

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY,

BY ORDER OF THE

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



## MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

[Kalamazoo Publishing Co.'s Print.]

VOL. 6.—No. 23. }  
WHOLE No. 103 }

SCHOOLCRAFT, DECEMBER 1st, 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.

Poems of the Week—Report of the Committee on Transportation and Commercial Relations, before the National Grange—"I Tend to my Own Business"—Cider for Colds—To Keep House Plants from Freezing Without Fire. 1  
Farmer Ben's Theory—Pickings by the Way. No. 19. 2  
Wanted—The Agricultural College—North Star Liberty Grange, No. 391—From a Weak Grange—Program of Van Buren Co. Grange—Sugar Cane. 3  
Railroad Arrangements—The Agricultural College—Delegates to the State Grange—The Social Science Association—Another Complainant. 4  
Appointments and Addresses—Sweet Items—"The Sugar Beet"—Notice of Meetings—Correspondence—Meeting of Montcalm County Pomona Grange—Woodman for Senator—To the Patrons of Michigan—Lecturer's Address. 5  
Not Fit to Be Kissed—The Grange and Its Benefits—A Call for Old Contributors—What Can a Woman Do—Woman's Tears—Hard on the Milkmen—What Are Boys Good for?—Mr. Jones and the Life Insurance Agent. 6  
Address of D. Woodman, Master of Van Buren County Grange—An Important Petition—The National Grange—1878-80—Mutton as Food—The Reaper, Death. 7  
It Tasted Queer—Canada Thistles—Advertisements. 8

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### Sensible Admonitions.

Don't buy a piano for your daughter, when your son needs a plow.  
Don't let your horses be seen standing much at the beer saloon; it don't look right.  
Don't give the merchant or printer a chance to dun you; prompt payment makes independent men.  
Don't leave to memory what should be written; it makes lawsuits.  
Don't become security for him who waits for the sheriff.  
Desist, substantial clothing for your children makes them think better of themselves, and keeps the doctor away.  
Teach your boys to look up and forward, never backward.  
Cultivate the habit of giving, but never give up.  
Buy a farm wagon, before a fine carriage.  
The superiority of some men is merely local. They are great because their associations are little.—Johnson.

### POEMS OF THE WEEK.

**SUNDAY.**  
Lie still and rest, in that serene repose  
That on this holy morning comes to those  
Who have been buried with the cares that  
make  
The sad heart weary and the tired heart ache.  
Lie still away,  
God's day of all is best.

**MONDAY.**  
Awake! arise! Cast off thy drowsy dreams!  
Bed in the east behold the morning beams.  
"As Monday goes, so goes the week," dames  
say.  
Refreshed, relieved, use well the initial day:  
And see! thy neighbor  
Already seeks his labor.

**TUESDAY.**  
Another morning's banners are unfurled—  
Another day looks smiling on the world;  
It holds new laurels for thy soul to win;  
Mar not its grace by slothfulness or sin,  
Nor sad, away,  
Send it to yesterday.

**WEDNESDAY.**  
Half-way unto the end—the week's high noon,  
The morning hours do speed away so soon!  
And when the noon is reached, however bright,  
Instinctively we look toward the night.  
The glow is lost  
Once the meridian crossed.

**THURSDAY.**  
So well the week has sped, hast thou a friend  
Go spend an hour in converse. It will lend  
New beauty to thy labors and thy life.  
Neglect no labor, and no duty shirk.  
To pause a little sometimes in the strife.  
Till seems rude  
That has no interlude.

**FRIDAY.**  
From feast abstain; 't is temperate and pray;  
Fast if thou wilt; and yet, throughout the day,  
Post up accounts, and let thy soul's eye look  
Not many hours are left thee for thy work—  
And it were meet  
That all should be complete.

**SATURDAY.**  
Now with the almost finished task make haste;  
So near the night, thou hast no time to waste.  
Post up accounts, and let thy soul's eye look  
For flaws and errors in life's ledger-book.  
When labors cease,  
How sweet the sense of peace!  
—Ella Wheeler in Chicago Tribune.

### Report of the Committee on Transportation and Commercial Relations, before the National Grange.

The problem of transportation, in its relation to agriculture, confronts every farmer throughout the land. He may apply his labor with rare skill, propitious seasons may bless his efforts, and the fertile soil under these influences may return the most bountiful crops, yet there is the necessity for a market, and the means of reaching it, as the prime condition of profit. There is ever-increasing demand for the product of his labor; he makes the supply, but there is one intervening condition necessary to bring these two elements of commerce into profitable union—transportation. Time was when the water-ways of the country served the purpose well, but new and improved highways of commerce have been provided; railroads threading the continent, the lines laid in advance of the plow, reaching athwart the broad domain of an industrious people, whose restless energies have thus been led to new effort, on new land, and this country has, by such means become the granary of the world. But while agriculture has been enlarged and extended through this agency, working to promote its development, it has, by rapid stages, become subjected to the very power whose kindly offices were at first employed to give it encouragement and support. Between it and the railways there is close inter-dependence, reciprocal obligation that must be honestly observed; for if it is not, one or the other must suffer. The railways depend upon the products of agriculture more than upon all else for employment, out of which to secure profitable return for expense of operating, and capital invested in construction; while farmers depend on the railways to move their crops at such cost for the service as will leave them fair return for their labor and capital employed. As a question of political economy, it is clear that these relations must be maintained for the security and the welfare of both interests; and it is equally clear that they will not be maintained without just rules to define the obligations.

Experience has shown that the corporate power which manages a railway is rapacious. It is marked by encroachments and usurpations. It does not abide within its sphere, where it is well nigh autocratic; it assumes rights that belong to the people, forgetful of the fact that its first duty is respectful obedience to the people, whence it emanated. It taxes the products of labor

at will, because it has usurped the power to do so, and with astonishing effrontery, it warns the people against attempts to recover rights they have carelessly yielded. It makes the plea that railway property is private property, and, therefore, not amenable to the public for errors and wrongs in its management, and not subject to regulations offered by the public. As the outgrowth of this sentiment, there is a system of charges for transportation dependent only on the will of railway managers, and they are only to get from their traffic what it will bear, without reference to the interests of the owners of the property they transport. That they do so, is not denied; it is admitted by themselves, and the practice defended as a right. In this they exercise power which even the State would not use without delicate regard for the interests of citizens generally, looking to their welfare, and yielding the power in their behalf wisely lest it might bring suffering. Yet this corporate railroad power, defiant, challenges the multitude of sufferers and sneers at Legislatures that attempt to impose restraints upon its rapacity, or to check its assumed prerogatives. Ever alert and unscrupulous, it goes into various districts, selects its supple servants, and by defrauding the suffrages of the people, puts upon its pliant tools the seal of authority, by which they become law-makers, to betray the rights of citizens at the behest of a soulless master. Or, if the expedient of direct representation be not employed, they do not hesitate to use bribes upon legislators, for there is abundant testimony showing that they have purchased the honor of Senators and Representatives in many Legislatures, and trampled manhood in the covetous dust of frail nature until in some States the debasement of law-makers has become a by-word and lasting shame. Even now, while we deliberate upon the means of restraining the monstrous tyranny of railroad power those who wield it are plotting to send into the United States Senate their paid attorney from the most powerful State in this Union to forestall the day of reckoning, and in four other populous States, Senators directly in the service of railways, will soon be chosen if the people do not make prompt and vigorous protest. Already these corporations have secured powerful influence in the Senate, and they have numerous willing and obsequious servants in the other branch of Congress, ready always to barter away their right in the interests of the magnates they serve.

Intrenched in the several State Capitals, domiciled in the central citadel, confident and strong, the railway power to-day sways the commerce of a continent, and dominates its industries with a neglect of the golden rule that is the vitalizing spirit of free government, and with cynical contempt of the common honesty and homely virtues that support the structure of civil liberties. A power within the State, accelerating in growth, licensed by its own inordinate greed, usurping as well as neglecting the golden rule—how long will it be before the State itself will be a supplicant to its creature, that lays lustful hands upon the shreds of authority yet preserved, swaggers in every precinct of the legislative domain, with its mammon defies the ermine, and has towering scorn for the people, and especial contempt for the class that suffers most by its cruel exactions—farmers?

Shall there be an organized effort by the people to recover the rights filched from them by the creatures of their generosity? Will they mark the limit of concession and hereafter guard its boundaries? The time is opportune, their strength equal to the requirement—how long will it be before the State, the American farmers join in positive, earnest, determined effort to secure just protection, through the peaceful medium of laws, wise in their design and just in their operation, whereby railway corporations shall be gently but firmly restrained within the limits so defined? If they will, the day is near at hand when their industry will be free to distribute its profits through all channels of trade in just measure, according to deserts, and they will labor in the primary avocation of man. It is not the purpose now to mark each step of the beneficent work, nor can this be done by any legislation; for there must be nice adjustment of the great forces engaged, on the one hand a production, and on the other in transportation essential to the development of all useful industry. There must be wholesome growth of common honesty

so that the legislator will spurn the bribe insidiously covered in a railway pass, a judge be abashed and ashamed when the hint is given that his palm can be tickled by favor, and a Senator of the United States execrated when he betrays the honor of his high position by accepting a fee to carry the case of a railway corporation against the Government he has sworn to serve before a judge whose appointment he has procured, and by the damnable prostitution of honor mulets the people he is unworthy to serve. It is not yet enough there must be honor and honesty in high places. Power will not be more pure than its source; the people must be honest and delegate their power only to those who are worthy of the trust.

In answer to the assumption of private rights, vociferously proclaimed by railway attorneys, there is the opinion of Chief Justice Waite, delivered from the bench when rendering the decision in the celebrated "Granger cases," so called, carried to the Supreme Court upon this very point. These are the words quoted from the decision: When therefore, one devotes his property to a use in which the public has an interest, he in effect grants to the public an interest in that use, and must submit to regulations for the protection of the extent of the interests he has thus created." This is complete refutation of the charge that the people assail private rights when they try to regulate the methods of transportation in the interest of the whole public. They have an undoubted right to establish regulations for the conservation of their private rights, and they ask nothing more in the restraints they would place on railway management. They do not lose sight of the inter-dependence of their interests and the corporations created by the State to render a public service, but they would regulate and establish these relations on the basis of common justice.

It may be said that the evils of railway transportation will in due course of time be remedied by competition. Not so. A distinguished authority, whose interest was principally in railways, has said, truly, that where combination is possible, competition is impossible. The leading trunk lines of the West to the seaboard. So far as the earnings on the traffic are concerned, they have a common treasury from which they draw *pro rata*, according to allotment of capital by the terms of their compact. Here are all the conditions of competition inoperative, because joint interests necessarily of combination. In other cases, where combination cannot be maintained, and rates are, therefore, reduced at competitive points, the abatement is sure to be restricted to those points, and corresponding additions are made at other points more than compensating for concessions. In this there is an alarming power of discrimination. Citizens of one locality are compelled to pay for the support of industries in another locality, equally favored by nature and artificially aided by a power that should distribute its benefits with impartial regard for all concerned. It is the power to make or unmake, to tear down or to build up, an inequality abhorrent to active enterprise, and at variance with the fundamental principles of free government.

What shall we do? Let us exert the force inherent in our numbers. Direct this through the ballot in such a manner that every Legislature, State and National, shall reflect the will of the people and their interests rather than of corporations. Secure in these bodies due representation of the chief interests of the land. Let farmers organize in utter disregard of the restraints that political parties impose, and let them keep steadily in view the governing purpose to urge the body politic of the penalties that handicap material progress. They may co-operate with all persons and all associations that work in the interest of free and enlightened administration of justice, but for themselves they must move for the protection of natural rights against the monstrous greed of corporate power that riots in the chaos of principles overturned and confused by its wanton assumptions. They must invoke order, law, piece, justice for all, lest revolution intervene to clear away with rude hand the fabric of tyranny that now fetters industry and retards development.

J. H. BRIGHAM, Ohio,  
W. A. ANDERSON, N. Y.,  
J. N. LIPSTROM, S. C.,  
A. B. SMITH, Ky.,  
B. R. SPILMAN, Cal.,  
Committee.  
Unanimously adopted.

### "I Tend to My Own Business."

He is a bright boy of ten years and lives in Port Deposit, where, owing to the pure water and clear atmosphere of the lofty granite hills, lads of his age develop a rare precocity. He came to Elkton recently, with the masculine air of his being, commonly known as "daddy," who is a prominent Cecil County business man. Finding the companionship of Elkton lawyers somewhat tedious, Johnny started for a stroll on his own account to see the town. Sauntering leisurely along on the east of the village, he was accosted by a group of youngsters on the pavement, when from the window above, the following dialogue was overheard and enjoyed by an Elkton lady:

Group (in unison)—"Hello! what's your name?"  
Johnny—"My name! The same as my father's."  
Group—"What might it be?"  
Johnny—"It might be Smith, but it ain't!"  
Group—"Where do you live?"  
Johnny—"In a house, of course."  
Group—"Where is the house?"  
Johnny—"On the ground. You don't think it's up a tree, do you?"

Not making as satisfactory progress toward the discovery of the identity and home of the stranger as they expected, one of the girls, fancying herself smarter than the rest, with a self-satisfied air, asked:

"Well, what do you do at home?"

