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THE GRANGE VISITOR

ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY,



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BY ORDER OF THE

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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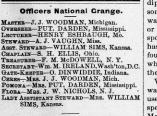
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KEROSENE OIL. The Old Law and the New. Worthy Secretary Cobb :

It will be remembered by many who attended the late session of the State Grange that a resolution was presented by the "committee on resolutions" and adopted by the Grange, inviting me to present some facts in regard to the use, purchase, sale and inspection of Kerosene Oil. Other and more pressing business claimed the attention of the meeting until the clock warned us that the hour of midnight of the fourth day had passed before the floor was awarded me to comply with the request of the me to comply with the request of the Grange. At that late hour, after a con-tinuous session of twelve hours for each of two successive days it did not seem wise to detain the members one mo-ment longer; and I excused myself (much to the relief of all) by a promise to write out for the VISITOR some part of what I bad intended to say of what I had intended to say. In this article I wish the reader to

bear in mind that I have no theory maintain, nor argument to make. desire to state such facts as have come

under my observation, leaving the rea-der to draw his own conclusion. Petroleum under various names has been known to exist for many years. When first discovered, it was used largeby if not wholly for medicinal purposes. But the use of Petroleum or Kerosene Oil for illuminating purposes is of recent date. It is only from fiber to twenty years since it came into general use for that purpose. One is not re-quired to be very old to remember the time when the saucer of lard with a rag in the center for a wick, or the tallow dipilluminated the rural home, or when something a little brighter or better was required, the lamp filled with lard was required, the faith finder with faith or fish oil, with its unfailing grease spot on clothes, carpet or floor. All this has passed away, and now nearly three fourths of the people of this State use what is know as Kerosene Oil to light their homes, stores, offices and shops

When it was discovered that there was to be a revolution in the material used to light the world by night, a wild used to fight the world by hight, a which speculation seized the public mind. Men thought oil, spouted oil, dreamed oil, and occasionally one struck oil. Oil companies spriang up as if by magic. Men, women and children went wild Men, women and children went wild in their mad thirst for oil stock. Men who had never heen blest with means enough to own a hut or a mule, built mansions, sported heavy jewelry with coach and four. The amazed beholder looked on (as a little envy arose in his heart.) and said they *must* have struck oil. The truth was in most cases they had struck victims but not oil. But the sneuhlator had their day, and oil has speculators had their day, and oil has become one of the legitimate and im-portant productions of the country. When it began to be used it was used in tis crude form, or refined by crude machinery, worked by crude operation. It was soon found that loss, disaster, wounds and death followed in the track of its use. The horror columns of the newspapers were filled with accounts of horrid accidents occasioned by explo-sion of lamps, lanterns, cans or barrels. The truth was at length forced upon the public mind that it had a right to ex-

ercise, a duty to perform. The subject of Official Inspection of illuminating oils was urged upon the attention of the Legislature and a Bill

attention of the Legislature and a Bill passed, and was approved on the 3rd day of April, 1869. The subject has been before each suc-ceeding.legislature since then, and the law amended or repealed and a new one passed, so that now there is scarce-ly a vestige of the old law remaining in force.

Michigan was one of the first to re quire Official Inspection. Now all of the American States as well as most of the countries in Europe enforce inspec-tion. It is well for the public to bear in mind that all of these laws of States and countries are based upon the right and duty of the government to protect the lives and property of its citizens. And not upon the theory that it is the right or duty of government to compel the citizen to buy good goods of any kind because more profitable or satis-factory to the purchaser or consumer What the State undertakes to do is to ensure the sale of a safe oil when prop-erly used. The law of 1869 was like the oil used at an early day crude. The oil used at an early day crude. The testing apparatus very imperfect, and working with it very unsatisfactory. To obviate the difficulty met in secur-ing uniformity and accuracy with the old open cap method, the Michigan Board of Health constructed an ingen-ious device which to a great extent re-moves the difficulty. This tester is made the legal apparatus by the laws of 1877 and 1879.

I now come to the point where I desire to answer questions that are asked every day by scores of people, in regard to the effect of the repeal of all of the old inspection laws, and the passage of the one now in force, taking effect on the first day of July last. The chief differ-ence between the law repealed and the one enacted were a reduction in the one enacted were a reduction in the flash test from 140° to 120°. Shutting out the chill test entirely. A change in the fee charged the dealer, of from 60 cents per barrel on single barrels, to 10 cents per barrels on car load, lots to a uniform fee of half cent per gallon on all lots great or small. Uuder the law repealed, the inspector received the fee collected for his services. Under The collected for his services. Under the law of 1879, the inspectors are paid a salary based upon the amonnt in-spected. These salaries are paid out of the fees collected, and in no case to be a charge upon the State Treasury. The a charge upon the State Treasury. The balance of the money if any goes into the general fund of the State at the end of the year. The accumulations for the first six months of this year will be about \$7,000, over and above all ex-

of 1877 and 1879.

penses. The chill test provision in the law of 1877 was intended to prevent the sale there was parafine. The legistature of 1879 omitted this provision, believing that public safety did not require it, and that it increased the cost of the oil and as before stated; the whole theory of inspection is based upon the demand for public safety. And when a score of for public safety. And when a score of people ask verbaly or by letter every day. Why does not our oil give a bet-ter light? Why does it smoke? clog the wick and finely go out? I answer doubtess there is paraffler in the oil, and under the law in force we have no right to drive it out. We enforce the law as it is, ensuring you that the escaping vaper from the heated oil will not flash below 120°. All the rights escaping vaper from the heated oil will not flash below 120°. All the rights that the inspector has in connection with it are given him by the law, all of the duties are imposed by it, In re-gard to the propriety or impropriety of the chill test, I desire to express no opinion here. Consumers of oil have the remedy for the evil complained of in their own hands the same as then the remeay ior are evir comparined on in their own hands, the same as they have in the purchase and use of other articles. Thousands of people buy shoddy clothing when it would be bet-ter and cheaper to buy genuine. Thousands of ladies are to day genuine. I non-sands of ladies are to day wearing pa-per soled shoes when it would be health-er and wiser to wear genuine sole leath-er. Yet the law-maker is not asked or expected to step in and say which of these classes of goods shall be sold or

worn, and this is the view that many take in regard to the sale and use of oil. It seems to me to be a settled fact that Water White Michigan test oil is just take in as good as an illuminator, as any kero-senc oil ever used in the State. I speak advisedly when I say that not an ac-cident has occured in the State by its Cident has occured in the State by its use since the present law has been in force. From close observation, I be-lieve it to be just as good to all intents and purposes as the oil we had under the law of 1877. It may not be quite as lasting, but the difference in this re-spect is slight. I had hoped before pre-paring this article to have presented the paring this article to have procured the result of careful experiments, but they have not yet been completed.

In saying to the public, buy Water In saying to the public, buy Water White oil, I am laboring in the interest of no refiner or dealer. They all make it. They all keep it, or will if custo-mers require it. This oil is now sold in the chief markets of the State at wholesale for 21 cents per gallon. The Mich, test proper for 18 cents. Oils are all from 33 to 50 per cent. higher than they were from six to twelve months ago Our Mich. oil was at wholesale 231 cents one year ago. Suppose we add the low-est advance made upon any grade of oil 33 per cent. to the price under the old law one year ago 231 per cent. it would make oil cost now with the general boom of price 31 cents. In the first six months of this year we have inspected 60,000 barrels of about 50 gallons each. We'expect to inspect at least 40,000 bbls, more during the year, making a tdial of 5.000,000 gallons, which at a saving in price of 10 cents per gallon will amount to \$500,000. Now a word in regard to use of oil impregnated with parafiline. You can tell it by its color. It has a brownish yellow cast. White Waa brownish yellow cast. White Wa-ter, is clear as spring water. When using this paraffine oil, great care should be excreised with the wick. If the oil clogs, gives a poor light, smokes or goes out, look well to the wick, clean it or put in a newone. The wick should be clean, open porous and work easely, (though not too loosely) in the burner. Work cases, the burner. We have had five explosions in the the first of July of lamps or

State since the first of July of lamps or lanterns. Upon examining into the facts connected with them, we have found the wick to be in fault. The wick could not be turned up nor down. It had worked badly for some time. Or it was loose, and the oil would come out and run over on the side of the burner and take fire there. Some of these things occur and are the usual cause of explo-sion, and if you value your lives or property, see that you have good wicks, and that they are in proper order.

Care should always be exercised in this respect, but it is more necessary when using oil. Oil not free from par-affine, Water White oil will not choke or clog the wick as readily, but even with this oil the wick needs care.

Oil is inspected at all places in the State where it is kept for sale, under the present law as well as under the one repealed. ed oil u ealed. Any one using uninspect-oil under test are liable to a fine and imprisonment, the same as for sell

ing it. I had intended to say something in regard to the method of refining petro-leum, but this paper is now too lengthy. There is one mistake I desire to correct. Some suppose the refiner puts paraffine in to adulterate, It is there, and he fails to get it out.

Truly Yours,

C. G. LUCE.

The sea of this world hides so many rocks that a vessel whose rudder is not in the hands of Wisdom must of neces-sity soon suffer shipwreck,

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION will Expire with No.

[Kalamazoo Publishing Co.'s Print.]

WHEN THE RAILROAD KINGS RULE.

What an easy calculation, When the railroad kings rule, Of the cost of transportation, When the railroad kings rule; Then the charges, Granger brothen On your freight will be no both Pay one-half for carrying tother, When the railroad kings rule.

Then the West-how they all squeeze i When the railroad kings rale, For her "tribute unto Cessar," When the railroad kings rule. In the kingeraft of her natures They'll have filled the Legislatures With their mercenary creatures, When the railroad kings rule.

Then the people will do penance, When the trailroad kings rule, As a race of serving tenance, When the trailroad kings rule: Then the landlords will forstall them Since it "pleases God to call them To the hardships which betail them, When the railroad kings rule.

Then the land-gift to Ringdom, When the railroad kings rule,

When the raifroad kings rule, Shall become a mighty kingdom, When the raifroad kings rule. Then a bard shall sing a story, How our som at mid-day glory Sinks beneath an ocean gory. When the raifroad kings rule. - Chicago Express.

Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN. PAW PAW

Work for Subordinate Granges.

The annual meetings of the National aild State Granges have been held, and their work will soon be laid before the Subordinate Granges.

In view of the fact that railroad cor-porations are consolidating their influence and interests, pooling their earn-ings, and advancing their frieght rates to an alarming extent, the National Grange adopted the following resolutions, by a unanimous vote:

Grange adopted the following resolu-tions, by a unanimous vote: *Resolved*. That the Executive Com-mittee of the National Grange be in-structed to prepare and immediately forward to each Senator and Represen-tative in the Congress of the United States, a memorial setting forth the fact that the producing classes of America are being ruinously oppressed with the burdens that have been placed upon them by the transportation cor-porations in the matter of freight rates, and urge immediate action for relife by the enactment of such laws as will compel such a regulation of inter-State transportation rates as will give moder-ate rates to the shipper and moderate profits to the transportation companies, and also formal petition to Congress to be sent to Masters of the several State Granges. *Resolved*, Second, That each State Grange bu bright is matter before the people of the several States by se-curing the appointment of a committee in each Subordinate Grange, and in Counties or districts where there are no Subordinate Granges, one or more active persons in each school district, to solicit signers to petitions and for-ward them to their respective Repre-sentatives in Congress, and forward similar petitions to their State Legisla-tures. The following is the form of petition.

tures

The following is the form of petition, prepared for the use of Subordinate Granges, copies of which will be forwarded to the Granges by the Secretary

warded to the Granges by the Secretary of the State Grange: To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress asseev bled: We, the etitizens of the United States persistently insist, that the Congress of the United States enact such laws as will alleviate the oppressions imposed upon us by the transportation monopo-lies that now control the Inter-State commerce of our country. Railroads, or Railways, as they are severally Continued on 61th pace

Continued on fifth page

eventh Session Mich State Grange-Report of Committee on Goad of the Order

Worthy Master and Fellow Patrons Your Committee on Good of the Order submit the following report for your consideration :

The objects of the Order are gener ally better understood than they were a few years ago, yet in this respect many come fa: short of fully appreciat-ing the high and noble purposes for

which the Grange was organized. To remedy this, we recommend a more careful study of their declaration of principles, and that a portion of that declaration of principles be read at frequent intervals. Let some young person commit the whole or some part to memory and present the same as a declamation; or let some one take a paragraph as a text for an essay. As soon as he is initiated, every member should be supplied with a copy of the declaration of principles. To encourage this, we recommend

that the Executive Committee or Secretary of the State Grange have printlarge number of copies for free distribution to all the members of the Grange. Too many cannot be distrib-uted among readers "outside the gates "

We call attention to these words in our Worthy Master's report: "If the farmers of our much favored land fail to gather wisdom from the history of the unorganized agriculture of the Old World, and permit others to do their reading, their thinking, their writing, their speaking, their business and their legislation, it will not require the gift of a prophet to tell what their future will be. The history of the Oid World has been but the history of oppression to tillers of the soil."

There never before has been so much intellectual activity among the farmers of our country as there is at the present Much of this we attribute to the time.

work of the Grange. We repeat and throw out some additional hints, showing how our Granges may become more efficient.

We fully agree with our Worthy Lee turer that more care should be given in the proper selection of officers in our subordinate Granges. Mere popularity should not be the main reason for election to office. None but faithful, impartial, and unselfish workers are worthy of official position.

We call especial attention to the Grange as an educator. This should be correctly kept before those not members of the Order.

