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as Second Class matter.

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., JANUARY 15, 1881.

traditional axiom out of it. To illustrate :

A German chemist once conceived the idea

that as a chemical analysis showed the

constituent elements of which all plants

are composed, so the applications of those

elements to the soil, in the jalo of their

absorption by the growth of the plant,

would prepare the soil for the perpetual

this direction for a few years seemed

was a more important factor in the growth

of plants than the nitrates, and humus was

not a product of the laboratory. So this

theory, which was to revolutionize agricul-

ture, failed, but taught its lesson neverthe-

less. Could experiments be made in a day,

and the result chronicled the next, much

more would be attempted in this direction.

The great trouble is, the American mind

farms in Europe on private capital have

added much to the sum of enlightened agri-

culture the world over. This is being at-

tempted in one or two instances by wealthy

men in this country. But we, as farmers of

the coming man will know more than we.

There are a thousand things we need to

know now. How is this knowledge to

be generally diffused. Let every farmer

become an experimenter. Whatever he

needs to know most, let him first attempt

Plaster is now cheap, If it will add to the

growth of other crops beside clover, let us

find out by experiment and use it freely.

There is no doubt a vast deal of ignorance

sown to the acre than is necessary, and it

to learn by experiment.

"UNION IS STRENGTH."

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INDEX TO THIS NUMBER.

" Union is Strength "-The Value of Fxperiments-Farm Arrangements and Conveniences-Buy Small Trees-Hope,....

Pickings by the Way, No. 22 - Installation Ser-

New Jersey Correspondence, The Three Rivers Tridune Complains-Land Plaster - Trial Subscribers-Co-operation a Success-Sec-retaries of 1881-The VISITOR for 1881-The Tool House and Repair Shop -- Our Western Sugar Competitors-Barbed Wire Fences-Shade Trees in Highways-Patent Rights,

The Transportation Question Considered-The Reply-Election Report of Kalamazoo County Pomo-na Grange, No. 27-Lecturer's Documents-Read. Lecturer's Appointments-Items-Names of Coun-tries-Not Witnout Honor Abroad-Duty of Rep-resentatives-The Annual Word-Notice of Meetings..... b

Going to School-Love's Mockery - Gardening for Women-Letter from Canada-Kalamazoo County Farmers' Institute-Golden Wedding-Reversible Place Drives-Resolutions below Par-Little Folks' Fancies-"Uncle Nine again-Weby My Name-That Bridge Question - Questions - How Some Lawyers Make a Living-To American Astrono-mers-The Latter H mers-The Letter H, 0

From Groveland Grange-District Grange, No. 17-Rutland Grange, No. 145- Sugar Cane in Michigan -Hesperia Grange, No. 496-Bunker Hill Grange - A Letter from Liberty Grange - Flushing Grange, No. 387-Fremont Grange, No. 494-The Reaper, Death-Adve rtisements, 7

Manufacture of Glucose-Rely on Yourself-How it

BY THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE. A man whose corn was carried away Before his eyes, and whose oats and hay Were piled up into the landlord's cart, Looked toward his castle with sorrowful heart.

"You seem," said he, so strong and grand-Like a giant you overlook the land; And a giant in stomach you sure must be, When of all my crop you can leave none to me."

UIL. Quoth another, "Of such weak words what end? Have you any hope that the devil will mend, Or the wolf let a kid escape his maw, Or a landlord yield his rights at law?

Let us go over to Rackrent hall By twos and threes: it may befall. As wisdom is found in the multitude, Enough of us might do the cause some good."

At first they went by twos and threes, But Rackrent's lord they could not please. And next they went in number a score, But the case was even the same as before.

By fifties and hundreds they gathered then Resolute, patient, dogged men,-And the landlord owned that he thought there was Some slight defect in the present laws.

Then a barony spoke—a country woke— A nation struck at their feudal yoke. 'Twas found the Right could not be withstood ; And wisdom was found in the multitude !



A. C. GLIDDEN, -- PAW PAW.

The Value of Experiments.

The world owes something, doubtless, to those persons who have blundered upon displayed in the use of plaster, More is a truth while searching for something else. But the most useful lessons in life are those ing of the causes which have produced an more on each acre of his farm and grows fact not hitherto known. This is experi- right, although he has never tried less. ment, and the value of an experiment is Another sows 50 pounds, and grows good

prove a pet theory. We will not accept toward success, than all the traditions of the require too frequent plowing, and more than truth, only as it seems to corroborate our ages. preconceived ideas, and we try to make a

We hope to give in future numbers of the VISITOR results of the numerous experiments, made individually or by divisions of labor among the members of the Grange We have the talent among us to educe practical results from experiments by men who do not look to the moon for a guide, nor to luck for success. We want the experience of practical men, and the questions growth of that plant. An experiment in asked from the inexperienced, so that through this medium we may spread abroad to prove the theory to be correct. But it the stored up wisdom of farmer sages, and was soon found that humus in the soil add to the knowledge of beginners.

Farm Arrangements and Conveniences.

When one looks at the map of the Eastern, and some of the Middle States, he is struck with the irregularity of its counties and townships, and when he compares them with any of the Western States, he will say at once that there cannot wait for results. Experimental has been a great advance in the science of surveying a State. Much of the irregularity mentioned is, no doubt, due to the configuration of the surface of the country, but the exactness of the lines of survey at present must be attributable to to-day, need more than this assurance that the knowledge and needs of a more advanced civilization.

Many of our farms are in the same condition as to fields and their formation as those irregular tracts of land called counties. The pioneer in the selection of his 80 or 160 acres probably did not have an eye to the formation of the fields, nor probably to their number and extent, but began to whack away on one corner, where the timber was lightest, and each season's cloring was fenced, the fields becoming at last the result of circumstances, and not the result of any preconceived plan. They are generally iris applied to crops when no direct bene fit regular in shape, no two lines are parallel, which have been attained by a careful sift- is received. One man sows 100 pounds or and none of its corners right angles. The waste in labor in cultivating such fields is effect, and deducing from those causes a good clover. He is certain the amount is not usually appreciated. In plowing, harrowing, mowing, or reaping, a pointed land more or less acute, must be met and overYour SUBSCRIPTION will Expire with No.

seven are superfluous. A lane not less than two rods wide should run from the barn, and run parallel with section lines, the fields abutting on either side. Should the building be nearer one side of the farm than the other, it may be necessary to run the lane in one direction a short distance, and then turn it at right angles, to reach the middle of the farm. Fields should be oblong in shape, and not square, as we often see them. My ideal of a farm is 160 acres, with the buildings near the center of one side, with a lane exactly in the center, running to the last tier of fields. These should be forty by eighty rods, containing twenty acres each, lying on opposite sides of the lane, and ending to it. This in effect brings every field to the barn yard, and takes the stock to any field you choose by opening the yard gate.

On many farms the pasture is reached by leading the horses down beside the grain or hay fields, or they are taken into the road. and around through a brush pasture to some back field, and back again in the morning through the same circuit.

The amount of thought necessary to be given a game of checkers for an evening would arrange the farm in such a shape that when the thought is once worked out would save many hours' labor during every season.

The farmer who thinks out a way of saving time has helped himself in two ways he helps his mind, and he helps his muscles. If there is apything farmers are prodigal of, and spendthrifts in, it is muscle. When the muscles are tired out, and the strength is spent, the mind can't work out problems in geometry with great facility.

A well arranged farm will be supplied with gates. The sliding gate is so easily and cheaply made and hung, and serves the purpose so well that there is no excuse for bars, nor for letting down the fence.

The arrangement of farm buildings for convenience is a topic of itself, sufficiently broad for another paper, and I leave that for other hands, or for a future occasion.

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HOPE.

Men speak and dream with keen delight Of some sure-coming better day? To gain the hapwy golden height All madly press the crowded way. world grows old and young by turns, The But human hope unchanging burns.

Hope leads the infant forth to life, And gaily plumes the boyish head; Her spell lures youth to manly strife, Nor leaves the vereran's dying bed; And when life's o'er, e'en from the tomb Hope springs to shed her brightest bloom.

All is not vain illusion-no Mrs hot van muson-no Mere fancy, sprung from Error's brain: Too well proclaims the life we know, "A higher life shall man attian;" And what those inward voices say Shall ne'er the hopeful soul betray. measured by the number of different facts which point to the same truth.