"Tend to my own business!" was the nonchalant reply: when Johnny, casting a quizzical glance at his tormentors, passed on with an air that plainly said, "You thought I was first the country, didn't you?" At first they did, and then they didn't.—Cecil (Ad.)  
Whig.

### Cider for Colds.

We do not know the origin of the following, but it may be found useful: "Common sweet cider, boiled down one half, makes a most excellent syrup for coughs and colds for children—it is pleasant to the taste and will keep throughout the year in a cool cellar. In recovering from an illness the system has a craving for some pleasant acid drink. This is found in cider which is placed on the fire as soon as made and allowed to come to a boil, then cooled, put in a cask and kept in a cool cellar. Treated thus it remains for months as good as the day it was made. We once saved the life of an infant, which had been inadvertently drugged with laudanum, and was fast sinking into the sleep which has no waking, by giving it strong coffee, cleared with the white of an egg, a teaspoonful every five minutes until it ceased to be drowsy."

### To Keep House Plants without Fire.

If any of the readers of the *World* love plants, but cannot keep them on account of not having a steady fire, they need not deprive themselves of that pleasure any longer, as I know of several who have kept them without freezing, and I will tell you how—the trouble, of course, being to keep them through the night, when the fires are out: Take an old bed quilt, spread on the floor, and set the plants together in the center. Set a stand over them, and bring the quilt up over the top. If any of the plants are very sensitive to the cold, a newspaper pinned around them would be additional protection.—Ez.

THE bent of the thoughts and affections is the only decisive proof of character.  
It is the nature of the human disposition to hate him whom you have injured.

## FARMER BEN'S THEORY.

"I tell ye, its nonsense," said Farmer Ben, This farmin' by books and rules, And sending the boys to learn that stuff At the agricultural schools. Rotation of crops and analysis! Talk that to a young baboon! But yer needn't be tellin' your science to me, For I believe in the moon.

If yer plant yer corn on the growin' moon, And put up the lines for crows, You'll find it will bear, and your wheat will, too.

If it's decent land where it grows, But potatoes, now, are a different thing, They want to grow down, that's plain, And, don't you see, you must plant for that When the moon is on the wane.

So in plantin' and hoein' and hayin' time, It is well to have an eye On the hang o' the moon, ye know ye can tell A wet moon from a dry. And as for hayin', you wise ones now Are cuttin' yer grass too soon; If you want it to spend, just wait till its ripe, And mow on the fall o' the moon.

And when all the harvest work is done, And the butcherin' times come 'round, Though yer hogs may be lookin' the very best, And as fat as hogs are found, You will find yer pork all shriveled and shrunk When it comes to the table at noon— All fried to rags—if it wasn't killed At the right time of the moon.

With the farmers' meetin' and Granges now Folks can talk till all is blue— But don't yer be swallerin' all yer hear, For there ain't more'n half 'n' true. They are tryin' to make me change my ways, But I tell 'em I'm no such fool, I shall keep right on in the safe old plan, And work my farm by the moon.

—Mark Lane Express.

## Lecturer's Department.

O. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKOGON.

## Pickings by the Way, No. 19.

You may think, kind readers, that the heading of this to be "Out of the way," but it is pickings, nevertheless, don't think for a moment that you get more than a scrap here and there, just enough to show you that the way is broad and the field fertile, as indicated herein.

## TO CINCINNATI.

On the 12th inst. we left our home and the loved ones for the great "Hog City." At Kalamazoo we found that an accident upon the G. R. & I. R. R. had been to our advantage. We were late, yet had time to get supper and take the delayed train for Fort Wayne, Ind., where we spent the night, and upon the following morning continued our journey, reaching Cincinnati at 1:45 p. m., where we were met by our old friend and brother, Mortimer Whitehead, so well known to many Patrons in Michigan, that we are sure you will be glad to learn that he is well and recovered somewhat from his throat difficulty, which has prevented his field work for the year past.

We went at once to the office of the *Grange Bulletin*, a well known weekly visitant to so many Grange homes in Michigan, as well as in other States, that we need but simply mention it.

The Cincinnati Horticultural Society had just held its weekly meeting, leaving ample evidence of the show of fruit at that day's session.

We had the pleasure of a short visit with that veteran fruit-grower, Dr. J. A. Warder, and hope to see him again in the near future.

A moment's rest, and we look about the city. A dirty, dingy city—it is second only to Pittsburgh in this respect. They burn soft coal, and blackness is everywhere apparent. As we approached the city a cloud seemed to envelope us, and we thought it to be rain or snow clouds, but it was smoke, too thick to allow the sun to be seen or felt. Thus enveloped and shrouded, the city appears dark and gloomy. The streets are dark, the people are dark, and even the children are brunettes in complexion. We only saw one blonde, and she was visiting there. Night came and we accompanied Bro. Whitehead to his home. He lives four miles out of the city at Oakley, which can be reached by a four-mile ride upon the "buss line." But upon the B. & O. R. R. it is 12 miles around the city to this station. We took the railroad, and in a few moments were at the station, where Mortimer, Jr., met us, and a walk of ten rods brought us home, where we were most

cordially welcomed by Sister M. Whitehead. The other children, Eddie, Fred, Sarah, and Flora all seemed like their parents, glad to see us and make us feel at home. To say that we passed a pleasant evening would be to tell you something unnecessary, when you consider that we were like soldiers and sailors at reunions. We compared notes of campaigns and trips since we had parted from our great "swing around the circle" in Michigan last year. A good night's rest prepared us to visit the border the next day, which we did. From our chamber window we could see the noted Mitchell observatory, which stands upon the banks of the Ohio river. The Walnut hills lay before us, while beyond lay the great city from which rose the usual black cloud.

Monday morning, the 15th came, as might be expected, and with it an early breakfast in time to take a train to the city. Here we found Bro. and Sister Smith, Worthy Master and wife of the Kentucky State Grange, en route for Washington. They concluded to wait over until evening and have "good company," so we paid a visit to the Zoological Gardens together.

A mile or two upon a street car and up an inclined plane to the height of 400 ft. or more, and the gardens were reached. We can only say the visit was one of profit in the way of instruction, for we saw the happy polar bears and seals in their elements, enjoying the water, over which the ice was freezing—more playful creatures we never saw, not even the monkeys seemed happier. Cold and tired we returned to the city where Brother Wolcott of the *Bulletin* met us and accompanied us across the Ohio, by means of the suspension bridge, to Covington, Ky., where, as guests of "Aunt Locksie," we dined. We can't fully express the pleasure of this meeting and our social dinner party—we emphatically say we enjoyed it, and may the much esteemed and justly prized "Aunt Lockie" of all our little Grangers live long to their instruction and advancement. Dinner over the gentlemen of the party returned to the city, leaving the sisters to come later. We called on Col. W. H. Hill, of the Ohio Patron's Supply House, and were agreeably surprised and pleased at the business here done and the success obtained. Anything can be had that the Patrons want, and at the lowest rates. Michigan Patrons wanting heavy machinery, reapers, mowers, harvesters, etc., would do well to correspond with Bro. W. H. Hill. We met other Patrons here, and were pleased with them. They have formed a stock company for a wholesale supply house here. Patrons are taking the stock rapidly and soon the company is expected to begin to operate.

We also visited James Murdock, Jr., who has done so much in furnishing Granges with seals, emblems, etc. He is ready to do good work for us in his line.

Returning to the *Bulletin* office, we arranged for tickets, and upon invitation met Sister Whitehead at the train, she having come to make one of our party to

## WASHINGTON.

At 7 p. m., our party, consisting of Bro. and Sister Smith, of Kentucky, Brother and Sister Whitehead and myself, took the train upon the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, for our National Capital, to attend the 14th annual session of the National Grange. To bed and to sleep we went, but on an onward our train carried us, stopping at only large stations, through tunnels, over bridges, into deep cuts, around hills by frequent short turns we rode on and on, until at daybreak Bro. Whitehead called us to see the mountain scenery of West Virginia, its coal mines, and get breakfast at Grafton. All this would be new and very interesting to the readers of the *Visitor* had we time to enter into the details more fully. Suffice it to say there is altogether too much land to

the acre here to suit our ideas of farms in Michigan. Some of the land is so steep that I guess the plow would run itself down hill and plow a good furrow if it were only started. The farms along the route are few and greatly encumbered by masses of rock. The sheep need small trees and stakes to lean against while feeding, and platforms built here and there to lie down upon to sleep, lest while sleeping they should roll into some other man's domain.

The natural scenery here is very fine, especially that upon the Cheat river. At the side of the track we saw the Rhadadendron growing in quantities, and many of large size; it must be very beautiful when they are in bloom. The mountain laurel is also found here in abundance. At noon we reached Martinsburg and the train stopped for dinner, it being late. These old Virginia towns have an antiquated look, but the newer houses show signs of some improvement. Time, and field, and forest, and farm, and mountain, and tunnel, and bridge passed, until we crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. The Shanandoah Valley, with its mountain basin, is indeed beautiful and we only allude to it here; it needs to be seen to be realized and enjoyed. At Harper's Ferry are to be seen the remains of the old government buildings and "John Brown's Fort," so well-known in the historic preface of the rebellion. Better farms and larger fields are to be seen after we leave this latter place, but as we near Washington the land seems to grow poorer.

At last the imperial city, run and ruled by the rings, cheered our sight, and for the first time we are in the birth place of our Order and the home of its childhood—the Capital City of our Nation. The first man we met was the worthy Secretary Bro. Ireland, who was at the National Hotel busy with the preparation for the meeting to take place the next day. Soon we found Brother and Sister Woodman and their son Louis. During the evening we came to the conclusion that the 14th session of the National Grange was to be a large one, in numbers at least. New England, Texas, Florida and other States already on hand.

## THE OPENING.

At 11 o'clock a. m., on the 17th inst., after the hearty hand-shaking and cordial greetings of meeting members, the 14th session of the National Grange began its work, as the gavel of the Worthy Master, Bro. J. J. Woodman, called to labor. The preliminary work of opening and admitting the new members entitled to seats was soon passed and the session was duly opened in form.

The meeting was held in Willard's Hall. In a semi-circle opening towards the stage, were arranged the voting members of this body, all clothed in the insignia of the sixth degree; back of this circle of members are the seats of the visiting members and well-filled they were. Upon the platform was the Worthy Master, the Worthy Secretary and Treasurer, the lady officers and six of the seven honored brothers who were the founders of the Order, to-wit: Brother Saunders, the first Master, Bros. Ireland, McDowell, Trimble, J. R. Thompson and Grosh. Bro. Kelly alone was absent.

The address of welcome was made by Bro. Wm. Saunders, the first Worthy Master of our Order, and who held the position until the sixth annual session held at Georgetown in 1873. Bro. Saunders' address reviewed the early history and efforts of the Order and its struggles to get a foothold in the minds and affections of the farmer. He welcomed the National Grange back to the home of its birth and infancy and hoped it would there still abide and have a home. We regret we cannot give the whole of this pleasant address of welcome, but must refer you to the published proceedings which will be issued as soon as the session is over.

Bro. Darden, of Miss., the Worthy Overseer of the National Grange, made the reply to the address of welcome on behalf of the Grange, in his usual happy way. Bro. J. R. Thompson supplemented the address of welcome by a few well-timed remarks, which, like the address and the reply, were well-received and to the proceedings we refer all our readers. The address of the Worthy Master, J. J. Woodman, was read and met with a hearty approval, being universally commended by those not voting members as well as those members who will vote upon its various recommendations at the proper times, when reported on by the several committees to whom referred. The Worthy Secretary read his annual report, showing the state of the Order in the several States, and we were more than pleased to see that Michigan stood almost first in the condition of the several States. This report, as well as that of the Treasurer, which followed, were duly referred to the proper committees.

A recess was taken until the next day to allow the body to accept the invitation to attend a reception at the White House at 7:30 p. m.

## THE PRESIDENT AND THE RECEPTION.

At the time appointed the members of the Order to the number 200 or more, under the lead of Gen. De Lue repaired to the White House and assembling in the east room, were soon told that the President would receive them in the red parlor. The party passed slowly through the rooms to said room, and were there each introduced to President Hayes, who shook each by the hand and gave a pleasant word. As the body had nearly all been presented, it was asked why Mrs. Hayes was not there, and said that many ladies would like to meet her. The President told the company that he had expected only gentlemen, and was surprised to see the ladies. He was told ladies were members as well as the men, whereupon the President asked the company to make the tour of the rooms, and conservatory, which were thrown open for the purpose and lighted, while Mrs. Hayes prepared to receive the visitors. Soon the wife of the Chief Executive came upon the scene and each was also introduced to her. Mrs. Hayes is a plain woman, and seemed glad to meet us, and had a pleasant word for each one of us. She said she was pleased to see some one from Michigan, as it was near her home. After the reception, a company of twenty-five or thirty called upon the Commissioner of Agriculture at his house, to take a cup of

## AMERICAN TEA.

Arriving at the Commissioner's house we were kindly received and served a cup of most delicious, fragrant tea, grown upon American soil. The tea was grown near Savannah, Georgia, and the Commissioner thinks is as good as can be grown anywhere south of the James River. This tea is better than any we can find in the general markets, and was grown at the cost of about fifteen cents per pound, and will bring from fifty to sixty cents per pound upon the London markets at wholesale. Experts pronounce it the best tea upon the market. Fourteen hundred pounds per acre of this tea can be grown here, making it quite a profitable crop to grow, and if grown extensively, would give us a pure tea at a low rate, and if enough is grown for home consumption the sum of \$22,000,000 annually will be saved to our country, which is now sent abroad for tea. At a late hour we bade our genial host and his very pleasant wife and social daughters a "good night," and walked back to our hotel.

