

The Grange Visitor

SCHOOLCRAFT, - NOVEMBER 15

Single copy, six months, 25
Single copy, one year, 50
Eleven copies, one year 5 00

INDEX TO THIS NUMBER.

The Old Foggy-Marsh Land and Celery-Feeding Value of Ensilage-Experiments-Dressed Beef Controversy-The California Raisin Crop-Honey in Colorado. 1
Plaster-This Issue-National Grange-Our Make-up-A Proposition-The Cry of the Organs-The Indians-The Pocket Manual-State Grange of Michigan-Eleventh Annual Session-New Standard Time-A Suggestion-Our Offer-Farmers Arbitrate-Don't Litigate-Remember the Reports-The Driven Well Case-The Bee-Keeper's Guide-Our Clubbing List. 2
News Items-The Object of Living-Postal Jottings-Bee Keepers Association-Notices of Meetings. 3
Good Results in Narrow Limits-Brevities-The Grange Anti-Monopoly-Stop and Think about it-Subject for Subordinate Granges for December, 1884-Rules for The Jerseys-The Minister's Surprise-Memories of the Plow-Montcalm County Pomona. 4
The Granger Sieve-Worthy Secretary-Pleasure-Meeting of Berrien County Grange-To Extend its Circulation-Advancements-Railroad Time-Tables. 5
Long, long ago-Review of the United States The Hired Girl-Ahead of all Others-Annual Address of the Master of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. 6
Address, continued-The Markets-The Days of my Youth-November Days-A Glance in the Art Loan-Advertisements. 7
Advertisements. 8

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

PLASTER.

From good authority we learn that the Alabastine Company at Grand Rapids, with whom the State Grange has a contract for a supply of plaster at a reasonable price, have enlarged their manufacturing capacity, have built two large warehouses for additional storage, and have a contract for mining 15,000 tons of plaster rock this season, the larger part of which is already piled up under sheds and will be in the very best condition for grinding when wanted.

The combination have exhausted their wits and their energy in trying to devise some scheme to weaken and if possible destroy this ever present enemy to their grasping desires to control the plaster market. But, like the patent right fellows, though backed by a large amount of capital and an unscrupulous determination to beat the farmers, they have lost their grip. Their best endeavors to buy or bulldoze the Alabastine Company have utterly failed.

The plaster combination, whether passive or active, has been for ten long years an enemy of the farmer, and should be so known and treated by every friend of agriculture.

FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR 50 CENTS.

Will the friends of the VISITOR and of the Order, give proof of such friendship by adding to our list of subscribers on this offer.

We will send the VISITOR to all new subscribers from October 1st to January, 1885 for 50 cents. We should like to hear from the Committees appointed in the Granges of the State, as recommended by the State Grange, to work for the VISITOR. Are the committees ready to report?

GEO. W. HILL of Detroit writes us that he has a few old accounts against members of the Order that he will offer for sale if not soon settled. This will probably not alarm delinquents very much but Patrons seem often to forget one of the first and most important principles of the Order. The good name of the Order should not be impaired by the negligence of here and there an individual member. We should be glad to know that Patrons did not ask credit. It is the bane of business and all good Patrons will shun it as far as possible.

We have a jotting of three questions from J. F. The first we refer to "Old Poultry" for answer. The second to Bro. Buell, of Little Prairie Ronde or Bro. Hebron, of Constantine. And without knowing anything about the "Columbia Bicycle," we think it safe to answer on general principles that bicycles of any kind are not "of practical use to the farmer." Next time ask something harder to answer.

THIS ISSUE - NATIONAL GRANGE-OUR MAKE-UP.

Our readers may have observed that this number has rather less original matter than usual on the first, fourth and fifth pages, which are finished some days before the inside of the paper. The inside as you see is about all original matter and the supply came in so plentifully after the outside went to press, that some good articles are carried over for the next number.

We are sure our readers will pardon us for delaying the publication of this number, that we might present them the address of Worthy Master Woodman. We did not like to beten days behind our contemporaries in presenting this State Paper in the VISITOR. It will be read with interest and profit by thousands of our best citizens and largely copied into influential papers over the country.

Before our next issue the National Grange meets in the city of Washington.

The last session of this body that we attended was when held in Chicago in 1876. Last year we expected to go to Indianapolis, but did not see our way clear to get away from work and did not go. We have renewed our resolution to attend the next session of the National Grange, and if not prevented by some unforeseen events, shall leave home on the 19th inst., for Washington. We hope to give our readers in the next number a "Washington Letter" of our own make. That it will relate largely to the proceedings of the National Grange may be expected. But we may see something else that we think will interest our readers and if we do, they will get it.

A PROPOSITION.

Thos. Mason the recognized agent of the Michigan State Grange doing business in Chicago, is doing quite an extensive business. As a member of the Order he is desirous of knowing what proportion of his business is from Patrons. This he cannot ascertain except by the aid of the Order.

For the purpose of increasing his business and more fully developing the objects for which the agency was established. Bro. Mason makes the following offer.

To the Grange making consignments to him in the year 1884, the net sales of which shall bring the largest sum he will give an organ the retail price of which is \$175.

In case the Grange securing the prize has an organ, he will give 75 volumes of books for a library. And the Grange second on the list shall have the organ. The Grange third on the list shall have a free copy for one year of the GRANGE VISITOR for each of its members. To make this practical, Secretaries of Granges must keep an account of the consignments of members and receipts for same. And Bro. Mason suggests that all who do so, at the close of the year forward their reports to me for publication in the VISITOR.

We should be glad to have this scheme tried. The amount of Grange patronage which Mr. Mason has should be known. Let us know whether the Grangers of Michigan are deriving any advantage from the Chicago Grange agency. If not we certainly ought to know it. But I take it that the Grangers do derive a positive benefit, and the amount of that benefit is what we want to find out.

THE CRY OF THE ORGANS.

The organs are getting down to their work and appealing to the voters to "stand by their party" in the approaching municipal election, regardless of the qualifications or character of the candidates. This is the province of a party organ, and for the next few days we shall probably have a continuation of these appeals, with occasional spasms of abuse and slander. Thus far this class of work has been confined to the local columns, but the editorial writers may be expected to dip their pens in gall before the week closes, and proceed to wade into the opposing tickets in their usual style. They would lose their caste as organs if they should pursue a different policy through one campaign. The Free Press has already uncovered its old cry of fraud, in the absence of any other material, and this morning it makes a vigorous appeal to the democrats to stand by their colors. It demands a democratic victory not because its candidates are any better men than the republicans have in the field, but as a rebuke to the alleged "flagrant abuse of power on the part of the republican ring." What promises can the Free Press make of any improvement? Corruption and municipal extravagance were plainly apparent when the democrats had control of the city government, and the intelligent voter need not be told that both parties are quick to take advantage of their opportunities. If the Free Press can find no other reason for a change it had better abandon the field. Both parties have good men on their tickets, and the city will not suffer by the success of either. Every intelligent tax payer can afford to abandon his politics in a municipal election and vote for the best men.

Here is a clipping from the Detroit Evening Journal that has above an average amount of good sense in it, and for that reason we give it place. When papers of large circulation talk in this way and talk often the small politician will lose his grip. In the last sentence is condensed the good sense of the whole article.

ELEVEN copies of the VISITOR one year and the Pocket Manual for \$5.00

THE INDIANS.

Our memory runneth not back to the time when the unprincipled fraud of a white man was not improving every opportunity to defraud an Indian young or old, male or female.

The men who more than any others have made it a business to circumvent and beat the Indians are representatives in almost every community, and tolerated by respectable citizens. They usually hide their business behind screens, and welcome any and all sorts of fellows who can produce a dime for a drink. While the business of heating the Indians has not been entirely confined to men trafficking in whiskey yet this class of men have been to the front with firewater influence to take advantage of the ignorance and weakness of the Indian race from the earliest settlement of the country.

That Indian wars have mostly grown out of aggressive acts of white men we think is very generally believed.

We had been disposed to charge to the white men who made use of vile spiritual means to gratify his lust of gain, the consequences of much of the terrible havoc that has marked our relations with the red man.

But we find from the following clipping that a proper adjustment of rascality, entitles the legal fraternity to a very considerable share. Well, as we think of it a little we recover from our first surprise.

In fact we have only to remember that the attorney is expected to make use of any irregularity in the proceedings, any omission in charges and specifications, any technicality however trivial, to perpetrate a great wrong by turning loose upon the community a first-class rascal known to be such by the court, the attorneys, and the public and so far as the attorney can go in this direction, he does and will go, and is sustained by the usages of the profession.

If government officials were half as anxious to protect the Indians from white men, as they are to hold their official positions or get better ones, we should hear much less of Indian raids or trouble with the Indians in any way.

The Apaches have made another successful raid and drawn a rich prize from the Mexicans, with which they are now making for Arizona. It is hardly possible, however, that they will be suffered to retain their plunder. The report of Commissioner Price speaks of a "raid" upon the Indians by white men that ought to have some attention. It seems that during the last four years agreements have been entered into between Indians and different attorneys by which these attorneys were to receive from the Indians \$755,221 for collecting from the government, money said to be due the Indians. This sum is more than was paid in cash to the Indians in the last year. It might facilitate the solution of the Indian problem to save them from these thievish attorneys. There is really no desperate act to which an Indian will not have recourse when threatened by a lawyer's bill.—Exchange.

THE POCKET MANUAL.

This little book should be in every family. If it has not everything in it, it has such a collection of facts so condensed that it is an exceedingly useful book. Our enterprising friends can get this book by doing a little work for the VISITOR.—See our offer.

Since we have had the management of the VISITOR the Master of the State Grange has from time to time sent us communications for publication. Matters of importance to the Order about which he had knowledge, we had reason to expect would first meet the public eye by publication in the GRANGE VISITOR. But in this it seems we have been mistaken. We find in the public journals of the State among the news items, that Hon. Cyrus G. Luce was married to Mrs. Mary E. Thompson at Bronson, on Thursday the 8th inst. Perhaps Bro. Luce will be able to explain why this matter so important to the Patrons of Michigan was allowed to become public property through other channels. His long and faithful service for the Order, wherever duty has called will perhaps relieve him from the charge of intentional wrong in this matter. As we take in the situation more fully we begin to see how Bro. Luce may have had "The Good of the Order" in view in this new relation.

In the last two years Michigan has not been fully represented in the National Grange having had but one vote, and it has come to our knowledge that Mrs. Thompson was a charter member of Gilead Grange, and having proved a faithful Patron, was eligible to membership in the National Grange if the necessary conditions were supplied.

In the work of the Order Michigan stands very nearly at the head of the list of Grange States and the Worthy Master in the discharge of his duty has, a parently for the good of the Order supplied the necessary conditions, and on the eve of its next session provided for Michigan its full representative strength in the Supreme legislative body of the Order. Under all the circumstances, therefore we are inclined to forgive him for this oversight in not bringing this important matter to public notice through the VISITOR.

THE VISITOR until Jan. 1885 for fifty cents.—Fourteen months.

STATE GRANGE OF MICHIGAN-ELEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

The following is a list of Representatives as far as reported to this office, elected to attend the next session of the State Grange which will be called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the hall of the House of Representatives in the New Capitol building at Lansing on Tuesday, December 11th, 1883. We hope Secretaries of conventions in counties that show no representation will make haste to forward the names of representatives. We wish to have the list complete in the next issue of the VISITOR.

- Allegan 3—W. H. Ely, Earl Ross, T. C. Buskirk.
Antrim 1.
Barry 2—George Brainard, Chas. Newland.
Benzie 1.
Berrien 3—J. K. Bishop, Almon Keighley, Edward Marsh.
Branch 2—Ira Buell, K. B. Etheridge.
Calhoun 1—Geo. A. Cameron.
Cass 1.
Clinton 3—S. E. Scott, John J. Keiser, A. B. Cook.
Eaton 2.
Genesee 1.
Grand Traverse 1—S. H. Hyde.
Grafton 1.
Hillsdale 2.
Ingham 2—Geo. F. Fuller, Geo. Proctor.
Ionia 3—E. D. Lambertson, Thos. Thomas, Thos. Pryor.
Jackson 1.
Kalamazoo 2—Chas. S. Whipple, Henry Adams.
Kent 4—N. D. Holt, H. G. Holt, J. R. Brown, Chas. Tefft.
Leapeer 1—P. H. Foot.
Leelanaw 1.
Lenawee 2—R. fus Baker, Samuel Morey.
Livingston 1—W. K. Sexton.
Macomb 1—W. B. Shattuck.
Manistee 1—Jos. McDiarmid.
Mason 1.
Mecosta 1—Wm. Cook.
Monroe 1—T. G. Chandler.
Montcalm 1—A. B. Brown.
Muskegon 1—A. W. Booron.
Newaygo 1—Andrew Flynn.
Oceana 1—Geo. C. Myers.
Ontonagon 3—Thos. J. Jones, Jerome G. Noble, Harrison Gaunt.
Ottawa 1—Charles W. Wilde, Robert Alward.
Oscoda 1—H. L. Laughlin.
St. Clair 1—Moses Locke.
St. Joseph 3—D. B. Purdy, Henry Cook, R. T. Barker.
Saginaw 1.
Sanilac 1—Nathan McClure.
Shiawassee 1—M. W. Willoughby.
Tuscola 1—J. P. C. Horlacher.
Van Buren 3—J. O. Keith, Wm. Warren, Frank Branch.
Washtenaw 2—E. M. Col., J. B. Lord.
Wayne 2—M. R. Strong, H. Hurd.
Wexford 1—Wm. E. Dean.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM POMONA GRANGES.

- Calhoun, No. 3—Perry Mayo.
St. Joseph, No. 4—W. B. Langley.
Washtenaw, No. 7—N. C. Carpenter.
Wayne, No. 8—N. T. Bradner.
Hillsdale, No. 10—R. W. Freeman.
Newaygo, No. 11—M. W. Scott.
St. Clair, No. 12—Chas. Lapeen.
Kent, No. 15—J. S. Solomon.
Van Buren, No. 13—C. B. Charles.
Lenawee, No. 18—G. B. Horton.
Branch, No. 22—A. A. Luce.
Montcalm, No. 24—Martin Miner.
Clinton, No. 25—Courtland Hill.
Eaton, No. 28—A. D. Sexton.
Allegan, No. 33—D. S. Gardner.

NEW STANDARD TIME.

The representatives of over seventy-five thousand miles of railroad at a convention in September in the city of Chicago, adopted a new standard of time to take effect at twelve o'clock on Sunday, the 18th inst.

This new standard of time, unlike the arbitrary orders of each individual road of the country, is based upon a system which simplifies and harmonizes as far as possible the time tables of all the roads in the country which as we understand, includes nearly all of them. The country from the Atlantic to the Pacific is divided longitudinally into four belts or time districts of 15 degrees each, equivalent to just one hour of time.

For the eastern division, extending as far west as Buffalo and Parkersburg the time is that of the seventy-fifth meridian; for the central district which extends westward beyond Omaha, and includes Cincinnati, the time is that of the ninetyth meridian. The next division, going westward, is timed by the 105th meridian, and the Pacific slope division by the 120th meridian.