The farmer is either a practical experimenter, or he is not a practical farmer. His calling is far from being an exact science. The merchant, for instance, invests his money in goods at a certain price, he adds to that a per cent which will cover the cost of transportation, interest, insurance, and a variable per cent of profit, according to his caprice. This last per cent, which is to be the dollar earned, is a mere volition of the will. It does not come to him through the gauntlet of adverse circumstances. It is not what is pleased to be left after the bills ing prevails: for freight, and commissions, storage, and

labor are all paid. It is not the result of careful and long-continued experiment to determine the proper method of procedure among a dozen different ways, either of which may bring disaster. His profits are subject to two vicissitudes-the fluctuations of the market, and the wants of the trade, and both are likely to vary in his favor or to operately adversely to his interest. In either case the cause of variation is clearly seen, and the knowledge gained is easily applied to his advantage in the next venture. There may be found a parallel case in the farmers' business relation while selling some article of produce. But success usually lies farther back of the simple business transaction which brings the money to his pocket.

The farmer, in looking for ultimate success, must bide the passing of several months, each of which may jeopardize his interest, Which of the many ways of preparing the soil shall he adopt? What kind of seed shall he sow? Which week of the two or three shall he begin to plant the seed. He realizes that his success depends upon the selection of the proper method of procedure. How is he to become the possessor of such varied, and to him, important knowledge? He must have experience, and experience is the child of experiment. He may blindly follow tradition, which points to success along a never varying track, but experiment often proves tradition to be a lie. An experiment to be of any value, must show truth or success in one direction, and error or failure in the other. A socalled experiment which points in but one show different results the next year, or proofs that will stamp them as legal tender. under other conditions. So-called experiments are often made to

clover, and still another shakes a bag which has contained plaster, over a small patch

of clover, and is astonished at the result. Now where is the golden mean-the exact at it and let our guesses stand for knowledge. Farmers have done too much guessing already, and have followed the guesses of others to their discredit. Let us go about solving these problems by experiment. too much of the "way our fathers did" hanging about us. Some of us came from

" One for the blackbird, one for the crow, One for the cutworm, and three to grow."

Who, if the cut-worm and crow, did not call for their rations? All the kernels grew to be stalks, and every stalk bore its "nubbin." It is feared some of this may still be clinging to us. Let us apply a little arithmetic to it-experiment a little with figures. At four feet apart, there will be 2,722 hills to the acre. A medium sized ear will weigh about ten ounces. Suppose we allow two stalks to the hill, and one of these mediumsized ears to each stalk. The product will be fifty bushels of shelled corn to the acre. A little arithmetic again, and it will be seen that three stalks to the hill, each bearing one of these medium sized ears, will produce 75 bushels of shelled corn to the but two stalks to the hill, we grow two large ears of twelve ounces each, this will add one-fifth to the amount, and we shall produce 60 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. Isn't this a respectable yield? How many grow more than 60 bushels of shelled corn to the acre? By this illustration is shown what experiment will prove, and has proved-that the smaller the number of stalks to the hill, the larger the ears, and vice versa. The experiment is being tried of planting wheat in drills 16 inches apart, and cultivating during the period of growth. more than cover the extra cost of production, time and patient experiment will determine. The manipulation of manures, manner of applying, whether as a top dressing, or to be plowed under, are all open

come at the last. There is no incentive to perfection in the process of plowing, marking for corn, etc.; nothing can be made to come out right, however much we may plan quantity necessary. It will not do to guess toward a perfect system. Such fields are usually plowed around, turning the furrow toward the fence each year, as if a fortification was intended. The idea of beginning in the center of each field to plow it, would set an expert crazy. The amount of land We all plant corn, but many of us have enclosed is a matter of guess work with the owner, and it usually varies two or three acres, with the varying seasons. This elasthe East where this doggerel rule for plant- ticity in a field is very convenient sometimes on the occasion of a short crop, to make the amount per acre equal to that of some pattern farmer in the neighborhood.

Another objection to these illy planned farms is the entire absence of lanes. The fields abut on the road, and the cattle must be turned into the highway to reach the pasture. Year after year these inconveniences are met and unnecessary labor performed, as the result of this serious derangement. We are so accustomed to following in ruts and accustomed paths that it is almost like the necessity that breeds a revolution to reconstruct an irregularly shaped farm into something like regularity in its plans and arrangements.

If the necessary changes could only be brought about by the outlay of large sums of money, or the expenditure of valuable acre. Now suppose again that by having time, the reasons for a change would be less sensible.

But fences need laying over and repairing more or less every year, and with the plan once established, the whole farm could be remodeled in three years, without a day's extra labor. Begin by laying it out on paper, a quarter inch to the rod. If you are Those who are to set trees the coming season not expert with a pencil, get your boy or boys to work at it. They will become interested at once. Offer \$5.00 for the best plan, taking into consideration the contour of the farm. Also have reference to the accessibility of fields to water, etc. Let Whether the large yields reported will them see that they can help with some implement besides the pitchfork, curry.comb, and milking stool. Should the farm be uneven, I would arrange to have the fences on the high ground instead of the hollows, so that you can see every part of the field, questions, that need a correct solution. if possible on reaching the fence. Where a direction, is simply a process, and might Opinions will not pass. We must have the farm is level, or comparatively so, I would have not less than five nor more than seven One fact evolved from a careful experiment fields of equal size. In any rotation suited is worth more as a sure guide to follow to our syle of farming, less than five fields farm are heirs to.

Buy Small Trees.

The average American is in a great hurry to realize on his investments. If he orders a few garden seeds in January he is anxious to have them sents in randary he is an interval forwards six cents for a copy of some paper which contains a story of which he has read or heard, he does not forget to request the publisher to send it "by return mail." Patience which takes the form of quiet waiting is a virtue of which he seems to be wholly ignorant. He cannot wait the pro-gress of events, but must constantly hurry and fret in order to make nature move a little faster than her wonted pace.

This tendency crops out very plainly when he purchases trees. He finds them described in the catalogue as "second-class, medium, first-class, extra." The difference in the size and height of the trees. The larger the tree, the higher the price-but the farmer "don't care anything about that." He wants "good trees or none," and gives his orders for those of extra size, and which are four or five years old. In doing this he thinks he is acting wisely, but the nurseryman knows better, and the farmer will find before long, that with equal care, the small trees will grow faster, and, if a fruit tree, will come into bearing condition sooner than the large ones.

In half a dozen years the tree that was small when planted will be larger and finer than the other. The reason for this is obvious. The larger the tree the larger the roots which it has, and the larger the roots the less fibers there will be upon them. A tree that has plenty of fibrous roots will grow readily, if proper care is used in trans-planting; but no amount of skill can coax a tree to live and flourish which is destitute of these little fibers. The roots of large trees are more or less mutilated in the process of taking up, while the small trees sustain little injury from this source. Dealers in trees assert that experienced men buy small, thrifty trees, while those who are just startwill do well to learn from the experience of those who, at considerable loss to themselves have demonstrated that small trees are the ones to buy.

AT a late meeting of the Cincinnati Hor-ticultural society, G. W. Trowbridge stated that the only commercial fertilizer that can be profitably used on vines is ground bone. The phosphoric acid of the bone is needed by the vines. Bones can be used in large quantities without fear of injury.

A NEW YORK man claims to have dis-covered that a few drops of kerosene upon the ground around, but not upon, peach trees is a sure cure for the peach borer. Kerosene is getting a reputation for being a

2

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

JANUARY 15TH, 1881.

The Grange Fisitor. SCHOOLCRAFT, JANUARY 15TH, 1881. one to think it was he, and, to say the

Öceturer's Department. C. L. WHITNEY, . . . MUSKEGON.

PICKINGS BY THE WAY, No. 22.

We had thought to discontinue this part of the VISITOR, for the reason that they were of a rambling nature, uninteresting to many, and criticised by others. On reflection we concluded to let the readers of the VISITOR know of our whereabouts and doings, a little longer, hoping that those uninterested will find enough other matter in the paper to read, and thereby not feel so badly the loss of the little space we take. To the critics we say, you ought to have something to do, and when our efforts employ your time, more timid ones will escape your arrows. We shall pursue that which seems worthy, and tends towards correct manhood and womanhood as well as all earnest endeavor to live nearer to the requirements of our Order and to keep its written and unwritten law.

Personal energy and devotedness shall also be noticed, and brothers and sisters who bear the burdens of progress may alike be rewarded with attention in these notes. Should any be overlooked in their humble spheres, "learn to labor and to wait." True merit is always rewarded sooner or later.

What pleases us most is united effort, general labor and desire upon the part of every member to make every meeting, public or private, a grand success. If we condemn neglect of duty, careless and indifferent membership, or extravagant displays of rich foods at our feasts and a waste of even the fragments we shall only do that which appears to be our duty. A neatly arranged, well supplied table, with enough of wholesome food, is praiseworthy and creditable to the true matron, whoever she may be, whose extravagance, waste, and want of system and care in spreading the feast at home or in the Grange do not merit silence but censure.