Among the visitors here to-day we were glad to see Brother and Sister Osborn, of Macon Grange, Lenawee County, making six Patrons from Michigan. Two hundred or more Patrons are here from New York, several from New England, several from

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia, and other States.

The number of voting members in attendance upon the session is larger than usual, while the number of visiting members is also large, and an interesting session is anticipated.

## SECOND DAY.

At our hotel we are fast learning to adapt ourselves to the customs of Washington life. Our meals are served as follows, quite different from our daily home farm life: our breakfast is served from eight to eleven o'clock A. M.; dinner from two to six p. m.; supper from seven to eleven o'clock P. M., and we get to bed at midnight and after.

Our Grange session begins at 9:30 A. M., and closes at from one to two o'clock P. M., while the afternoon session begins at 7 P. M., at the close of which we take tea.

The Lecturer's address was the first paper laid before that body. Bro. Esbaugh, of Missouri, gave a good paper, and we have sent a copy of it to the *Visitor* for publication in the current number.

Bro. D. W. Akin, chairman of the executive committee, presented the report of that body to the Grange, showing what they have done during the year in the interests of the Order. A new song book seems to be, in the view of the committee, much needed. They desire more direct communication between the National Grange and the Subordinate Granges, through the office of the Secretary of the National Grange, whom they think should have headquarters here at Washington, which should be the place of the annual meeting of the National Grange. They also advocate the lease of the government of the land upon which stands the small building within whose walls the Order was organized. These matters, and many minor items, will come up for action during the session, when we will report upon them.

The reports of the several Masters of the State Granges upon condition of the Order in their several States, was the order of this, the second day. These reports indicated, in general, a healthy condition of the Order. They were given verbally, and we regret that we could not get them to send to the *Visitor*. They should have been given in writing, as was that of Bro. Draper, of Massachusetts, whose reports we will endeavor to give in the next number of the *Visitor*. Another session, the Masters are each to give a written report upon the condition of the Order in their several States, and the work done therein during the year. This is as it should be, for from such reports much valuable information can be gathered as to means of obtaining success.

To-day Bro. and Worthy Master Woodman was presented with a basket of strawberries, picked yesterday at Norfolk, Va., and presented by Sister Ballard, a member of Churchill Grange.

Think of it, while we are here, in one part of our Nation, eating strawberries grown in the open air, at our home the snow is a foot in depth.

On the table at the hall was a fine display of oranges, from the farm of Bro. Wilson of Florida, while upon the platform lay a dozen or more ears of as fine corn as we ever saw, shown by Sister Rix, of Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia.

## SUGAR.

At the close of the session, a large body of Patrons visited the Agricultural Department, where Commissioner LeDuc showed us through its various departments and rooms, and explained the work there going on. We saw amber cane (sorghum), in all the various processes of manufacture into sugar; had a very pleasant interview with Prof. Collins, the chemist, who gave us much valuable information relative to the manufacture of sugar from corn-stalks, amber cane, beets, &c., and the various stages of their growth and ripening.

Prof. Collins is preparing a comparative chart showing his various experiments and their results. This will be published in the report of the current year. The results of the experiments upon making sugar from corn-stalks interested us most. Last year the yield of corn was 69 bushels per acre, and the stalks yielded 970 pounds of raw sugar after the corn had been gathered. This year the experiment was repeated, giving similar results. This year's seed was the corn grown last year, so that it must have been fully ripened, or it would not have grown. The yield of corn this year was 70 bushels of sound corn per acre, and 1000 pounds of good sugar. The cost of the sugar was about three cents per pound, and would bring six or seven cents wholesale, so that the value of the sugar was about double the value of the corn.

This sugar was pleasant to the taste and better than the amber corn sugar, and equal, if not superior, to the usual corn sugar, which it much resembles.

Making a tour of the meagre buildings of the Department of Agriculture of our great Agricultural Nation, we were much impressed by the efforts of the Commissioner and his assistants in trying "to made bricks without straw." The building is too small by far, and is condemned as unsafe at that, with a laboratory not larger than some private persons of our acquaintance have, and the only wonder to us is that they can do so well under the circumstances.

We had a very pleasant chat of an hour, in his office, with Wm. Saunders, the superintendent of the horticultural department, and the first Master of the National Grange. It was a pleasure for us to learn of our elder brother many of the incidents of the early history of the Grange; and to sit at the desk whereon was written the first circular issued, and much of the foundations of the great fraternity prepared.

We afterwards visited the small building in the old grounds, which may properly be called the birth-place of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, now holding its fourteenth session in the city of its birth.

Efforts will doubtless be made to get a lien upon the land upon which this building stands, and erect thereon a building suitable for the needs of our great Order, to save office rent and many other expenses. We have no hope that politicians will give us a foothold here, and did they do it, we do not think that the National Grange is able to build the necessary buildings thereon.

Many will be pleased to learn that the Executive Committee of the National Grange have been instructed to revise and publish a new edition of the Songs of the Order, and suggestions and new songs are invited by the Committee.

#### Wanted.

Early in the history of our Order in our State, a large number of sheet publications were circulated as "The Bryan Fund Publication," in numbers from one to twelve. Will members of the Grange, or any of our readers, who can get a copy of these, please send me them, as I wish to complete my files, and have them placed in the office of the State Grange, as a part of its early history. Copies of Nos. 2 and 8 are on hand now, and not needed.

We would also like copies of the proceedings of the National Grange for 1873. Will repay the postage upon all such matter mailed to me. "Address C. L. Whitney, Muskegon, Mich."

"Actions speak louder than words." Think of this, all of you readers who talk better than you act, who neglect the opportunities of our Order, yet are loud in telling others what to do.

It may seem paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true, that a man cannot smoke a cigar too short unless he smokes it too long.

## Communications.

### The Agricultural College.

Editor Grange Visitor:

In your arraignment of farmers for their opposition to the Agricultural College, you charge that they have not only exhibited bad taste, but it has been wrong and unmanly, without due thought or consideration, and that they have found a great deal of fault with it when they should have been trying to make it better. These are sweeping charges, in general terms, which, we believe, the facts will not justify. We know of many prominent farmers who have been patrons and supporters of the College, and who believe it to be a good educational institution, while they deplore its expensiveness, and believe that if it was conducted on strict business principles, the same as every successful farmer manages his business, it would be more useful, and not much more than half as expensive. Still we are willing to admit that it is conducted as economically as the average of our State institutions, all of which seem to be managed upon the principle that the public is a great goose, and it is the privilege of all officials to pick her as bare as possible. The president's salary is \$3,000, and six professors get \$1,800 each, and one assistant \$800, with good houses and other perquisites furnished them free of cost; and these high salaries are paid for only nine months service, which constitutes the school year. We think all these men would hold on if their salaries were cut down one-third; if not, there are thousands of men in the world, equally competent, who would be glad to get their places at even one-half their present salaries.

Now let us examine the farm management. One gardener is paid \$743; one foreman \$600, with good house and board furnished himself and family; another foreman \$543, and still another at \$400, with four men at \$16 per month by the year, with board at the farmhouse, where the table is bountifully supplied with all the luxuries of the season that can be procured at Lansing, and the expensive farm garden does not even furnish the house with vegetables, which are purchased at the expense of the taxpayers. Besides all this, about \$1,000 per month is paid to students for work on the farm during the school term, and this vast army of bosses and laborers are employed at a cost to the taxpayers of about \$10,000 per annum, to run a farm of 676 acres, and only 300 of that under cultivation. We know of many farmers who manage farms as large and as well as the College farm is managed, with the help of four or five men, at a cost of six or seven hundred dollars per year.

Will Bros. Childs and Gard kindly inform us why they should pay any higher wages, or employ any more help proportionately, to run the College farm than their own farms, or why the Professor of Agriculture should have four high-salaried foremen under him to do nothing but oversee the work, any more than any large farmer who oversees his own work, for one-third the salary paid the professor.

In view of the above facts, we think the taxpayers have just cause for complaint.

FARMER.

REPLY BY PROF. W. J. BEAL.

The above article by "Farmer" was evidently written by some one who has not taken much pains to gather correct information in regard to the Agricultural College, or if he has tried, he has met with very poor success.

The College is managed by the State Board of Agriculture, who are selected from various parts of the State. These men are selected by the Governor on account of their business ability and interest in the progress of agriculture.

"Farmer" objects to the size of the salaries paid the employes of the College. It is true that there are many men to be easily found who are willing to take their places at much smaller salaries than those paid at the College.

A few years ago a member of the Legislature said that the professors did not have much to do. He could teach all the students alone in every department. He could not make the members of the Board of Agriculture believe him. The last two Legislatures thought the salaries too high. They reduced the appropriation. The Board have at last felt obliged to reduce the salaries. Several good men in the best places left. It is true, the places are now all occupied. The Board did the best they could. The new men are beginners in the work, and will require considerable time to gain as much experience as was possessed by those who left.

Prof. Fairchild went to Kansas Agricultural College, Prof. Ingersoll to Purdue University, Indiana, both on salaries larger than were paid them here. Both were well-tried and valuable professors. It seemed that others found this out, as well as the people of our State.

The foreman who received \$600 per year and a house, resigned to go on to his own farm. The herdsman who received \$365 per year and a house, resigned of his own accord.

In point of salary, most men find it economy to pay good wages and retain good well-tried help. College professors, as a rule, are poorly paid for the work they do, and the expensive training required to fit them for good positions. They command a certain market price. The best men, being in best demand, receive the highest wages.

One gardener is mentioned at \$743 per year. Then a reference is made to the vegetable garden. The gardener has care of the green houses and surroundings. He has nothing to do with the vegetable garden. There is no man who attends to the vegetable garden as his especial business. There are two hired men, instead of four, and one for the horticultural department.

The farm house is supplied with vegetables from the College garden, as the College books will show, except, perhaps, a few things which are out of season in this latitude. Whatever the farm house uses has to be paid for, and an account kept of it. It makes no difference to the farm house, whether they are purchased down town or of the College garden.

We are glad to hear that the farm hands are well fed.

"Farmer" says \$1,000 per month is paid for students' work on the farm. The truth is, not far from \$1,500 for the whole year. Much of this work goes towards permanent improvements, clearing, ditching, etc. Over half the labor of students is placed on the grounds, orchards, repairs on and making new buildings, and extra work.

Many of the professors and members of the State Board believe that they should pay the students as much for work as it would take to hire other men to do the work equally well. The wages paid the hired men are no higher than wages paid to hired men in the neighborhood of the College.

A graduate of the College was once a professor there. He left to engage in business for himself. He is finally now employed at \$3,000 a year, and a house found, by a business firm, to do a work less difficult than he was expected to do at the College, for much less money.

Many foremen are needed, and foremen of good ability to look after the work of students. No set of men need showing and training more than a young set of boys; and the boys, College students, will try the patience of foremen. Some have failed to manage them and have left. Most foremen get sick of it, after a time, and leave, because of the perplexities of the place. The facts that "farmer" refers to, it will be seen, are not all facts. We think, if he knew the real state of things, he would agree with us, that his article had better not appear in the press. He would prefer to get information before criticising. This article is already too long.

It would be queer if there were not some things wrong at the Agricultural College. No one denies that mistakes are made there.

Because a man receives \$150 a year in one place, it is not a certain sign that he should always do so if he goes somewhere else. We presume "Farmer" believes in promotion, as well as all progressive Americans.

We dare say that "Farmer's" State tax is not felt to be a great burden, when compared with the other taxes he has to pay; and when he figures it up, he will see that his part of the tax to support the Agricultural College is but a small part of a cent a day, or a few cents per year. That is, provided he is not a farmer of unusual wealth.

Last year the State tax for the Agricultural College was \$12,040. Total State tax, \$804,831, for institutions, &c. Estimated valuation in State, \$630,000, or .00012 on a dollar, or twelve cents on a \$1,000 of valuation. This is less than real value. The tax on the College is too small to be felt by any one. Divide twelve cents on a thousand by 67, and he will get somewhere near the tax on each \$1,000 valuation, for the College last year. My figures may not all be exactly right, but are essentially correct.

Yours truly,

W. J. BEAL.

### North Star Liberty Grange, No. 391.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

It has been a long, long time since we have seen a word in the GRANGE VISITOR representing our Grange, and as we do not wish to have other Granges in the State think we are among the "has-beens," I write a few lines.

We still hold our regular meetings every two weeks; sometimes we have a full Grange, and sometimes our numbers are few. Some live a good ways from the hall, and the weather or else the roads are not always suitable for a large attendance. But I trust that the disposition is good enough. I can answer for one, at least. I never go but what I am glad, before I get home, that I did go. As the time for election of officers draws near, ought we not to be more punctual than ever if possible, that we may have a chance to exchange thoughts with our brothers and sisters in regard to the most suitable persons to fill official positions? We all know, in order to have a good Grange, we should have it managed by good officers. Good management makes us all better Grangers, the same as a good teacher in a school makes his pupils better scholars. We have spent both pleasant and profitable meetings in our hall, and hope we shall continue to do so.