There should be more system in conducting the exerises of the Grange, in wearing the regalia, in full and accurately carrying out all the written and unwritten work. The work of Bro. Mortimer Whitehead, Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, during the past summer has done much good in our State. We recommend a continuation of such work and that some plan be early devised by which there can be more system in passing from one Grange to another.

Every Grange should make strenuuous efforts to get a hall of its own. This effort will interest and strengthen the members and increase the number. The hall should be kept clean, neat, and in good order. The lamps always trim med and ready for use. Bare walls should be neatly decorated with suitable motioes and designs. If possible, collect a museum of grasses, grains, seeds insects, and make them objects of study Glass jars of grains, labelled to show the grade, as made by the boards of trade, will be valuable and instructive

We earnestly urge every Grange to start alibrary, even a small one, and use every honorable means to keep it growing, and teach every member to e it.

Your attention has before been called the need of always having a published program a week or two in adthis plan will fail to appreciate its importance

To interest all, strenuous efforts must be made by the proper officers to pass no one by in the assignment of work. Each can do something; he promises this when he joins the Grange. Unles he works, he will not maintain his interest. The best workers find the least fault Idlers are often mischief makers. The program should be more diversified than usual, and made to include literature, history, tableaux, dialogues, exhi-bitions of small fruits, large fruits, of grains, of vegetables. Plowing matches, sheep shearing festivals, fairs, are valuable and come within the scope of Grange work At least once a year there should be an unusual effort made to bring all together for a reunion, at a grand festival, where there shall be music, toasts, and speaking by prominent farmers ; where the declaration of principles shall be read and discussed. We suggest a festival on or near the anniversary of our Order.

Enough attention is not given to the importance of promptly beginning meetings at the time appointed. Many officers are derelict in this respect. The time of closing can also be easily managed by fixing the hour, and then crowding the work along to close promptly on time. If this was carried out, there would be no need of the remark of our Worthy Chaplain, where he cautions us not to hold late hours, and encroach on the Sabbath.

Now and then a public meeting of the Grange, with invitations to outside farmers to participate is valuable, but we believe much injury has resulted in some places in having too many public meetings, especially where they were not well attended, and the order or exercises was not interesting or well carried out. If a meeting is to be public, spare no pains to make it lively, interesting, and instructive.

We call attention to the formation of Granges for the little folks wherever it is practicable, that they may early learn to love the Order. In some cases they are inclined to think the Grange inter feres with their rights, because they are left to spend the long evenings alone while parents attend the Grange.

Although we do not understand that the financial work of the Grange is its main feature, yet we have noticed that every live Grange is in some way active in co-operation.

In the VISITOR we recognize a great aid in promoting the good of the Order. Cannot a member in each Grange be appointed to solicit and forward subscriptions? Where there is some one to attend to this subject at the proper time, more will be effected than by leaving it to all to ask, or not ask, as they may desire. The VISITOR is fear-less and always reliable to our interests -which cannot be said of any other publication in the State.

We are gratified with the increased interest that is manifested in Pomona Granges, and recommend that they adhere to the objects as specified in our By-laws, and not attempt to discuss many specific topics such as culture of wheat, corn, or the care of any kind of stock. In meetings of Pomona Granges, we shall find reports of schools, Subordinate Granges, and co-opera-tion quite enough to occupy the time at command. It seems to be within the scope of a Pomona Grange to employ permanent lecturers for all the Granges in the County, to hold institutes in winter, and a rousing farmers' festival in summer. These should be held in suitable parts of the County, to accommodate every Grange at some time or other. The carrying out of but one of the above suggestions will not make a Grange successful, but careful attention to all of them cannot fail to make a live, model Grange which will be worth untold money to any country neighborhood.

And now in conclusion, permit us to recommend continued effort in the use of petitions to members in our Legislance of any meeting. None who try | ture and in Congress. Petitions alone,

as we have too often learned, will not ays accomplish the object desired We recommend that Patrons, regardless of political party, follow up these petitions with systematic personal effort, and see that the desired meas-ures receive due attention. Be sure that no mistake is made in what you ask, and then see to getting it. This is not all. Lay it down as a part of your duty to your Grange, your occupation and your country, to attend the caucuses, or primary meetings, and there before hand know the views of your candidates on certain important questions. Respectfully submitted,

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

The Grangers of Barry.

On Thursday, the 4th inst , was the day set apart for the Grangers of Barry County to meet at Union Hall in this County to meet at Uning Hol Darty Had been extremely unfavorable, and the roads were well-nigh impassable in many sections. But for this there would undoubtedly have been a very large attendance. As it was, those from the more favored sections turned out, although the sky was clouded and the day promised to be a disagreeable one. Considerable interest was felt, and a large and enthusiastic Pomona Grange was formed. The next meeting will be held at Middleville, and we hope the weather and roads will be more pro-pitious. We can assure our Granger friends a hearty welcome by the Broth-pitious. We can assure our Granger All who can should attend, and those who are at a great distance will find many a latch-string out. The follow-ing is the Secretary's report: EARRY COUNTY FOMONA GRANGE.

Ing is the Secretary's report: BARRY COUNTY POMONA GRANGE. A meeting appointed by J. J. Wood-man, Master of the State Grange of Mich., was held at Union Hall, Hast-ings, Dec. 4th, 1879, for the purpose of forming a Pomona Grange. C. L. Whitney, general deputy, presided. After organization seventy-one mem-bers joined.

Pers joined. Election was then held, which re-sulted in the election of the following nembers to fill the several offices for he coming year: members the comin

e coming year: aster—A. Luther, of Rutland Grange. erseer—G. R. Durfee, of Baltimore Grange. turer-M. W. Blanchard, of Johns-

Grange Lecturer-M. W. Blancmass, town Grange Steward-B.B. Travis, of Irving Grange Steward-B.B. Travis, of Thorn-Asst. Steward-Byron Travis, of Thornapple Grange. aplain—George M. Hudson, of Hope

appression Chaptain—George M. Russes Grange. massagner—J. J. Hendershott, of Irving

Treasurer-J. J. Hennerson, Grange. Secretary-J. A. Robertson, of Thorn-apple Grange. G. Keeper-A. B. Harris, of Yankee Springs Grange Pomona-Mrs. J. J. Hendershott, of

Irving Grange. es-Mrs. J. J. Healy, of Rutland

Grange, Grange, Flora-Mrs. C. McQueen, of Thornap-

Flora-Mrs. C. McQueen, of Angele ple Grange. L. A. Steward-Mrs. M. W. Blanchard, of Johnstown Grange. Geo. Sheffield, Johnstown Grange. Z. B. Hoyt, Rutland Grange C. N. Youngs, Hope "

After the election of officers the ta les were spread, and all present joined a hearty meal so liberally provided the Sisters, who always perform

bin a hearty meal so having a perform by the Sisters, who always perform their part well. The tables being cleared, C. L. Whit-ney the Lecturer of the State Grange of Michigan, delivered an address in open Hall, which was well advised and cal-culated to interest the cilizens of the community, whether they belong to the order or not, and especially to all per-son who earn their living by tilling the soil.

on and the solid The solid the solid sector of the solid sector of the solid Pomona Grange will be held at Middle-ville, in the Hall of Thornapple Grange No. 38, in the afternoon of Wednesday nearest the full of the moon, which will be the 14th of January. J. A. ROBERTSON, See'y of Pomona Grange.

Sec'y of Pomona Grange. Gradually but surely are the great railroad interests of the United States being absorbed by a few capitalists, and managed and controlled as they see fit. The same is equally true of the tele-graph, and will by and by be of the anded interest. For years past money has been freely employed in the purch-ase of real estate by men of large means, who make the investment in the inter-est of future heirs. With every year's growth the United States increases in wealth, which means an enhanced val-ue of real estate is nor mease, and allow it to lie idle, knowing that the future will justify the expenditure. In this and other ways have men in older property, and their descendants are to-day in the receipt of enormous sums annually from small farmers who are compelled to rent from them. How does this look to the American farm-ers.-Journal of Agricultural.

From the Live Patro How to Trust the Boys.

How to Trust the Boys. I mean the sons of farmers ; those who are our partners in the manage-ment of the farm, heirs to all the beau-tiful fields waving with grain and abounding in cattle. I mean our boys; our Nort or Bennie or John, whatever be hi name. The one who is singing and hallooing about the fields, stroning squirrels or chasing woodchucks. Or perhaps he is not so cheerful, but is whinning under the severe treatment or neglect of his parents. However that may be, he is, as I said, a partner in the farm business, and not at all a silent one. Let us look at this matter or the boy rather and give him our attention a few moments. How to trust him is the question. We feel from year to year that we are growing old, our boys are coming on matters about the farm. Realize it or not, we will have to give

the farm. Realize it or not, we will have to give all over to some one by and by. To whom would we be most pleased to do

We know. "Other hands our farms will till a hundred years to come." Yes, and filty years, andtwenty years. What hands, fellow farmers? Who would we most like to till our farms, on which we have spent so much time and thought and hard work? . Who, if not our own boy Nort or Bennie? We must know that to fit them for the business we must get them interested in the details of the farm work. Have them understand that they are part owners. I like to hear boys tell about "our farm," "our crops," or "our cat the." It shows that he has already taken part in the business, and can do something toward the management of the farm. It is a great mistake we make in not getting our boys at work planning for the prosperity of the farm. T am strongly persuaded that this is a great sin we commit against ourselves and our families. We plow, sow and reap. We buy and sell, and do not con-sult our boys about it. We need not atter our plans. We can so conduct the conversation that they will advise just the thing that we propose to do. By and by, we do not know how soon, and our boys will have the whole manage-ment of the farm. If he has been ad-vised with before, he can go along with little jar or break; but if he has been advised with before, he can go along with little is a shired man, and the work is new to him, how can he go on with the business safely? He can not; but he will be the subject of sharp deal from tricksters on all sides, and by the time he gets his education his farm is gone. I know, of many such cases, and so do you, my frid, you hare observed. "But how," asks one, "would you go to stally our syst." I would say from infancy. At the table talk over with the mother and the children, if they are to denong to express an opinion, the plans for spring work. Perhaps you have a meadow which has been to grass till it is sord bound, and you are going tobreak it up. Teil the boys that the meadow has been in grass so long that it should be turned over. The boys will ask why so. You would tell them if horken up and seceed agai Observe the difference, and will say t himself, "I think we did a good thing." If you have a cow that you want to ge rid of, tell the boys about her, how sh is getting old and a younger one would do much better, and you will get thei advice to sell her and get a younge one

Is getting out and a youngit out with get their ado much better, and you will get their advice to sell her and get a younger one. Give Sammy a piece of ground, plow it and help him cultivate it and have him the erop. Let him sell it and have the money and spend it; but advise with him and show him when he has made poor purchases, and he will be better prepared to handle greater amounts when he comes to have them. Give Robert a few trees. Tell him how to he must keep out the borer and show him how to do it. Tell him how to he must keep out the borer and show him how to do it. Tell him how to keep the trees from yours' ness. Tell him he can have the crop of these trees if he will properly care for them. Get the boys in the practice of keeping an eye on all parts of the farm, as of it was their own, and you will soon in that way have not only partners but most efficient help. I remember when I was a boy, we lived in the village and lived our cow pasture of a farmer. My father was not in the habit of consult-ing us boys about his business much. One day I went with him to see the pasture. As we passed over the field he called my attention to the grass, and some help. As we returned, I thought. "My father and I have been out to see the pasture, and we thought the field was rather short." Now, my father did not know how much good he had done me, and how he had quickened my interest in our family matters.

G. M. T. J. Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 21, '79.

DRIVE WELLS.

Important to Well Owners-The Princi-ple in Green's Pat-nt Said to Have been Discovered in 1810

An Important Discovery.

The following information may be of some benefit to the parties prosecuted and to such as own such wells. A re-cent communication to the Ithaca Joural, signed by E. A. Warner, says: When I was in Washington last week learned search was being made in the nal. I learned

"When I was in Washington last week I learned search was being made in the patent offlee further back than ever heretofore into the drive well system. A patent was discovered in the over-hauling of dusty models and records dated 1810. and said to cover the identi-cal process claimed now as a monopoly by Win. D. Andrews & Co. A Mr. Bartholomew and Mr. Duell, of Cort-land, were, I think causing the search to be made. It was stated in my hear-ing that proof had been discovered of the actual use of the drive well in the war of 1812 under this 1810 patent." The Cortland Standard copies the letter, and makes the following com-ments: "Judge Buell assures us that the statements made in his communica-tion are true, and further that Judge Blatchford, of the United States Cir-cuit Court, has just rendered a decision in a-patent case, which has an impor-tant bearing upon the suits brought by N. W. Green and assignces, against persons using the driven well. Judge Blatchford denies that if an invention goes into public use for infore than two years prior to the application for letters patent, it is an absolute bar to an action by the inventor for the infringement. Years prior to the application to latter patent, it is an absolute bar to an action by the inventor for the infringement. Green, we und: rstand, claims that he apply for his patent until 1866. During this time the well went into general use, James Suggett, Byron Mudge, Robert Daiton, William, Winter, and many others, having, we are informed, put down several wells as early as 1862 and 1863. In view of the facts above stated, and Judge Elach-ford's decision and 1993. In view of the facts all stated, and Judge Elat. thford's decis Judge Buell feels on ident that driven well suits already begun can be successfully maintained." $-E_{2n}$.

Way Join the Grange.