This to people who keep railroad time will demand a turning forward or backward of all time keepers. And getting "left" or waiting for the train will for a few days be in order. We think, however, this is a movement of decided advantage both to the railroads and traveling public.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—The quickest divorce on record, even in this city, was granted to Mrs. Lulu Scannell to-day, by Judge Smith, fifteen minutes after the petition had been filed. The evidence showed that Lulu while yet a bride of two months detected her husband occupying a room with a female companion. The faithless room made no opposition.

Judge Smith has some judicial common sense. Where were all the Chicago lawyers?

In answer to an enquiry of Fenno and Manning of Boston, as to the business the firm have done with Michigan Patrons the past season we have the assurance that while in amount there has been no increase over the previous year, the sales have been satisfactory to all parties interested. This is as we had supposed, as no complaint had come to us from any quarter.

A SUGGESTION.

When at the State Fair we met Hon. Henry Chamberlain. He said to us that he was on a committee for testing the samples of dairy products on exhibition. That he is interested in this branch of farming was shown by a communication from him that appeared in the VISITOR of October 15. He held in his hand at the time I saw him, a blank form, we think he said prepared by himself, for the use of committees engaged in examining dairy products. He set forth the value of this blank by saying that the usual course pursued by committees was in no way educational, and the opportunity to educate competitors for premiums on butter exhibits was mainly lost. An exhibitor only knew that he or she got a premium for best butter or second best, or not at all as the case might be, and went home in entire ignorance of the grounds on which their sample was approved or condemned.

This blank is prepared with headings to indicate the several qualities that belong to butter. Under each heading is an arbitrary number to indicate perfection in that particular quality. The blank shown me run about as follows:

Table with columns: No. of Pack, Age, Color, Cream, Butter, Package, Grand Total, Average Judgment.

Of these three entries we will suppose them numbered as above. Mr. John Jones one of the committee, has a blank as has each of the other members and his individual opinion is that the qualities of the several parcels are as indicated by the figures under the several headings. When the several reports are brought together and an average ascertained and entered on a new blank and the several exhibitors served with a copy.

Each exhibitor will in this way get the opinion of a committee supposed to be competent to pass upon the sample of the point of failure as well of excellence in its make.

It strikes us that this plan is worthy of adoption, subject to such changes as experience shall indicate. We hope this or something akin to it that will leave the butter maker in possession of some basis of improvement will be adopted by the managers of fairs.

OUR OFFER.

Do not overlook our offer to give "The Pocket Manual" to any person sending the names of five new subscribers and \$2.50. Nor our other offer to give a Pocket Manual and a copy of the VISITOR to any one sending us the names of ten new subscribers for one year.

FARMERS, ARBITRATE—DON'T LITIGATE.

The law favors arbitration as a peaceable and inexpensive method of settling difficulties. In many of the States there are statutory provisions by which a judgment of the court may be rendered on the award of finding of arbitrators concerning a matter duly submitted to them. It is almost always possible to take a case out of court and submit it to referees as a stage of its progress. In the absence of any statutory provisions, it is always lawful for parties to agree to submit their differences to arbitrators, and abide by their decision. The agreement to do so may be either oral or written, but the latter is the better way. The form is not essential, except that the meaning should be carefully expressed. It is customary, in addition to the agreement, for the parties to execute to each other an arbitration bond, conditioned on each party performing the award given by the arbitrators, whatever it may be. If the award is properly made, it then becomes binding on the parties.—Exchange.

Here is a point well taken. It is a cardinal principle of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, embodied in its "Declaration of Purposes," and incorporated into the fundamental law of the Order in Michigan. It would be well for Masters of Subordinate Granges to call this fact to the attention of members so often that no one will plead ignorance of this essential feature of Grange objects and purposes. We apprehend that really few farmers outside the gate understand this restrictive obligation, "No member of the Order shall enter into litigation with another member of the Order without first having submitted the cause of difference to the tribunal already provided in the Order. The word litigation in this By-Law is defined to mean: The act or process of carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity, for the recovery of a right or claim."—Paragraph 4, section 4, article 14, By-Laws Michigan State Grange.

It is conceded by the legal profession that the influence of the Grange has diminished litigation in the country. Aside from the obvious benefits growing out of this state of things to the people, there seems to have arisen a necessity for less litigation as the courts under the chronic usage of delay are incapable of keeping up with the business offered. The only remedy offered by the profession is a multiplication of courts. We think the Granger's remedy by arbitration

has the sanction of common sense and economy of time and money and the result will often be just to the parties than judicial results where technicalities are worth more in the case than well proved facts.

Remember the Reports.

Through the columns of the VISITOR I desire to remind the officers of the Michigan State Grange that a report will be expected of each of them at the approaching session of the Grange. It is hoped that each will come with it written out, so that the reports will become a part of the recorded proceedings. Suggestions for the good of the Order based upon the observations of the year may be embodied with interest and profit.

Brother and sister officers, let us all try to make this the eleventh, the most interesting of the Michigan State Grange. C. G. LUCE, Master. Gilead, Mich., Nov. 12, 1883.

THE DRIVEN WELL CASE.

A few weeks since we referred to the driven well swindlers, and the status of the case in which the State Grange consented to become a party to the defense in a test suit, and which still lingers on the docket of the U. S. District Court at Grand Rapids.

We have heard of no attempt on the part of patent right men or their agents to recover royalty from users of articles in common use in this State for the last year until last week.

A Mr. Harrison, of Constantine, writes me that he and several of his neighbors are threatened with suit by a citizen of that town for making and using a certain wagon rack. From his description it seems to us that we have seen substantially the same rack in use for a dozen years.

This may be a little annoying to the parties but the more we have of this sort of blackmail the sooner will public opinion become stronger than patent right attorneys, and Congress will be compelled to grant relief by amending the patent laws in accordance with common sense.

THE BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE.

The above is the title of a book by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the State Agricultural College. Since 1876 ten editions have been published and sold, aggregating in all 10,000 copies. Comparatively few persons give this branch of business any attention. More persons would undertake bee culture if they had any knowledge of the business. That it is not as some suppose, a sort of business that depends on luck is an established fact. There is, however, a prevailing ignorance upon the subject, that this book if read will rapidly dissipate. To get this book read and to increase the circulation of the VISITOR, (both we believe laudable objects) we will send a copy postpaid to any person or Grange that sends us at one time 20 subscribers for one year and \$10.00 in cash.

The book has 350 pages with 192 illustrations, price \$1.25. Prof. Cook has attended many of the institutes held in Michigan within the last few years. All who have heard him will agree that he thoroughly understand what he is talking about. There is no humbug about this book. It is the result of years of study and observation by one who instinctively took to the study of entomology and as a specialist has attained prominence among scientific men.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

Table with columns: Name, Regular Price, With VISITOR.

A LATE judicial decision in New York by its highest tribunals pronounces stock watering legitimate and this decision made the railroad princes happy. But these gentlemen should not forget a previous decision by a court of higher grade, the Supreme court of the United States in the so-called Granger cases, affirmed the right of the State to fix a maximum of charges of fares and freights. What is needed is national and State legislation maintaining the principle so vital to the prosperity of the people and the perpetuity of a Republic.

can form of government. And the voter who does keep this in mind when he casts his ballot—at the primary meeting and on election day is recent to his own interests and to the interests of nearly all classes of society.

ALL interested in bee-keeping will not overlook the meeting of the State association at Flint. See notice from Prof. Cook, president of the association, in another column. When it comes to bees and bugs, the professor knows what he is talking about.

NEWS ITEMS.

Gladstone completes his fifty-first year in Parliament next month. Yesterday 167 more Chinamen arrived at San Francisco on "trader's certificates."

The Government has disposed of 8,000,000 acres of land in Dakota to private persons within a year.

It will take six years more to complete the great Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City, and it will cost \$4,500,000.

Gen. Wright, Chief of Engineers, wants Congress to put the sea and lake front in condition for defense in case of war.

More people crossed the Brooklyn Bridge on Sunday than on any day since the opening day. The number is put at 12,000.

The aggregate production of malt liquors in Cincinnati and the adjacent cities the past year has been the largest ever known.

In a recent sale of Wisconsin lands, speculators combined to prevent competition. The commissioner, learning of this, set the sale aside.

The London Law Journal thinks it is very doubtful that an American lawyer will be permitted to appear for O'Donnell at his trial.

All the railroads running out of Chicago, except the Burlington, have decided to adopt the new standard of time to go into effect next Sunday.

Mrs. Anna M. Greene, of Newport, R. I., granddaughter of Gen. Greene, of revolutionary fame, has just celebrated her one hundredth birthday.

Importers of sheet iron have been evading the tariff by mixing it with material on which there is a lower duty, and thus deceiving the customs officers.

The teachers of Berrien county will hold a special session at St. Joseph, December 8, when the State Superintendent and other well known educators are expected to be present.

The free Baptist convention at Minneapolis is taking strong ground on the temperance question, and recommend that ordination be refused any minister who uses tobacco or opium.

Judge Advocate General Swain expresses the opinion that the president will ultimately pardon Mason, who attempted to shoot Giteau. The petitions asking for his release contain nine hundred thousand signatures.

The oil excitement is running high. Larger quantities are being found. Experienced oil men pronounce it a bonanza. A stock company is organized. It is suggested that the name of the town, Bad Axe, Mich., be changed to Oilopolis.

The President's desire to make his annual message to Congress a readable production, interesting from its news, is not agreeable to the heads of some of the bureau in the Executive departments, each of whom naturally desires that a full account of the operations of his office shall reach the public as early as practicable.

Sanilac county will soon indulge, probably, in a run of the oil fever. The Port Huron & Northwestern railroad company is having a big ditch dug near Trye, in that county, in order to drain the Trye swamp into Cass river, and oil has oozed out of the banks of the cutting in 100 or more places. The fluid is said to be as promising as that at Bad Axe.

In Joliet, Ill., the one thousand dollar license has been in force for two years past. The town of twenty thousand population has but twenty-six places where liquor is sold, when formerly there were one hundred and seven. Those that remain are conducted in the most orderly manner for fear of forfeiture. No drunkards are harbored; no minors can buy intoxicants; the saloons close an hour before midnight, and never are opened on Sunday.

Prof. J. Russell Webb, of St. Joseph, has recently patented an article of immense value in primary school work. It consists of a large number of words and letters printed on separate strips of card board, with a neat little rack into which they may be placed so as to form sentences. Although the instrument is but just manufactured, quite a large sale has taken place, 1,500 having been ordered for the Indianapolis schools alone. A State agent will probably be appointed for Michigan, and their extensive introduction is anticipated.

The Object of Living.

It is said by a well known Illinois educator that "The average western farmer tills hard, early and late, often depriving himself of needed rest and sleep—for what? To raise corn. For what? To feed hogs. For what? To get money with which to buy more land. For what? To feed more hogs. For what? To buy more land. And what does he want with more land? Why he wishes to raise more corn—to feed more hogs—to buy more land—to raise more corn—to feed more hogs—and in this circle he moves until the Almighty stops his hogish proceedings."

HE HAD TO STAND IT.—There were half a dozen ladies and gentlemen in a street car, when the driver stopped the car and said: "There is somebody in this car trying to beat me out of a fare." The passengers looked at each other, and all said they had not in their fare. It don't make any difference. There are only six fares in the box and seven people in the car." Then a gentleman got up, and with a sigh, put in the missing fare remarking: "I put one in before, but as I was once in the Legislature everybody will say it can't be anybody but me, so I will have to stand it."

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Will some of our young gallants instruct an awkward old coon how to assist a lady to alight from a buggy or sleigh?

The yield of farm products in this region is about as follows: Winter wheat, light; spring wheat, good; oats fair; grass, heavy; potatoes, light; corn poor; fruits scarce and high.

S. H. HYDE.

Traverse City, Nov. 5, 1882.

Lawyers are multiplying, dockets are growing and courts are getting sleek on the follies of mankind at which the true philosopher weeps. Granges can't we cut down the docket. Can't we persuade all good men not to go to law before sinners.

New Troy Mich.

I would be much pleased to have you or some reader of the VISITOR answer the following questions: Will Brown Leghorn chickens lay eggs in the winter? Will hogs fatten fit for market or to butcher on artichokes alone? And is the Columbia bicycle of practical use to the farmer?

Respectfully, J. F.

The brook that goes babbling into the wilderness singeth amid the solitude of nature and although it loatheth the greatest share of its usefulness its voice loses none of its sweetness, it is just as musical in the forest as on the plain. Then let us strive to imitate the brook and should our lives be spent in solitude let us live ever in greatful remembrance for life hath its attractions even there.

S. H. BALLARD.

Coldwater Grange is doing well. The meetings are well attended and the interest good. At the last meeting the Grange was presented with 200 books, largely reports and reference books, by the Hon. J. H. McGowen, ex-member of congress, and with 45 volumes from the Secretary of State. We feel quite proud of our start for a library, as we had 30 volumes before.

Mrs. E. A. HORTON.

At a Grange meeting a brother called the attention of the Lecturer to the propriety of appointing a committee to visit the members and report the condition of house and farm, believing that it would stimulate the careless and indifferent to action, and good would result therefrom. During his remarks a brother on the left, evidently took in the situation and saw himself as others saw him, for immediately he was on his feet and suggested that the committee sent to his place be able bodied and come early for they would find plenty to do.

At the last session of Allegan county Council, P. of H, the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, The people are in great need of education and information; and

WHEREAS, The platform is one of the best means of educating the masses; Resolved, That this body recommend that the Subordinate Granges in the county take immediate steps toward procuring lecturers through the National Lecture Bureau.

G. J. STEGERMANN, Sec.

Allegan Nov. 8, 1882.

I wish to ask a favor of you or some else, through your valuable paper: How shall I take care of top onions or sets, as they are generally called? The care that I have generally given them does not keep them from drying up so as to be worthless. Heretofore I have placed them in a dry loft till cold weather, and then in the cellar. I have tried breaking them apart, to no good purpose, I have about ten bushels, too many to lose. Perhaps some one can give the desired information through the VISITOR.

Yours, L. LOOMIS & SON.

Peach Belt, Nov. 13, 1882.

Presume originality is not necessary to admission to these columns. Whenever we see any thought or scheme which will interest GRANGE VISITOR readers, to jot it down and send along would seem the proper thing to do. Saw a plan for salting cattle and sheep. It is more natural for them to lick salt than to eat it. Take a board nailed on one side, around the edges, nail some lath to prevent salt from running off. Have a box one side of which is a lid, and another side having hole bored into it, and place the box above the licking board. This will keep the salt from the weather, and furnish a constant supply.

E. W. S.

Bro. Cobb: I notice in the last VISITOR, G. L. S., of Constantine says: "Sorghum business is booming." As I am particularly fond of sorghum I would like to know either through the VISITOR or by private correspondence what Sorghum syrup is worth? And if there is any one down there who would like to exchange some sorghum syrup for potatoes, I would be particularly glad to hear from them. I live near the G. R. & I. railroad. Plenty of rain lately. This makes the fourth day it has rained this week. Address as above.