Why is it that there is less correspondence in the VISITOR from other Granges than there was last summer? Are they becoming less interested, or is it because there is so much other reading that is thought more beneficial to the readers of the VISITOR? I love to read it all, but I also love to hear from our brothers and sisters of other Granges. I want to know what they are doing and how they are prospering. And let all of us, whose term of subscription for the VISITOR expires with 1880, remember that the year is almost gone, and another will soon be here. Hunt up your fifty cents and have it ready, and if possible induce some one else to try it. No more this time.

LIBERTY.

Nov. 14, 1880.

### From a Weak Grange.

A member would like to know what can be done for a weak Grange. I say "weak," because our members are too much engrossed in their work to attend the Grange. We have good members enough to carry on the Grange and make it agreeable and interesting, but, instead of doing so, we have a small attendance, and those that do come don't seem to take the interest that they ought to. If the brothers begin an argument, they generally take some subject which the sisters do not care to discuss — tak-

ing this advantage because "woman's rights" have not yet been declared. They bring up the subject of politics for discussion, although well aware that politics were strictly forbidden in the Grange. They have, like a truant child, wandered from the straight and narrow path, and entered upon forbidden ground. It being so near election, our Worthy Chaplain thought there could be no harm in a little discussion on politics, our Worthy Master did not seem to think it wrong, so the other brothers were not so much to blame for following their example and entering the forbidden field. B. B.

### Program of Van Buren Co. Grange.

Consignment of essays and discussions for the February session of the Van Buren County Grange:

"The Highest Type of Womanhood; How May it be Obtained," Mrs. A. Rice, Lawrence.

Discussion, opened by Mrs. O. Caldwell, Decatur.

"Agricultural College; its Advantages," C. B. Charles, Bangor.

Discussion, opened by Jason Woodman, Paw Paw.

"Advantages of the Girls of To-day, Compared with Those of a Century Ago," Miss Isidora Harrison, Paw Paw.

Discussion, opened by Mrs. J. E. Packard, of Hartford.

"District Schools: How May They be Made to Meet the Demand for More Thorough Discipline?" W. O. Cook, Keeler.

Discussion, opened by Geo. E. Breck, Waverly.

"Farmers' Alliance," discussed generally, sometime during the session.

Each one assigned a part will please consider this all the notice necessary for the occasion."

MRS. O. M. SIKES,  
Lecturer of Co. Grange.

### Sugar Cane.

The best time to cut the cane is when the seed is in the dough. Cut off the heads first, and then strip with a stick made in the form of a sword. Cane must not stand in the field after the leaves are stripped, as it will soon undergo a change and the juice will be bitter. Cane may be cut and dried on the outside, and then piled and kept for weeks. If piled wet, it will heat and so spoil it. If it has been frosted and is not worked up in a few days, it will sour.

To make good syrup, you must have good cane. If you wish to make sugar or good syrup, you must keep everything used in the making of it clean and sweet. Sorghum juice has a tendency to undergo a change as soon as pressed from the cane, and in a few hours it will commence to make alcohol. To prevent or arrest this chemical change is the greatest thing we have to contend with, and here is the secret of making sugar or good syrup. So it becomes necessary to wash the mill and vats and everything used, with lime-water, once or twice a day. The clay process is much ahead of any in the saving of labor in skimming, etc., and, besides, the syrup is much cleaner and clearer, for, if you scald the green matter in the cane-juice, it gives it a strong taste.

To clarify with clay, use the white or light colored clay, dry it, and have a settling vat, with plugs in one end, to draw off the liquor. Put the cane juice into the vat as it comes from the mill, add about one half-bushel of clay to 100 gallons of juice, mix the clay thoroughly with the juice by agitating, until it will settle clear and show no green matter, and when it is scalded it is as clear as water. If you wish, you can use lime, alum and soda; but I think syrup is much healthier and better, to use only sulphate of lime, such as is used in cider, one package to 100 gallons of juice; put it in as it comes from the mill. The sulphate of lime will prevent fermentation. Boil over a brisk fire. You should stir the juice until it boils, to prevent something in the cane juice from settling down on the pan and coating it; this burns into the pan and gives the syrup a dark color. If you have prevented the cane juice from fermenting, you need not be afraid of burning, and the faster you boil the better. Wm. H. Strong, in the Prairie Farmer.

A LADY teacher in Boston has carried successfully through, at small expense, a vacation school for the poor children whose time would otherwise have been spent on the streets. The whole number of scholars was 285, about one-half being colored children. Learning to sew, singing, committing to memory dialogues and poetry, occupied the time. At the close an exhibition was given which gave great satisfaction. The good effect of the school on the neighborhood was strikingly apparent.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, DEC. 1, 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

## RAIL ROAD ARRANGEMENTS.

Rail road arrangements have been perfected with the Michigan Central, as follows: Those attending the Session of the State Grange will pay full fare to Lansing over this road and its branches, and be entitled to a return ticket at one cent per mile to their home station, on presenting to the ticket agent at Lansing, a certificate of attendance at this eighth session.

These certificates will be issued by me on application, at any time during the session.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk will sell round trip tickets to Lansing on the 13th and 14th of December, at all points between South Bend and Port Huron, good for the full week of the session, at the rate of two cents per mile each way.

The Detroit, Lansing & Northern make the same terms as the C. & G. T. Tickets must be purchased on the 13th or 14th, and will be good for return at any time during the week.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. will sell return tickets from any station on its road to such Lansing connecting points as may be desired, at the rate of two cents per mile each way. But the parties desiring to secure these tickets must present an order issued by the Company, which can be had by applying to me. We shall send these orders to delegates whose names we have. To any other parties who wish to attend the State Grange session, we will send on application.

The sale of tickets at the reduced rate is confined to the 13th and 14th. Tickets good for return the entire week.

Our application to the General Ticket Agent of the Lake Shore & Mich. Southern was referred to W. P. Johnson, Chicago, Gen. Passenger Agent of that road. He has not yet replied, nor has the Gen. Agt. of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee R. R.

As this reduced rate of two cents per mile is a standing arrangement of the railroads of the State for all those attending meetings of this kind, we have no doubt about these other two roads making the same rate. The only question is, how they will fix the matter.

Different agents have different notions. One wants to limit this reduced rate to those who attend the meeting; another don't care who goes to Lansing, but limits the sale of tickets to two days. The Mich. Central last year adopted the plan, and continue it this year, which we have all along recommended, of selling at Lansing return tickets at one cent per mile to all applicants who present a certificate of attendance at the session of the State Grange. By this plan the railroad gets its two cents per mile each way, and they have but one agent to instruct to carry out the whole business over all their lines of road.

Let no one stay away under an apprehension that they may have to pay full fare both ways. The

fare on all roads leading to Lansing will be at the rate of two cents per mile each way.

## THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

As the article of "Farmer" on third page covered a good many exact statements in figures, the correctness or incorrectness of which we had no means of determining, we sent his article to Prof. Beal for reply, and have in connection with the article, his answer to charges preferred. Our "Farmer" friend, who sees such mismanagement at the Agricultural College, may live to see somewhere in the future the management of public institutions brought to as rigid a system of economy as attends the most successful farmer. But we do not now know where to look for just that kind of work, and we do not expect that desirable condition of things to be reached very soon.

Now we look at this matter from about this stand-point. In these days of rapid progress, of constant shifting, our educational institutions are not running in exact grooves, long since formed and recognized as permanent, but there is a great diversity of opinion, as to what should be taught at the expense of the tax-payers, and this is a very proper subject for discussion, and one that is not likely soon to reach a settlement that will be generally acquiesced in. There is a very general recognition and approval of a common school system, supported by a tax upon the property of the country, and from this starting point this matter of furnishing aid to educational institutions has grown until nearly department of learning has presented and successfully pushed its claims for State aid. We shall not now discuss this branch of the subject. But we hold that no interest of the country has received so little aid and encouragement in proportion to its importance as that which pertains to agriculture, and what has been done, or is being done in this direction is largely experimental. We are growing up to some sound, correct system, but are to-day in an embryo condition, and we shall reach a complete, well-defined system of agricultural education only after years of experience. Right or wrong, the State has undertaken, not only to take care of our common schools, but the University and the Agricultural College as well, and while this state of things continues, it behooves the farmers of the State to do one of two things: either take hold of this matter in a business way, and choke off these large appropriations to the University for the education of students for the professions, or else go in for the expenditure of such an amount for the promotion of agricultural knowledge as the farming interest of the country is entitled to, on a basis of what it pays into the treasury, and its relative importance to the professions, and other industries.

We have no objection to criticism upon the management of the Agricultural College. As we have already said, it is a growing institution, and it is more than probable that there is room for improvement in many ways. From what we have seen, we are fully satisfied that the gentlemen engaged in its business management and in its several departments of teaching, are really solicitous, not only for the success of this partic-

ular institution, but for the advancement of the agricultural interests of the State and country, and while that work may be susceptible of great improvement, we believe these parties are faithfully and honestly doing the best they can.

That the farmers of the State, as a class, have not been the best friends of the College, we believe has been true; that in this respect there has been a decided improvement within the last three years, we believe is also true. The farmers who have been in the legislature, many of them notoriously unfriendly to the College, have really, we think, better represented a prevailing sentiment of the farmer class, than they have an enlightened progressive public policy.

The series of Farmers' Institutes that have been held in the State under the auspices of the State Board, have done much to dispel the prejudice of farmers against the College.

We see on every hand abundant evidence that the great field of agricultural knowledge has just been entered, that there is much to learn all around us, and we look upon the Agricultural College as one of the essential instruments in the development of the science of agriculture.

Criticise it much as we will, the object should be for its improvement. If any of us know any better way than is being pursued, bring it to the attention of the Board of Agriculture, or to the Professors who are teachers at the College. Insist on improving the institution until (if that is not already the case) it is worth more to the State than it costs. Of one thing we are quite sure—the Agricultural College is no high toned affair, out of our reach. The Professors are in sympathy with the farmer class, and always glad to extend their circle of acquaintance in this direction.

## DELEGATES TO THE STATE GRANGE.

The names of delegates to the State Grange have all been reported, except from Jackson, St. Clair, and Saginaw Counties. We hope that some one in each of those Counties, who is informed, will send us the names of delegates elected from them.

We give below the names of delegates from County Granges, so far as reported, and shall, in our next number, publish the entire list, if delinquents enable us to make it complete before the 12th of December:

REPRESENTATIVES FROM POMONA GRANGES.	
BRANCH—A. J. Warner, .....	22
BEEBEEKS—Freeman Franklin, .....	1
CALHOUN—S. E. Woodworth, Battle Creek, .....	3
CLINTON—John M. DeWitt, So. Riley, .....	25
EATON—Wm. C. Howell, Iosco, .....	28
HILLSDALE—R. W. Freeman, .....	10
INGHAM—A. A. King, Danville, .....	14
IONIA—A. G. Gibbs, Portland, .....	16
LAFRER—W. A. Montgomery, Burnside, .....	29
MANISTEE—L. D. Shirriff, .....	21
MONTCALM—J. P. Shoemaker, Amsden, .....	24
NEWAYGO—A. Terwilliger, .....	11
OAKLAND—G. M. Shattuck, Pontiac, .....	9
OSHTON—Wm. H. Barry, Shelby, .....	23
ST. CLAIR—E. G. Manuel, Port Huron, .....	12
VAN BUREN—A. C. Ghilden, Paw Paw, .....	13
WAYNE—Jabez H. Padley, .....	8
WESTERN POMONA—Thos. Wilde, Berlin, .....	19

CENTERVILLE, Nov. 24, 1880.

Editor Grange Visitor:  
Please send my paper to Centerville, St. Joseph Co., Michigan.

JAMES HOXIE.

Will some of our Centerville friends who happen to know James Hoxie, please tell him it will afford us pleasure to comply with his request when we learn from him to what office we have been sending his paper. We have not time to look over several thousand names to ascertain, and cannot afford to send him another copy to another office.

## THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

By the courtesy of Hon. Henry W. Lord, we find on our table the proceedings of the seventh annual session of the Social Science Association of Charities and Correction held at Cleveland in June and July last—a book of over 300 pages of valuable reports from committees and gentlemen interested in the public charities of the country, and its penal and reformatory institutions.

These annual reports are valuable collections of the thoughts and observations of some of our best thinkers upon these subjects which are becoming of still greater importance to us each year, as our immense country becomes more densely inhabited.

This is an era of change. Old notions and theories rapidly disappearing, and the men who associate together, and by rings and combination, wrest from honest labor an undue share of its rewards, are not the only active agencies in our land.

To secure wealth, men are everywhere active and vigilant, and sometimes as unscrupulous and as untiring.

It is a relief to know that we have also men of broad, unselfish views, ready and willing to devote some time to the study of subjects of vital importance to the race.

The percentage of the criminal and dependent class has, we believe, been on the increase, as society gets farther from the point of having only a supply of the necessaries of life. With the rapid accumulation of vast fortunes in the hands of the few, within the last quarter of a century in this country, questions of social science enter largely into the weal or woe of the millions who are to inhabit the vast empire governed by the United States, and the well being of society in the future depends to some extent on the labors of this class of minds.