There are many reasons. The Grange is a means of rational and highly bene-ficial social enjoyment. The Grange is The an internet is a means of valuable instruction. When farmers meet together they naturally talk. They talk of their business as farmers, of the markets, the oppression of monoplies, the rate of interest, the railroad law, the third term, the pros-pect of the Patrons' movement-in short, of everything that interests them as men. A few days shoce two good farmers sat here at our table and talked of the different breeds of hogs, and their proper care, then of other stock matters, and so on-all of us were in-structed by the talking together. So everywhere, and particularly at the Grauge meetings, good farmers will find much valuable instruction in the mu-tual exchange of views and the relation of their typerines. In this connec-tion the advice cannot come amiss if we greatest opportunity to talk with your neighbors. The Grange is the means of farge savings in businest. Already, through the State and county agencies, and arrangements are now making for started, insurance companies for sale of farm products established. All this tends to save money for the farmer, and o to each of the reduction sale of sale of farm products established. All this tends to save money for the farmer, and to teach thin habits of business.—Ore-gon cultivator.

gen Cultivator. GRANGE SCHOOLS.—A peculiarity of the Grange system in Michigan is, that in many parts of the State members of the higher grade. Which are maintained in connection with the work of their Order. They are not intended to take the place of the free schools in that State; but many farmers who are mem-bers or this Order, finding it expensive to send their children to high priced boarding schools, have combined to-gether to establish high-schools near home, where their children than the priced proma and be constantly under the pure home influence. These school-rooms are generally provided in the Grange halls or buildings, and by the effort of co-operation, farmers are en-abled to provide a good high grade in-struction for their children at a very moderate cost. Moreover, the boys and the home and from not being placed in contax with outside influences, are not so liable to be educated with a bias against farming life, and towards the life of towns and professional pursuits. -American Cultivator.

New HAVEN is so flooded with law-yers that recent law-school graduates have hard work to live. Not a few sleep in their offlees, putting out their pint kettles each morning for milk, which with crackers affords their heart-iest meal.—Exchange.

W. J. BEAL, Chairman

From the Home Journal.

A LITTLE BOY'S TROUBLES.

I thought when I'd learned my letters That all my troubles were done; But I find myelf mistaken— They only have just begun. Learning to read was a wild, But nothing like learning to write; I'd be sorry to have you tell it, But my copy-book is a sight.

The ink gets over my fingers; The pen cuts all sorts of shines, And work do at all as 1 bid it; The letters work stay on the lines But go up and down all over As though they were dancing a jig-They are there in all shapes and sizes, Medium, little and big.

The tails of the g's so contrary aro, The handles get on the wrong side Of the d's and the k's and the h's. Though I've cortainly tried and tried To make them just right: it is dreadful, I really don't know what to do, I'm getting almost distracted— My teacher says she is too.

There'd be some comfort in learning If one could get through; instead Of that, there are books awaiting, Quite enough to craze my head. There's the multiplication table, And the grammar, and-oh, dear me, There's no good place for stopping, When one has begun, I see.

My teacher says little by little To the mountain tops we climb, To the mountain tops we clim It isn't all done in a minute, But only a step at a time; She says that all the scholars, All the wise and learned men, Had each to begin as I do; If that's so-where's my pen? -Carlotta Perry, in November Wide Awake

Communications.

What Relation Cught the Grange to Sustain to the Public Polity?

FARMINGTON, Dec. 12th, '79. The above question was considered before the Oakland County Pomona

before the Oakland County Pomona Grange, held in this place last fall. It was conceded that farmers and "We, the People," did not control the public polity as we ought. Grange machinery must not be degraded to political party machinery, but that does not imply that farmers have no political rights that politicians should be bound to respect. It does not imply that a Patron of Husbandry should abandon all consideration of the public polity to lawyers, who are propublic polity to lawyers, who are pro-fessional politicians, and who prefer for their clients the rich, who can reward them for their services more munificently than common people can.

does not imply that the truth in relation to governmental affairs should be made an exception to the truth after which we are required to search diligently.

Bro. R. E. Trowbridge said we have the right to ask how it is that farmers are required to pay 85 per cent. of the taxes while they possess less than half the property. It is easier to tell how it happens than to tell why it should happens. Many farmers pay taxes on farms that are mortgaged what for they are worth besides paying interest on the money that bought the farms while the possesors of other kinds of property some of them get rid of paying any tax

by false swearing. Bro. Trowbridge and all of us have learned through the newspapers that a certain man has just sold thirty mil-lion dollars worth of property, who but a few months before swore he had no property. If this government was smart it would take such scoundrels at their word. The penalty for perjury is incarceration in the the state's prison if the offender is poor, if he is rich it should be a forfeiture of the property. Especially should it be so in the case of a description of property which naturally belongs to the government, and which should be used for the benefit of the whole people. The government put foundation props under the magnfi-cent castle that Vander-built. By what authority does he require us to what authority does no require us to keep those props in their present posi-tion for all time to come? Let him re-member that the props belong to us and not to him.

While Patrons may not all agree with me as to the above, they will all agree that a farmer has as good a right to a controling position in the government any one else. Not long since a termer asked me if there was anything in the constitution prohibiting a third term. I replied in Yankee style by asking him if there was anything in the constitution probibition the constitution prohibiting a farmer judgment on innocence. From being president. We could not But a better day is dawning. The agree at all, he thought there was but masses oppressed with a sense of the

one man in the nation fit for the presi-dency, and he wanted to help elect him every four years as long as he lived, while I thought the farmer of Andro-scoggin or the dairyman of Herkimer would be better than the foremost soldier, since the chief danger to republics had been the army and exaited milita-ry position. The farmer of North Bend died suddenly after being elevat-ed to the presidency. The rest of mankind seem determined to never subject another farmer to such peril. GEORGE ROBERTS, Lecturer.

Farmington Grange, No. 267.

CO-OPERATION-EDUCATION.

An Essay read before Woodstock Grange, No. 458, By John G. Curtiss.

The advance of each and every age is measured by its progress in reforms, those reforms that have a tendency to elevate the moral sentiments of men by the adoption of rules of associated action. Every movement that tends to do away with the restrictions of caste in society, and give to us the humanities of right, is a step toward a higher and nobler development of that law, whose aim it is to secure happiness by first securing the well-being of each and every member of the community. The prin-ciples of the Patrons of Husbandry have been discussed in all their forms, and it is quite difficult to give to an audience composed wholly of Grangers any new ideas in regard to the princi-ples of the Order, its objects, its teachings, or as to what its future may be, but it is just as true that no great subject affecting human happiness is ever described enough, so long as a wrong exists there is work to do.

Our forefathers declared that "All men were created free and equal-that they were endowed with certain inalienable rights-that to secure those rights governments were instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." When this great truth was first breathed forth to the world there had never been a mor grand or sublime declaration issued from the lips of man; but, alas it is to-day a misnomer. It is a falsehood so far as the laboring classes are concern-ed, for who does not know that the greatest inalienable right that is vouchsafed to those who carry on the industries of the country is the one that guarantees to them the right to pay nearly all the taxes

The American public could, with the same propriety bring forward the same grievances that caused our forefathers to secede from the mother country,-taxation without respresentation. The laboring class fought the battle of the revolutionary war, they battled for rights and principles and were success-ful, but their descendants, or at least that nortion of them, who, by necessity are compelled to toil, or even those wh from their own choice or pleasure follow agricultural pursuits, are to-day denied the rights which they battled for, won, and sought to transmit to posterity. Certain it is that they are acknowledged to be the bone and sinew of this great republic without whom the nation could not exist. Still they are almost totally ignored as an element in political progress, and they will never be recognized as any considerable element in the political world until they themselves force this recognition, and this can be accomplished only by educating the masses,-combining them together .- and thereby demonstrate to the world their ability to not only govern themselves but others. Then they will be in a position to awaken the inspiration of justice, and force an acanowledgement of their rights. Our statesmen and rulers who are composed of professional men, as a class, aver that the laboring classes can never be so educated that they prudently may be entrusted with the reins of govern ment. This is a slander older than the Republicitself. It is crime sitting in judgment on innocence,

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

wrongs they have endured so long are beginning to look around for relief. They are educating themselves. They have formed associations. They are combining themselves together for mutual protection not only, but to elevate themselves to that condition which of right is theirs. And among all these combinations the Grange holds ferior position. Then let us as Patrons of Husbandry educate ourselves so as to be fitted for a more exalted positon. Let us encourage the weak. Let us put on our best armor that we may do battle successfully with the strong

Then work on, brothers and sisters until your rights are secured to you, in such a manner that when you come to lay down your implements of labor you will do so with the assurance that the great truths which you have vindicated will be transmitted to your children's children for all time. Work on then Patrons, and do not declare your labor completed so long as one of your toiling brothers and sisters is uneducated; so long as one poor family is in want; one human soul debased by dissipation, or one human being finds the temptatations to crime stronger than the facinations of virtue.

A Card to the Public.

Whereas, certain parties who are selling the Howe scales to farmers at what we call swindling prices, and we are informed that said parties are reporting that they have furnished the Englishes and the South Boston Grange hall with those scales.

This is to certify, that all such state ments are false, and that we take no stock in said parties, who go around minding the farmers' business.

We have a five-ton Jones scale at our hall, and one of us has a 1,600 lb, platform Jones scale, all of which give perfect satisfaction. And we would advise all who want scales to buy from first manufacturer, Jones, of the Binghampton, N. Y. J. C. ENGLISH,

J. F. ENGLISH, D H. ENGLISH.

Grange Growth and Prospects. LANSING, Dec. 22, 1879.

Editor Grange Visitor : Permit me to congratulate you on your introduction of the new VISITOR. Hurrah! for the Granger. Who can beat them, double every three yearsjust think of it; where shall we be when we hold our fourteenth annual session. Shall want a whole printing office by that time, Editors and assist-ants, local news gatherers and foreign correspondents, &c. But perhaps by that time you will have learned some of the policy points that pertain to party press, and to partizan paragraphs. But how dare you a plowman for fifty years presume to say that you shall continue to the "truth, the whole truth," and to challenge the political rings to answer for themselves to the people. But go ahead, don't let party ties "bottle you up," and we will all help you, and give you a subscription list that will enable But go our Executive Committee to double in the issue of the VISITOR. The seventh annual session has shown good progress among the members of the Order, in that they have resolved to work and vote for such measures as they think the laborers of our State need. The lessons of last year have been noted, and the remedy found, and if we have the nerve to apply it, we shall have all the politicians of the State taking up swamp lands and becoming Grangers. But we shall have to keep well up with ring movements, not all of those who are known as farmers are with us or for us, only as they hope to gain our votes. There are some who have fine farms, and who raise fine stock; and who, also have a public record, let us look *that* over and see if those ear marks are correct. There are some who "respect farmers, but look upon

Grangers with contempt." Republican partizans will use the Big. N. to keep the old liners in the party traces. But the census of 1880 will settle that question without our voting for a solid North or a solid South. The natural increase of the North-west The natural increase of the North-west has settled that, even without one-third

of the Southern population coming

Why do not the newspapers publish those resolutions of the Nat. Grange. (Hope you will do so in due time.) They sound more like making a Nation than the Brigadier talk that has been the main business of Congress for the past two sessions. Let us keep the ball They rolling in our State; let the mechanics and laborers in all places learn our dec-laration, let them know that what we strive for is for the good of all: let them see that public institutions are for the artisan as well as for the protessions,— that an educated farmer, engineer, ma-chinest or shoveler, will produce more wealth than any of the so called learned professions. The man who could swim had a much better chance for this world than the Philosopher when they were with twenty thousand soldiers kicked out of the Republican party, there is a

fair chance for statesmen coming to the front, and of leaving political partisan, bargain and sale candidates to contem-plate the beauties of rural life, and to improve their swamp land farms L. G. HUNT.

Programme of Tenny Plains Grange, for

January 6th. 7 o'clock r. M.—"Care and management of Sheep "—Lyman Cate. Discussion. Music for the eve-ning, Mrs. B. F. Davison. Intermis-sion. Essay, Mrs. Smith Seaver. Song.

ston. Essay, Mrs. Smith Seaver. Song. January 20th 7 o'clock, P. M.—Care and Management of Farm Implements, Harrison Gaunt. Discussion. Music, Mrs. Harrison Gaunt. Intermission. Select Reading, Kate Judson. Song. February 3d, 7 o'clock P. M.—How to make our Homes attractive, Mrs. B. F. Davison. Discussion. Music, Marshal Potts. Essay, Mrs. Lyman Cate. Song.

b. r. Darlson Discussion Analysis, Marshal Potts. Essay, Mrs. Lyman Cate Song. February 26th, 7 o'clock P. M.— Open to the public.—Public duties of Farmers, A. W. Baker. Discuss-sion open to all. Music, Lyman Cate. Intermission. Essay, Mrs. H. Gaunt. Select Reading(Farmer's Daughters), Mrs. C. E. Burns. Song. March 2d, 7 o'clock P. M.—Care aud Management of Orchards, J. S. Bam-ber. Discussion. Music, Norman Da-vison. Intermission. Butter Making, Mrs. A. W. Baker, followed by lady members. Song. March 16th, 7 o'clock P. M.—House Cleaning.—Mrs. Henry Holdridge. Discussion. Music, C. E. Burns. Intermission. Salt and Paster, Wal-ter Nichols. Discussion. Select Read-ing, Rollin Wood.

ing, Rollin Wood. April 6th, 7 o'clock P. M.—Farm-er's Gardens, R. S. Potts. Discussion. Music, Anna Gillick. Intermission. Culture of House Plants, Mrs. A. De-Garmo. Song, R. H. Tenny. April 20th, 8 o'clock P. M.—Best time and manner of Working High-terms. B. E. Davison. Music, Har-

April and manner of Working, time and manner of Working, Har-rison Gaunt, Intermission. Front Yard, Mary Tenny. Back Yard, Sa-rah Whitney. Song.

the VISITOR.

