelt condoience to the bereaved. JOSLIN.

RONALD-Died a victim to the flamas in the town of Moore, Sanilac Co., Mich., on the 5th day of September, 1881, WILLIAM RONALD, Worthy Secretary of Marlette Grange, No. 641, in the 46th year of his age.

WHEREAS, In the providence of an All Wise God death has once more entered our circle and removed from our Order our esteemed broth:r; therefore, *Resolved*, That in the sudden and unexpected

death of our brother, we truly sympathize with our bereaved Sister, children and relatives. Kuowing well that no words of ours can heal their sorrow, or fill the vacant chair, we can but commend them to Him who hath promised to be a Father to the fatherless, a husband to the widow, and that all things shall work together for good to them that love God. *Resolved*, That the Grange has lost a true Patron of Husbandry, the church is the start of Husbandry, the church an honored member, and

the community a respected citizen. Resolved, That our altar be draped in mourning for 60 days, and that these resolutions be entered upon our record, also that a copy be furnished to Sister Ronald, the Marlette Index and GRANGE VISITOR, for publication.

WILLIAM HOOD, JAMES COCHBANE, AGNES HOOD, Committee.

GAGE-At a regular meeting of Raspberry Grange, No. 593, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREA

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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 applied 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.

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LOREN DAY.

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have a copy. Circular of commendation free. Price by mail pre-(Mention this paper.) FIGURE N. Y.

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Yours very respectfully, A. VANDENBERG,

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Uncle Nine, couldn't you be induced to return to us again? Perhaps he is finishing his college education, and is as busy as all young people who attend school these short winter days are, but couldn't you manage to find time to look at our column through the week?

Myrtle W., I thank you for the extract from your paper, and I am sure all the cousins thank you too.

Our Grange installed their new officers last Thursday evening, who were elected 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 see our column deserted? No, indeed! Now, how many who read this will try to write something for our column? I know some of the young people-I know one young man in particular-who merely look at our letters, shrug their shoulders and say or growl, "Babies' column!" But let us show them it is not a "babies' column," but something that will benefit all who will be benefitted by it.

Let us all write and astonish Uncle Nine by the amount of letters he receives; would he not be astonished, though? Try it and see. Cousin Laura L., I mean you also. Where is "Pretty by Night," Erle, and the rest of the cousins, who have mysteriously disappeared? Are we to hear nothing re garding them? Nettie Gifford and "Sweet Briar" are still doing their best to keep the cousins together. I am sure they are true Grangers-wish we had some more like them.

Thanking the cousins for the warm welcome which my last letter received, and hoping to hear more from you in the future than in the past, I must close for this time.

ELLA SPAUDING. Orleans, January 9, 1882.

The Last Relic.

They tell of a young girl, some seventeen years of age, who, clad in deep mourning, knocked at the door of a rich man's house in one of our large cities, and asked eagerly for the owner. The servant, no doubt, par taking of the demeanor of his master, who was deemed a harsh and severe man by all who knew him, was about to turn the supplicant from the door when her importunities touched a lingering chord of sympathy 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. There were deep wrinkles on his brow, which seemed to denote that he had not passed through life without partaking of some of its sorrows and many of its cares. He was in a deep reverie when the servant entered; perhaps he was counting his gains, or it may be bringing back the past before him

as in a glass, and counting up his flours from childhood to his weary age. Who knows? How few care! But strange it was, even to his servant who knew so well the forbidding nature of his master, when, after a moment's hesitation, the rich man said, "Let her come in,"

In a moment the poor girl was in his presence. It was a strange contrast; that weak, trembling being, treading upon soft carpets in the meek habiliments of poverty, in the presence of the owner of millions she in her deep humility, and he in the lordliness of wealth. She stood before him, and in low trembling tones that were full of melancholy sweetness, said:

"Sir, I am a stranger in distress; I am a fatherless child, and my loved mother is now seriously ill. For many months I have labored hard to sustain her, but poverty comes too fast upon us. We are poor, but we are not beggars; we came from a far country, and are strangers. One by one we have parted with our little valuables, and here is the last relic of a loved father. He gave it to me as a keepsake -something to keep for his dear memory, but. alas! starvation is a stern thing, and necessity knows no law. You are rich-some say you are unkind, and yet I have ventured; will you buy it, sir?"

