

THE GRANGE VISITOR

ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY,

BY ORDER OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

[Kalamazoo Publishing Co.'s Print.]

VOL. 6,--No. 22. }
WHOLE No. 102 }

SCHOOLCRAFT, NOVEMBER 15th, 1880.

{ YOUR SUBSCRIPTION
will Expire with No.

Entered at the Post Office at Schoolcraft as Second Class matter.

THE GRANGE VISITOR,

Is Published on the First and Fifteenth of every Month

AT FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM,
Invariably in Advance.

J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager.

To whom all communications should be addressed, at Schoolcraft, Mich.
Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft

INDEX TO THIS NUMBER.

November--Sugar Making--Instructions--No Farmer Governor--There was a Sound of Revelry, 1
Master J. J. Woodman's Address to the National Grange, 2
What Has the Grange Done for Me--Fattening Fowls--"Brighting all it Can", 3
The Visitor--Delegates to the State Grange--The Railroad Commissioners' Annual Report--Brother Secretaries--Masters' Department--Notice of Meetings, 4
Pickings by the Way--When to begin a Hall--On the Wing--Michigan Patrons Aid Society--Would it be for the Good of the Order--Make the Visitor a Weekly Paper?--An Inquiry--Some Past Delusions and Present Conclusions--Matters for the Consideration of Voters, 5
Pickings by the Way, No. 18, 6
Pomona Granges--The Campaign--To Increase an Interest--What Have You to Sell?--Where is Thy Brother?--Help Thy Neighbor--Try for One--A Satisfactory Candidate for Life Insurance--Papa's Letter--Important Resolutions--The Reaper Death, 7
Do We Eat Too Much?--Farmers and Politics--Advertisements, 8

Officers Michigan State Grange.

M. J. J. WOODMAN, - - - Paw Paw.	F. MOORE, - - - Adrian.
L. C. L. WHITNEY, - - - Muskegon.	S. S. A. TOOKER, - - - Lansing.
A. S. A. E. GREEN, - - - Farmington.	C. SALMON STEEL, Mantou, Wexford Co.
F. BROWN, - - - Schoolcraft.	Sec. - J. T. COBB, - - - " "
G. K. A. N. WOODRUFF, - - - Waterliet.	Chas. - Mrs. C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.
Pomona - Mrs. G. W. SWING, Ross, Kent Co.	Edna - Mrs. J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw.
L. A. S. - Mrs. A. E. GREEN, Farmington.	

Executive Committee.

J. WEBSTER CHILDS, Chairman, Ypsilanti.	F. M. HOLLOWAY, Hillsdale.
C. G. LUCE, Gilead, Branch Co.	WESTBROOK DIVINE, Belding, Ionia Co.
THOMAS MARS, Berrien Center, Berrien Co.	Wm. SATTERLEE, Birmingham, Oakland Co.
J. Q. A. BURRINGTON, Tuscola, Tuscola Co.	J. J. WOODMAN, J. T. COBB, - Ex. Officio.

General Deputy.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - Muskegon.

State Business Agents.

GEO. W. HILL & CO., - - - Detroit.	THOMAS MASON, - - - Chicago.
------------------------------------	------------------------------

Special Lecturers.

Thos. F. Moore, - - - Adrian.	Lenawee Co
Geo. W. Woodward, - - - Shelby,	Oceana Co
E. C. Herrington, - - - Four Towns,	Oakland Co
M. L. Stevens, - - - Perry,	Shiawassee Co
L. R. Brown, - - - Rawsonville,	Washtenaw Co
Andrew Campbell, - - - Ypsilanti,	" "
Mrs. S. Steele, - - - Mantou,	Wexford Co
Chas. E. Mickley, - - - Adrian,	Lenawee " "

THREE pens, three hogs, each nearly full grown, and about equal in weight and thriftiness, were fed four months as follows: One pen, soaked corn; one pen, cooked corn meal; one pen, dry corn. At the close of the experiment, those fed on dry corn had made the most weight. - *The Producer.*

HOW TO TREAT A FRIGHTENED HORSE.-A man who has had much experience in managing horses, says: Whenever sensible horsemen notice their horse directing his ear to any point whatever or indicating the slightest disposition to become afraid, let them, instead of pulling the rein to bring the horse towards the object causing its nervousness, pull it on the other side. This will instantly divert the attention of the horse, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the horse will pay no more attention to the object from which he will fly away if forcibly driven to it by pulling on the wrong rein. The practice most persons have of forcing a horse up to the object frightening it, is dangerous and useless.

NOVEMBER.

ORIGINAL.

The leaves have drooped and withered,
The trees are brown and bare,
The wood looks cold and lonely,
That once looked warm and fair.

October's brilliant splendors
Have faded from our sight;
Gone is September's sunshine,
The field with frost is white.

November's breath of winter
Sweeps the beautiful away,
Prepares the earth for slumber,
Lengthens night and shortens day.

Yet we welcome the cheerless comer
That brings the bitter after-sweet,
For her duty unaccomplished,
Nature's work is not complete. A. L.

Communications.

Sugar Making.

BY WM. HULL.

About 23 years ago no one but politicians received the reports or seeds from the Agricultural Department. Dr. Richardson, of Centreville, received a few seeds of sorghum, and as he was visiting my house, professionally, at the time that he was extracting the juice and experimenting with it, he called my attention to it, and the next spring I procured a pound of seed of the Chinese variety, and planted an acre with it, and it was the best acre of sugar cane I ever raised. I had made an estimate of what it would yield by what Dr. Richardson had said one stalk would yield of juice, and multiplied that by ten, the number of stalks on a bill, and that by the number of hills in an acre. Before starting to make it up I sent my hired man to Three Rivers for a load of barrels to hold the molasses, with orders to get not less than ten, but he could not get more than four. However I thought best to commence operations and fill them before procuring more. Well, I did not send for the rest, but I did fill the four notwithstanding the imperfect machinery we used. I boiled the juice in a kettle, and one evening I put into a two-quart basin some of the molasses I had boiled that day and put it upon the stove to boil down to sugar, expecting to see it granulate as soon as cool, as we were in the habit of seeing maple syrup do; but I was disappointed, and giving up all hopes of making sugar, I set it away and went to bed. In the morning it was a solid mass of sugar, thus demonstrating at that early day that there was grainable sugar in large quantities in sorghum, but I have never been able to produce the same results since, until I commenced work after Professor Stuart's plan.

About three years ago, in reading a report of the Agricultural Department, my attention was called to a process that F. L. Stewart had discovered by which he could make sugar from sorghum and corn stalks. I immediately opened a correspondence with him; and being satisfied that it was a fully demonstrated fact that there were large quantities of grainable sugar in sorghum, thereupon the next spring I planted 14 acres and made preparations for making it up, and what more might be brought to me.

On the first of August I made an order upon Prof. Stewart for chemicals, which he sent to the factory to be filled; but owing to the large number of orders in ahead of me they were unable to fill it

until after a heavy frost came and ruined it for making sugar. But in the meantime I had procured a small quantity from another source so that I could fairly test it before the frost came. I lost four or five hundred dollars by not getting the chemicals in season to make up the crop into sugar, and thus having to make it into a poor article of molasses.

With these results before me, and not believing that it was not my duty to develop this industry for the benefit of the Nation therefore I concluded to go slow and depend upon making for others this year. But it has come in mostly in small lots and they preferred to have it made into molasses, so the sugar-making has been limited, but I have made several lots and have not failed in a single instance where I have attempted to make sugar, and I believe it can be made at the rate of six or eight, and perhaps ten pounds per gallon of dense syrup. I shall soon drain my mush sugar, when I can give the exact figures. I intend to plant several acres next year, but I find that to make it successfully will require a considerable outlay. A granulating house where an even temperature of 90° to 100° can be maintained, besides all the appliances for draining the sugar. It is not yet known what the best means are for this process. At my age I do not feel like going to a great expense to develop an industry solely for the benefit of others. But I hope the Grange will agitate the question and get our Legislature to appropriate money to our Agricultural College, and let them fully develop this interest. We need not look to Congress for any assistance, for they refused even the introduction of an amendment to a bill asking for \$50,000, (a sum that our State might well afford to give), that the Agricultural Department might bring it before the people, and had they given the encouragement, which its importance demands, it would now have been a well established industry all over the country, whereas, now, I am the only one in Michigan who has verified it, and only a few others throughout the United States.

To show the state of feeling that exists in Congress I will give a short extract of a speech made by Mr. Gillett, of Iowa:

"I say this committee does not represent the agricultural interests of the people of the country, and has no conception of their needs, as is proved by this bill. I was educated upon a farm and went through a course of study in the State Agricultural College of New York, and am a farmer. I do not say that I ought to be on this committee. But I do claim that when I do get up here, representing the farmers of Iowa, a State capable of feeding the whole country, and ask to put upon this bill a little amendment in their interest, I should not be crowded out by the objection of a lawyer from New York, who has no practical interest in agriculture in this country."

I went to that gentleman, the chairman, and begged him to allow me to present my amendment, and let it come to a vote. I went to another member of the committee and begged him to urge the chairman to let the amendment come before the House. And four different times I arose on this floor to urge that gentleman to withdraw his objection, that the House might vote upon my amendment, which, I believe is as important as all the rest of the bill put together. Yet four different times he put his veto upon me and sat down upon me, and got the chair to rule that my amendment should not be entertained, and that I should not be allowed to say a word upon it.

Mr. Chairman, I want the farmers of Iowa and of the whole country to understand the black infamy of these rules

under which this House is controlled by New York lawyers and capitalists, men who take \$100,000,000 a year out of our treasury to pay as usury to the rich, who recently appropriated over \$8,000,000 for what is called the river and harbor steal, and to-day, refuse to the great agricultural interest even a quarter of a million. I want the farmers of this great Nation to rise up like men and swear by the Great Eternal that the despotism of this House shall be overthrown, and every member they send here shall have as much to say about this Government as if he came from New York or Philadelphia. There was never a code devised better calculated to overthrow free government than the rules of this House, which convert it into a political bastle for those Representatives who come in the interest of the farmers and producers and to crush out monopolies and all forms of abuse and injustice."

Let us for a moment look at the importance of this subject that they refused the small pittance of \$50,000 to promote. During the year 1879 we imported \$79,000,000 worth of sugar and molasses, and during the last ten years, \$820,000,000 worth, and the Michigan proportion would not be less than \$3,000,000 annually, giving employment to thousands of our people, and adding so much wealth to our State, instead of sending it away to foreign nations to be returned again by eastern capitalists to draw interest from our people, yet pay no taxes, thus robbing our citizens. But let us look to our own State for aid, for here we have a right, as we pay most of the taxes. If anyone doubt it, let him look at the table of taxes as equalized.

The following are the taxes to be raised in this County, in addition to the township taxes, and the purposes for which they are to be used:

University aid,.....	\$ 1,838 26
Normal School,.....	509 29
State Orphan School,.....	1,275 46
Reform School,.....	1,015 65
Deaf and Dumb,.....	1,146 70
Agricultural College,.....	344 48
School for Blind,.....	286 11
Girl Reform School,.....	180 11
Military Purposes,.....	1,338 88
New Capitol,.....	42 29
Fish Commission,.....	143 06
General Purposes,.....	14,820 56
County Indebtedness to State,.....	3,762 62
Total,.....	\$26,599 74

It will be seen by the above that the Agricultural College only gets a very small slice, and yet it is doing as important a work for the tillers of the soil as any for which the State has provided for in other branches.

It makes our cheeks blush with shame, and our blood tingle with indignation at such gross injustice. To multiply professional men upon us to sap away our earnings, \$18,000, and only \$344.48, for the great agriculturist class of Michigan.

And now I look to the Grange to right these wrongs. They have been instrumental in righting many wrongs, and have done many things to be proud of. No combination of causes has ever done so much to elevate the farmers, and teach them their true position in society. And now let us persevere, always holding to the good old Jacksonian principles. "Ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong." Wm. Hull, Centerville, Mich.

Instructions.

At a meeting of Hillsdale Pomona Grange No. 10, the following resolution passed unanimously:

Resolved, That as the sense of this Grange, we instruct our delegates to the State Grange to use their influence and votes to have the laws of the Grange so amended as to make all 4th degree members eligible to be representatives in all legislative bodies of the Order of P. of H., and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the VISITOR for publication. G. M. GARDNER, Sec.

No Farmer Governor.

Mt. HOPE GRANGE, No. 87,
November 13, 1880.

Bro. Cobb:

I am somewhat disappointed that the election returns did not give us a farmer for Governor, or representative in this district, who were tillers of the soil. I had made up my mind that the majority of the Republican farmers, especially brother Patrons of this State would go to the polls, as I did, and vote for Holloway or Woodman, as they might choose, and urge others to do likewise. But I see I am fooled. They nearly all voted straight Republican, trusting their business into the hands of bankers and lawyers as before, and as it were, crushing the very hope of the fraternity, from whom, it seems, we expected too much. I ask how long will you do so? Will this be the last time? Or, so long as you remain a voter, will you vote in favor of party regardless of your own interest, and the interest of your brothers and neighbors? No, pray don't, but stop and consider the effect it will have on the farmers of the State, and at the next election vote independent of political management, straight or scratched. Just think, with 20,000 Patrons in the State, and two farmer candidates in the field, and a banker for Governor. But what hurts me worst is, that this district sends a little kid-gloved lawyer for representative to the State Legislature. G. K.

"There Was a Sound of Revelry."

Over one hundred of the friends and neighbors of Brother Charles Ingalls and wife of Lyndon, Vt., met at their residence, Oct. 15, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of their wedded life. Members of the County Grange were present from eight towns. The visit was a surprise. The good friends that gathered together to make the occasion eventful were called to order by Bro. Bradley Ingalls, Master of the Pomona Grange of Caledonia County, in a few appropriate remarks. A song from the Grange choir, followed by prayer by Rev. Bro. Osgood, and a highly interesting and appropriate poem by Sister Oscar Brown (the Grange poet of Caledonia Co.) were interesting features of the occasion.

Bro. Osgood, in behalf of the friends presented, in a few well chosen remarks, a nice reclining chair, and other valuable presents. Bro. Ingalls was unable to express his feelings, called upon Bro. W. P. Bowman, who expressed the thanks of the recipient for the presents and the many tokens of respect and esteem that had been tendered him now and in times past. The Worthy Master announced that a dinner, which had been prepared by the visitors, was waiting.

This silver wedding and Grange dinner, for variety and abundance has never been excelled in this community, and the gathering was pronounced by all present as the most interesting and pleasant ever held in Caledonia County.

