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Communications for, and Correspondence relating to the Agricultural Department of the GRANGE VIS-ITOR, should be directed to A. C. GLIDDEN, Paw Paw. Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order, or Draft.

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Officers Michigan State Grange.

Gilead.

ments,

M.-C. G. LUCE.

Agricultural Pepartment. A. C. GLIDDEN, - - - PAW PAW

THE HERO PLOW-BOY. BY J. L. M'CREERY. Half buried in the morning mists

The meadows silent lie; The sun is slowly climbing up The ruddy eastern sky, As, light of heart, the farmer boy Begins his daily toil, To guide the team and hold the plow, And turn the mellow soil.

Keep every furrow trim and straight, With practiced eye and hand; And when the whole is overturned "Strike out" another "land." Search where you may, the world contains No nobler field of labor-More proud than that of him who wields

The flashing spear or sabre. What though the hand be rough that holds

The handle of the plow? What though the summer sun hath poured Its fierceness on your brow ? What though your pantaloons may beast A patch on either knee? These are but badges that proclaim Nature's nobility.

What though the brainless fop may sneer In supercilious pride ? What though the child of luxury

Pass by the other side ? What though no gilt-edged note invites To strut where Fashion reigns O'er thronging crowds of thoughtless fools

With softer hands and brains

The schoolboy reads the ancient tale-How foreign foes unfurled Their flag before the walls of Rome, Proud mistress of the world; Then rallied they whose lives had passed Where clashing squadrons wheeled, And chose for leader one whose home

Was the un-tented field. When patriot sires of freedom fought

Against the tyrant foemen, Our country found her best defense Her brave and sturdy yoeman ; When traitors from within assailed Our flag by land and sea, Theirs were the stalwart hands that kept

Our country one and free. But on a bloodless battle-field Are made your conquests now ; Your foes are falling, rank by rank, Before the conquering plow-The plow, more potent than the sword, The bayonet, or the ball. Whose victims, friendless and unwept, Are buried where they fall. Not yours the widow's wail of woe, The starving orphan's tear, The dying grean of agony With none to pity near; But by the labor of your hands The hungry shall be fed, And life and plenty crown the earth, Now drear, and dark, and dead. Then on ! Work on ! Forgetting not A world in waiting stands; The field of human progress calls For fearless hearts and hands. With patient faith, with earnest zeal, The laborer there must toil. And many a furrow, broad and deep. Must. overturn the soil. Then shall we see the giant weeds Of error overthrown, And, in their native soil, the seeds Of Truth and Beauty sown. Now, on our vision from afar, The golden harvest gleams, More bountiful than our wishes are, More glorious than our dreams.

SCHOOLCRAFT, JANUARY 1, 1881.

furnished with gold bows. We believe that yet been favored with such instruction, we pigmys are pigmys still, though perched on Alps." And puffed balls will be pricked with the same freedom as heretofore. The enlargement of the VISITOR gives room for the customary Grange news, and is able to furnish space for an agricultural depart-

ment, the want of which has long been felt among its patrons. Horticultural topics will receive due attention in season, and any questions in relation to fruits and fruit trees will be fully answered. Communications on timely agricultural and horticultural matters are desired, so that we may present to our readers a practical farmers' paper, advocating in its entirety the farmers' interests. With this foreshadowing of plans for future unfoldings, I present my saluation, and make my editorial bow.

> A. C. GLIDDEN. Farmers' Institutes

This innovation in agricultural education is now established as one of the institutions of our State. Their success depends entirely upon the interest which farmers in the neighborhood take in the program, and the part they assume in the discussions. The discussion of the topics presented is really the meat of the whole matter. The papers might be printed in the local press, and farmers could read them at their leisure; but from the diverse opinions expressed, approximate truth is gathered. Now as this number of the VISITOR lies before you, is the time to prepare for the Institute in your vicinity. The programs are out, or soon will be, and each should ask himself this question, "What do I know about farming," on each of these topics; Note down under its appropriate heading what you have learned as to culture, causes, and effects, and be prepared to state clearly your convictions, as soon as the discussion is opened. At every Institute scores of farmers go away and then criticise the thoughts of others, repeating their experiences and experiments. This is wrong. The place and time for criticism is on the occasion. Don't fear to criticise, if your onvictions are strong. The truth may lie between you, and that is what we are after. There is still another class of farmers that need preaching to. They are on their feet on all occasions. They seem to fear that wisdom will die with them. They go on the principle of "improving their gifts" at every convenient opportunity, regardless of the brevity of time, the gravity of the theme, or the forbearance of the presiding officer. These need to be sat down on in some way. Still another class go as sponges. They gather the good things of the institute by absorption, and reflect nothing. They really know some good things, which would be a benefit to the public, but they take evident delight in hoarding their knowledge, to be used individually as occasion may require. They are intellectual misers, animated mollusks, who withdraw themselves into their shells with evident content at the least touch from the workers of the world. Not many of these nondescripts, I am proud to say, belong to the live Granges. The critics have themselves been criticised into charity for others' opinions. The opinionated have had the conceit taken out of them. The sponges have been squeezed. All are rounded out into fuller men and women. Such are prepared, and do take an active part in the proceedings of the Institutes. Wherever there is a live working Grange, there will the Institute be voted a success. The State provides for but six Institutes during the year. That is all we could ask, but we should have sixty in the State every winter. The annual meeting of each Agricultural Society should be in the form of an Institute, making the election of its officers an incidental part of the program. The test of a man's ability to adequately perform the duties of a member of the executive committee is advertised in such a meeting. The society need live stirring men on its board, and such will come to the surface on this occasion. Pomona Granges can arrange for one or more Institutes during the winter. Berrien County las see a goodly example by appointing an Institute in each Grange, itinerating in order from one to the other. A committee on program has performed its duty, and the canvass will soon begin. To those who have once attended an Institute, we need not advise making an effort to The merits of no new implement will be go again. The incentive is the memory of tural pursuits, and yet caste and class makes

say attend; if you even reach it by traveling fifty miles, it will pay you.

How to Sell our Wool to the Best Advantage.

At the recent session of the State Grange, the following resolution, introduced by H. Shipman of Grand Ledge, was adopted :

WHEREAS. One of the great and growing interests of our State is the production of wool, and in view of the fact that this product furnishes a large revenue to the common carriers of the State and Country, and WHEREAS, We believe it to be for the best

interests of the wool growers of our State to so combine our efforts as to secure the best possible rates of freight and a uniform system of sale; therefore

Resolved, That this State Grange appoint a special committee whose duty it shall be to perfect such a system as shall carry out the plans herein set forth.

A committee was appointed to carry out the provisions of this resolution, consisting of H. Shipman of Grand Ledge; A. C. Glidden, of Paw Paw, and G. W. Van Aken, of Coldwater.

These gentlemen have each tested the practicability of shipping wool, for themselves and for others. They will be prepared, before the wool season arrives, to suggest some practical manner of shipping wool by Granges, by individuals, or by townships. They will be prepared to advise to whom consignments can safely be made, and over what lines of railway the freight should pass.

Experience has proved that the old style of bulking wool is not practicable, for various reasons: First, the grading cannot be done in a satisfactory manner, so that each shall receive just what his wool is worth, and no more; second, it involves the expenditure of time by some one, added to the responsibility, which makes it a very onerous position and one that is not much sought after for the second time by any one; third, the manufacturer will not become a purchaser, for the reason that there are generally too many grades for the amount. They find it for their interest to make their selections from a large wool house, according to the style of goods they are running on. They get orders for a definite amount of a certain style of goods. That requires a certain grade of wool. If they could purchase ten thousand pounds in one place in Michigan, fitting the requirements of the orwool here may have 1,000 pounds of just the grade they need, and the balance they may not want at all during the year : some other factory is running on a material that calls for that clip of wool, and so it goes. The wool must be delivered within easy reach of the factories, and must be graded to a nicety by an expert. It is worth what it will grade, and is sold on its merits. The wool from sheep that are well cared for, properly housed, and kept clean from chaff and dust that may fall on their backs, is worth, and will sell for more than that from sheep that are kept poorly, and allowed to run to straw stacks and lie in snow drifts. But with the usual way of marketing wool, the best clips go to even up the loss on the poor lots, and the incentive to proper care and feeding is lost on the mass of wool growers. The committee above referred to will at tempt to devise some practical method of shipping wool, so that each man's lot will be sent by itself, graded by itself, and sold on its merits. Then the careful feeder will get pay for his care and labor, and his sales will be a lesson from which he can judge of his success as compared with his neighbor. Correspondence addressed to any one of the members of the committee will be cheerfully answered.

LAST week we had the pleasure of attending the meeting of the State Grange at Lansing. The body of men gathered there was larger than and fully equal to any legislative body in Michigan. Probably no one would disagree with the principles of the Patrons of Husbandry as promulgated in their Declaration of Purposes. In the freshness of its existence crude ideas are apt to creep in, which become eliminated by discussion and a better understanding of the relations of those belonging to the Order to those outside. This was manifested in the Grange Order a few years ago, but under the leader-ership of intelligent and honest men, it has come to be more what it ought to be - an educating force among the farmers of the United States. So long as it confines itself to its legitimate work as set forth in its Declaration, it will continue to add strength to its influence and membership. So long as its aim shall be to elevate the business of farming, to educate the farmers into a broad understanding of the great work in which they, as the producing class, are engaged, to develop among them a catholicity of sentiment toward all other trades and professions, it will strengthen with its strength. So long as the most intelligent, the wisest, and the best remain at its head, no outsider need fear that it will commit depredations upon any other class. In the meantime, the friction of discussion within the order is having its desired effect in stimulating a thirst for a more extended knowledge, and with knowledge comes breadth. Our own observations of the delegates, of their ac-tions, and of their proceedings while in council, lead us to say these words com-mendatory of the present work of the Order.

Your SUBSCRIPTION

(will Expire with No.

The questions that at present are being discussed are the patent-rights laws, trans-portation, taxation, and other questions of like import. No one denies that there is need of discussion. On all these questions there should be harmony among all classes. There is no injustice committed under present regulations but that affects all classes of society. The aim of the farmers to secure justice no one opposes, and it is only when methods of improvement are suggested that any discussion can arise. Here the farmers themselves differ, and all classes are welcome to a part in the arena of friendly debate. The results of the deliberations of the Grange are all made public, so that there can be no fear of any insidious methods of attack being adopted. Indeed the membership of the Order is made up of men with such diverse opinions on all such questions that no action could be taken looking toward party organization within the Grange. Besides, it is forbidden by its own laws. They are expected to work upon their own parties, and this is the privilege of every citizen. There is one thing upon which they are all a unit, i. e., that the Department of Agriculture at Washington igan, fitting the requirements of the or-der, they would very likely do so, but the at no distant day we believe this will be done. If there is anything that could be added to the work of the Grange it would be that it should take up some systematic course of instruction. At Lansing it was suggested that the Subordinate Granges take measures to instruct their members in music. This was a good suggestion in the right direction. But so long as the Grange takes up such intricate questions as taxation, transportation, etc., it should engage in some prescribed course of study which shall bring the members in contact with the thoughts of the best and ablest minds of our Nation on these subjects. Should this be done, we feel that the work of the Order would move perfectly in the line of permanent results. -Coldwater Republican. The above shows a fair appreciation of the work of our Order, but the writer evidently has not circulated largely among the Subordinate Granges of the State, or he would have become aware that what he suggests in his closing paragraph has long been practiced. He would know that the Subordinate Grange is a perpetual school for the investigation of these and other questions of importance to the farmer. He is late in his advice to "engage in some prescribed course of study which shall bring the members in contact with the thoughts of the best and ablest minds of our Nation on this subiect." No class of people in the State is better posted, or has looked up more authorities on the subjects alluded to. If by 'systematic course of instruction," he has reference to establishing schools, that has already been practiced in large Grange halls in the State, and they are eminently successful. If, in his opinion, "to instruct their members in music" is "a good suggestion," we shall be very willing to delegate that mission to the itinerant singing school teacher, while we continue to agitate "such intricate question as taxation, transportation, etc."

OA. N. WOODRUFF	,	-		-	Watervliet.
LC. L. WHITNEY,	-		-		- Muskegon.
SS. A. TOOKER, -		-		-	- Lansing.
A. SA. E. GREEN,	-		-		Farmington.
CSALMON STEEL,		-	Man	ton	Wexford Co.
TS. F. BROWN,	-		-		- Schoolcraft.
SECJ. T. COBB, -		-		-	Schoolcraft.
G. KELIJAH BARTI	LE'	гт	, -		- Dryden.
CERESMRS. A. S. STA	NN	NA	RD,	-	- Lowell.
POMONAMRS. H. D. PI	LAT	ГТ	, -		- Ypsilanti.
FLOBAMRS. A N. W	00	D	RUF	F,	Watervliet.
L. A. SMBS. A. E. GR	EE	N,	-		Farmington.

Executive Committee.

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J. WEBSTER CHILDS,	-		-	Y	psilanti.
F. M. HOLLOWAY, -		-		- I	Hillsdale.
J. Q. A. BURRINGTON,	-		-		Tuscola.
WM. SATTERLEE, -		-		Birm	ningham.
THOS. F. MOORE, -	-		-	-	Adrian.
JOHN PORTER		-		Grand	Rapids.
C. G. LUCE, J. T. COBB,	-		-	E	x-officio.
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Ceneral Deputy.

C. L. WHITNEY, - -- Muskegon

State Business Agent.

THOMAS MASON, . -Chicago, Ill.

Special Lecturers.

Thos. F. Moore,	Adrian, Lenawee Co
teo. W, Woodward	Shelby, Oceana Co
I. L. Stevens,	Perry, Shiawassee Co.
. R. Brown,	awsonville, Wayne Co.
Andrew Campbell,Yps	ilanti, Washtenaw Co.
Chas. E. Mickley	Adrian, Lenawee Co.

Farmers' Institutes.

The State Board of Agriculture has appointed the series of Farmers' Institutes for 1881, to be held as follows :

1st. Ionia, January 11th and 12th. Delegates from the College,-Profs. Johnson, Beal, Carpenter, and Sec'y Baird.

2d. Bangor, VanBuren Co., Jan. 13th and 14th .- Profs. Kedzie, Cook, MacEwan, Sec'y Baird, and Mr. Frank S. Kedzie.

3d. Hudson, Lenawee Co., Jan. 18th and 19th .- Sec'y Baird, President Abbott, Profs. Johnson, and Beal.

4th. Battle Creek, Calhoun Cos, Jan. 20th and 21st .- Profs. Beal, MacEwan, Johnson, Pres. Abbott, and Mr. Cassidy.

5th. Oxford, Oakland Co., Feb. 1st and 2d.-Profs. Carpenter, Cook, Kedzie, and McCurdy.

6th. Vassar, Tuscola Co., Feb. 3d and 4th. - Profs. Cook, Carpenter, Pres. Abbott, Kedzie, and Mr. Latta.

Salutatory.

In accepting the position of assistant on the editorial staff of the VISITOR, I do not assume to bring to it that practical knowledge of journalism which seems essential to success. While I may not be able to acquire that versatility which spreads a thought over a whole volume, I hope to have ideas. I expect to express them in my own way. I am not oblivious of the fact that many of the very best farmers of the State will criticise my labors; and I may advocate methods of procedure entirely at variance with customary practice. I hope thus to stimulate controversy in these columns, not in any sense to bolster up individual hobbies, but to the end that facts may be established, and newer and better plans practiced. Every year brings us something new in theory from the thinkers of the age. While the working farmer may not be able to think out all the vexed questions, he can work out the thoughts of others, who have the leisure to think. We hope to make these columns the medium through which the most advanced ideas in agriculture shall find expression ; where the young, inexperienced farmer may look for guidance, and the experienced express their convictions. The senior editor and myself are in entire accord as to the manner and matter of

the VISITOR. No shoddy of any kind will be puffed because there is a dollar behind it.

French Agriculture.

According to the last statistics published by the French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the population of the republic is 37,000,000, of whom 12,000,000 live in cities and the remainder in the country. There are in France 210,000 individuals who have no special profession, 71,300 beggars and tramps, 1,531,000 professional men.3,837,-000 persons engaged in navigation and commerce, 9,274,000 tradesmen and workmen, 2,151,000 bondhoiders, and 18,968,000 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. Of the latter, 10,000,000 are landowners, about 6,000,-000 tenants, while 2,000,000 are market gardeners, vitculturists, and the like.-Ex.

Note, that France has a Minister of Agriculture and a cabinet officer, remember that the United States, has no such official; also that even in thickly settled France twothirds of the people are engaged in agriculadvocated because looked at with spectacles the last one. But to those who have not the majority of this people social slaves.

" VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE" for 1881 is at hand and, like the preceding, is a little better than any that have been sent out before. Besides a colored flower plate, it has a picture of this veteran seedsman himself, which is alone worth the cost of the Guide. Send ten cents to Jas. Vick. Rochester, N.Y., and see it for yourself.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

The Grange Visitor. where Bro. Nicholson's son met us, and natural. with good team and roads, were soon at the SCHOOLORAFT, JANUARY 1st, 1881. own family. Becturer's Bepartment. Dinner passed, and in company with Bro.

to Haddenfield, a little town in which meets C. L. WHITNEY. - - - MUSKEGON. Bro. Nicholson's Grange. This Grange has its hall in what was the New Jersey building at the Centennial. This building was moved to Haddenfield, and fitted up. In it Where were we picking last? Yes; we have it now. Bro. Hancock delivered us at in which we attempted to speak, but could Camden safely into the hands of Bro. Nichnot, it was so cold, and the room could not olson, who put us aboard the train bound be warmed by the means at hand. We south, to Winona and Mullica Hill. Had to stop and change at Woodbury, and wait an hour, ample time to look around. Near its own room, and be comfortable. Such cold weather is so unusual in New Jersey, the depot at Woodbury is the home and factory of Green who advertises so exten. sively his "August Flower." It is a beautiful place, but we must say that the artist

ing here, and such would have been the case, but for the severe weather. We met very many earnest, intelligent Patrons here and each regretted that it was so cold, for it was our last meeting in the State. After the meeting we bade our worthy

hearers good by, while our host took us to the train to carry us to Philadelphia. We heartily thank both these worthy members of the National Grange for many of the pleasant memories connected with New Jersey and our visit there. Reaching Camden, we bade adieu to the Jersey shore, and ferrying be carefully kept for the Grange use, put over the icy surface of the historic Delaware, were again in Philadelphia, where we had to wait until nearly midnight ere we could get a train to Washington. The night soon passed, and with the morning came another view of the Capitol City. A morning visit with Congressmen Brewer and Conger and

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, and Bro. Forsythe, representative from Illinois, was soon passed, and a few hours' time more was taken for another visit to the Agricultural Department, where we found Bro. Wm. Saunders, and took time to visit the propagating houses, and learn many valuable items from his long years of rich experience Many thanks to this veteran brother, and may life's declining years to him be a golden harvest. A parting shake of the hand of the Commissioner and thanks to him for many courtesies, we took a sample

The afternoon was given to the Corcoran

natives, and this much we covet of the Worthy Secretary of the National Grange, Bro. W. M. Ireland, at his pleasant office, Too much "killing of hogs" made the and found him busy with his many duties. Pole Tavern gathering, held in the school

at their home, where we spent the night, say we were glad to see home, and the dear and were ready for an early start to Camden, ones there glad to see us, would only be

A few days at home, answering many good brother's home. The VISITOR met us letters long neglected, a little rest from toil, here, and it seemed like meeting one of our and go to Sec. Cobb's office to see to official duties, and upon our return to spend an hour with the Kalamazoo Pomona Grange, and Sister Nicholson and two sons, we rode and the night of the 23d with Monterey Grange, No. 247, in Allegan County. Bro. M. V. B. McAlpine met us at the train, and gave us our first sleigh ride to the place of meeting, Monterey Center. The meeting. was held in the M. E. Church, just trimmed are several halls, and one large public hall, and decorated for the services of Christmas eve, including the ever welcome Christmas tree. Bro. McAlpine called the well filled church to order, and announced a solo by regretted that the Grange did not meet in Sister Lizzie Knoblock, who played her own accompaniment. Bro. Van Wyke, pastor of the church, led in prayer, and we spoke to that the people are illy prepared for it. The a very attentive audience for an hour, at purpose was to have had a very large meet- the close of which we took twenty-two subscriptions for the GRANGE VISITOR. What Grange will do better at a single meeting? A night's rest at Worthy Master McAlpine's and we are going homeward. On the train we were pleased to meet Senator Ferry on

his way home for the holiday vacation. He seemed in full accord with our ideas of railroad control, and having the Department of Agriculture represented in the President's Cabinet. Senator Ferry will send copies of the last agricultural report, and other documents, to Grange addresses, which should into the library, where there is one, or be made the beginning of such Grange library.

New Year's Greeting.

THE NEW YEAR comes to greet us with its hopes, its burdens and its joys. The old year, the last of a decade, has gone. Its fears, trials and sorrows are all gone, leaving only shadows-the lessons of the past for the use of the student in the present, preparatory to the successes of the future.

Patrons, of the most ancient of arts, let us not waste time in lamenting the lost opportunities gone, but act in the living present, to gather of golden hopes in the brilliant to be. Another year has hollowed out graves and turned heads gray, but it has also given strength to youthful years and glory to manhood's days.

The progress made in the past year has not been in proportion to resolves and promises, but in direct ratio to earnest, faithful endeavor, so in the new year just dawning. words will avail little save they are the heralds of acts.

In the history of all our lives, our country, and our Order, we have had chapters, nay, volumes, of prophecies, but give us, O! New Year, grand dramas of progress, chapters of thought, books of acts. May this year crown all the years past to the farmer, to his home, and to this, the farmers' only organization, with tangible results, permanent advances, and sure rewards.

Grange Literature.

A silent but very potent means of securing the attention of the reading masses is the circulation of printed matter. Wherever man or woman can be found who can read, there may go the silent messengers of thought as gently as falls 'the snowflakes, to perform their mission. Let the wings of the printing press be used by the Grange to reach and teach the farmers of this broad land that through organized co-operation only they may hope to take a front rank in civilization.

Grange literature should be more abundant. It should not only go freely into the hands of every member, instructing and cheering him in his daily life of progressive effort, but also into the hands of every farmer's family in the broad land, carrying light and truth, as nature gives sunshine and rain -the latter producing material growth, the former inspiring to effort that will result in mental and social culture.

Sheets from the Grange press may go where the voice of the Grange Lecturers, publicly at least, may not be heard. Every Patron can and should aid in the circulation of Grange literature, and in every available form.

The "Declaration of Purposes," one of the best of missionaries, can be had for a small sum. Other sheets and addresses can soon be had for their cost. Rev. T. K. Beecher's address before the National Grange, the Master's address to the National Grange, and other documents, are each and all good. Use them plenteously, and let them precede the advent of the Lecturer and herald his coming.

THE GRANGE VISITOR

you can always have with you. It is fresh every issue; burdened with the fragrance of the field and garden, and glistening with the pearls of social culture and mental progress. The growth of the VISITOR in the past has been a finger pointing out the real advance the Patrons of Michigan have made. It has been enlarged from time to time to meeta demand. This number is the first of an enlarged issue, ordered by the late session of the State Grange.

Brothers and sisters, will you sustain the paper at the present size, with no increase of price? Start out with the firm resolve that every Patron's family shall have a VIS-ITOR for 1881. No Patron can afford to be without the VISITOR. No Grange can afford to have its members do without a Grange paper. Every Grange should see to it that ty every member takes and reads the VISITOR. Do missionary work with it; put it into the hands of those you wish to interest in the Grange, and get those outside the gate to take and read it, and you will not have long to wait for results. Let every Patron be an agent to circulate the VISITOR, first becoming a subscriber, to have the influence of a worthy example.

The Lecturer.

The Lecturer of the State Grange of Mich

good may be done for the greatest number. 3. That the first and greatest of callings,

JANUARY 1st, 1881.

honored by the Creator in the beginning, shall be made honorable by man to the end of time; to the end that the farmer shall be accredited the peer of any man, socially, mentally, morally and politically.

We have spoken of the objects to be attained. A word about the means to be used. To make our Order universal, we must make it known by lectures, by the circulation of literature, and by the living examples found in the lives of the consistent members. Not one, but all these means must be used, and each is of little avail without the others, and the last largely formed by the other two.

In the earlier times, all instruction of all kinds was given by the living teacher, the lecturer, and in no age of the world has progress been achieved in any cause without the aid of public lecturers. What preaching is in religious instruction, lecturing is in every intellectual, political and social reform. To further the objects of the Grange, the most worthy of any modern organization, the Lecturer must be used. The State Lecturer, the Pomona Lecturer, the Special Lecturer, and the local or Subordinate Grange Lecturer have each a work to do, and each do whatever his hand finds to do, with all his might. Every Patron may be a lecturer, who, by life and words, lives consistent with the teachings of the Order, will deliver eloquent lectures each day. These, all these, made useful by systematic organization, are the first means to be used in securing the end we desire.

State Lecturer Whitney's Appointments.

While we can give most of these positively, yet one or two are conditional.

Jan. 4. Union Grange, Reading, Hillsdale

County. Jan. 5 Pomona Grange, Jonesville, Hills-

dale County. Jan. 6. Weston Grange, Dedication of Hall, Lenawee County.

Jan. 7. (in afternoon) Bronson Grange, Branch County. Jan. 7. (evening) Gilead Grange, Branch

County. Jan. 8. Litchfield Grange, Hillsdale Co. Jan. 10. Shelbyville Allegan County.

Jan. 11. Otsego Grange, Allegan County. Jan. 12. Trowbridge Grange, Hall Dedication, Allegan County

Jan. 13. (evening) Allegan Grange, Allegan County

Jan. 15. Hartford Grange, Van Buren Coun-Jan. 18-19. Grand Rapids Agr'l Meeting.

Jan. 25. Otisco Grange, Ionia County. , Jan. 26. Pomona Grange, Greenville, Montcalm County

Jan. 27-28. Pomona Grange, Berlin, Ottawa County. Jan. 29 to Feb. 10. Lapeer and Tuscola

Counties. In making appointments, write a long

time beforehand, giving us time to arrange our routes, to save expense to you, and time and strength to ourselves. Always be explicit. State the object of the meeting, place, and if most convenient, in afternor

for the duties of the coming day, Dec. 8th. Bro. Nicholson, prudently assumed charge of us at an early hour and directed our steps Here we found the home of Bro. John W. Dickinson, the Worthy Secretary of the New Jersey State Grange. A worthy home, with a worthy sister at its head, as further acquaintance proved. It was arranged to go to Pole Tavern, five or six miles distant, for a meeting in the afternoon. With a good horse that needed no urging, and Bro. Dickinson for driver, and Bro. Nicholson too, for company, the road seemed very short. One thing we noticed in this section. There are few froad fences, and in many places where the old fences remain, they are used

of sorghum, cornstalk, and beet sugar and many pleasant memories, and after an hour side for sixty or eighty rods. In the wood- in the museum of the Smithsonian Institute. lots and .in the hedge rows of trees and returned to our hotel.

art gallery, and we felt well repaid for all of the kalmia laurel, the dark glossy foliage our time spent among these rare paintings and choice collection of sculptured forms. leaves and bright berries of the Holly of the We would often like to visit here, and study ful evergreen shrubs grow wild here, being this art collection in detail. We had barely time to call upou the

At a late hour on the eve of the 11th, we took train for Toledo and home. At daylight we were in the mountain gorges, repeating the scenes we met in our trip to Washington. The same beautiful scenery was passed along the valley of the Monongahela, and from this we soon came to the varying farm scenery of Ohio. Dinner was taken at Newark, and after a rest of several hours at Monroeville, we at last reached Toledo, and took rest, the first real rest, in forty-eight hours.

2

PICKINGS BY THE WAY, No. 21.

who illustrated Green's Almanac has, like

many other artists, done the subject more

than justice. The contrast between the ob-

jects and the pictures of these remind one

that, like pictures in County Atlasses and

histories, there is need of a descriptive line,

Woodbury, however, is a very pretty

town, but lacks a well kept hotel; we speak

from personal knowledge. Wenona is the

station, one mile from Mantua, in which we

took our dinner, and walking back to the

station, rode back to Woodbury, and spent

the night in a chilly sleep, illy preparing us

WOODSTOWN, SALEM CO.

to set the corn taken from the field against,

often lining the road fence outside and in-

under brush we noticed the beautiful green

of the Rhododendron and the lighter green

olden time Christmas. These three beauti-

This is a dog.

by train and stage to

Jersey products.

house, small, but not without good results, we trust. Back to Bro. D.'s to supper, to meet all his pleasant family, the two daughters being at school during the midday visit, The evening was a pleasant one. The Grange met at an early hour, did its business and closed before the hour of the public lecture arrived. This is a large Grange. All sisters, as well as brothers, seem to vie with each other in making its meetings interesting and pleasant. We enjoyed the private meeting very much, especially the singing, in which all joined with a zest and good taste. The public meeting filled the hall to overflowing, making the largest audience we met in the State, and we were never better pleased with the interest and attention of any audience than of this one. At a late hour we took the parting hand of many an earnest brother and sister, and felt as we walked a few steps made, and the first familiar face beamed to our stopping place, that it was good to upon us. Bro. Mickley gave us a hearty have been in Woodstone. Since returning home we received an admirable report of our others, who with wives, were en route to lecture, for which we thank the brother who took it.

THE MARCHING ORDERS

of Dec. 9 were to bid adieu to the home and family of Bro. Dickinson, and with the Master and Secretary ride to the station, thence to Daretown, there to be met by Bro. Cole, with whom we faced the keen morn- and the Executive Committee found comforing air through Shiloh to Bridgeton. We table quarters. Later trains filled not only passed over a strip of the poorest land we this, but other hotels and boarding houses have seen in the State, worse than some of of the city. From what we saw the first the sand plains of Michigan. It was only a evening, we knew the meeting was to be a mile or so wide, and flanked on either side large and a successful one to our Order. Of by good soil, as shown by the thrift plainly the several days' sessions, of who were seen. Bridgeton is a thrifty manufacturing there, and what they said and did, we refer town, having several glass factories. A you all to the proceedings soon to be regal welcome we found at the home of Bro, published. and Sister Chas. Hunt, and dinner waiting our arrival. In the afternoon we met a beld since that body has been a representaally introduced by the Worthy Master, Bro. of the Executive Committee. He has never, Chas. Hunt. We spoke briefly of the to our knowledge, been absent before, since interests of the farmer, and the needs of the organization of the Order in the State. organization. We could not do ourselves His absence now is forced, being confined at or the cause justice here, for a single lady home by illness. To say he was missed only gave us a sympathetic presence. Yet would be to say what everyone thought, we heartily thank her, for without her and many said. We also missed another cheering presence, it would have been dull form long familiar to us, that of Hon. R. E. indeed. It was a cold day which may Trowbridge, who also lies at home suffering account for the small number of sisters out, from a long illness. yet we fear that the sisters in some parts of this State do not feel their privileges, and Grange, like all its predecessors, has become meet their responsibilities. A very pleasant a thing of the past, and we have found our social time was had with Bro.and Sister Hunt home again after a five weeks absence. To

The light of December 13th, called us to the duties of another day, chief of which was to reach Lansing, and be ready for the

STATE GRANGE.

After breakfast, and a run about town, we took the train ticketed for Lansing. We soon recognized Michigan scenes and familfar places. At Adrian the usual stop was attend the Lansing meeting. At Jonesville, Bros. Holloway, Luce, and others, were

added to the already large number that filled the new car, run over the road that day for the first time. Lansing was reached and the Hudson house was full as usual at State Grange meetings. Yet all the officers

It was the largest State Grange meeting goodly number of Patrons at the hall of tive one. Only one officer was absent, and Bridgeton Grange, to whom we were form- that was Bro. J. Webster Childs, chairman

The eighth session of the Michigan State

Brothers and sisters! the hour for action | igan greets all with has come. There have been many active hours in the days, weeks and months of the years past, but never were hopes so flattering, prospects so bright and possibilities so great for our Order in any year of the past, as in the years before us, as in 1881.

The National Grange, in larger numbers and greater unity than ever, has given its wisest counsels to a broad

NATION OF FARMERS.

Our State Grange, in common with those of other States, has gathered of the spirit of the Patron's National Council, and held its largest, and best session recently. Now it remains for every Subordinate Grange in all

our borders, to do, and to have done the work before it. The question is not how little can be done, but how much, and how well can all that needs doing be done. Every officer of whatever name or degree, now, or to be, should, in honor, perform all duties Patron's grip, as did Bro. Horton and many appertaining to the office, as far as power and strength is given, until the successor is duly installed.

Brother and sister officers! Let us characterize this year of our Order by greater official integrity, activity and zeal than has been known in any year past.

Learn your duties. Study how best to all working with you, and rest only when the work is done.

EVERY MEMBER MUST LABOR.

A grand co-operative effort must be made by each and every brother and sister, young or old, rich or poor, learned and unlearned. Let each do what he can do, be it little or tempt, strive to do well.

Don't be discouraged! Learn to labor and to wait! Success in a grand cause can only be gained through pereverance. Let

ADVANCE ALL ALONG THE LINE

be the word that passes from lip to lip, that resounds from act to act, and is heard from meeting to meeting all the year through.

Advance in numbers until all who till the land shall join in the general advance in moral, social, and intellectual culture. Such effort, and such energy, will enable us, with

hope, to sing-

"May kind heaven the glad day hasten, When in one fraternal band, We shall number in our Order, All who till this smiling land.

Like a mighty host with banners, Peaceful victories we will gain, Moved by Right's resistless purpose, Held by Love's electric chain.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Yes, a new year, and with it new duties to you and to us all. We each have new duties, new fields for labor and thought, new aims and objects in life with each new year. Shall we master these new duties, cultivate these new fields and attain these new objects? If we can, then we may truly become new men and women. Though the old Lecturer, by by re-election, yet it is hoped that he can by your aid, and labors, Fellow Patrons, bring tivity, and higher purposes and loftier aims into use in the year, to such a degree that all Patrons will think they have indeed a

NEW STATE GRANGE LECTURER.

The old Lecturer thanks all Patrons, who in the years past, have labored so assiduously to aid him in the work he has tried to accomplish. He will ever remember the pleasant hours spent at their homes and Granges, the good cheer at the one, and the earnest attention at the other. With pleasure he recalls the many words of encouragement and deeds of kindness that have helped and cheered him on in his often arduous duties. All the weary miles ridden, all the hours of labor, and all the disappointments discharge them. Labor diligently to please and sorrows of the years past, are as nothing when he recalls the efforts, labors and selfsacrificing endeavors of so many true brothers and sisters, co-laborers in the grand cause of building a better and higher manhood and womanhood. For all these things you may have been illy compensated for by the past, but in the near future, and even now you much, here and there, and whatever you at. | may even see the budding for the fruits that shall amply repay you.

The new Lecturer brings larger experience into the field than the old, and he asks all the numerous friends of the old to add largely of their accumulated store of wisdom, to make the new years' labors abundantly fruitful. He hopes to meet with many new friends whose zeal and ambition, with the old ones, shall be to

GO UP HIGHER in the possibilities of the Grange. We must all labor together-

1. To make our Order as universal as the one may have the teaching, the protection, and the encouragement of the Grange.

2. That thorough system shall characterand loss of time and means, the greatest each; \$2 a dozen, and \$15 per hundred.

ning. When possible, let neighboring Granges arrange for a series of meetings near each other; often two may be held in one day, as on the 7th of January.

Weak and dormant Granges should state the condition of the Grange, when the last meeting was held, etc. We should like to open correspondence at once with Patrons in the Counties of Monroe, Jackson, Gratiot, Isabella, Sanilac, Macomb, Genessee, and name, has been retained in the Grange field others, with a view to meetings in the near future. Fields yet unoccupied need attention, and will at once receive it if we can be new energies in service, fresh zeal into ac- apprised of the proper parties to correspond with.

We invite correspondence from every part of the field, giving information of the work needed, and of the condition of the Order. Don't hesitate to let your wants be known, nor expect to have every want met at once. Learn to labor and to wait, and you will reap. in the good time.

Items.

SECRETARIES take notice : You can each of you add largely to the circulation of the VISITOR in 1881, by getting a large list of subscribers among the members, as well as among those outside the gates. Very few indeed of either class will refuse if you ask them to take so good and cheap a paper.