At the annual meeting of Wayne County Grange No. 8, which convened at Wayne village, Dec. 12th, 1879, the following Patrons were elected officers to seive the next official term,

W. M.--O. R. Pettengell, Plym

W. M.—O. R. Pettengell, Plymouth, P. O.
O.—O. R. Strong, Bellville,
L.—N. T. Bradner, Redford,
S.—Robert Brighton, Wyandott.
Asst. S.—Sabez Padley, Denton.
C.—Worthy Blanchard, Livonia.
Tr.—J. V. Harmon, Northville.
Seoy.—W. E. Smith, Nankin.
G. K.—Chas. Straight, Perrinsville.
Pomona.—Miss Clara Clark, Bell-

Ceres .- Mrs. G. W. Thorn, Flat Rock.

Flora.—Mrs. Lydia Cady; Wayne. L. A. S.—Mrs. E. P. F. Bradner, Redford.

Redford. Executive Committee.—M. E. Carl-ton, Canton; T. B. Cady, Wayne; Jas. Vreeland, Trenton; L. Dean, Nankin. By invitation the installation cere-monies will take place at the Hall of Centre Grange No. 298, Denton, Jan-uary 23d, 1880. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to at-tend. W. E. Surtu, Sec.

The white of an egg is said to be a spe-cific for fish-bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, Remember it.

From an occasional correspondent of the Husbandman, we find the following sensible letter :

lowing sensible letter : The strange indifference to manage-ment of public affairs, manifested by so many farmers operates as a great discouragement to others who are ready and willing to exert all their force to bring correction to the evils which spring from a system that prac-tically excludes the interest, most deeply concerned in just laws, from all part in making or administering them. Every means employed to en-list farmers in wise efforts to secure equal cosideration for their interests with all others,' is neutralized by shrewd managers who are able to di-vide farmers on trumped-up political issues, or in some way to divert at-tention from the most inportant mat-ters in which they should have deep concern. Thus, there is failure to amend assessment laws; the in-equalities of transportation chargamend assessment laws; the in-equalities of transportation charg-es are continued; the cost of civil service permitted to exceed all reason, and legal services protected by law when extortionate demands are by law when extortionate demands are made. The men who produce wealth have really less to say about its dis-position than the men who, by forms of law, feed and fatten upon it with-out adding one whit to the blessings that flow from well directed labor. All this has been said so often that it has the character of a well-worn tale; still it must be repeated in the hope that farmers as a class will real-ize the situation and the necessity for action on their part. looking to cor-rection of the evils of which they complain. One of their number, in a letter received lately, has these plain

action on their part. looking to cor-rection of the evils of which they complain. One of their number, in a letter received lately, has these plain words that may be relished, because they are highly seasoned by truth: "What our farmers most need to.day, is some method or agency by which the great body of them can be induced to open their eyes and ob-serve, read, think, and reason for themselves. If you find one making no progress on the farm, it is because they will neither read, observe, nor think. If he is cheated in trade or politics, it is for the same reason. If in or out of office, he becomes the dupe or tool of scheming, intriguing, corrupt men, it is because he will not take the trouble to qualify himself to judge of what is right and best, and then act intelligently on his own in talways flattering to either men or classes, and I may give officms if I assert what is true of our class—that they are apt to be thoughtless, heedassert what is true of our class—that they are apt to be thoughtless, head-less, and stupid. Many of them do not manage their farms or business at home with any degree of success or credit. In public matters they often allow passion or prejudice to control, and they divide so equally on important questions that one fac-tion cancels the other, and they have no voice or influence. In public posi-tions, they are often too incompetent tions, they are often too incompe or too ignorant to perform t duties well, and too indolent tent their and duties well, and too indolent and stupid to qualify themselves, and they consent to be led and used to their own injury, and the injury and re-proach of farmers as class. If can see no end to this condition

"I can see no end to this condition unless there is some method, by which farmers, as a body, can be arous-ed from their lethargy and made to think, and realize the possibilities within reach, and the boundless re-ward waiting only for union and ef-fort, not only made easy, but that all alike should enjoy. I know of no argency so likely or able to accomalike should enjoy. I know of no agency so likely or able to accom anke should enjoy. I know of no agency so likely or able to accom-plish this work as the Grange, aided by farmers' clubs, and the public press working together with them. Let the work go bravely on. I shall not see the end.

WHAT IS THE REASON ?- There are WIAT IS THE REASON?—There are three live active Granges close to Milford, III Probably there is more Grange influence there than in any other town in the State. It is unde-niably an active business town, as much so as any south of Wilmington. Has the Grange made it so, or is it in spite of the Grange.—Chroniele.

All pure, sweet laughter is a sign of happiness, and happy people are much more apt to be virtuous than unhappy. Be good and you will be happy, is hard-ly a more valid saying than Be happy and you will be good? In the matter of thought and character, it has many times been observed by the most care-ful students of the mind, that a lack of humor involves a vory serious intellect-ual defect, a lack of nice discrimination

THE GRANGE VISITOR. SCHOOLCRAFT, JAN. 1, 1880.

Secretary's Department. J. T. CORR SCHOOLCRAFT. Offic ers and members of Subordinate Granges

in corresponding with this office, will please always give the Number of their Grange.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

The first No. of the Grange Vis-ITOR was issued in April, 1875, by order of the Executive Committee of the Mich. State Grange. From that time forward until Dec., 1877. it was issued monthly.

It was then enlarged, and for two years the regular edition of 4,000 copies has been issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Several of the editions have reached 4,500 copies. These are mostly read by Mich. Patrons, though we have a few subscribers in each of a dozen different States. It has been from the begining to all intents and purposes a Grange paper, issued for the sole purpose of disseminating the principles of the Order, affording a medium of communication for individual members with the Order at large, and for officers of the State Grange with members. As the Organ of the Order, it has been a central point for the collection and distribution of Grange news, and its purpose has been to aid in that educational work, which has ever been considered of primary importance to every one who fully comprehended the objects of our organizationwhich stated in few words is the improvement and elevation of the American farmer and his family.

The sixth volume will commence Jan. 1st, 1880 with an increase of fifty per cent, in the size of the paper and without any addition to its price.

The farmers of Mich, have had a prosperous year, and are better able to buy and pay for what they want and need, than they have been at any time in the last three years.

We expect with the inducements offered, to have a very considerable addition within the next three months to our present list of subscribers

To advertisers, the VISITOR offers one of the best opportunities to bring their wares or stock to the attention of farmers that can be found in the State.

It is not our purpose to devote very much space to advertisements, and as heretofore shall not accept of any that are not of interest to farmers. Patent medicines however good, and patent humbugs however bad, are not sought or accepted at any price ; but with more room we shall devote more space than heretofore to advertising.

The VISITOR will be sent to one or more subscribers for fifty cents a year invariably in advance.

Our advertising rates are very low when the matter remains standing for three months or more. For terms, address

J. T. COBB, Publisher, Schoolcraft, Mich. Sample copies of the VISITOR to any address on application.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

We expect that the Master's Department in future will be found on the second page as heretofore. But not receiving "copy" before it was necessary to make-up the inside, we were compelled this time to divide his communication. Changes of size and form, even in a little semi-monthly paper make some work. We shall have things all in good running order with the next issue.

THE MAKE-UP.

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.

We have sent to Secretaries the blank petitions recommended and provided by the National Grange for distribution to the Granges of the United States.

These petitions ask for congressional action, to correct flagrant abuses which are so obvious that if we were wholly oblivious to the past of legislative history, we might expect some favorable action upon them before the close of the present session.

But we have all learned that petitioning as a business, don't pay much on the investment, and few of us would engage in it if it required of us much time or money.

Our law makers seem to get pretty much out of our reach when they get to Washington, but as they are elected and paid to do our work and we want this work done, what less can we do than petition them

It is not effort wholly lost if our prayer is not granted. The reading of these petitions and the talk and discussion which they will elicit, all serves to enlighten the public mind, adds to the general stock of knowledge of the people-in short is educational.

This matter of patent rights as protected by existing laws, or rather holding the ignorant purchaser or user of a patented article, liable to the patentee or some scamp who owns or pretends to own the assigned rights of the patentee, is an absurdity, and every Grange in the country should talk about it until every member is well posted and understands his liabilities.

These petitions ask congress to care for the interests of several millions of the people of the United States, which fact would seem to be sufficient, not only to command attention, but secure action. But opposed to this are immense monied interests that can concentrate their power, make it active, insinuating, venal, until like giant powder it is able to scatter to the four winds of heaven all these tame, silent prayers of ours that so seldom find courageous, active, independent, unpurchasable advo cates on the floor of Congress.

There is little prospect of our prayers being heard until the people shall become so thoroughly aroused to the positive losses inflicted upon them, and the dangers that surround them, that they will require pledges of candidates for Congress, that if elected they will, by their influence and vote, endeavor to secure the objects sought by these petitions. When the people demand these pledges they will most likely demand the nomination of men

buy. I believe we have such men. but until more of them are sent to congress, there is little prospect that any law regulating inter State commerce will ever be enacted. But with or without faith that we shall reach the ear of congress, let us petition, not for everything that we can think of, that individually we think may need doctoring, but for those things that we all. both inside and outside "the gate" alike agree imperatively require Congressional action. Every Grange should take action

on these petitions and appoint some brother whose duty it shall be to get signatures to these petitions, and when this sheet is filled with names attach another and invite every voter in your township to sign them. When all names have been secured that can be. forward the petition to your member of Congress at Washington. Make men think about these matters and talk about them-it can do no harm, it may do some good.

NEWSPAPER FILES.

We have from time to time advised our subscribers to keep a file of the VISITOR. In these days of hurry, here, there and everywhere, we know this keeping a file is not so easy a matter. With most of us, however systematic we may be in in our business affairs, there is none about our reading, or little care of our reading matter. We pick up a paper for a minute while the pancakes are being turned, or while waiting for some thing or some body, or for a half hour before going to bed. Much of 'our reading is thrown in as chinking between jobs of work, and we take care of our reading matter in much the same way. Many of us can hardly tell whether we have had the last number of our paper or not.

Now we don't write this expecting to alter or change the habits of our people very much, but if a little improvement is made here and there, that is as much as we can expect.

Old files of papers are sometimes of great value, and more care should be taken to preserve Since the first number of the VISITOR was issued in April, 1875, not less than 320,000 copies have been scattered over the coun try and of all these thousands there are probably not more than twenty full files in existance.

Now we have more than that number of members in the State who would be glad to give the price, sixty cents, for the 48 numbers issued in 1878 and 1879, nicely bound, but these members did not keep files and no one has for them. We have plenty of all of the 4th and 5th volumes except those advertised for in the VISITOR of December 15th.

If any of our friends can find any of these, we shall be very much obliged if they will send them to us to complete volumes in the hands of the hinder

Well, we started out to ask our friends to look over this number of the VISITOR-see if there is any thing in it that you will ever want to see again, if there is, mark the articles and save the sheet-When you go to town buy a small index book, at the stationers, all nicely lettered, and index the articles giving Page, No. and Vol. of the that railroad monopolies cannot paper. If you continue to do this fluence.

you will find your file of VISITORS of positive value to you in years to come. An article that you very much want to see and that you know is somewhere in a file of fifty or a hundred papers is little better than lost if you have no guide to finding it.

Our readers will remember that in the last volume of the VISITOR somewhere, there was a very valuable article upon the legal rights of farmers, carefully prepared by a legal gentleman in the eastern part of the State. That article alone was worth far more to every farmer who takes the VISITOR than a year's snbscription, but who has got it? and who that has it can in three minutes turn to it to settle any disputed point there substantiall determined.

Before another legislature meets, or rather, before the men who will compose it are nominated, some of you will want to know what answers some of the present members of that body made when interviewed on the question of appealing suits from justice courts. Have you those answers where you can find them?

It is likely that a good many men this year will be asked to put themselves on the record upon questions that concern the people and we now think that the VISITOR may record things this year that will be worth preserving.

Again we say, keep a file of the VISITOR and index every article that you think when you read it you will ever want to see again.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

This number of the VISITOR presents to our readers abundant proof of the willingness of Mich. Patrons to respond to any claim we make upon them for contributions to our enlarged sheet, and it affords us great pleasure to be a witness to the excellence of the articles presented for the consideration of our readers. Many of these articles compare favorably with articles that find place in our high-toned monthlies that have a

To the enquiry, "What has the Grange accomplished ?" so often made by men of narrow views and large prejudices, some of whom have for a time perhaps belonged to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, this sheet makes in part a reply. Review it, and see the great variety of thoughts presented by different observers in different parts of our common field of labor. We see here the results of organized effort.