FIVE courses of brick will lay one foot in height on a chimney, nine bricks in a course will make a flue eight inches wide and twenty inches long, and eight bricks in a course will make a flue eight inches wide and sixteen inches long.

Master J. J. Woodman's Address to the National Grange.

Worthy Patrons and Members of the National Grange:

In obedience to the constitution of our Order, and the action of the last National Grange, we have met to-day in this beautiful city, the capital of our Nation, and birth-place of our Order; and organized for the transaction of such business relating to the interests of our organization and the welfare of its member as is required of the National Grange; and to consider and act upon such questions relating to the great interests of agriculture, and the relation which agriculture bears to the general prosperity, as the exigencies of the times seem to demand.

The present year has been one of unusual prosperity to our country. The earth has yielded a bountiful harvest. No scourge has been visited upon our people, and the husbandman rejoices in well-filled granaries, and increasing prosperity.

As good Patrons, placing faith in God, let us seek his aid and guidance in the discharge of the duties before us, and render thanks and praise to Him for His blessings bestowed.

On the 4th of December, 1867, the National Grange was organized in this city by the founders of the Order, with Worthy Brother William Saunders as Master. At that time there was not a Subordinate Grange in all the land, and the officers of the National organization were without a constituency, and constituted all there was of the Order.

The first Subordinate Grange was organized here by the founders of the Order as a school of instruction, and to test the efficiency of the manual. In January following a circular was issued to the farmers of the country, stating briefly the primary objects of the Order, and the necessities for such an organization among those who till the soil and produce the wealth of the world. The following from the circular will indicate its character:

"It is evident to all intelligent minds that the time has come when those engaged in rural pursuits should have an organization devoted entirely to their interests.

Such it is intended to make the Order of Patrons. It was instituted in their interest, and is destined to be one of the most powerful organizations in the United States. Its grand objects are not only the general improvement in husbandry, but to increase the general happiness, wealth and prosperity of the country. It is founded on the axioms that the products of the soil are the basis of all wealth, that individual happiness depends on general prosperity, and that the wealth of a country depends upon the general intelligence and mental culture of the producing classes."

"Women are admitted to full membership, and we solicit the co-operation of women because of a conviction that without their aid, success will be less certain and decided."

"The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry will accomplish a thorough and systematic organization among farmers and horticulturists throughout the United States, and will secure among them intimate social relations and acquaintance with each other for the advancement and elevation of their pursuits, with an appreciation and protection of their true interests."

"By such means may be accomplished that which exists throughout the country in all other vocations, and among all other classes, 'combined co-operative associations for individual improvement and common benefit.'"

Upon this brief but comprehensive platform of principles was our Order founded; and whatever of good it has accomplished, must be largely attributed to the wisdom and integrity of its founders, in understanding the condition and wants of agriculture, and faithfully providing for its necessities.

The first dispensation to a Subordinate Grange was issued some three months after the organization of the National Grange; and the whole number organized during the first three years, or up to January 1st, 1871, was but 88. From that time the work of organization seemed to take new life, and during that year 105 dispensations were issued, and in 1872, 1,185, making a total of 1,378 in January, 1873, when the first annual meeting of the National Grange, composed of Masters of State Granges, convened in this city.

Up to that time the founders of the Order had made and executed the laws, but now their long cherished hopes were about to be realized, and the Order became a reality. Eleven State Granges were represented—by intelligent representative farmers, who had tested the practicability of organizing the cultivators of the soil into a brotherhood, and the adaptability of the Order for accomplishing that end. The founders of the Order were in full possession of all records and authority up to that time, all of which they generously turned over to the representatives of the State Granges, with the following request: "Make such a constitution and by-laws as, in your judgments, the good of the Order requires, and we will endorse it. We have worked to build up an institution which, in our judgment, was absolutely needed, and now all we ask is that you shall legislate for its future good."

Their five years experience in perfecting and systematizing the work, together with that of the Masters of the State Granges, fresh from their fields of labor in organizing and instructing Subordinate Granges, proved to be of great value in framing a constitution adapted to the wants of the Order.

By the new constitution, the voting members of the Order, the representatives of the State Granges, and this received the cordial support of all the founders, and thus deprived themselves of even a vote in the organization which they had labored so long and under so many discouragements to bring into existence; and voluntarily took the position of honorary members of the National Grange, and instances of unselfish devotion to a noble cause are rare, and did great credit to those who gave us this Order.

Up to this time, the progress of the work of organization had been attended with but very little excitement, and farmers affiliated with it only after a careful investigation of its principles and purposes. The war had stimulated wild speculation in all business circles, and corporations were formed for almost every conceivable purpose, with special privileges denied to individual enterprise. Combinations were formed among dealers, shippers, and transportation companies, for the purpose of controlling prices and increasing profits without regard to the ruin they were bringing upon the wealth-producing classes. The exorbitant prices which farmers were compelled to pay for almost every article or implement used or consumed upon the farms or in the household, and the low price of farm produce, caused by excessive transportation rates, and high commissions, combined to absorb the profits of the farms, and consequently farming ceased to be remunerative. Debts were contracted and mortgages given bearing high rates of interest: so that when the financial crisis of 1873 burst upon the country, carrying ruin to almost every department of business, it fell most heavily upon the agricultural classes, causing a sudden shrinkage of the value of farms and farm products unprecedented in the history of the country. The absence of any real co-operation among farmers for the mutual protection of their interests, made them an easy prey to the organized and incorporated combinations, operating and controlling the market. Remaining in that situation, and the necessity for organized effort to protect their rights and redress their wrongs, farmers sought the Grange as the best mode of organization ever presented to them, and deputies went forth to organize them wherever a sufficient number could be got together to fill the offices of a Grange.

The movement which at first seemed but a ground-swell, now became a tidal wave, and during the month of December, 1873, and the five following months, more than ten thousand Granges were organized. To organize and properly instruct so many in so short a time was impossible. Many of the Granges were hurriedly organized, and left never to be visited by the Organizing Deputy again. Thousands joined the Order without a correct knowledge of its real purposes, vainly believing that in doing so they would be able to correct all the evils, and redress all the wrongs, they had suffered, or which had interrupted their business prosperity, and with little or no effort upon their own part, further than joining the Grange. This movement attracted the attention of the whole country, and the combined and incorporated capitalists became apprehensive that the farmers were organizing not only to correct existing grievances, but to retaliate for past wrongs, and would soon be able to assume control, and carry out their purposes. Ambitious men worked their way into the Order, and in their efforts to become leaders, sought to influence the minds of members with the hallucination of a farmers' party that would be able to crush out all others and build up an agriculturalocracy.

Our Declaration of Purposes, adopted by the National Grange, and published as a compilation of "glittering generalities," and intimated that the real aims of the organization were hidden in its secret mysteries. While these influences had the effect to increase the membership, yet they deepened the suspicions, and aroused the opposition of those engaged in other pursuits. The membership doubled in 1874, and when the National Grange convened in Louisville, in November, 1875, the Secretary reported 24,290 Granges, with a membership of 762,263, a growth unprecedented in the history of similar organizations, and too rapid and crude to be healthy and permanent. A redoubled effort was made to demonstrate the correctness of its principles, and establish its strength and perpetuity. Through that crisis we have passed. Though somewhat depleted in numbers, yet better organized, better disciplined, and better prepared to make the principles of our Order understood and appreciated, there can be no doubt that the vitality of our organization and the value of its principles, than is

to be found in the fact that under such circumstances so many Granges have lived and prospered, and that so many intelligent high-minded men and women all over our land are still laboring in its ranks, and advocating its principles.

All that is of our organization is in the Subordinate Granges, and with them all authority is vested. The National and State Granges are but representative bodies created by them, to legislate for their good, and make such recommendations for their united action as the welfare of the Order, and the great interests of agriculture seem to require. Representing the Subordinate Granges, and all the diversified interests of agriculture of our common country, we come from the north, the south, the east, and the west, to look over the situation, counsel together, and take such action as, in our judgment, is necessary to foster and protect the interests we represent. In yonder spacious hall, beneath the dome of our Nation's capitol, the representatives of the people annually assemble to legislate for the common welfare. In the past, but few representatives of our class have been found there, and in the legislation of the country, the greatest interest, agriculture, has been almost entirely neglected or ignored, while other interests which are managed by corporations created by legislation, have been the recipients of legislative favors to such an extent as to enable them, not only to fix the price of every farm in the land, but in the language of the New York Board of Trade and Finance, "to control absolutely the industrial and commercial interests of our country, and the value of its products."

Corporations are necessary and beneficial, just so far as they return to the people benefits equivalent to the franchises granted to them; and capital invested in such corporations should be equally protected with that employed in other legitimate business.

Congress is clothed with power to be exercised only for the common benefit, and every favor granted to a particular class, or franchise given to a railroad or other corporation, which does not return to the community, or people at large, some real benefits commensurate with the privileges granted, is an act of injustice to the people; and members lending their influence or votes to perpetuate the wrong, violate not only their most sacred obligations of office, but the trust confided in them by their constituents.

In a constitutional government like ours, founded upon the principle of political equality, and the general consent of the governed, legislators, if true to their trusts, are anxious to legislate as to meet public favor, and satisfy the popular will, as indicated by memorials, letters and petitions from the people, or those authorized to speak for them; and when legislation is sought by a particular class, which meets with no opposition from other interests affected by it, and no remonstrances from the people, it is generally taken as the consent of the popular will, and the favor granted.

The indifference of those engaged in agriculture, and the other industrial pursuits, to matters of legislation and public policy, has, in many times and in other countries, been the primary cause of class legislation, which has degraded labor and robbed it of its just rewards, built up a moneyed aristocracy and monopolies, which own and control not only the wealth of the country, but the government itself. Such a condition of affairs can only be averted in this country by educating the wealth producing classes to understand their privileges, and in the full exercise of their political rights, demand a fairer representation in the legislative departments of the government, and equal protection to their interests.

For this great work of educating and elevating the agricultural classes of this country, and to save them from the impending fate that has befallen the agriculturists of the Old World, was our Order created; and its future prosperity will depend largely upon the legislation of this body, in connection with that of the several State Granges. That the Subordinate Granges, as a whole, are better organized and disciplined, better united, and have a more thorough knowledge of the work and the real purposes we aim to accomplish than ever before, cannot be doubted; and consequently are prepared to take an advanced step, and place the Order upon a higher plane. To do this effectually, there must be a well matured system for uniform and practical work for Subordinate Granges, whereby the meetings may be made more interesting and beneficial to the members, and at the same time aim directly to remove the obstacles in the way of an intelligent, elevated, honored and prosperous agriculture.

SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

The aim of our legislation and recommendations should be to encourage and strengthen the Subordinate Granges. Let this object be kept constantly in view, for upon their prosperity depends the very existence of our Order, and the principal hope for an independent and untrammelled agriculture in this country. Every available means for disseminating information among the members should be employed. The press is the cheapest and most effective educator of the masses; and it is gratifying to know that we have agricultural journals devoted especially to our

cause, ably edited and true to every principle. Put these in the hands of Patrons and farmers generally, with a well arranged program for discussions, literary exercises and social culture in the Granges, whereby the knowledge acquired by reading may be familiarized, preserved, and put to practical use; and add to these the inspiring work of competent Lecturers, who should be constantly in the field; and the questions will no longer be asked, "How can we fill the vacant chairs in the Grange halls, revive dormant Granges, and stimulate farmers to co-operate for their mutual interest?"

Useful reading stores the mind with knowledge and will make wise men, discussions and the practical use of knowledge will make strong men, but the stirring eloquence of the living orator, "speaking from the tongue, coming from the eye, inspiring every feature, and urging men onward, right to their object," is sometimes necessary to make active, earnest workers, even in a good cause.

Measures should be inaugurated to put a good Grange paper into every family connected with the Order. Where members are not able to subscribe, appropriations to meet the expense should be made from the Grange treasury. The funds can be put to no better use.

A program for literary exercises and social recreation, with a comprehensive list of topics suitable for discussion, relating to the farm and household, education, social culture, business education, and political economy,—avoiding only those questions of a sectarian or partisan nature, which are forbidden by our laws—should be prepared and sent to every Grange in the land.

To furnish a corps of lecturers sufficient for so wide a field, at the expense of the National Grange, with its present revenue, is out of the question. This work must be mainly provided for by the State Granges. The Lecturer of the State Grange should be kept in the field whenever there is work to do, and the Master of the State Grange should be prepared to respond to every call, whenever other duties will permit. Competent Lecturers should be contracted with in different portions of the State by the Executive Committee of the State Grange, with a fixed *per diem*, which, together with travelling expenses, are to be paid by the Granges employing them, and a list of the same furnished to every Subordinate Grange. Local lecturers should be pressed into the field whenever needed, and the Lecturers of Panama and Subordinate Granges should ever be on the alert.

The dead cannot raise the dead, nor the indolent inspire to industry. If dead Granges are to be resurrected and the dying and dormant saved, the trumpet calling to life must be sounded, and the work of salvation accomplished by those that are living and prospering.

From almost every quarter comes the request for Grange literature, public lectures, and some system for uniform and practical work; and I trust that this subject will receive the attention which its importance demands.

A COUNTY AND DISTRICT GRANGES.

These organizations, authorized for the purpose of aiding and strengthening the Subordinate Granges, and to more thoroughly break up the isolation which exists among farmers, and better unite them in social and business relations, have, from time to time, been urged to our Order, where they have been properly organized and conducted. They seem to be quite as necessary for the County or district, as the State Grange is for the State, or the National Grange for the Nation. They give the members within their jurisdiction an opportunity to become acquainted with each other, and to counsel together, and more effectually co-operate for the advancement of the social, educational and business features of the Order. As they pay no dues to either State or National Grange, they have funds to employ lecturers, and meet the necessary expenses of public meetings and the annual harvest feast, so much enjoyed by all good Patrons. Their organization should be encouraged wherever the Subordinate Granges will unite and sustain them.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND DIGEST.

The constitutional amendment submitted by the National Grange at its last session, has not been ratified by a sufficient number of State Granges to give it effect, and the constitution remains unchanged. Radical changes in our organic law do not seem to be demanded; but there is a very general desire that girls at fourteen years of age be admitted to membership, and I can see no good reason why this request should not be granted.