WORTHY MASTER: I rise to a point of order. and will state the point. Is it not the duty of every officer of a Subordinate Grange to subscribe for the VISITOR, and then get all others to take and read it? The point is well taken, and all officers, including the Master, will heed the ruling of the chair.

ABOUT twenty Secretaries of Subordinate-Granges last year did not take the VISITOR. at all, and their reports, and the condition of their Grange, show a neglect of duty somewhere. Lay it to the Gatekeeper.

ANY voting member of the State Grange who does not take the GRANGE VISITOR. himself, and urge others to do the same, has proven himself an unworthy member of that body. o

A MAN was lately trying; to take orders for the Rodger's hybrid grape vines in our prescalling it represents; that wherever a man ence. He had some fine imported samples or woman lives by and upon the farm, that of fruit, but not better than we have often seen grown in Michigan. These took well with villagers, who gave orders for vines at 75 cents each, while every Patron knows how ize all our efforts, so that with the least labor to get good two-year old vines at 25 cents

JANUARY 1st 1881.

Recturer's Department

C. L. WHITNEY, . . . MUSKEGON

Michigan Legislators.

To the members elect of the Legislature of Michigan, and their legal successors, and to all officials or servants of the common people, we commend the following worthy example. A few years since Hon. W. D-, member of the Legislature of the State of received free passes over the P. W. & B., and D. railroads, but returned them and paid his own fare, believing that he was elected by the people of the State, to represent their interests, and when elected, knew what pay he was to receive, and knowing that he could not at one time faithfully serve two masters, sent this model note with the tickets, explaining their at once, and it is hoped that the organization return:

[COPY OF NOTE.]

N-----, Jan. 4, 1879. H. F. K---, Esq., Supt. of P. W. & B. R. R.--Sir: Herewith you have the ticket sent me to travel over the P. W. & B., and D. railroads. It is not returned out of any disrespect for either the sender or company which you represent. Had it been for my individual interest, I could have accepted any favor they chose to show me, but as it only comes to me, now that I am a representative of the people, whose servant I am, in that capacity my conscience tells me I have no right to accept favors for myself at the expense of the State. As a representative of the people, my own opinion is, that they (the representatives), should keep en-tirely clear of anything that might be construed to bias the opinions of legislators. I will here say, that, although the ticket is returned, should your company ask for legislation, they will not find a truer friend to its interests, after I am satisfied that they will not conflict with the interests of the people of the State, whose servant I am, and shall be while at the capitol.

Very respectfully, your friend,

We can't omit to add that, in our humble opinion if Michigan had 70 or more such conscientious members for the coming session, that session will be short, inexpensive and successful compared with several of the late sessions. Free railroad passes means only four days' session each week and often less than that number. They really amount to three days' work each week at Lansing, and three days going to and coming from home, and business there, for which the State pays for full time. But this is only a part of the wrong done by free passes. The people are watching you and your work, Sir Legislators !

A Timely Move.

A straw telling too much truth. We clip: "OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 23.—In the house of commons to-day, Cartwright introduced a bill for better securing the independence of parliament and preventing corrupt practices. On Sir John MacDonald asking for an expla-nation, he said the house was about to create a great railway corporation with extraordinary powers, and it was desirable to add to the present law such stringent provisions as would make it difficult for that corporation to practice any of those acts which all knew ce in the United States had

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

Michigan State Grange.

To the Master and Members of the Michigan

Owing to the protracted illness of our

of the session, to ascertain what matters of

interest had been committed to our care. What was known as the "patent gate

swindle" had occupied the attention of the

great interest. It was left to the Executive

He had received no compensation for the

time he had devoted to it; and, in accord-

ance with our own judgment, and what seemed to be the sentiment of the State

Grange, we tendered Bro. Platt the sum of

\$75, the receipt of which was acknowledged,

The Committee was instructed, by a reso-

to the Committee right and proper. In or-

der to properly comply with the instruc-tions, we invited the Worthy Lecturer to a

ment of his account to the Chairman of the

Executive Committee, at the end of each

month. The Chairman was instructed to

audit and allow, attach his certificate, and

torward to the Secretary, by whom it should

In pursuance of this arrangement, the

Questions connected with the publication

Lecturer has been paid since the first of the

of the VISITOR claimed much earnest atten-

The discussion culminated in the adop-

tion of a resolution instructing the Execu-

tive Committee to continue its publication as

a semi-monthly, at fifty cents per year, but to increase the size fifty per cent. The Committee have watched the growth

regarded as a strong bond of union between the Subordinate and State Grange, as well

as between the Subordinate Granges and

the individual members thereof. It has sup-plied a want long felt. With its past history

in view, it was with great pleasure that we

It is

of the VISITOR with keen solicitude.

year 1880, the sum of \$267.

tion during the session.

State Grange:

successful issue.

with thanks.

be paid.

less complete than usual.

The Beneficiary fund to be paid at the death of a member, is to be made up by a graduated assessment on its members, and a scale based upon the average of one dollar for each member, but assessments are to be graded as to age as follows, varying with the graded as to age as follows, varying with the age of the member at the time of joining the utive Committee, this report will be much Association:

SS	ociat	ion:						At the close of the session of the State
em	bers :	at the age of		will	he assessed		60	Grange, on the night of the 12th of Decem-
	66	44	20 to 25	66	"		65	ber, 1879, the Committee met at the Lansing
	46 .		25 to 30	66	66		70	
	66	*6	30 to 35	66	44		85	House, in the city of Lansing, and organ-
	**	44	35 to 40	41	46	1	00	ized by the election of J. Webster Childs as
	66	"	40 to 45	44	**	1	20	chairman.
	44	**	45 to 50	÷+		1	40	All of the accounts for expenses, in con-
		44	50 to 55	¥.c	**	1	70	nection with the session of the State Grange,
	"	**	55 to 60	**	**		10	
	**	44	60 to 65	66	"	2	80	
	44	**	65 to 70	44	**	3	90	Grange, to execute its wishes and commands.
								Grange, to caccute its wishes and commands.

By-Laws for carrying out the articles and so far as possible, we applied ourselves diligently to an examination of the proceedings of making the organization of immediate practicable use, will be printed in the next issue of the VISITOR, and in pamphlet form for circulation. Blanks will also be issued will have at least 1,000 members before the incidents connected with the struggle with next annual meeting. In other States, Pat-Committee to make some slight pecuniary compensation to Bro. H. D. Platt, for the rons make such an organization succeed; why not in Michigan? Other societies in great service he had rendered to the farmers of the State, in conducting the contest to a Michigan succeed; why not the members of the Grange?

I shall be pleased to answer any questions regarding this organization, as will any of the Trustees. Fraternally, I am, etc., C. L. WHITNEY.

Actions speak louder than words, and yet you urge others to take the VISITOR and do not set an example by taking it yourself Show your faith by your works rather than your words.

ONE GRANGE three years dormant, was reorganized by the State Lecturer in October last, with 21 members, and had on the 31st day of December, 48 members, having added 11 women and 14 men since the reorganization and within two months. Let another try.

READ! "Railroads and the People," in the December Scribner; Judge Black's letter in the last number of the VISITOR; Worthy Master's Address before the National Grange in the November VISITOR. Study the railroad wars and movements, and ask yourself the question; are we a free people? and how long shall we be?

LECTURERS' DOCUMENTS, NATIONAL GRANGE, P. OF H.

JANUARY, 1881.

SUBJECTS FOR SUBORDINATE GRANGES FOR THIS MONTH ARE NOS. 1 & 2.

Question 1. How can we advance the social advantages of the Order to greater usefulness to members of our Grange?

hastened to comply with our instructions. Suggestions. Consult the interest, feelings and wishes of others; do as you wish to be done by; a daily practice of that fraternal With the next issue the VISITOR was enlarged. With the enhanced price of printing paper, the Committee supposed that the feeling, due from one member to another. expense of publication would absorb all of Ques. 2. How can we best educate ourthe receipts, and perhaps more. The result has been an agreeable surprise. selves as Patrons of Husbandry, as farmers

and as citizens, for general usefulness? Sug. By reading Grange literature; by thinking more for ourselves; by considering and discussing questions pertaining to our

organiza

tion : hy making

Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the The result of our examination was as follows: RECEIPTS

MECETI IS.	
Fees and dues, Subordinate Granges,	\$5,033.00
" " " County Granges,	12.00
Profits on supplies sold,	139.30
Interest on money in hands of Secretary,	

Receipts other than from VISITOR, \$5,244.30

Total available means, \$11,9.8282 DICDUDCEMEN

DISBURSEMENTS.	
To officers and members State Grange, '79	
Dues to National Grange,	746
Master's salary and expenses,	450
Secretary's salary,	1,000
Treasurer's salary,	50
Lecturer,	391
Executive Committee,	299
Agricultural College Com.,	40
H. D. Platt,	75
Printing bills, other than VISITOR,	284
Postage, Secretary's office,	
Stationery, Secretary's office,	18
Office rent,	30
Draying bill,	
Secretary's traveling expenses,	15

Grange to quite an extent. The members had listened to a statement of some of the Cash on hand, 4,485.56

> The receipts from ordinary Grange sources

There are two features of this financial report that are very satisfactory to the Com mittee. One is, the balance is over the right side : the other is, there is a slight increase lution, to pay the Worthy Lecturer such compensation for his services as should seem in the amount received for fees and dues over the previous year. This is the first instance that it has occurred since 1875.

THE	receipts	nom	LIIIS	source	111	1010	were	01,001.0
44	4.	44	66	45	66	1877	**	6,738.4
44	66	44	44	66	"	1878	44	5,211.5
* 6	**	**	61	*4	66	1879	4.6	4,920.5
44	6.6	**	**	46	66	1830	66	5,033.0

is measured by the receipts for fees and dues, the evidence that the tide has turned, and that we are again on the increase, is a source of satisfaction to all true Patrons.

An examination of the Treasurer's books and of the books of the bank where the funds are deposited, show that the Worthy Treasurer takes good care of all the funds that come into his hands.

There is in his hands, now deposited in

The Executive Committee, desiring to husband the funds of the Grange in the best manner possible, induced Bro. Cobb to use a part of the surplus in the treasury, with the view of getting a small amount of interest. As will be seen from the above statement, the Grange has credit for \$60-interest on \$1,000 for one year. The balance in his hands has been the accumulations of receipts from the VISITOR. This is in safe hands, and has been retained at the request of the Executive Committee.

Bro. Taylor, of the firm of Day & Taylor, met with the Committee on the 19th of Oct. He made an exhibit of their plaster trade for the past year. While there was a large amount of plaster ordered, yet the extreme low price at which it was sold entailed a loss upon the manufacturers of \$4,400, charging nothing for the use of the property, nor for their own time devoted to the work. The As appears by the report of Secretary Cobb, Executive Committee were long since furnread in your hearing, the VISITOR is still a ished with evidence that convinced them paying institution, if no charge is made for the labor of the editor. The apparent excess that \$4 was entirely too high. We are equally sure that \$1.50 is too low. We were aware of this last year when we were getting Worthy Master, here plaster; we were aware that we were getting this very cheap plaster at the cost of Bros. Day & Taylor. But as the other companies had reduced the price below the cost of production, with a view of driving Day & Taylor, and perhaps others, out of the market, it seemed necessary, in order to secure sufficient orders to absorb the prepared plaster, for them to follow on down in price, that Patrons should be supplied at as low rates as those upon the outside. This whole plaster contest has caused your Committee much anxiety. So far in the contest, the Patrons have proved successful: but we feel it to be our imperative duty to say that the contest is not yet entirely concluded. It is just as necessary now to stand by the Grange mill as it was the day the contest commenced. Efforts have recently been made to comhine upon from three to four dollars per ton. With the Grange mill out of the way, there would now be nothing to prevent this. The other companies have now agreed to place the price at \$2.50 per ton, at Grand Rapids. This is our contract price with Day & Taylor for the next four years, or the price is not to exceed that sum. They paying the freight to Grand Rapids. Day & Taylor have manfully "stood by their contracts in the past. We have every assurance that they will do the same in the future. They are entitled to our confidence and support. The interests of the Order in the State demand a continued and increased patronage. Shall they have it? The answer must be given by the Patrons of the State. No change has been made in the business agencies for the last year. The agency of Thomas Mason, located in Chicago, will sell The agency of anything, from a basket of berries to a carload of cattle. In the commercial metropolis of our own State, Geo. W. Hill & Co. are located, with an agreement to buy or sell for all Patrons, in large or small quantities. We can conceive of no better method of meeting the wants of the Patrons of the State. Besides these general agencies, there are several co-operative stores in successful opertion at different localities in the State. While the Executive Committee have no direct communications with these, yet such as have come to our knowledge lead us to believe that the last year has been a prosperous one with all of them. With their various means of supplying the wants within the reach of all, your Committee have no recommendation of change to make. In making a review of the labors of the last year, your Committee cannot refrain from expressing the belief that good progress has been made. We think that the history of the last year justifies us in saying that great efforts should be made at this session of the State Grange to build up and strengthen the small and weak Granges. We noticed, in the examination of the Secretary's books, that nearly all of the strong

now. Thesestrong ones stand on an enduring basis. Some weak and dormant Granges have been strengthened and revived. But there remains a large and interesting field for the labors of the wise and generous. The wisdom of the State Grange is earnest-ly invoked to meet this branch of Grange labor wisely and successfully.

F. M. HOLLOWAY, C. G. LUCE, W. DIVINE, WM. SATTERLEE, J. Q. A. BURRINGTON, THOS. MARS.

3

Address of Welcome.

The following address of welcome, to the Pomona Grange of Hillsdale Co., was delivbered by H. H. Bradley, of Union Grange, No. 568, Nov. 3d, 1880:

Worthy Master, Bros. and Sisters :- Today, for the second time, the pleasant task of entertaining Pomona falls upon Union Grange, and upon me falls the duty of welcoming the members thereof. Now, with all diffidence, I address men and women, many older, and perhaps all more experienced, but I-trust that you will kindly overlook a brother's mistakes.

Brothers and sisters, as I look to-day upon the faces of Triends and Patrons here assembled, my memory goes back to the time when such meetings as this were unknown, when farmer looked upon farmer as one to be mistrusted, and one whom he must strive to surpass in worldly matters, and with whom he had no common ties of brotherhood, no bond that held man to man, as one to whom he owed more than the slightest civility. But that time is fast passing away. To day, as never before, farmers meet one another with the warmest and kindest feelings. To the Grange, and its teachings, can much, if not all, of this change be attributed. To its widespread influence, we owe much more than I can tell, not only in business advancement, but, also, in mental and social progress. This has not been brought about in a short time, nor all by the same means. Many an experiment has been tried, and some, I am sorry to say, have failed; but others have grandly succeeded, and among the most prominent of these is the Pomona Grange. Of the vast influence of the County organization, too much cannot be said. That it is the most powerful of our societies for the general welfare of the tiller of the soil, in so far as the cultivation of neighborly good feeling is concerned, is most manifest. Meeting, as it does, from Grange to Grange, all may, without any great exertion on their part, become acquainted with its workings, and sharers of its benefits.

Hillsdale Co. Pomona Grange has become noted for the variety and excellence of its essays and addresses, on the many topics of interest and value to the farmer. To-day, again has it assembled with, its corps of able and intelligent instructors. And thus, brothers and sisters, we extend to you a most cordial welcome, hoping that no one will depart from our midst with any other than the most pleasant memories of a day profitably

5.21 6.15 0.00 0.00 1.76 3.42 0.40 5.06 5 99 8.91).00

Total,\$11,982.82

Total excess of receipts, \$534.34

conference. After a comparison of views, a resolution was adopted providing a compensation of two dollars and fifty cents per day for the time actually employed in Grange As the increase, or decrease, in the Order work, where other compensation was not provided; and, in order to secure prompt payment, he was directed to furnish a state-

been practiced."

Patrons' Aid Society.

A year since a move was made at the State Grange session towards the organization of a Mutual Benefit, or Aid Society in the Order of Patrons of Michigan. During the year past there has been an increasing interest in such a move. Many letters have been exchanged upon the subject, and a call made by me, as Secretary of a temporary organization, formed a year ago, to have a meeting of those interested in such a move at the time of the late meeting of the State Grange. On the 16th day of December a committee was selected to draw up articles of association, which were duly executed upon the 17th (the day following), and "The Patron's Aid Society of Michigan," became a body corporate, under Chapter 94, of the Compiled Laws of Michigan for 1871.

Under this organization the following Board of Trustees were elected for one year: Milton B. Hine, Kent County; C. K. Carpenter, Oakland County; C. L. Whitney, Muskegon County; James Cook, Lenawee County; Geo. W. Ewing, Kent County; Thomas Mason, Berrien County; W. B. Langley, St. Joseph County; M. W. Bullock,

Livingston County; J. T. Cobb, Kalamazoo County; J. W. Ewing, Eaton County; Elijah Bartlett, Lapeer County, and S. A. Gardner, Grand Traverse County.

The Board of Trustees duly qualified and elected officers as follows :

President-C. K. Carpenter, Orion. Secretary-J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft. Treasurer-Milton B. Hine, Lowell.

The above Trustees and Officers will hold their respective positions until the first annual meeting of the Society, which is to take place the second Tuesday of December, 1881, at the time and place of the meeting of the State Grange.

The plan adopted by the Board of Trustees for members, is to require any applicant, either brother or sister, to present a certificate of good standing in the Grange, and of good health, to be signed by the Master and Secretary of the Grange to which the applicant belongs. A uniform fee of two dollars and fifty cents is to be paid by all members joining the Association. No member can be received unless in good standing in the Grange.

our Grange meetings farmers' schools. We must so educate ourselves as to fully understand agriculture and its importance, and a just distribution of its advantages. We must become familiar with the laws of trade, po-

terest and or

litical economy and the affairs of government. Co-operation is a necessity. FEBRUARY, 1881.

SUBJECTS FOR SUBORDINATE GRANGES FOR THIS MONTH ARE NOS. 3 & 4.

Question 3. How can we reclaim our delinquent members?

Suggestions. Illustrate clearly the abso-lute necessity of a National Agricultural organization; its usefulness and advantages; the work already accomplished; the hopes of the future. Their influence is exerted against themselves as long as they withhold their membership.

Ques. 4. Co-operation applicable to Subordinate Granges, and to the Order in general?