Fraternally, JULIUS FOLGER.

Clearwater, Nov. 9.

Since Oct. 30th we have had quite good wheat weather and wheat looks quite well. Farmers' hogs are fast

becoming translucent and some are shadowless in attempts to fatten on wilted corn. This is the year for Grangers to wear out their old clothes and take lessons in household economy and lay a habit-foundation that will let them get ahead in ordinary times. Our Pomona Grange meets in Trowbridge Grange hall, Nov. 15th. The hall is commodious and pleasant, its occupants are hospitable and generous and a good time is expected. Otsego Grange is pleasant and prosperous and a good place for visitors to drop into, they are always cheerfully greeted by its members.

M. A.

Otsego, Mich., Nov. 10, 1882.

The corn crop is nearly secured. You know the adage a short horse is soon curried. Some husked very early, and are now moving and shoveling over their corn in order to keep it from heating. I think the late husked stands a better chance of saving. Though with a lot of store hogs, and the fattening of others, it will not save a great while. I am afraid many farmers' horses will show their ribs ere another oat harvest. Every farmer is very anxious for seed for another year and every one is saving the best and drying it as thoroughly and well as he can, and the result will be plenty of seed corn next spring.

A. A.

Marshall, Nov. 10, 1882.

The time has come when it becomes the duty of every farmer to ask himself the following questions: Where is my reaper and mower, hay-rake, plow, harrows, cultivator, grain drill, &c., How many have left some of the above named farm tools out in the fields where they were used last, forgetting that rain and sunshine cause farm implements to wear out faster than daily use for what they were intended. It becomes the duty of every farmer to see that no farm tools are laying around in the fields as monuments showing where the careless farmer resides. Better erect buildings for the protection of farm implements than to own a fast horse, in order to be recognized at the county fair as one of the progressive farmers of the county. The tidal wave of public opinion is fast gaining ground, that farmers must take more care of farm tools or be swallowed up by debts caused through their own negligence.

ALONZO.

Riverside, 178, St. Jos. County.

The Master of the State Grange complains because Masters of Subordinate Granges neglect to make reports as the rules of the State Grange require. The Secretary of the State Grange complains because Secretaries of Subordinate Granges and conventions do not report promptly. The editor of the GRANGE VISITOR complains that members of the Order do not support the paper as they should. No doubt these complaints are well grounded, but can and should be removed; first, if any officer of a Grange neglects his duties, do not elect him again. Good and faithful officers are indispensable to the success of any Grange. Shall the GRANGE VISITOR be sustained? Who says not? Why, those who do not take it. Patrons, you are either for it or against its success. If you are for it, show it by your works; if not, are you a friend of the Order? Patrons, sustain your only organ in Michigan. Wake up; send your 50 cents for the cheapest and best farmers' paper in Michigan. The annual meeting of the Van Buren County Grange will be held at Lawrence on Nov. 8th.

Paw Paw.

D. W.

Grange interests are dull here. Temperature booming. Weather wet and warm; thermometer at 56° in the shade. Wheat growing finely. Corn in our township cannot have the value of more than one-fourth of full crop. Oats heavy; 1 1/4 crop. Wheat may perhaps average 16 bushels per acre. Hog interests are neglected. Sheep better attended to. Wood merchants jubilant; beach blocks bringing \$2 to \$2.25 per cord; oak, \$1.75 to \$2.00; peculiar kind of elm, \$1.50 to \$1.75. Help scarce wages high, men joyous. Think we will have to import some, and now seems to be a very favorable opportunity to encourage Mr. Zudense, as there is time to import and test help before the press of work in spring comes on. Besides, the men have time to become acquainted with work and ways, also acclimated before ague time. I am sure that if they could see the joyous faces and hear the good stories of demand and wages, they would hasten on shipboard and hold up their caps to the favoring breezes which waft them toward our shores.

G. HEBROY.

Constantine, Oct. 29.

My attention has just forcibly been called to the fact that in very many homes, where culture and general good will prevails, that the older children are allowed to tease the younger ones, tease them till they are wrung to a perfect frenzy of passion. I have seen parents laugh then and say "what a spunky child that is," and then all join in a general laugh at the poor little one's expense. Now, my heart has ached to see this abuse and it is abuse that is almost brutal, and how any parent can thus see a child tormented and made ugly, cross and ugly that otherwise might

be loving and lovely is beyond comprehension, I think the older ones should be very gentle, very kind and very mindful of the wants and wishes of the babies of the family, and if there is a glimpse of heaven on the face of this beautiful earth it is a loving family of parents and children, where the rights of even the youngest is respected, and where love, kindness, and peace abounds, and unite in self-sacrifice for the others.

Mrs. M. MAYO.

I wish to ask through the columns of the VISITOR, all those Patrons who are interested in salt as a fertilizer, to request their representative to the State Grange, to try and bring about some concentrated effort or decisive action, in relation to the purchase of salt for the Patrons of Michigan, at the lowest possible rates, believing as I do, judging from the past two years' experience, that at no distant day the use of salt as a fertilizer, will greatly supercede that of land plaster, especially in certain sections of the State. Would it not be a step in the right direction to try and make some arrangements for a term of years, whereby Patrons would be able to figure from a uniform price at some given point. I have yet to find the man who having given it a thorough test side by side with plaster on any crop, young clover not excepted, but what declares in favor of salt, let us hear from you brothers in this matter.

A. S. PROUT.

Colon, Nov. 6, 1882, No. 215.

I will say that No. 248 is alive, and has its regular meetings every two weeks. I see in the VISITOR we are delinquent for the past year, but I think it is owing to our Worthy Secretary's being sick and could not come to the Grange, but she is well now, so I think we shall be straight again soon on your books, for she is very prompt and does her work well. Bro. Cobb I was glad to see your answer to C. M. B. I hope the GRANGE VISITOR will never go into the lottery business. I had rather pay one dollar a year for it and know that my money paid for a paper, than have it go to buy those articles that are usually given away by those lottery dealers; they are all a humbug. I don't think we are extending its circulation free gratis. I think every farmer who gets a new subscriber, gets amply paid if not in his pocket, he does in mind for does not every new name only help to make its circulation larger so it can be a weekly. I want that time to come.

Fraternally, M. A. C.

In the "good old time" a lady and gentleman of fair abilities, equal accomplishments and social standing both of unblemished reputation, and thoroughly upright character, residing in the same neighborhood, lived for years in the enjoyment of an unbroken friendship and mutual confidence. Afterwards the lady removed to another State. Time sped onward, but in its flight left no trace of their former friendship.

Alas! they had been friends in youth, But whispering tongues can poison truth,"

After the lapse of a few years the lady returned to her native neighborhood where she went but failed to recognize her former friend. Deeply pained and chagrined beyond measure, but bound by the usages of society, and the rules of social etiquette, did not of course press herself upon her notice but with energy and courage "bore it through." A short time afterward, one bitter day, driving a sleigh upon the highway, the gentleman overtook this lady walking toward the place of her destination some miles away, without taking the slightest notice of her except to give her one side of the track, drove past leaving her to pursue her own sweet inclinations. Query? Was his last act one of discourtesy? SCHOOLCRAFT.

One of our metropolitan journals very truthfully shows up a modern folly. The old blanket sheets with their columns of trash and padding, are, irrespective of their bright and enterprising features, simply an annoyance. The news is spread out so thin that the kernel is often almost hopelessly lost, unless the reader devotes an entire day to finding it. The insane competition between the managers of the blanket sheets to see how much white paper they can spoil each day, has reached ridiculous limits. They simply fill up a dozen columns every morning with telegrams from nowhere in particular, about nothing of interest. Examine any issue of these papers and you will find enough of this telegraphic rubbish to disgust any sensible person. Properly speaking it is not 'news' at all. It is neither of consequence nor of interest. The small scandals of the country cross roads, the solemn fights in never-before-heard-of places, and all the other police court tittle-tattle of country villages, cannot properly find report in the columns of a metropolitan daily. The Chicago morning papers are, to use a provincial expression, the most "countrified" sheets in the world in this particular. Nothing seems too common-place or unimportant to be dignified with an item in their columns and, per consequence, the reader is obliged to wade through dross and drivel to find the information he seeks."

V. B.

Aunt Hettie's article on how to save the boys we fear will have a tendency to induce them to leave the farm and become Patrons of billiard saloons, pool rooms and beer shops as is the case with a large majority of the young in our cities. We agree with her that parents should make home as pleasant and attractive as their means will permit, but when she says that farm life is one unvarying monotony of tedious labor, she is mistaken; fifty years ago this statement might have been true, but now when nearly all our work is done by machinery, the farmer boys have an easier, more varied, healthier and progressive lot than any other class in the nation; they work less hours and have easier tasks than mechanics, merchants or clerks and more time to store their minds with useful knowledge. Let the boys stick to the farm, be temperate, virtuous, studious and economical, and they will have a more honorable, successful and happy life than any other class in this mighty nation.

REFORMER.

Dowagiac, Nov. 15, '82.

"There are 800 creameries in Iowa and very few in Michigan. Are we to understand by this that Iowa farmers are shrewder and better posted in how to conduct farm operations to advantage than Michigan farmers? Or are the agricultural conditions so different as to account for the difference in this respect? Who will rise and explain?"

The above is clipped from the GRANGE VISITOR of November 1. I propose to make a few remarks. The agricultural conditions of the two States in this respect are the same. They make butter from cream in creameries, and the creameries sell it in our large cities on their own repackings, and pay the farmers from 20 to 25 cents per pound in the heart of the season, reserving the milk, and we make our butter at home and sell it in our villages for 12 to 15 cents per pound. Later in the season we get more, and so do they. In 1882 there were 500 creameries running in Iowa, this year they have increased their number 300, and many of the old ones have doubled their business. I have as yet no return, but think the business has become more than doubled in the State this year. I leave the readers of this to judge which is the shrewdest. I have tried to get this subject before our county institute, but have failed. It is a fit subject for discussion in the Grange.

THOS. B. LORD.

Comstock, Nov. 5, 1882.

In reply to "C. M. B." regarding mulching strawberries, and protecting blackberries, I would say: If you have large fields planted on sand, or sand loam soil, mulching is not necessary to protect them from the winter. If the soil is heavy, a mulch of straw, or coarse straw manure placed on lightly, so as not to "stifle," or cause fermentation will be beneficial. The mulch should be applied late in the season, about the first of December, and removed early in spring. An application of phosphate, or compost of hen manure and leached ashes sowed on broadcast late in autumn, will renovate and put new life into old strawberry beds. In regard to blackberries, if you have none, plant a few; every body plant, and a little work will protect tender varieties from the most rigorous winter; plant early Wilson, and Lawton, they are the best, but must be protected by laying down late in the fall, and covering lightly with earth or straw. The Wilson is a half running variety, and is easily laid down and covered with earth, which is the best mulch for canes as it will not induce fermentation, if placed on late in autumn, and removed in early spring. The Lawton canes can be covered in the same manner when young; but when older the canes will grow too strong, and must be brought as near the ground as possible without too much breaking, when the tops of the canes will be covered with two or three shovels full of soil, and the remainder of the cane covered securely with straw, care being taken to prevent breaking down by snow. The early spring is the best time to plant blackberries. Order a dozen or two of the nearest reliable nurseryman; no Grange can afford to dispense with this delicious fruit.

W. A. BROWN

Stevensville, Nov. 10.

Bee Keeper's Association.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Nov. 11, '82 }

Editor Grange Visitor.—Will you please call attention to the following: The State Bee Keepers Association will convene at Flint Dec. 5 and 6. The guests L. L. Longstreet, C. F. Smith, A. J. Root, and Dr. A. B. Mason of Ohio. D. A. Jones and many others from Ontario, and delegates from Indiana and even as far off as Pennsylvania have expressed their intention to be with us.

We have already secured reduced rates on some of the railroads, and hope to gain the same courtesies from others yet unheard from.

All who intend to be present should write at once, so as to secure railroad certificates. No bee keeper can afford to remain away.

J. D. LEWIS.

[See advertisement.—EDITOR]

State papers by copying this will add an important industry.

A. J. COOK, Pres. State Bee Keepers Ass'n.

THERE will be a fair chance this year to import apples from England where the crop is far above average—while here it is far below.

RASHNESS generally ends in folly and shame. Young men are exhorted in Scripture to be sober minded.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of St. Joseph County Grange will be held in the hall of Centreville Grange, on Thursday, Dec. 8. The Grange will be called to order at 10 A. M. Officers will be elected at this meeting for 1884.

WM. B. LANGLEY, Sec.

The next meeting of Ionia County Pomona Grange will be held with Banner Grange, four miles north of Ionia city, on the third Tuesday and Wednesday in November. All fourth degree members are invited.

E. R. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

The next meeting of Grand Traverse Pomona Grange, No. 17, will be held in the hall of Traverse City Grange Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 28 and 29 commencing at one o'clock p. m. of the first day. All fourth degree members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

ADONIS WYNKOOP, Sec.

At the last meeting of Portage Grange, No. 16, it was decided to have a dance at the hall on the National anniversary of the Order, Dec. 4th. Patrons and friends are cordially invited. As good Grangers we wish to get out of debt as soon as possible, and we expect this festive occasion will aid us in this laudable object. Bill \$1.25.

A. H. COX, Sec.

Program for the annual meeting of Allegan county council, P. of H, to be held at Grange hall, Allegan, on the third Tuesday of December, the 18th, at which time the election of officers will take place:

1st. Should woman be enfranchised? William Shirley.

2nd. What is a good education? Henry Edgerton.

3rd. What can we make the council do for us? William Wright.

All Patrons are invited. G. J. STEGERMANN, Sec.

The annual session of Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange will be held in the hall of Arcadia Grange, in the village of Kalamazoo, on Thursday, the 6th day of December. The special work of the session will be reports of standing committees, the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the election of a representative to the annual meeting of the State Grange. We hope there will be a full attendance of members, as this is an important meeting. The session will open at 10 A. M.

By order of the Executive Com.

The State Board of Agriculture have appointed farmers institutes to be held during the month of January 1884 as follows:

Berrien Centre, Berrien Co., January 15 and 16 to be attended by Professors S. Johnson, R. C. Kedzie, Secretary R. G. Baird and F. S. Kedzie.

Otsego Allegan Co., January 17 and 18 attended by Professors A. J. Cook, R. C. Carpenter, S. Johnson, and Geo. H. Harrower.

Chelsea Washtenaw Co., January 22d to 23d attended by Professors R. C. Carpenter, S. Johnson, and Geo. H. Harrower.

Eaton Rapids, Eaton Co., January 24 and 25 attended by Professors W. J. Beal, E. A. A. Grange and E. J. MacEwan.

Grand Rapids Kent Co., January 28th and 29 attended by Professors A. J. Cook, E. A. A. Grange, and E. J. MacEwan.