We believe the Grange comes in as a valuable help to elevate, not only the agricultural labor, but in a general way to dignify labor, and exert a repressive influence over the tendency so prevalent in this country, to flow from the rural districts to the villages and cities.

All the agencies for good that are likely to appear will be wanted to provide for and protect the generations that are to follow us, and we recognize in this Social Science Association a pioneer movement in behalf of society itself, under the direction of some of our best thinkers.

And now one of our lady correspondents gets a talking to. Well, we happen to know the lady is well qualified for a skirmish on paper, and we only refer to the article of "Uncle Si's" to advise that when he makes another attack, he consult Webster, or some other good authority, on the exact meaning of the word "slang," for it seems to us he has got a little wide of the mark.

The following Granges are delinquent in reports and payments of dues from the Secretaries for two or more quarters:

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, 254, 270, 271, 274, 295, 310, 320, 327, 338, 358, 363, 383, 404, 417, 422, 438, 450, 492, 511, 514, 529, 539, 565, 568, 576, 599, 603, 618, 632, 637.
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## ANOTHER COMPLAINANT.

In the last issue of the VISITOR, we had occasion to "rise and explain," in our own way, on account of the literature of the paper not being entirely satisfactory to a subscriber. And we also, in another column, referred to a couple of communications of a political character, which we declined to publish. This declination has called forth a letter from one of the correspondents asking for the return of his communication.

When we take into account the number of communications that have appeared in the VISITOR within the last year that related more or less to political matters, coming, as they have, from members of all political parties, we are not at all surprised that somebody has fancied that we have not always done quite the fair thing. Whatever we may think of our intention and of our work, it is quite another matter to so do that work as to have all our readers feel that we have been impartial.

We are able in this case to comply with the request of the complainant, though we wish it understood that, as a rule, we cannot promise a return of rejected articles. The article referred to was received after the election, and to us seemed altogether unsuitable for these columns. We hardly think the writer, when he has re-read his article, will be able to say that its publication would have been for the "Good of the Order." Our correspondent seems quite discouraged because Patrons, after all their talk about a farmer, failed to sustain one or the other of the farmer candidates.

We do not propose to go over the whole ground after the battle. Our friend evidently expected too much. We are quite sure that, although we did not secure a farmer Governor, that we made some positive progress in the right direction, and that all that talk was not thrown away upon the farmers of Michigan. If we were to publish articles of the sort furnished by our complaining friend, we should soon all be by the ears, and besides the general unpleasantness that would arise, the vital objects of this great brotherhood would be lost sight of, and we should lose the advantages already secured of greater unity of thought and action among the farmers of the country.

We believe the future is full of hope and promise to the farmers of this country. We do not believe that, to impugn the motives of those who do not act politically in accordance with our notions, is the sure way to justify that hope, and secure for ourselves or our children a realization of that promise.

PATRONS OF MICHIGAN, we expect to see more of you at Lansing this year than ever before. The times are better: farmers can better afford to spend a little money in this sort of recreation than they could when the universal cry of "hard times" made those who had everything they needed feel poor, in common with those who were really hard up. Now, we started to write this short article to urge, not those who have attended a session of the State Grange to go this year—they will all go anyway—but those who are able to spare a few dollars for their own enjoyment, who have not been to Lan-

sing, should go this year without fail.

There is probably no State in the Union where the visiting members make a better showing in point of numbers than in this. In fact, we have heard of State Grange sessions with but a dozen or so ladies in attendance. We think we have never had so few as a hundred ladies at any session of our State Grange since its organization; and from what we hear from different parts of the State, we expect that Lansing will be seeded down with Grangers this year, for three or four days.

Those who have attended a session and know what a splendid gathering of representatives of the agricultural interests of Michigan annually convene in the State Capitol, should invite and urge the lukewarm Patrons of their acquaintance to go with them to Lansing on the 13th or 14th of December. In all these years we have never yet met a Patron who attended a session of the State Grange, and expressed a regret for it. The universal testimony has been that it was worth more than the cost.

We expect to get out the next and last number of the fifth volume of the VISITOR before we go to Lansing, on the 13th of December. We have done what we could, since we undertook its management, to make the paper of value to the Order. We are not attached to this sort of labor, not having commenced it until we began to get grey, and we shall be glad to surrender it into other hands.

All the business interests of the Order will at this session be again in the hands of the representatives of the Subordinate Granges of the State, and we hope to have a legislative body of brothers and sisters come together with an earnest desire to labor for the good of the Order, and, with the experience of the past to guide them, we are confident that the result of such labor will build up and strengthen all its interests in this State.

A young man who is willing to sit down in idleness, or devote his time to society, and live off the earnings of his father, is justly looked upon as a useless, if not a dangerous member of society. No young man of spirit or principle will consent to do such a thing. And further, every man, however wealthy, if wise, teaches his son some business by which he can earn a livelihood. The same principle should be applied to girls. Every girl should be taught to be self-supporting; should be taught that it is discreditable to live a life of dependency, even upon her father. Every girl, whatever her social or pecuniary condition, is liable at any time in her life to be thrown upon her own resources and the cold charities of the world, and this emergency should be prepared for. Besides, the ordinary duties of life, require that boys and girls be taught to work, whether their parents are wealthy or not.

"OH, THERE'S plenty of time!" these people always remark. And by thinking so, the train moves off without them; golden opportunities slip by them unnoticed; and in the end, we fear many of them will be just a little late in securing a safe passage across the river of death, to that blissful abode prepared for them that seek early. If you would prosper in any undertaking, you must stir about lively. "Time and tide waits for no man." Remember this.

A WOMAN should never accept a lover without the consent of her heart, nor a husband without the consent of her judgment.

Character is the criterion of destiny,

Lecturer's Department.

Appointments and Addresses.

On Friday, the 26th inst., we go to Delaware, and speak at Centerville and Brockville, at Newark on Saturday the 27th, and to Port Royal on the 29th, which closes our work in Delaware. Our appointments in New Jersey are as follows:

Wednesday, Dec. 1st, Ewing, Mercer Co.  
Thursday, Dec. 2d, Hunterdon Co.  
Friday, Dec. 3d, Columbus.  
Saturday, Dec. 4th, Mt. Holly and Medford.  
Monday, Dec. 6th, Monmouth Co.  
Tuesday, Dec. 7th, Mullica Hill.  
Wednesday, Dec. 8th, Woodtown, Salem Co.  
Thursday, Dec. 9th, Vineland.  
Friday, Dec. 10th, Camden.

Until Dec. 8th, my address will be Camden, N. J., in care of I. W. Nicholson. From that to the 18th, our address will be Lansing, Mich.

Sweet Items.

Germany exported 12,000,000 more barrels of sugar in the months of May, June, and July, 1880, than in the same months of 1879. This is beet sugar.

Austria has 220 factories for making sugar from the beet, which gives a product of 375,000 tons.

A French company, with a capital of \$2,000,000, has been organized to develop the beet sugar interests of Canada. They are importing machinery, and erecting four factories near Montreal and Quebec.

The sugar beets planted this year in Canada will give a fair yield—about 20 tons per acre, at \$4.00 per ton, or \$80.00 per acre.

The Germans learned from France the methods of cultivating beets, and have much improved the same. Shall not the American farmer learn of both, and then improve upon both!

Is not 20 tons of sugar beets, at \$4.00 per ton, better than 25 bushels of wheat at \$1.00 per bushel?

"The Sugar Beet"

We have just received the October number of the above-named quarterly, devoted to the cultivation and utilization of the sugar beet in this country. It is a twenty-page, three-column width, sheet, at 50 cents per year. We commend it to all who would wish to thoroughly investigate this subject. Every Grange library should have it. Address *The Sugar Beet*, 810 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Notice of Meetings.

The last meeting of the year, of Ionia County Grange will be held with Pewamo Grange, Dec. 15 and 16. The election of officers for the ensuing year will take place at this meeting, and the following program, arranged at the November meeting, will be called: Essay by J. Warren Peake, of Danby Grange, subject chosen by himself; Essay by Mrs. Mont. Spaulding, Orleans Grange, subject chosen by herself; Essay by James H. Tibbits, Ionia Grange, "Experimental Agriculture"; Scrap bag, Lillie Brooks, Ronald Grange; Essay, Paul Charles, North Plains Grange, subject of his own choosing. JAMES L. FOWLE, Sec'y.

It is almost astonishing to think of the quantity of barbed wire used for fencing on the prairies of Texas. It is fast superseding other material and will soon entirely take the place of all other. It makes a cheap, durable, and effective fence. Everywhere you go you see wire fences stretched in every direction. Its introduction into the country as a fencing material seems to have worked up a perfect mania for it, everybody is so anxious to have some of it.—*Ec.*

Love without esteem cannot reach far, nor rise very high; it is an angel with but one wing.

GOING to law is generally like skinning a new milch cow for the hide, and giving the meat to the lawyers.

Correspondence.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I have many times thought that I would write to you, but as I am old, I thought the younger ones could do it. In reading your number of Nov. 15, I had my thoughts stirred up. Looking over the "Ladies' Department," I read a piece; its caption was "Some past delusions and present conclusions." I was astonished to think that such slang should be allowed to find a place in a Grange paper. I am not a member of the Republican, Democratic, or Greenback parties; neither am I a member of Neal Dow's party. But now I read, "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 [who is the 'we'? Patrons?] find it as bitter, active and determined as before the rebellion, making the South the living issue of the day."

Now, Brother Cobb, was the above slang fit to be read by the Patrons of Husbandry? Would it not be more congenial for readers of the *Post and Tribune*? Or have we no brother and sister Patrons in the South? I have ever admired modesty in woman, but this is too much. Such slang, I fear, will do not only your VISITOR, but the cause of the Patrons of Husbandry much harm.

The National Grange met at Charlestown, S. C.; and, when our Worthy Master returned to this State, he spoke, if I mistake not, of the love, fellowship and union manifested towards the brethren of the North. "Actions speak louder than words." Again, when Gen. Grant left Mexico, he came to Texas thence to New Orleans and other places. He afterwards made a speech, which was reported in the *Chicago Times*. In that speech Gen. Grant tells a different tale of the South than does A. L. F.

How beautiful the lesson taught us in the degree of "Gleaner": "Be ever ready to forgive. Remember, she who refuses forgiveness breaks the bridge over which she must pass, for all need forgiveness." Hence, my brother, in my opinion, nothing should be published in the VISITOR which is calculated to irritate a Republican, a Democrat, a National or Greenbacker, as such. Was not that a fling at the Democrats?

Thomas Jefferson said, "Error can do no harm if Truth is left free to combat it." These being my sentiments, I take my pen to point out several errors, expressed or implied, in the communication of A. L. F. and the reason why I do so, because it covers ground heretofore sown in the VISITOR. If you publish this, I will touch upon other points in that piece: but I wish it distinctly understood that I write not against the person, but against the sentiments advanced. UNCLE SI.

Meeting of Montcalm Pomona Grange.

AMSDEN, Nov. 22d, 1880.  
Brother J. T. Cobb:  
I have expected to see in the VISITOR a report of the proceedings of the last meeting of Montcalm Pomona Grange, No. 24, held with Ferris Grange, Oct. 28th. Not seeing such report, I send the following.

The meeting was well attended, notwithstanding the weather had been unfavorable for some days.

After partaking of a sumptuous dinner, prepared by the sisters of Ferris Grange, the meeting was called to order at 1:30 P. M. The regular order of business was gone through with. The Subordinate Granges of the County were reported as being in a promising condition.

A recess was taken for supper, after which an election for the ensuing year was had, which resulted in the re-election of most of the old officers. I. P. Shoemaker was elected Master, B. B. Crawford Secretary, and I. P. Shoemaker

and wife Delegates to the State Grange.

Some very fine essays were read, and a class of twelve received the fifth degree. The Grange closed about 1 A. M. on the 29th. All felt that a large amount of work had been done in a short time, and that it was good to be there.

The next meeting will be held at the Bloomer Grange Hall, Dec. 20th, at 1 o'clock.

Fraternally yours,  
I. P. SHOEMAKER.

To the Patrons of Michigan.

A large and growing trade is now being carried on at our co-operative store in Allegan, and under the management of Bro. A. Stegeman, is rapidly gaining a reputation not excelled, if equalled, by any other store in the State; and for this success we are greatly indebted to him for his zeal and untiring energy in managing its business transactions. Therefore, to offer these facilities to all Patrons wishing to purchase through our agency, the executive committee of the co-operative association have made such arrangements that our agent will fill orders for goods from all parts of the State.

For further information, address A. STEGEMAN, Allegan, Mich.  
J. S. BIDWELL,  
Sec. of C. A. of P. of H.

Woodman for Senator.

At the November meeting of Ionia County Grange, held with Berlin Center Grange, No. 272, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Ionia County Grange that the name of J. J. Woodman, Master of this State Grange, be presented to the State Legislature as a candidate for the United States Senatorship from this State, for the full term, and that we ask and urge our members-elect to use all honorable means to secure his election; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.  
M. M. CURRIER, Sec'y.

Lecturer's Address.

The following is the address of the Lecturer of the National Grange Bro. H. Esbaugh:  
Worthy Master, Officers, and Members of the National Grange:

In obedience to law and usage, I herewith present a few suggestions for consideration.