Sug. Concurrent action, united effort for the same objects. It requires co-operation to sustain our Subordinate Granges, and to make our meetings interesting and profitable. How to co-operate to secure our sup-plies, and how to dispose of products to the best advantage. Co-operation correctly un-derstood and properly applied will enable farmers, through organization, to remove every evil of which they now complain, and divide the burdens and blessings of government upon the principle of exact justice to all men.

MARCH 1881.

SUBJECTS FOR SBUORDINATE GRANGES FOR THIS MONTH ARE NOS. 5 & 6.

Question 5. How can we induce farmers, not members, to unite with our Order?

Suggestions. Our true objects and purposes should be made known to all men; the necessity of thorough organization and united action should be brought to the attention of every farmer; missionary work of individual members should be made useful.

Ques. 6. How can we increase the products of our farms and not increase the expenditures? Or, how can we make our farm operations most profitable?

Sug. This question is susceptible of a wide range of thought, such as better and different methods of cultivation; fertilizers and their applications; mixed husbandry, systematizing of labor, nearness of market, locality and climate, condition of soil, etc. All these claim a reasonable share of thought in considering the subject under considera-Most fraternally, H. ESHBAUGH, Lecturer National Grange. tion.

of receipts over expenses is \$181.30. The immediate future of the VISITOR must be determined, to a great extent, by this State Grange

While the Committee regard its continued publication of great importance to the Order, yet we can not refrain from expressing our doubts in regard to the propriety of publishing it as a weekly. We think it might be again enlarged, to a limited extent. And with this enlargement it should become, not less the organ of the Order, but more and more a representative agricultural paper.

We were instructed by a resolution of the State Grange to make all necessary arrangements for a State Grange picnic, at such time and place as should seem best to the Committee. In obedience to this command, a majority of the Committee met in Lansing, on the 10th day of June, and decided to hold the picnic on the fair grounds near the city of Lansing, on the 12th day of Au-gust. The many thousands present voted it a success. Ingham County Grange performed much of the preparatory labor, and is entitled to great credit. No part of the expense of the picnic was paid by the State Grange.

On the 19th of October, a meeting of the Committee was called at the Hudson House, in the city of Lansing, for the purpose of making needful arrangements for this session of the State Grange, and for the trans-action of such other business as might come before it.

At this meeting of the Committee, two appeal cases were presented by the Worthy Master, tried and decided. These were the only cases presented to the Committee during the entire year.

Sub-committees were appointed to discharge the various duties devolving upon The chairman, J. Webster Childs, and C. G. Luce were appointed, with instruc-tions to examine the books and papers in the offices of the Secretary and Treasurer, and to prepare a report of receipts, expenses, and financial condition of the State Grange tleasury, to be presented here.

As the annual accounts of the Grange are closed on the 30th day of November, a meeting of the sub-committee was appointed at the office of the Secretary, on the 29th. But the health of Bro. Childs was such that it was impossible for him to be present, and the examination was made by the other member of the sub-committee.

The same order and method were found in the office of the Secretary that has been commended by this Committee in previous reports.

A careful examination of the accounts of the several Subordinate Granges was made, and a comparison of the receipts, with the credits given the State Grange made.

The subscription books for the VISITOR. together with receipts for advertising, were examined, and compared with the credits. Granges of one year ago are still stronger I two you would rather lose.

Worthy Master, brothers and sisters, in the name of Union Grange, I greet you most heartily.

THE Patron's Aid Society of Michigan is to help build up the Order. It, like the Grange, will be what you make it.

The unkindest thing of all: That the South must have Northern winters. Twelve inches of snow in Washington and good sleighing there. Snow banks will bring repentance.

DORMANT GRANGES! Take note. Get 10 to 15 families of the Grange to take the paper for 1881, and see if the Grange will not almost revive itself, and within six months.

"UNCLE NINE" has a letter to the children in another place. Resd it to them and get the young folks to read it, and then write to their new "Uncle," and let us see how a Young Folks' Department will look and read in the paper.

Keeping Ice.

A large quantity of ice store stored in one body, will measurbly take care of itself, but to keep the small quantity of two cords, sufficient for family use, we have found the essential requisites to be :

1. Good drainage, which is supplied by any naturally dry, porous soil. 2. The base of the building so thoroughly

banked, that by no possibility can air get in at the bottom.

3. Eight or ten inches of sawdust, under and over the pile of ice, and twice that amount all around it, thoroughly packed at the time of storing, and occasionally tramped during warm weather.

A roof with a slight projection to carry water a little off from the base of the building, and a free circulation of air under the roof over the body of ice. To assure such circulation, we leave out a six inch board immediately under the roof, the whole length of the building.

A GOOD story is told of a man who refused, about a month ago, to give \$125 for a horse in his own county. Last week he went to Boston and bought the same animal for \$300.

WHEN an extravagant friend wishes to borrow your money, consider which of the THE GRANGE VISITOR.

THE STATE GRANGE.

reach of any body of people that assemble

THE VISITOR FOR 1881.

The Grange Visitor. Since the last issue of the VISITOR. the State Grange has held its eighth annual session, six of which have been held in the SCHOOLCRAFT, JANUARY 1st, 1881. Capitol building of the State. The last three in the hall of the House of Represen-Secretary's Department. tatives of the new Capitol, supplied with every convenience and comfort within the

> for any purpose whatever, within the borders of our State. These annual meetings call together about all the good people of Lansing can well accommodate, and no effort is spared on the part of hotels, boarding and private houses, as well as by the officers in every depart. ment of the State government and their employes, to make the brief stay of the Patrons in our Capitol City desirable and pleasant.

The number of voting members was considerably larger than the year before. Of visiting members in attendance there was no diminution.

The address of the Master, and the rethe condition of the Order in this State, give a very flattering outlook for the year before

There was, as there has always been, some little friction in getting all railroad fares adjusted to the standard rate of two cents per mile each way, but in nearly every instance the work was accomplished, except over the G. R. & I. The rule, or usage of this, road made it necessary that each person wishing to make this special rate available, should be armed with an order on the local agent, issued from the General office of the Company, to sell the holder an excursion ticket at the special rate. This practically cut off all but a few representatives to whom we sent the required order. But in this matter of special rates, we each year make some little progress, and are subjected to fewer obstacles, and those, more easily removed.

There were more new members than usual, but all took hold of the work assigned them with an apparent determination to discharge their whole duty.

Some of the reports from chairmen of committees were able and valuable papers, and we shall from time to time lay them before the readers of the VISITOR.

The election of officers and members of the Executive Committee absorbed considerable time, as it always must in so large a body, and resulted in displacing fewer of the old officers than might have been expected. Like elections elsewhere, sometimes much that is done, is often, not well considered, and the caprice of a few, gives direction to the work; but with the result, there seemed to be general satisfaction, and we hope the work of the ensuing two years will prove that no serious mistake was made.

The open session, held on Thursday evening, Dec. 16th, for the installation of officers, and such other exercises as seemed appropriate, was a marked success. The

The Worthy Lecturer has pressed the VISITOR upon the attention of our readers so faithfully and well in this number, that little need be said in our Department. It is perhaps sufficient to add, that with the able assistants whose services have been secured, and with a determination to make this the most desirable and valuable paper for the family of the farmer that has ever been published in the State, we enter upon the labors of another year, not only with hope but with confidence in the result.

The periodicals published for the farmer are mainly wanting in a disposition to criticise officials or systems that live upon the money collected by the tax gatherer, often earned by slow and toilsome labor.

Every County has its paper, one or more, generally of a partizan political character, whose subscription list shows the names of more farmers than of all other classes. And how seldom does one of these tell its readers of the delays and cost of courts; of the fees charged for the foreclosure of mortgages ; of ports of the various departments showing the unequal burden of taxation; of the annoyance and robbery practiced under, and sustained by our patent laws; of the easygoing disregard and neglect by officials of the public interests committed to their care. In short, is it not a fact patent to all intelligent observers, that there is wanting in the County paper that comes to the house of the farmer (often his only paper), that independence which points out known evils, labors for and demands their correction. The partizan press seldom sees any thing to criticise in the work or neglect of its own party officials, and the opposition seldom sees anything to commend.

The ruling idea which controls the party press, is to take care of the party, and that is perhaps what most people pay their money for.

The Grange by its teachings and its practices has already diminished the business of stand that we are in earnest. courts and lawyers, all over the country. Has, or will the political press of the country made any effort in this direction? Of course not. It can't do it, or, it thinks it can't. A dash in that direction would hurt some of its friends. Does it ever say that fees charged for mortgage foreclosures are often extortionate, and ask for legal restrictions. Does it say that legal advertising, as a rule is unreasonably burdensome. Has it or will it demand a reduction of the rate of interest now permitted by law? Not much! Some lawyer may get hit, or some subscriber huit if any thing of this sort in the interest of the mass of the people is insisted, and, therefore sound policy forbids. Without assuming that we should do differently were we running that sort of a machine, we can safely appeal to the files of the VISITOR to prove that we have not been backward in calling the attention of our readers to existing usages and laws that to us seemed to work injury or hardship to the people. Our past course has been directed by an earnest desire to awaken inquiry and

QUARTERLY REPORT AND PETITION BLANKS.

On the 30th of December we mailed one set of blank quarterly reports to every Grange Secretary in this State, whose name and address we had in any manner obtained. We wish to remind the Secretaries of 1880 that it is their duty to report for the quarter ending December 31st, unless the installation of the officers of their Grange for 1881 shall have terminated their official duties as Secretaries. We hope reports for the current quarter will be made promptly, and we will venture to remind Secretaries of their obli-

gation to turn over to their successors all the books, papers, and other property in their possession, in good order. Do not leave any unfinished work for others to do that was entrusted to you.

With these quarterly report blanks we sent headings for sundry petitions, prepared by the direction of the National Grange, and sent out in large numbers into all the States by the Secretary of the National Grange, These should be presented to every farmer in your jurisdiction for signature, whether a Patron or not. In all these matters those outside the gate have interests identical with ours-no more, no less. In reforms of National importance, the Grange, from its organization, leads the way-its members sieze the laboring oar. Nor are farmers alone interested in the legislation which these petitions seek to procure. Men of other avocations may very properly be invited to join with us in asking for such legislation as will promote the general good, and that is the manifest object which we have in view.

Get every voter, who will, to sign these petitions, and when you have done your whole duty, forward them to your member of Congress at Washington. Don't send them to me to be remailed, but stir up your member with a polite note calling his attention to this matter, and make him under-

A NEW CORRESPONDENT ON AN OLD SUBJECT.

We call attention to an article on our fifth page from a new correspondent. His subject though not new to the farmers of Michigan, is one, that we believe, interests them more than many of them are willing to believe. Read the article "The Agricultural College, and Admission of Girls," and if the points are not well taken, let us know why. We have the Agricultural College, with its fixtures and arrangements for giving an education to the boys of the State, and the question of adding to its facilities and enlarging its sphere of usefulness must depend upon the liberality of the Legislature, and the demands of the people.

The Patrons of Michigan, as a body, have taken a decided stand in favor of the Agricultural College, and the influence of the Order has, we believe, been of advantage to the College.

We hope the demand that girls be accorded the same educational privileges that are afforded boys will be discussed in Subordi-

SECRETARIES will please take notice that it is their duty to notify this office of the name and post-office address of the Master and Secretary elect for the year 1881. We find a very general neglect of this matter on the part of Secretaries. It is the work of but a moment, at a cost only necessary of but one cent. We hope to hear from every delinquent by card, or otherwise, before the next issue of the VISITOR, We shall make a list by number, of the Granges not reported by the 12th inst, for the VISITOR of January 15th.

JANUARY 1st, 1881.

WE call attention of all interested in honey bees, to the advertisement of Mrs. Cotton, on the eighth page of this issue. We have on our table, her book, "Bee Keeping for Profit," a work of 125 pages, which should be read by every person interested in the business, and more of our people might give attention to this industry to their advantage.

Report of the Committee on Education to the State Grange.

Worthy Master, Bro. and Sister Patrons:

Your Committee feel unequal to the task assigned them, but when duty calls we must obey as best we can.

Education is the very foundation of so-ciety; beginning with the dawn of exist-ence; and whether good or evil, individuals and society are what they have been made by the education they have received.

If we would have men strong and good, we must educate them to strength and goodness; and, to do this, we must begin at the foundation to teach the great principles that underlie a healthful and vigorous growth.

To have a grand manhood, we must have a grand womanhood. To begin aright, at this foundation, we must have intelligent and wise mothers, living in pure and cultured homes; to have such mothers, we must have daughters intellectually and wisely educated. To have such homes, we must have equality of education for our sons and daughters; as homes in which brothers and sisters freely mingle produce the strong-est and purest men and women, so schools where mind meets mind, in the co-education of the sexes, develop the clearest thoughts and purest amenities between them, moulding each into perfection of character, which neither could have attained individually.

Next to these homes come the common schools, for which we would ask a better grade of teachers, and a wider range of studies, embracing those natural and exact sci-ences which not only underlie, but form, the true elemental structure of agriculture; and the laws which govern life and matter, also the care and love of birds, and the observation of their habits, should be taught in every school as well as every household, and cruelty to the least or most repulsive crea-We would offer for your earnest consider-

ation, the need of more care in the selection of superintendents, and recommend that the introduction of women as superintendents be especially under your consideration, and where so elected, if found efficient, receive proper encouragement; and, further, that strict uniformity of books be required, and not too frequent change; and, in connection with this, would recommend that every Subordinate Grange appoint a committee to assist this work.

With the common school, come our Granges as educators, and these are, and will be what we, as Patrons, make them. Let us faith and h imbued with charity, and let not our fidelity be questioned. In our halls, and wherever Patrons give each other the fraternal greeting, we are all students of the amenities which characterise cultured and refined people. The Agricultural College is essentially a farmers' institution, and is meeting a growing want, felt by every intelligent parent, for a system of higher education, which, in developing the intellectual, shall not dwarf the physical energies. But while it meets these physical and intellectual requirements, it still dwarfs the social nature of its students, by isolating them from female society, and wrongs woman by debarring her its privileges. We therefore recommend that this Grange, by all the influence it can exert in the coming Legislature, endeavor to obtain for this College such appropriation as is needed to furnish accommodations that will admit our daughters to all its privileges, and to otherwise aid it in becoming an institution worthy of its name. We also wish to assure its president and professors that we appreciate their faithful and patient labors. We would also recommend that steps be taken, in the near future. to establish, in connection with this College, a mechanical department, deeming it as much the duty of the State to foster such schools as to provide for the professions

J. T. COBB, - - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

OUR 1881.

Patrons of Michigan :

In obedience to the peremptory order of your representatives, as expressed by our re-election at the late session of the State Grange, supplemented by the work of its Executive Committee, inviting us to continue our previous relation to the GRANGE VISITOR, and to you through its columns, we resume for another term, our former labors.

With the promised growth of the Order in this State and elsewhere, and with the growth of the VISITOR in size, as ordered by the Executive Committee, and in circulation, as indicated by its past history, and the many expressions of good will which come to it on every hand, we are free to say at the outset, there looms up before us an amount of work of one sort and another, that gives little promise of a good, quiet, easy time. But having given ourselves over to work long ago, we have little expectation of learning "how not to do it." and can only hope that with more experience, we may have learned to do better work in what we believe to be a good cause. That the success which has hitherto attended our labors, will mark our future, must depend largely on the co-operation of those who are identified with this grand organization of farmers in this State.

It is now almost universally conceded that the Order of Patrons of Husbandry was founded for a noble purpose, and that it has already done a good work for the American farmer. Those familiar with its Declaration of Purposes, see that, having overcome the prejudice which its innovating purposes aroused, it is now in a better condition to push forward its great work of improving the condition of the tillers of the soil, than at any former period of its history.

From the National Grange, and all the State Granges lately in session, comes one harmonious utterance, that the work of the Order has everywhere revived during the past year.

Partaking of the awakened spirit which so generally pervades the Order, the Executive Committee of the State Grange, when considering not only the interests of the Order which they had in charge, but the best interests of our fellow farmers of the State, determined to make important changes in its representative paper in this State.

The Committee determined that it should more fully meet the wants of the Patrons. as practical farmers, by adding an Agricultural Department. To still find room for the Master of the National Grange, with his words of wisdom and experience; for our industrious Brother who has just succeeded to the responsible position of Master of the State Grange; for the Worthy Lecturer, whose "pickings" are always seasoned with an abiding faith and earnest zeal in the cause he so ably represents; for the numerous volunteer correspondents in this and other States, who kindly make known the condition of the laborers and their work in this widespread field of new and useful labor; for the essayist whose special subject is so often in well chosen words made through these columns to instruct a few thousand readers; and last, but not least, for the earnest, faithful sisters, who sustain the Ladies' Department; for all these, together with what we found time to say, the VISITOR, as it was, furnished only sufficient room. To meet the demand then, for an Agricultural Department which shall make the VISITOR still more useful as a farmers' paper, more room was required, and the Committee authorized an enlargement of twenty-five per cent. to take effect at once. While we believe this change will in no way detract from the merits of the VISIT-OR, as a Grange paper, we see, that to members of the Order it will have an additional value, and to those outside the gate, be deemed less objectionable. The first page will hereafter be under the editorial management of Bro. A. C. Glidden, of Paw Paw. To those who know him as a writer, no word of introduction themselves and their profession. or commendation from us is needed. To those who do not, we need only say, that in engaging Bro. Glidden to take charge of the Agricultural Department, we have the approval of our best judgement. We intend that the VISITOR shall maintain the reputation for independence which it has established, and, sustained by fearless, outspoken correspondents, aided by Bro. Glidden, we expect to make the VISITon the most valuable paper for farmers and their families that is published in this State. But promises are cheap, and our readers can best determine this matter of same being Wisner Grange No. 642, of Tusquality and value for themselves; and to cola County, with James McGill, Master. them, and time, we commit the verdict.

floor of the hall was filled with members. and the galleries with citizens of Lansing, at an early hour.

After the ceremony of installation, Bro, Luce, the newly elected Master, made a brief address, and then called out Treasurer ing. Brown, who, with his usual spirit and earnestness, entertained the assembly with a ten minute speech, that for an impromptu response, we set down as No. 1.