Caro Tuscola Co., January 30 and 31 attended by Secretary R. G. Baird Professor A. J. Cook, E. A. A. Grange and E. J. MacEwan.

R. G. BAIRD, Sec'y State Board of Agriculture.

Grand River Valley Horticultural Society announces for 1883-84 are as follows:

Nov. 6. What shall we do with our old and injured apple orchards—Horticultural contrivances.

Dec. 4. Meet with State Society at Eaton Rapids.

Jan. 1. Best methods of getting manure—Cabbage growing—Sweet corn, varieties and management.

Feb. 5. Field management of strawberries—Best five varieties of strawberries for succession—The pruning of apple trees.

March 4. When, where and how to plant ornamental trees.—How to make a good lawn—Children and horticulture.

April 1. Relative value of popular insect destroying compounds—Roses, how to grow them—Pansy growing.

May 6. Management of hoed crops in a drought—Tomato growing and varieties.

June 3. What can an experiment station in Michigan do for horticulture—Fruit packages and how to use them.

July 1. Preparing vegetables for market—What constitutes a good canning fruit—Medicinal properties of fruit.

Aug 5. Method of exhibiting horticultural products—Uses of fairs—Rye as a green manure.

The regular meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the West Michigan Farmers' Club, on Lyon street.

The topics are so arranged as to call out not only the man engaged in horticulture, but ladies and young people who enjoy the products of gardening.

CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Pres. ident. ROBT. D. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Oakland Co., Mich. Mr. Editor.—The "Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint" is giving entire satisfaction. The verdict of all who have tried it is, that it spreads easier, and will cover more surface, and leave a smoother finish, and last longer than any other Paint they have ever seen or used. Respectfully, J. D. LEWIS.

Horticultural Department.

Good Results in Narrow Limits.

D. N. Allen of Concord, N. H. gives in the Fruit Recorder a short account of the results he has obtained from a garden spot only 50x100 feet. He says:

On my lot I have ten large apple trees, two maples about twenty inches in diameter, one cedar tree and two large cherry trees.

I have in my garden forty-two pear trees, twelve varieties, which I set out ten years ago, and they are doing well, two peach trees, which don't amount to much, three small plum and two small quince trees. I have had sixty-seven varieties of grapes, and as they came to bearing I rooted out those that did not mature with me. Have raised as high as 2500 pounds of grapes in a season.

The space between my pear trees I set out to strawberry plants. Have picked 100 quarts of strawberries during the summer, and 49 quarts of red raspberries. I also raise what currants, sweet corn, cucumbers, string beans and tomatoes we use.

My soil is rich, sandy loam, about 3 1/2 feet deep.

All the care my garden gets is what I can give it lights and mornings, as I work in the shop during the day. I think I can find room for a few things more.—Farm Dept., G. E. Democrat

Brevities.

When the Lawton blackberry first came into Michigan the best cultivators could grow as many bushels per acre as of potatoes. Now the variety is scarcely to be found.

Charles Merritt of Battle Creek has been very successful with strawberries. His plan is to plant rows about two and one-half feet apart and plants nine inches in the row; he prefers the spring time. He manures highly, cultivates thoroughly and mulches with clean straw late in the autumn.

The next season he gets a large crop, and, while he is taking it off, another patch is being treated in a similar manner for the next year's crop. The second year with any bed he simply pulls out the weeds and after picking turns it under. This plan proved to be very satisfactory.

An accomplished dairyman says that with sweet corn fodder, a cutting machine and some meal, with some cheap way of heating water he had the proper conditions to get the most milk possible out of any herd of cows. The fodder is cut and moistened with the warm water; the meal sprinkled on, and the cows do the rest.

The same gentleman, who is a market gardener, buys ows in the fall that are newly in milk, feeds them high, sells the milk and turns them into beef in the spring. He always gets a margin on his cattle, gets a good price on his milk and has a mature heifer that is worth more than money in the bank.

Mr. J. E. Bevins, of Leroy, Oscoda county, showed a plum tree three years planted that bore two and one-fourth bushels of fruit this season, all of it very fine. The same tree bore \$9 worth last year; the variety is the Lombard. Who will do without plums when they can be grown so easily? Of course the curculet has to be fought—but then cows have to be milked also.—G. E. Democrat.

ONION SETS, the Garden says, may be planted in the fall, with a favorable prospect of obtaining large onions earlier in spring than could be had in any other way; and considering the risk in wintering sets, fall planting is perhaps the safest plan. In this case it is absolutely necessary that the ground should be in the best condition and perfectly drained. Onion sets have a poor chance to survive in stagnant water and ice. After the ground becomes frozen hard, the beds should be covered lightly to prevent frequent thawings.

The Grange Anti-Monopoly.

Editors Grange Bulletin:—Ah! had so somebody is surprised that the Patrons at Weirs applauded the anti-monopoly utterances of Railroad Commissioner O'Donnell, of New York, and Mrs. Cooper Bristol of New Jersey.

Well, really, that is encouraging to say the least. It shows that we are noticed even by reporters for monopoly papers. Why bless your dear innocent little hearts the cardinal principle of the Order of Patrons; the great distinguishing feature upon which we started out was anti-monopoly. The name is ours. The principle is peculiarly ours. It was what the people looked for. It was what their necessities demanded. It took with the masses of toilers. It became the popular idea. Politicians were scared. Machine workers were in a muss. Platform makers took the hint, and all at once there was an anti-monopoly plank in the platform of every political party, and then there comes to us the considerate, unselfish caution, "Don't discuss this in the Grange. It is political. It will ruin you." So they do, and under their banner they allow monopolies to develop and consolidate, which like the devil fish of Victor Hugo are drawing to themselves everything which comes in contact with their poisonous, slimy touch, and all the while they are flaunting the anti-monopoly flag in the face of a betrayed and outraged public.

Gentlemen who manipulate political parties, edit political papers or report Grange picnics, we give you timely notice that we claim to be and are the original anti-monopoly organization. That to-day, so ever, we are true to our principles. That we have come to stay. That this is a day of independent thought, and that Patrons are educated up to the privileges and importance of independent voting.

The pulse of the nation is throbbing. The people are coming. The battle between idle capital is to be fought. "Dinna ye hear the slogan."

Patrons of the country, tried, faithful and true, stand manfully by our principles; make them practical by your votes, and victory will perch upon our banners.

D. H. THING.

W. Mt. Vernon, Me.

Stop and Think About It.

It is quite noticeable that the gentlemen who take the most active interest in the Farmers' club, who by their regular attendance and willingness to impart the results of their experience maintain the meetings, are nearly all of them elderly men. It is very rare to see a young farmer at these gatherings. Our correspondent, Mr. A. H. Guild, is almost the only exception to this rule.

With all deference to the time honored maxim that "old men are for counsel and young men for war," we wish to venture the assertion that there is no one to impart it to who will act upon it and be benefited.

It is a very nice thing that the veterans in agriculture can gather twice a month and compare notes upon progress made in the vocation that feeds the world. But we want to feel that there are young farmers growing up who are gathering in the results of this rich experience and will in their own lives push forward to a place a long way in advance of the present generation of farmers, because of the foundation so well laid for them.

Where are the young farmers in Kent county who are living anywhere near the level of their advantages? Too many of them are plodding along apparently satisfied with doing about as well as their predecessors, who had all the pioneer work to do.

It would not be satisfactory to see the very young farmers fill up the meetings held in the interest of agriculture, and occupy all the space and time with their suppositions; but there ought to be a good sprinkling of young men who are willing listeners, who are full of interrogations, and whose note books are open ready to save the crumbs of information as they are dropped.

A gentleman who has been identified with Michigan agriculture for a long time and who is now spending a large part of his time among the farmers, said the other day; I am very much discouraged about the outcome of our farming. Among the young men who are farming I do not find half the education in their own business that is necessary to make a success of it. There does not seem to be the anxiety to step to the front there ought to be. We need a different style of farming now from that which our fathers have pursued. We haven't the virgin soil, the timber protection, the lack of competition; we have close margins, different wants to supply, and a question of maintaining fertility to deal with. We must of necessity practice more intensive methods in agriculture, still from the appearance of things the young farmers seem to think the same kind of information and the same quantity of it, as the last generation had, is all that is required of this one.—G. E. Democrat.

Upon inquiry we find the young men "have not the time to attend gatherings of farmers; can't afford to leave their severe farm duties to spend a day in the month in clubs."

We simply say the young farmer of to-day can't afford to be away from such places, and just as sure as he does not gather every fact and item he possible can that bears upon the business of the farmer, he will "get left," and it is he who will say when the question of agricultural education arises, "Well I don't want my child educated to go upon the farm. I have had hard scraping to get a living, and I want my boys to take to some calling where getting a living is an easier business."

We are fearless in our expression of opinion that the young man who has any taste for farm life is making a great blunder in not fitting himself for it in the same way that a lawyer or doctor prepares for his duties and then sticks to farm life. Brains and education will succeed; heads will win. Any man who reads this will open his nostrils and exclaim: "Book notious; kid glove farming." But we want more book farmers—more men engaged in agriculture who know what their predecessors have done and are prepared to reap the benefits of their successes and failures, and avoid, because of their information, the blunders of others. There is no occupation open to young men that promises so grandly for those who are willing to do what it demands and push ahead as the pursuit of some branch of farming.—Farm Dept., G. E. Democrat

In November Granges everywhere are invited to discuss the tariff question. The request comes from the worthy lecturer who is but performing a duty assigned him by the National Grange at its last session. The tariff has been discussed every year of the last fifty, in Congress and out, not in this country but abroad, for discussion has been life in the principal countries in Europe. When one discusses the tariff question he must necessarily have some thought of free trade, the two systems being set against each other. Now suppose some wise man deeply learned in the science of government, a publicist distinguished in his knowledge of governmental affairs, tell us where there is a free trade country on the face of the globe that has advanced to a high position in commerce, arts and manufactures. Tell us in fact where there is a free trade country of any importance. It is all well to discuss the tariff question but it is the prime requisite that those who discuss it should have intelligent ideas of the subject under consideration. Doubtless what the National Grange contemplated was gain in ideas, in knowledge of the tariff authorized by our government, and the effect upon our agriculture and manufactures. If the Grange lead to the attainment of such knowledge the service will deserve warm appreciation.—Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

"If I am not mistaken," says a Rural correspondent, "we are on the eve of a Herford boom, which will equal anything achieved by the Jerseys."

AN exchange says that Prof. Beal's address before the Biological Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Minneapolis, was one of the ablest efforts of his life.

REMEMBER this—Fresh manure is not for d for plants.

Subject for Subordinate Granges for December, 1883.

Question 57—What is the work in the Subordinate Granges?

Suggestions—The Subordinate Granges are the foundation upon which the superstructure of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is established. Here the enlistments are made and the organization kept up. Here the educational work is carried on, where the members learn to know their rights and duty, their interest and how to protect it, the methods of co-operation necessary to be employed to accomplish the results desired. In the Subordinate Granges only can this work be done. They are the very heart and life of the organization, and with the pulsation of the Subordinate Granges the whole Order is moved. The work in the Subordinate Granges is therefore, of the utmost importance. With this month closes the present year, and before entering upon another, let us, in the discussion of this question, take a retrospective view of the work in our respective Granges for the past year. If results are good the course pursued has been profitable and satisfactory, then it is well and we have reasons to be encouraged in well doing. If we find results unsatisfactory, and not what we desire, then let us resolve to commence the work for the new year with a determination to accomplish more good, worthy of our efforts and of our own good.

A Subordinate Grange is just what its members make it, either of little use or a power for good. Elect good officers this month for the ensuing year with a view of doing good work.

Most respectfully and fraternally,
H. ESHBAUGH,
Lecturer National Grange.

Rules for Keepers of Sheep.

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or water.
2. Take up lamb bucks early in summer, and keep them until December following, when they may be turned out.
3. Count every day.
4. Begin raining with the greatest care and use the smallest quantity at first.
5. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.
6. Let no hogs eat with the sheep by any means in the spring.
7. Give the lambs a little mill feed in the time of weaning.
8. Never frighten sheep if possible to avoid it.
9. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.
10. Separate all weak or thin or sick from those strong in the fall, and give them special care.
11. If any sheep is hurt catch it at once, and wash the wound, and if it is always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken bind it with splinters tightly, louseping as the limb swells.
12. Keep number of good l balls on the sheep.
13. Do not let the sheep spoil wool with chaff or burrs.
14. Cut tag locks in early spring.
15. For scourgs give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green food.
16. If one is lame, examine the foot clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoof with blue vitriol, boiled in a little water.
17. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and save carefully the pelt of any sheep that dies.
18. Have at least one good work by you to refer to. This will be money in your pocket.

The Jerseys.

Jersey is but a small island; if it were square, it would be just six and three-fourths miles each way. Yet this little spot manages to support about twelve thousand cattle—that is roughly speaking, one for every two acres of its surface—roads, wastes, and a house room for 60,000 people included. And it has done this for the last twenty years at least, for the census of 1861 gives the number of cattle in Jersey as 12,037. What is more remarkable, it exports every year above 2,000 head, the average export, by the customs returns, for the last eighteen years, being 2,049—nearly one for every ten acres. Now, the total number of cattle in England only averages one head to ten acres. It therefore follows that, in proportion to its size, Jersey exports every year as many cattle as England contains. In other words, if England were a single year—not a h of would be left behind. The system that enables Jersey to do this must be worth considering, particularly in these days, when the English farmer is at his wits end what to do, as his sheet anchor, wheat raising, lets him drift upon the rocks.

A good point is made in feeding, when a man says he wants animals that will eat a great deal. There is no economy in light eaters. Upon this matter Mr. Woodward made an excellent remark: "I feed my animals all the meal they will assimilate; I can tell from the odor of the barn whether too much has been fed. When I have given the stock all the meal they will digest well, I can add as much more bran, and that will not only do its work in fattening but will allow me even to increase the ration of meal. Then I will give the animals a good ration of roots, twice a day, and this will put the organs in such an active state of health that I can nearly double my meal feed in a few weeks. It is in feeding a good deal and having it well digested that we get our money in buying stock for fattening purposes."

ENGLISH papers say that the run on Herford cattle by American buyers at this time is phenomenal, and that the like was never known before. Breeders have about all they can do to supply the demand.

WHEN a good resolution is formed, beware of the tempter—he is then always nearest.

The Minister's Surprise.

A poorly comfortable sort of a man in a choicely brown overcoat opened the gate of Parson Rowe's cottage, one sharp, cold morning when a heavy snow lay on the ground. It was Squire Glover, one of the "pillars of the church," and he was coming to consult his parson concerning some church matter. Just as he was about rapping at the door it opened, and Willie Rowe came out. "Just walk right in, Squire, and sit down," said Willie. "Pa'll be in directly."

Away he ran, and the squire stepped in and sat down in the little parlor. Presently he heard steps and voices in the adjoining room, and then a child's voice said: "Pa, just look at my shoe, it's all ripped!"

"I think it is, Laura," answered the parson's tones. "Let me see—perhaps—no, it is too much worn to be mended again."