NEW YEAR'S

At the comfortable home of Brother Henry J. Hall, Worthy Master of Banner Grange, No. 640, of Ionia County, we were seated warming ourselves by a cosy fire when "tap, tap," was heard near a bay window behind us, and answered by Sister Hall. "Happy New Year!" came from the same place, reminding us that another year had gone and 1881 had began. The voice was that of Bro. Vance, a neighbor Patron speaking through a telephone connecting the two houses.

On looking at the time we saw that it was ten minutes past twelve o'clock. We had just returned from a Grange public meeting and lecture of this nine months old Grange.

we had the pleasure of an introduction to suggested that Bro. W. might have come on Ceres's place is a large sheaf of wheat, beau- meeting was altogether a very pleasant one, one of Sister Cobb's old beaus, wlo had been a later train, so a team was dispatched to tifully executed; a basket of fruit is seen and we hope will be of service to the Order, staying with the family since Christmas Adrian to meet and bring the wanted Bro. above the head of Pomona, while an elegant and Patrons. morning, when Bro. Cobb had an introduc- and officer. tion for the first time. This new-comer bears so close a likeness to Bro. Cobb as to lead

of Paw Paw, through whose instrumentality

too late too get the desired train to Read-

a brother came for us. At 5 P. M. we left

Jonesville in care of Bro. Kelly en route for

UNION GRANGE,

Seventeen miles distant. We stopped at

Reading to lunch and warm, and reached

well filled with an eager audience, being

entertained by an elder Bro. Kelly, reading

the report of the Committee of the Nation-

al Grange upon Transportation. As soon

as we were seated, the choir sang a very

excellent selection in a manner that showed

the first Grange speaker that had ever

spoken at that place. We hope we reward-

ed the careful and earnest attention given

us for two hours. At the close of our

lecture the choir gave another cheering se-

lection well suited to the time and occasion.

No part of the meeting gave us more pleas-

ure than the social greeting and interchange

of good will at the close. As we went home

with Bro. and Sister Kelley to spend the

night, we mused upon the meeting and

thought it a success, and hoped much good

may come of it. The meeting was in the

school house. This Grange needs, and

should at once set at work to build a hall.

This Grange is upon the County line between

Hillsdale and Branch Counties, and near

On the morning of the 5th, we had a long

frosty ride with Bro. and Sister Kelley to

HILLSDALE POMONA GRANGE,

dinner, after which repast we repaired with

others to the hall of Fayette Grange, where

the meeting was to be held. It was to be a

public installation and address. The hall

was well filled by Patrons and their friends,

all of whom gave attentive ear to the exer-

cises of the hour. The singing and playing

was timely and excellent, a good supple-

ment to the services of the occasion. After

the address the Pomona Grange was called

to labor under its new officers by Worthy

Master McDougal, who appointed the stand-

ing committees of the year.

We reached our destination in time for

the State line south.

Jonesville, to attend the

a visit of several weeks.

and skill in portrait painting the stranger readiness, we proceeded with the service of was introduced to this household. We great- dedication. An excellent choir added very ly missed the children of this household, largely to the impressiveness of the service. who with their parents have gone East for They sang the anthem "Praise ye the Lord," for the first piece, and gave equally valuable

The forenoon was spent in the office, but service all through. Each officer and memthe first train south carried us to White ber had their part committed to memory, Pigeon. There we changed cars, and by the and promotly and impressively performed mail train went to Jonesville, where we were the duty assigned them, using no books. We especially commend the plain and dising. The telegraph was our last resort; we tinct speaking of the lady officers as they did not go by it, but it told us to wait until placed their offerings upon the newly erected altar.

The hall being dedicated in due form, we were called from labor to refreshment. Dinner was duly served in the hall below, where two long tables were set in a neat and tastethe hall at 7:45 P. M. We found the room ful manner and supplied with an abundance of wholesome food. Four or five times were yet there was an abundance left, after satis-This hall is finely located upon a dry, pleaspreparation. We were then introduced as ant location, a little west of Bro. Geo. Hor- fully arranged, while upon the stands in ton's house and cheese factory. The grounds are large and ample, and on the west side is a large orchard. The yard is flanked upon the north and west by the sheds, 20 in number, for the use of Patrons attending the meetings. The building is 60x25 feet, upon a good foundation, with a tower 12 feet before, this hall is warmed by a furnace in square, at one side near the front end. the room below. The building is two full stories high, while the tower runs up to a third story. As you approach, you find steps and platforms in imperfect description of the appointments of front of each entrance, with plank walks to the doors. One door, a single one, admits to what is used as a cook room and kitchen, while the other is a large double door opening outward, by which you enter the hallway at the foot of a broad, easy stairway, piece sung, and we spoke to the people asleading above. From the hallway there is another door leading into the lower hall, also an opening into the kitchen.

We enter the lower hall. It is a room by the same furnace that heats the hall er hall is large and well suited for a Grange with the kitchen in front and the store room in the tower.

Leaving the people eating, we ascend the roomy upper hallway. We here notice the giving us a hint of something to come. On Lenawee county.

Bro. F. M. Halloway took us under his the right wall at the head of the stairs, is a wing; a short ride after his horse, and we large case of grasses 4 feet square, all prop- Mickley, from which, in company with Bro. were at the home of the veteran Patron erly labeled. From this upper hallway is a large double door opening into the main hall, ing and taking the train at Weston soon but we first go through the preparation room. In this room, finished like the hallway, we find a small room partitioned off Was our objective point on this, the 7th of and connecting with the main hall, in which are kept the Grange field working material, etc.,-a good idea. A new feature of this room was small cases of boxes for the regalia; each box is numbered and each member has a box in which he places his regalia, and expects there to find it when he wants it. in a thorough and prompt manner, and of Members will thus be induced to keep their regalia in better order. The wardrobe hooks are well placed in the room, and the num-

flower piece decorates the panel back of

The hall filled more and more until every Flora. A large representation of Spring ocavailable space was taken up by Patrons and cupies the wall behind and above the Overvisitors, who had come from far and near to seer. It is a female figure, with wreath of least, does great credit to Miss Lydia Hunt, aid in celebrating one of the greatest days flowers upon her head, and wings at her known to this town. Everything being in back, and her feet resting on the Earth at about the point where the Grange stands. She is scattering grain from her right, and flowers from her left hand. The whole is enveloped by a halo of light and warmth. In panels along the base of the carved ceilings are flower and fruit pieces, and to each window, alternating with these paintings of fruit and flowers, but higher up in sloping ceiling are large figures of Faith, Hope and Charity on one side, while in corresponding opposite panels are figures of Ceres, Flora and Pomona. An appropriate centerpiece is seen in the center of the ceiling, above each of the two chandeliers.

The hall is lighted at night by these two chandeliers of four lamps each. The chandeliers are silver and bronze, with golden central figures and trimmings. A side light is placed at each of the Lecturer's and Chapthe tables filled with hungry people, and lain's desks, while the library is lighted by a large reflector lamp hanging in the center. fying all who came. While the eating was The hall was further decorated with pictures going on we looked about and took notes. and emblems, and upon all the officers desks were bouquets of dried flowers tastefront of the lady officers' desks were large baskets of fruits and flowers. In the library are several pictures on the walls representing the "historic goat," upon a small bracket, while the library case well filled with books filled nearly one side. As mentioned

We hope we have given our readers sufficient data to enable them to form at least an this desirable hall, to day duly dedicated to the use of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. After dinner and a visit with old friends and acquaintances-of whom we found very many-the audience was called to order, a sembled until it was announced that Bro. Woodman, the Worthy Master of the National Grange, had arrived. Singing followed, while he was collecting breath, and then high to the ceiling, well lighted, and heated he made one of his usual happy addresses, upon what the Order was doing and wished above. The furnace is one of P. D. Beck- to do. More music, supper was served, and with's round oak jacket furnaces. The low- the hall prepared to confer the degree of

"Pomona." Forty candidates took those banqueting room. It is closely connected beautiful lessons. It was remarked that "It was a small State Grange. Afterward the Grange opened in the fourth degree, and a very pleasant hour passed, with an addition broad, easy stairs, and find ourselves in the of welcome by Bro. Chas. E. Mickley, followed by good music and addresses by Worwood work of the hallways, stairs, etc., are thy Master Woodman and the Lecturer of all finished in the natural wood with oil the State Grange-Bro. Geo. B. Horton prefinish. The walls are nicely frescoed, here siding as Master of the Pomona Grange of

A late hour found us at the home of Bro.