I deem it also of great importance to the welfare of the Order that the members of the State Granges be in possession of the full published proceedings of the National Grange at the first meeting of their State Grange thereafter. The National Grange meets in November, and most of the State Granges in December following, before the proceedings have been published and distributed. The State Granges are therefore unable to profit by the work of the National Grange when most needed, or act upon the recommendations while the causes for action exist; and the whole is passed over, and much

of the value of the proceedings is lost to the Order. It is of the highest importance that the proceedings of this body be published and distributed at the earliest possible moment after the final adjournment.

All amendments and additions that have been made to the Digest of the Laws and Rules of the National Grange, or that may be made at this session, should be carefully compiled, and printed in a form suitable for an appendix to that volume, and sent to the Subordinate Granges. Harmony among Granges, uniformity of work, and obedience to law, cannot be expected, unless the laws are understood.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, AND GOVERNMENTAL AID TO AGRICULTURE.

Admitting the correctness of the axiom, that "the earth is the source of all wealth, and labor develops it," a reflecting mind must be impressed with the fact that the wealth and prosperity of a Nation depend largely upon the condition and prosperity of its agriculture. Hence a wise statesmanship would seem to require that agriculture should be fostered and protected by governmental aid. This principle of political economy has been acknowledged, and is practiced by most of the nations of Europe, and the advantages which accrue from this policy of government are everywhere admitted to be of inestimable value, in some instances, saving the very life of the nation itself. But there, as a general rule, the moneyed powers own the soil, control the labor, and constitute the government. Therefore it is not so difficult to obtain legislation for the protection and advancement of agriculture, as in this country, where the soil is owned by the farmers who perform the labor, and content themselves with being an *inert factor* of the government.

If departments of agriculture, experimental stations, agricultural colleges, academies, and schools; schools of agricultural chemistry, animal physiology, and technology; stock, dairy and experimental farms, are necessary there, to preserve and increase the fertility and productiveness of the soil, they are just as important, and should be quite as valuable, here. Educated and skilled labor, and the application of science, is quite as necessary to secure success in agriculture, as in manufactures and the mechanic arts. If it is good statesmanship and wise economy to maintain such institutions at public expense, does not wisdom and the best interests of our government demand them here, where the whole people constitute the government, and its success and perpetuity depends upon their intelligence, prosperity, and contentment?

The establishment of the agricultural department was a step in the right direction; and the efforts of the commissioner to remove it from the influence of politics, and make it serve the interests of agriculture, must meet the hearty approval of all good citizens, and especially those engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The act of Congress providing means to enable him to prosecute the experiments in sugar making, begun under the most embarrassing circumstances, is also an indication of increasing favor, and will meet with general approval; but in my judgment it is not asking too much to request the new administration to make the commissioner of agriculture a member of the president's cabinet, where he can have a voice, and exert an influence direct with the government. The recent establishment of experimental stations and agricultural colleges in some of the States, and the growing popularity of the agricultural colleges, heretofore established, is another sign of progress, and indicates that the good seed which has been sown is bearing fruit. Let us continue to sow the seed, in full faith, that we may hereafter reap an abundant harvest.

PATENT RIGHTS.

The farmers of our country are often put to great inconvenience, expense, and exasperation in being black mailed and robbed, under threats of prosecution in the United States Courts, by unscrupulous patent right claimants, or their agents, for using, or having sometime used, an article or implement claimed to be an infringement upon some patent, although the article or implement may have been purchased of the manufacturer or vendor in good faith, with no notice or knowledge of its being an infringement, and no means of obtaining that knowledge.

A memorial was sent to Congress by the last National Grange, calling attention to this subject, and thousands of our citizens petitioned for such amendments to the patent laws as would give protection to innocent purchasers of patented articles from such cruel and unjust extortions. But the influence of a few men who fatten and grow rich by such ill-gotten gain, had more influence with the people's representatives, than the prayers of their victimized constituents.

A bill, purporting "to give protection to innocent holders of patented articles," was reported favorably by the House committee on the revision of laws, and I am informed passed that body, but failed in the Senate. Had that bill become a law, it would have utterly failed to accomplish the desired object. The bill contained but one valuable feature, and that was a tacit acknowledgment of the power of Congress to limit the penalty for innocently using

a patented article, and relieve the "innocent holder," from the payment of cost. This removes every obstacle in the way of legislation to correct this evil, and our efforts in that direction should be renewed.

TRANSPORTATION.

Intimately connected with the interests of Agriculture is the question of transportation, and in our declaration of purposes, we say "that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous." "We shall therefore advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the sea-board, or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country." "We are not enemies to railroads, or of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests."

"We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies, and such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people, and rob them of their just profits."

This is the most important question of public policy that now agitates the minds of the people. That our efforts to enlighten public sentiment upon the unjust discrimination made by transportation companies, and to induce Congress to regulate inter-State commerce by National legislation, so as to protect the industrial interests from unjust exorbitations, were based upon well-grounded causes the following extracts will show:

In 1873, when the farmers of the West were agitating the question of legislation to regulate commerce, Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said: "The producers of the West are given over to the tender mercies of railroad corporations, whereas a regulation of this trade by Congress, fixing the rates of compensation for carrying, would enable the producers, instead of the railroad companies, to profit by advances of produce in the Eastern markets. But, in the absence of any general regulation upon this subject, it is in their power so to adjust and vary their charges, as to sweep into their overflowing coffers the fruits which equitably belong to the farmers of the West. This evil is visited upon every branch of inter-State commerce. The wholesale stores of New York are filled at times with merchandise from cellar to garret, intended for and needed in the Western States, because it cannot bear the exorbitant prices fixed upon transportation by rail, and must therefore wait the opening of navigation. Flour is carried by railroads, and by proprietors of the lakes, which are owned by the railroad companies. Therefore, the railroad companies put up the prices for transporting flour from ten to thirty cents per barrel above the price for transporting a corresponding amount of wheat; thus creating a discrimination against the manufacturer of flour in the Western States, which has already proved very detrimental to the milling interests."

As early as 1871, in a speech delivered at Minneapolis, Horace Greeley said: "A dozen or so of railroad magistrates, summoned by private message, meet from time to time in one of our great cities. They consult in secret, dine and wine satisfactorily, adjourn and go their several ways. Next morning the telegraph wires will have flashed across the land their decision that every bushel of grain going to market, every bale of goods passing inland, shall pay twenty to thirty per cent more freight than has hitherto been paid. In effect, this heavy railroad kings have arbitrarily reduced the value of every farm, every quarter section, every bushel of grain in the great West. If they owned the whole country and all who live in it, they could not lord it over us more tyrannically. And perhaps they will proceed next day to make a script dividend, or additional issue of stock, representing nothing but their own rapacity, so as to conceal from dull or careless eyes the fact that they are exacting from their customers an annual profit of 15 or 25 per cent on their actual investment."

"I ask this State and every State to affirm and exercise its right of fixing proper and reasonable rates of fare and freight on every railroad subject to its jurisdiction."

"I can see no reason for doubt that the same power which sufficed to give the farmers' houses and lauds to a company at a price virtually fixed by the State, will suffice to insure the farmers the right to use that railroad at prices likewise fixed by the State."

Mr. Greeley was a true friend to agriculture, and all the industrial interests, and his opinion and advice greatly encouraged the farmers of the country in their efforts for reform in railroad management. They have repeatedly appealed to Congress for the necessary legislation, but as yet, but little has been done further than to appoint a committee on transportation to inquire into our grievances, and report upon the same. The following from the report of that committee will show the conclusions at which they arrived:

"With the rapid and inevitable progress of combination and consolidation, these colossal organizations are daily becoming stronger and more imperious. The day is not distant, if it has not already arrived, when it will be the duty of the statesmen to inquire

whether there is less danger in leaving the property and industrial interests of the people thus wholly at the mercy of a few men who recognize no responsibility but to their stock-holders, and no principal of action but personal and corporate aggrandizement, than in attaching somewhat to the power and patronage of a government directly responsible to the people, and entirely under their control."

Senator David Davis, of Illinois, in his lately published views upon this question says: "The rapid growth of corporate power, and the malign influence which it exerts, by combination in the National and State Legislatures, is a well-grounded cause for alarm. A struggle is pending in the near future between this over-grown power, with its vast ramifications all over the Union, and a hard grip on much of the political machinery on the one hand, and the people in an unorganized condition on the other for the control of the Government. It will be watched by every patriot with intense anxiety."

It is most gratifying and encouraging to know that so able and influential bodies as the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the Board of Trade and Transportation of that city, are giving their wisdom and united influence to secure State and National legislation, to regulate and supervise the management of railroads; and are doing valuable work in enlightening the people upon the great wrongs committed by the railroad companies against the public interest, and the influence of the managers over the press, the politics, and the legislation of the country. The following is from the report adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, June 3d, 1880:

"The bad faith of the railroad managers, in their professions that they are willing to treat the public with equality and justice, is evident. They have been so long accustomed to disregard the principle of highway, and wield the power of their great organizations to enrich themselves and their favorites that they object to any supervision or control. Instead of accepting in good faith, and trying to conform to principles of management manifestly just, they seem determined to adhere to their own policy, and perpetuate abuses which are opposed to all principles of right, and which were so gross that they at first denied their existence, but which they now seek to justify and perpetuate."

The Board of Trade and Transportation, in their report of June 8, 1880, say: "The public interest, the public welfare, both State and inter-State, should be supervised and regulated in the interest of the public, and that in this State the reforms which have been so materially progressed during the past year must be followed up until the rights of all classes of citizens are recognized on these modern highways. It is reported that the railroad managers will oppose, to the bitter end, any and all attempts to control them; that free passes, advertisements, and other favors are being extended to the press more freely than ever before; that a 'vigorous policy will be pursued; that expressions upon this subject in political platforms will be suppressed; that legislators who made themselves conspicuous in behalf of the public, if seeking re-election, will be beaten wherever money can accomplish it; and, in short, that the policy of repressing public opinion will be pursued, instead of making concessions to it, and to a frankly and equitably managed, railroads are the most beneficial discovery of the century, but perverted by irresponsible and uncontrolled corporate management, in which stock-watering, and kindred swindles, are tolerated, and favoritism in charges is permitted, they become simply great engines to accomplish unequal taxation, and to arbitrarily redistribute the wealth of the country." When this state of things is sought to be perpetuated by acquiring political power, and shaping legislation through the corrupt use of money, the situation grows more serious. It is not too much to say that corporations are chiefly responsible for the increasing use of money in our elections, and so often has lavish expenditures of money, "wring from the people to purchase the people's representative," been successful in defeating honest men who were not sufficiently subservient to corporate interests, that in the selection of candidates now the questions most likely to be asked are not, "Is he honest and capable?" but "How big a barrel has he?" or "Who stands behind him?"

The prompt and hearty response of most of the State and Subordinate Granges to the recommendations of the last National Grange to memorialize and petition Congress, and the State Legislatures to so legislate as to correct these gross evils, is sufficient evidence to convince us of the deep interest Patrons are taking in this matter; and we shall fail to meet their expectations if we neglect to maintain the position we have taken, and test the efficiency of our organization to bring about these much needed reforms. We have assumed the aggressive: and let no backward step be taken.

REORGANIZATION OF STATE GRANGES. There seems to be no well defined provisions of law for suspending or revoking the charter of a State Grange, where (from any cause) it fails to meet the requirements of a State organization; and reorganizing the same, when the welfare

of the Subordinate Granges within its jurisdiction demands it. The jurisdiction and laws of the National Grange should be extended over Subordinate Granges which are left without the protecting arm of a State Grange, until it can be reorganized for the Granges and territory placed under the jurisdiction of some other State Grange. Special attention should be given to this subject.

CONCLUSION. The relation of National, State, Pomona, and Subordinate Granges should be of the most intimate and fraternal character, and all legislation so directed as to produce united action upon all questions affecting our common cause. Practical business cooperation should be encouraged among our members, and all doubtful enterprises involving the common funds of the Order or liability of Granges should be avoided. Business should be conducted upon business principles. Business operations which cannot be made self-sustaining will result in ultimate loss, and the experiment of salaried agents by State or Subordinate Granges should not be repeated. Where associations have been formed upon the cooperative plan, and wisely managed they have generally proved successful—in some instances surpassing the most sanguine expectations of Patrons. But nothing can do more to popularize our Order with the farmers and bring it to general favor than an active, bold, and determined policy to ameliorate the condition of agriculture and protect it from the grasping avariciousness of combined and incorporated power.

Our organization is an experiment, and its power to remove the great obstacles in the way of a prosperous agriculture in this county has never yet been fully tested; but the efforts which have been made, and the steps taken to bring about these results, have been crowned with sufficient success to establish its ability, if properly directed, to accomplish that object, and the time has come when the test must be made. The conflict is upon us, and every member is expected to do his whole duty. It remains to be seen whether this country is to be controlled by the rapacious railroad transportation companies managed by a few men "Who recognize no responsibility except to their stockholders, and no principle of action but personal and corporate aggrandizement," or by the honest people.

It is encouraging to know that we are receiving influential allies from the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, and if we stand firm and bring the whole strength of our Order into action the contest cannot be a protracted one or the result doubtful. Then let every Patron do his whole duty. Do not enter the field half-hearted; damp zeal is like damp powder, it will not burn and has neither fire nor force in it; but work in earnest and make your work practical. It does not require the gift of eloquence to convince fair minded men of the merits of the Grange, and the practical advantages of membership. There are no faults in our organization to apologize for, and but little prejudice to overcome. Every principle of the Order is founded upon equal and exact justice. There is no law or rule that gives one member greater rights or privileges than another. There are no favored few, no privileged class—all stand alike upon the same platform, governed by the laws, and protected by the same power. Our declaration of purposes challenges the admiration of all classes and professions of men, and no one has been found to criticize them. This movement is one of the most important known to history, and the first attempt of the agricultural class of a Nation to maintain their social, intellectual, and political equality. As the means of social advancement, enlightenment, and liberalization our Order possesses a power hitherto unknown; and guided by the light of its principles, it must overcome every obstacle and hold its way steadily onward, bringing all within its influence nearer to the good, the beautiful and the true."

Let every member then, be inspired by renewed faith, hope and zeal, in building up the Order and extending its sphere of usefulness, until in these quiet Grange halls all over our land, shall exist a power, and go out an influence which shall carry hope and good to the toiling millions of the world, and make our country in truth, not only "The land of the free and the home of the brave," but

The land of the good, and the home of the best.

"POLITENESS is benevolence in little things."

A DOTING mother labeled her preserves, "Put up by Mrs. D." Her son ate them, and wrote on the labels, "Put down by Johnny D."