She ceased speaking, and the rich man appeared touched; he looked at the speaker with a glance in which tenderness seemed struggling with the morose feelings which for so many years congealed into ice the more tender emotions of his nature.

"Look up, young lady," said he. His voice had in it a tone of sympathy that gave her. confidence; and she raised her eyes timidly to the penetrating glance of him in whose presence she stood. "Let me examine the article you wish me

to buy, and although not doing business, yet perhaps I may be induced to help your present necessities." Elmwood, Dec. 10, 1881. Committee.

MUZZY-Resolutions adopted at meeting of Raspberry Grange, No, 593 :--

WHEREAS, Our Worthy Sister, MES. JULIA MUZor has been called from our earthly home to a home above not made with hands, eternal in the heavens

WHEREAS, By her death we have lost a kind and WHEREAS, by her clearn we have lost a kind and loving sister, and the husband an affectionate com-panion, and it fills our hearts with grief to think that we shall meet her no more in our Order; therefore, *Resolved*, That to our Brother in this his sad be-

eavement we extend our heartfelt sympathy. Resolved, That our hall be draped in mourning for sixty days; that a copy of these resolutions be pre-sented to the husband of our deceased Sister spread upon our Grange record, and a copy sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication

MRS. CYNTHIA MYERS. MRS. CHLOE BINGHAN, JAMES BINGHAM, Elmwood, Dec. 10, 1881. Committee

ATWOOD-Died at his residence in Clinton, Deember 31, 1881, in his 42d year, HIBAM D. ATWOOD, a worthy member of Macomb County Pomona Grange, No. 32. At the last meeting of this Grange the following resolutions were adopted :-

WHEBRAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the Universe to remove from our midst our Brother and Treasurer of this Grange, H. D. Arwoon, therefore *Resolved*, That in the death of our Worthy Brother this Grange has lost an efficient officer and a consis-tent worker; his family a kind and indulgent hus-band and father, and the community a worthy and useful citizen.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family

Resolved, That the office be left vacant for the space of three months, and these resolutions be entered on the records of the Grange, a copy be presented to the bereaved family, also to the GRANGE VISITOR

to the bereaved family, also to the GRANGE VIS and Mt. Clemens papers for publication. A. J. LEONARDSON, F. E. Scott, MBS. H. B. CASTLE, Milton, Jan. 9, 1882.

KINNEY-Died January 6, 1882, at her home in Cambridge, Lenawee Co., MES MARGARET KINNEY, aged 64 years, a member of Springville Grange, No. 279, P. of H.

WHEREAS, In his wisdom the Great Disposer of Events has seen fit to remove from our midst MABGA-BET, a late member of our Order and wife of our Brother Nelson Kinney, therefore Resolved, That while we deplore the departure of

our Worthy and esteemed sister to higher and more exalted fields of usefulness, with feelings of deep rewe believe for her there is great gain. Resolved, That we tender to her bereaved family

our heartfelt sympathy and sincere conclence in the great affliction they have sustained by the death of a loving wife and indulgent mother, removed from appreciative neighbors who from years of pleasant acquaintance have learned to love and esteem.

Resolved, That out of respect for the deceased our Charter be draped in mourning for 60 days.

Resolved, That as a further token of our regard these resolutions be entered upon the journal; a copy thereof be presented to the sorrowing family and a were exported during the previous year.

to permit the angel of death to enter the home circle of our Worthy brother and sister James and Anna Gage, and suddenly remove two of their loved and loving children to a better home on high.