Installation Services.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," is true enough while it remains a thing of beauty. But everything, however beautiful, marred in its use is no longer a joy or a pleasure.

The Grange installation service, if properly and appropriately rendered in its use, is not only beautiful, but instructive and enjoyed by all who listen to or take part in it. The revised service is an improvement upon that of the old edition of the Ritual, and must please all who use it.

To make an installation a success, each part must be well done, and the purposes of the service carried out.

The preparation should be ample. The room should be properly arranged, and seated as in a Grange hall for degree work, with seats at the official stations, to be occupied by the officers when installed, and seats at the left of the altar for the officers elect, with a table near the altar upon which are regalias, emblems, and everything needed for the installation of each officer, and a place for the singers, near the organ, at one side of the room. All, these, should be ready before the audience begins to come. When the public begin to arrive, ushers should be in readiness to seat them where they can see and hear, for they come to be instructed, and the first impression you should make upon their minds is that you are ready and at home, and are glad tha they came.

The music should be ready, having been selected and practiced beforehand. Makeshift choruses and singing are neither entertaining nor instructive. The selections should be appropriate-teach the lessons of the Order, which are found in abundance in the books provided by the Order. A devotional hymn is the most appropriate to open with. There should be either singing or instrumental music while the officers are being clothed and conducted to their seats. Unless the Past Master is to be re-installed, he should take his old place, call the Grange to order and introduce the installing officers

The installing officer should have his lesson, so also the assistants, for who can act a part and be reading a book at the same time. Be ready to do your work and not do at it. An assistant should never have a book, but always know what to do and say, and when to act. Whether lady or gentleman, they should not be in the way or awkward. A graceful motion always pleases, Let there always be two assistants appointed in time to become thoroughly acquainted with their duties. Don't hurry, or fret and worry, but be natural and at ease.

The introductory lecture should be impressively given, it is for the instruction of those without as well as those within the Order. The obligation should be given after the officer, not with him, and in a clear, distinct voice. The charges should be made to the person being installed, and not to a book. They should be distinctly and earnestly enunciated, as they are instructive and should not be forgotten. After installation let each be gracefully prepared and conducted to the alloted seat, without hurry or mistakes, and so on to the close and the final. If a prayer is made or a benediction given, let each Patron present respond with the amen. From what has been said it will be plainly seen that the essential elements of successare first, ability ; and second.readiness. Let nothing be overlooked or forgotten; remember that nothing will do itself, but that some one must see that each and everything is done. Every member, not a few should help to make the installation a success. Let there be no mistake about the day, or house, or place, and then do not fail to have the public meeting known to all. Take pains to invite your neighbors, and see that they come, and remember that they are your guests, invited to an entertainment for both pleasure and instruction. Try to make them welcome and glad they came. Have a Declaration of Purposes at hand to give, to each family, and a copy of the VISITOR, with a request to both read and subscribe for the latter.

We had come the day before from Caro, Tuscola Co., to Ionia when a brother met us at the mail train and took us into his sleigh and left us at the residence of Bro. John Higbee, near the hall, but where the ovster supper was to be served before the public lecture. It was a cold night, yet there was a goodly attendance: still we had hoped to have met more from the neighboring Granges. After supper-well set and promptly served,-the company repaired to the hall near by-an old dry-house, temporarily used. We were much pleased with the singing and other exercises introductory to the lecture, and with the excellent attention given our efforts. We learn that this Grange has secured a lot, upon which they will soon proceed to build a new hall-a Grange home. We congratulate them : united and continuous action will surely crown their hopes with success.

A sound sleep of four hours, and it was time to go to the train. And now towards home again. Our hostess gave us a lunch to prepare us to meet the chill air through which our host took us to the train, five miles distant. Three hours on the cars, and we are at home, ready to enjoy a "Happy New Year's" day with our family. In spite of its being a holiday, we found a great deal to do, preparatory to another absence from home. So a pile of letters had to be an swered, and many plans laid to carry out the wishes expressed in them.

MONDAY, JAN. 3,

Took us from home again: first to Grand Rapids, where we called upon our friend and brother of the Agrcultural World, and was pleased to learn that he thinks the demands of his readers will guarantee an increased Major, we rode to the scene of the day's size of his paper, to take place next week. We congratulate the readers of the World, and trust that they will increase and repay the publisher for the efforts made in their behalf.

Our next stop was at Kalamazoo, where we met Bro. J. T. Cobb and spent some time with him looking after the promised number of the GRANGE VISITOR. The evening was spent in Secretary Cobb's office gathering facts for future use in the field, and the night was passed under the shelter of the Cobb mansion. On the morrow Bro. Cobb took an early meal and left for the ed, yet none were more sorry than we, for Kalamazoo poor-house, since which we have we had come to look on and enjoy the pleas-

looking over his herd of choicely bred shorthorns, his large flock of merino sheep, and the many other belongings to a well-managed farm. Most enjoyable of all was the social cheer at the fireside within the stone mansion, where Bro. Holloway and wife make every guest at home, while intelligent conversation passes the time quickly away. We found the time all too short, and were too soon aware that we must get back to town and let this family rest. Bro. H. soon placed us in front of the hotel where we were to rest, and from which to start for the next day's labors at an early hour in the morning.

A GRAND FIELD DAY

was this day, Jan. 6th, to be. The scene was to be in the County of Lenawee, in the dedication of Western Grange hall. Bros. Cobb, Holloway, and Moore were announced, also the Worthy Master of the National Grange, and the Lecturer of the State Grange. Bro. Mickley was detailed to meet all the above named at Adrian, and to keep watch of them, to keep them together and see them duly cared for and returned in good order. He came prepared the night before, and spending the night in Adrian was upon the ground when we arrived alone, and was told that we must fill the double carriage going, and also all the places when we had arrived. We succeeded in getting two of the seats in the carriage filled by Mrs. Warner, Bro.

Mickley's daughter, and her daughter Mina. After a chilly ride in the wind, we reached Bro. Mickley's home, to learn that a valuable farm horse of his had died during the night before. Soon all were ready, and leaving the house alone, in care of the doglabors.

As we came in sight of the building we saw some good Grange signs that bespoke a Horton's barn we counted 30 buggies and wagons. The yard about the hall was also full of teams hitched out, while the 20 sheds which flanked the hall on the west and the south were all full.

Arriving at the hall we found that it was well filled and were disappointed that we were alone. Bro. Woodman was want-

ber ample. Facilities for arranging the toilet are also to be found here-a thing which no Grange should overlook. We now are of the Grange hall proper. We step upon the threshold to admire and study its beauty. We have visited many hundreds of Grange halls, but none so beautiful as this, and hardly think there is one in the nation more and decorations, than this hall.

The room itself is of the best possible shape, 24x48 feet in size, with high arched ceiling. It is well lighted by eight side windows-none in the ends. The portion room 12 feet square, connected with the hall by an arched opening.

At the back end of the room is the platform, raised eight inches, for the lady officers; over this are two arches,-one over each Patroness's chair-which chairs are fastened to the floor, as are also the beautiful stands the installation we rode wilh Bro. Benton in front of them. The other officers have to Bronson, and taking the 4:40 A. M. train appropriate stations. The whole of this hall Saturday, went to Jonesville, en route to is carpeted with carpet of soft neutral colors, just suited for such a room in figure, and in color to the Order using it. The raised carpeting cost \$125. Strips of hemp carpet are laid down where the wear upon the carpet would be most. The hall is most attractive in the beautiful tinted finish of its walls and ceiling. The whole is frescoed in panels, each bearing appropriate designs and emblems. Back of the lecturers' desk is a scroll, backed by a soft halo of light; upon the scroll is the injunction, "Instruct the members of the Grange." Behind the Chaplain's station the wall bears a representation

Woodman, we took leave in the early mornreached Adrian.

BRONSON, BRANCH Co., January. We persuaded Bro. Woodman to stop with us and eat turkey with Worthy Master Luce and the Bronson Patrons. Dinner over, Bro. Woodman talked to the Grange both in private and open session. showing them the need of doing their work carrying out the teachings of the Order in every respect, particularly in the unwritten work. The hour came for Bro. Woodman to leave, and he sped homeward, while we talked an hour and then assisted Worthy Master Luce install the officers of Bronson prepared to enter the almost sacred precincts Grange—that is, those who were there. Sister Horton of Coldwater Grange, also assisted and we made light work shorter .- This Grange may be a pretty good Grange, but they need to work at it more.