We have on these pages abundent and convincing evidence of mental culture and development, a considerable part of which may be ascribed to the education which the Grange has given to its members. On every page is plainly visible, not only the good results of our Grange education, but love for the Order, and an abiding faith in its beneficent purposes, high character, and its perpetuity. It is everywhere conceded that the farming community occupy a more advanced position to-day then ever before, and the Grange has done its full share toward accomplishing this result. Let us not lose sight of this encouraging fact, but renew our diligence, and enlarge from day to day our sphere of in-

THE proceedings of the seventh ession of the Mich. State Grange will be ready to send to the Mas ters of Subordinate Granges within ten days. As has been our custom heretofore, a copy will be sent only to such Masters as with the name of Secretary elect for 1880 have been reported to this office. Last year many of these officers were not reported for months. It is really the duty of the retiring Secretary to make this report as he is in possession, not only of the books and papers of the Grange, but is responsible for all the official work of the office until his successor is installed. There are Granges in Mich, that neither the Master or Secretary take the VISITOR, and of course will not see this. If members of such Granges who take the paper will give this matter their personal attention, they will confer a favor on all concerned. It is a plain case, we can't reach officers who do not take the VISI-TOR, except by the help of those who do. We repeat that we want the name and post office address of the Master and Secretary of of every live Subordinate Grange in Mich., before the 10th of January. Shall we have them ? in

THOSE who were in attendance at the late session of the State Grange will remember that a resolution was unanimously adopted, requesting that the portraits and biographies of the Master and Secretary of the State Grange, substantially as they appeared in the Husbandman, be printed in the VISITOR. In compliance with that request, we have sent to the office of the Husbandman for the elec-trotype of Bro. Woodman, and if we get it in time shall present it to our readers in the VISITOR of Jan. 15th. The balance of the request will be complied with in due time, together with the presentation of such other cuts from time to time, as we can procure. How many we cannot say.

WE did not get this No. out of the printing office as soon as we expected. A sick printer, and the additional labor incident to the change of size, (and that has been no small item) has occasioned de But our readers will have their paper usually on time, and we hope its make-up will prove as satisfactory as heretofore-more than that, if the complimentary things that, if the complimentary things said of the Visitors at the State Grange and by our correspondents are to be taken at their face we could not ask. With more contri-butions and more experience, we expect the paper will maintain its reputation through another vol-um.

Now Sisters, don't think that you are likely to send us to much matter for your department. If. we chance to have a surplus this time it is so good that it will keep, and some other day we may need it badly, therefore we say, do not withhold, but continue to contribute liberally. If you were all to stop, and leave this department a blank, we should at once tender stop, and leave this department a blank, we should at once tender our resignation to the Executive Committee, and from what we know of its members, we feel sure it would be accepted. So if you think we have run the VISITOR long enough, you will know what not to do.

EUREKA Grange No, 11, takes in members sometimes, as all Granges should. In Dec. its candidates covered a wide range in point of age, the difference between a young man and a lady candidate being fifty-eight years. Can any Grange beat that.

National reputation.

Continued from first page.

Continued from first page. Styled, exact fluctuating and excessive rates of transportation both for freights and passengers, and in all such arbitra-yexactions are a law unto themselves, being beyond the reach of State legis-tion, and heretofore unrestrained by Congressional enactments. While general prosperity pervades the hand, agriculture, the corner stone of our national progress, is depresed. The surplus of our farms is wrenched from us to enrich the giant monopolies. A bouyant market instantly enhances the freight rates of transportation, robbing the producer of well-earned profits, and levying upon the consumer unjust taxation. A depressed market maintains the previously enhanced freight rates, and in neither case do these common carriers attempt to pro-more the public weal. The public weal. The public weal. The public weal. The public weal its coning, we relief can come. That it will come in the onear future, we have every reason to hope. To hasten its coning, we reactions in transportation charges. And your petitioners would ever proventions in transportation charges. The memorial referred to in the reso

The memorial referred to in the reso-

lutions has been presented to Congress, and already received that attention which its importance demands, in the introduction of a bill by Senator Eaton, "to create a National Railway Commission.

The following from the editorial columns of the The Chicago Tribu one of the ablest and influential Re publican papers in the Nation, should be read by every Patron :

publican papers in the Patton, should be read by every Patron : NATIORAL RAILROAD LEGISLATION. The popular demand for National registation regulating the inter-State railroads has now been brought before from the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, asking for the enact-ment of such laws as will relieve the country from exorbitant and unlawful exactions from the transportation com-panies. Judging from Senator Eaton's promptness in presenting a bill for the organization of a National Railway Commission, and the announcement that the Regan Bill will be revived, the Democratic side of Congress seems to be disposed to recognize the importance of the popular grievance, and to agree upon some scheme for relief. The President incorporated in his massage a recommendation that Congress should give serious consideration to this sub-jert, he might have done his party and ins country better service than dury free the Executive omitted the littla-grees should not permit the Democration of the popular grievation to this sub-jert, he might have done his party and ins country better service than dury free the Executive omitted the littla-tive, the Republican members of Con-try store the Executive omitted the littla-tive, the Republican members of Con-try state action for the regulation of commerce between the States; the supreme Court, both in the Granger feacions and passing upon the Pacific Railway Funding Act, has confirmed he principle of legislative regulation in the broadest sense; and the people of party attachments, unite in appeal for National protection against railroad xt separate and independent action, limited by their own boundries, cannot prove this subject should consist in a rivalry between the two parties at which should lead in the reforms up which bould lead in the reforma-tion which should lead in the reforma-tion which should lead in the ref NATIONAL RAILBOAD LEGISLATION.

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of enormous value from the people. In determining this matter, Congress has for its guidance the systems for public protection that have been adopted by Great Britain, France, Germany, and other European nations, and it should be an easy task to outline a policy for controlling the greed of the corpora-tions that need not be experimental or uncertain. The underlying principle of such policy should be to give the public an equal representation, which are determined by the charges now fixed arbitrarily by the railroad surperportaions. The most outrageous and persistent extortions of the railroads are perpetrat-ed during the period when lake naviga-tion is closed. The system of American lakes, in connection with the Erie Canal, furnishes during a portion of the year a waterway between the West and the seaboard which com-pels the railroads to make reasonable from chicago to New York are to-day more than double what they were dur-ing the summer. No excuss nor pallia-tion is offered by the railroads for this seation. The operating expenses have not increased, if at all, one-tenth part of the increase in rates. The intrinsite value of the stocks, no increase in the detis, notwithstanding the gambling prices on Wall street. The railhoads are charging more than double what they did a few months ago for the same ser-vices simply because the people cannot help themselves. This fact suggests as on of the most important features of national railhoad legislation, not mere-ly the prohibition of an increase, in the detis, notwithstanding the gambling prices on Wall street. The railhoads are charging more than double what they did a few months ago for the same ser-vices simply because the people cannot help themselves. This fact suggests as on stational regulation of an increase, and the treadising which is the public suf-tres at the hands of the corporations. National regulation of an increase, and the treadising which is the public suf-tread, but it is only one feature. The Commission would go far toward suppre-ge

As the Democratic members in Conrress seem inclined to step upon the Grange platform, the writer of the above wisely suggests that "the Repeblican members should not be behind hand in this matter." While farmers the greatest sufferers from these extortions, yet almost every branch of business and industry, as well as the interests of communities and States, are seriously affected by the unwarranted freight charges now exorbitant-ly fixed by the transportation companies, and the above petition will be eagerly signed by all classes of our citizens, regardless of sex or party affilia-tion; and I earnestly request the members of Subordinate and County Granges and Councils to act promptly and thoroughly, and organize an active corps of canvassers to circulate copies of the above petition among "all the

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

people." giving every adult citizen an opportunity to sign the same, then attach the several lists of names to the printed head, and forward the same to your member in Congress.

The editor of the *Tribune* truthfully says that "ours is the only civilized government which tolerates the robbery of the masses by corporations that exists by public sufferance, and enjoy grants and privileges of enormou value from the people " Let it be dis tinctly understood that we are not unfriendly to the railroads, and only complain of their extortions; and that from this time, our Order will take the aggressive, and give no quarter, until our grievance is relieved by impartial laws

PATENT LAWS.

The National Grange has taken action upon this question, and sent out the following petition :

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled : of America, in Congress dasemolea: Whereas, innocent users of patented articles are frequently threatened with prosecution as infringement; and whereas, the existing patent laws are ineffectual in protecting such parties from the threats of the patentees, or owners of patents, or from the specula-tions of impostors; therefore, We, the clitizens of......County, State ofCounty,

We, the citizens ofCounty, State ofdo respectfully peti-tion your honorable bodies so to amend these patent laws as to make the manu-facturer or vendor of all such articles alone responsible for the infringement. And further so to amend them as to And further so to amend them as to protect from penalty any person man-ufacturing for his own use any article previously patented; provided, such manufacturer was not cognizant of the existence of the letters patent. And your petitioners would ever pray

Let the above be circulated with the railroad petitions. More subject in the next number. More upon this

Lecturer's Department.

- MUSKEGON. C. L. WHITNEY, - -

Installations.

Encouraged by the many kind words of commendation of what we hastily wrote about, the annual elec-tion of officers, we now venture a few thoughts about installation of the offi-cers elect, and we hope that these will be received with equal favor. Why do we have installations? Be-

Why do we have installations? Be-cause at each advance, each new posi-tion assumed, in our Order, addition-al pledges are required, and addition-al instruction is given. To install (says authority) is to in-state—to place in office and to invest with duties and authority. Then, it will be seen, that installation is the placing of a person in position and in-

placing of a person in position and in-structing him in the duties of that po-

There are two parts in each installa tion: 1st, a pledge, or expression of willingness and fidelity on the part of the person assuming office that he will perform his duties faithfully. 2nd, instruction by the installing officer, charging the installed with the duties and superpiblicities of the perfittion and responsibilities of the position assumed.

This service, then, is no little thing to a solemn compact between a frange, by its installing officer, and its officers elected and installed. Be fore an open Bible in the presence of witnesses, saying to all that "A good Patron is noted for fidelity," the sace service, and its officer, every formall the successor is duly installed, to support the constitution of the Order and the By-Laws of the Grange there assembled, and to incut data scred duty of every government briefly in the duties of the office, until the successor is duly installed. The seventh annual session of the argument of the order and the By-Laws of the Grange there assembled, and to incut act a strict obedience to all laws and edicts are then and there receited, and discred duty of every government briefly in the duties of the office, installed.
May we not ask every installing fofficer, every official-elect, and every study, and think of the import of the import of the import of the import of the solution.
The members read and learm what solemn obligations 'rest upon'

there officers, what onerous duties they have to perform, that they may seek in every way to lighten their cares, lessen their anxieties, and aid them in securing the highest aims of the Order.

Let the officers-elect be prepared to take upon themselves their burdens with a full knowledge of their import-ance, and to discharge them with fidel-ity to all and every interest; and last, and by no means least, may every in-stalling officer be prepared to so im-press, while he instructs that the in-struction may be more lasting and have a wider influence than the mere present seems to seek. May the Let the officers-elect be prepared to present seems to seek. May the charges be so full and earnest as to make the recipient feel of a truth that he is assuming an important trust, and remember that "a good Patron is noted

'remember that "a gooa Faeron is notes for fidelity." Whether the installation be private "or public, let the object sought be fully carried out. Each Grange should select the installing officer with care some one earnest, prompt, efficient, and able to make the service attain the highest purpose, even if it is pri-

vate. Whether public or private, it should be well done, for it has a secondary service to instruct those who merely look on, whether tney be Patrons or

If private, the members have their minds refreshed by a recitation of the ^{*}If private, the members have their minds refreshed by a recitation of the purposes of the Order, which follows the prayer. When you hear them, ask yourself which line or word tells that the Grange is only for money-getting? But notice that "its teachings are the location that many can seek."

But notice that "its teachings are the loftiest that man can seek." If public, those outside the gate have an opportunity to learn some-thing of our ceremonials, of the in-structions given by our ritual, and of the object and manages of up Or scructions given by our ritual, and of the objects and purposes of our Or-der. How important then that the installing officer should be capable to do well his part. To have an impressive service, be it while are enjurity

To have an impressive service, be it public or private—use system, pre-pare for it. 1st, select an installing officer; 2nd, arrange the time; 3d, pre-pare the hall by decorating and having ready for the un-intended; 4th, ar-range for suitable music, and plenty of it, and have it so planned as to come in promptly and appropriately to fill each awkward pause, and make the whole pleasant; 5th, have assist-ant and officers so prepared as to need no book; have the regalia and em-blems all ready just where they will be best for use.

blems all ready just where they will be best for use. Many suggestions, more in detail, might be made, but we forbear—hop-ing that what we have said will be "words to the wise," and that "what-ever you attempt to do you will strive to do it well," and only add that we hope no one will ever have cause to say, of any officer of 1880, with Shakespeare, "Unworthily than most installed in that bigh office."

Voices from the State Granges.

A large number of the State Granges have recently held their annual ses-sion, and everywhere evidence is given of the onward movement of the Order and the better understanding and practice of its principles and teachings.

WEST VIRGINIA.

National Lecturer Whitehead was Present, and did usual good service. Other good and encouraging things could be said, but lack of time and room torbid.

OREGON.

OREGON. At the recent session of this far West State comes this advice to all Patrons and, farmers: " Put less toil and more thought into your calling, and make it attractive to your chil-dren. Unite with the Grange, and take your sons and daughters with you. It is the farmers' own and only Organization. Learn and practice the great principles of truth, justice char-ity, and brotherly love, upon which it is founded. By mutual aid, educate yourselves and cultivate your gifts in the frank and free discussion in the Grange of these great questions in which we are all alike interested. Learn to be more liberal, and, above all things learn to break the bonds which make you the slaves of party and the dupes of demagogues. Thus your part in life, and fulfill the duties of citizens and law-makers of your State and Nation."

MISSOURI.