The keen eye of Bro. Luce discovered President Abbott, of the Agricultural -College, in the audience, and, in response to his invitation, we were treated to a speech from the President, which proved to those who did not know that fact before, that the Agricultural College President is a man of good practical sense, thoroughly imbued with a ove for the work he has in charge, and with broad and comprehensive views of agriculture and its needs. We were also favored with a brief speech from Prof. Samuel Johnson, who for a year and a half has been in charge of the Practical Agriculture Department of the College. Bros. Woodman. Whitney and Mickley, were each in turn called out, and made brief, but highly satisfactory speeches, although Bro. Mickley wished it understood that he was no "quarter horse," and would only stop when he must.

For a meeting without program or preparation, we set it down as a great success. The music was well selected and of excellent quality. The speeches were appropriate and to the point. The new Master was equal to the occasion, and acquitted himself creditably as a presiding officer. This gathering of Michigan farmers did credit to

WE have from some brother, over the initials "G. K." a communication narrating at some length, how some Patrons of Mt. Hope Grange, No. 87, surprised one of their fellow members on the evening of the 1st of December. From the article we glean enough to see that the company had a good time, and we should probably give the article place if the writer's name had not been withheld.

THE close of the old year has added another Grange to our Order in Michigan, the and C. M. Hazen, Secretary.

stimulate action on the part of that large class whose labor is the basis of all wealththe farmers of the State.

On the Grange press devolves a fair share Order, and for which it was called into be-

Lansing of all Legislative action that affects for the next number of the VISITOR. our class, and shall, without favor. criticise the work of our Legislative servants. We hope with this enlarged sheet, and

more contributors, to so enlarge the field of its usefulness, as to double the number of the readers of the VISITOR in 1881.

LAND PLASTER.

Day & Taylor and land plaster have come to be so associated that though not quite interchangeable, we do not see the firm name without thinking of land plaster, and viceversa.

The season of supply is again at hand, and in the interest of all parties, certain conditionsshould be well understood at once:-First. The price is \$2,00 per ton at the

mill at Grandville, on board cars or in bulk; or Grandville station on the L. S. & M. S. R.

Third. Day & Taylor will ship in bags, when furnished by any party ordering, without extra charge for bagging.

Fourth. Day & Taylor will furnish new bags at cost to those who will keep them, and remit the pay for bags, with pay for plaster, making no charge for filling bags:

Fifth. Freight or express charges on bags to be filled, if not prepaid, will be charged up with bill for plaster;

Sixth. The demand for cars will be greater than the supply, and those who order early will be likely to have their plaster when they want it, and the rule of "first come, first served." will be observed.

Those who can will find it for their interest to club together and forward their bags soon. Don't send a lot of bags with a red chalk cross on them as your bag mark, and expect that Day & Taylor can get your bags back to you all right.

The supply of plaster on hand is ample, is of first-class quality, and with the out-look for the spring trade, those who act wisely will order early.

nate Granges and find expression in numer ous petitions to the Legislature.

This demand is one of the progressive movements of the age that will be met. It of the work of education undertaken by the is only a question of time, and our correspondent a gentleman of close observation, and familiar with the educational affairs of We have arranged to get full reports from the State, has promised us another article

BINDING.

With each change of the size of the VIS-ITOR there comes a demand for the binding of a few copies from persons who have kept full files and wish to keep it in good shape for reference.

We have kept several full files for the year 1880, and can furnish on receipt of cost of binding-70 cents-and 20 cents for postage or express.

We can get full volumes of either, or both of the former sizes bound for 60 cents each, for any one sending us the papers We can supply but a part of the volumes issued prior to 1880.

We have had the proceedings of the several sesssions of the Michigan State Grange all Second. The price is \$2.50 per ton, free of bound in one volume, at a cost of 65 cents. switching charge on track at Grand Rapids | It makes quite a large book, and a valuable one for any Patron who desires to keep the work of the Order in this State within reach. Can supply full files for a limited number to any who may order.

A VISITOR COMMITTEE.

While the VISITOR has friends in every Grange who wish it well, yet good wishes are of little value without work. Volunteer work is good, and we are thankful for it, but for effective work every Grange in this State should appoint a committee to secure subscribers to the VISITOR, and this work should not be confined to members of the Order. Invite farmers and others to take this paper.

We shall be glad to send specimen copies to these committees on application.

WE were not able to get out this issue of the VISITOR on time, on account of the change in size, requiring some new mateterial in the printing office. We hope this delay will not occur again, but this time it was unavoidable.

only. The State Normal, instituted to educate teachers for our common schools, must not be crippled for want of means.

Weask nothing for the University, for it has no need of our aid, but we do ask that the schools in which the children of the farmer and the laborer are educated be as liberally sustained.

Your Committee could ask nothing better for your consideration than the instructions of our Worthy Master on education - not one word of which, in their estimation, could be altered for the better.

MRS. L. P. BRADNER, Chairman.

Show the VISITOR to your neighbor farmer, Patron, or not, and ask him to subscribe for it. It contains more valuable instruction every month than its cost for a year would buy in any other form. We have seen many a weekly (weakly) with less real bread but much more sack,

RENEW! RENEW !! Not your promises, but your subscriptions to this paper, and as 50 cents is not easily sent by mail, get some neighbor to subscribe who has not, and thus save, and make a Patron, by sending a \$1 bill.

A NEW OFFER.-I will send the VISITOR, Cincinnati Grange Bulletin and Our Little Grangers, all three one year for \$2.00. Address C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon, Mich.

JANUARY 1st 1881.

GRANGE THE VISITOR.

ommunications.

Petitions to Congress.

NATIONAL GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,)

MASTER'S OFFICE, Dec. 27th, 1880. I desire to call the attention of Patrons everywhere to the reports of the Committees of the National Grange, on "Transportation," "Agriculture," "Good of the Order," "Co-operation," and "Dormant Granges," which have been published in pamphlet form and sent to the Subordinate Granges together with petition heads-covering some of the most important questions there discussed, and upon which legislation is required-to be circulated for signers, and then forwarded to the member of Congress representing the district in which the petitioners reside.

The questions discussed in these reports are among those of the 'most vital importance to the farmers of this country, and to the welfare of our Order. These documents are sent out by the National Grange, to be read and discussed in every Subordinate Grange in the land, with a special and earnest request that the petitions be placed in the hands of active and untiring canvassers, who will act promptly and give every citizen an opportunity to sign them. There are but few persons in any community who will not, most gladly, put their names to the petitions on "Transportation," the "Agricultural Department," and "Patent Rights." Bills are now pending before Congress to regulate inter-State commerce and make the Agricultural Departmentat Washington a Department of Agriculture, with the Commissioner a member of the President's Cabinet; and it is of the utmost importance that all petitions upon these questions be sent in without delay.

The question of establishing, by State and National laws, the maximum rates which railroad companies shall be allowed to charge for carrying the products of the country to market, is the most important now agitating the public mind. Our Organization took the initiatory in this movement, and has made decided progress in educating the public sentiment, overcoming prejudices, and settling important questions of law. The so called "Granger cases " are now quoted by statesmen and jurists everywhere, as among the most important and just decisions ever made by the Supreme Court of the United States.

I commend the following extracts from the recently published letters of that able statesman and jurist, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, to the farmers of this country :

"If railroad corporations have the unlimited power which they claim, then all business is at their mercy; agriculture, commerce, manufactures must suffer what they chose to inflict. They may rob labor of the bread it wins, and deprive all enterprise of its just reward. Though this power does not belong to them legally, they have been permitted to usurp it, and I need not tell you that they have greatly abused it. We know that they make their exactions

article, or implement, from the imperious demands, unjust extortions, and ruinous items, to prepare for the admission of female prosecutions of the patentee, his agent, or pupils: assignee. The following case, which has come under my notice, will illustrate the operations of the present laws, as interpreted by the courts, and the wrongs that are being committed under them: More than ten years ago, a farmer in this State bought a half interest in an old Glenn & Hall clover- accommodation for forty pupils, the matron, huller. He used it a few days, and found and one teacher. Of course it is intended it worthless. He gave the man of whom he | that instruction shall be given, mainly by purchased it a cow to take it back. He had the present professors, to classes composed no knowledge of its being an infringement of both boys and girls. The proposed approupon any other patent, or means of obtaining priation is but a moderate sum, in view of such knowledge. Some four years after this the fact, that applications have been made, purchase, the patentee of the Birdsell cloverhuller obtained a decision in the United bers, more than enough to overrun the pro-States Court for the Northern District of posed accommodation. Ohio, that this Glenn & Hall machine was an infringement upon the Birdsell; and

him a long distance from home, to be tried for violating the laws of the United States, claiming damages of one hundred dollars, and refuses to compromise for a less sum is required, and the correction which should be made in the petition before it is presented to the public for signers. I also call attention to the resolution reported to the Nation-Bl Grange by the Committee on Good of the Order upon this subject, and which was J. J. WOODMAN.

The Agricultural College, and Admission of Girls.

Jerome T. Cobb, Editor Grange Visitor:-The writer who addresses you is not a member of the Michigan State Grange, and yet, I may be permitted to assert, that I have read with much pleasure, and I trust, with profit, the able and well digested address of published in the VISITOR, Dec. 15th. This among the citizens of our State outside the Grange, because it contains ideas, which, if intelligently worked out among our people, would greatly advance the interests of the farm population, and arm them with as much intelligent power as is now wielded by those in professional life. Master Woodman honors himself, and his associates, in presenting in his address, the following practical thoughts upon this subject of edu-

cation : "In matters relating to education, it has been my aim to impress upon our members the importance of a higher education for farmers' sons and daughters; and of so elevating the standard of our common schools as to make them what they should be, schools where every child in the State can obtain a thorough and practical knowledge of all the primary, and many of the higher branches a question, not only of sound public policy, but of justice and equity, the State should provide for the education of men and women for the industrial pursuits as well as for professional life."

And again, in connection with the ed

timate for legislative action, the following Congratulations from Worthy Master D. H. Thing,

ror a building suited for the ac-
commodation of female pupils,
and heating the same,\$12.00
Furnishing 2.00
Teachers for 1882, 1,00
Matron for 1882, 60
The building contemplated would fur

annually for several years past, in num-

Much has been said and written upon the subject of the co-education of the now Mr. Birdsell has commenced suitagainst sexes; arguments that would fill volthis man in the United States Court, taking umes, have been presented by learned men, in Great Britain and America, that seemingly demonstrated that co-education was an absurdity, and that attempts to work it out in practice would be marked with than that, with all the costs added. This case injury to society. Dr. Lardner, a dlswill suffice to indicate the protection which tinguished British savan, once demonstrated to his own satisfaction, and to a multitude of his admirers, that steam power alone, would never bring a ship from Liverpool to New York. Within one year after he made this statement, a Liverpool steamer was signaling for a pilot off the harbor of adopted by that body by a unanimous vote. New York, and within two years after his remarkable announcement, Dr. Lardner himself, after a steamship passage, was dining at the Astor house, in the latter city. So with the principle of co-education of the sexes. Within a very brief time after the demonstration of its impracticability, and the prediction of evils that were to follow, as a legitimate consequence of its introduction, it was worked out in practice, at home and Master J. J. Woodman, presented to the abroad. At Oxford in England, and in our State Grange and Patrons of Michigan, and own University and local Colleges, equal advantages are accorded to boys and girls, address ought to have a wide circulation and the average girl evinces as much of intellectual superiority as her boy classmate, and her presence is found to constitute, in practice, an incentive to better conduct on his part. I need not consume the time of your intelligent readers in attempting to demonstrate the propriety of co-education. The people have already reached a conclusion on this subject; their well considered verdict is a verdict of approval.

But why educate a woman at the Agricultural College? Why attempt to give her a knowledge of practical agriculture? You do not expect to constitute her a laborer for all kinds of farm work ! No, but it is important that a practical knowledge of farm management should be possessed by a large proportion of the women of the country, because a majority of our people are farmers. of learning. I have also maintained, that as and the death of husband, father or mother, is constantly imposing on females all the responsibility of caring for large or small farm interests. The law of Michigan gives to a widow the prior right to administer on her deceased husband's estate, but this provision

of Maine.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :- Your excellent paper comes to our sitting room like a ray of sunshine, its bright cheery face 00 00 00 00 beaming with smiles, its eye single to 00 00 the good of the Order, and its whole body 00 00 full of light. I wish to congratulate the rnish Patrons of the Peninsular State upon the practical value as well as the high tone and port and fatherly care extended by the State Grange. It is an illustration of the value of true co-operation: each working for the other and both for the common good of all. Such a course must always result in succees-again I wish to congratulate not only the Patrons, but the farmers of Michigan, upon the outspoken, independent tone of the VISITOR. It gives no uncertain sound, but calls now and then one whose toes are sore, or whose hide is a little thin, but no matter; if when you make a man think, he is more than half converted; for sober, honest, unselto correct conclusions in the end. If a selfish, narrow-minded man finds himself inside our Order, it is almost a dead certainty that he will either develop in his ideas of true manhood, or else find himself away from home, and get on the other side the gate.

The thoughtful communications upon "A Farmer for Governor," though not resulting in placing a farmer in the Executive chair of the State, have yet borne fruit, inasmuch as they have provoked thought. It was a new suggestion, novel, startling. It savored of revolution. It startled the officedoubt the sensation was something like a horrid nightmare in which, as in an editorial in the first political paper in the country, (wonder how many papers will deny it?) the terms aggrarianism, communism, rioters, strikers, Kearneyites, tramps and Grangers, were all used as meaning about the same thing, and I have no doubt that not only the officeholders, politicians and lawyers, but the farmers also, of your State, consulted the census statistics and the year books, to see what proportion of ballots the farmers deposited in the ballot box, and what proportion of the taxes were, and are voted from the pockets of farmers by a mere handful of bankers and lawyers, backed up by corporations and monopolies; and so revolutions go on and on, and without war, bloodshed or harmful convulsions, the moral atmosphere is purified, injustice, extortion, oppression, and all wrong; on being brought to the light of truth and right, are driven back, and in the end, the fittest shows its ability to sur-

Then, dear VISITOR, go on ! Your mission is a high and noble one. Should you never see the realization of all your hopes, do not despair. The good men do, lives after the clods of the valley shall have covered them. If you labor, and other men enter into your labors, then you have not labored in vain. This letter is long enough, and now I have not said what I sat down to write.

The Grange in Kansas.

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HUMBOLDT, Kas., Dec. 27, 1880. Crescent Valley Grange elected their officers on time this year, and will have the installation at the next regular meeting, Jan. 13. We have received six additions to membership by dimit during the year. We celebrated the anniversary of the Order by a public meeting and feast, not differing materially from those so common among our character of their paper. I also wish to con- brother Patrons in Michigan. Economy gratulate the VISITOR upon the liberal sup- Grange has a sound financial basis and constantly receiving accessions by initiations.

Kansas State Grange held its annual session at Olatha, Johnson Co., last week, remaining three days and a considerable rart of the night in session. The meeting was harmonious and both delegates and officers showed a commendable zeal in the revival of the Order in the State. Johnson Co. has the most successful co-operative store known to exist things by their right names. I see you have anywhere among Patrons, so far as the writer is informed.

Bro. Needham, Lecturer of Missouri State such read the VISITOR they must think, and Grange, was with us during the meeting, and gave both to the Grange and public several of the best lectures it has been our fortune fish thought, usually brings the individual to listen to. He has a happy way of pleasing and instructing his hearers, and is a power in our country for strengthening our cause.

Edgerton Grange was re-organized, and its officers installed by your humble servant, on his way home from the State Grange, with 16 members and many others waiting to file their applications. They have a branch of the Olatha store in a flourishing condition, having been in operation about one month. Johnson County is the banner County in this State, and possesses every element to make our Order a grand success. Permit us n closing this brief article to send our conholders and machine politicians. I have no gratulations for the satisfactory condition of our glorious Order in your State.

Fraternally, SAML. J. BARNARD.

The Farmers' Institute.

Editor Grange Visitor : As but little has been said as yet as to the Institute to be held at Schoolcraft, the 2d and 3d of February next, some may think that the matter is dying out. Nothing could be further from truth. Those in whose hands the matter has been placed have not been idle, and their efforts thus far have been very successful. Indeed, they already have a program arranged which for variety and value has not been excelled in the past. Speakers, at home and abroad, have been secured to open the discussion of topics, and as they will be confined to fifteen minutes each, ample time will be given for discussion by those attending the Institute. That all who attend may have opportunity to take part, those who speak after the leader will be confined to five minutes each, except where permission is given to occupy more time. Short, sharp, and to the point, will be the rule, and those who have the matter in hand have high hopes that this will be one of the best farmers' meetings ever held in Michigan.

Prof. S. Johnson, who is a practical farm-

with an eye single to their own advantage, without considering

ANY RIGHT OR INTEREST; OF THE PUBLIC. They boldly express their determination

to charge as much as the traffic will bear; that is to say, they will take from the profits of every man's business as much as can be taken without compelling him to quit it. In the aggregate, this amounts to the most enormous, oppressive, and unjust tax that ever was laid upon the industry of any people under the sun. * * * * * * It is the habit of the railroad companies

to change their rates of transportation often and suddenly, and in particular to make the charges ruinously high without any notice The farmers of the great West have at all. made a large crop of grain, which they may sell at fair prices if they can have it carried to the Eastern ports, even at the unreason-ably high freights of last summer. But just now it is said that the railway companies have agreed among themselves to raise the freight five cents per hundred weight, which is equal to an export tax upon the whole crop of probably seventy-five miliions of dollars.

The farmers must submit to this highway robbery, or else keep the products of their land to rot on their hands.

* Congress has power "to regulate commerce between the States."

Is it not strictly within the scope of that authority when it makes a law forbidding carriers through the State to injure, impede or destroy the general trade of the country by extravagant and discriminating charges? If that be not a regulation of inter-State commerce, what would be? The power being conceded, an effectual mode of righting the wrong now complained of can easily be devised.

The letter of Judge Black, from which the above has been taken, is one of the most valuable documents ever submitted to the American people, and should be read and studied by every good citizen. "An irrepressible conflict " is now going on between the railroad companies on the one hand, and the sovereign people on the other, for the control of this Government; and upon the result hangs the future weal or woe of our Nation, and the liberties of our people. The result depends largely upon the action of our Subordinate Granges, and cannot be doubtful, if every member will do his duty.