A cold ride of eight miles with Bro. Luce chaste in its finish, more truly Grange-like brought us to the house of Bro. Thompson, in its style of furnishing and appointments Past Master of Gilead Grange, of which Bro. C. G. Luce and wife were charter members, and from whose meetings he has been absent but once in the seven years of its existence. 'Tea over, we went to the church, where the meeting for the evening was to be of the tower adjoining this hall is a library held. The house was full. We were pleased to meet Sister Luce and daughter and neice, cold as it was. The installation took place; first, Bro. A. A. Luce was installed Master and Bro. C. G. Luce Lecturer of this Grange. The singing was good, the younger Sister Luce leading with the instrument. After

LITCHFIELD.

Bro. H. H. Dresser met us at Jonesville large gathering. Teams were seen coming platform is also carpeted—we heard that the public meeting, at which we had a fine auand took us home to dinner, then to the dience. Brothers from Homer and Jonesville, and one from our own County, were present. Tea was taken with Bro. Freeman's family. Here the VISITOR of Jan. 1, 1881, came to hand in its new dress and clean face, and made a good impression on all who saw it. In the evening we attended the session of the Grange, installed the officers and partook of a feast of good things at its close. The time until Monday morning was spent not seen him. After the family breakfast ures of the day without any labor. It was of an open Bible, upon a halo. Back of call upon Bro. M. P. Herring's family. This a year to the person so doing. Try it.

Our readers will pardon us for this long article, if it shall have the effect to make our public or private installations more attractive or instructive this article shall not have been written in vain, for we have written from a sense of duty to ninety-nine out of every hundred Granges in the State.

Grange Reading.

Every Grange should have a copy of Bro. A. B. "Grosh's Mentor," in the hands of some of its members. If the Grange has a library, the "Mentor" should be one of its volumes most read. It is a beautiful and appropriate volume to give to any Patron as a present. The price is \$2.00. I would be pleased to send it upon receipt of order with amount named.

C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon, Mich.

WHO wants the VISITOR free? Get ten at the home of Bro. Wm. McDougal, save a with the money, and the paper will be sent yearly subscribers and forward their names

INTENTIONAL 2ND EXPOSURE

JANUARY 15TH, 1881.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

prone we are to live life's journey over again, slow to move, slow to learn and act in the country, has there been so many elements youth, a "silver lining."

But to return. I said, with "presumption," we suit him! One evidence of that is, that he has consented to return next August and address an august body of Patrons, farmers, and others, at our annual "Donnybrook" picnic of Burlington County, to be held on our complete and commodious Agricultural Association grounds at Mount Holly. At first he manifested but little interest in our invitation, but when he learned that there probably would be eight or ten nucleus of an inferior development, must thousand people present, he thought he could come.

this point, but it reminded me of a little incident between a New York newsboy and a very estimable old lady of Philadelphia, who asked the N. Y. n. b. for a Philadelphia newspaper. His reply was, he thanked her, "he did not carry village newspapers." I will not make the application, but leave can soil. History has been for years repeatit to your own intelligence.

At the close of his address, as chairman of the meeting I remonstrated with him that he had forgotten, or failed to pay his usual they call us blessed? Surely this question, eloquent closing address to the sisters. He wittily replied to the audience that he preferred to do that "when there were no gentlemen present." Though previous to this he told them how much it cost to "be sweet" -\$110,000,000. Should this reach Sister of our highest thoughts, our best and noblest Whitney's ear, and the Lecturer's gallantry efforts. during the session of the National Grange also, doubtless she will accompany him to New Jersey next August. I would recommend this most heartily, and she will be made equally welcome with him.

But to relate all Brother Whitney said, would require a better machine than the one now in operation. His addresses were to the point, abounding with well-directed blows, not falling short of the mark, illustrations and facts, as medicine well applied. Wit, humor, sentiment, and occasional burst of eloquence, with many new ideas and facts to us, interested everybody and all apparently were well satisfied and well paid. In South Jersey I understand, and with very much regret, too, that something was the matter with Brother Whitney. He sat silently and alone, did neither eat nor talk. Could it be that he, like myself, has become tongue-tied, or has that fountain of speech become dried up? Will Brother Whitney rise and explain ?

We delivered him in as good health and condition, apparently, as we received him, and if he will return to our State, so much in need of such missionaries, we will guarantee to double the number in attendance at his meetings.

Our State, like many others, has had its financial troubles and great trials, which, together with the pressure of the times upon our farmers, resulted in a heavy loss of membership to our Order, which is very discouraging and demoralizing to some Patrons, while others regard it as providential and necessary to our future healthy development as a body of noble men and women, laboring jointly, zealously and co-operatively in our modern Grange school of moral reform, with earnest moral courage, that, I hope, will always distinguish the efforts, the "words and signs" of a Patron, and eventuate a better manhood and womanhood, not only in the "household of faith," but through the constructive forces of society develop a higher civilization to all our people. The previous embarrassed condition of our State Grange treasury would not admit of an appropriation for missionary work and the circulation of Grange literature, therefore our State was abandoned to the mercy of ignorance of our true purposes, to prejudice, without food, raiment or inspiration, each Grange depending upon its own resources. Whilst many Granges have come nobly through the furnace without the smell of fire, some have fallen behind, and others gone out of sight. The strong are able to take care of themselves as regards lecturers and Grange literature; the weak and dying

in thought, and give each passing cloud of relation of agriculture to the people, and the relation it holds to our General Government.

The Patrons of our State will "Hold the furnished properly by the National Grange, we will endeavor to win our members from their little tin gods, of saving a few pennies here and there, that furnished us so much innocent amusement in our Grange childhood. Idols, around which most gathered in unworthy and sacreligious worship, as a precede the superior. Manhood now demands that these glittering toys that once Now I do not say he was a little vain on charmed and armed us in youth, and received our warmest approbation, shall be retired as secondary to the vital and living in these issues are involved that other question-the proprietorship and title to Ameriing itself in that direction, and if we of this generation cannot pass the title of the homestead to the succeeding generation, how can when we remember England, Ireland, France, and the tenantry of other nations, which, once like Rome, with her Cæsar and Eastern World ; these subjects are worthy

> From the crumbling absolute monarchies of the old world, stained with persecution and human blood, came the great moral idea that persecution, religious and political dictation were unnatural, unjust and tyrranical. God, from His throne away up in high heaven, caught this whispered aspiration, as it came from human lips, and our Pilgrim Fathers echoed it back to them in their prayers upon their bended knee from that historic rock. 'Their prayers on Plymouth Rock were answered in that noble Declarection was in the American Constitution, with a full guarantee.

That grand moral truth, that "all men are and a home in this vast Indian empire, fact, yet the youngest nation of the earth. This was a God-given truth, and the storms of the revolution beat hard without and through pure patriots and unselfish statesmen.

their duty to God and man, and like a faithless Gate Keeper, let an enemy enter, and constitutionally, although the Overseer had proclaimed that "eternal vigilance was the price of liberty."

Many doubting Thomases arose for selfish was crucified, unless they put their hands in | taken advanced steps, are being price of human (slave) blood. Like the diswhich displeased the Lord, and to punish the people for their false worship and disobedience, He ordered that those moral truths should be tried in the furnace of war, that molds and inspires him. the people might again sanctify them with their blood. The war was long and bloody, property, and only equalled by the enormity of the crime which preceded it. This God-given moral truth comes through the terrible conflict from the people again with all the dross left in the furnace, and it is again entrusted to the people in its puribeen the achievements of the people; they have been accomplished only by corresponding effort. We, as Patrons and farmers, are engaged in a great work, and we can only achieve but by a proportionate effort. If we expect to "Hold the Fort," we must continue the conflict in Faith, Hope and Christian Charity, and guard all with unscrupulous Fidelity. For it hath been said of old by a pure patriot and statesman, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." "Universal liberty" has been spoken by mortal lips, and, once enjoyed by man or woman, can never die. By rivers of blood and unknown millions of treasures, America has crystallized that into an immortal truth, which will be the beacon light to all the old world as well as to all new republics, which history is now proving, and which future history will more fully prove. "Universal freedom," though proclaimed upon this once vast wilderness land, but a century ago by human lips, is none the less a Divine truth, and a part of that Divine economy which was ordered in the beginning, and which God has now delegated to the keeping of man as his responsible creature. To this idea, we, as farmers, must attach the responsibility and preservation of made to "blossom as the rose and bear fruit the soil, for to us, what is one worth without the protection of the other. Thus the question of liberty and land, naturally merge into one great question, indivisible, and leaves no room nor doubt as to party politics for the farmer as now conducted. 'Twould