DR. DOBBS says: "Some time since I was at an association. The wind drove them close; the people were gasping. At a suitable point I rose and addressing the Chair, I said: 'I rise, sir, to a question of privilege.' The moderator said, 'Reverend Doctor Dobbs will please to state his question of privilege.' I said, 'My question is this: would it not be a privilege for us to breathe?'"

Communications.

What Has the Grange Done for Me?

[An essay read before Decatur Grange, No. 346, in response to the above question, by Henry Brown.]

This question is a very good one, but I think it savors a little of selfishness. What has the Grange done to better the social condition of mankind in general? would be a little broader, and look as though a grand principle lay beneath this exterior—a principle struggling to break through the fossilized selfishness of the human heart, and establish the standard of good will among the people.

I suppose the object of the Grange, and nearly all societies, is to enlarge our benevolence and charities, beyond our little home circle; and not work for self alone, but for the good of society.

Selfishness is the greatest enemy to human progress that we have to overcome, and all these benevolent moves are but skirmishes, sent out to spy out the strong holds, and make inroads to her possessions.

The Grange is one of those mysterious movements in nature, sent out by the Ruler of the Universe, like a great wave sweeping over the land, and preparing it for another, and another, till the millennial dawn shall light up the moral heavens, and establish the glorious principle of brotherly love, and good will to all.

Thousands rushed into the Grange prompted by selfish motives, but not finding what their selfish appetites craved, and failing to comprehend its great underlying principles, they turned back like the children of Israel, to the leeks and onions of Egypt.

The Grange is doing a great deal for me. When I see it elevating my Brothers and Sisters I know if they are being benefited I am. We are all dependent one upon another, and it is our work to establish harmony by learning and practicing the principles of right between man and man.

The elements of the mind and soul are so interwoven that we cannot act independent of each other. The machinery of life is very complicated, and we can only learn it item by item, step by step. The principle of association is infinite; it manifests itself in all conditions of matter and mind. Different elements combine, and form the various minerals of the earth. Vegetable and animal associate through different classes and species. The planetary world is one vast field of associations, yielding obedience to the laws of nature, and carrying out the principle of harmony. Man is the highest type of organized matter and of mind, and the principle of association is manifest in proportion to his development.

What has this co-operative principle done? It has associated men and women to fight the battle of freedom against opposition, right against wrong. It has said to woman, "Come, take your place beside man, as God designed, and that very act stands out in bold relief on the page of progress; and we shall see the good results of justice to women. The freedom of women is one of the wrongs that is slow to be righted. The Grange has taken a noble stand on that point.

The Grange has also attacked the great metropolises of the world. Union and perseverance will conquer; only by these weapons can we ever expect to bring down these giants of oppression, and clear the way for the progress of the angels of truth and justice.

Yes, the Grange is doing a greater work than it knows. We may have to stand the sneers of the haters of justice—that is nothing new. All reforms have to meet the same kind of opposition. It works not only for its members, but for humanity; a work which we may not see or realize so much as our children and coming generations will. We look back with pride and veneration to the pioneers of all great

movements, and we may well be proud that we are among the workers for reform. Reform is the ladder which reaches to heaven. We must climb step by step if we ever reach that happy place.

Let us make the Grange what its founders intended it to be—a refuge from oppression, and a temple of freedom for women.

Fattening Fowls.

It is better to begin to fatten fowls now during mild weather than to wait till the severer weather, when it will take so much more food to keep up the natural animal heat. The same amount of food will go much further now, and also bring the fowl in such condition as not to lose much by a cold snap.

It is of great importance that they have warm quarters. "Old Poultry" does not confine fattening fowls as closely as some do. Has a chicken house that is used in summer for weaning spring chicks. Out of each door is a yard or park about ten feet square. The park simply consists of a wide board close to the ground, and laths nailed upright on that. Here fowls have enough exercise to promote health and give them an appetite; and they are contented, which is quite an item, as they feed to more profit than a restless, nervous fowl.

In regard to food, corn meal wet up with hot milk is the thing for morning, with a tablespoonful each of sulphur, salt, and cayenne pepper to six quarts of feed. Feed all they will eat up clean, and then take away. Towards noon give them a vegetable food of some kind. It keeps them healthy, aids digestion, and increases their appetite. Apples are plenty, and answer as well or better than anything else. In the afternoon feed with the meal again, and vary occasionally with barley, wheat screenings, etc. Give them a little meat occasionally to stimulate the appetite, and but little; meat can be more profitably fed to laying hens.

For the last meal give them whole corn. Keep clean, fresh water constantly before them, also ashes, gravel, and powdered charcoal. Keep everything in dishes clean, as it will be more appetizing, and they will eat the heartier. Have covers something after the fashion of an inverted trough, over the feed and drinking troughs. One side or board of the cover can be put on with hinges, making it handier to raise and fill the feed trough. These covers should be high enough to enable the fowl to get at the food readily, and still keep it dry, and prevent the fowls standing in the feed. Fowls will fatten in from nine to twelve days by this process. No great process about it, either; only some facts that everyone knows, but might not think of.

OLD POULTRY.

"Brighting All It Can."

The day had been dark and gloomy, when suddenly, toward night, the clouds broke and the sun's rays streamed through, shedding a flood of golden light upon the whole country.

A sweet voice at the window called out in joyful tones, "Look! O look, papa! the sun's brighting all it can." "Brighting all it can?" "So it is," answered papa, "and you can be like the sun, if you choose."

"How, papa? tell me how!" "By looking happy and smiling on us all day, and never letting any tearful rain come into the blue of those eyes; only be happy and good, that is all."

The next day the music of the child's voice filled our ears from sunrise to dark; the little heart seemed full of light and love, and when asked why she was so happy, the answer came laughingly, "Why, don't you see, papa, I'm the sun? I'm brighting all I can."

"And filling the house with sunshine and joy," answered papa.

Cannot little children be like the sun every day, "brighting" all they can? Try it, children.

The following from the Philadelphia Record, an independent political paper, is a mite in aid of the Grange movement: "As the Grange continues to prosper the farmer's children will continue to be better educated, and parents will come to better understand the necessities of their calling and their own relation to society and government."

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, NOV. 15, 1880.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, SCHOOLCRAFT.

Officers and members of Subordinate Granges in corresponding with this office, will please always give the Number of their Grange.

The first number of the GRANGE VISITOR was issued in April, 1875. At the close of that year we had 540 subscribers. Each succeeding year has added to the number, until now our regular semi-monthly edition is 6,000 copies. By a little figuring we find that over 400,000 copies of the VISITOR have been printed and distributed since its first issue. We have endeavored to make a paper acceptable to our readers. Have done the best we could with the limited time at our disposal for this work, with what success our readers have determined by the steady growth of its subscription list, which has not been secured by such a variety of premium offers and special inducements as we find on almost every page of every issue of some of our cotemporaries.

But we have not pleased all our readers, and here is the proof:

YPSILANTI, Nov. 6, '80.

J. T. Cobb:

Sir: Will you be kind enough to stop sending the GRANGE VISITOR to my address, as I wish no more of its literature. Yours truly,

As this is the first set-back of the kind that we have ever received, we read it over and over several times, pondering in our mind the question. Shall we resign? Without reaching a conclusion at 9 o'clock P. M., we left our office and started home, a half-mile distant, quite undecided what to do.

Before reaching our domicile, we decided, as the meeting of the State Grange is so near at hand, to engineer the VISITOR another month, and then that, and all other business of the Order, will be in the hands of the representatives of the Subordinate Granges of the State for disposition.

The date of the card leads us to the belief that the complainant in this case was not well pleased with the result of the election, and while in a disturbed mental condition, he has made the VISITOR the victim of a temporary mental malady that the lapse of a little time has probably cured, though too late to save the sacrifice of the few remaining copies of the current volume of the VISITOR which he had paid for.

We have not only invited our Patron friends to contribute to the VISITOR, but really depend on them to fill up its pages, and we think our Ypsilanti brother has made a mistake in this order to discontinue. If its "literature" was objectionable, here was not only an opportunity, but a real duty was presented to a brother Patron, which has been disregarded.

The organ of the Order should not be allowed to go wrong month after month with no effort at correction.

This brother's style of writing

we like. It is brief, courteous and comprehensive, and the man who can so express his ideas, can be a valuable contributor, and in this instance should have undertaken to point out the mistakes committed by the VISITOR, rather than by this curtly expressed order, severed our relations.

WE continue the publication of the names of the delegates to the next session of the State Grange, which will convene in Representative Hall in the new Capitol at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 14, prox. Our list is not yet complete. The Secretaries of the County Conventions of Barry, Jackson, St. Clair and Saginaw Counties have failed to report to this office the names of the delegates elected on the 5th of October, to represent the Patrons of those Counties at the December meeting, as have also quite a number of Secretaries of Pomona Granges. We don't like to believe that any Brother was elected Secretary of any Convention who has not enough interest in the Order to take the GRANGE VISITOR. But such must be the case, and we now call on any brother, living in these Counties, who knows who was elected, to send us the names by card or otherwise, and much oblige.

- ALLEGAN-S. P. Albertson, Watson, 154
M. V. B. McAlpine, Montpelier, 247
L. C. Gilbert, Moline, 248
BARRY-
BERRIEN-E. Nickerson, Benton Harbor, 84
John Clark, Stevensville, 84
John Clark, Pipestone, 84
BRANCH-D. A. Thompson, Gilead, 400
G. W. Vanacken, Coldwater, 137
CASS-Thos. Odell, 427
CALHOUN-A. E. Johnson, Eastland, 130
John Hough, White's Station, 222
CLINTON-Courtland Hill, Bengal, 222
Nathan Ellis, St. Johns, 370
EATON-Robt. Hamilton, Wacousta, 370
S. L. Bentley, 380
GENESSE-Jas. Glass, Flushing, 387
HILLEDALM-L. Rainey, Allen, 77
Isaac H. Gibbs, Waldron, 285
CHAS. NEWBANK, Cambridge Mills, 78
GRATIOT-Alonzo W. Noddin, Lefayette, 529
INGHAM-D. V. Smith, Okemos, 236
W. A. Higdon, Leslie, 287
IONIA-Henry J. Hall, 110
J. Warren Peake, Port Oak, 303
A. S. Stannard, Lowell, 175
JACKSON-
KALAMAZOO-O. H. Fellows, Schoolcraft, 8
J. Jackson, Yickburg, 61
KENT-G. H. Cahour, Lowell, 113
J. L. Wells, Fishers, 350
Jonathan Best, Grand Rapids, 102
Geo. D. Wood, Grattan, 170
E. C. Whitney, Rockford, 110
Lapeer-Elijah Bartlett, Dryden, 110
LENAWEE-M. E. Elmore, Kelley's Corners, 438
Martin Odell, Jasper, 278
LIVINGSTON-J. S. Briggs, Fowlerville, 613
MASON-J. Snook, Mt. Vernon, 403
MANISTEE-Geo. B. Pierce, Pleasanton, 357
MUSKOGEE-M. N. Hanson, Casnovia, 316
MONTCALM-Chas. R. Dickerson, Carson City, 495
NEWAYGO-H. W. Noble, Denver, 495
OAKLAND-G. M. Newton, Hamlet, 161
E. J. Harris, Clarkston, 26
W. E. Carpenter, Pontiac, 26
OTTAWA-H. D. Weatherwax, Georgetown, 178
St. Joseph-Gutellus Snyder, Three Rivers, 178
Daniel Heinrich, Burr Oak, 303
SHLAWASSEE-A. B. Clark, Morris, 161
St. CLAIR-
SAGINAW-
TUSCOLOA-Hiram E. Perry, Ellington, 643
VAN BUREN-E. Warner, Lewistown, 23
J. D. Robinson, 26
D. W. Sias, McDonald, 26
WASHINGTON-Albert Day, Rawsonville, 69
H. Baldwin, Chelsea, 239
FIRST DISTRICT.
RAY AND MIDLAND-Jas. Filker, Auburn, 635
SECOND DISTRICT.
GRAND TRAVERSE, WEXFORD, AND ANTRIM-S. A. Gardner, Traverse City, 624
THIRD DISTRICT.
LERELANAW AND BENZIE-Addison P. Wheelock, Almira, 376
FOURTH DISTRICT.
OCEANA AND MASON-Wm. F. Lewis, New Era, 25
FIFTH DISTRICT.
MONROE AND WAYNE-N. T. Bradner, Redford, 367
SIXTH DISTRICT.
MERCOSTA AND ONONAGA-J. V. Armstrong, 517
SEVENTH DISTRICT.
HURON AND SANILAC-Richard F. Welwood, Marlette, 641
REPRESENTATIVES FROM POMONA GRANGES.
BERRIEN-Freeman Franklin, 1
CLINTON-John M. DeWitt, So. Riley, 25
EATON-Wm. C. Howell, Rosard, 25
HILLEDALM-R. W. Freeman, 10
INGHAM-A. A. King, Danville, 14
MANISTEE-L. D. Shirriff, 21
OAKLAND-G. M. Shattuck, Pontiac, 5
OCEANA-Wm. H. Barry, Shelby, 23
WAYNE-Jabez H. Padley, 8
WESTERN POMONA-Thos. Wilde, Berlin, 19

THE VISITOR depends on its friends to increase its circulation. Are they doing all they can for it?

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

We find on our table the annual report of Hon. B. W. Williams, Commissioner of Railroads of this State. It is a document of nearly 600 pages and covers very definite statements of everything connected with railroad matters, much of it tabulated with care. A considerable portion of the book is taken up with the annual reports of the several railroads of the State to the Commissioner, as required by law. These annual reports, together with their careful compilation, are an interesting study to intelligent men who have a taste for investigation and criticism, but the general reader seldom gives such books more than a house room, with frequently an unkind remark.

We think more exact knowledge by the more intelligent class of our people is much needed, for with it would come a more general demand that the railroad business of the country should be conducted upon sound business principles.

Perhaps that point will be reached if left to themselves, though we hardly think it, but expect it will be reached only through legislation, and that legislation will not be had until demanded by the people.

From our acquaintance with Commissioner Williams we are well satisfied that he will do what he can to provide for and protect the interests of the people of the State; and for this eighth report he has our hearty thanks. When we get time we shall endeavor to draw upon it for some items to give our readers concerning Michigan railroads.

THE VISITOR has been persistent in pressing upon the attention of the farmers of this State the importance of attending to their own business. It has from time to time endeavored to show that the neglect of those interests in governmental affairs was a chronic condition of the American farmer, and that this Grange organization was the most direct and hopeful means by which the agricultural class might be aroused and made to see their true position, and apply the remedy.