I discover that the petition on Patent Right Law Reforms asks for protection to "innocent purchasers against fraudulent vendors." What the National Grange intended, and the people want, is such modification of the present laws as may be necessary to give some degree of protection to the incareful thought and wise appreciation of the Agricultural College, as follows:

"This is our institution, established to meet the requirements of a progressive agriculture. The State Grange, as well as many of the Subordinate Granges, have taken deep interest in it from the first. We found it giving to its students, in a fuller and more systematic way, that education which it is a part of the work of the Grange to make general among all its members. Some worthy members of our Order have even ventured the opinion that the influence of the College upon education is limited, compared with the Grange, without reflecting that the College is for the young, and gives them a thorough literary course of training, in which science is applied direct to practical agriculture. In addition to all this, experiments are made, new problems solved, hidden truths brought to ight, and much other valuable and necessary work is being done, which no farmer, however intelligent, or organization of farmers, can do. Such is the diffusive nature of education, and such is its increased power, when it is systematic, thorough, and com-prehensive, that it is difficult to make such comparisons. Both means of education are needed, and they serve to aid and supplement each other. Many graduates and stu-dents of the College are active members of our organization in this State, thus being doubly educated to love the farm, and the

"The College is indeed having a healthy and steady growth, and is well worthy the support we give it.

independent and honorable calling of the

But I cannot close this reference to the College, without calling your attention to tion of ladies at our State University, yet they are practically excluded from the College for want of suitable accommodations. Our sons and daughters are reared and educated together in the family, the common school, high school, University, and denominational institutions everywhere, and can anyone give a valid reason why provis-ions should not be made for farmers' daughters at the Agricultural College, as well as for their sons? This question demands your serious attention, and as the whole matter rests with our State Legislature, that body must be appealed to, if a change is desired.

This appeal for legislation, which will give for daughters, as well as sons, the proper accommodation for acquiring this practical education, which we intelligently appreciate, ought to be carefully considered by the Legislature at its present session. The State Board of Agriculture, at its meeting in nocent purchaser, or holder, of a patented October last, determined to submit, in its es-

tional policy of Michigan, he speaks with for her benefit is in the greater number of cases a nullity, for the reason that the widow

is without a knowledge of her husband's business; has had no training in his special vocation, and is therefore compelled to decline the opportunity which the law has created for her benefit and protection. I venture to repeat what I have already stated, that instruction in agriculture should be given at the Agricultural Colleges to girls, because agriculture is practiced and is the resource for living, on which a majority of the whole people of the United States are directly dependent. "The greatest good to the greatest number," therefore give women the opportunity for instruction, in what will enable them to hold proper position in society all through life. A course of instruction at the Agricultural College embraces what is taught in the Literary Department of our university and the local colleges of Michigan, excepting Latin and Greek, and adding in lieu of the dead languages, full courses of practical agriculture, with a labor system of three hours each day for all students. The instruction in botany, especially in connection with agriculture and horticulture, is very full, the recently erected botanical laboratory furnishing all the appliances for a perfect mastery of this branch of natural science. The College, through its managing board, the learning and practical ability of its President and professors, now takes rank as the first among all its kindred institutions the fact, that while ample provisions are in the United States, and why shall we stint made by the State for the accommoda- or impair its usefulness by denving to the or impair its usefulness by denying to the fair daughters of Michigan, advantages which they can have in no other education-

al institution of the State.

Freights advanced 5 per cent. recently by order of the railroad rings. An advance of 5 per cent. upon the products of the Great West, the agricultural district of ihe United States puts \$75,000,000 into the coffers of the railroad magnates, from the hard earned returns of the farms. Railroad papers still preach economy to the farmer that they may endure another 5 per cent.

DURING the winter at hand every Grange should discuss the questions of where to buy fruit trees of every kind and learn what the prices are, then form clubs to buy at advantage. The same may be said of seed fertilizers; in short, of everything a farmer and his family need

Fraternally and truly, D. H. THING. West Mt. Vernon, Me.

Good Times at Elk Lake Grange.

Saturday, Dec. 18, 1880.

Our Grange is having enjoyable times since its reorganization. Additional members every meeting. Well remembered is a remark which our Worthy State Lecturer made to us, "I have come to set you thinking, if I do nothing more, and by the following circumstance it is explicit that his words fell on good ground. It is an old proverb, and undoubtedly a true one, that actions speak louder than words, therefore if it is true, then are we, as a Grange, at liberty to pronounce upon the actions of our Worthy Overseer, (better known as Lowell D. Sours.) and our lady officer, (Emma J. Sherman,) of the Elk Lake Grange, P. of H., No. 469. Our Worthy Overseer has a world-wide reputation of following the precepts of his parents. What better eulogy can there be for our neighbor's children than this. Judging from the former, our Worthy Overseer was taking a survey of his possessions, which, by "Alacrity, Economy and Integrity," he had accumulated, and in looking over the long list, he exclaims,

All things have I but a wife ! And at the age of 25, tired I am of a single life! Evidently there had been thoughts, words, and actions, on the subject of matrimony, as on the 23d of November, by the Rev. S. G. Blanchard, at the residence of the bride's parents, (only a few rods distance,) the aforementioned couple were lawfully joined

in holy matrimony. So now-Childhood's years, they have passed o'er them, Youthful days will soon be gone, Cares and sorrows lie before them,

Hidden dangers, snares unknown

Therefore our Worthy Overseer and his wife, (our lady officer) have the congratulation of the Grange in all their undertakings, hoping to see them in the future enjoying

More of comfort, less of care ; More to eat, and more to wear, Happier homes and faces brighter, All their burdens rendered lighter; Hopes that drive away all sorrows,

And something laid up for the morrow. Neil Monroe is our Master, and Henry Gee, our Secretary, of the Elk Lake Grange, No. 469.

the measures recommended.

H. H. TAYLOR.

NOTICES OF MEETING.

BERLIN, Mich., Jan. 3, 1881. Editor Grange Visitor :- Dear Sir.-Western Pomona Grange, No. 19, will hold its annual meeting at the hall of Ottawa Grange No. 30, Berlin, Mlch., on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 27th and 28th.

Yours Fraternally, CHAS. W. WILD, Secretary.

THE regular meeting of Oceana Pomona Grange No. 23, will be held at Shelby village, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, commencing at 10 A. M. GEO. C. MYERS, Sec'y.

26, will hold its next meeting at the hall of Baltimore Grange, in Baltimore, on Thursday, the 13th of Jan'y, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. The meeting will be open for the discussion of questions affecting the rights of farmers, and how they shall regain such rights as they have surrendered to others. Fourth Degree members of the Order are earnestly invited to attend and participate in the discussion.

J. A. ROBERTSON, Sec'y.

er, and now at the head of the "farm de partment" of the Agricultural College, at Lansing will give an address, taking forty or fifty minutes, upon "Farm Economies," which is a matter of much interest to every farmer in the land, and, at its close, the question drawer is expected to bring out a general talk from the farmers present.

The program will soon be published in all of the County papers.

WM. STRONG, Sec'y.

National Grange Resolutions.

DOWAGIAC, Dec. 23, 1880. I heartily endorse the resolutions of the joint committee on the Good of the Order, at the recent session of the National Goange. They should be printed in large numbers and copies sent to every member of Congress, and to the members of each State Legislature, and petitions to Congress embodying the resolutions should be circulated in every County in the Union, and forwarded to Congress in such overwhelming numbers as to compel them to grant the reforms demanded, and a pressure should be brought to bear upon our legislature which will induce them to adopt said resolutions, and request our delegation in Congress to support

THE Barry County Pomona Grange, No.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

Kadies' Department.

6

MEMORY'S PICTURES.

ORIGINAL--BY MRS. LOU. K. HUNT.

- As I raise the silken curtain from the halls of memory bright,
- And gaze, with longing vision, on its walls now bathed in light,

I see the dear old pictures that have hung there many a day,

And I gaze in dreamy silence, till my soul is fay away.

I see a group of faces, young, roguish, full of joy,

The happy smile of childhood lights each face of girl and boy,

And I see two other pictures, this happy group above, And their faces beam upon me, with an earthly parents' love.

I see a little trundle bed, all white, and soft, and warm.

Where a mother hides her treasures from many an earthly harm.

Now I see her bending o'er her darling sleepers there, While she murmurs up to heaven a mother's earnest prayer.

- I can see a kneeling figure, 'bent at mother's knee, devout,
- With its long white robe, from which ten pink toe peep out. I can see the eyes uplifted, little hands clasped
- trustingly, And I almost hear the whisper, "Teach me Thy
- child to be."
- I can see a tiny cradle standing still and empty there.
- And beside it, draped in mourning, is a little rocking chair,
- And I see the little dresses, folded carefully (white and blue),
- And a baby's ring, a necklace, and a dainty little shoe.

I see a household mourning, for the dearest one has flown.

And I see the dear word "mother" carved on a pure white stone.

I can see the dear word "father" on a stone beside it now :

- And with tear-dimmed eyes, and aching heart, my head I gently bow.
- As I drop the silken curtain to the halls of memory bright,
- My soul, I feel has been baptized, in its pure and holy light ;
- And I turn me to the world again, with a braver, truer heart,

Determined, in this life of ours, to play a noble part.

Force of Habit.

The following essay was read before the Ypsilanti Grange, October, 1881.

Habit is our best friend or worst enemy. It can exalt us to the height of honor and happiness, or sink into the lowest depths of vice, shame and misery. There is not a virtue, nor a vice, not an act of body, nor of mind, to which we may not be chained down own, our lives the heavenly vision." by this despotic power. It is the great point of our lives to begin well, for it is at the beginning that the system of conduct is adopted laid the foundation, reared the symmetrical which soon assumes the force of habit. How superstructure of the Grange, that the foun-

Large manufactories have been burnt up by a piece of a lighted cigar.

leads to intemperance and idleness. I will hands a box of precious ointment. Kneeling Year'' to all. not say that every tobacco user is a drunk- at the feet of the Redeemer of man, she ard, but will say, from observation, that al- performed her office of love, and He who most without an exception, every drunkard spoke as never man spoke before, declared is a tobacco user, for although there are that her fame should extend through all the points of honor in those who use tobacco, I earth, to every clime and people, it should have yet to learn where lies the honor of to- be a monument to her memory. Century bacco chewers. I think this honor should after century has passed away, kings with be classed with the honor of rumselling and their scepters, have mouldered to dust;

better. Not only does the bride plead with her but the act of the woman of Bethany reverts newly pledged husband to abandon a habit to an influence which shall be felt down to of all things most offensive to her, while he the end of time. The beautiful legend is as remains unmoved, and crowds of ladies are | impressive as of old, and the perfume as seen with handkerbhief to their faces, while rich and fresh as that of a spring rose in the the would-be-thought-gentleman is puffing morning hour. tobacco smoke. Let such witnesses testify to the filthiness of tobacco who mop, scrub and clean the shining stove hearth and glis- ed and heroic Florence Nightingale. So tening spittoon, the rich and costly carpets pure and good was her influence upon those and hearth rugs, where one or more has stern men of battle, that it is said they wereformed this habit. People have lived without it. What a contrast between the to- the wall beside their cots, and when they bacco user and those who are free. See the tobacco chewer in that richly carpeted man- limbs, and their pulses becoming fainter and sion, with closed fire boards and minus a spittoon. See him approaching the house

of worship, struggling to decide whether to sacrifice his appetite and sit an hour without his quid, or pollute the holy temple. Reflect upon its expensiveness and the good that might be done with the money thus spent. As the Great Physician has

provided a cure for the worst diseases, is there not a remedy to overcome this most disgusting and expensive habit. I think there is, if they use a determined will and their watchword be "Liberty or death." Many may think they will die in the struggle, but they will come out victorious by perseverance; so will

it prove with a resolute and determined reformer in the habit. Let us not doubt their strength to do this.

They may well despond if they lean on themselves alone, but depend upon One who is able and willing to help them, then there, will be no longer a slave to that disagreeable L. E. C. habit.

Sculptors and Influence.

The following essay was read by Miss Fannie Hall, of Union Grange, at a meeting of Hillsdale County Pomona Grange, Nov. 3d, 1880:

"Sculptors in life are we, as we stand with our souls uncarved before us, waiting the hour when, at God's command, our lifedream passes o'er us. If we carve the dream on the yielding stone, with many a sharp incision, its heavenly beauty shall be our

Beautiful and grand were the thoughts in the hearts of those noble-minded men, who

rum drinking-the less we have of it the empires and republics have flourished, with all their pride and power, and are naught,

> Allow me to recall another instance of woman's influence-that of the noble mindwont to kiss her shadow as it passed upon felt the icy hand of death stiffening their

> fainter, her name was last on their lips. Who would wish for monument more grand? Though none of us may ever obtain so shining a record, still each may exert an influence in the Grange, if we "do the duty nearest us," though it may appear ever so humble or trifling. The lighting of the fire, the polishing and trimming of the lamps will not be forgotten, and its light and beauty may lend an attraction to the place guiding some wanderer in.

Sculptors and molders are we all, each working with mallet and chisel. If in some hasty or unguarded moment the incision is made too sharp and deep, we have marred the beauty of the monument, and our work will be rejected, or it will require many hours of labor of loving hands to efface the effects of those thoughtless strokes. How necessary, then, that we work with careful movements. Brothers and sisters remember that you are sculpturing the monument of the Grange, that your work is not for a day, but for all time. Centuries may come, look upon, and perhaps criticise your work. If you have worked in the perishing sand stone, wherein are many flaws and imperfections. then when the chisel falls from your nerveless hand, and you pass away, your work will crumble to dust, and like yourself be forgotten. But if you have wrought in the imperisuable granite rock, the monument shall glow with all the insplration of mind and genius. Sublime indeed shall be the work of your hands. Time shall have no effect upon its eternal completeness, and round that brow of living iight where hope and inspiration are strangely blended, shall angels come to twine their choicest immortelles.

other fatal poisons, but its habitual use is nied with scorn and derision, or its effects are you on any or all of the subjects mentioned unnecessary. Property has been destroyed likened to the morning mist, or the wind- by Sykes. Our department looks too loneby its use. The ashes of a pipe emptied out waften thistle-down. But this theory is some. I want to see those familiar names in a shop or barn, and a fire is the result. somewhat at fault. Permit me to cite an once more-yes, many times. You must instance of the enduring nature of woman's forgive me for writing so much and often; it influence. Centuries ago, upon the plains is easy to work for those we love, you know. It has been said that the use of tobacco of Bethany, came a woman, bearing in her A "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New

From New York.

SCRIBA, Oswego County, New York,) December 24, 1880.

Bro. Cobb :- We attended the installation of officers of Mt. Pleasant Grange, N. Y. a short time ago, and brought the GRANGE VISITOR to their notice, with the enclosed result. * * When we renew our subscription I hope to send more, for we fully appreciate the paper and the good it is doing. We get so many good thoughts and suggestions which we try to use for the "Good of the Order," that we would not be willing to do without it. You have held your State Grange, and had an interesting time no doubt? I would like a copy of your "proceedings," if it is not asking too much, for we were much interested in last year's ing of the New York State Grange, expecting to have a good and instructive time.

Fraternally yours. MRS. HENRY STONE.

Request Answered.

MASON, Mich., Dec. 24, 1880. Worthy Bro. J. T. Cobb :- Noticing in the last VISITOR that a correspondent from Muskegon wished to know the author of the poem entitled, "If I should Die To-Night." I would say that I have the poem with the name of the authoress. It was written by Mrs. Jeneverah M. Winton.

> Fraternally Yours, NETTIE ROWE.

HESPERIA, Dec. 22d, '80. Wor. Bro. and Sec .: One year ago last October, Bros. Woodman and Whitney gave us a fine "talk," at our Grange picnic at Hesperia, which resulted in a re-organization of our County Grange, and it has been doing loyal work in a loyal cause ever since.

We are holding our meetings all over the County, reviving the weak, and encouraging the strong, as well as opening the eyes of the blind.

The enclosed program of our next meeting may appear somewhat lengthy, but we find from experience that this course calls out and sets a great many to work that we should otherwise never hear a word from; and making up and publishing a program from members of all the Granges in the County, calls out many others, and secures a better attendance. A large program also

JANUARY 1st, 1881.

Ionia County Grange.

PEWAMO, Ionia County, Mich., } • December 23, 1880. }

Brother Cobb : - Ionia County Pomona Grange No. 16, held their meeting for December, with Pewamo Grange, No. 430, on Dec. 21 and 22. It being the annual meeting officers for the ensuing year were elected. E. R Williams was elected Master, A. H. Tibbetts, Secretary, and A. W. Sherwood, Lecturer. The post-office address of the Master and Secretary is Ionia, Ionia County; Lecturer, Pewamo, Ionia County. Bro. Sherwood has served as Lecturer for three years, and was elected without opposition on first ballot. Ionia County Grange was organized four years ago with 19 members. The present number is 383, with a fund of almost \$400 on hand. The attendance at the December meeting was large, nearly all of the 17 Granges of Ionia County being represented,

From reports received, the belief was generally expressed that several dormant Grangs could be revived, if some one within the County was appointed with power to re-organize said Granges. The questien was asked, why did not the State Grange so report. We are looking forward to the meet- amend their rules that the Lecturer of each County Grange should be made a Special Deputy. The unanimous expression was that in our County the Grange was in a healthy condition, and increasing in influence and members, and doing much to help educate the farmers to act for themselves.

I send you the programme for the next meeting, which will be held on the third Tuesday and Wednesday of January, 1881.

FIRST DAY. 1. Annual Report of A. W. Sherwood, as Lecturer.

- Home Reading-Miss Lizzie Tibbetts. Tile Drainage-James Troop. 3.
 - SECOND DAY.
- 1. Report of A. J. Gibbs, as Delegate to the State Grange. 2. Select Readings—Mrs. Delia Hall.

Duties of Members of the Grange-J. CHARTER MEMBER. W. Brooks.

Programme of Farmer's Institute to be held at Cassopolis, Feb. 8th and 10th, 1881.

FEBRUARY 9th.

Music. 1. Prayer.

- Address by the President. Music.
- Fire Insurance, Essay by Cyrus Tut-
- hill, of Dowagiac. 6. Essay, Home Conveniences; Mrs. S. E. Garvey, of Jefferson.
- Query Box. Music and adjournment. 8.
- EVENING SESSION, 6:30 O'CLOCK. Music. 1.
- Essay, Road and Road Making; A. Smith, Penn.
- Essay, Mrs. E. Hedden, Dowagiac.
- Essay, Miss M. J. Redfield.
- Query Box. Music and adjournment. 6.
- FEBRUARY 10-MORNING SESSION, 9 O'CLOCK. 1. Music.