of moral reform, operating and striving with christian zeal in the interest of humanity. The Grange, the temperance alliance, the co operative society in the interest of capi-Fort," and, with the important work for us, tal and labor, and numbers of others, all tending toward reforming the abuses which have so long affected society; and, all to-day are wielding a wonderful influence in their separate allotments of love and labor, and all nearly allied to each other in their results, and which, aggregation cannot but advance our social happiness as a great people, and may purify our body politic. If our schools are intellectual and moral institutions, so is our Grange. If our churches are a moral institution, the Grange is more so, for we have neither quarreling sectarians, nor quarreling politicians. What is issues of to-day, which affects the American more corrupting and immoral to a nation farmer, and the whole American people, for than party machine politicians, yet how prone we are to heed the one, and thoughtlessly add flame to the other. The people are sick of war and politics,

and whilst they may not desire to abandon our forts and our navy and army, they do demand that in the future, our national differences shall be settled by the peaceable, humane and christian spirit of arbitration, as recommended by our Grange principles, and as ever has been proclaimed and prac-Antony, shed lustre and glory over the ticed by the religious society of Friends, thus saving the blood and treasures of inhuman war, a relic of a by-gone age of barbarism, for the purpose of a better and higher development of our country, and the citizens thereof. Thus would we preserve our honor, our dignity as a great christian nation and exemplify our faith in God rather than in man, who hath no power only to kill the body, then we would become a great light, and a guide for other nations of the earth, and from a christian government, acting with christian forbearance, learn a lesson, that so-called "national honor," is but a glittering name that appeals to the passions and prejudices of ignorant and barbarous beings, ration of Independence, but its resur- for blood, plunder, demoralization and suffering, unjustifiable under the instructions of the more modern moral law as proclaimed in the New Testament, and manifested in born free and equal," etc., found a nest the life and death of Christ, who died for all mankind. Mary's prayers were heard which has now become a mighty Nation, in at the burial of Christ, and they were more than answered in the resurrection. God has heard the prayers of many of our noble American women, who, men with the within, against it, yet God protected it right of suffrage, have, in their duty failed to protect from wrong and outrage, crushing these instruments of love and power In the course of time the people failed in (which through His divine economy God ordained for man's welfare and improvement,) to the very earth as beasts of burden. If he sowed tares amongst the good wheat un- husbands, sons and brothers would not protect mothers, wives, daughters and sisters, by the power of the ballot, constitutionally vested in them, nor dash the poisonous bowl from human lips, woman, true to her nature, purposes, and personal ends, and would has supplicated a higher power for protecnot believe the Savior of American liberty | tion, and her prayers and labor, as she has their pockets and brought therefrom the all over this broad land; whilst man, her natural protector, too often comes plodding obedient Jews, the people, as doubting on behind in Egyptian darkness, wedded to Thomases, worshipped false gods of gold, his idols. Let us remember as a Grange sentiment, that man cannot rise higher in the scale of his existence, nor yet in the quality of his effort than that source which But like the ancient Jews, I am a "wanderer" again, and like them I hope to mainan engine of destruction both to life and tain my "identity" as a Patron, and asking many pardons, I will return to the holy land, a Protestant. I fear already the "waste basket" will receive this, and were it not for the hope of opening a fraternal communication, to a limited extent, at least, between New Jersey ty. Yet in all these instances great have and the State of Michigan, I would furnish my own waste basket.

Request Renewed.

Beeturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKEGON

In the early work of the Grange, thousands of sheet publications were sent, out by those organizing. The Bryant Fund publications Nos. 1 to 13 were printed by the thousand and ten thousand, and spread broadcast through the mail among the farmers, many of whom afterwards became members of our Order, and no doubt to-day readers of the VISITOR. To any who have copies of them sent then by the Deputy or by the Secretary of the National Grange, and do not care to keep them, we would say please send them to us by mail, and we will send you the cost, or send you in exchange copies of proceedings, etc. Among the earlier Granges formed there will surely be copies, and perhaps among others. We would particularly like Nos. 3, 4, 9, 10, 11,

12, 13, and will take 2, 5, 6, 7. If anyone has a copy of the earlier circulars sent out by the National Grange, or of the earlier constitution before 1872, or of the 1st, 2d, or 3d editions of the Ritual, will confer a favor upon us by sending the same to us. We wish to make and preserve complete files of the earlier work of our Order.

Address C. L. WHITNEY. .

Muskegon, Mich.

What is Said of Us.

In the Grange Bulletin we find the following, clipped from the Milford Chronicle, a Delaware paper, and commend it to the attention of all our readers.

"Remember this, brother Patrons, work is needed, but it must be love-work, and it must begin at home. Brush up your own Grange; meet every week; have something to do, and do it. Make your halls pleasant and comfortable, and every meeting more interesting than the last. Bring into action some plan that will interest all, and give all something to do. Don't grumble and find fault, but go to work yourself and be too busy to see others' faults. When you have set your own Grange in order, then look around outside, see who you can bring in, and show them that they are needed, and welcome, and give them something to do at once. If your neighboring Grange is weak, give it earnest, prompt and efficient help, arouse the old members, show them how the Order is growing, what great possibili-ties there are before it, and don't rest till you have started a good strong revival. Above all, work for the Grange papers. Take one, two, or three, yourself, and when they are read, hand them around. The GRANGE VISITOR, Farmer's Friend, and Grange Bulletin, can all be had for three dollars, and if you will take and read them for one year you won't do without them. Now is the time to subscribe. Don't delay."

You can get the GRANGE VISITOR and the Grange Bulletin including Our Little Grangers for two dollars, as noted in the last number. Read the VISITOR, and recommend it to your neighbors and friends, and ask them to take it. Send in names

New Jersey Correspondence.

Communications.

BEDFORD, Burlington County, N. J., December, 2, 1880. Bro. J. T. Cobb : Dear Sir:-Having received a copy of your valuable paper, from some brother or sister, and as your Worthy Lecturer, Bro. C. L. Whitney, has been with us, doing good missionary work among the heathen and infidels of our Craft, giving strength to the work, and encouraging the strong to nobler efforts, that the American farmer, through co-operation and co-operative action, may retain the fee, and the proprietorship of American soil, and their American homes, I write you.

In this humble acknowledgement (to all whom it may concern), I wish to report what a Michigan-der Yankee is doing away down here in New Jersey, a State, though favorably situated geographically, between the two cities of Philadelphia and New York, yet one of the worst cursed States in the Union, with heartless railroad monopolies, which, in their avarice and greed, control our State politics in their own interest, by the power and influence of the very money which they have robbed the people of; thus outraging truth, honesty, justice, and prostituting the suffrages and privileges conferred by a confiding people, to their unholy lusts. But, like other States, we have numbers of noble men and women, both in and out of the Grange, and when these become aroused and alarmed at such demoralizing enormities, armed with that moral power and zeal which always signalizes the efforts and success of the good, and the true

patriot and unselfish statesman, they will overthrow this monstrous usurper of "vested rights" which belong, and will be returned to the people as masters, and in the adjustment, they will become servants of the people, as common carriers.

But this field is too large for my time, and I must return from the wanderings of thought to your Worthy Lecturer, C. L. Whitney. Well, he suits our people, and I am presumptuous enough to think we suit him. Why not? Michigan is bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, as the early history of your State will fully prove, In that history we contributed, like Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States, pioneers and enterprise, that cut down your forests, and built themselves nests, and family homes, amidst your mighty oaks that centuries had grown.

Well do I remember, though but a boy, when I stood upon the bank of your beautiful rivers, and with the fair haired girls and jolly boys of Michigan, together we rambled through the forests, and sailed upon your silver lakes, filled with fish, and covered with wild fowl. Remembrances of the chase and sport comes bubbling up, crowding time and space. The pigeons,

and money for them.

Items.

THIS number, as well as some others of the enlarged and improved edition, is sent to some who have not renewed their subscription, but no more will be sent. It is also sent to many who have not been subscribers, with the hope that they may by this introduction be induced to take an interest in it, and not only become subscribers themselves but induce others to subscribe also.

IF you do not wish to peruse this number, give it to some worthy farmer who will take an interest in it and read it, and perhaps part of good Samaritans; how their care rewish to continue reading it. Reading brings thinking.

THE VISITOR has nearly 6,000 subscribers now. By each one of them renewing and sending an additional name, the VISITOR could easily find 10.000 homes each two weeks. With 10,000 subscribers it can and will be a weekly paper beyond doubt.

A FLORAL MAGAZINE AND THE VISITOR. If you want Vick's Monthly Magazine, price \$1.25, and the VISITOR, both for \$1.50, for one year, send your name and money to C. L. Whitney, Muskegon, Mich.

THE annual meeting of the Western Agricultural and Industrial Society takes place at Grand Rapids on the third Tuesday in January, the 18th. Five Directors are to be elected. The business of the past year will be closed up and the new board will organize and begin the work of 1881.