We invite our readers to a careful perusal of the article on the first page, on sugar-making, by Hon. Wm. Hull, of Centerville.

These are figures that should be read and remembered by every farmer in Michigan-by every voting farmer in the United States. If read, remembered and talked about, at the end of the next decade, we shall not be sending \$100,000,000 a year to other countries to sweeten this, nor will 76 per cent of Congress be lawyers and but four per cent farmers.

A COPY of the National Citizen and Soldier, a Washington weekly, just entering its sixth year, has found its way to our table. We have given it a careful examination and are well pleased with it. It is independent in politics and its editorials indicate a breadth of view and independence that commend it to our favor. We hope to become better acquainted.

BROTHER SECRETARIES.

We must remind delinquent Secretaries that Nov. 30th closes the fiscal year of the State Grange, and that elections in Subordinate Granges occur in December.

Although we shall soon reach the close of the fiscal year, there is ample time to make reports and pay dues, and place your business relations with the State Grange in a satisfactory shape. It is claimed that the Grange is in better condition in this State than it was one year ago, and we have a good deal of evidence of the truth of this claim, and we should like some additional evidence from those delinquents, whose numbers we give below. We claim that the Grange is an educational institution, but we notice that it has not educated some of our farmers, who are Secretaries of Granges to a habit of promptness in the discharge of official duty. We expect to make a good showing for the State, and shall be very sorry to designate a Grange here and there as delinquent.

Granges delinquent in reports since June 30, 1879:-

- 13, 57, 83, 97, 102, 103, 125, 126, 128, 140, 144, 155, 160, 185, 189, 199, 201, 213, 219, 221, 235, 236, 241, 243, 246, 248, 250, 264, 270, 271, 274, 295, 310, 320, 325, 327, 338, 358, 363, 383, 404, 417, 422, 458, 480, 492, 511, 514, 529, 539, 565, 568, 576, 599, 603, 618, 632, 637.

MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

On the inside of this paper will be found the address of Worthy Master Woodman before the National Grange, in the city of Washington, at its fourteenth annual meeting, which convenes on the 17th inst.

We need not say to those Patrons who are acquainted with Bro. Woodman that the address is a good one, for that acquaintance has given them that assurance, and all such will turn to it and read its words of wisdom, so kindly and well expressed, with genuine satisfaction.

This address should be read by the Lecturer of every Subordinate Grange, at its next meeting, and its points discussed by the members. And our friends should not only read it themselves, but should take some pains to have it read by their neighbor farmers outside the gate. Lend this number, and if it is not returned, send for another copy for your own file.

THE Michigan School Moderator,

"devoted to Michigan school matters and to general education," is a 16-page weekly, established in the enterprising city of Grand Rapids, October last. Chas. Cummings, publisher, and Louis Gale, editor. Price \$2 per annum. The appearance of the Moderator is in its favor, and if it maintains the high standard fixed by the three numbers issued it will succeed. A perusal of these has satisfied us that there was an unoccupied field in Michigan for journalism, and we welcome the Moderator to its occupancy, confident that the educational interests of the State will be advanced by this new venture.

We have an article from an old correspondent, touching the Agricultural College and its management, which will appear in our next.

We have a couple of communications, of a political character, making reference to some personal and party action, that we deem not quite the thing to interest the readers of the VISITOR, and we have therefore branded the articles "rejected." We hope this will not deter others from writing for the VISITOR, for we should fail to make an acceptable paper if the brothers and sisters scattered over the State did not contribute to its columns, and that reminds us that the Ladies' Department of this number is of first-class quality yet in quantity we are much below our usual supply. By the time the Sisters have this number well read, the house-cleaning will all have been done, and much of the extra work of preparing for winter, when we shall expect a liberal supply of articles for the Ladies' Department of the next number.

Shall we have them?

We invite the attention of our farmers who keep sheep to the advertisement of T. W. Lawford, a farmer who has furnished us an abundance of testimonials of the value of LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. We do not believe that well people should take medicine, or well sheep be dipped, but if any of our farmers have sheep that need any treatment more than food and care, we hope they will correspond with Mr. Lawford, and try his curative.

Notice of Meetings.

TRAVERSE CITY, Nov. 3, 1880.

Bro. J. T. Cobb: The last quarterly meeting of Traverse district Grange, No. 19, for 1880, will be held in the hall of Traverse Grange No. 379, at Traverse City, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. Tuesday, Dec. 7, and continuing two days. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected and installed. Tuesday evening a grand time is anticipated. All members of the 5th degree are earnestly requested to be present, and all 4th degree members are cordially invited to attend the session. S. A. GARDNER, Sec.

MIDDLEVILLE, Nov. 3, 1880.

The next quarterly meeting of the Barry County Pomona Grange will be held at the Rutland Grange hall on the 26th of this month at 2 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested, and 4th degree members are especially invited. Subject for discussion, The Education of the Mind. J. A. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

GALESBURG, Oct. 25, 1880.

The regular annual meeting of the Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange will be held at Eureka Grange Hall, commencing at 10 A. M. Thursday, Dec. 2, 1880.

I am informed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, that refreshments are to be furnished from the baskets of the members attending, except tea and coffee. Tables and dishes are to be provided. Z. C. DURKEE, Secretary.

LITCHFIELD, Oct. 6th, 1880.

The annual meeting of Hillsdale Pomona Grange for the election of officers will be held at Grange hall, Jonesville, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1880, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Let every member that can, be present. G. M. GARDNER, Sec.

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself.-George Herbert.

ONE thousand laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and eleven pounds of lath nails will nail them on.

Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, MUSKOGON.

Pickings by the Way, No. 18.
[CONTINUED.]

Sunday, with its snow and storm, was spent at the pleasant home of Bro. and Sister Manwarring, of Lapeer. Taking dinner with their recently married daughter, Mrs. Johnson at her snug and newly furnished home. We say to her: "Vangie," you have begun well.

Monday we went to Caro, and storm-bound, spent the night there. On Tuesday, the 9th, we went to Almer with Bro. Hugh L. Watson, and spoke to a fair audience in the town hall, most of whom heard of the aims and objects for the first time. In the near future a Grange will be organized here. Spent the night with Bro. Watson, and was ready at an early hour to accompany Bro. Hatch and wife, and Bro. Watson to Caro, where in spite of snow, rain, and mud we met members from every Grange of the County, and Tuscola Pomona Grange, No. 30, was duly instituted, with the following officers to-wit: Master, Bro. A. N. Hatch; Overseer, Bro. N. B. White; Lecturer, Bro. J. Q. A. Burrington; Steward, Thomas Duncan; Asst. Steward, Geo. Farrer; Chaplain, H. Palmer; Treas., W. J. Davis; Sec., John Mason; G. K. Warren Schenck; Pomona, Sister S. A. Hatch; Ceres, Sister H. Perry; Flora, Sister Alice Holecker; L. A. S., Sister Agnes Cline; also Bro. Burrington and Perry, members of the Executive Committee for two years; and Bros. Davis and Dawson, members for one year. The officers were duly installed in the beautiful lessons of the 5th degree. We predict success for this new organization. It has a broad field for active labor. At once the Executive Committee met and organized for business, by electing Bro. Burrington chairman, and Bro. John Mason, Secretary.

Our work done here, we took the train, and riding all night upon four railroads, found ourselves at home in time for breakfast and correspondence.

When to Begin a Hall.

The time is approaching, almost at hand, when Granges contemplating the building of a hall should begin the work. Go to work with system. Determine the size and plan. Count the cost. Be sure of the ways and means. Then begin at once. It costs but little out for a Grange in most parts of our State to build a hall. The timber and lumber can be had for the cutting, sawing, and hauling, and the same is true of the stone for foundation. There are good workmen in nearly every Grange who would work out a large amount of subscription. We know of members paying up back dues by work upon hall, and have heard of the fees of admission being worked out in a similar way. Thus good members have been reclaimed or gained by the building of a hall. The most a Grange needs to raise in money will be for the purchase of nails, sash, doors, lime, and similar things.

Every Grange should own or have a long lease of a good hall—a home of their own. The beginning of a hall is a visible evidence of the life and energy of a Grange, and always conduces to the growth and strength of the organization. We knew of a poor Grange of only 17 members, that began to build a hall, and worked on to success, and when done had 30 members, and within two weeks after dedication had over 50 members, all of which are still retained. Now is a

good time to begin the preparatory work of building a hall.

On the Wing.

For rest and recreation, as well as for instruction, etc., we take a vacation. The Secretary has been West, the Master East, and now why may not the Lecturer go South. At this writing, Nov. 12, we are enroute to Cincinnati, where we shall stay until the 15, then go to Washington, D. C., to attend the National Grange. On the 25th we go to Delaware to spend ten days in Grange work, thence to New Jersey for a few days, and then come home in time to attend the State Grange. Letters will reach me until the 23d at Washington, D. C., care of National hotel. From 23d to Dec. 6th at Milford, Delaware, care of J. J. Rose. We shall send copious notes from the National Grange, and other items of general interest.

Mich. Patrons' Aid Society.

It is thought best to call a meeting of all parties interested in the organization of an Aid Association among the members of our Order in Michigan, at the time of the State Grange meeting at Lansing Dec. 14.

Let everyone who feels interested in this organization attend the meeting, or write to me expressing his views. C. L. WHITNEY, Sec.

Would it be for the Good of the Order to Make the Visitor a Weekly Paper?

Bro. J. T. Cobb: Permit me to express, through the columns of the VISITOR, a few thoughts and suggestions in regard to making the VISITOR a weekly paper.

It is very evident, I think, to any person who has read the VISITOR during the past year, that questions of great importance and value, not only to farmers, but to other classes as well, have been considered in the VISITOR.

The wrong and injustice done to the laboring people and taxpayers by the oppression of bad laws on the one hand, and the wrong and injury done to the same class for the want of laws to control corporations and monopolies on the other, and also the tendency to continue such abuses have been so plainly pointed out as to convince every person not prejudiced, of the truth of the positions taken by the VISITOR.

It is evident also, I think, from the letters the VISITOR has contained from members of the Order from various parts of the State, that they not only realize the importance of certain questions which have been considered, but they have come to correct conclusions as to what course it is necessary to pursue in order to remedy the wrongs and evils that exist.

They have wisely come to the conclusion that to repeal certain bad laws, and to enact just laws in their stead, that the rights and interests of the people may be secured, it is absolutely necessary that men should be selected as members of our State and National Legislatures who are not only in favor of, but who are deeply interested in accomplishing such important objects.

Many have come to the conclusion that we must select honest capable, interested men to fill these important positions, without regard to what political parties they may belong. That it is many times more important that men should be selected for official positions, who are well qualified, and whose intentions are good, than it is to know that they belong to any political party.

I believe that a great many readers of the VISITOR have come to the con-

clusion to lay aside partisan politics and unite to elect good, competent men to office, who will work to accomplish what the members of the Order desire, no matter to what political party they belong.

Suppose the VISITOR pursues the same wise neutral course it has pursued for two years, (it is the only safe course); showing the people the injustice of our laws, and the necessary course to be pursued to reach a desired remedy. Until every voting member of the Order is willing to unite to select just the right kind of a man for office, could they alone elect them? I think it very doubtful.

Now if a paper like the VISITOR, which is working for the interests of the people, that is not a partisan paper, and never should be, could be made a weekly instead of a semi-monthly VISITOR and be enlarged, and contain some other kind of information in addition to what it now contains, which would be interesting to farmers generally so as to be an inducement for the majority of them to patronize it, a sufficient number through its teachings might see the necessity of uniting with the members of the Order to accomplish some good results.

There is certainly not enough members of the Order alone to effect much of a change, and the partisan sheets in general, which farmers read, will never prepare them for such wise action.

I hope to see the time when the VISITOR will be enlarged and become a weekly and will be read by thirty or forty thousand people instead of by only six thousand.

It ought to be made the leading paper in the State for farmers because it defends and advocates the interests of farmers where other farmer periodicals have failed. It could be made the most interesting paper in the State for farmers, and with judicious management, could do a vast amount of good to the people of the State.

It is well known that the newspapers of to-day mould to a great extent the opinions of the public, and often influence people to work and vote against their own interests.

A newspaper with a large circulation, taking the stand that the VISITOR has for the past year, is not only a necessity, but would do more to educate the farmers in the right direction and prepare them to protect their interests than all other means put together. Hundreds of farmers who were once members of the Order, and thousands of others, sympathizing with the Grange movement, would undoubtedly patronize such a paper were it printed, and they had the opportunity to subscribe for it.

I desire the opinion of others on this important question.

AN INQUIRY.

Worthy Master, what of the Grange?
Is it doing well?
Are the laborers all on duty?
Can you tell?
Does the Overseer rightly comprehend his work to-day?
Is the Steward always faithful?
Heeding what you say?
Does the guard, while at the entrance, keep a watch o'er all?
Are the Assistant Steward's ready at the Master's call?
What of Ceres and Pomona?
What of Flora, do you know?
Do your words of council reach them?
Does their work a fruitage show?
Does the Chaplain at the altar, and the Lecturer forthwith do the work thou hast assigned them?
Do they always speak the truth?
Is the Treasurer, entrusted with the keys, faithful and true?
Does the scribe keep ample record?
We will leave it all to you;
You the Master, we the laborers, in the fields to-day, knowing not the Master's pleasure, Till he points the way.
Then as laborers we'll rally To the Master's call;
In our separate paths of duty We must stand or fall.
S. P. BALLARD.

TWENTY-SIX NUMBERS OF THE GRANGE VISITOR FOR 50 CENTS.

Ladies' Department.

Some Past Delusions and Present Conclusions.

In glancing back over any interval of past time, we can discern with surprising ease a multiplicity of delusions, that influence the great minds as well as the small, whose existence has been recorded in history; which record stands, classed though it may be with the monuments of folly—a convincing evidence that we are progressing.

These false beliefs stand side by side with the grand old truths for which our forefathers fought and died; hand in hand with the greatest researches of human wisdom; sometimes fettering the noblest ideas, and again advancing sublime conceptions; so while many exulted in their downfall, others lamented, "And fondly mourned the dear delusion gone."

They seem to have existed in all grades of society, and affected religion, politics, commerce, literature, science, and art.

Among the most conspicuous ancient delusions is the Ptolemaic system, which taught that the earth was the center of the universe. For ages it was the accepted belief.