The most Practical Method of Keeping up the Fertility of the Soil, Charles F. Howe,

Berrien County. 3. Methods of Education, Charles Kimmerle, Lagrange.

4. Query Box.

Music and adjournment.

Correspondence. Program Newaygo County Grange.

themselves by a false step. There are many abiding, that its influence should extend far crawling through life, miserable to themselves, and the cause of sorrow to others, by the formation of a bad habit at the commencement of life.

Few people have formed habits of wrongdoing willfully. They glide into them by degrees and almost unconsciously, and before they are aware of danger, the habits are confirmed and requires resolute and persistent effort to effect a change. "Resist beginning," was a maxim of the ancients, and should be preserved as a landmark in our day. Coleridge was one of the finest poets of his time, and battled twenty years before he could emancipate himself from his tyrant -opium. He went into voluntary imprisonment, hired a man to watch him day and her coming as, hopefully, she sought admisnight, and keep him by force from tasting the pernicious drug. Resolution after resolution he formed, yet during all the best years of his life, he wasted his health, neglected his family, and lived degraded because he could not abstain. He would lay plans to cheat the very man he hired to keep the drug from him, and bribe the jailor to whom he had voluntarily surrendered himself. This case is an extreme one, of course, but she reflects, that in no other organization there are many who are as truly the slave has she been allowed the power to wield an of a perverted appetite as he. Not a day but influence. Trembling upon her lips came we can see some one under that debased servitude,

THE SLAVERY OF TOBACCO.

Not bound by the Southerner, but by worse bondage, and in trying to free themselves it is always with difficulty. There seems to be an inability in changing their course from wrong to right. It requires all their own strength, and all they can borrow from others, to deliver them. It has been stated by our best physiologists that it seriously affects all the organs of the senses. Dr. Mussey presents the case of a surveyor her influence in the Grange should be refinby the name of Cummings, of Plymouth, New Hampshire, who, by the use of tobacco thirty-five years, became nearly blind and deaf. Upon giving it up both his sight and hearing returned.

toothache, is in a pipe or quid of tobacco. to generosity, in deeds of daring rectitude, in To think of chewing poison till the nervous scorn for miserable aims that end in self. system is so prostrate that it ceases its action, This is the life to live, that martyred men we do it or not? I think it is so many times. is to present a remedy worse than the disease. It may be used beneficially as a med- low in their wake. icine, which may be said of arsenic, and That woman asserts an influence is often de- and we would be heartily glad to hear from

many promising young men have injured dation should be so deep, so strong and as the rolling prairies of our own fair land, deep as the countless waves that ruffle old ocean's bosom; high as the heavens that hold the rolling spheres, and lasting as the

cycles of the endless years. With advanced manhood; they left superstition far in the vales below, climbed the heights, and placed woman there, an equal.

Those men carved for themselves an enduring monument; transcribed their names in letters of gold, wrote them along the walls of your halls, with sharp and deep incisions. They tore away the barriers that had so long debarred her from occupying a position of honor or trust, and welcomed sion at the gates. There she beholds no avenging angel, with flaming sword, guarding the entrance; but, softly, at her gentle touch, as by the hand of magic, the gates gend of "Welcome." And, as her mind glances down the centuries of the past, along the dim, silent aisles and corridors of Time. the question, What good can I accomplish? how make my presence a necessity, and acceptable? Many similar thoughts are crowding her heart, for she possesses a soul, and

is endowed with capacities of mind and feeling that, could they be guided and trainnone.

As the law of progress is a universal law, urging man to superior manhood, its effect upon the mind of woman is the same, urging her to purer, higher womanhood; and ing, tender, pure and true. It should be her highest aim to exert upon the minds of brothers and sisters an influence that should blend in perfect harmony with those immortal dead who live again in minds made I presume some of you have a reasonable We have heard it said that a sure cure for better by their lives. Live in pulses stirred have made glorious for us who strive to fol-

From Aunt Kate, Grattan

Christmas eve! All alone, but not lonely; if so, I can while away the hours by writing. The reason I am alone is, I had not recovered sufficiently from a severe attack of the ideas of universal brotherhood and true sick headache to go to the Christmas tree myself, but was quite willing the rest should go. I saw by the last VISITOR that my subscription had run out, so to kill two birds

with one stone, thought I would write a little article and send with my subscription. I like to be on time, and I don't want to miss a single copy. Our Grange has had some talk of using some of the Grange money to subscribe for the VISITOR. I do not know how they will decide, but I should be in favor of each one paying for his own paper that would and could, and those that would not or could not take it, for such ones, use money from the Grange treasury, for I think the more we read, the better we will underunclosed. The open portal passed, with stand the Grange, and the objects and aims wondering eyes she reads the beautiful le- for which it was organized. I believe our Sister Mary says she knows some that take the VISITOR (or rather a Grange paper), that do not perform the duties of a Patron, or attend Grange meetings. Well, it may be such ones do not read their papers. I have heard one say they would not give a snap for the GRANGE VISITOR. Now I felt sorry and grieved to think we had such an one in our Grange, but I knew they never spent much time reading, and therefore had no taste for any reading, so I should make some allowance. We find such in all Granges ed in the right direction, would be second to and organizations, but not so common as formerly. There is a growing desire for reading matter, and there is no way it can be had so well and cheaply as through newspapers and periodicals, and of these every

> I had designed not to write much this time, but I can't stop just yet. I want to just touch the sisters a little. Sister S. has given the roll call, and only one response did I see in our last VISITOR. Now my dear sisters, excuse for not contributing to our VISITOR, but I guess not all. Don't you think it is how much we want to do a thing, whether I know there is a host of you that can write more learnedly than your humble servant,

family should have a good supply.

fords us plenty of work; and whatever i left, we carry over to our next meeting.

The annual meeting of Newaygo County Grange, No. 11, will be held at the hall of Hesperia Grange, in January next, commencing on Wednesday, the 12th, at ten o'clock, A. M.

The unfinished portion of the "special order " of the last meeting will be called first, and followed by essays and discussions in the following order:

" Reports from the State Grange," A. Terwilleger, of Grange No. 544, and H. W. Noble, of No. 495.

"Should the Sexes be Equally Educated?" essay by Mary Nobe, of No. 475.

"How has the Grange Benefitted the Farmers, and How can it Benefit Them?" Wilkes Stuart, of No. 474.

"Should the Ladies be Equally Compensated with the Gentlemen for Labor? say by Fanny Roider, of No. 474, and Mary Taylor, of No. 475.

'General Farming," Charles Blood, of No. 546.

Frankness," essay by Lecturer of No.

What Shall the Farmer Sell, and Wl at Shall He Keep?" Wm. S. Hillman, of No.

"Hash," essay by Helen Upton, of No. 494.

"The Comparative Value of a Corn and Wheat Crop," N. McCollum, No. 495. "Home," essay by Lewis Bush, of No. 495. "Overlooked," essay by A. E. Upton, of

No. 494.

"Farming and Its Branches," L. Reinoldt, of No. 545.

"Reading," essay by Mary Walker, of No. 475.

"Under-draining,;' Samuel Cox, of No. 545.

"The Most Profitable Breed of Hogs," Jareb Macomber, of No. 495.

"Does Higher Education Tend to Make oblige. the Farmer Extravagant?" essay by Lavina Hillman, of No. 544.

Organist-Mary Stuart, of No. 494. Music, under the direction of J. B. Smith, of No. 495.

The evening of the first day will be given the time it is designed to make the meeting take the character of a farmers' institute, to which all who feel interested in the progress of agricultural education, and the elevation of the agricultural classes, are cordially and earnestly invited, and assist in the above program.

I remain, fraternally,

M. W. SCOTT, Lecturer County Grange. AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 O'CLOCK. Music.

Farm Implements, M. H. Lee, Ontwa. 2.

Farmers' Organizations, Hon. Aaron Jones, St. Joseph County, Ind.
Home Adornment, Mrs. S. Howe, Bu-

chanan.

Query Box. Music and adjournment.

6. EVENING SESSION, 6:30 O'CLOCK.

Music.

Farm Fences, R. D. May, Edwardsburg, Fattening Stock, Gid. Hebron, Porter.

Essay, Manufacture of Molasses and Sugar from Sorghum, Hon. Wm, Hull, St. Joseph County, Michigan.

Query Box.

Election of officers.

Music and adjournment.

Washington Grange, No. 403.

At our recent election Bro. John J. Snook was elected Master, and Sister Alice N. Stone. Secretary. I will send you all the subscribers I can, and am hopeful that I can send you a larger list this year than ever before. Our Grange is alive, and getting many recruits. Oh! that every farmer would inform himself in regard to the principles and objects of this organization. What it has done, and will do if its principles are regarded and enforced. Equality, and the greatest good to the greatest number, underlie the fabric of our noble Order, and with such bed rock, if faithful, we shall succeed. J. H. ROSE.

Secretary Cobb: Would it not be a good plan to print in the VISITOR a list of the Granges by number, whose Masters or Secretaries, or both, do not take the VISITOR." Let us have such a list on February 1st, and Yours Fraternally,

PROGRESS.

A LADY was busily engaged in domestic affairs, when some one rang the street door bell, and the Catholic servant-girl was bid-The evening of the first day will be given to the election of officers and the work of "Yes; ma'am," she replied; "and when I the fifth degree, and during the balance of confess to the priest, shall I confess the lie as your sin, or mine?"

> "PEOPLE say they shell peas when they unshell them ; husk corn when they unhusk it; dust furniture when they undust it; skin a calf whon they unskin it; scale fishes when they unscale them ; weed their gardens when they unweed them."

> To JUDGE of the real importance of an individual, one should think of the effect his death will produce.

THE future of society is, in the hands of the mothers.

JANUARY 1st, 1881.

GRANGE THE VISITOR.

Report of Committee on Agricultural College.

To the Master and Members of the Michigan State Grange.

Your committee, appointed at the last session of the State Grange, to visit and inves-tigate the workings of the Agricultural College, have, so far as they have been able, discharged the duty imposed upon themand respectfully submit the following report:

First, permit us to say, that in preparing our report, we have labored under some em-barrassment, from the fact that one year ago a like committee submitted to this body a very able and exhaustive report, covering so completely every portion of the ground, that it seemed to us that but little could be added. The inception and early history of the College, the struggles and trials through which it had to pass to reach its present position, were so fully set forth in the report alluded to, that nothing upon that subject need be said.

During the month of June last, your committee spent two days at the College, looking over the farm and stock, and visiting some of the class rooms and listening to the exercises, and noting carefully the methods employed. We might profitably have spent much more time in this work, had circumstances permitted. During this time, however, we could form some idea of the condi-tion of the farm and the value of the instruction given. It is not our purpose in this report to indulge in carping criticism, nor on the other hand, do we intend to bestow fulsome or unmerited praise. While the farm does not come up to our idea of what a model farm should be, and while we noticed some things we would have changed, we believe that every year advancement is being made, and if our people are true to their own inter-ests and sustain the College as it should be sustained, the time is not far distant when we shall no longer have reason to complain in this respect.

When we consider that the institution has had to hew its way from the wilderness, with no College of the kind from which to pattern, no professors of experience in the kind of work required, with opposition to encounter, not only from those of other pro-fessions, but from farmers themselves, who should have been its earnest and steadfast friends, without text-books of the kind needed, everything to be created and the pathway cleared, often with insufficient ap-propriations to carry on the work marked out, we can but wonder that this institution, the pioneer of its kind in this country, has accomplished so much and done it so well. It has gained a reputation of which it may well be proud. Nearly every Agricultural College in the country has copied its plans.

THE FARM.

But little change has taken place in the management of the farm department since last year. The chair of the Professor of Practical Agriculture, made vacant by the resig-nation of Professor Ingersoll, has been filled by the appointment of Professor Samuel Johnson to that position. Some delay has undoubtedly arisen in consequence of this change, in carrying out some of the plans for improvements upon the farm. This was unavoidable. But give the Professor a little time to become acquainted with the duties of a new position, and the work will un-doubtedly move on with its accustomed smoothness

Your committee were sorry to see that some of the experiments which have been carried on for some years in this department have for the time being, been abandoned. We believe such experiments to be a part of the legitimate work of the College, and of great value to the whole farming community, and can but hope that they will be resumed at an early day. Much dissatisfac-tion has been expressed by some, that the farm has not been so managed as to afford a greater source of revenue to the College. With such your committee have little sympathy. The College is an educational institution, and all the operations of the farm should be so conducted as to aid in this work. To accomplish this, the work should be larg-ly experimental. There is nothing the agricultural interests of the State more need than an army of trained, independent scientific experimenters. If the College can furnish such, she will surely have done a good Perhaps if the farm could be so manwork. aged that a portion might be set apart for experiments, by which might be decided by actual test, those doubtful questions as to modes of culture, the relative value of different kinds of fertilizers, varieties of seeds, succession of crops, qualities of live stock etc., which so often perplex the farmer, and the remainder be conducted as a model for imitation by farmers engaged in practical agriculture, the value of the institution to the State might be greatly enhanced.

anew and with earnestness, what progress has really resulted from the efforts which, during this term, have been put forth? Has the success that has attended the efforts to make proficients in the sciences which un-derlie this great industry—agriculture—; the good which has been done, and the benefit which has been realized, been such as to compensate for the labor bestowed and the money expended? Do the results, on a careful review and close inspection, appear to be such as, in the estimation of discreet and prudent persons, would justify a continuance of that labor and expenditure for the same object, for time to come? Or, on the other hand, would a wise and true policy dictate that the enterprise should be abandoned, because, however good and worthy may be its object, the advantage gained, is not in the construction of the second not in the eye of sound economy and an enlightened regard for our true interests as a State, commensurate with the time, money and toil bestowed?

These are appropriate, as well as fair and candid inquiries, and are deserving of a fair and candid, an impartial and true reply. We may suppose these questions to be put under the view that a proper period has arrived for us to take note of our course and distances, for the ever prudent purpose of determining accurately our present actual position, and our bearing as compared to our point of departure—a proper period to examine speci-ally and carefully the proprieties of our posi-tion, and the indications which sound wisdom, derived from past experience, would hold out to guide our course for the future.

In endeavoring to answer these questions, we shall express no convictions, however honest and sincere, that do not rest on facts sufficient to warrant them—facts faithfully and impartially collected. A hasty impression, having its origin in a strong desire that an interest of so much importance, and which bears so directly upon the industry and productive effort of the country, should be rising and prosperous, we do not regard as constituting sufficient grounds for any declaration which may serve as a basis for legislation, and demand an expenditure of money and toil from the people of the State. Nor, on the other hand, would we put forth statements on insufficient data, which might discourage effort in this field of labor, or encourage a mistaken economy on this point which would cheat and wrong the community that should practice it. It has long been a current maxim with philoso-phers, that those who *think* must *govern* those who toil. In the past ages of the world, the few have thought and governed for themselves; the many have toiled and served for their masters. So it will ever be till

men learn to think and govern for them-selves. Intelligence and power will ever be united. If the few alone are educated, the many must serve. And that pursuit whose ranks are filled with the largest number of educated men, will occupy the most honorable position in society, and wield the most power, We believe there is no profession in which scientific knowledge and mental discipline is more necessary than in the farmers' profession. Leibig says, "There is no profession, which, for its successful practice, requires a larger extent of knowledge than agriculture, and none in which actual ig-norance is greater." It is the business of our Agricultural Colleges to furnish that scientific training and mental discipline, which shall make not only successful farmers, but men of large and liberal views, qualified to watch over and defend their interests and the interests of society. The training in these schools should, of course, be largely agricultural, but we have little sympathy with those who would make it exclusively so. Mr. Williams, the first president of the Michigan Agricultural College, said, "The farmer is a citizen, obliged to bear his portion of the public burdens, amenable to the laws, and in a humbler or wider range may become an exponent of society. He should be able to execute, therefore, the duties of even highly responsible stations, with self-reliance and intelligence." If the student loes not get the training in these schools which will fit him for these duties, he will not get it at all; for few young men who graduate here are able to supplement their course in other colleges. We believe that the training received at the Michigan Agricultural College is such as will make independent thinkers and investigators, and is worthy of our cordial support. And now, what of its future? We have mentioned a few of its needs, but there are others no less important. First a larger teaching force is imperatively demanded. There is no College in the country, of which we have any knowledge, where the number of teachers is so small in proportion to the number of students, as in this institution. The professors are obliged to take classes outside their special departments, thus giving them too little time to prepare lectures for their classes. They are also doing much valuable work for the farmers outside their College labors. If some relief in this direction is not provided soon, the College is in danger of losing some of its best men whose places cannot be easily filled. We repeat the recommendation of the committee of last year, that steps be taken to establish a chair of Veterinary Science at the College as soon as practicable. Your committee is also of the opinion that the time has arrived when we should demand that the daughters of farmers should enjoy the privileges of the College equally with their ons. It is true that they are nominally admitted now. But no accommodations have been provided for them by way of dormitories, or course of study suited to their specific wants. Many are ready and anxious to send their daughters there as soon as these wants can be met. Why should broad, practical, sensible culture be confined to boys? Scientific and general culture, and technical training are as necessary to rural and household arts, as to the out-door labors of the farm. In conclusion, your committee would strongly assert, that there is no other interest which has higher claims upon the Legislature of the State than agriculture. There can be no lasting prosperity in any department of enterprise and labor, if our farming pursuits languish. But the character of our farms is to be decided by the character of our farmers. And he who so trains his sons and daughters, that they shall become true men and women, industrious, frugal, honest, large-hearted, intelligent and moral, is maka larger contribution to the future of ing Michigan, than he who yearly grows a

It is now twenty-three years since the College went into practical operation. After a trial of so many years, candid and thought-ful persons might be disposed to inquire oxen. Therefore has he a paramount claim to the aid of the State in the performance of his work. There is nothing our noble com-monwealth so much needs for the development of her vast resources and the glory of her name, as an addition to her population of a million true men and women. And most respectfully would we ask, can the representatives of the interests of the State, better serve those who have honored them with their confidence, than by aiding them in educating their sons and daughters? We would therefore recommend, that this Grange should demand of our Legislature, soon to assemble here, that they shall grant all needed aid to the Agricultural College. And we would especially recommend to each mem-ber of this body, and to every member of the Order in the State, to use his or her influence with the individual members of the Legislature in favor of the College. Let them understand that a majority of their constituents are farmers, and that their interests must not be disregarded. In a few years at the most, no aid from the State will be needed, except for the erection and repair

of buildings. We believe the College is gaining in popu-larity with the farmers of the State every year. It is true, we sometimes hear a solitary voice, coming up as it were, from the grave of buried years, crying out that expen-ditures for this purpose are useless and extravagant. The voice of some one whose scien-tific knewledge is bounded by his almanac and the moon. That a knowledge of the sciences is necessary to become a successful farmer is too much for his credence. He looks back to the "dark ages" with a sigh, for he regards that period as the culminating point in human improvement-the most luminous era in the history of mankind. In the grand march of improvement which is going on in every department of industry, shall that of agriculture alone be left behind? If it could be separated from others, is this the first, last and only one to be disregarded? Let him who would advocate such a policy, at least stand out of the way of living and moving men, if he will not hide himself from their sight and companionship. The position the farmer will occupy in coming years will largely depend upon his intelligence, and that spirit of enterprise which education inspires. We should endeavor then, in every possible way, to foster our Agricultural College as one of the best instrumentalities to this end, and in so doing, our views should be broad and our purpose liberal and comprehensive. We should, remember that the great aim of such an institution, should not be solely to make its stu-dents "skillful weighers of hay and guagers of beer barrels," but stronger and more useful citizens ; its predominant purpose should be not merely to produce wealth, but to mature men.