TAKE MORE than one Grange paper; take the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin with the VIS-ITOR. And you can get the child's paper Our Little Grangers, too.

SIX proverbs on fame: "Fame is a mag-nifying glass;" "Fame is a thin shadow of eternity;" "Fame is but the breath of the people, and that, often, unwholesome;" "Fame is in the keeping of the mob;" "Fame is the perfume of heroic deeds;" "Fame, like a river, is narrowest at its source, and broadest afar off."

THE surest way to please is to forget self, and think only of others.-Monerief.

GRATITUDE is the memory of the heart-Massieu.

JEALOUSY is the homage that inferiority pays to merit.-Mme. de Puisieux.

squirrels, turkeys, duck, deer (four footed ones I mean), and the black bear we disturbed and captured. How hard we worked all day, whether it amounted to anything or not, as boys will, and then took the girls out in the evening to social gatherings; how pretty they were, and how intelligent and independent. Everybody was intelligent, everybody was in good humor, with a single exception, when I broke Aunt Ann's molasses jug. My ducking and escape from drowning in the Raisin river, and the tenacity with which I held on to and saved a borrowed gun. How the chills shook me, and how Aunt Ann and daughter acted the

minded me of my own sainted mother far away, and now gone to meet the just re-

wards of an active and well-spent life. She was the mother of fifteen children, and raised thirteen, all of whom, except one, are still living.

Our visit at Adrian, Tecumseh, and the girls we met. Many words were spoken, but to my knowledge no vows were broken. But there was a wedding-a Quaker wedding-in the Quaker meeting house at Tecumseh, and the two "halfs" that had been wandering about unsatisfied and forlorn, were made one, by the solemn and sacred vows of matrimony, and there was happiness and great rejoicing at the house of Aaron, Samuel and Joshua. All these come crowding upon me as though it were but yesterday. Yet, to-day, how changed? How have those sturdy landmarks of civilization and progress, like the mighty oaks of the forest fallen. Ripe in years, rich in deeds of noble worth that adorn the past and embellish the future, and whose mantle will fall and rest upon the living actors of to-day, not only in song and story, but in moral words and actions worthy of

But yesterday, as it were, these locks of mine were young and fresh. To-day they are gray with toil and age, each hair having a history in life's drama to relate, each an experience which life and age can only of wealth and happiness. give. They admonish us that the storm is coming; the time will soon come when dissolution will take place, and the immortal part shall have no more need of this earthly tabernacle of earth, it will be resolved to earth again, to mingle with other elements

those ancient sires.

are abandoned to their own sorrowful fate. But many of our Patrons now are becoming awakened to the great need and fact, that growing out of our organization there are great American questions which must be forced upon the whole of the American people for settlement and adjustment, moral questions which effect not only the happiness and prosperity of Patrons and farmers, but the whole of the American people, and in vain will we cry "peace, peace, when there is no peace," until moral, substantial, equitable, and equal happiness is achieved and guaranteed to the producers of our country's wealth.

Labor, through all its various processes, is the manufacturer of all wealth, as well as our nation's great distributor.

Your State was once a barren wilderness, known only to the Indian and his dusky mate. Now, through the application of labor, with the axe and the plow, it has been as the vine," adding its millions annually,

The virgin soil is but the raw material out of which labor manufactures wealth, and distributes through labor for labor, to the people.

and create new forms, and thus fulfill the basis of this, as well as other important in- struction. economy of nature's laws, In age, how dustries of our country. Our farmers are

be like the conflict of the outward elements, This is civilization eventuated through at random, lashing each other with increasthe processes of labor, yet the soil forms the ing fury at every step, accelerating self-de-

At no period in the recent history of our

I have no time for revising or re-copying, as I have written in a hurry, now a while, and then a litte more, and now will submit this to your inspection, subject to a culling out, or anything for peace.

Have just received another copy of your paper, with the doings of Bro. Whitney, also a letter from him to the girls, with "something in it." Our best regards to him, and trust that the "bread" he distributed to the people of New Jersey may return again both to us and him, and happy and long may that Gander live and survive the coming Christmas.

I take pleasure in presenting your GRANGE VISITOR to our Grange.

Very Respectfully and Fraternally, DAVID T. HAINES,

Lecturer Medford Grange No. 36, Burlington, New Jersey.

RAINWATER brings down yearly about 12 pounds of ammonia per acre of ground. To supply an equal amount of sulphate of ammonia, at six cents per pound, would cost the farmer \$2.80, and this is, therefore, the manurial value of the rain.

AN OLD judge of the New York Supreme Court, meeting a friend in a neighboring village, exclaimed: "Why, what are you trying to do here?" "I'm at work, trying to make an honest living," was the reply. "Then you'll succeed," said the judge, "for you'll have no competition."

"'PEARS to me your mill goes awful slow," said an impatient farmer-boy to a miller; "I could eat that meal faster than you grind it." "How long do you think you could do it, my lad?" quoth the miller. "Till I starved to death," answered the boy.

J. T. COBB,

GRANGE THE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, JANUARY 15TH, 1881. Secretary's Department.

THE THREE RIVERS TRIBUNE COMPLAINS.

SCHOOL CRAFT

In a late number of the Three Rivers Tribune, we find a column and a half of editorial wisdom under the head of "The Railroads and the Farmers." Our neighbor impelled by a manifest desire to show a little unfriendliness toward the Order of Patrons of Husbandry finds fault with the Report of the Committee on Transportation of the National Grange, and then proceeds to endorse every important point made in the report of the Committee.

Now, Bro. Cooke, we shall not devote a column of reply to your article. You know, or ought to know, that the language of that report to which you refer as "Utopian scheme of Grangers to control legislation," is, in no particular, more severe upon the railroad corporations than is the letter of Judge Black, which in the same article you ands of dollars to the Patrons of Allegan Co., endorse. You know, or ought to know, that the Grangers of the West were the first to resist the oppressive exactions of railroads in the way which you approve-an appeal to the courts; and they followed up the main question, the right of legislative control, until a decision was obtained from the court of last resort-the Supreme Court of the United States.

To the great agricultural interests of this country, and the commercial interests as well, this decision is of vital importance, exceeding, perhaps, that of any other decision rendered by that tribunal in the last decade. And to the Patrons of Husbandry the credit belongs of having first instituted the proceedings, and courageously prosecuted the work of vindicating an important principle, that when clothed with adequate legislation, will save these vast interests from being swallowed up by corporations, that to-day, in fixing their traffic of freight charges, recognize no restrictive law, but in the language of Judge Black, "They boldly express their determination to charge as much as the traffic will bear."

That something is needed to be done to rescue the rights of the people from the inordinate greed and capricious exactions of these corporations is everywhere admitted outside of the corporations themselves. That the Order, as such, has not made mistakes, or that its members are perfect, no one claims, but that it, in common with individuals, and other organizations of far less importance, is making an honest, earnest persistent effort to educate the people upon this subject, to the end that an intelligent and wise solution of the question at issue those who are posted in the work of the good shape on our book Order.

The Grange Visitor. TRIAL SUBSCRIBERS. We believe the VISITOR should be taken by farmers outside the Gate, and we believe it will be if they become acquainted with it. That such acquaintance may be made, we will send ten copies of the VISITOR for three months to any ten names of persons not members of the Order, for \$1.00.

We think we have some liberal, earnest brothers who will put a dollar into that sort of missionary work. And we are quite sure that every enterprising, live Grange will make such an investment. As a business proposition it will bear considering and adopting. Vote one dollar from your Grange treasury at your first meeting, for that purpose. Try the experiment, and see if it does not pay back into your treasury more than a hundred fold.

CO-OPERATION A SUCCESS.

We call attention to the advertising notice of the secretary of the Patrons' store in Allegan, which we keep standing in our advertising columns. This store, under the able management of Bro. Stegeman, has been a success from the first day it commenced business, and it has not only saved thousbut has been a bond of union and strength to the Order.

Manager Stegeman's brief statement given below tells its own story :

ALLEGAN CO. CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, 2 ALLEGAN, January 8th, 1881. Bro. Cobb

No doubt the readers of the GRANGE VISITOR would like to hear about our business affairs for the past vear:

Our gross sales of Merchandise were \$113,206 88 Our sales of Produce, about 12,000 00

Making our sales for the year about \$125,206 88 Or, in round numbers, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Interest on Stock now due,

Fraternally Yours,

A. STEGEMAN, Agent.

\$1,941 57

SECRETARIES OF 1881.

This No. will reach many new secretaries who have had no business relations with this office. To all these we wish to say---First, ascertain, by inquiry, if the names of Master and Secretary-elect for 1881 have been forwarded to this office. If they have of progressive men. On large farms, of not, please give this matter your first attention, not forgetting to give the post-office of each.