And then the Alchemists doctrine of transmutation had its day and followers. Their belief in the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life was one of the most deeply rooted of ancient beliefs; but its overthrow was complete, and to-day we brand it a delusion, while we acknowledge it the parent of modern chemistry.

Also the fallacious doctrine, known by the names of superstitious magic, necromancy, or witchcraft, was tolerated to a degree which we, living in an atmosphere nearly destitute of superstition, can scarcely comprehend. But these have long since passed away, and we know of them only through history, which Macaulay says is stranger than fiction. But following in their path are others of a more recent date, whose influence upon the present is easily realized.

For instance, there was a time within the present century, that a few deluded minds seriously asked, "Ought women to learn the alphabet?" and many cherished the belief that higher education was a detriment to woman, and that co-education, legal existence, equal wages with men for the same work, professional life, a position on a school committee, the privilege of speaking from the pulpit or rostrum, was not practicable, would have a demoralizing influence, was the height of folly, and an unheard of concession on the part of the opposite sex.

Deluded mortals! grateful are we that your nurtured hopes and desires were but phantasms, which a little wholesome intellectual sunlight instantly dissolved.

And again, there are those who entertained the idea that moral suasion would be a sufficient remedy for intemperance, but the majority of the people, if not of the voters, have concluded that legal suasion is also necessary to exterminate the evil. A few years ago it was generally believed that the South was conquered, that the rebellious spirit which permeated Southerners and Southern sympathizers was quelled, but to-day we find it as bitter, active and determined as before the rebellion, making "the South" the living issue of the day.

These, together with others, show that a multitude as well as an individual, a nation as well as a multitude, the wise as well as the ignorant, will follow delusions. So we, as Patrons, are not alone, if, as it has been claimed, we are among the deluded, that in striving to educate the farmer we are grasping at a phantom, unsubstantial and unattainable.

That further research will do away with many accepted theories we cannot but believe, and the more enlightened a people are, the less prone they are

to adopt mistaken theories: therefore, organizations for mental improvement cannot be too numerous, and the agriculturalist resembles the rest of mankind inasmuch as he needs to improve, and cannot keep pace with civilization without an effort.

We claim that the Grange is and has been a benefit, and we can prove it. That it might have done more we will not dispute, but if it improve in a slight degree, the intellectual, moral or social condition of the farmer it deserves perpetuity. But if this institution should instantly become extinct, it would leave memories behind, that would never perish. It has led many to take steps towards improvement that they would never retrace. So long as nothing better is offered the conclusion is that we should redouble our efforts for the good of the Order, and whether it be classed among the great commanding movements or not, it will eventually aid not one alone, but all mankind.

ANNA L. FELLOWS.
Oct. 16, 1880.

Matters for the Consideration of Voters.

During last week's session of the State Grange there were several resolutions adopted on subjects vital to the material interests of this coast. There was one or more declaring it to be the sense of the farmers of this State that the Commissioner of Agriculture should be made a cabinet officer, and in favor of appropriations sufficient to establish and maintain at least three experimental agricultural stations on this coast.

Also, there was passed a resolution in favor of offering aid and encouragement in the prosecution of the work of constructing a ship canal across the isthmus dividing North and South America, to the end that our commerce may be independent of railroad combinations.

Also, there was passed a preamble and resolutions, declaring in favor of Congressional legislation by which the freights and fares on all Inter-State railroads shall be controlled. This course of action on the part of farmers is being advocated by all the prominent men of the Order throughout the United States. The National Grange, at its last session, advocated and counseled substantially the same action, which is here outlined. The Grange and agricultural periodicals and newspapers throughout the length and breadth of the land are fully in accord with this view of the situation, and are working earnestly to secure needed reforms, by endeavoring to unite the farmers of the nation to ignore all party lines whenever measures necessary for the relief and protection of the farmer may be secured by united action. The agricultural interest is paramount to all others, and therefore should be secure from the combinations which are endeavoring to live and fatten on the fruits of the farmer. The farmers of the nation constitute over 40 per cent. of the entire population, and hence hold the balance of all political power. By unity of action they can dictate the policy of the National administration, and control all legislation necessary to secure immunity from the vampires who seek to live on their substance. A party organization among the farmers is unnecessary; in fact would be void of any good results. Our power lies in being able to elect or defeat any man, or set of men which the politicians may nominate; consequently the farmers, acting as a body can get from the general party nominees all the pledges and guarantees necessary to receive whatever legislation we may require. With this view the late State Grange passed the resolutions alluded to. When they are submitted to our Congressional nominees we will see what they will say about them. We believe that every one of these men will agree to aid to the extent of his ability, if elected, to secure the passage of the measures proposed. But should any one or more of them refuse to aid the farmers of the Nation in their laudable undertakings, then we say defeat him or them, whatever the political complexion of the candidates. Let the party go to the wall whenever there is a conflict between the interests of the party and the welfare of the country. If the farmers of this State have not sufficient continuity of purpose and unity of action to stand together in support of measures so manifestly in their interest, then they deserve nothing better than to serve their taskmasters until they learn to act as a unit in self-defense.—California Patron.

Eight bushels of good lime, sixteen bushels of good sand, and one bushel of hair will make enough mortar to plaster one hundred square yards.

ARISTOTLE was asked what one would gain by lying, and he laconically replied, "Never to be believed when he spoke the truth."

A CORD of stone, three bushels of lime and a cubic yard of sand will lay one hundred cubic feet of wall.

Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKOGON.

Pickings by the Way, No. 18.

Among the many letters that lay upon our table the morning of Oct. 12, were applications for Pomona Granges in Lapeer and Tuscola Counties. In the evening we took the train for our to-morrow's work. Went to Grand Junction to spend the night, and took an early train for Bloomingdale, which on a slow train was soon reached, and with Bro. Wiggings was soon en route to

THE CHESHIRE FAIR.

We passed some fine lands, fine farms, good homes, with orchards well laden, all showing the industrious and thrifty farmer. We expected to have a good meeting. We saw signs of it by the way. On coming in sight we saw that our anticipations were to be more than realized. Teams and people in every direction. Yards and fields full of men and women. Grange hall and a school house nearly full also. Reaching the hall, many greetings of old friends and hearty welcomes were ours. "To dinner" was the first order. We obeyed, as we always do at such times, for the "Good of the Order."

"Old Poultry" must have grown the chickens, for they were good, as was everything else, especially the pie, of which one sister held her lap full, waiting for us to eat.

Enough being a feast, we were ready to look about and see the fair. The lower room of the hall was fitted up with tables, all of which were well laden with fruits, all choice and good of their kind. Here were also shown vegetables and grains of many varieties, equaling in quality as well as in quantity the show in many County fairs. In the upper room of the Grange hall was the needle and fancy work, and a large show of good work, all the product of the farmers' wives and daughters, for be it understood, none could exhibit here except Patrons in good standing. The canned fruit, jellies, dried fruit, and cake and pies, and bread and butter, all had a place, and were shown in abundance. Plants and flowers were also upon exhibition, but we have not room to enumerate all, and cannot say less than that they would have done credit to a State fair. In the fields adjacent to the hall we found the cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and poultry, and a good exhibition of each, better than sometimes seen at County fairs.

This fair was gotten up by Cheshire, Woodman, Trowbridge, and Scott Lake Granges. No money was required, and no money to be paid, yet this large attendance, and fine exhibition was secured. From the Secretary, Bro. S. S. Stout, we learn that there were between 600 and 700 entries, which gave the committees something to do to tie on the blue ribbons, for there were many first premiums awarded, and there had to be some second prizes taken. Such an exhibition should be held by every Grange, each year, either alone, or in conjunction with others, as here. This is in accordance with Grange teaching. We are taught to "persevere and bring together for exhibition, at proper seasons, the choicest productions of orchard, farm, garden, dairy, and household skill, that we may incite one another to good works." Yet what good this, unless that information be given that will enable others to achieve equally valuable results.

We would gladly have known who produced many articles upon exhibition, and by what process, but gained no information except what cold figures could give. We suggest that the address of each exhibitor be given, for the instruction of the public, who will be the real judges of the merits and demerits of the articles shown. A truly qualified committee will judge of the article, and not the person who shows it.

We have mentioned that this exhibition was in the hall of Cheshire Banner Grange. This hall is new, unfinished—yet it does the Grange great credit, and they are to be congratulated upon the wisdom and discretion in providing a Grange home. When completed and formally dedicated, a full description will be given by some one, and we can only say it is a two-story building 40x22 feet. The hall proper and ante-rooms will be above, and a banquet and store room will be found below. Trowbridge Grange, we are happy to learn, is building a suitable building for a hall. The Woodman Grange is preparing to build a hall also. Persevere, brothers and sisters, and add permanency to the Order by giving it fixed and commodious places of abode.

At 2 p. m., the appointed hour, the people assembled at the side of the building to hear the address, which duty was assigned to us. We were pleased with so large an audience, who gave an attentive ear to our instruction. Two brass bands gave music for the occasion. Bro. David Woodman 2d, Master of Van Buren Pomona Grange, followed us with some well chosen remarks, after which the crowd dispersed, except the members of the Order present, who assembled at 5 p. m. in the Grange hall (changed as by magic from an exhibition room), to have a talk upon the inside work of our Order. An hour was taken in this duty, then we went to tea. At 7:30 p. m. we met a hall full of people, and gave another talk upon the objects and aims of our Order. Bro. Stout and wife invited us to their home for the night, which we accepted and enjoyed, and were well prepared for the duties of

OCTOBER 14.

The forenoon was spent in writing. In the P. M. we rode over to Bloomingdale, and met the Grange there in private session for instruction in the higher work of the Order. Bro. Haven's invitation to tea was accepted by us, and we enjoyed it in company with Bro. Wiggings and Sister Dickson. The hour for the evening public meeting brought a hall full of people, to whom, after some excellent singing, we spoke for an hour. At a late hour we bade good-by to friends, and rode home with Bro. Dickson, of Woodman Grange, to spend the night. Rest and breakfast prepared us for an early ride to Gobleville, where we took the train to Kalamazoo, where dinner was eaten, and then a freight train was made useful in going to Schoolcraft, where we found much to do and enjoy as usual.

THE GALE OF 1880

will be a period in the cycle of time long to be remembered by many. We were awakened at an early hour on the morning of the 16th by the heavy wind that howled fiercely about the corner we occupied. We can't take time or space to give in detail the events of this day. Our delayed return home in the evening by the trees fallen upon the track that had to be cut before we could pass, and the general scattering of fences, etc., at home, was experience enough for us, but what of the anxious moments of those whose friends were upon the Alpena, and other fated vessels upon Lake Michigan. We wisely pass what we cannot do justice to, and leave the remainder of the chapter to abler chroniclers.

NORTHWARD AGAIN.

On Monday, the 18th, we started from home again for the Grange work upon our north-west border. Traverse City was reached at 6 p. m., and seeking the home of Bro. and Sister R. A. Campbell, found rest for the night. Too rough upon the Bay for a boat, and none to go, we took the stage on the 19th to fill an appointment at Elk Rapids, but found disappointment, as the rough weather, it was thought, would not permit us to come. The night was spent at Bro. J. Sours, and arrangements made for another visit. Bro. Sours has a fine farm three miles

south of Elk Rapids, lying upon Elk Lake. An orchard of 20 acres, just coming into bearing, took our attention for an hour or more, and the fruit shows the wisdom of the owner in setting out. Such fine Baldwins', Russets, Greenings, Peck's Pleasant, and Northern Spy, as Bro. Sours showed us, we have seen but seldom. After dinner we boarded the Queen of the Lakes, and found the genial Capt. Johnson ready as ever to do his duty towards all entrusted to his care, and we could wish that his genial and accommodating officials could be given in charge of all routes of travel, as well as depots and post-offices, and especially do we wish one might be found at the post-office at Traverse City. In the cabin of the Queen our "Pickings" grew by the way, while we passed the beautiful inland lakes and rivers noticed before, and at last we made Eastport to find Bros. Williams and Drake, with their wives, waiting to take us to Atwood on the State road. The night was spent at Bro. Drake's home near Eastport. In the morning, a few moments was taken to look over the surroundings, and see the orchard of choice fruit, which yielded prolifically this season, peaches, pears, plums, and apples. The day was mostly spent in writing, and the evening was given to a large and attentive audience, to whom we endeavored to give instruction upon the purposes of the Order.

ACROSS THE BAY.

On Friday morning, the 22d, Bro. Jas. Williams came for us quite early, and took us to Torch Lake, where we took dinner. The hotel was partly closed, only enough in use to accommodate Mrs. Lewis, and her small family. The steamer City of Grand Rapids came in good time, and gave us a pleasant trip to Northport. Bro. Green met us at the landing, and took us in charge. We had a small audience in the evening, a husking bee and surprise party being each better attended. We had the pleasure of meeting Rev. Geo. N. Smith and Prof. P. D. Cornell, both of whom are much interested in the work.

On the following morning the question was, "How to get out," there being no boat. It is said, "Twere better to be born lucky than rich." So we thought when we learned that Bro. Cornell was going to Traverse City with a buggy, and we could ride with him, and help shorten the 30 miles. A good team and light wagon were provided, and we had a very pleasant ride indeed. Our route was mostly along the shore of the Bay. The road was mainly good, and we saw some good farms and fine orchards, stopped at Sutton's Bay, to rest and feed the team, and made Traverse City at 3:20 p. m., about five hours upon the road. The many beautiful trout brooks pleased us. This County, like all this part of Michigan, is well watered. We rested until Monday morning, when Bro. George Hedden, of Old Mission, come with conveyance to take us to

KASSON.

A little way out of Traverse City, it began to rain, compelling us to stop at Bro. Brooks, in Solon, and waited an hour or two and got dinner. Just before night we reached Bro. White's, and after tea, gave a public and private talk to the people of Kasson Grange.