At the late session at Sedalia, these At the face session at Settain, these words were recorded: "Upon this one word, Education, rests everything else. The prosperity of the Order is advanced in proportion as the educa-tional work is made a success. The reason why many Granges and mem-hars here not here successful is sim. bers have not been successful is simplv because they have neglected the ply because they have neglected the opportunities offered them. They failed to read, think and act as others did. Co-operation depends upon ed-ucation, and wherever the latter has been made a success, the former is understood and practiced with satis-factory results. There is not a prom-ice made but the Operanization more understood and practiced with satis-factory results. There is not a prom-ise made by the Organization, nor a reform desired by its members but what can be made a grand success by strict co-operation.

CANADA.

The sixth annual sersion of the Dominion Grange has just closed. Re-ports showed 766 Subordinate Granges and 51 Division Granges - an increase of 52 Subordinate Granges the last year; 31,000 members are reported in good standing. The farmers of these provinces seem to be alive and have taken hold of this movement with energy.

The growth is healthy and will continue, as the principles of the Or-der are better known.

We rejoice at this good showing, and every despondent brother, if he reads, will find encouragement. If our Order is a political movement, as some politicians claim, what have the thousands of Canadian farmers to with it?

PENNSYLVANIA.

The representatives from the Gran-ges met in session at Bloomsburg the same day we met at Lansing, and we should judge that the working body was about as large as ours. From the address of welcome of Bro. Bawmon, of the Columbia Co. Pomone Grange we quote: "Partons

Bro. Bawmon, of the Columbia Co. Pomona Grange, we quote: "Patrons, you know we live in an age of pro-gress; we dare not stand still and let the world pass by us. Shall the first grand pursuit of man remain torpid when everything around us is stamped with improvement? I have confidence in the Grange, and believe it to be the great lever power that will lift up the agricultural classes of this coun-try. I see it growing and expanding, and thousands of coming generations of farmers all over the land enrolling their names on its bright calender, their names on its bright calender, they will take hold of agriculture, commerce, education and science. They will be the basis on which the republic will rest most securely. They will be the sovereigns of all that the earth produces, and, as the vestal virgins stood by their altars of undy-ing flames, so the farmers will stand by their granaries and feed human-

A touching and beautiful memorial to Sister Piollet, wife of the Worthy Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, was read and adopted.

Reports from all parts of the State were of the most encouraging charac-ter—but showed that it is effort and labor that brings the harvest in Grange work as elsewhere.

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Badies' Department.

CONVINCED.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE VISITOR Well, wife, I've ihought it over, And I've read the paper through, Now I think to join the Grange Is the best thing we can do

To be sure I have opposed it; Then I did not think 'twas right; But since I've read the VISITOR New things have come to light.

I thought it was a humburg. And it soon would die away But I guess they do mean busine By what the papers say.

There are men of wealth and honor That belong all through the land And the battles of oppression They are fighting hand to hand

If I look at it correctly, And I really think I do, All they want is what is right, The same as I or yon.

They don't propose their profits To the middlemen shall go, When with the manufacturer Their business they can do

Now they don't like the idea Of being imposed upon forever By middlemen and agents Who always seem so clever.

They're struggling now for freedom They are fighting heart and hand For the rights of every farmer Throughout our broad land.

Now we'll join the Grangers And help them fight it through ; s good and honest farmers

All in duty ought to do. I'll stand bravely by my comrades,

Till the victory by my comrad Till the victory we have won; Never shrinking from my duty Till my work on earth is done. Bushnel Grange, No. 437.

Education of Our Girls.

In looking over the numerous papers of the day one can hardly fail to be somewhat impressed with the whole-some advice "educate your boys," and one can hardly take up a paper of any kind without finding a lengthy article on the proper way of doing this, recom-mending this or that school, or eulogizing this or that system of education. More particularly is this advise given to farmers' boys, at the same time telling them to what vast heights they may aspire by the proper use of their brains. Now this is all right as far as it goes We believe that our boys should be thoroughly educated, so do we also be-lieve in the thorough education of our girls. If a college education better fits a man for the cares and duties of life, why not a woman. We have occasion-ly seen in these same papers some advice about the educaton of our girls, and it runs somewhat after this fashion: "Girls, learn to work, learn to sew neatly, make good bread and butter, keep the house in proper order so that when you marry poor husbands-etc., also, "Mothers, train up your etc." daughters to make good housekeepers, wives and mothers." Now this speaks well for the comfort of certain members of the genus homo and at the same time is the embodiment of the old idea that is the embodiment of the old idea that the end if not the aim of a woman's exist-ence is to marry. Now we do not in-tend to say anything against the join-ing of "two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one," for it is a declaration of our Creator that it is not good for man to be alone, and we might solp a moment to quote Josh Billings on this point, if you will par-don the broad step from the sublime to the ridiculous, that the "married conthe ridiculous, that the "married con-

dishun for every day wear is 20 per cent, ahead," but there always has been and probably always will be a sprink-ling of what the world terms old maids. These who think as Fanny Fern says, "There is one thing worse than getting no husband, and that is getting a poor one." We would like to have those would be advisers tell what they intend would be advisers tell what they intend to do with them. Now we believe in equal rights. Hark! I think I hear some one say that woman wants to vote. Well, suppose she does, whose right is it to say she has not? But here we will say that this is a subject of little interest to us, for we think that wom-an's rights should begin at home, in-

stead of at the ballot box, but should the time ever come when the law will make it a necessity for us to vote, we say necessity for we believe it the bounden duty of every intelligent, honest, Christian voter to take a part in honest, Christian voter to take a part in the politics of his country, not only when some great election is pending, but in the primary meetings of his township, we hope our girls will be educated to the point that they will be able to at least read the ballot they east. But this is not what we have re-ferred to. We believe in treating our girls the same as our bows. Should one

east. But this is not what we have re-ferred to. We believe in treating our girls the same as our boys. Should one of our sons show a taste or talent for any branch of art, or industry, or litera-ture we give him all the means at our command to cultivate that talent. Now why not treat our daughters the same way, and educate them to some better employment than the needle at starvation wages, or swelling the ranks of third or fourth rate school teachers, with which the country is already flooded, or worse yet, spending their time in fashionable follies, and trying to make a good match, which at the present time means a rich one. We remember reading of a lady who had amassed a snug little fortune by copying. During a press of business she had occasion to employ a number of assistants, and she said she never could rely upon the girls, they had no interest in the work beyond the money it brought, and then only for a short time, while the boys seemed to regard tias a life work, knowing that by so doing their labor would always com-mand a good price, while on the other and a good price, while on the other marry by and by, and there would be no need of so much dradging. Poor deluded girls, but the fault was not in them but in their ducation. Had they been taugit that they had a place to fill in life and how to fill it whether mar-ried or single how different would be the result. If our girls should show any talent or taste for any branch of industry, any the result If our g

ned or single how different would be the result. If our girls should show any talent or taste for any branch of industry, any particular calling or trade, we should assist them all in our power to calitvate it. Then in after years when father and mother are laid away in the silent grave, and the old house at home is theirs no longer they will be canabled by their own talent and industry to build up homes to themselves, and we truly believe would make better wives and mothers than those who are brought up with the idea that there is a man some-where created for the express purpose of supporting them.

believe would make better write and so that the idea that there is a man some-where created for the express purpose of supporting them. We do not remember to have heard of educating our sons for good husbands and fathers, or, arether like poets, horn not made. Isn'ttjust as necessary in the one case as the other? What knowledge does the young man from college, and from there to the boarding house have of the duites devolving upon him as the head of a family, only as ex-perience and good sense teaches him. If a man who in his youth was brought up to no particular calling has a good, general education he can generally find a place in the ranks of the word's work-ers, for *its* brains shat rule the world wants. It is brains that rule the world wants. It is brains that rule the world wants. It is brains that rule the world woman with a good education, stands a better chance of coming off vic-torious in the battle with the world than one without. To not think to read the use in of our girls. - Far from it. We think in many cases it is saily neglect-d, particularly in our cities and towns. It is not so much so among can dramers' girls, they, in most cases four famers' girls, they, in most cases and vanalers at their command they should be enabled to take long studies in *fuer* can here and there schools doit. There are here

cessities of these advantages cre they recessite to institute a domestic depart-ment in some of our schools and we think in one or two instances it has al-ready been done. This is as it should be. By combining the higher educa-tion with the domestic it will tend to elevate our house-keeping work from the mere routine of drudging to which it so often fails, and any lady who cul-tivates one to the exclusion of the other takes a long step backward in the grade that elevates her to the position God intended she should occupy. For she was created with mental as well as physical powers. And we believe that the head was made for use as well as the hands and fect. Again, if woman was created to be a helpmeet for man, which Webster defines as helper, a companion, we think, in looking back through the long years that have pas-sed, how vast the army of helpers in comparison with the companions, for as man's education goes on all through life, a woman's should. We speak in a general sense, we know that this is sometimes reversed and a refined and

educated woman becomes the wife one far her inferior. But there is one far her inferior. But there is not happiness in such unions. Education cannot mate with ignorance, refine-ment with vulgarity, or politeness with burlishne

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

ment will vulgarity, or politeness with burlishness. We once heard the remark that too much education spoiled a woman. Does it? You perhaps remember of having heard it said at one time that too much knowledge spoiled the blacks at the South, and it did in one sense, it spoiled them for slaves. We always feel like balishing the one making such remarks to the land of the "heath-en Chinee," there to do duty among the lowest order of the Celestials. "Do not fear that the cultivation of a wom-au's intellect will unfit her for domes-tie duties. Woman's nature is thor-oughly domestic, and unless perverted

<text>

Worthy Sec. Cobb :

What I intended to say in the article

on directing letters, published in the VISITOR of December 1st, was, that either the Mr. or Esqr. was imperative. either the Mr. or Esqr. was imperative. While visiting the State Grange at its last session the thought occured to me, that the Persian proverb which gives inte measures of talk to women and but one measure to men, should have been reversed, for surely the sisters could not lay claim to but one measure, while the brothers dealt out fully nine measures.

while the brothers dealt out tury mue-measures. I asked one of our worthy sisters who has been an occasional contributor to the columns of the Vistror why she did not give us more of her excellent atricles. Her answer was, "I am afraid of criticism," Let me remind that sister that if we express ideas that all do not fully endorse, it gives them a fine opportunity to exercise one of our cardinal principles—charity. CHLOE.

A Talk with the Visitor. BY AUNT KATE.

GRATTON, Dec. 7. Bro. J. T. Cobb .

I have somewhat I would say unto thee, therefore, have a little patience as thou knowest some of my imperfections, and perhaps thou wilt more, for old ladies have queer notions sometimes, but we have been on good terms from the beginning. I think thou hast been a welcome visitor to me all thy life, and may thou always be as thou hast been. I have not been as sociable with thee as I wished, but have spoken when I thought thou hadst time to listen. Now wilt thou listen while I tell thee what I think of thee. I know that thou hast a bright intellectual countenace, sparking in every feature, and an eye that looks well to the interests of our noble Order. You have a good constitution, a well organized and healthy system, to en-courage by precept and example our members, and that is more than most anyone can boast of.

anyone can boast of. And now what shall I say of thy members, as they are numerous. I shall find no fault.with them, only if thou hadst more members, thy size would be increased. Now keep up good courage, my Vistron, I hope this year you will have many more mem-bers to bear you along the Grange highway, which thou art building for the farmers to walk in. I think we do not do the fair thing by thee. We do not do the fair thing by thee. We do not do the fair thing by thee. We do not do the fair thing by thee. We do not do the fair thing by thee. We do not do the fair thing by thee. We do not do the fair thing by thee. We do not do the fair thing by thee. We do not do the fair thing by thee. We do not do the fair thing by thee. We do not do the fair thing by thee. We do not do the fair thing by thee. We do not do the fair thing by thee. We do not do the fair thing by thee. We do not do the fair thing by thee size of their stock; so likewise feed ony govern foolishly to thee. I know old iadies are sometimes foolish iso they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl, but be sure of one this (so they sayl) (so these area subart and advocate, Auver Karte. Auver Karte. And now what shall I say of the

ADVICE.

ADVICE. I thought as there was plenty of room in the VISITOR, and it was all in the family I would write a few words to my brother and sister Patrons in regard to taking Grange papers. I would like to ask how long a Grange could live if it were not for the few Grange papers that are taken. I think the most of us would say, not long. I have noticed that wherever you find an individual or a Grange that is wide-a-wake to the Grange cause, they have been well supplied with Grange news. You may say what you will. I don't believe we can keep up a Grange inter-est without a knowledge of Grange principles and what different Granges are about thronghout the Uniced States if we should try. The mind must be stimulated. We can read our papers at home when we cannot attend the Grange, so that when we can go our minds will be stored with something useful to some brother or sister who has not had as good a chance to read as we. It is pleasant to exchange thoughts in-telligently, and how can we do it with, out knowledge. Our Grange is achood-ane we should all strive to make it the best in ur power. We must work with mind and might, and study the interest of all-cspecially the young repole. Make it as interesting for them as possible. Have them read, clausions. In short, do everything we grange. I do not wish to and alive Grange. I do not wish to and alive Grange. I do not wish the bay row at lor each. Men ean read nights and hoose and Study they are walling for hew as bould and stored or much to advent interest. So in the course of the men to come to their meals, and hights if they don't have toou much to advent in an utred, for I get tired some ingustifi they don't have too something ingustifi they don't have toous and out when they are walling for hey have the different much field some the men to come to their meals, and hights if they don't have toous do the men to come to their meals, and hights if they don't have toous and out hey hen they nor way. I read when tha

do our level best this coming year for do our very paper. I have made my letter awful long. I don't know but the scissors will make it shorter. Good-by, ANNT KATE. P. S.—I have had a good long letter from Myra of eight pages.