Resolved, That though the loss is great to father and mother, brothers and sisters, also relatives, yet our loss is their eternal gain, and we firmly believe that these beautiful buds which God has removed to his garden above will bloom more perfectly there than they ever could here, though carefully watched and guarded by loving earthy friends. Farther, Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this their great affliction, and though the trials God sends may seem very hard to bear, may we remember that he doeth all things well, and that he has said. Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven. Resolved, That our Hall be draped in mourning for 60 days and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, and also a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and the same be spread on the records of the Grange. MES. CHLOE BINGHAM,

MRS. CYNTHIA MYERS, ME. JAMES BINGHAM. Committee

SAGE-Died at her residence in Algansee, Tuesday, Oct. 17th, 1881, in the 57th year of her age, Mary, wife of W. M. SAGE. Be it

Dec. 10, 1881.

Resolved, That in the death of our sister Union Grange has lost a true and faithful member and her family a kind and loving mother and friend. Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended

to the family of the deceased in this their great affliction

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on the records of the Grange, that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

MISS FANNIE HALL, MES. S. BRADLEY, ME. S. BRADLEY, Committee

THE successful farmer, like the successful teacher, is an experimentalist. He does not run his experiments all over the farm, but while the main business proceeds according to approved methods, he always has his experiments in progress where they do not interfere with his general work.

JOHN Williams, of Kent Co., says Z. B. Custer left a cornsheller at his place some time last summer on trial. Williams supposed he gave a receipt for the machine when he signed a piece of paper, and he is now defending a law suit in which he is asked to pay a \$60 note made at that time.

The Chief of the Bureau of statistics reports that for the past twelve months end-ing December 31, 21,290,921 pounds of butter, valued at \$4,072,817, and 140,357,826 pounds of cheese, valued at \$15,506,871, were exported from this country, being about 16,100,000 pounds less of butter and



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Report of Committee on Department of Agriculture Made at the Late Session of the State Grange,

Master's address, relative to the Agricultural Department, beg leave to report as fol-lows: That those recommendations and suggestions be heartily endorsed.

As agriculture must always form the foundation of our national wealth and prosperity, comprising as it does over 60 per cent of its wealth, paying 75 per cent of direct taxes, contributing largely in excess of all other occupations to the surplus wealth of our country; therefore it is self evident that the Department of Agriculture, should not only occupy an important position but the most important position. We, therefore, still press the demand that the Commissioner of Agriculture be raised to a Cabinet position, having charge of agricuture alone, and thus have power to recommend ap; ropriations for the use of his department, instead of, as at present being supplicant, only to be ig-nored and disregarded. We also suggest that this department be made more practical and experimental, and be provided with all necessary means for research and investiall necessary means for research and investi-gation. We further recommend that the Order of Patrons of Husbandry labor with renewed zeal and energy for accomplishing these objects, that by so doing this depart-ment may be raised from its present condi-tion of inefficiency, to one of vigor, energy, and wide-spread usefulness, opening wide the channels of investigation making our the channels of investigation, making our productions more varied, increasing our exports, decreasing our imports, and yielding wealth and vigor to our whole country. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Michigan Crop Report for December, 1881."

For this report returns have been received from 913 correspondents, located in 664 townships. Five hundred and sixty-two of these returns are from 376 townships in the southern four tiers of counties. The returns were made between December 1 and 14.

The report shows the estimated acreage and condition of wheat sowed in 1881 as compared with 1880, the estimated yield in 1881 of corn, clover seed, and potatoes, and the condition (as regards flesh) of cattle and sheep on December 1, as compared with

Dec. 1, 1880. The estimates show that the present acre-age of wheat in the southern four tiers of counties exceeds the acreage sown in 1880 by two per cent., and in the counties north of the southern four tiers by six per cent., in-dicating a probable acreage in the State of about 1,834 529 acres. The condition Decem-ber 1 in the southern four tiers of counties was 132 per cent., and in the northern counties about 117 per cent., of the condition December 1, 1880. This excellent showing is supplemented in numerous instances by statements that the wheat presents an unusually fine appearance, having tillered well and obtained a large growth. The white grub and Hessian fly are reported present in various localities, but while they may, and undoubtedly will injure individual fields, the reports do not indicate that their ravages will noticeably affect the aggregate yield of the State. Wheat seldom, if ever, has gone into the winter in better condition