Having been kindly excused from services in other States, enabled me to devote my time to the work in my own State, which, it gives me pleasure to report is in a healthy and prosperous condition. I have visited but two other States during the year, Kansas and Illinois, devoting a few days in the former, and a week in the latter; and while the Order in the former is in a healthy condition, the latter needs more work. There is evidently a field open for work in many other States that should not be left uncultivated by the officers of State Granges.

Farmers are more eager for information now than formerly. They begin to realize the necessity of the organization of their class, and are manifesting more willingness to unite in proper efforts, promising relief from the burdens of injustice, and that may lead to the advancement of themselves and their class.

I do not believe that there ever was a better prospect for efficient work in many States than now. The effort made by the National Grange at its annual session last year in regard to legislation on transportation and patent rights, has been a great stimulus to the Order in many sections of the country, from the fact that members realized the work to be in the direction that carries with it hope for relief; it has induced new courage, more perseverance, and greater co-operative effort to carry forward the good work so well begun.

It has produced an inquiry among non-membership farmers, of what to do, or how best to aid in the great work, and has induced many to seek admission into our Order. It has attracted the attention of many business men,

who for the first time have considered our purposes, and as a result, it has made many of them friendly to our cause. Renewed efforts in the same direction and for like purposes should be made. Past failures should not discourage, but rather stimulate us to greater energy in the great work of a just cause. Could not this body, through the State Granges, provide educational methods. It is quite evident that the farmers outside of the Order require a different effort to secure or enlist them in the work with us, than did those who united with the Order in its earlier days, and it may be that many of them must first be educated, and then admitted. I believe it to be of very great importance that this class be taught in some way to more fully understand our purposes, and what has already been accomplished, and what still remains to be done, as well as the results to be hoped for.

The educational work must be carried forward more rapidly within and without the gates. Education and co-operation are the fundamental principles upon which rest the future prosperity and welfare of the Order. Successful co-operation depends on successful education. The two elements are entitled to and should receive the most careful consideration of this body, in order to encourage more desirable results.

Could not the National Grange impress upon the minds of the Representatives of each State the importance of immediate and thorough work in every State, such as will lead onward to greater usefulness, and will build up the Order on a permanent and prosperous condition in every section of our land. Our advance has been steadily onward, and of a sound and healthy character. Our claims for justice to the agricultural interests of the country will not be permitted to be longer trifled with. This body, as the national head of our great organization must keep in the advance in the great work, and wisely inaugurate such progressive steps as will be more positive in bringing relief to a depressed interest, and seek protection for the future to the great interests of our country.

When we do this we will have established a clear channel, through which every State, County, and Subordinate Grange in the land can work together for the same desirable objects, and results made more positive.

Arrangements are being made for an

EXCURSION PARTY,  
to LEAVE KALAMAZOO for  
Jacksonville, Florida,

About the 18th of JANUARY NEXT.

Fare for Round Trip will be \$40, or Less,  
GOOD TILL JUNE 1st.

For further information, address  
J. P. EARL,  
Schoolcraft, Mich.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Kept in the office of the Secretary of the

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,  
And sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Order, over the seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,...	60
Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members,.....	1 00
Blank Record Books, (Express paid),.....	1 00
Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound,.....	50
Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound,.....	50
Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound,.....	50
Applications for Membership, per 100,....	50
Membership Cards, per 100,.....	50
Withdrawal Cards, per doz.,.....	25
Dinits, in envelopes, per doz.,.....	25
By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c, per doz.,.....	75
By-Laws, bound,.....	20
Patrons' Singing Book, with music, Single copy 15 cts. per doz.,.....	1 80
Ritual, single copy,.....	2 40
" per doz.,.....	25
Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges with Copy of Charter, all complete,....	10
Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100,....	48
Declaration of Purposes, per doz., 5c.; per hundred,.....	40
Cushing's Manuals,.....	60

Address,  
J. T. COBB,  
SRO'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE,  
SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

NOT FIT TO BE KISSED.

"What ails papa's mouf?" said a sweet little girl, Her bright laugh revealing her teeth white as pearl; "I love him, and kiss him, and sit on his knee, But the kisses don't smell good when he kisses me!"

Ladies' Department.

The Grange and Its Benefits.

In order to receive the benefits of the Grange, we must thoroughly understand the purposes for which it was organized. And how shall we understand unless we study the Declaration of Purposes, for these we find are the true principles that underlie the Grange structure, and those which prompt us to work for the elevation of the farmer class. I think it would be a benefit to the Order to have the Declaration read at least twice a year, so as to keep in view the object of the Grange. I presume that the reason why so many of our Granges have died out is for want of proper knowledge and instruction. It requires a great deal of thought and labor to conduct a Grange successfully. There must not be any drones, they must all be workers, each willing to take an active part. Let us remember that it is as much our duty to assist in making the Grange interesting as if we were officers. Each should have a part to perform: don't let us ever remark, because some brother or sister is more active than others, that "they want to run the Grange."

I would like to see zeal enough manifested in the Grange cause to elevate it to its proper standing among the professions. All we want is an equal chance, and I believe that we have the chance, if we have the mind to use it, but, alas! there is a lack of knowledge which some have not attained, and I fear much has been owing to indifference; they have not had a care for what is going on in the wide world, and they have settled down to the conclusion that to work and provide the necessities of life is the chief end of man. But this is not enough; we should have higher aspirations. We find ourselves placed among a vast multitude of people: for what purpose are we here? I can't say; but seeing that we are here in the world let us live to make each other happy; let us lay hold of all the knowledge within our reach that will tend to elevate and improve our minds and morals; let us all be gleaners by the wayside, selecting for our use only the true, the beautiful and the good.

I have a few words that I would like to say, more particularly to my young brothers and sisters, who are to occupy our places in the future. You have a good foundation laid, a noble structure to build upon, and may you build wisely for those who are to come after you. Raise your standard high, press forward to honor and victory, victory over ignorance and honor over vice. I want you to love the Grange. It is for your interest to do so. It will benefit you in various ways, if you will only give some of your time and thought to the Grange cause. By meeting week after week in the Grange we hear of many things of much value pertaining to farming and various other subjects, and we also form near and dear social

ties, which serve to strengthen those fraternal bonds, which you should all know are necessary and valuable in the Grange. Let us all try, this coming new year, to strengthen our bonds of confidence in each other, wearing the robe of charity on all occasions, always cordial, giving each a friendly smile or bow.

And there is one more thing I wish to speak of, and that is, our obligations when we join the Grange: they are too soon forgotten by very many of us. Let us pay strict attention, when there is labor to be done, that we lose not a single word, that we may be able to conform to and abide by the laws and Constitution of our Grange.

As I am one of a committee of four, on the program, to work for the "Good of the Order," in our Grange, I hope you will forgive me if I make another suggestion, and that is in regard to our GRANGE VISITOR. I wish I could persuade every Grange family in Michigan to subscribe for it and read it. I would not be afraid to warrant a Grange revival by next spring. The idea of a Patron trying to be a good Granger and not taking a Grange paper, is absurd. Why, I have known officers of a Grange that did not take a Grange paper! That seems worse than all the rest. Now, my good brothers and sisters, let us give the GRANGE VISITOR our hearty support the coming year. And if we have any among us who are not able to take it, let us help such out of the Grange treasury. We all have some members in our Granges that have hard work to live and keep up; I would say, help such and be kind.

Fraternally yours, AUNT KATE. GRATTAN GRANGE, No. 170.

A Call for Old Contributors.

Bro. J. T. Cobb: Only one article in the "Ladies' Department" of last VISITOR! What can the matter be? Has the winter swooped down so suddenly as to drive all who should remember that Department into the cozy corners of their own fire-sides? Sisters, though we freeze in doing it, let us keep a warm corner in the VISITOR for those who cannot breast the storm. What has become of Mrs. France, away off in Pennsylvania? She wrote in '78: will she not write again? She has large experience, and a heart for others' woes. Mrs. Bayley: we, who are mothers, need your help. Belle Hull, Grange No. 76, treats her subject grandly: please write again. Mrs. Finch—I recognize an old friend,—we enjoy your spice and originality. Will not "Aunt Mollie" give an article on diet: she gave such a good one on dress, in the April number. "Veronica" has been silent too long. "Juno" writes sensibly; we want to hear from her again. "A Sister" who wrote in July, '78, on hereditary appetites being transmitted direct from parent to child, is capable of doing much good. Will she not again come to the front? Can she be silent while there is so much need of education in that direction? Where is Mrs. Woodruff, so much interested in education; Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Remington, and a score of others who graced the pages of the VISITOR in former days. "Mary," from Paw Paw, shook the "napkin," and from its folds fell sparkling gems of thought. Will she not give it another shake? Mrs. Dickson must come again to cheer the weary with her breezy chat. Myra, Aunt Margaret, Aunt Kate, Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Bradner, Aunt Hattie and Anna Fellows, with others who would make the list too long, have done nobly their part. We want to hear from them often, but there is room which the editor has to fill with "exchange"; we would rather have our page filled with letters from those we know are members of our Order, and one common sisterhood. Once more, will not Aunt Hattie follow "The Pulse" with "Does a man support his wife?"—she doing the work of the household?

And now, Bro. Cobb, were I not in wholesome fear of your "basket," I would call every contributor by name, and see if in future you would have to fill our department with scissoring. However, I hope that so many will respond that you will be obliged to cry, "Enough!" I wish that some good, benevolent sister would write up the State Grange, for the benefit of those who can't go. Mrs. O. M. SKIES. Keeler, Nov. 22.

What Can a Woman do?

Essay by Mary J. Titus, of Centerville Grange.

The question of what a woman cannot do, is one which has been much debated of late, and it is safe to say that facts and arguments laid before the public in the course of the discussions, have done much to shake the belief once so universal, that woman was adapted to do nothing well but the domestic duties of the household. We are proud of American progress! glad when we reflect that so much of it is due to the influence of women. To be sure, no great inventions or discoveries can ever be accredited to her; still, to-day we find the doors of our best Universities are being opened for her admittance, and steadily and surely, woman is taking her stand with man, showing our intellectual development she is his equal. "Neither scalpel nor galvanometer," says Dr. Clark, "has ever been able to detect the least inferiority in brain power." We naturally shrink from the word "woman's rights," because it is so suggestive of the unloveliness and unwisdom which characterized this movement. We would not advocate the right of suffrage for this is a vexed question, but would insist strongly on the right of the same remuneration which man receives when the work is done equally well. We laugh at that harvester, who with his cradle over his shoulder, told his employer he should be unable to work for him, and simply because his employer's wife had shown physically she was his equal, for during the forenoon she, with her rake had followed, and kept up with him, but although we are not harvesters (if some of us do drive the reaper) it is with a feeling of the utmost bitterness we receive the small pittance given to us for our work when man for the same labor receives a third more.

But the times are changing; even now, woman is taking her stand in the rank and file of life; and for her noble fulfillment of duties is receiving a just reward. Visit our printing offices, notice the fair compositors setting type with as great rapidity as men—the columns of newspapers, and as they are paid for the amount of work done, it places them upon an equal footing with the sterner sex. From Michigan some time ago, went a Miss Perry, a graduate of our University, to seek her fortunes as a lawyer at the Chicago bar. Well she knew (the code of laws being so different from her own State) that it would cost much severe labor and hard study before she could pass a creditable examination and be admitted, but perseverance triumphed, and we read in the Times an account of Miss Perry's victory, comparing her to the Perry of old, who caused that memorable dispatch to flash over the world: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." Prof. T. G. Wormley, while preparing his great speech on "Blood Poisons," had for his helper in the laboratory his wife. She with her pencil made delicate tracings on paper of the specimens he had carefully prepared under the microscope. These he introduced as designs for steel plates, which should illustrate his work; he took the sketches to some of the principal eastern cities, but was unable to find anyone who could successfully etch them on steel. When almost discouraged, he was told that the one who drew them was the person to prepare the steel plates. He replied: "Impossible, gentlemen, for that person was my wife." Nevertheless, the engraver persuaded him to take home some of the etching tools. In less than a year this persevering woman had accomplished for her husband that which he was unable to procure from man's help. In his book can now be seen the beautiful steel engravings, results of her skill and patient labor. What a noble woman can do. To our great Centennial exhibition Harriet Hosmer has brought some of her pieces of statuary, and though they are different from Roger's, they show her to be as great an artist as he. Her works are considered ornaments in all the European art galleries.

In animal painting Rosa Bonheur stands a peer with Sir Edward Landseer, the great English painter. In the great rebellion Mrs. Stowe and Julia Howe wielded an influence for the right, very near, if not equal to that of Fred Douglass, Wendell Phillips, or Charles Sumner. In Vassar college the professor of astronomy is a woman, the daughter of the celebrated O. M. Mitchell, of the Observatory of Ohio. It is said she watches the courses of the stars, and determines their orbits with a precision equal to Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor. Elizabeth Barrett Browning, we are told by encyclopedists, was educated in

a masculine range of studies, and with a masculine strictness of intellectual discipline, "the poets of Greece were the companions of her mind. In imaginative power and originality of intellectual construction she is said to be entitled to the very first place among the later English poets. She had a statesman's comprehension of the social and political problems which perplex the well-wishers of Italy, and discussed them with the spirit of a statesman." It is true that all may not attain the same heights, but the examples given show that intellectually it is open to women without destroying her spirituality. A writer in the nineteenth century says, "Educate man for manhood, woman for womanhood, and both for humanity." In this lies the hope of the race, and the words are as true to-day as they were when first uttered. Side by side grow the apple tree and a violet. If the soil is poor they are both flourish. From the same tract one gathers his golden and mellow fruits, the other her glowing purple richness. You may cover the violet, and stint it into a pale, puny, sickly thing, or you may cultivate it into an imperial beauty. The utmost calculation will not turn it into an apple tree. The distinctions of sex are innate and eternal. They create their own barriers which cannot be overleaped. And now the question urging in our ears, "What can woman do," and with the bright examples before us of those who have made good use of the God-given talents, an inspiration to those who follow them in the words of Burns, we would say,

"Then let us pray, come it may, As come it will for a' that, That sense and worth, o' the earth May bear the green, and a' that."