Shall we Write for the Visitor?

To-day. I set down to read and rest a few moments before getting dinner, (by the way it is a habit I have). I took up an agricultural paper and found the following words: Good natured Editors let the ladies spoil the columns of their papers with their weakly articles and sentimental trash. No name was sign-ed, but who ever sent out such an assertion did not stop to count the cost. I was early taught the maxim to think twice before I spoke, but I do not be-lieve the writer of those words heeded the maxim. It seemed to me like throwing a bomb-shell into a camp of good soldiers.

There are too many writers among the ladies with sharp, bright, intellect, who know how to handle eloquent thoughts, and put those thoughts into words to admit of such a broad assertion. Ladies of culture and a good knowledge of human nature have ad-ded their power in the make-up of some of the best papers in the land. The news paper that contains the best

practical talk, and the varied experience of the wives and mothers, is the one that is sure to find a ready welcome in the home circle.

Then again, about the good-natured Editors. Just as though they were not of just as good material as cross ones. Good nature is too scarce a commodity to be ignored and cast aside as of little value, and if we find in Bro. Cobb a good natured Editor who is willing to admit our various ideas, opinions and experience, we as Patrons ought to feel thankful.

If we can not come up to the standard,

experience, we as rations to get to react thankfit. If we can not come up to the standard, set up by fastidious Editors and writers, if we can not clothe our thoughts in all the elequent words culled from Webster's dictionary, we certainly can write them out with words not to be missunderstood, and often times the simpler the words and ideas, the greater the effect, and they may be new to some if not to all. It is said "Talents brighter by using them," therefore let your light shine. Perhaps your articles are not as claborately composed as your might wish or even as the Editor desires, yet by practice you will attain a greater degree of perfection. What if he cuts some of your articles down on account of length, or leaves something out that he thinks better not be given to the public, or models it over so it will make a better showing, take it all in good part. That is his prerogative in the position he occupies. Editors have many privileges which are denied others, but on the which it is at thankless task. They are expected to be perfect. They are supposed to have as much patience as Job, and an extra supply thrown in. Some of the sisters may say, it takes time, but writing for the Visrior don't move to place in every conceivable correct, such and instead of scrubbing, securing and trudging from early given will every faing the way so as to have leaver for meditalin, rest and both while you work to place in every conceivable correct, seed out a cheering word to the way so as to have alexing who know how so sell to manage in all the affairs of how as it is get some of the sitering word as a blees in your the knowledge to and a blees way so as to have beking or mediation, rest and you can plan so as to gain a little time, and rink and runk and albed way so as to have beking for mediating, rest and work the easily of mediating, rest and work the easily of mediating rest and work the easily of mediating rest and work the search and blees way so as to have beking to media blees inpower the source house keepers.) I

In older time the Israelites were ex-pected to make brick without straw, but I hope that we as Patrons are not such hard taskmasters as to expect Bro. Cobb to make a good, interesting and valu-able paper without a proper amount of material, and a variety to chose from. The Visirron has gained ground the last year, and has been brim full of good

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things. It has given rise to earnest thought and in the near future to earnest work. Many have sent their contribu-tions to help sustain it. I hope they will continue to do so in the future, and others east in their mite to sustain its enlarged size the coming year. MYRA.

Brotherly Love.

others and sisters a cloud is arising, hich threatens the sunshine of our Grange to

destroy; Shall we allow the storm to burst in its fury, Twill sweep from our midst all the ples we enjoy

Our bark is frail, it should not be left to th Tempest, e storm will too much for its timbers prove The stor

There's a harbor, a haven where "Tis the harbor, my friends, of brotherly love

Already has this subject been dis cussed by abler pens than mine, yet it is a subject that will bear being written upon often, and we as Patrons should regard it as one of the first principles of our noble Order. It should be so indelibly inscribed upon our minds that it would enable us to overlook the many petty annoyances that may arise from time to time to mar the finer feelings of our natures, and cause that rebellious spirit of ours to assert itself, to the discomfiture of our brothers and sisters, as well as ourselves

There has been very little brotherly love exhibited in all classes of society for the past half century, Selfishness, envy, and jealously have usurped its place, and it has become a part of our natures to think only of ourselves, so in every day life we need the modify ing influences of the precepts laid down in the golden pages of our ritual. There is no class of society, no form of association, but is more or less contaminated with envy and jealousy; and to make the Grange a success, they should not be allowed to enter within our gates. We should banish all envithoughts from our minds, and 0116 should not let them get a foothold in our hearts, for if we do, the valuable social feature of our Grange is marred, if not lost.

The institution of Patrons of Husbaudry is one of the grandest the sun ever shone upon, and in my mind I believe it was first devised by the Almighty Father to bring his children together He has organized his Church where the millionaire and the beggar can mingle together to worship him but selfishness and envy have corrupted these institutions, and to-day there is but little unity in the Church-but little brotherly love.

Shall we, as Patrons, allow their hydra headed monsters to wrap their folds about us? Nay, but rather scatter those envious thoughts of ours to the four-winds of heaven, and proclaim ourselves brothers and sisters, bound by the ties of our obligations to be true to one another.

There has been a time when brother ly love wielded its septre over our land What would have become of that little band that landed on our shores one stormy night in December, had there been no unity of feeling among them They could all kneel together, and worship the Divine Master, all work for the interests of one another. Had there been the same feeling manifested by them that is shown by the different sses at the present time, could they have withstood the many trials and hardships they were forced to endure? No, indeed! their hearts would have become dead, their hopes blasted, and their deeds would have sank into oblivion, or only have been known to future generations as a wreck of human hopes

that had passed away. But by that same brotherly love, that same unity of feeling, their names have become immortal. Ages upon may roll around, and the heoric deeds of that little band will be handed down to future generations for all time,

Just so with our noble Order, if it e kept pure, it will stand for ages, and future generations will bless the founders of the Order of Patrons of Hus-VERONICA. bandry.

Sherwood, No 96.

BY LETTIE LESTER. I send you a a New Year greeting, O Patrons good and true,

PATRONS' NEW YEAR GREETING.

May you continue onward As you are used to do, Onward and upward going All over our broad land. With faith and hope to lead you. As they always do our band ;

May charity go with you Wherever you may roam ; Fidelity unite you As you meet in your Grange home, Faith in our Heavenly Father, And in our brother men. And charity for all we meet; Hopes for the future when The husbandman, unscorned by men, May proudly raise his head And say, "I am a farmer, sir And work to earn my bread." May the coming year but bring to you New strength to dare and do May you put your shoulder to the wh And push the work right through-The work our noble Order Has so very well begun. For a good man, though a farmer, Should second be to none. Then onward ever Patrone true

With your country's good in sight And may the coming year but bring Fresh triumphs to the right.

ONLY ME.

A little figure glided through the hall; "Is that you Pet?" the words came derly;

A sob-suppressed to let the answer fall-"It isn't Pet, mamma, its only me"

The quivering, baby lips !- they had not To utter any word could plant a sting, But to that mother-heart a strange pang

went; She heard, and stood like a convicted thing.

One instant, and a happy little face Thrilled 'neath unwonted kisses rained

And from that moment "Only me" had place And part with Pet in tender mother's love. CAROLINE A MASON

Real and Ideal.

An essay . read before Cannon Grange, No. 39, Dec., 1879:

Grange, No. 39, Dec., 1879: As it takes many kernels of wheat to fill a bushel, so it takes many varie-ties of facts and fancies to make up a lifetime, that we may meditate on them, cherish them in our thoughts, be guided by them in our daily bearing. The pleasures of life may be compared to a vessel, sailing on ocean's deep blue waters, freighted with items of choice value, to some far distant port, there to be deposited far distant port, there to be deposited on the wharf of distribution, and forwarded to their several destinies

warded to their several destinies, causing either gladness or sadness to the receivers. Just so do we carry in our frail barks of mortality, electric sparks of sunlight or shadow, to the haven of success or failure, depositing there deeds, either true or faise. But what are our ideal fancies? Do we fashion our lives from the castles we build? Do we substantiate our advancements from what is going to be, or what has been ?

be, or what has been ?

be or what has been? True, we enjoy much ideally. The imaginative powers with which we are gifted, were not designed to give pain, but pleasure. We are taught in the books of mental science and phys-ichers the iterative science and physthe books of mental science and phys-iology that it is not the physical eye that sees, but the mind. If there were no ears there would be no sound. Is it not difficult to declare that it does not rain, when it does? or affirm yourself to be happy, when you are sad?

These facts are based on a standard

I ness facts are based on a standard of actuality, of genuineness. We do not know who it was that coined the expression, "building cas-tles in the air," but we think it an ex-pression quite apt,—as we all indulge, perhaps, on such a foundation. We may have ideal castles, ideal fortunes, feabions or paracters or noncentions may have ideal castles, ideal fortunes, fashions, characters, or recreations. Some say it is just about as well to imagine yourself rich as to be rich; just as safe to walk on ice three inches thick, and think it were twelve, as though it were twelve. We all have our ideals, we must

have tham. The architect constructs his house on paper, which is an ideal house. The plan was not taken from the building, but the building from the solar house. the build the plan.

This mind is a strange power with which mortals are endowed. Battles can be planned, governments founded, navies set afloat, railroads construct ed from ocean to ocean,-in the mind, and the subjective thought becomes an objective reality, hence we see conn cting link between the real see th in cting link between the real and ideal. Life is real, life is earnest, and the

grave is not its goal." As materialists have designated the functions of the nave designated the functions of the nerves into two classes, the intellect ual nerve and the influential nerve-or mind nerve and soul nerve. We possess powers of action and imagina-tion.

Socrates, when sentenced to drink Socrates, when sentenced to drink the cup of poison, was heard to re-mark in his last hours, " Bury me if you can catch me,"— meaning that his body was not the true and great man, but that the real Socrates was the life, the soul, the manner in which he lived in doing valiant deeds for his country. country. The brilliant characters, the valliant

The brilliant characters, the valmant deeds and worthy actions of so many lives that have been truly worth the living, and who have added so much in the intelligence and worth of our nation, have built up their lives from putting ideal tancies into living reali-tion. So on the deeds of each succes nation, have built up then have been have been apputting ideal tancies into living reali-ties. So on the deeds of each success sive age the following age depends, and makes the real its work perform, and bowing at its feet, makes ideals its worshipers. E A. H.

and bowing at its feet, indices ideals its worshipers. E. A. H. GREENVILLE, Dec 22, 1870. J.T. Colb : As I have seen nothing for sometime concerning Montcalm Grange, No. 318, and as we have no Aunt Kate or Sister Myra, I thought I would let you know our condition. We are still a live Grange, and are prospering finely; are taking in new members at almost every meeting. The Pomon Grange met at our hall on the 18th; there were a good number of fourth degree members pres-ent. Brother Whitney was present and have us one of his interesting talks. The hall was beautifully trimmed with evergreens, and appropriate pictures graced the walls. An excellent dinner was partaken of. The Pomona Grange held its session in the evening; quite a number took the fifth degree. We elected our officers Saturday; our Mas-ter's name is Divine, and the members of our Grange seem to think him pos-sessed of some divine attributes, as this is the third time he has been chosen to that office. We have commenced our Grange socials again; this is the third winter they have been held; we meet at each others houses, taking our baskets of provisions, and have a splendid dinner. We have an essay by one of the mem-bers, sometimes vocal and instrumental music, but the chief object is a good time. These socials have been the Grange. Last whiter we took in twenty-five new members, and I hope we may have as good success this winter 1 read the Visrrone, and read the depart-ment allotted to the sisters with a great deal of interest; would like to hear from more of them in the future. E.

THE State Grange has been in session at Lansing during the week with a large attandance from all parts of the State. The annual address of Master Woodman is indeed a masterly docu-ment, and we could wish it were in the hands of every farmer of the State; as the topics discussed are o' vital inter-est to every man that tills arod of land. Among the number of visitors from this county we notice the names of Rev. J. Crabbs, G. W. Woodworth, G. B. Horton, W. H. Livesay, Hon. C. E. Mickley, and others. The order is re-ported to be gaining in all the elements of real strength, and after an existence of seven years in this State its influence for good has been feit in all parts of the land.—State Line Observer.

A Hen Hatches Young Alligators.

A Hen Hatches Young Alligators. There is do doubt that the newspapers fell some queer things, but it must be remembered how many queer things inappen. Here is a story told by the Ab-uyrile (La.) Meridional: "A lady residing at Cow Island, in this parish, wishing to 'set' a hen, went into the field adjoining her residence, where some of her chickens had been laying, and produced some seventeen cegs, and placed them under the hen. "When in the course of human events' the chick-ens were hatched out, lo! and behold there came forth four small-sized alliga-tors. It is supposed that alligators from an adjoining marsh had deposited their gegs in the field, and she not noticing the difference, placed them under the hen. And what is more strange, the ' young alligators followed the mother hear around the premises as happy as a colorado beetle in a potato patch."

Children furnish more than one-half of the world's purest joys, their beauti-ful deeds breaking in upon usoftentimes as delightful surprises; and stupid would we be if we failed to be roused from life's torpor by their presence, their needs and their expression of them.

Correspondence.