"Well, pa, please, I'd like to have a new pair. Won't you get them for me?"

"As soon as pa can he surely will, daughter," said the father in sad tones. "Be good and wait a little, Laura."

"I have waited ever so long," said Laura, and Willie's shoes are worse than mine, and he hasn't any mittens either."

"Laura," interrupted a voice which the squire knew was Mrs. Rowe's, "run and feed your chickens, and don't worry pa, now."

The child ran out, and the parson, over dreaming who was in the parlor, hearing every word through the crack of the door said: "They can't worry me more than I am worried, Mary. I don't say much, but I feel all our needs, not for myself, but for you and the children. It made my heart ache, a little while ago, to hear Willie ask if we never could have meat for breakfast any more, and know that there wasn't a pound of meat in the house."

"Nor any sugar, either, and hardly any flour, and not a dime worth of starve," John, but for all that we horses starve," said the little woman's cheery voice. "Have you lost your faith, John?"

"No, Mary, I hope not, but it does seem hard when my salary is so small, it can't be paid, so we could have a few comforts at least. Sometimes I think I must give up here and try elsewhere."

"Oh, no, John," said the wife, "Not yet. We have such a pleasant home here, and our people are so kind, don't give up yet. Let's try a while longer, and maybe help will come."

"Well, I don't know from whence, Mary. I'm sorry to say so, but I've lost heart of late, until I can't fit to preach. If the Lord don't help us and that soon, I don't know who will!"

Then there was a sound of a man's rising, and Squire Glover, feeling as if he didn't want to see his pastor just now, slipped out before Parson Rowe came in.

And when the good squire got safely out of the gate his face was red, and he was puffing for breath. "Well, well, God bless my soul," he panted, as he trotted on. "Here's a pretty state of things. No meat, no money, no shoes—why, God bless my soul! This must be looked after, shall be, too! I will, out of my own pocket, too, God bless my soul! That brave little woman shall have some help to keep her husband's heart, or I'll know the reason!"

Racing along, flushed and excited, he met Deacon Jones. He had the deacon by the buttonhole in a minute, and after a short consultation they both went off to Deacon Robinson's.

And that afternoon there was much stir in Glenville, little groups constantly meeting and consulting in every store, and on every corner while the day seemed to close in dark and cheerless in the parson's little cottage. A fresh snow fell that night and served to make noiseless the sleds which drove up to the minister's cottage with the very faint streak of dawn. The mates of the little dwelling were all sleeping soundly, but one awake and listening might have heard muffled footsteps, whisp'rs and cautious shoving and pushing of heavy articles. These, however, soon ceased, and all was quite until the day broke clearly and the villagers aroise. The weary parson and his true hearted little wife had lain awake late the night before, for heavy hearts made sleepless eyes, and they slept a little later than usual this morning.

But at last they were all up and dressed. The simple breakfast was nearly ready when Willie and Laura ran to the front door to see how deep the snow was on the front porch.

Through the little parlor they trotted, Willie first and Laura following, to the front door, which, with some little trouble, they pulled open.

And the next minute the cottage rang with their hasty shouts. "Papa mamma do come here! Come quick! Run here to the porch, quick, quick, quick!"

Greatly surprised and slightly frightened, not knowing what had happened to the children, the good parson and his wife hastened to the front door. No wonder the children's shouting was set out with a tempting array of various articles. Right before the door stood a barrel of flour, on top the barrel lay two hams, and astride the hams sat a great fat turkey, dressed ready for cook, at which Willie and Laura set up a great shout.

An open barrel beyond was running over with plump red apples and a second barrel full of big, comfortable crisp cabbage heads kept guard all round the barrel. Then there was a box packed with papers of sugar coffee, tea, and rice, and a sack of dried peaches and several cans of fruit. And another box, when opened, displayed two pairs of shoes, just the right size for Willie and Laura; sandy ruffs of flannel, muslin and calico, warm stockings and mittens and several small articles, not forgetting a well filled basket of nuts and candies, which proved that somebody knew what children loved, and which set Laura and Willie to dancing like little Indians.

In the bottom of the box was a thick, warm, gray shawl, with Mrs. Rowe's name on it. And when the shawl was unfolded there dropped out an envelope directed to Parson Rowe, inside of which they found the amount

of the delinquent salary in good, new greenbacks, and a card upon which was written, "Will our pastor accept the little surprise gift which accompanies his salary, with the love of a grateful people?"

"Oh, what a pleasant, pleasant surprise!" cried Willie and Laura together.

"W at a wonderful mercy, rather!" said the mother. "John, didn't I tell you the Lord would help us?"

And in the little parlor they all knelt and never a more fervent thanksgiving went up than a-cend d from the little circle in the parson's cottage that happy winter morning.—The Levee.

Memories of the Plough.

I shall never forget the halcyon spring day that grandfather told me to scour the old plough and get ready to learn the mysteries of the rhapsody. I took a brick and cleaned that old light and thorough faithfulness that Ben Butler bestowed on the burnish-up of the Massachusetts Almshouse. What a thrill of ecstasy frolicked within me as I slipped the loop of the single line about my wrist, reached up to the handles and yanked "alang." Grandfather followed in silence. I felt as glorious as Private Dalzell when he gets into the newspapers, and with unutterable feeling I never work any more. I'll run the farm and you and grandma can spend the money and—We were going down on an incline, so when I reached the top I straightened the old plough slot out of the ground and jerked me clear over a-straddle of the beam. The horses stopped and grandma kindly remarked: "Ye musn't set down to rest so airly in the mornin, Lenny, if ye're goin' to run the farm." I felt as bad as the Star Router who pleaded guilty to conspiracy and had to take it back, plead not guilty and be discharged. Grandpa fondly sat down on a stump and watched me pull and tug to drag the old plough and two horses backward to plough up the skip. After I pulled my arms out of socket, wringed my back and was ready to start, grandpa wiped the moisture from his eyes and cooed softly: "Ye kin save a good deal of time and gruntin' by turnin' the horses an' makin' them drag the plough round for skips like that un."

I felt so grateful I wanted to let him go to the house for a jug of butter-milk. We came to a little swell in the ground and the old plough started down deeper like an artesian well auger. "Bar down on th' handles," yelled Old Business. The horses thought I meant them, and they just straightened out till their bellies kissed the ground; the plough clevis busted, the horses shot forward and I rose over the plough at the end of the plough line, up suddenly, dusted me off with a sprout, then sent me to the house for a clevis and a mattock to dig the old plough out.

I started next time with humiliation and an angry anor. The old plough seemed possessed. It tried as hard to evade the land as St. Louis wet grocers do the Downing law. "Push th' handles from the land," shrieked my red-hot instructor, as the plough shot out again. The horses knew the misery wrapped up in that shriek and supposing it referred to them started on a hopping and pulling and bellowing whoo-o-o-o, like a fog-horn. The plough found its affinity; an old stump, a crash followed, and I was thrown nearly out of the township. It was the old stump, and dear grandpa arrived just in time to greet the bees that swarmed out. It was awful, the way the horses plunged and kicked, and dear grandpa battling bees and trying to unhook the traces. "Lem, Lem, ye should've called, come hyar!" But I concluded to faint dead away first. He got the team loose and they tore for the house, kicking like the whiskey element in the Iowa Republican party at the third resolution. Darling old grandpa started for me just as I was jumping bees from his shirt and pants, jumping, yelling murder and spitting white, with enough prodding insects around him to sting "the rascals out."

Much as I loved dear old grandpa's society, I concluded not to wait. I came out of that faint and started office-seeker. Grandpa was after me, slapping his old hat wildly and whooping, "Holy Moses, etc., etc." For the first half mile we gained on the horses, but as we neared the house our wind began to fail. Grandma and the red-headed hired girl ran to meet us, and the hired girl outran grandma. I dodged her, but grandpa ran right into her arms. When I got stopped grandpa was lugging the hired girl, grandma was broomsticking them both and the squashing bees. When the round dance broke up dear grandpa was too overcome with exertion and bee stings to return to his professorship in our agricultural college out in the field. He sent me out alone, full of apprehension and fresh buttermilk.

Fascinating old plough! Memory runs through a clothes-wringer as thy skeleton outlines come rippling down the furrows of time. Thou wert ever a creature of impulse and idiosyncrasy. Still I followed thee carolling in sympathy: "Gee, gee there! Haw, haw! haul the hay out of you." Then grandpa would spring from his ambush in the fence corner and fill me full of animation and pain. Ah, as the ploughshare of time encroached on the land of to-morrows, turning the to-days into yesterday, as the furrow falls back into the broken past, my spirit is tired and worried with the task of being and longs to sink into the invisible world of rest. Fascinating old anatomy wrecker! Thou art superseded by the invention of the superior plough, just as I have been by the superior use of modern politicians. Let us lie down in the furrow together, old ploughmate, and let the noiseless share of Time cover us over with the following of the years.—Missouri Republican.

To the inexperienced we will remark that it is best not to try to keep too many kinds of fowls: One breed, if well cared for, is better than a dozen that will soon mix and be of no distinct kind. For all purposes, we believe the Plymouth Rock to be the best.

CEILINGs that have been smoked with a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda water.

Correspondence.

Montcalm County Pomona.

Montcalm county Pomona Grange convened at the hall of Douglass Center Grange, 650, in the township of Douglass on Thursday Oct. 25, 1883, and remained in session until Friday P. M., Oct. 26. The members of Pomona Grange found Douglass Grange ready to receive them. Guests began to arrive Thursday A. M. and by 1 o'clock P. M. Crystal Grange and Montcalm Grange were well represented.

Worthy Master Lesler greeted us with his honest countenance making us feel quite at home. Bro. Fuller, Worthy Overseer was on hand accompanied by his wife. Bro. Shoemaker and wife, Bro. Crawford and wife, Bro. Taylor and daughter, Bro. Brown Bro. State and wife were there, also Bro. Beech and wife, Bro. Hamilton, Bro. Jackson and wife, Bro. Wilson and others. The company sat down to an inviting dinner and then about 2 P. M. Bro. Lesler sounded the gavel and business began. Thursday afternoon was spent in transacting business of the Grange and electing officers. After supper the Grange was again opened and spent some time in a lively discussion of questions after which the 5th degree was conferred on 20 members.

(By the way I forgot to say that after opening the Grange on Thursday afternoon an address of cordial welcome by Worthy Lecturer S. G. Tompkins in behalf of Douglass Grange was delivered and responded to by Bro. Brown Lecturer of the Pomona Grange.) Taken as a whole it was a most enjoyable time. I would not wish to forget an essay written by Sister State, of Crystal Grange, on "Woman's Influence in the Grange" and read by her. It was replete with grand thoughts. A motion was made and prevailed that she be requested to furnish a copy for publication in the Visitor. It will be forwarded soon to that paper. The Granges in the county were reported with several exceptions, and although the reports were not as cheering as we could wish, yet they evinced an increasing interest in the Grange. Excuse the writer if he modestly claims that Douglass Grange was reported according to its age to be one of the most flourishing Granges in the county.

We feel proud of our Grange Hall which is owned half and half by the Good Templars and Grangers. By the way, Bro. Cobb, come and see us and we will do you good, and we trust receive good from your visit. But I am growing lengthy, and notwithstanding I have given you but a slight report of this Pomona Grange meeting in comparison with what might be written, I will close by saying Douglass Grange will ever give the Pomona Grange a hearty welcome, when she may choose to come, as she will all visitors within her gates. More anon. Fraternally yours,
S. G. TOMPKINS.

THE work of the Grange is most beneficial in its character, its significance of deep import, its broad scope far beyond the conception of critics who look upon the organization as an interference with social laws. The work is so great that time must be allowed for accomplishing it, and the vast body of farmers in this country must be awakened to fuller perception of its importance before the great achievement can be made. In a broad sense the task set for the Grange is purification of government through advancement in all the attributes of the highest manhood of that great body of citizens whose interest has been concentrated in daily toil to the exclusion of duties that devolve upon every man who is an integral portion of government. While the Grange is not a political organization in the common acceptance of the term, its object is in the best and fullest sense political; it seeks to advance the welfare of all our people; to secure to all the fullest privileges of citizenship; to guard all against deprivation of personal rights; to restore that simplicity of character which marked the republic in its earlier days; to imprint upon the administration of every department of government that frugality of management which prudent men and women bring to the conduct of their personal affairs. It interferes with no vested rights, but seeks rather to define the rights and privileges of all citizens and to hold them sacred against the aggressions of ambitious or designing men who would advance their own interests at the cost of the body politic. In all this, in all the extent and scope of Grange work there is earnest desire to promote the common weal. In this labor every farmer has a duty. He may not enter into an organization which offers him best opportunities to execute the work which rests upon all alike, but he cannot, if we have regard for justice and right, consent to stand in the way as a hindrance to the grand work which the Grange undertakes to accomplish.—Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

WHAT cheaper way is there to get a good supply of manure than in feeding stock? To be sure it requires good judgment in buying and the same capacity in selling the animals; and a knowledge of feeding stock that is based upon economy and method. But the same labor that is put into hauling inferior manure from city stables, if expended in care of stock, would certainly bring more manure of a better quality. A very important point is lost sight of many times; that manure takes its value from the feed and not the animal.

Communications.

THE GRANGER SIEVE.

W. L. SNYDER.

Each proposed form for the world's advance, Must stand the fire of trials glance;

When first the P. of H. appeared, An ensign bold on banners reared;

Another joined for moral cause, To further there the christian laws;

All these and more together met, And strongly each his way had set.

His kind of grist must first be ground, No mill at once these grists could grind;

Five many years had hurried past, These Patrons bold had scattered fast.

This sieve infernal sieve must stop, Or soon we'll take from the Grange each prop;

Its meshes fine are not like wire, But woven from a soul's attire.

Shake on, O sieve of progress bright; The Patrons left, will yield more light.

Greenville, Mich.

WORTHY SECRETARY

If I could paint a picture Of our fraternal Grange;

A place for it upon the wall, Above the Master's chair;

Then as their pleasant faces, Reflected back the hue;

To write beneath the picture, These words, Faith Hope, and Trust;

To bring us all together, In the great Grange above;

S. P. BALLARD.

Pleasure.

Webster defines pleasure, "As the gratification of the senses of the mind; agreeable sensations of emotions;

Pleasure is properly positive excitement of the passions of the mind; but we give the name also to the absence of excitement;

Pleasure is susceptible of increase to any degree; but the word when unqualified expresses less excitement or happiness than delight or joy.

This is in part Webster's definition of the word pleasure: We would say also that it embraces the enjoyment of every desire that does not give pain, from those of the greatest intensity, down to the very least susceptible influence.

The few words that we have time to

offer upon this subject will be in consideration of this view.

Legitimate pleasure we consider is of that nature that it may be fully enjoyed without in the least giving pain or anxiety to others, while illegitimate pleasure is either transitory or obtained and enjoyed at the expense of some other person, class or nation.

Pleasure is the opposite of pain, although there is an almost imperceptible blending when both are extremely modified.