In conclusion, we think that there is nothing more suitable to add than the dedication of that book, "Our Liberty," by John Stuart Mill, a man of culture so thorough that his has been said to be the most cultivated mind of the age. This is his tribute to what women can do: "To the beloved and deplored memory of her who was the inspirer and in part the author of all that is best in my writings—the friend and wife, whose exalted sense of truth and right was my strongest incentive, and whose approbation was my chief reward—I dedicate this volume. Like all that I have written for many years, it belongs as much to her as to me; but the work it states has had its very insufficient degree the inestimable advantage of her revision; some of the most important parts having been reserved for a more careful re-examination, which they are now never destined to receive. Were I not capable of interpreting to the world one-half the greatness and noble feeling which are buried in her grave, I should be the medium of a greater benefit to it than is ever likely to arise from anything that I can write, unassisted by her all but unrivaled wisdom."

Woman's Tears.

Stop this scientific business where it is, and don't let it go any further. It is robbing life of all that is worth living for. Only a short time ago one of these scientific jockins analyzed a tear that had trickled down upon the cheek of a lady who wanted a new dress, and he found it to contain phosphate of lime, chloride of sodium and water. Quinine reading that analysis we have lost faith in tears, and no matter what a person is bellowing about, we can only look at the tear as it flows over beauty's cheek, and think of the phosphate of lime, chloride of sodium and water. The infernal analysis has knocked all the poetry out of tears for us, and we feel as though we wanted our money back. If the scientist will refund what he has taken from us he can have his old analysis. We would like to throw him in a corner and jump on him. He has robbed us. Oh, give us back those other days, when tears were tears, and not chloride of sodium and other nauseating drugs!—New York World.

Hard on the Milkmen

Many of the milkmen of New York have worked themselves into trouble. It appears that Dr. White has made the astonishing discovery of water in the milk sold for the babes of the metropolis. This is such an uncommon occurrence that every milkman in the nation will hold up his hands in holy horror when he hears of this unprecedented practice. Bro. White prosecuted the parties detected in the fraud, and has secured a conviction of eighteen or twenty of them, on whom fines have been imposed, ranging from \$5 to \$50.

It was shown that from four to nineteen per cent of the article sold by the dealers for milk "was some water or some other fluid." How thankful the towns-people of this State ought to feel for the exemption from this outrageous imposition practiced upon the Yorkies! 'Tis true there is a great deal of very thin milk marketed here, but it is said to be the fault of the cows, they never fail to drink at every spring, creek, and pond in the pasture. Especially is this the case during the summer and fall months, when the feed is dry and the weather hot.—Ex.

The easiest window-gardening is done by sitting in a window and directing the man who is digging in the garden.

What are Boys Good For?

The urchin who answered: "They are good to make men of," made an admirable reply. But the sort of men we are to have in a few years, depends upon the sort of boys we have now. A man is but a grown-up boy. The present crop of boys contain some hopeful specimens, who give promise of noble and useful manhood. But it also shows a large percentage of boys who must be reconstructed, before they can possibly develop into a manhood that can fill any honorable or useful position in society. Boys who shun or shirk useful work or improving study, and spend their time in idle dissipations or vicious activities, can never become useful men. Boys who, being obliged to do something for their support, assiduously seek easy work, are not hopeful prophecies of manhood. They will never amount to much. When we see the tendency of city boys, to be industrious only in playing billiards or base-ball, or some other useless and demoralizing pursuit; and the disposition of country boys, to seek in the city for easier or more respectable (?) employment than the country offers, we feel unhelpful of the future. It is from these two classes that the constantly increasing armies of shyster lawyers, quack doctors, poor preachers, bumper politicians, drunk loafers, petty thieves, tramps, dead-beats, et id omni genus, are chiefly recruited.

Boys, if you want to be men of worth, don't be afraid of hard work or hard study.

"Lives of great men all remind us, We can make our lives sublime."

Read the lives of the great men of the past and present, and emulate the virtues and imitate the example of their boyhood. Dr. Benjamin Franklin went from a soap-boiler's shop, through a printing office, to fame world-wide and immortal, by dint of industry and study. What boys have done, boys can do.

Having disposed of the boy question, another of equal, not to say superior, importance confronts us: "What are girls good for?" They are good to make sweethearts and wives of. Girls were invented expressly for those purposes. They have no other mission or use in this world but to amuse the young men and comfort the old. Beg pardon; they have a minor, yet indispensable, duty connected with the production of the future crop of boys. We came near forgetting this. Let us see, have we forgotten anything else that might profitably be said on this subject? Ah! Now we are reminded that girls are good to make women of; and, although sweethearts and wives should be women, yet women need not necessarily be limited in their functions or ambitions to so narrow a circle of duties. Women—some women—make excellent school teachers, preachers, lawyers, physicians, etc. Some write books that are worth reading, some edit newspapers, some—a good many—fill clerkships in Government offices. Why, come to think, there are almost (we are not sure but quite) as many uses for women as for men. This being true, the girls are as important factors in society as boys. Finally, what the women are to be depends on what the girls are. We confess, with sorrow, that the outlook for a large crop of noble women is not a whit better than it is for a crop of men, or to be the companions of noble women.—Exchange.

Mr. Jones and the Life Insurance Agent.

Matron's Offering Sacramento Grange. That life insurance agent had probably been posted as to how he should take Mr. Jones. He has doubtless been told what questions Jones would ask, and advised as to what his answers should be. He entered the office and enquired for the old gentleman, and as the two sat down together, the agent observed: "Mr Jones, I have heard you were thinking of taking out a life insurance policy." "Yes, sir," replied Mr. Jones, "but I want to go into a mutual company." "Ours is the best of the mutual plan," was the soft reply. "Is, en! Well, I want to insure in a company which always makes dividends." "We have never missed a dividend since we organized," grandly replied the agent. "I wouldn't go into a company having any European risks or stockholders," said Jones. "Our company has neither." It is a home company in every sense. "Well," growled the old gentleman, after a long pause, "I object to an agent making any commission off my policy." "I'll give you all the commission," was the reply. "I have always objected to Eastern companies," replied Mr. Jones, as he tore up a blotting pad. "Our company has its headquarters in Chicago, and is composed entirely of Western men," was the reply. Mr. Jones felt that he was in a tight place, and after squirming around in his chair he asked, "Is the President of your company a negro?" "He is," was the quiet reply. Mr. Jones turned pale, but by great effort he went on: "Young man, do you a Christian?" "Yes, sir," "What church?" They looked into each other's eyes for half a minute, feeling that the end was near. The agent had to take his chances, and so he answered, "I am a Baptist." "Go right out of here!" exclaimed Mr. Jones, as he rose up. "Go right away! What I want is a Methodist insurance company."

Communications.

Address of D. Woodman, Master of Van Buren Co. Grange.

Brothers and Sisters: Another year has passed away, a winter, spring, summer and autumn have made their annual rounds, fulfilled their missions, and disappeared; and we can scarcely realize that stern old winter is again approaching; indeed, he has already sent his foraging parties amongst us, and they have stripped our forests of their beauty, laid low the beautiful flowers, and warned the feathered songsters, who have favored us with their presence and songs during the summer, to flee to more congenial climes.

How sad it seems, that the beauty of summer has so suddenly disappeared, and the old storm king of the north must send his emissaries among us, to spy out our condition, and ascertain our ability to contend against him. If the necessary preparations are not already made, they should be attended to at once. Houses, barns and other buildings should be put in condition to resist his attacks, and send him howling along.

Our crops the present year are satisfactory, we have abundance of the products of the farm, and I see no reason why the farmer should not recuperate during the coming winter; he should store his mind with useful knowledge; attend the Grange promptly, if he is a member, if not, he should join at once.

Our immediate vicinity has escaped the ravages of the cyclone, hail, and destructive storms, which have swept over some portions of our land, destroying life and property in their pathway. Yet not far away, even on our Lake Michigan, some most appalling shipwrecks have occurred. How terrible it seems that, so many of our citizens, all in health, and only a few hours before with prospects of long life as good as ours are at this time, should be buried in the tumultuous waters of Lake Michigan. How true the poet's words, that "shipwreck, earthquake, battle, fire and flood are mighty mischiefs not to be withstood."

We have recently passed through another Presidential campaign. The excitement attending it is passing away; we shall acquiesce in the choice of the people, trusting our interests in the hands of those we have selected as our rulers and law-makers.

We are now entering upon the fifth year of our existence as a Pomona Grange; the prejudice that formerly existed against Pomona Granges is fast disappearing; the Subordinate Grange finds in the Pomona a friend instead of a rival. We are well aware that all higher degrees are dependent upon the fourth. If we have strong Subordinates, we shall have strong Pomona's and State Granges. There are now about 28 Pomona Granges in the State, and I believe all are in a flourishing condition. The State Grange, at its session in 1878, first admitted Pomona Granges to representation in that body, and the By-Laws of the State Grange have been so amended that the several Pomona Granges are now entitled to representation, the same as Subordinates, except their delegates draw no mileage or per diem from the State Grange.

I have never been able to harmonize our Declaration of Purposes with the By-Laws of the National Grange, in regard to membership in the State Grange. I fall to see any good reason why a good Patron should be obliged to pass through the Master's office, before he is eligible to membership in the State Grange.

Six sessions of this Grange (including the present) have been held during the year, as follows: A special at Decatur in Jan., regular session at Paw Paw in Feb., and with Waverly Grange in May; a special with Woodman Grange in June, and a regular session with Keeler in Aug. All of these sessions were well attended, although at

the time of the Decatur and Waverly meetings the weather was very unfavorable; yet good audiences were present. All of these sessions have been open to the public, either in the afternoon or evening, and the exercises were, addresses, essays, and discussions. The essays and addresses were highly creditable to the authors, and the discussions show that progress is being made by members of our Order in public speaking.

New members have been added at nearly all of our sessions, and our membership has steadily increased from sixty at its organization to its present number.

Our annual Grange picnic, under the auspices of this Grange, was held in August, at Four Mile Lake. The attendance was good, and the able address of Bro. Armstrong was listened to with interest by all present.

I had the pleasure of attending the State picnic at Lansing, in August. This was acknowledged to be the largest gathering of farmers and others that ever assembled at our State Capital. It was truly a magnificent affair, and highly creditable to the Patrons of this State. I regret Van Buren County was not more fully represented. I am of opinion that Patrons cannot spend a week or so to better advantage than by attending our Grange, picnics and State Grange. What does it signify, brothers and sisters, that we should toil, year after year, to accumulate a large amount of property for others to enjoy? Why not take some good out of our hard earnings as we go along?

But, I remarked, we are entering upon another year; it may be well to scan our doings of the past year, and candidly ask ourselves these questions: Have we discharged our duties as good Patrons? How many sessions of our Subordinate Granges have we attended during the year? Have we paid our dues punctually? Have we been as much interested in the success of the Grange as the political party to which we belong? Are we subscribers to the GRANGE VISITOR? Can we place our hand upon our heart and exclaim, I am a good Patron! I am noted for fidelity! I will persevere? These are pertinent questions, and I leave them with you.

The past is beyond our reach, the future is before us, let us meet it like men, let us not shrink the responsibilities resting upon us. I would suggest that a well regulated programme be adopted for future sessions of this Grange. It might be advisable to occasionally invite our friends outside the gate to address us, or join in discussions with us. I would also suggest that this Grange recommend or furnish a list of subjects or questions for discussion in the Subordinate Granges within its jurisdiction; and further it should be the duty of the Secretary of this Grange in addition to the requirements of Sec. 4, Art. 5, of Pomona Grange By-Laws, to notify the Secretaries of Subordinate Granges of the order of business to be carried out at the next session of the Pomona Grange.

Upon request of any Subordinate Grange for an Intermediate session of this Grange, I would recommend that their request be complied with.

I learn we are to have a Farmers' Institute at Bangor during the winter, and we shall expect to see the Grange well represented there. The Grange is in reality a Farmers' Institute in itself. It is ever foremost in every good work, and I can safely say that more has been accomplished for the elevation of the farmer and his household by the Grange since its organization than has been accomplished for centuries before, and yet some of our members seem to be insensible to the interests of the Grange, or the benefits to be derived from it.

I believe the Order is growing stronger; dormant Granges are being revived, new members being added, Grange halls are being erected, and there seems to be a determination by the members of the Order to make it a success.

An Important Petition.