than this year. The yield of corn in 1881 is estimated at 40,460,901 bushels of ears, 20,230,450 bushels of shelled corn. These figures are based on the acreage as estimated in September, and

the yield per acre as estimated in December. At the date of making the reports but a small portion of the clover seed had been hulled, and correspondents in the counties of Barry, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Eaton, Hillsdale, Jackson, Kent, Lenawee, Oakland, and St. Joseph in the southern part of the State, and in Grand Traverse and Newaygo counties in the northern section, report the clover seed greatly damaged by wet weather, many fields being entirely ruined. Some of them estimate one-fourth of the crop destroyed. One correspondent in Cass reports 15 per cent. rotting in the fields, and another thinks that not a bushel will be saved in his township. The esti-mates—1 and 72 hundredths bushels per acre in the southern, and 2 and 43 hundredths bushels in the northern counties,-are at the best but rough guesses. The yield of potatoes is estimated 55 bushels per acre in the southern, and 109 bushels in the northern counties. The average condition (as regards flesh) of cattle in the southern four tiers of counties is about the same, and of sheep two per cent. better, while in the northern counties the average of each is about seven per cent. better than on December 1, 1880.



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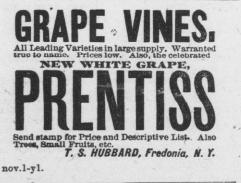
structed in two sections, either of which can be raised or lowered by the driver, working independently of each other, setting the teeth at any required depth. It is of very light draft, easily wo ked by one pair of horses, and has received the

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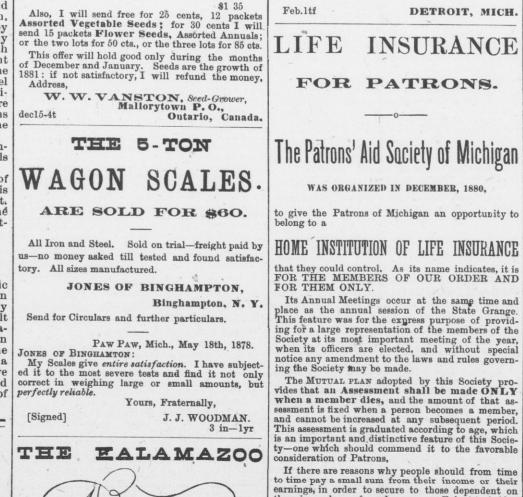
Cheating Taxpayers.

Complaint is made that the Kansas Pacific railroad has some 300,000 acres of land in the State of Kansas which is practically valueless to the country through the fault of the road. It is charged that the corpora-tion refuse to have it surveyed so that it can be settled, because they wish to avoid the taxes upon the property. Bills to force a survey have been introduced, but have never got beyond a reference. The road heretofore has been too strong to allow of legislation that it did not favor.





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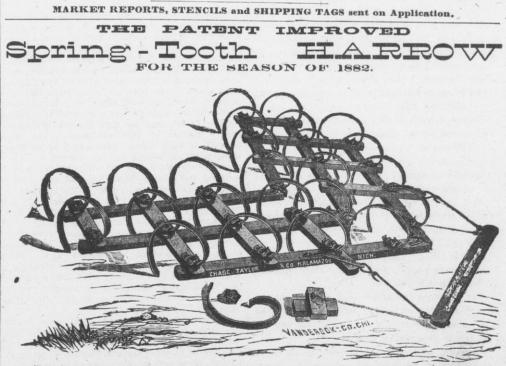
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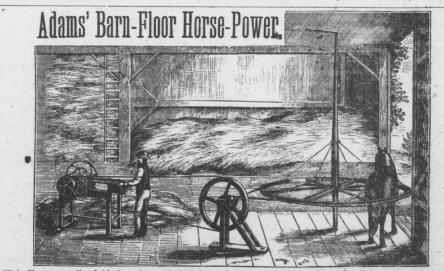
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