Life without pleasure would be barely desirable, if not altogether a burden.

It pertains to all nations, to all castes, and to all classes of human beings, and may be said to extend downward to the more inferior animals, although they are devoid of all perception to recognize it.

With some it is called as it were from among the various duties and avocations of life, while others seek it, to the entire exclusion of every other object.

Among these most prominent, are the gambler and the drunkard, while the pleasure seekers that roam in the world or congregate at the various watering places, such as Saratoga, Long Branch Long Beach, Petoskey, and Holland, are not altogether exceptions.

But how is it with the Grangers? do any of these unpleasant and bitter consequences result from the pleasures which they find in the organization to which they belong. We have heard of no cases, and have seen no marks to awaken the least anxiety on account of any unpleasant tendency in that respect.

The examples that we are having of half a million being expended on a pleasure yacht and its surroundings illustrates one of the excesses of the present century.

Justice and respect always plow in the same channel with an honest pursuit of an honorable business; but when individuals or corporations of any kind manifest their pleasure by procuring the aid of favorable laws to aid them in gathering up the hard earnings of the masses without giving an equivalent return, we beg leave to express the opinion that such transactions afford no pleasure to us.

Then while these Nabobs, these lords of creation as they seem to style themselves, are spending the money, that scheming and fraudulent speculation have gathered from your hard earned stores, should you desire them in any way to recognize you, you would receive only surprise, at the rapidity and height, with which they could turn up their beautiful, little aristocratic nose to give emphasis to their feelings and expressions of contempt for yourself, and the honorable occupation that you have chosen to follow.

Another class of pleasure seekers are the patrons of saloons and dram shops, and the yearly amount of money expended throughout the world in this way would pay the cost of a ship canal through southern Michigan, from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie and fill it with intoxicating liquors to a sufficient depth to be used as a transit for all the commerce of the lakes, thus avoiding the longer and more dangerous route by way of the straits.

Pouring the full amount of this vast reservoir in small quantities downward between the human lips is the pleasure part, but as a consequence and contrast we have an ocean of misery so wide in extent, that its farther shore has never yet been seen, or the distance thereto approximately estimated. Every drop of water that composes this vast ocean, is composed of tears, produced by the deepest sorrow and keenest anguish, and its entire surface is covered with bloated and emaciated forms, prison bars, bolts and walls, and receptacles that contain the remains of every vice and every crime, and the fatal drop of the scaffold from which the guilty culprit has bid his last adieu to earth, in answer to the demands of justice and an outraged law, and the shores of this vast ocean are thickly strewn with the wrecks of blighted hopes and broken hearts.

When the excitement of the hour is passed with all classes of illegitimate

pleasure seekers, the effect of reaction is clearly manifest in every look and action, of all and every one who has taken a part therein. This is mostly due to nervous prostration and despondency, where the system has been weakened by excesses, and the mind agitated by regrets, caused by losses and misdeeds; and this unhappiness and unrest, does not pertain exclusively to their wakeful hours when they can reflect and reason in accordance with the rules of intelligence; but extends down to the hours that they have chosen for their rest and repose, and disturbs their slumbers by dreams of the most hateful and frightful character. They seem to become the victims of ferocious beasts, venomous serpents and frightful reptiles, and in their wild endeavor to escape rush headlong over the precipice of destruction, into the deep, dark gulf of despair; or perchance they are wonderfully agitated, at a sight which resembles that of the human form, with keen, piercing eyes and goat-cloven feet, occupied in taking an inventory of his personal state; and they make a vain effort to hide from observation, but the recognition is mutual, and they awaken with a frightful scream, shivering with terror. Renewed slumber is only obtained by a repetition of the frightful nightmare.

And how is it with their dreams. They are of such a pleasant character as to be really enjoyable. If they see a ghost it is invariably a smiling one, and they meet and shake hands like old friends that have long been separated. Then they seem possessed of such beautiful green pastures and fields of golden grain. Horses, sheep and cattle of great beauty and great value appear among this panoramic vision of their slumbers, while the products of their dairy, and the size and avails of their poultry excel to a fabulous degree.

When awakened from these dreams, it is to smile at the illusion, and to resume their slumbers is only to reach a more pleasant conclusion.

The early dawn finds them refreshed, and cheerful with health and will, equivalent for all the duties of the day, indicating by a cheerful countenance that they are pondering the question, who would not be a Granger? and awaiting the answer that echo would give. Not a Granger.

CHARLES L. WAFFLE, Ottawa Station, Oct. 22, 1883.

Meeting of Berrien County Grange.

Meeting convened Oct. 16 at Fruit Grange hall. Worthy Master Levi Sparks presiding. Opened at 10:30 A. M. in the 4th degree. Minutes of previous meeting approved. Written and verbal reports were made by eleven Subordinate Granges. The reports indicated a generally prosperous condition of the Order in Berrien county, and preparing for more active work the coming winter. The reports were summed up by Worthy Lecturer John Clark. He deprecated the apathy of one or two Granges but was proud, and glad, that the reports showed so well; and had full confidence in the future of the Grange in Berrien county. Adjourned to the lower rooms for dinner. The afternoon meeting was open to the public, and was called to order at 1:30 by W. M. Sparks; when Bro. O. C. Spaulding welcomed the visitors in a short and pertinent address. The brother compared the thought and work of the olden time with the present, and thought the mind should keep pace with labor saving machinery.

The Worthy Master made an eloquent response and apologized for the non-attendance of Bro. A. N. Woodruff.

Bro. F. J. West was then introduced and made a long and interesting extempore address upon the effects of the concentration and combination of capital; and the educational advantage in the Grange. The speaker compared the condition of the laboring mechanic of fifty years ago, who owned his house and shop, with the operations in our huge factories; living in crowded rented apartments, and dependant upon the fiat of his task-masters for his daily bread. The automatic fingers of machinery had reduced the cost of the old hand made ax, from \$2 to 59 cents. Clothes which were formerly firmly beat together in the hand loom of our grandmothers, were now hastily thrown together by millions of spindles and shuttles, and combination of capital, governs

the price of their products and of ours. Every industry had their associations to secure a share of the products of labor, and let the people go. Great enterprises were controlled by men of money, and of thought; they had no organized opposition. Some petty monopolies had been jailed by consumers. The State Grange against the plaster ring was one instance; but the influence of capital will govern in taxes and in tariff. The woolen manufacturers concentrated their efforts on Congress, and got high prices for their cloth. All of these are good and smart men; too smart for the farmers. What if the farmers should influence congress to place a high tariff on wool? or what if the farmers should forestall the speculators by combining to hold their products at starvation prices? Statistics show the net profits of wool manufacturing to be 37 1/2 per cent, while the profits on farming are proved not to exceed 3 1/2 per cent.

The cities are opposed to prohibition, and advocate high license, which will enable them to pay a part of their taxes with the blood money drawn from municipalities and country towns. The present era is establishing two communes; one of wealth and aristocracy; the other the commune of the landless. The aim of one is to live on the labor of the world; the theory of the other is to destroy all rights in property. Both belong to monarchy but are taking deep root in our republic. What are we going to do about it? He thought an organization should exist among farmers to counteract these influences. We must work together to get equality. We must educate ourselves, and place in power that element among farmers that will conserve our rights. We must teach these questions to the young, and the next generation will understand the position of the farmers, and know how to act in self defense. The Grange is the home and fireside of the farmer. The young must be brought into the Grange and away from the evil influence of the cities. We must educate them to take their places on the public forum and argue the cause of the people against the sophistries of the lawyers who are not educated in our line of thought but have become leaders in public affairs through the practice of being called upon to address the public on all public questions. The most prominent feature of the Grange was the stimulation of thought upon subjects connected with our chosen avocation, but we could not afford to ignore public questions which affected the whole people of our country.

After discussion of Bro. West's address, the secretary read a paper on "Economy in the household" by Sister J. A. Jones. The worthy master invited discussion, and proceeded to review the moods and prerogatives of farmers' wives in a lively manner; which chilled the enthusiasm of some of the ladies and brought out pertinent responses from others. Sister Sarah Howe related some phases in the life of women, and said that sympathy was the great bond of union in the household, and in society. Dr. Rice condemned the new law relating to examining school teachers. He thought teachers' rings were being formed which enabled them to exact high wages, though many of them were qualified while others who were better qualified were refused certificates by examining boards.

W. J. Jones, Bro. Collier and others favored the present system of examination, and showed that the proper qualifications cost much time and money. After several five minute speeches on various topics of interest the meeting adjourned for supper. An evening session was held in the 5th degree. A motion to send a representative to the State Grange meeting was lost by a small majority. The committee on Institutes reported in favor of districting the county into three districts, with committees to arrange for one or more institutes in each district, the Master in each to act as such committee. The report was adopted. Closed in the fifth, and opened in the 4th degree. W. J. Jones spoke in favor of agitating the question, and memorializing the Legislature to distribute the moneys derived from the sale of liquors, among the counties where the cities and municipalities receiving such moneys are located. The Secretary spoke in opposition to the measure. He believed the liquor law had been formulated in the interest of the cities, but thought the people would settle the liquor question if allowed to do so. Bro. West thought the liquor laws wrong, but was opposed to radical measures. He did not believe in making the partaker as bad as the thief or in accepting blood money.

Meeting adjourned to meet at 8:30 on Wednesday morning. Opened at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, when W. M. Sparks announced the report of committee to district the county for the winter institutes in order. The committee reported as follows:

First district, Edward Marsh, chairman of committee, Dayton, Buchanan, Mount Tabor, Mount Hope and Lake Grange. Second district, W. E. Peck, chair-

man. Berrien Center, Fruit, Sodus, and Beaton Harbor.

A resolution that Berrien county Grange donate \$2 to each Subordinate Grange in the county for the purpose of circulating the GRANGE VISITOR among non Grangers, was offered by Bro. Cook, of Bainbridge. The resolution brought out many words of praise for the VISITOR; but it appearing that an old resolution, making the same offer was on file; the old offer was revived, and substituted for the resolution.

Bro. E. Marsh, introduced a resolution that the Patrons of Husbandry of Berrien county, publish a paper in this county, which shall be a true exponent of the doings and principles of the Order, and represent the farming interests of the county.

The Secretary spoke of the power of the press for good and for evil. We have thirteen papers published in Berrien county, which are largely supported by the farmers, but aside from a little country correspondence, and some village gossip, the county papers were of little interest to farmers. "Patent outsiders," local and legal, and quack medicine advertisements, afforded a precarious living to these papers. A favorable turn of the political wheel of fortune, sometimes turned up a government "Bonanza" for the aggressive partisan editor. But none of these prerequisites would be expected or allowed, in the proposed paper. The interests of the farmers of the county, need a paper such as the resolution describes, but, are we prepared to contribute the amount of labor, time, and money which would devolve upon members of the Order, which would be required to insure the success of the enterprise. He thought the resolution premature; but hoped the time would come when Patrons would have a paper of their own in Berrien county. In the meantime, we should all labor to increase the circulation, and add to the interest of the VISITOR. Our State paper is a bold and zealous exponent of the principles of the Order; it has acquired a National reputation, and through its well arranged departments should contain the pith of the sayings and doings in the Grange; and become the medium of communication between the county and Subordinate Granges of the State. On motion, the resolution was laid upon the table.

Subjects for essays to be read at institutes were called for, when the following list of subjects were handed in, and read by the Secretary. "Direct and indirect taxation." "The lessons of the season." "Combination for right and for wrong." "Is the Grange necessary to the attainment of the highest order of civilization." "Will it be of a vantage to the tax payers of Michigan to adopt the amendment to the constitution relative to the increase of salaries of the members of our Legislature."

The Worthy Master called for five minute speeches from several members upon given topics, which were promptly responded to. Suitable resolutions of thanks to Fruit Grange for their liberal entertainment, and to Fruit Grange choir for their excellent music were presented; when the meeting closed in due form, to meet at hall of Berrien Center Grange, on the second Tuesday in January, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. A. BROWN, Sec.

To Extend its Circulation.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:—In the last number of the VISITOR you ask the question "Does it deserve a more extended circulation." As a reader from its first issue I answer yes. We fully believe that its editorship and management is all right. If the VISITOR has not had the support from the members of the Order this year that its editor hoped for at the beginning of the same. I think a very large majority of its readers will say that the fault is not in him. He asks the question "Has the paper deteriorated?" we believe the answer from every true Patron in the State will be no. Then if the above answers are correct where is the trouble. It must be in us. We do not believe it would for our interest to have the paper sent to subscribers longer than the time paid for. Pay in advance is the only true way to conduct it. Now brother and sister Patrons let us one and all give Bro. Cobb's article on the above subject the consideration that it merits, and ask ourselves the question, have we done all we could this year towards its circulation. I think many of us will have to answer in the negative. Then let us be up and doing. Under the present offer of fourteen months for 50 cents, if we take hold of the matter in earnest we can add hundreds, yes, thousands of new subscribers to the list of the VISITOR. Now, brothers and sisters of the Order, you who can wield the pen to good advantage, please use it in stirring up the

members of the Order on this subject and good will follow.

WM. A. MONTGOMERY, Mail-Order, O. C. S. 1883. Grange No. 549.



LEONARD A. WARD, Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

All Legal Business Promptly Attended to. 26 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE—MAY 15, 1883.

Table with columns for Accommodation leaves, Evening Express, Pacific Express, Mail, Day Express, American Express, and Eastward.

Table with columns for Night Express, Accommodation leaves, Mail, Day Express, New York Express, and Atlantic Express.

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily, Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carry passengers from Kalamazoo as follows: No 25 (east) at 6:25 P. M., and No. 26 (west) at 7:37.

H. B. LEYDARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit, O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIAN R. R. Passenger Time Table.

GOING NORTH.

Table with columns for Stations, No. 1, No. 3, No. 5, No. 7.

GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns for Stations, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 8.

No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No. 8 leaves Mackinaw City daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos. 5 and 6 between Cincinnati and Grand Rapids, and sleeping and chair cars on same trains between Grand Rapids and Port Huron. Also woodruff sleeping cars on Nos. 7 and 8 between Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City. A. B. LEET, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. (Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.) GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns for Stations, N.Y. & N.Y. & M. Express, Ex. & M. Express, and Way Pt.

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line. M. E. WATKINS, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R.

Corrected Time-Table—June 24, 1883.

TRAINS WESTWARD.

Table with columns for Stations, No. 2, Chicago Express, No. 4, Day Express, No. 6, Pacific Express, No. 8, C. B. Cook Express.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

Table with columns for Stations, No. 1, Mail, No. 3, Limited Express, No. 5, Express.

All trains run by Chicago time. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Ladies Department.

LONG LONG AGO.

Beautiful pictures in memory's chamber
Dearer and fairer with circling years grow.
Home love and bird song so sweet to remember
In the fast flying years of the long, long ago;

Review of the United States—Concluded.