LISBON, Mich., Dec. 21, 1879. Worthy Bro. Cobb :

It becomes our sad duty to announce the death of Charles Bishop, of Chester, Ottawa County, a member of Lisbon Grange, No. 313 Bro. Bishop was one of the pioneer settlers of this locality, removing here from Senaca Co., Ohio, about a quarter of a century ago. As a farmer he stood first in this community as his well managed farm and excellent buildings attest. As a citizen and neighbor, his loss is deeply felt by the entire community.

While cutting corn last fall, Mr. B. bruised his right hand, slightly, it was at first thought, but gangreen set in and it became necessary to amputate the hand. This was done too late how ever to render any efficient help, and after a painful illness, he expired De-comber 12. He leaves a grown up family, which, by the way, for their many sterling virtues, are a living monument to the virtue and integrity of their de-ceased parent. His body was followed tn the grave by a large concourse of sympathising friends. PATRON.

HOWELL, Dec. 16, 1879.

A special meeting of Livingstone Co., Council will be held in the hall of Conway Grange, Tuesday, Jauary 20th. Festival at eleven o'clock. Various topics of interest will be brought before the Council, among others, "The best method of preparing wool for market." Conway Grange hall is four miles north of Fowlerville, near the line of Ingham of Fowlerville, hear the line of Ingham and Shiawassa counties, and we shall be very glad indeed to see any of our brothers and sisters from those counties who may find it convenient to meet with us. MRS. W. H. SEXTON, Sec.

LOWELL, Mich., Dec. 27, 1879. T. Cobb:

J.

Grangers (one Grange bought five set) and farmers outside the Order are paying \$33.00 for scales that can be bought of the Grange agent for \$20.00, and warranted too, and no money asked until they have been tried and found correct. Do such Grangers need scales before they have some of the old scales removed. Don't get upon your ear now and say you never will help fight another swindle for the farmers for they will be swindled one way if not another There are a few who do not do their business that way, yes, far too few. At the rate the agent said he sold these the rate the agent said he sold these scales, Grangers were paying him over a hundred dollars a day for minding their business for them. At this rate we may soon look for hard times. If the Grange is an educator, there is a large field left yet for it to work in and large amount of grubing yet to be done. It will save hundreds of dollars to farmers if you can give some hints that will wake up some of the sleepy ones. Agents will work lively until this is done. J. C. E.

BUER OAK, Mich., Dec. 25, 3879.

Worthy Bro. Cobb: Last evening was a gala day with the children of our Grange, and perhaps some of the older ones were just a little happy too. Well, we had a big time; one of the finest evergreens loaded with every thing to please the children, and also some beautiful presents for older ones. We of course had a pro gramme gotten up by "hay-seed fellers" as our high toned gentry call us, said programme consisting of a short praver by the chaplain; and opening address by the lecturer; some recitations by the little folks, which were finely rendered, interspersed with good music, the whole concluding with the distribution of the presents by old Santa himself, said old particle of our cancer a personage than our postmaster, B. F. Sheldon, who was in his usual happy mood and furnished lots of fun for the little folks.

Our Grange is looking up, we having just finished conferring degrees on nine candidates, with more petitions coming. We have just established a library with sixty volumes and are about adding Ch mbers' Encyclopedia, we are als Chambers' Encyclopedia, we are atso about to start a lyceum which promises rell and we think will draw in more of he young people. In conclusion, we re united and are bound our Grange thall be a success. Fraternally, C. C. NEEDHAM, Lectures, Burr Oak Grange No. 303. abo we the

Diphtheria.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE TERRIBLE DISORDER.

Diphtheria is believed to have origi-mated in Egypt more than 2000 year, ago. It prevailed in Egypt and Asia Minor, to which latter country it ex-tended during the first five hundred years, and was early called the Egyptian or Syrian ulcers. Having invaded Spain, Italy, and Sicily, and other European countries, the disease appeared in Rome A. D. 334, and being highly con-tagious, rarely appearing as a sporalic disease, more frequently in an epidemic form, in its 1-500 years' transit on the continent of Europe, it affected mainly rural districts and garrisoned towns; sometimes it has prevailed so extensively that distant countries have been simul-taneously, or successively, visited by it. It extended to Holland, in which it was epidemic in 1837, to France in 1818 and 1835, and in England, the United States and Canadas from 1856 to 1800, and more or less since. As to the prevention of this formidable disease, some very ex-cellent suggestions can be advanced. It has been noticed that where diphtheria been discovered to produce it, either in a neglected cellar, cesspool, or in de-ficient trapping of sever pipes. All these should be carefully inspected, and if the evaluation damp and badly variated, and containing vegetable should be removed at once, the cellar toronghly ventilated, the walls and incenting the premises sufficient cause has been discovered to produce it, either in a neglected cellar, cesspool, or in de-ficient trapping of sever pipes. All these should be removed at once, the cellar toronghly ventilated, the walls and origing the pressilvy become putrid or decayed wind the oracy the efflux abdey the should be trans and experiment of how are, thrown into the mat least torong the vard convenient to the port the previous and experiment of how are, thrown into the mat least torong the vard convenient to the port the year should be arranged to carry of the impurities; they should be at enging tho sever the flux above the dwink to earry the efflux above the dwink to make. the treatment of how are, th

Trees and Health.

Trees and Health. Everybody knows that trees take the carbonic acid thrown out in the breath of men and animals, separate it into component parts-carbon and oxygen--give back the latter to be used over again, and work up the former into wood and fruits. It is also coming to be generally un-derstood that forest trees do important service in remediate suitable and in

It is also coming to be generally un-derstood that forest trees do important service in promoting rainfalls, and in helping to retain the surface-water for springs, streams and general use. It is also known that certain species, plauted in malarial localities, help to render the latter healthy by somehow using up the deadly missma. It would now appear that trees growing near drains carry off the sewerage water. A gentleman, whose cess-drain was constructed just like his neighbors' and in the same kind of soil, had found it unnecessary to clean if out, while the others had to be cleaned out frequently. An examination showed that three large trees, whose roots had penetrated into the vicinity of his second, or waste cess-pool, were clearly channels through which the waste all escaped. Whether it was changed into plant-fod, as is likely, or was exhaled inrongh the leaves, in either case it was disposed of with equal safety.

What it Costs to Smoke.

What it Costs to Smoke. The cost of regular smoking is shown by the following computation, upon the basis of a weekly expenditure of one dollar, the amount, \$26, being brought in as capital at the end of every six months, at 7 per cent per annum compound in-terest. It amounts to, at the end of .

9	years\$ 304.96	45 years\$15,680.59
10	" 735.15	50 "22,423,98
15	" 1,341.97	55 " 31,936,19
20	" 2,193.94	60 "45,354,11
25	" 3,405.37	65 " 64, 281.41
30	" 5,108.56	70 "90,980.22
35	" 7;511.08	75 "128,641.64
40	"10,900.07	80 "181,773.12
Matl	lost smokers (of	cigars) will pay out

at least 25 cents a day for "the weed," at which rate the amounts in the above table would be nearly doubled. Moral: Don't smoke.

Happiness is a frail plant which seldom l when and co ives long on earth. It springs up it will; often in quiet, shady nooks orners, seldom in cultivated gardens. en blooms where one would least It often blo It often blooms where one would leave the second se

Agricultural College

One objection frequently and persist-ently urged against the Agricultural Col-lege is, that her graduates are all lawyers or other professional men. This, if true, would be an objection so far as her claims as an Agricultural College are concerned, but would hot necessarily be a valid one against her as an insti-tution of learning. But this objection is not sustained by facts, as any one may see by examining the last cata-logue. Out of 186 living graduates, 69 are engaged in general farming, 8 as fruit culturists, 4 as apiarists, 20 in pur-suits more or less intimately connected with agriculture including 13 professyers or other professional men. This with agriculture including 13 profess-ors and teachers in Agricultural Col-leges, and 7 in other industrial pursuits, making a total of 108, while there are only 73 engaged in all other pursuits, of only is engaged in all other pursuits, of which only 16 are lawyers, 9 doctors, and three preachers. The number of those actually engaged in farming would be largely increased were it not for the fact that considerable capital is required to commence farming even on a rented farm, and unfortunately many of the graduates at the time of burgers. of the graduates, at the time of leaving the institution are not very bounteously supplied with money, in fact are poor, and would be obliged, if they worked at farming at all, to work at farm labor. They are fitted to command much better wages as teachers or in some other pursuit, and no one should blame them for doing so. Some of them engage in other businesses with the intention of continuing in them only until they can command means to engage advantage-ously in farming, but having become successfully engaged in their chosen oc-cupation and identified with it, they wisely stick to it.

Even if a much greater number of the graduates than really do, should en-gage in other pursuits, it would be no argument against the usefulness of the college. It should not be expectthe college. It should not be expect-ed, nor would it be desirable, that all farmer's sons should be farmers. Some of them, while they would make very poor farmers, would be very successful, and perhaps eminent in the pursuits they are by nature adapted to, and to compel such to be farmers would be as foolish and futile, to use a homely comparison, as it would to make an ox bow of a pine stick. It is more than non-sense for farmers to form the idea that farming is the only honorable pursuit their sons can engage in. Society de-mands business men and will continue to do so to the end of time, and any one who has watched closely the course of events must have observed that the ten-dency of city life is to cause young men reared and educated in cities to degenerate in mind and body, and to become worthless as business men. It is seldom that the sons of even very talented business men ever become eminent. Hence the ranks of the professions and of all business pursuits have to be re-cruited from young men in the country, from farmers' sons, who with strong minds, in healthy and vigorous bodies, do not find it difficult to far outstrin their effeminate city cousins, although they may have had far superior advan-tages so far as education and culture, as well as money and influence are con-cerned. That this is true any one can be convinced who will look over the long list of names eminent in the history of our country as statesmen, pro-fessional and business men. By far the greater number of them originated from the country. country.

But whether these things be so or not, r whether it be desirable or not that any farmers' sons should ever become lawyers or doctors or preachers or busi ness men does not alter the fact that many boys from the country will be ambitious to gain a higher education than is afforded by the district school, and will leave home to seek it, and that many farmers will be ambitious and as for their sons to do so, and will anxio send them away from home to be eduated. The only question then is : where shall these farmer boys be educa-ed! Shall it be in an institution in the ested. ted! Shall it be in an institution in the country on a farm, away from the temp-tations and dissipations of towns where the lessons of frugality and industry learned on the farm shall be continued and strengthened, associated with oth-ers of their own class, and impelled by the same ambition and motives, or shall of devices to lure the young on to des-truction, associated with boys, many of

them the idle and spendthrift sons of wealthy parents, already adepts in all kinds of dissipation and immorality impelled by no ambition, but there because sent there, ready to snuh and ridicalls and there, ready to subshall full-cule all who do not join their vicious and idle ways, and to laugh to scorn any manifestations of industry or fruand idle ways, and any manifestations of industry or fru-gality; and in which if not actually taught that all labor is degrading, un-dignified and disgraceful, all the asso-diations around them would lead them to that conclusion? In which institu-to that to that conclusion? In which institu-tion would a farmer feel his son to be the safest? The graduates of which if engaged in other pursuits than farming be the most apt to look with fa vor upon agriculture and agricultural interests? No intelligent farmer can No' intelligent farmer can

Let farmers favor and foster their own. Let farmers favor and toster *taerown*. Visit and examine it before finding fault. Criticise it if worthy of criti-cism, but suggest something better in-stead of trying to destroy or cripple by indocune support. If your hows will inadequate support. If your boys will leave home to be educated, send them there to receive an education that is admirably adapted to prepare them for any avocation in life, and if after their minds are matured and they are capable of deciding for what avocation they are best fitted, do not commit the absurdity best fitted, do not commit the absurdity of trying to make a good farmer of one who is admirably fitted by nature for some thing else, northe equal absurdity of trying to make a smart lawyer or doctor or preacher or business man of one who is just fitted for an excellent and successful farmer and nothing else, because she does not make farmers of all her graduates, whether they are fit-ted to be farmers or not. GEORGE PRAY. Woodard Lake, 190.

Notice of Meetings.

A public meeting and installation of officers of Hillsdale Pomona Grange, No. 10, will be held at Grange hall, Jonesville, Monday, January 7, 1880. The Hon. J. J. Woodman, Master of State and National Granges will address the meeting and install the officers. All members of the Order and our farmer friends are cordially invited to attend. Public meeting and installation at two o'clock P. M. Meeting for business at ten o'clock A. M. sharp. G. M. GARDNER, Sec'y.

A regular meeting of Oakland Pomo na Grange, No. 5, P. of H. will be held at Pontiac, on Tuesday. January 13 1880, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M Election and installation of officers will take place. All fourth degree members are invited to attend. J. JACKSON, See'y. . M.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 22, 1879. On Wednesday at J.P. M. January 7, at Dansville, we shall have an election of officers of Ingham Co., Grange, No. 14. In the evening we shall confer the fifth degree. The interest in the county Grange has increased during the past year, especially in the south east part of the county. On Dec. 20th Context of

On Dec. 20th Capitol Grange No. 540, On Dec. 20th Capitol Grange No. 540, elected John Holbrook, Master, and Wilson Moore, Secretary, and re-elected W.J. Beal Lecturer. This Grange has made good progress during the past wear year.

MARRIED.

MINCKLER – ARMSTRONG. – In Trow-ridge Grange No. 206, at a regular meeting a December 24, by Bro. J. D. Donaldson, Ir. Warren E. Mincklor and Miss Della M. rmstrong, all of Trowbridge Grange. on Mr

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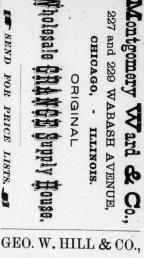
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