OCTOBER 26

was a little wet, but with many directions and explanations we took our way to Empire. We had no trouble in finding our way through the forests and over hills to Bro. John Dorsey's, on the south side of Glen Lake. After dinner we took in Bro. Dorsey, and rode around the Lake through Glen Haven and Glen Arbor, to Bro. Fisher's, where Bro. Hedden left us to go to the top of Miller Hill. A very pleasant night of rest at the home of Bro. and Sister Fisher prepared us for a

LONG WALK,

which, under the guidance of Bro. Dorsey, we took at a moderate pace, soon leaving the beautiful little hamlet

of Glen Arbor behind. Then we passed up! up! until we reached the top of the hill overshadowing Glen Haven. The top of the hill is a broad plateau of many hundred acres of good clay soil, from our standpoint over 300 feet above Lake Michigan, at the foot of the hill we could see the "kingdoms of the earth," or part of them. For the first time we saw the Manitou Islands. The South Manitou lay to the northwest, just over Sleeping Bear Point, and nine miles distant. This island is about three miles long by two miles wide, and has about 100 inhabitants, engaged mainly in wrecking. Two members of our Order dwell upon this island, and keep the light-house. To the north lay North Manitou Island, a little longer than its companion, being seven miles long by five miles wide, and is fifteen miles distant from the mainland. A few families live upon this island, but like their neighbors of South Manitou, are not much troubled with politics, as they have to go to Beaver Island to vote, if they exercise that right. We are told that the soil upon both of these islands is good, well adapted to fruit culture. Beyond the North Manitou some 30 miles distant, we could discern the Fox Islands. After another look at the Sleeping Bear, with its vast area of drifting sands, we made our way down to Glen Lake, and to Bro. Dorsey's to dinner. With Bro. and Sister Dorsey we rode to Dr. Allen's, where we met a goodly number of people, and gave a public lecture, after which we had some excellent music by Misses Mary and Martha Allen, granddaughters of host and hostess. A Grange feast and a social chat passed the time until the private meeting of the Grange was called. An hour of instruction was given, and then came an hour's social enjoyment with music, etc., etc. Too soon came the time for saying good-bye to many pleasant friends. We hope we may have occasion to some time visit this place again. Bro. Tweddle, having hitched up his bovine team (one had no horns), he called "All aboard!" and we took a seat with the driver, and were soon at his home warming by a welcome fire.

TO BENZIE.

At an early hour we took a look over the frosted landscape about the home of our host. This farm pleased us very much. The house is upon a bluff 80 rods from Lake Michigan, and although 200 feet above the lake, yet a higher and well wooded hill lies between the house and the lake, protecting the former and the orchard. Bro. T. has about 80 acres cleared, every rod of which is in full view from the house. After breakfast Bro. Tweddle took his horse and wagon, and we started for our afternoon labors. We called upon Bro. S. Berry, of Platte Grange, whose members are all demitted, and we hope will attach themselves to Empire Grange soon. The country we passed is very fine indeed, and is being settled by those who will make smiling homes of plenty from the forest wild. At noon we reached Bro. P. Palmer's, and enjoyed a good dinner. At 1:30 p. m. we went to Almira Grange, and their friends, at the frame school house, where we spoke.

Among our auditors were Bro. Brooks, Worthy Master of Traverse City Grange, W. M. Wheelock and wife, and Bro. and Sister White, of Kasson Grange. But for some reason the Master of Almira Grange, who of all persons should have been present, was not at hand. Many who are not Patrons seem to be more interested in our public meetings than some of our members, SHAME. The much needed private meeting could not be held, for those who most needed it were absent. Upon invitation we went to the house of Bro. Mattice to tea, and he then took us to Bro. White's.

AN EARLY RIDE.

Up at three o'clock the next morning, and after breakfast taken, we started with Bro. White for Traverse City, which we reached just in time to get

our mail, and breakfast again with Bro. Campbell, and board a train for our next appointment.

A dispatch informs us of our nomination for office. It says, "Come home and work," but our appointments for every day until election are out and must be kept. So late a nomination has saved us a newspaper representation, and our political, social, private, public, special and general character and reputation, etc., etc., have not been analyzed, and so did not give our opponent a fair chance. Most of our friends did not know we were in the field, and we hardly knew it ourselves.

Bro. S. A. Gardner met us at the station, and we the first time looked upon his home, which by his own efforts he has hewn from the wilderness. Bro. G. has 160 acres of very fine land, 100 having been cleared, and have given excellent crops. Good barns and tools are needed upon such a farm, and Bro. G. has them.

Our oft asserted theory of the adaptability of sheep to Traverse County has been satisfactorily demonstrated by their use upon this farm. The health, increase, and yield of wool of this flock will convince anyone. What the master of this place is to work outside, Sister G. is to the household and its management—a competent mistress in every respect. We are pleased to announce that Bro. and Sister Gardner will both be voting members of the next State Grange. Dinner over, our host took us again in charge, and with a good team were soon at Wexford, eight or ten miles away. On our route we met a sewing machine agent, with his sample machine, trying to sell it, or another similar to it, for \$40. We spoiled his sale at one place by referring the would-be purchaser to the fact that Bro. G. had just bought the same machine for a member of his Grange of Bro. Mason, our Chicago agent, for \$18.40 and freight. The agent was told of this fact, but to use the same old story in return, to-wit: "It is an old machine, or made of iron, etc.," when it was a warranted machine, and just as good as the agent ever sold. Will it pay to join the Grange to save \$21.60 in a single purchase? We learned some other facts which we put under the

SIGN OF CAUTION;

not only in the case just cited, but in most all the work done by canvassers, especially in the case of fruit tree peddlers or agents. In this section, they have done a great deal of sharp work. Armed with a few cases of fruit, they go upon their errands. They have gooseberries as large as hen's eggs, and many other wonderful things. Their chief stock in trade seems to be the Russian apple. "Three-year old trees on six-year old imported stocks at \$1.00 each, they only wish to sell a tree or two in a place, to introduce the variety, which will bear in two or three years, when the variety will become so famous that they will return, and sell millions of trees. One man in Grand Traverse County gave a chattel mortgage for \$80.00 to secure some of these and like trash. No true Patron will thus be caught. Thousands of Russian apples can be had at 10 or 15 cents apiece, and less by the hundred. A word to the wise is sufficient.

A night of rest, and an early breakfast of fresh venison, killed the day before near by, prepared us for

OUR LAST DAY'S WORK HERE.

Bro. and Sister Gardner and their two children accompanied us to Traverse City, the surroundings of which upon the south we greatly admired.

Traverse City Grange met in the afternoon in regular session. We were pleased to meet with them in their hall dedicated nearly a year since. At the request of Worthy Master Hyde, we acted as Master, and had the pleasure of conferring the instruction of the degree of Husbandman upon two brothers, and that of Matron upon a like number of sisters.

The session over, we started for Elk Lake. Bro. Hoxie, of Acme, a worthy

member of Traverse City Grange, took us in charge. With Sisters Hoxie and Rennie we rode eight miles to tea, which Sister Hoxie served to us in her own home, upon the east shore of the East Bay. The brother came also, and having eaten, we again took to travel, and were soon at the Sour's school house, eight miles further on. A fair number of people met, in spite of the wind and rain, and after an hour's talk Elk Lake Grange, No. 469, was duly re-organized with 21 good members, and Bro. Neil Monroe, Master, and Bro. Henry Gee, Secretary. As many new members will be added to this Grange soon, or we are much mistaken. At a late hour with Bro. Hyde we lunched and retired to rest at Bro. Neil Monroe's home.

Our host has a fine farm made from the wilderness. It is one of the many good farms upon the fertile ridge 50 miles long, lying between Traverse Bay on the west, and Elk Lake upon the east.

We reach Bro. Hoxie's for dinner, after which we bade this brother and sister good-by, and in company with Bro. Hyde and Sister R. were carried to Traverse City. We then found the pleasant home of Bro. and Sister Ramsdell, and rested until morning. When our work was completed here, we took the train for home, feeling that as far as we were concerned, this part of the Grange territory cannot complain. All the Granges here ought to do better work than before, and at least eight or more Granges should be instituted here during the coming winter. We have partly planned to do this work later, after the State Grange.

LAPEER COUNTY.

A renewal of acquaintance with wife and children, election over, etc., we took the afternoon train on the 4th of November for the east. To-day, the 5th, we have met the Patrons of the Granges of Lapeer County, and instituted Lapeer Pomona Grange, No. 29, with the following officers duly elected and installed, to-wit: Bro. Wm. A. Montgomery, Master; Bro. J. F. Muir, Overseer; Bro. Wm. North, Lecturer; Bro. H. Bradshaw, Steward; Bro. R. H. Williams, Asst. Steward; Bro. Norman Burley, Chaplain; Bro. E. Bartlett, Treasurer; Bro. G. W. Rudd, Secretary; Bro. I. D. Nye, G. K.; Sister Sarah J. Muir, Ceres; Sister Marcy Lockwood, Pomona; Sister N. F. Bradshaw, Flora; and Sister P. Howard, L. A. S. The following were chosen to act as Executive Committee with the Master and Secretary, Bros. E. Bartlett, John F. Muir, H. Bradshaw, and Richard Barnes. Of the good dinner and pleasant time, of course we had them. Upon invitation of Bro. Wm. North, we spent the night with him and family—a genuine farmer home, and the following morning, a good horse and good company, made the way seem short to Imlay City, whither we went over a muddy road, and through the rain and sleet.

Pomona Granges.

We call attention of all officers and members of the County or District Granges to the laws under which they exist and work. Let every one read and become familiar, especially with Sec. 8, page 19, of the Mich. State Grange By-Laws, especially the last clause: "All members of County or District Granges shall be on the alert to aid the Subordinate Granges in their District, &c."

Now is the time to begin this aid, in both an individual and organized capacity—by meetings, lectures, and every other available means, to secure a thorough revival of interest everywhere: to spread a general knowledge of the aims and purposes of the Order, to the increase of membership and influence, and to promote the higher welfare of the tiller of the soil.

Let all members of the Order, as all true members will, join the Pomona Grange at once, and enlist in the general advance all along the line. Then,

by a well directed system of meetings, public and private, with every Subordinate Grange, carry out the plans so formed. Send lecturers into every part of the District, whether there are Granges there or not, and call out the farmers to teach them the value of organization, and enlist all in the good cause.

Thus may the prosperity of our Order be greater next year than in any previous year, and the results thus gained be of importance in all the coming years.

The Campaign.

The people have read and talked politics in the *partisan sense* until weary of it, now let the farmers, at least, turn their attention to themselves and their surroundings. Let the farmers and their families begin a campaign higher in their aims, deeper in its purposes, and purer in its motives than the one closed on the 2d inst. Let us begin a vigorous campaign for the development of a higher and better manhood and womanhood among ourselves.

Begin now by instituting a well conducted series of Grange meetings. Meet oftener than heretofore. Meet every week; have something to do, and do it, at every meeting. Make the halls pleasant and attractive, by decorations of green trimmings, mottoes, emblems, pictures, etc. Make every meeting more instructive and attractive than the preceding one. Bring into action all the members, old and young, by some plan that will interest all. Win back all the old members on the retired list, and give them something to do. Instead of grumbling and finding fault with others, go to work yourself; be too busy to have time to see others' faults. Shirk no duty laid upon you by the Grange, but promptly discharge all.

Let this autumn's and winter's campaign be one of promptness, regularity, industry and prosperity in your branch of our beloved Order. Study to improve it and yourself.

When you have set your Grange home in order, then look about you to see whom you can invite to join you in the enterprise, and show them you have a welcome for them, and that there is room and work for them. Send and get a hundred or more copies of the "Declaration of Purposes," and see that every member has a copy to read. Send one to every family without the gates whose members you would interest in the Order and induce to become members. Get every Grange family to take the VISITOR—even get those without the Order to subscribe and become readers of this growing paper. Become familiar with the precepts of the Grange and live and teach them. Learn your duties as officers or members, and perform them to the best of your ability.

Do this, every member, old or young, male or female, and note the results.

To Increase an Interest.

If your Grange is dull—poorly attended, and the members not well interested, get all you can of the members to go to the State Grange at Lansing. The effect will be surprising. Go yourself, if you have never been, and get all you can to go with you.

It will pay any farmer to visit Lansing, see the beautiful city, our fine State House, the Reform School, our own Agricultural College and farm, &c.

Every Patron should go not only to see these, but to take his wife and children, if members, and attend the session of the State Grange.

The farmer stays too much at home, as a rule. Low rates at hotels and upon railroads will be given. Come and enjoy the State Grange.

What Have You to Sell?

The GRANGE VISITOR is a good medium in which to advertise. If a farmer has anything to sell, or wishes to buy anything, from a farm to a pair of fowls, he will find the VISITOR, that visits nearly 10,000 homes every two weeks, an excellent medium to use. Try it, and see what will result.

To Dormant Granges

A baker's dozen or more of you have ceased to be dormant during the past year, by re-organization. Some, also, by their own efforts, have gone to work, and will be represented this winter in the State Grange. Let this be an example, and encourage those of you that have not yet made an effort. Nothing great or good can be accomplished without effort. Try what you can do for some sample copies of the VISITOR and the "Declaration of Purposes." Get up what interest you can, and if there are even a few who wish to return to the fold, write to the State Lecturer and ask his aid, and if as successful as most, or all, who have asked it, will have an active working Grange before spring comes.

Try earnestly, and keep trying, and you will certainly succeed.

"Where is Thy Brother?"

This is addressed to every Patron Thy brother farmer, why is he not in the Grange? Is it not thy fault? Hast thou been a consistent Patron, setting in all respects a worthy example for him to follow? Has the example been supplemented by the excellent precepts given you to teach? Why has he grown tired of the noble work of the Order? Have you not been a stumbling-block to him? Is it thy duty to win him back? You feel it good for thee to be a Patron? Is it not well for every farmer to be one—well for him, and better for thee? What then is thy duty? Seek to find thy brother, and enlist him in developing a higher and better manhood.

Help thy Neighbor.

We mean that neighbor Grange of thine? Is it tired? Help it by an earnest, prompt, and efficient effort. Go to the old members, awaken them to activity again; interest them in the advance the Order is making, and instruct them in the way to return to the ranks of activity. Show them the VISITOR, and get them to take and read it, for only six months. Follow effort up with repeated effort. Get all the members of your own and neighboring Granges to assist you, and see what you can do. Remember that every effort you make will assist your own Grange, strengthening it, and the Order, and develop your own ability and resources.

Try for One.

Read the offer in the last GRANGE VISITOR of four numbers free, if subscriptions are taken now for one year. Tell this to every Patron and urge him to subscribe for his family. Show the paper, and tell every farmer in your vicinity how cheap it can be had, and urge him to take it a year, and get the two months free. Try it at least six months.

A Satisfactory Candidate for Life Insurance.