With thirteen colonies and three million people, our declaration of independence came before the world, and where are we now? A little over a century has passed, and we have extended our boundaries from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Rio Grande to the Great Lakes, and the forty-ninth parallel.

any trouble, and we shall have no fuss over such a little garden patch.
Alaska! yes, I had forgotten it, we have some territory on the Behrings Strait. We purchased that little summer resort, when Andy Johnson was president, for seven million two hundred thousand dollars.

office. That the whiskey element shall not control the town, county and State elections.
And we enter our protest, against being governed by law, made by wicked and unprincipled men. Choose honest, upright, and capable legislators, and fill your offices with sober, temperate, and good men, and you will not hear so much about women's rights.

Annual Address of the Master of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.
Patrons of Husbandry.—As members of the National Grange, and representatives of the State and Subordinate Granges, constituting our great Order, we have again met in this delightful city where our Order was formed, and where most of its honored founders still reside; and it is fortunate indeed, that we are honored with their presence, and aided by their counsel on this occasion, of opening our Seventeenth Annual Session.

Subordinate Granges.—four do not. Two of the latter, give as a reason for not sending them "that they are published in the State Grange Organ."
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.
Eight States are reported as having agricultural experiment stations, four of which have been established through the influence of our organization.

The power of Congress "to regulate commerce among the several States," is wisely provided for in the Constitution of the United States, and not only Congress, but the sovereign people have been warned, by a committee of the United States Senate, composed of eminent Senators and leaders in the two great political parties of the country.

experience derived from successes and losses.

Business co-operation should have a place in every Subordinate Grange, however small the beginning and limited the means, and if well managed and patronized, it cannot fail to prosper, and not only benefit the members financially, but educate them into correct and practical business habits.

TARIFF.

The following resolution was adopted by this body at its last annual session:

Resolved, That all discussions relating to the tariff, as a question of political economy, are legitimate questions, and we recommend that such an investigation and discussion of these matters be made as will furnish our members with a more intelligent consideration of a subject which involves the vital interests of the agriculturist, and that all such discussions must be without partisan political bias.

Quite an animated discussion, not only in the Subordinate and County Granges, but at public meetings, and through the Grange press, has followed this action; and it is gratifying to know that they have been, generally, conducted in a fraternal spirit, and as free from partisan bias as could have been expected. I am confident that no injury to the work of our Order has resulted from this act of the National Grange; and in view of the fact that since that meeting, Congress has so amended the tariff laws, as to seriously injure if not entirely ruin one of the most important agricultural industries of our country; I regard it as fortunate indeed, that this recommendation was made. I make no apology therefore, in calling your attention to this subject.

By our tariff laws, a tax or duty is levied upon the products of other countries, imported into this, from which the revenues of the government are mainly derived. As a general proposition, this tax upon foreign products, coming into the market of this country in competition with its products, makes in some degree protective to the latter, and consequently enhances their market value. This additional cost is paid by the consumer, in lieu of other taxes for the support of the government. This system for providing revenue, is practiced by all civilized and progressive nations.

Free trade would abolish all tariff laws, custom houses, and officers, and allow all other nations to sell their products in our market, without restriction. This would be giving to other nations, privileges not granted to us; and would take from the revenue of the government, three-fifths of the gross receipts. To supply this deficit would necessitate a direct annual tax upon the property of the people, amounting in the aggregate to \$4.20 per capita of our entire population, exclusive of the expense of assessing and collecting the same. As it has been officially estimated that ninety per cent of the personal property of the country escapes taxation, this burden would fall most heavily upon farmers who own most of the real and personal estate, which cannot be screened from the assessor's eye. For these reasons if no other, farmers are not likely to become advocates of absolute "Free Trade." But few intelligent citizens among us seriously entertain such ideas. Nearly all concede that we must have a "Tariff for Revenue." Hence, the term "Free Trade," as used in our American politics is a misnomer.

The Government must have revenues, and it without imposing burdens upon the people, will require wiser statesmanship than we are likely to have; and so long as revenue is to be obtained by imposing duties on foreign imports, the system must be one, not only of taxation but of protection. The important question then, seems to be, how can these benefits and burdens be most equally and justly distributed? The great evil in our present Tariff, is in its unjust discrimination. A "High Protective Tariff," which builds up monopolies by imposing undue burdens upon the people at large, is high-handed oppression; so a low tariff which cripples home industries and oppresses labor, is equally disastrous, not only to individual, but national prosperity. The great objects to be accomplished by our tariff laws, should be, to furnish revenue, and at the same time give reasonable and impartial encouragement, as far as practicable, to every legitimate industry, and develop every resource of our country; and thus, in the language of our Declaration of Purposes, establish "Proper equality, equity, and fairness; protection for the weak; restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power."

The nation's wealth is in the soil, and general prosperity depends upon its productiveness. If the great arm of agriculture is weakened or paralyzed, all trade, commerce, and manufactures must suffer and decline. Hence legislation which cripples any important branch of agriculture, and takes from the cultivator of the soil the means of keeping up its fertility, is not only an act of injustice to the farmers, but detrimental to the interests of the whole people and the nation's welfare. "Sheep-husbandry is one of the most important agricultural interests of this country, and absolutely necessary in many sections to enable farmers to keep up the fertility of the soil. Flocks of sheep are the best and most available means accessible to the great mass of farmers of this country, for renovating and increasing the productiveness of their farms. They destroy noxious weeds, glean the fields, pack the soil, and return much of value to it. This industry has been encouraged and built up, mainly by the Tariff acts of Congress, for the reason that wool cannot be produced in this country with our well paid labor, and expensive wintering of sheep, as cheaply as it can in the warmer countries of South America, Africa, and Australia, where cheap labor and perennial pastures abound. The wool production has been nearly doubled, since the act of 1867; although the interest was greatly demoralized by the act of 1872 which reduced the market price of our wool below the cost of production, but gradually recovered to nearly its former prosperity, after the restoration of the duty by Congress in 1874. And yet the price of wool in this country has rumbled too low, to pay the producer anything above a moderate profit on the cost of production for the last ten years.

There seems to have been no good reason for the reduction of the duty

by the last Congress. It reduced the price received by our farmers for this year's clip on an average, five cents upon every pound produced in this country, amounting in the aggregate to a tax of over \$15,000,000 arbitrarily assessed upon this agricultural product alone. The farmers are that amount poorer, and that sum of money has been taken from the legitimate channels of business. In consequence of this, all business and labor have suffered, and whether any corresponding benefit has resulted to any class of our people, except the importers, speculators and manufacturers, is extremely doubtful. As a revenue measure, there could have been no necessity for it. In a report made by General Garfield, when a member of Congress in 1880, he said: "As a revenue measure, the tariff of 1867 on wool and woolsens, has been very effective, having produced \$369,000,000 of revenue in the last thirteen years, an average of \$28,000,000 per annum." Whatever difference of opinion may exist among the members of this body on the question of "revenue" and "protection," it does not seem possible that there can be any division upon this question; and I am confident that no one act can be done, that will be received with more satisfaction by our members, or inspire more confidence in our Order and among farmers and business men generally, than for this National Grange to unite its influence with that of the National Wool-Growers Convention which recently assembled in Chicago, and respectfully ask the Congress soon to assemble to restore the duty on wool taken off by the last Congress and thus right this great wrong.

GOVERNMENTAL AID TO AGRICULTURE.

The history of the human race, has fully demonstrated the importance of Agriculture to general prosperity. From the earliest period of man's existence upon the earth, down through the ages of the present time, all progress in civilization, the development of sciences and the arts, and the rise and fall of Nations, has been marked by every period of the world's history by the importance and encouragement that has been given to the cultivation of the soil.

The earth is, in fact, Nature's great store-house, from which by intelligent and well-directed labor, man derives not only the necessities, but the choicest blessings and comforts of life, and the main inspiration to moral and intellectual development. A missionary who has spent many years in heathen lands, says: "You must send the intelligent farmer and improved plow and other agricultural implements with the missionary." The heathen lands need to be plowed up, deeply subsoiled, planted and sowed, and with each returning harvest, will be gathered a crop of new ideas; and the dull beclouded intellects of that benighted people, will then begin to act, and they will better understand the plan of Divine Wisdom for educating, civilizing and christianizing the human family.

If the importance which Agriculture bears to National prosperity, Dr. Johnson said: "Agriculture not only gives riches to a nation, but the only riches she can call her own." Washington said: "I know of no pursuit in which more real and important service can be rendered to any country than by improving its agriculture." Jefferson said: "Agriculture is the highest calling of man and the surest road and safeguard to a nation's prosperity and liberty." And yet, there is scarcely another civilized nation but what does more to aid and encourage its agriculture than the United States. In 1877, France appropriated for the support of Agriculture and Commerce over \$20,000,000; Russia for agriculture and public lands nearly \$15,000,000; Austria and Hungary, for agriculture alone, \$5,500,000; Great Britain \$800,000; Sweden \$650,000; the United States for the same year appropriated \$174,686.

It will thus be seen that Russia, our greatest competitor in the market of the world for Agricultural products spends, for the aid of her Agriculture and care of her public lands, seventy times as much as this country, and little Sweden three times as much, as this great nation does for the support of the industry upon which its prosperity and perpetuity depends.

These appropriations among the progressive European nations, are used, principally, for the support of National Agricultural Departments, Experiment Stations, with model farms attached, Stock farms and Dairy Farms, Agricultural Colleges and schools; and for disseminating information relating to practical and scientific agriculture; all aiming to increase the fertility of the soil, and the amount and value of its products; and these results have been fully realized. Both wise political economy and sound financial policy seem to demand that such aid should be given to the Agriculture of this country, as may be necessary to produce like results. I desire to direct attention to what I have said upon this question, in previous communications to this body.

PATENT RIGHT QUESTION.

The bill to amend the Patent Laws, so as to give some degree of protection to innocent purchasers of patented articles, which passed the House of Representatives, and was lying in the hands of the Senate Committee, at the time of our last meeting, has not been favorably heard from, and consequently no relief has been given to the people, except that experienced from the apparent suspension of work among patent right claimants in commencing new suits, and startling schemes of extortion. Can it be that this is strategy on their part, to quiet public indignation, and thus defeat legislation? It is encouraging, however, to know that in the meantime the Iowa court has made a decision in the Dr. Wells Case, favorable to the people; and which savors so much of justice, that it is confidently believed that it will be confirmed by the Supreme Court, should it be carried up to that body. We should not cease to agitate this question, until the people's rights are secured by an amended law.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

"Agricultural societies have done much good by establishing fairs; yet these are generally the work of a few right minded, enthusiastic men, aided sometimes by aspiring politicians. At these fairs the great attractions generally are implements and works of art, while the products of the soil offer the least attraction; and to bring farmers out in any numbers, it is actually necessary to introduce as a prominent feature, horse races and numerous side shows."

The above is from the first paper issued by the founders, defining the purposes of the Order, and is followed by suggestions for revolutionizing these fairs.

Any one who has observed the growing tendency of our fairs, has not failed to be convinced that many of them have cut loose from their sheet anchor, agriculture, and have become places for mere recreation, amusement, gambling and horse racing, where betting and pool-selling are practiced openly, and with the full permission and endorsement of those managing and controlling them. Thousands of dollars are taken at a single fair, in fees for licenses granted to gambling and other demoralizing institutions during the fair.

The tendency of this is, to popularize and encourage gambling and immorality. Young men and boys are enticed into these practices, and not only robbed of their money, but often of moral character and manhood as well. If it is true, as is claimed by some of the managers, that public fairs cannot be sustained without resorting to such means to obtain funds for their support, they have certainly outlived their usefulness, and should be placed upon the retired list; and practical, useful and commonsense fairs established in their places. In many localities annual fairs are held under the auspices of Subordinate Granges, and are generally successful, and growing into favor and popularity. County and District fairs, have also, in some instances, passed under the control of our Order, with good and most satisfactory results. This subject is worthy of your consideration.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The amendment to the Constitution, submitted at our last annual meeting has not yet received the approval of a sufficient number of State Granges to give it effect. It has been notified by twenty, rejected by seven, and five have not yet reported. It is the duty of the Master of the State Grange to submit for ratification or rejection all amendments to the Constitution of our Order, proposed by the National Grange, and the Secretary of the State Grange should report the result of the action upon it forthwith to the Secretary of the National Grange. It is important that these duties be promptly performed.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion allow me to say, that the session before us is an important one, and will have much to do with the future welfare of our Order. Although we are cheered and encouraged by reports of progressive work which comes from many quarters, yet there are fields where the work languishes, and appeals come for help and encouragement. Let no proper or reasonable action within the power or ability of this body, be wanting to aid them. Whatever action may be taken upon any important question which may come before you, let it be well matured, and the ways and means provided, and definite instructions given for carrying it into effect, so that the object sought may be accomplished. If special duties, to be performed after the close of the session, are required of any member or committee of this body, official notice of the same should be delivered to such member or the Chairman of such Committee, immediately after the adjournment. If Congressional action is asked for upon any important question relating to the interests of Agriculture, the request should be followed by memorials and petitions, and the whole power of our organization brought into action to obtain it. Resolutions placed upon our records, without being carried into effect, serve as logs to the wheels of progress, rather than impelling forces.

I regard it as seriously detrimental to our work, that the proceedings of the National Grange cannot be published and distributed promptly after the close of the session. State Granges are equally dilatory in this respect. The great value of these meetings to the Order is derived from the work done; and to keep the Subordinate Granges ignorant of that work for months or as if something happens, until the necessity for certain action has ceased to exist, is somewhat akin to the work of a farmer, who plows well and sows in season, but allows his crop to go to waste before gathering the harvest. If discipline, efficiency, and promptness, is to be expected in Subordinate Granges, examples worthy of imitation in this respect, should be set by the higher bodies. If it is possible to inaugurate a reform in this practice, it should be done.

With this session my official labors close, and I desire to express my sincere gratitude to all officers and members of this body, and to the membership at large, for the universal kindness, courtesy and forbearance, which has ever characterized their action towards me; and for the aid which they have rendered me, in the discharge of my official duties. I shall ever carry with me the kindest and most fraternal feelings towards all, and the conscientious conviction of having discharged every duty according to my best ability. Give to my successor the same support and encouragement that you have given to me. Uphold his hands, and encourage him in his fraternal work, and with renewed faith, hope, and perseverance press "ONWARD" our glorious work.

J. J. WOODMAN.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—2.30 p. m.—Wheat, spring, No. 2, old, dull; 8s 3d. New York, Nov. 14.—Flour, quiet, prices steady; without much change. Wheat, opened a trifle better afterwards ruled weaker and fell off 1/4c; trade less active; No. 1 white, nominal; sales, 100,000 bu. No. 2 red Dec. \$1.12 1/2 @ 1.12 3/4; 472,000 bu. Jan., \$1.14 1/2 @ 1.15 1/4; 541,000 bu. Feb., \$1.16 1/2 @ 1.17; 104,000 bu. May \$1.21 1/2 @ 1.21 3/4. Corn, quiet; lower; 1 1/2c; mixed western, spot, 52c; futures, 50c @ 50 1/2c. Oats, 1/2c @ 1/2c; lower; western 35c @ 35 1/2c. Sales 10,000 bu. Pork, quiet; firm; new mess, \$12.00 @ 12.12 1/2. Lard, dull; lower; steam rendered, \$7.50.