Bro. J. T. Cobb: Inclosed please find a petition that was sent to the last Legislature of the State of Michigan, for their action. It was introduced to the House by Bro. G. W. Pray; spread upon the rolls and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, where it was killed.

We believe it to be an important duty of the citizens of the State of Michigan, and of every State, to do all business without any unnecessary expense, and one item is to avoid all litigation, if possible, and it has been shown in this County that important cases can be satisfactorily disposed of by arbitration, and where a person may be forced into Court against his will, and not unfrequently contrary to law, to truth, and to justice, they should be allowed to do their own business, or should they need help, be allowed to engage such help as they have confidence in. We cannot see why a person should be compelled to have a lawyer to misrepresent him, when he could be ably and efficiently represented for a tithe of the cost of the lawyer. We therefore suggest that said petition be printed and sent to the Subordinate Granges of the State for signature. The petition is as follows:

"To the Honorable, the Representatives of the State of Michigan: We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Michigan, respectfully request that your honorable body enact a law that shall allow any person who may have a case or cause to be tried in any court in this State the privilege to prosecute or defend his or her case, by the examination of witnesses and to address the jury and court; also, that said person shall have the right to engage any person of good moral character to aid and assist in said prosecution or defence, and your petitioner will ever pray."

Ionia Grange 325.

The National Grange—1873-80.

The National Grange has commenced its regular annual session in the city of Washington, D. C. After swinging around the circle and holding meetings in seven different States, in as many years, and at all points of the compass, it once more gathers at the home place, the place of its birth. The last session, held at Washington (or rather Georgetown, a suburb and really a part of the city) was in January, 1873, nearly eight years ago. Then the Order was weak; now it is strong. Then, it was an experiment, a beautiful theory, an almost untried plan, its best friends hopeful, but oftentimes doubting its permanency; now, it is an undisputed success, institution of the country. Then, it was before the battle; now, it is after victories gained. Then, our ranks were just being recruited, and were unused to the stern duties and trials of war; now, it is an army of veterans, purified and tried by fire. Then, it numbered hardly a thousand Subordinate Granges; now, it has as many in a single State. Then, it covered but a portion of our country; now, it spreads the entire Union, and has extended beyond our borders. Then, it had all the trials and troubles, diseases and dangers of childhood before it; now, it is a lusty youth, approaching manhood's estate and years of discretion, with its trials past, its dangers surmounted, ready to grapple with the great industrial questions of the age. Then, the child was sneered and scoffed at by monopolies and giant corporations, whose hand was just being felt in oppressing the people; then, it found enemies even in the house of its friends, farmers themselves being among its most bitter opponents. Now, the young giant, strong in his added years, bold because of the justness of his cause, and stripped of all entanglements and hindrances, commands the respect of those who jeered and in his earlier foes, then, with the few plain but earnest farmers, with a small following, gathered quietly, performed their work, did it well, and returned to their homes—unnoticed and unrecognized by the Government, its Congress or any of its Departments; now, they gather as representatives of hundreds of thousands of earnest men and women—already recognized by the highest executive of our country, by some of its Departments, and after having gained even the ear and heed of Congress itself. Now, they go forward cheered by past successes, firm in the right; demanding full and complete recognition, with justice as their watchword, asking nothing more, determined to accept nothing else.

Yes, the seed that then was only being scattered has sprung into full life, and is deeply rooted in the affections of the people. The ground that then was being only cultivated is now yielding its harvest in ten thousand neighborhoods and in the brighter homes all over our land.

Different leaders gather now at the head and front of our cause, but none the less faithful than those of old, some of whom have passed to the Great Grange above. Tried, on the many and different fields of our Order, they have come up, some of them from the ranks to take a foremost place. Different hands are at the helm, but we doubt not that, after their work is done, it can be said of them also, that they "are noted for their fidelity."

Yes, under far brighter auspices does this session open at the capital of our country, than did that other in '73. Guided by the lessons of the past, every danger and difficulty that has been overcome being made plain by the light of experience; with a better conception than ever of the great mission of our Order, we feel sure that this session will result in great good, and that the advance and progress made will be equal if not greater than that which followed the session of 1873. — *Grange Bulletin.*

Mutton as Food.

Col. F. D. Curtis thus writes on the desirability of mutton. Thirty years ago but few fat sheep went into the markets. Now more than a million are required annually to supply the demands of New York city alone. The great staple meat food of the cities is beef, while in the country districts it is the flesh of swine. Farmers cannot keep whole carcasses of beef on hand, and if preserved in salt, as they do their pork, it soon gets hard and unpalatable. A carcass of mutton being so much smaller, even in hot weather a considerable portion of it can be used fresh, and the balance pickled in salt. Mutton will keep longer in a fresh state than any other meat, and when corned is equally nutritious with beef, and far more wholesome than pig meat in any form. For persons of sedentary habits, and at all afflicted with weak digestion, a great deal more healthy than beef or pork. Many people who cannot digest either of the latter without distress, can eat mutton and experience no unpleasantness whatever. It is the cleanest and purest meat of the entire animal kingdom, as a sheep will starve before it will eat anything dirty or tainted. Mutton wastes less in the pot than beef. The bones are lighter and finer in proportion to the amount of meat in well-ripened mutton, and this alone is an important item to those who have to buy. The less shrinkage in cooking is considerable percentage in favor of mutton. The great reason why more mutton is not eaten is because of its poor quality, which is the result of no general system practiced in the production of this important staple.

An Inter-State Agricultural Convention will be held at Springfield, Ill., Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 and 2, 1880. All Presidents, Secretaries and members of State Agricultural Boards or Societies, as well as others interested in the advancement of the interests of agriculture, are invited to be present and participate. The object of the Convention is to discuss and, if possible, adopt a uniform system of reports, that will give farmers and others prompt and reliable information in regard to the probable and actual grain, fruit and meat supply of the great West. Papers are expected upon the following subjects: State Boards of Agriculture, their work and their support; Crop reports and estimates, their scope and value; The relations of stock-feeding to grain growing. The relations of State Boards of Immigration, and our interest in the foreign grain demand. These papers are to be read by the Secretaries of several State Boards. The call is signed by Secretaries S. D. Fisher of Illinois, J. K. Hudson of Kansas, and W. I. Chamberlain of Ohio.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

DRAKE AND BRISTOL—Memorial read before Clinton County Pomona Grange, Nov. 17th, 1880.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:—While we meet to-day in happy reunion and pleasant greeting, let us not forget that death has entered our Grange and removed from our circle our beloved sisters, Mary Drake and Julia Bristol. Never more will they grace our halls with their presence; never more will they extend to us the hand of fellowship; never more from their lips shall we hear words of counsel or cheer. They have gone elsewhere to the world, Over There.

For the love and respect we bore them, let us ever cherish their memory, holding in fond remembrance their many excellencies, and profit by their example. To us they were comparative strangers, therefore we feel inadequate to express to you all we might if we were more familiar with their inner lives. We shall ever remember Sister Drake as a genial companion, a devoted lover of our Order, and an excellent co-worker.

A neighbor said, in speaking of her death: "She was a good woman, and made the best of life." Made the best of life. Oh! what better eulogy should we want than that?

"She gathered up the sunbeams Lying all around her path, She kept the wheat and roses, Casting out the thorns and chaff; She found her sweetest comfort In the blessings of to-day, With a patient hand removing All the briars from the way."

How many of us here to-day can conscien-

tiously say we are "making the best of life. Do we recognize in the hand of our Creator, a Being who has made varied and lavish provision for our happiness? Do we feel irresistibly this life was designed to be a scene of enjoyment to us? Alas! the masses of us are happy only partially, fitfully, imperfectly; not many of us are as happy as the provision made for us seem to indicate we ought to be.

"We look before and after,  
And pine for what is not;  
E'en our sincerest laughter  
With some pain is wrought."

Let us follow the example of this sunny-hearted sister, and make the best of life." In the death of Sister Bristol, the Grange has lost a gifted member and educator; her moral excellence and mental endowments there are none to gainsay, if we feel her loss irretrievable, how much more, infinitely more, must be the loss to her family.

Let us, as a Grange, tender to the respective families of these departed sisters, our heartfelt sympathies, and recommend them to the God that afflicts not willingly, and Who tempers the winds to the shorn lambs. Bow in humble submission to the will of the Divine Master, murmuring not at this disposition of his Providence.

"God's hand is on the fallow, be thou still,  
Thou canst not see Him, for thine eyes are dim,  
But wait in patience, put thy trust in Him;  
Give thanks for love and leave thee to His will.

Mrs. H. E. CONN,  
Mrs. R. S. VOORHEES,  
Miss LIZZIE WATERS,  
Committee.

LANGDON.—Died Oct. 21st, 1880, at her residence at Bowen Station, Sister AMANDA LANGDON, wife of Samuel Langdon, aged 36 years.

The deceased was a member of Kent County Pomona Grange, and had held the office of Pomona in the first State Grange. On the 10th day of April, 1873—nearly eight years ago—the first Grange in Kent County was organized and named Paris Grange. Of the little band of earnest brothers and sisters who entered as charter members, Sister Langdon was one, and from that time till her death her unwavering fidelity, faith in and love for the Order, and the ready performance of every duty required of her, form an example for all who enlist under the Grange banner.

Words can not express how much she shall miss the pleasant face which was seldom absent from the Grange meetings, and the willing hands that were ever foremost in every good work. As a token of love and respect for our departed sister, and our sympathy for her sorrowing family, we shall, for the first time, drape our charter in crape and wear the badge of mourning in our meetings.

We tender our most heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the afflicted family and friends of our faithful and loving sister, whom God in his Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst, and we sincerely hope that every member of the Grange may be as well prepared to answer to the call of the Most High.

By order of Paris Grange, a copy of these few words of brother and sisterly love shall be presented to the lonely husband and children, and also to the Visitor for publication.

Mrs. ASA MEECH,  
Mrs. DUAYNE GODDELL,  
Mrs. EDWARD BOUCHARD,  
Committee.

VAN VRANKEN.—At a regular meeting of Centreville Grange, No. 76, held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 16th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in his death his family and friends have sustained an irreparable loss, and that we tender to them our sincere and heartfelt condolence and sympathies, and recommend them to Him "who doeth all things well."

Resolved, That in token of esteem for our brother we drape our hall for sixty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on our Grange records, a copy presented to the family, and published in the GRANGE VISITOR and Centreville Republican.

Did we love our worthy brother?  
All our members here can tell,  
That in our great and noble Order  
There were few we loved so well.

Guiding star in all our councils,  
Bringing words of truth and light;  
As the moonbeams silvery shining,  
Dispel the gloom of sombre night.

Oh, we mourn our reverend brother,  
Leader in the heavenly way,  
Yet we gather words of comfort  
He has scattered day by day.

Shall we forget him, oh, no never,  
For he has gone to heaven to dwell,  
And only for a little season  
We will say to him farewell.

JAMES LAUNEY,  
CARBIE WHITE,  
WM. B. LANGLEY,  
Committee.

**It Tasted Queer.**

A minister of Newburyport was once called up, after he had gone to bed, to marry a couple. The hour was late, and the minister's wife did not rise to witness the ceremony, but gave her husband particular directions for the entertainment of the wedding guests.

"Don't forget to pass the cake and wine, doctor," said she. "The cake is in the corner cup-board, and you'll find the wine on the third right hand shelf in the side-board."

The doctor promised obedience, put on his clothes, and went down to perform the ceremony. Returning a half hour later, he found his wife sitting up in bed, with an anxious expression on her face. "Doctor," she cried, "did you give them any wine?" "Certainly, my dear, just as you told me."

"Not from the decanter on the third shelf of the side-board?"

"That is exactly where you directed me to find it, wife."

"Dear! dear! did they drink much of it?"

"Why, yes; they emptied their glasses."

"What shall we do? Doctor, I made a mistake—it is ipsecac wine you gave them. Oh, how sick they must be! Do, dear, put on your cloak and go right after them; they can't have got far."

The doctor found the bridal party on the corner of the next street. "What make you drink the wine?" he asked. "Couldn't you tell by the taste that there was something wrong about it?"

The bridegroom answered, between his qualms. "She whispered to me that it tasted dreadful queer, but I told her 'twas because we was getting married?"

**Canada Thistles.**

A subscriber, living in the State of New York, says, when he found thistle lots, they were avoided for corn, because there was too much hoeing to be done to keep them down, and the boy had found that the more you cultivate Canada thistles, the more roots you make, and the more roots, however small, the more sprouts and thistles. Thistles in oats and barley are a nuisance, as spring crops were put into the thistly field as soon as possible. Well, what was done? The thistly fields were made as rich as possible, and thickly seeded down with clover and timothy. At the first mowing there would be big, lusty thistle stalks, large enough for walking canes, but always afterwards the remnants would be scattering and sickly, and in two or three years none would be left. Manure and meadows is the remedy for Canada thistles; the more manure and the more meadows the better. If you can make a Canada thistle grow big and hollow, and cut it in hot weather, its own juice will cause fermentation and rot. This will kill it. Grass will choke them out, and cultivation will increase them. This is the long and short of thistles. —Agricultural World.

The Iowa supreme court, in a case appealed from Jasper county, decides that, where a candidate for office is elected on the promise that he will perform the duties of the office for less than the legal salary, said election is void, because the candidate's proposition is tantamount to a bribery of the voters.

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