Josh Billings says: "I kum to the conclusion lately that life was no oarsort in that the only wa for me tu stand a fair chance with other folks was tu git my life insured, and so I called on the agent of the Garden Angel Life Insurance Co., and ansurd the following questions, which was put to me over the top of a pair of gold specs, by a slick little fat old feller, with a little round grey head, and as pretty a little belly on him as enny man ever owned: Question—1st. Are you male or female, and if so, please state how long you have been so. 2d. Are you subject to fits, and if so, do you ever have more than one at a time? 3d. Did you ever have enny ancestors, and if so, how much? 4th. Do you ever have enny nite mares? 5th. Are you married or single, or are you a bachelor? 6th. Do you believe in a future estate? If you do, state it. 7th. Have you ever committed suicide, and if so, how did it seem to affect you? After ansuring the above questions like a man, in the confirmotif, the slick little fat old feller with gold specs on, ced I was insured for life, and properly would remain so for a term of years. I thanked him, and smiled one uv my most pensive smiles."

ENDEAVOR to be what you would appear to be.

PAPA'S LETTER.

I was sitting in my study,
Writing letters, when I heard,
"Please, dear mamma, Mary told me
Mamma mustn't be 'sturbed.

"But I've tired of the kiddy,
Want some ozzer fink to do,
Writing letters, is 'ou mamma?
Tan't I write a letter, too?"

"Not now, darling, mamma's busy;
Run and play with kiddy now."
"No, no, mamma, me write letter—
Tan if 'ou will show me how."

I would paint my darling's portrait
As his sweet eyes searched my face—
Hair of gold and eyes of azure,
Form of childish, wishin' grace.

But the eager face was clouded,
As I slowly shook my head,
Till I said, "I'll make a letter
Of 'ou, darling boy, instead."

So I parted back the tresses,
From his forehead high and white,
And stamp' in sport I pasted,
"Mid its waves of golden light.

Then I said, "Now, little letter,
Go away, and bear good news."
And I smiled as down the staircase
Clattered loud the little shoes.

Leaving me, the darling harried
To do my duty in his stead,
"Mamma's writin' lots of letters;
I see a letter, Mary—see!"

No one heard the little prattler,
As once more he climbed the stair,
Reached his little cap and tippet,
Standing on the entry stair.

No one heard the front door open,
No one saw the golden hair,
As it floated o'er his shoulders
In the crisp October air.

Down the street the baby hastened,
Till he reached the office door,
"I see a letter, Mr. Postman,
Is there room for any more?"

"Cause dis letter's doin' to papa;
Papa lives with God, 'ou know,
Mamma sent me for a letter,
Does 'ou tink 'at I tan go?"

But the clerk in wonder answered,
"Not to-day, my little man."
"Den I'll find anozzer office,
'Cause I must do if I tan."

Fain the clerk would have detained him,
But the pleading face was gone,
And the little feet were hastening—
By the busy crowd swept on.

Suddenly the crowd was parted,
People fled to left and right,
As a pair of maddened horses
At the moment dashed in sight.

No one saw the baby figure—
No one saw the golden hair,
Till the voice of frightened sweetness
Rang out on the Autumn air.

'Twas too late—a moment only
Stood the beauteous vision there,
Then the little face lay lifeless,
Covered o'er with golden hair.

Reverently they raised my darling,
Brushed away the curls of gold,
Set the stamp upon the forehead,
Growing now so icy cold.

Not a mark the face disfigured,
Showing where a hoof had trod:
But the little life was ended—
"Papa's letter" was with God.

Important Resolutions.

[We clip from the California Patron some resolutions, and an editorial article, that shows our California friends are progressive. We take it that the mission of the Grange is not ended, nor will it be in our day. With these convictions, we say to our California brothers, "You are on the right track; go ahead!"—ED.]

The following resolutions, in which every farmer of the State is directly interested, were almost unanimously adopted by the late California State Grange.—

Secretary of Agriculture Recommended.—By Amos Adams:

To the Congress of the United States: WHEREAS, We, the Grangers of California, in State Convention assembled, repeat the oft-declared truism, that agriculture is the greatest of all interests in the United States; That without it our great Nation would sink into insignificance, if not out of sight. That we, representative agriculturists of California, demand that this great interest should be represented in the councils of the Nation by a Cabinet officer, and that our delegation in Congress be, and are hereby requested, to procure the passage of a law creating a Cabinet officer, to be known as the "Secretary of Agriculture."

Resolved, That considering the great ability, zeal, and good judgment of the Hon. Wm. G. LeDuc has exhibited in the discharge of his duties as Commissioner of Agriculture, singles him out from among the many qualified persons as being pre-eminently fitted to fill the position of Secretary of Agriculture, and we, therefore, earnestly recommend him as a suitable person to be appointed to that position.

Resolved, That the interests of agriculture on the Pacific slope imperatively demand the establishment of at least three agricultural or experimental stations to be located in California, and one in Oregon.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to procure suitable appropriations to carry out the objects of the preceding resolutions.

Inter-oceanic Canal—By J. V. Webster.

WHEREAS, The material interests of the Pacific coast are seriously circumscribed and embarrassed by combinations controlling the present lines of transportation from the Pacific to the Atlantic seaboard; and

WHEREAS, The prosperity of California, and the adjoining States depend largely on the opening up of a commercial highway above and beyond individual or corporate control; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the State Grange of California, that all the moral and financial aid possible should be extended in the direction of the promotion of the commencement and completion of an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus connecting North and South America.

Endorsement of the Reagan Bill on Freights and Fares.—By J. V. Webster:

WHEREAS, The agricultural and commercial prosperity of the Nation is largely under the control of railroad combinations; and

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the United States has declared the jurisdiction of State and Federal authority over the regulation of freights and fares on all lines of railroad transportation; therefore be it

Resolved, By the State Grange of California, that we demand such Congressional legislation as will secure an equitable and uniform rate of freight and passenger transportation on all inter-state railroad lines, to the end that all discrimination as between individuals and places, and the "pooling" of freights and fares shall cease. And we further declare that the Reagan bill (so called), presented for the consideration of the last Congress by Judge Reagan, embodies the sense of this Grange on the subject under consideration.

Pacific Coast Branch Agricultural Department.—By Amos Adams:

Resolved, That in view of the radical difference between the agriculture of the Eastern States, and that of the Pacific coast, we require a branch of the Agricultural Department, whose special function shall be to collect and diffuse information respecting the peculiar wants of this coast; and we respectfully ask Congress for continuance of the appropriations made for that purpose in the last agricultural appropriation bill, and an increase of the same, and our Senators and Representatives are requested to press this demand.

STAY not until you are told of opportunities to do good—enquire after them.

—Rest is not quitting
This busy career;
Rest is the fitting
Of self to one's sphere.
—Selected.

THE REAPER. DEATH.

BALDWIN.—Died Sept. 10th, 1880, at her father's house in Olive, our young sister DELLA BALDWIN, of that dread disease, consumption. She was a worthy member of Olive Grange, No. 353, and was buried under the auspices of the COMMITTEE.

SCOFFIELD.—Died at Royalton, Oct. 30th, 1880, Bro. HENRY L. SCOFFIELD. The following resolutions of respect were adopted by Fruit Grange, No. 104, P. of H., at its next meeting: WHEREAS, The all-wise Ruler of the Universe has removed from our midst by death our worthy and esteemed Brother Harvey L. Scofield, therefore:

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Scofield, Fruit Grange recognizes and mourns the loss of a worthy member, a staunch supporter of the Order and a genial brother.

Resolved, That our Grange manifest its respect for our deceased Brother and our sympathy and condolence with the bereaved family in this, their hour of sorrow, by draping our charter in mourning, inscribing these resolutions on our records, sending a copy to the GRANGE VISITOR, to the St. Joseph Republican and Berrien County Journal for publication.

Geo. P. PULLER,
J. M. BROWN,
O. C. SPAULDING,
Committee.

FEASE.—Died, at his residence in Casco, Mich., on Nov. 2d, 1880, Bro. A. S. FEASE, aged 45 years.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all wise Providence to remove by the relentless hand of death, our highly esteemed and much beloved Brother, A. S. FEASE, a worthy member of East Casco Grange, No. 338; therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we bow with reverence to the all wise decree of the great Master above, we deeply mourn, with sorrowing hearts, our sad loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, as laborers in the great cause of humanity, we have lost a noble warrior, a charter member, and a lover of our Order; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sympathize with the widow, and children, and friends of the deceased brother in their sad bereavement, and commend them to that God who is too wise to err and too good to do wrong.

Resolved, That our hall be draped in mourning for sixty days, and that a copy of the above resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

O. O. WOOD,
J. E. BAILEY,
H. M. BROWN,
Committee.

Do We Eat too Much.

The amount of nutriment which a person needs, greatly depends on his constitution, state of health, habits and work. A sedentary man requires less than one whose duties demand the exercise of his muscles, and a brain worker needs more than an idler.

A Frenchman will not eat one-half what an Englishman engaged in the same work will demand, and a Spanish laborer, content in ordinary times with a watermelon and a piece of black bread, will toil in the vineyards and grow fat on a dietary of onion porridge and grapes.

Mr. Brassy, when building the continental railroads, found that one English navy was worth two of spare-hand the British Columbia and California gold-diggers, than whom a more magnificent set of athletes does not exist, live in the remote mountains of the far west, mainly on beans, flavored with a few cubes of pork.

Farmers and Politics.

The question often comes up, is it proper or profitable for farmers to engage in politics to any extent? We answer yes. We believe every farmer, Granger or otherwise, ought to become a well-informed, well-posted politician.

We should become perfectly familiar with all the leading measures proposed by the different political parties of the day, and be fully qualified to use our own judgement in adopting those which it will be for our best interests to have adopted.

We should go further, having learned what to do, our next duty is to do it. There is another great error often committed by our farmers. It won't do to fold our hands, and let others prepare the tickets for us to vote, and then go and do their bidding like quiet cattle, but we must insist upon having a hand in when those tickets are prepared, and see to it that none but men whom we can support are placed in nomination.

are looking out for their own interests—except farmers. It is pure stupidity on the part of farmers that gives other classes such an advantage in the legislation of the country.

We do believe in or advocate class legislation. No people can be perfectly free or prosperous thus. And that is what we complain of, and what we ought to, and can be politicians enough to prevent, if we only will.

We must have parties. It won't do for every one to go about "fighting on his own hook." We should join some one of the political organizations of the day, and having joined, we must act. That is what makes the true politician.

In conclusion, we ask, how can farmers expect to be properly represented in our legislative halls, unless they can become politicians enough to take part in selecting those who are to represent them there?—Wisconsin Bulletin.

J. WAKEFIELD. Fremont, Oct. 20, 1880.

ONE thousand shingles, laid four inches to the weather will cover one hundred square feet of surface, and five pounds of shingle nails will fasten them on.

ONE-FIFTH more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and the matching of the floor.

THE BUSINESS COLLEGE AT KALAMAZOO, MICH. IS THE BEST PLACE FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN TO GET A THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Send for College Record, giving full particulars. J. H. Robinson, President.

HEADQUARTERS FOR LAND PLASTER

DAY & TAYLOR, Grandville, Mich

Are prepared to furnish LAND PLASTER, fresh ground, at contract prices, made with the Executive Committee of the State Grange.

A large stock on hand of pure, finely-ground LAND PLASTER. Send us your Orders direct. jan-ly DAY & TAYLOR

PRICE LIST of SUPPLIES

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes Porcelain Ballot Marbles, Blank Book, ledger ruled, Secretary to keep accounts with members, etc.

THE NEW SHEEP DIP! Little's Chemical Fluid.

Non-poisonous, Non-Corrosive Disinfectant and Specific, for Scab, Mange, Foot Rot, Lice, Ticks, Worms in the Throat, and all Internal Parasites in Sheep and Lambs.

It is before all other Dips in the simplicity of its preparation. It mixes at once with cold water, a single trial will prove that upon coming into contact with the water the whole is changed into a milk-white Dip, which is distinctly not the case with any other material.

The BEST PAPER! Try It! BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. 30th YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a First Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in the Arts and Sciences.

Patents. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. Munn & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to Munn & Co.

Combined Circulation! ONE DOLLAR! ONE DOLLAR! Agricultural World & Mich. Homestead.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

HUSBANDS OF SICKLY WIVES! MOTHERS OF DROOPING DAUGHTERS!

DR. R. PENGELLY'S "WOMAN'S FRIEND," IMPROVED!

It is a SOVEREIGN REMEDY for those Complaints (they need no naming) peculiar to WOMEN, YOUNG or OLD, NOT A CURE-ALL, Claiming to annihilate Jaundice, Bright's Disease, Gravel, and everything else which afflicts MEN EVEN MORE THAN WOMEN.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW! THE CHAMPION BARBED WIRE



In this NEW DEPARTURE we have a Wire with Barbs three-eighths of an inch in length, beveled from both sides, which will repel and not make a dangerous wound.

ORDER.

Our Price List No. 28, for Fall and Winter, 1880. Free to any address upon application. If there is anything you want that our Price List does not describe and give the price of, let us know. Send in your name early, as orders are filled in turn.

MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

READY-MIXED PAINT PARIS GREEN.

LONDON PURPLE, PRICES REDUCED JUNE 1st, 1880. FIFTY PER CENT SAVED.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF INGERSOLL'S Ready Mixed PAINTS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINTS IN THE WORLD.

Paris Green, London Purple, and Brushes of all Kinds.

Freight paid on Paint and Paris Green to all parts of the country. So it makes no difference where you live, you get goods at the same price as if you were at the Factory.

Our book, "HOW EVERY ONE CAN PAINT," with 20 Brilliant Colors, Brushes, Etc., Illustrated, mailed free upon application.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Send for our Book. 162 SOUTH ST., N. Y.

BEST IN THE WORLD!



BI-CARB. SODA Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "WARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

The Husbandman.

SEVENTH YEAR. REDUCED PRICE!

\$1. A YEAR \$1.

The HUSBANDMAN has been widely recognized as standing in the front rank of agricultural journalism.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, it discusses with fearless ability the economic problems that effect all productive industries.

THE UNJUST TAXATION, it discusses with fearless ability the economic problems that effect all productive industries.

ELMIRA FARMERS' CLUB DISCUSSIONS, and from time to time editorial letters of travel and observations abroad.

ITS LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS will embrace many writers whose work has already added largely to the interest and value of its columns.

A FREE COPY will be sent to any person who forwards in one order the names and addresses of ten subscribers, new or old, with ten dollars in payment therefor.

Remittances may be made by draft on New York, Postoffice money order, or in currency. Checks on country Banks involving expense in collection must have ten cents added to meet such cost.

Drafts, Postoffice money orders, and checks should be made payable and all letters addressed to HUSBANDMAN, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Sample copies free on application. 974