DESBORO, Nov. 14.—12.30 p. m.—Wheat, easy; cash, \$1.07; Dec. \$1.08; Jan. \$1.09; No. 2 white, 83c; No. 2 red, \$1.04 1/2; Corn, No. 2, cash, 54c; Oats, No. 2 white, 33c; No. 2, 31c. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Receipts, 700 23 1200 1200 Shipments, 800 12,000 5,000

TOLDO, Nov. 14.—Wheat, dull, 3c lower; No. 1 white, \$1.07 1/2 @ 1.08; 2 do. 99c @ 1.00; No. 2 red, cash, \$1.05 1/2 @ 1.07; Nov. \$1.03 1/2; Dec. \$1.04 1/2; Feb. \$1.06 1/2; May \$1.18 1/2; Corn, No. 3 red, 91c; rejected 70c @ 72c; Corn, dull; 1/2c lower; high mixed 55c; No. 2, cash or Nov. 53c; rejected, 51c @ 52c; Oats, easier, quiet; No. 2, 31c or Nov. 29c.

Youths' Department.

THE DAYS OF MY YOUTH.

When the day star has gone to the lands of the west, And in beauty and grandeur has sunk from our sight; When the wayworn and weary of earth can find rest From their care and their toil beneath the darkness of night.

Strange visions came o'er me for often I dream Of the years of my childhood the years long ago; And I seem to live o'er my life once again, Its joys and its pleasures, its joy and its woe.

Fifty years have gone by since my own childhood home Has mouldered to dust on the plain where it stood; Yet in the slumber of midnight I see it again; The hills, the meadow, the field, and the wood.

In the shade of the orchard I seem to recline And partake once again of its store-house of fruit; Forgetting for once that the swift wing of time Has withered its branches and blasted its root.

And the clear babbling brook that still murmurs along, Where oft I have played in my childish delight I list once again to its lullaby song, And drink from its fountain so sparkling and bright.

And alone in the woodland I wander along And hear the sweet notes which the wild birds did sing; I list once again to the Whippoorwill song And eagerly pluck the first blossom of spring.

And the little old school house that stood on the plain, Though an age has gone by since it mouldered to dust; Yet in dreams of the night it still looks the same

As if time had not passed with its mold and its dust. And the voices of my mother I hear once again, As she bends o'er my couch in the stillness of night

And the days of my childhood return once again With the message she brings from the regions of light.

And my own dearest friends who so sweetly repose Where the evergreen pine waves its leaves o'er their head

Return to my home mid the darkness and gloom From that far away country the land of the dead

And while age dims my vision my looks turn to gray, A dream of a home in the land of the blest And the sun in my life grows brighter each day As it slowly recedes o'er the hills of the west.

Allegan, Mich., Nov. 1883.

November Days.

Dear Nieces and Nephews: Pleasant days in November should be accepted like a great many other things in this world, without hesitating to question whence they come or how or why, since to stop to interrogate, criticize or analyze some things is to let them slip through your fingers.

Elaborate preparations to joy proffered sweets, so often end just as the sweets have soured.

Pleasant days at any other time of the year I accept as a natural consequence, arising from the position of our planet in relation to the sun. But when they come in "dear November," they always strike me as a special favor, and I am conscious of a feeling of gratitude in proportion to their warmth and beauty.

But let us not forget while basking in this belated sunshine that there is a long winter, the inheritance of all dwellers in northern climes, not far off.

Those of you who intend to spend it in school have your plans already laid. Those who do not should adopt some of the many methods offered for intellectual improvement outside of our schools. At the same time I hope all will occasionally remember the Department for it is greatly in need of some attention.

And this reminds me what has become of our poet? Have not heard from him for a long, long time, and I want to say to him.

"But thanks to praise ye're 'r your prime, And may chant on this long, long time, For let me tell you 'twas a crime To haud your tongue; W'ie a knack's ye hae to rhyme, And ye sae young!"

AUNT PAUL.

A Glance in the Art Loan.

I can open my catalogue, now that November is here and I know how vain are all my desires to see again those picture covered walls. Not altogether vain, either, for, if I shut my eyes a moment, it stands before me in all its fascination, and sends through me the same thrill of delight as it did a few days ago, when, in reality I stood for the first time in a large art gallery.

Those who have not improved the opportunity of seeing the finest collection of paintings in the West, that has been afforded this autumn by the Detroit Art Loan Association, should never cease to regret it.

Entering the double entrance doors

and having divested ourselves of all unnecessary wraps, with pencil and catalogue in hand, we stood confronted by pictures to the right, pictures to the left, pictures in front of us, with no beginning and without end.

It is not possible to put in words the feelings one felt in looking over such hosts of gems from master hands, mingled as they were with no respect to size or subject, full length or miniature, grave or gay. Before some we stood in awe, not, perhaps, because of any deep artistic perception of meritorious value, but in respectful consideration of the ciphers in the annexed price. For, like many another of the enraptured throng who moved through those eighteen treasure rooms, our party left criticism without, and took with us only an eye for the beautiful and "true to nature," standing long before those which dovetailed most firmly into the labyrinth of our likes and dislikes, and carrying away clearer ideas of those.

Such an one was "The Winning Yacht" at the extreme left of the first entered room. Again and again did I wander to a place before it and enjoy its colorings. A trim yacht, bold in the light of the moon just breaking through the clouds above it, is bearing down in advance of its far distanced rival. The lights from the prow of either vessel are reflected on the crest of every ripple, making alternating paths of blue and red by the side of the broader flow of moonbeams, caught by the same waves and fairly dancing in their beauty.

Above this hung "Abandoning the Jeannette" by the same artist, an exact portrait of the ship as left in its icy field June 12, '81. Near these in an almost unnoticed nook, was another little favorite. It was a "Sunset," but only through the ragged rents in the heavy cloud curtain could the splendor of the declining "King of Day" be seen.

It seemed as if every mood of every condition, of all ages, was somewhere represented in this maze of studies, from the faintest of baby faces seen in the "Wayside Devotions," and "Evening Prayer" to the old bent form in "Memories of the Past." This latter demanded a second glance even in a hurried survey of all.

Grandpa sat in his olden chair, dreaming evidently, from his expression, of happier by-gone hours. What memories can the old carpet bag, by his side, recall, youths of to-day may not conjecture. His fur-rimmed cap, his red bandana, green umbrella, and warped, turned boots, with nails so plainly visible, all apparently, were as time-worn as his silver beard.

Among the larger pieces which drew special attention, and have been noticed by every mention of this art display, were "Edwin Booth," as Hamlet; "Trial of Red Jacket," (an art gallery in its life.) The "Crucifixion," also those by the Cobb brothers, viz.: "Washington on Dorchester Heights," the temperance picture in black and white, "For Their Sakes," Christ before Pilate, and "The Last Supper."

Besides these, as they come to my mind with individual distinctness, I can feel the eyes of "Jim Bludso," the brave pilot, as they burnt with an energy born of despair. I can see his bared muscular arm and brawny cheek lighted by the glare from the burning ship. Another face, while not holding the attention as intensely, yet still haunting, was that of Sibyl in room 8.

"Niagara in winter," held one forgetful of aught else until it seemed as if the soft touches of sunlight had stolen out and rosy tipped the very surroundings without the frame. Emerson has said, "To paint a tree, one must become, in part, a tree." Added purity, I feel, must it be then to imbibe the colorings seen in this spotless piece.

"The First Sorrow," a little lad holding in his hand a dead bird, tells its own story and moral suggestions. "Two Hb." would have paid you, but, like hosts of others, clamoring for recognition all at once, it would be "spoilt in the telling."

You must see "The Accomplished Scholar," carefully naming over his a b's, to appreciate the admiration and wonder in the faces of the old people watching him.

Ah, but what use? I but torment myself and you by an attempt to give even the most meager pen sketches of that which was there portrayed in its minutest detail of form and coloring. How can words give an idea of those tumultuous ocean scenes, quiet autumn, sunset, moonlit, morning or twilight views, lovely forest nooks and sylvan walks, of those grazing flocks "on a thousand hills," of those faces, from alive with passion to earnestly grave? Even now, not a word of our sweetest love messengers, the dainty flowers, have I said. But they, too, were there, almost with the dew upon some of them, scattered about brightening this or that corner, fulfilling their heavenly mission to purify and beautify.

The second day brought sober thoughts, at least, more collected, I trust, and resulted in a selection and study of special favorites, and, too, a hasty tour of "sight-seeing" in other departments than those devoted exclusively to oil paintings.

In corridor M one would fain have spent the time allotted a'. Rare was the exhibition of "Blacks and Whites," loaned by "The Century," and in the cases below were displayed the dinner set of decorated china awarded the premium at the Mexican and Atlanta Cotton expositions.

Rich textiles in every form were seen in room X, which room indeed, contained almost all heart could desire or imagination conceit, from a "cut glass smelling bottle" to a "Painting on Cobweb."

The lover of the antique could revel in the Colonial room amid all the accessories of a home in the "long, long ago." But he must have found the wandering ghosts of busy sight-seers sadly in keeping with his beloved articles of anti-historical days.

Well for the above referred to sight-viewers however, that custom, for the time, dispenses with that wondrous, and pondrous as wondrous, "calash" there exhibited, else little of the rare "Art Loan" would have received appreciation.

GRACE.

DR. PENGELLY, Kalamazoo: Dear Sir:—It is against my principles to give testimonials respecting the merits of proprietary medicines, but the Woman's Friend, Zoa Phora, is my friend because it has relieved my wife in her last two confinements of the unutterable agony which attended her first labor. She used the Friend for about one month previous to expected confinement, and, to use her own language, "would not be without it, under such circumstances, for the world."

J. H. P. N. B.—The above letter is from a prominent Michigan man. To any one wishing to write to him we will give his full address.

R. PENGELLY & CO.

DETROIT, Mich., March 31, 1882.

DR. PENGELLY, Kalamazoo: Dear Sir:—It is against my principles to give testimonials respecting the merits of proprietary medicines, but the Woman's Friend, Zoa Phora, is my friend because it has relieved my wife in her last two confinements of the unutterable agony which attended her first labor. She used the Friend for about one month previous to expected confinement, and, to use her own language, "would not be without it, under such circumstances, for the world."

J. H. P. N. B.—The above letter is from a prominent Michigan man. To any one wishing to write to him we will give his full address.

R. PENGELLY & CO.

DETROIT, Mich., March 31, 1882.

DR. PENGELLY, Kalamazoo: Dear Sir:—It is against my principles to give testimonials respecting the merits of proprietary medicines, but the Woman's Friend, Zoa Phora, is my friend because it has relieved my wife in her last two confinements of the unutterable agony which attended her first labor. She used the Friend for about one month previous to expected confinement, and, to use her own language, "would not be without it, under such circumstances, for the world."

J. H. P. N. B.—The above letter is from a prominent Michigan man. To any one wishing to write to him we will give his full address.

R. PENGELLY & CO.

DETROIT, Mich., March 31, 1882.

DR. PENGELLY, Kalamazoo: Dear Sir:—It is against my principles to give testimonials respecting the merits of proprietary medicines, but the Woman's Friend, Zoa Phora, is my friend because it has relieved my wife in her last two confinements of the unutterable agony which attended her first labor. She used the Friend for about one month previous to expected confinement, and, to use her own language, "would not be without it, under such circumstances, for the world."

J. H. P. N. B.—The above letter is from a prominent Michigan man. To any one wishing to write to him we will give his full address.

R. PENGELLY & CO.

DETROIT, Mich., March 31, 1882.

DR. PENGELLY, Kalamazoo: Dear Sir:—It is against my principles to give testimonials respecting the merits of proprietary medicines, but the Woman's Friend, Zoa Phora, is my friend because it has relieved my wife in her last two confinements of the unutterable agony which attended her first labor. She used the Friend for about one month previous to expected confinement, and, to use her own language, "would not be without it, under such circumstances, for the world."

J. H. P. N. B.—The above letter is from a prominent Michigan man. To any one wishing to write to him we will give his full address.

R. PENGELLY & CO.

DETROIT, Mich., March 31, 1882.

DR. PENGELLY, Kalamazoo: Dear Sir:—It is against my principles to give testimonials respecting the merits of proprietary medicines, but the Woman's Friend, Zoa Phora, is my friend because it has relieved my wife in her last two confinements of the unutterable agony which attended her first labor. She used the Friend for about one month previous to expected confinement, and, to use her own language, "would not be without it, under such circumstances, for the world."

J. H. P. N. B.—The above letter is from a prominent Michigan man. To any one wishing to write to him we will give his full address.

R. PENGELLY & CO.

DETROIT, Mich., March 31, 1882.

DR. PENGELLY, Kalamazoo: Dear Sir:—It is against my principles to give testimonials respecting the merits of proprietary medicines, but the Woman's Friend, Zoa Phora, is my friend because it has relieved my wife in her last two confinements of the unutterable agony which attended her first labor. She used the Friend for about one month previous to expected confinement, and, to use her own language, "would not be without it, under such circumstances, for the world."

J. H. P. N. B.—The above letter is from a prominent Michigan man. To any one wishing to write to him we will give his full address.

R. PENGELLY & CO.

DETROIT, Mich., March 31, 1882.

DR. PENGELLY, Kalamazoo: Dear Sir:—It is against my principles to give testimonials respecting the merits of proprietary medicines, but the Woman's Friend, Zoa Phora, is my friend because it has relieved my wife in her last two confinements of the unutterable agony which attended her first labor. She used the Friend for about one month previous to expected confinement, and, to use her own language, "would not be without it, under such circumstances, for the world."

J. H. P. N. B.—The above letter is from a prominent Michigan man. To any one wishing to write to him we will give his full address.

R. PENGELLY & CO.

DETROIT, Mich., March 31, 1882.

DR. PENGELLY, Kalamazoo: Dear Sir:—It is against my principles to give testimonials respecting the merits of proprietary medicines, but the Woman's Friend, Zoa Phora, is my friend because it has relieved my wife in her last two confinements of the unutterable agony which attended her first labor. She used the Friend for about one month previous to expected confinement, and, to use her own language, "would not be without it, under such circumstances, for the world."

J. H. P. N. B.—The above letter is from a prominent Michigan man. To any one wishing to write to him we will give his full address.

R. PENGELLY & CO.

DETROIT, Mich., March 31, 1882.

DR. PENGELLY, Kalamazoo: Dear Sir:—It is against my principles to give testimonials respecting the merits of proprietary medicines, but the Woman's Friend, Zoa Phora, is my friend because it has relieved my wife in her last two confinements of the unutterable agony which attended her first labor. She used the Friend for about one month previous to expected confinement, and, to use her own language, "would not be without it, under such circumstances, for the world."

J. H. P. N. B.—The above letter is from a prominent Michigan man. To any one wishing to write to him we will give his full