All of which is respectfully submitted. J. Q. A. BURRINGTON, W. DIVINE, THOS. MARS, Committee.

Gigantic Corporations.

Many persons have become alarmed lest the vast power centered in the hands of those persons who control railroad and other corporations may be used to undermine the very foundation of our civil and political liberty. This apprehension is by no means groundless. There was in this city, within very recent years, an organization, the lead-ing man of which held very intimate relations with a corrupt judiciary ring, and a plundering municipal ring. It was itself one of the most audacious systems of robbery that ever brought disgrace upon any country. Strange to say, the lessons of the history of Eries have brought forth little or no permanent good fruit. "Fisk was a bad man," people say, and think they have disposed of the whole matter. But why should it be in the power of any man, bad or good, to do as he did? The war of the Revolution was undertaken, and carried through by much sacrifice to a successful issue, to deliver the country from the oppressive rule of kings. who thought that the person and property of every one in the land were at their disposal. The war of the Rebellion was also carried to a triumphant termination, because the Free North would no longer submit to the dictation of slave-owners. But is not the country now very much at the mercy of those men who are the chiefs of railroad and other great companies? Confining our attention to railroad corporations-what a power is invested in their chiefs! They can control the votes of all or nearly all the men employed by them. If a man does not vote as they hint that he should, some pretext will probably be found for discharging him, and leaving himself and family to starve. The ballot is no protection under the present system of canvassing by political agents before an election. It is known as certainly to experts how a man votes as though he openly wrote down the names of the candidates in a registry book. These corporations control, to a considerable extent, legislation by free passes to law-makers, and the judiciary by free passes to judges, if not by bribes in a more flagrant form. They can at pleasure raise their rates for passenger or freight traffic to indemnify themselves for the losses incurred in waging war against the public. Some own lands re-ceived in aid of their enterprises—lands that will be well peopled ; and the chiefs of these corporations will, within the next ten or fifteen years, wield a political influence that will belittle that of the President of the United States himself. They will be like the Southern Brigadier Doorkeeper of Congress, who wrote home that he was a "biger man than old Grant." They will hold at their disposal the votes of the vast army of their employes, and of the occupants of their lands who owe for installments, and resistance to dictation will be denounced as a "vi olation of the rights of property." If redress is sought through the usual legal means, the passage will be found barred to the poor complainants by the heavy purses of the de-fendants. A few men will stand in relation to their millions of employes and landholders just as the patrons of Rome did towards their clients, and with the same result of entailing great wrong upon the country. But it may be objected that " all our railroad chiefs are not Fisks." No; nor are all our municipal rulers Tweeds, nor all judges Barnards. But it is the plain duty of all citizens to see that there is no restraint upon the political liberty of the people. It is perfectly plain to any one, that under the most arbitrary and autocratic form of government, a good ruler may give peace and prosperity to his people ; but constitutional government thousand acres of corn, or sells a thousand ed well, but thot no one will have the powrequires not only that the people be govern-

er to govern ill. The welfare of a nation must not be dependent upon the disposition of the man at the head of the National Executive; and the same words with very little change will apply to the heads of corporations, and their relations to those employed by them and to the public. Let the public ponder these questions and find a remedy for an obviously great danger.-N. Y. Weekly Witness.

Youths' Department.

THE ROAD TO SLUMBERLAND.

- What is the road to Slumberland, And where does the baby go? The road lies straight through mother's arms:
- When the sun is sinking low, He goes by the drowsy "Land of Nod," To music of "Lullaby," Where all wee lambs are safe in the fold, Under the evening sky.
- A soft little night-gown clean and white, A face washed sweet and fair; A mother brushing the tangles out
- From the silken, golden hair; Two little tired satiny feet,
- From the shoe and stocking free ; Two little palms together clasped At the mother's patient knee.

Some baby words that are drowsily lisped In the tender Shepherd's ear, And a kiss that only a mother can place On the brow of her baby dear; A little round head, which nestles at last Close to the mother's breast,

And then the lullaby, soft and low, Singing the song of rest.

And closer and closer the blue-veined lids Are hiding the baby eyes, As over the road to Slumberland

The dear little traveler hies ;

All dear little traveler mes; All dear little babies go To the beautiful city of Slumberland, When the sun is sinking low.

"Uncle Nine's" Bow.

LITTLE FRIENDS-Dear ones at home while the Granges meet. Many write about you, but I am going to write a few lines to you. Who am I? do you ask? Well, I am a brother of your "Aunt Locksie," who has so many pleasant words for children in that welcome paper, "Our Little Grangers," and in the "Bulletin." Her full name is "Locksie Powell." She is a married woman, and her husband's name is Frederick-"Uncle Fred." for short. He is a good natured, good looking man, and just such a husband as your dear "Aunt Locksie" ought to have. Is he old? Oh, no! About my age, and that of his wife. I saw them in November. I was at their house in Covington, Ky., just across the Ohio river from Cincinnati. They have an office in Cincinnati, where the business of the paper is done, but have a very pleasant, snug home on the other side of the river, which they cross upon a long suspension bridge, like the one across the Niagara river at the Falls. When I saw that bridge I thought I'd rather be able to build one like it than to be President of pathy:

the United States. Then it costs a great deal more to be elected President than to build a dozen such bridges, and anybody can be elected President, but only now and then a man knows enough to build such a work of art. I'll tell you more about this bridge some other time. You can read much about bridges in books and papers. days. What little boy or girl will write me a good long letter about them, and tell me where to find a half dozen of them? Do any of you know of any other way of crossing a river so as not to trouble the passing vessels? Well boys and girls of Michigan, do you want a place for your letters in the GRANGE VISITOR? a corner of your own? If you do, just write to me and I'll ask Bro. Cobb for a column to print your letters in, where you can read them, and we will see how many young people there are who can write a letter. Don't be afraid to try. Don't think you are too old. Be young as long as you can, but a member of the Grange as soon as you can.

CLARK .- Died, Sept. 20, 1880, at his residence in the town of Vassar, Bro. WM. H. CLARK, aged 44 years. The Whitney Grange, of which he was a member, adopted the following resolutions :

WHEREAS, The Reaper, Death, has again invaded our ranks, and cut down in the full vigor of his manhood, our brother, William H. Clark, thus once more reminding us of the uncertainty of life, and admonishing us to be ready for the final harvest; therefore,

Resolved, That in the loss of Bro. Clark this Resolved, That in the loss of Bro. Clark this Grange has lost an earnest and consistent worker, his family a kind and indulgent husband and father, and the community a worthy and useful citizen; *Resolved*, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to the family of the deceased, in this their great af-fliction, realizing how powerless any poor words of ours to comfort or heal their sorrow; and we can only commend them to the care of Him who doeth all things well

all things well.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Grange, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased and to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication ; and that the charter of the Grange be draped in mourning for 60 days. J. Q. A. BURRINGTON,

EDWARD PALMER, J. H. RICHARDSON, Committee.

GROVER .- Died at his residence in Pavilion, Mich., Nov. 15, 1880, in the 58th year of his age. ELI-JAH GROVER, a member of Montour Grange, No. 49. WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove by death our much-beloved brother, there-

Resolved, That, while we how with reverence to the decree of the Great Master above, we deeply mourn, with sorrowing hearts, our sad loss.

Resolved, That, as laborers in the great cause of humanity, we have lost a noble worker and faithful brother.

Resloved, That we sympathize with the widow and children and friends of the deceased brother, in their sad bereavement, and commend them to that God who is too wise to err and too good to do wrong. Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, and that a copy of the above resolu-tions be presented to the family of the deceased brother and to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. H. ADAMS.

SCHRAMLING, M. J. SWEEZY, Committee.

DONALDSON .- Oakland Pomona Grange, No. 5, at its last meeting, adopted the following preamble and resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of a late sister in that Grange :

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divine Master above to remove from our midst by death our dear sister, wife of Rev. Ira W Donaldson, who died March 27, after a lingering illness, therefore, be it Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission

to the Divine mandate, we realize the void that has been made in our circle by the death of our worthy sister, who was one of the earliest members of Oak-Resolved, That in the life of our sister we have an

example of a sister, honest in purpose and full of good works; as a Christian, devoted in life and ever ready

to extend the open hand of charity. Resolved, That we tender our heart-felt sympathy to our brother, the husband of our deceased sister, in his sad bereavement, and commend him to that God in whom she trusted.

Resolved, That our hall be draped in mourning for thirty days in memory of our departed is mourning for that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Grange, and a copy be sent to our aflicted brother; also a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

MRS. M. J. SPENCER, MRS. P. J. WALTON, MR. F. A. WAUGH, Committee.

GILTNER.-Died, Nov. 28, 1880, Sister KATE L. GILTNER, a worthy member of Sherwood Grange, No, 96. The Grange adopted the following preamble and resolutions expressive of its regard and sym-

WHEREAS, The Reaper, Death, having visited our

THE STOCK.

Some changes are being made in the stock upon the farm, which your committee be-lieve to be in the right direction. Instead of attempting to keep herds of all breeds of cattle, it is contemplated to keep a herd of short horns, as best representing the leading breed for the production of beef, and Ayrshires as the leading breed for the dairy. Single specimens only of the other most prominent breeds are to be kept for the purpose of comparison and instruction. A sim ilar change is contemplated with the sheep. The American Merino, we believe, is to be the leading breed.

COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

The new hall for the Department of Botany and Horticulture is now completed. It is an elegant structure and we should think well adapted to the wants of this department. Other buildings will soon be needed. The Professor of Zoology and Entomology needs more room than is now at his disposal. Other departments have their wants, notably the Chemical Department. An appropriation of six thousand dollars was asked of the last Legislature to enlarge the chemical laboratory, but it was not granted. No improvement is more imperatively needed at the College than this. Your committee could appreciate to some extent the inconvenience to which Professor Kedzie is subjected. The working laboratory and class room are too small for the class now in attendance. The Professor is compelled to divide his classes into sections and go over the same work twice. We hope our Legislature at its coming session will grant the aid so much need ed in this department. More dormitory room is required at once, as more applications have been made by young men desiring to enter the College than can be accommodated. The State Board of Agriculture will undoubtedly ask at the hands of the Legislature the aid which the institution needs at this time.

You will need to know my name, and as I am a brother to Aunt Locksie, I must be your uncle, so with a "Happy New Year" to all, I'll sign myself,

Your Friend, "UNCLE NINE."

P. S.-You can write it "Uncle 9" if you want to. Next time I'll tell you how I came by this name. Address all your letters to "Uncle Nine," care of VISITOR, Schoolcraft, Mich,

THE REAPER, DEATH.

LOUNSBURY .- At a regular meeting of Williamston Grange, No. 115, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, The all-wise Ruler of the universe as seen fit, in His Providence, to remove from our midst by death the honored and beloved Worthy ecretary of our Grange, Bro. Jas. G. Lounsbury therefore

Resolved, That we tender our earnest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our deceased brother, in this their time of sorrow.

Resolved, That in the death of our worthy brother his family has lost an affectionate husbaud and a kind and indulgent father, the Grange a worthy and respected brother, and the community one of its bestknown and respected citizens.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the records of our Grange, a copy be pre-sented to the family of the deceased and for publication to the GRANGE VISITOR.

J GRIMES, M. VANNETTER, N. WINSLOW. Committee. Williamston, Dec. 17, 1880.

anization and taken from our midst Sister Kate L. Giltner, a member of this Grange, therefore, Resolved, That, in the death of our sister, Brother

Giltner has been called upon to mourn for a loving wife, the family an affectionate mother, and the Grange a worthy member.

Resolved, That, in token of respect for our deceased ister, our charter be draped in mourning for sixty

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, entered upon the Grange records, and sent to the GRANGE VISITOR and to the Union City Register for publication.

We shall meet, but we shall miss her; Her place is vacant now: But we know our worthy sister Wears a crown upon her brow-A crown all bright with jewels Set by the Master's hand, And placed there by the angels, As a welcome to that bright land.

WOLWORTH .-- It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of Bro. DAVID WOLWORTH, of Vermontville Grange, No. 625, one of our oldest, most esteemed and worthy members, who died at his residence, Nov.29, aged 60 years, after a long and painful illness caused by cancer. By his request the burial ceremony was conducted after the Grange ritual. Vermontville Grange has placed on record this tribute to his memory :

Resolved, That the community has lost a worthy neighbor, the poor a benefactor, and the Grange one of its liberal and zealous supporters. *Resolved*, That as a Grange we mourn the loss of

our brother, and tender our heart-felt sympathies and ondolence to the bereaved wife in this her hour of affliction

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be pub-Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be pub-lished in the GRANGE VISITOR, and a copy sent to the bereaved wife, and also one kept on file in the Secre-tary's office. MRS. S. E. HAWKINS, MRS. M. C. WARD,

LOCKWOOD WARD, Committee.

Vermontville, Dec. 11, 1889.

JACOBS .-- At a meeting of Cass City Grange, No. 526, held at the hall December 25, 1880, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, In the death of our worthy brother, Robert Jacobs, we recognize the admonition of our heavenly father to be at all times ready for the final change that awaits us all, therefore,

Resolved, That we tender our earnest and heart-felt sympathy to the family of the deceased brother, in this their time of sorrow.

Resolved, That in the death of our worthy brother his widowed mother, sisters and brother have lost one to them most dear, and on whom they depended largely for counsel and support; the community a valued citizen, the Grange a worthy and respected

Resolved, That, out of respect for the memory of our deceased brother, our hall be draped in mourning for sixty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be pre-sented to the members of the family, entered on the records of the Grange, and published in the Cass papers and also in the GRANGE VISITOR

H PALMER, . SCHENCK. MARY A. DEWITT, Committee.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

GEO. W. HILL & CO.,

To the Patrons of Michigan.

Correspondence.

Michigan Lake Shore Grange.

8

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Dec. 29, 1880. Mr. Editor: Michigan Lake Shore Grange is still alive and trying to work out the principles of our noble Order. During the past year we have been building a hall, and have it so far advanced towards completion as to be able to hold our meetings there. We are also building a row of sheds 132 long (14 in number), and 22 feet deep. The hall and sheds are not finished yet, but their completion is only a question of time

We have met obstacles and discouragements, yet we have moved steadily onward and our Grange seems to have full confi' dence in the noble principles of our Order and work with a will. We shall have our hall ready for dedication some time during the coming year. At our annual meeting the writer was elected Master, and C. A. Seymour, of Glenn, Mich., Secretary. I send you a list of names for the VISITOR, and expect to send more soon. Fraternally yours,

W. A. WEBSTER.

From Elmwood, Tuscola County.

December 30, 1880.

Bro. Cobb : Dear Sir :- Enclosed find \$3 for subscriptions to VISITOR. The first three names are renewals, and the last three are new subscribers.

The officers for 1881 of Tuscola Co. Pomona Grange No. 30, are as follows : Master, A. N. Hatch, Ellington; Lecturer, J. Q. A. Burrington, Tuscola; Secretary, John Mason, Elmwood.

Our Pomona we intend to make a great success.

Officers of Ellington Grange, No. 558: Master, John Mason, Elmwood ; Secretary, Mrs. A. N. Hatch, Ellington.

have initiated eleven members during the past year, and have more applications on hand. Yours Fraternally,

JOHN MASON, Sec. Tuscola Co. Pomona Grange.

Endorsement of the "Visitor" by Prof. Beal.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Lansing, December 27, 1880.

Brother J.T. Cobb :- Enclosed find fifty cents for the VISITOR. I read more or less some fifty periodicals. I read none more than the GRANGE VISITOR, and most of them cost much more.

Fraternally Yours, W. J. BEAL.

Mason Grange No. 265.

MASON, Mich., Dec. 31st, 1880. Worthy Sec. Cobb :-- We have reorganized our Grange, and this day elected W. A. Rowe, Master, and E. P. Rowe, Secretary, and send you for each old member, back dues for two quarters. The number of

A large and growing trade is now being car ried 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 in-debted to him for his zeal and untiring energy in managing its business transac Therefere to offer these facilities to tions. all Patrons wishing to purchase through our agency, the executive committee of the cooperative association have made such arrangements that our agent will fill orders for goods from all parts of the State.

For further information, address A. STEGE-MAN, Allegan, Mich. has to sell, J.S. BIDWELL,



This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its compo-sition is no secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimi-late the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, KATAMAZOO, GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBEIDGE ST., DE-TROIT, and J. M. CHAMBERS, 163 SO. WATER ST., CHICAGO. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose), price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.

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THE UNJUST TAXATION

fastened upon it, and the hurtful discriminations by which its products are cheapened below the cost of the labor employed in their production.

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DETROIT, MICH.

JANUARY 1st, 1881.

which I remit. We should like know how much we are required to pay to you for each new member. I send you \$2.50 for VISITOR. Yours Fraternally,

E. P. RowE, Secretary.

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