Secondly-look over the records and duplicate reports, and learn whether your predecessor has done his duty faithfully. Ascertain whether or not, with the legacy of books and papers he has left you, there is some unfinished business-some quarterly the iron portions, but swells the wood-work. may be reached, is a fact obviously true to reports to make, to place your Grange in

Agricultural Department. A. C. GLIDDEN, PAW PAW.

The Tool-House and Repair Shop

The farmer who does not count among his outbuildings a tool house and a repair shop, loses a considerable sum of money every year unnecessarily. Dollar after dollar dwindles imperceptibly but surely away, because reapers and mowers, seed drills, plows and harrows are suffered to remain just where they were last employed, to bear the injurious action of pelting storms and drying winds. Tools worn or loosened and calling for simple repairs are used until past all mending, and machines are run as long as possible, to finally be sent, at great expense, long distances for renovation. Everybody as a rule. concedes that wagons ought to be kept under cover and usually provision is made for them in shed or wagon-house, but many there are who do not appear to realize how ruinous it is to hay tedders, grain-drills, harrows, and similar instruments to be ex-

posed to the influence of changing seasons. On small farms the wagon-house is often made to serve the three-fold service of shelter to vehicles and the larger pieces of farm machinery, with a work or repair-shop partitioned off in one corner. In the latter room should be a work-bench on one side, with sheives and brackets to hold tools, and racks for the smaller hand implements, such as hoes, rakes, shovels and the like, which may not be accommodated in the room devoted to the large machinery. Here a farm-er and his boys may, with the assistance of a set of carpenter's and blacksmith's tools, add largely to the profit side of the farm bal-ance sheet, not only by the early repairing of tools, machinery and harness, but during the winter months, by the fashioning of numberless conveniences for the dwelling house. The repair-shop, be it understood, in sections where fuel is plentiful, ought always to be provided with a stove. An inexpensive, small tight one, with a pipe let into a sustantial enimney, will render a comfortable place for the workmen, and afford such file as may be required to do the blacksmith work.

The expense attending the fitting up of a convenient and comfortable repair shop can in a season or two be wiped out by the proper cleaning and oiling of mowing machines, the painting of wagon bodies, the repairing of wheels and axles, the replacing of rake teeth, the tightening of hoe handles, the sharpening of knives to reaping machines, the making of rollers and stump pullers, the furnishing of empty rooms in the house with home made furniture which a thrifty housewife will gladly assist in upholstering with cretonne, jute cloth or other inexpensive material; the manufacture of a refrigerator for next summer, a set of extra window sashes for mosquito season, a new filter for the cis-tern—in a word, an endless number of small but necessary articles which cost much money to buy outright. All this and more has been accomplished during stormy weather and long winter evenings, under cover of course, the necessity arises for separate tool-house, repair-shops and wagon-sheds. These buildings should be not only tightly covered, but have good floors made a little above ground. The floors may be constructed of a low grade of plank, so that the expense will be light, but floors there must be, of one kind or another. Machines standing upon the ground receive much injury by the dampness arising therefrom, which not only rusts

the cost of the sugar would seem to be about 2¹c per pound, plus the value of the service of the refiner, which would scarcely exceed 1½c, with the syrup residue to offset. At 25c per gallon for the syrup as it came from the evaporator, there would have been a net profit of \$18 per acre.

This subject is worthy the serious attention of the sugar growers of Louisana. If this material for sugar making can be made a success in the West, it opens up a compe-tition that will be seriously felt. It would seem also that if a sugar bearing cane coming to maturity sufficiently early for taking off the crop so far north could be secured, our planters would do well to experiment in that direction themselves.-N. O. Picayune.

Barbed Wire Fences.

This patent right business must have ome attention from our Solons at Washington soon. We have on our statute books no laws that involve so much hazard and danger to the citizen who is not seeking some direct road back to barbarism to avoid the liability of prosecution for infringment of patents to which we are all exposed, by the use of modern inventions. We clip the following from a Chicago paper:

"We were only able to note in our last issue, just as we were going to press, the fact that the decision has been rendered in this celebrated case. It seems to be admitted on all sides that this is the most important mercantile decision that has ever been rendered in this country. It has created a most profound sensation, and is the topic of conversation on the streets, in the cars, in the hotels, in business houses, and, in fact, wherever men congregate. Its importance arises from the fact that there has already been more than a hundred thousand tons used, and there seems to be practically no limit to the demand hereafter; and to the additional fact, that that portion of this vast amount sold during the past four years, which has been manufactured by infringers of the patents, now decided to be valid, renders the parties engaged in such unlawful manufacture, sale and use. liable for damages to the plaintiffs, the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co., and I. L. Ellwood. As this subject must possess much interest to a large number of our readers, we feel justified in devoting some cousiderable space to its discussion. "The law allows the plaintiffs to collect

damages from the manufacturer, the jobber, the retailer and the consumer, and they can elect which they shall first sue. This will readily explain why there is such consterna-tion on ail sides, To illustrate: Here is a jobber who has sold, during the past four years, 100 car-loads of barbed fence wire. He has bought where he could buy the cheapest, and, to increase his sales, has sold a little under the market. Now all his prof-its may be swept away, and in addition he is liable for what damages he has occasioned the plaintiffs thereby. It will not be surpris-ing, in such a state of affairs, that some uncalled-for bitterness should be shown, until more sober reflections prevail.

"It is conceded that this decision puts very great power in the hands of the plaintiffs, and the question is nervously asked How will they use it, with reference to both the future and the past. We cannot of course speak with authority, but a suggestion may not be out of place. These are not adventurers, who have sprung into power through some accidental combination of circumstances.

The Washburn & Moea Manufacturing Co., is an incorporated company of nearly 50 years years standing, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and possessing one of the largest wire-mills in the world. Is it not safe to WHEREAS, We believe the law ume that they will do nothing to tarnish the good reputation they have so long maintained? Undoubtedly the course of said plaintiffs will be influenced by frank expressions of willingness on the part of those who have infringed upon their rights, to discontinue further infringments, and to make reparation for the past. What will be, the future policy of the plaintiffs remains to be seen; but we believe, however, it will be such as to meet the approval of a just and liberal public sentiment, having due regard to the injury and expense to which they have, as it now appears from the decision of the court, been unlawfully subjected during the past four years.

DR. CHARLES LYMAN, a veterinary surgeon sent by Commissioner Le Duc to England, to examine into the causes which have led to the embargo on the importation of American cattle, has made public his re-port. It is not quite settled whether the animals condemned—and out of the 11,000 examined in England only six have here examined in England only six have been condemned—are affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or bronchitis. The six animals condemned in Liverpool were traced to a place west of Buffalo, and five of them passed through Canada on the way to the seaboard. Prof. Lyman advises Congress to adopt stringent laws to check the spread of the disease, while not certain that the disease exists. He estimates the loss to American

ern men suffer most. THE number of horses in the State last THE number of norses in the State last spring, as shown by the present report, was 293,210; milch cows, 304,142; cattle other than milch cows, 344,791; hogs, 468,629. Compared with 1879 there is an increase of 20,557 horses, 12,899 milch cows, 5,881 cattle other than milch cows, and a decrease of 24,480 hogs. Compared with 1870 there is an increase of 63,963 horses, 52,866 milch cows, 22,860 cattle other than milch cows, and 63,928 hogs. The live stock reported last spring was all six months old and over, and includes only 1,790 horses, 1,149 milch cows, 397 cattle other than milch cows, 753 hogs, and 1,521 sheep reported from cities.

cattle-dealers through the English restric-

tions at \$2,250,000, and intimates that East-

An enormous increase in the evaporated fruit business is taking place in Western New York, the recent legal decision that there is no monopoly of the sulphur process of bleaching having had a stimulating effect on the industry. A single New York firm last year evaporated 20,000 bushels, and bought fruit evaporated by others equivalent to 300 000 bushels. to 300,000 bushels. Of this a London house took 160 tons, and has doubled its order. The growers throughout New York State are preparing to develop the foreign market for this product.

W. B. WEST, of San Joaquin Co., California, has sold this year 300 tons of grapes. produced on 28 acres of land, which is over 10 tons per acre. The two sorts comprised in the sale were the Mission and Black Prince. It is understood that the average price brought was \$27 per ton.

Patent Rights.

The following preamble and resolutions, by J. G. Ramsdell, Chairman of the Committee on Patent Rights, were presented to, and adopted by the M chigan State Grange, December, 1880:

Your Committee to whom was referred the subject of patent rights ask leave to sub-mit for your consideration the following preamble and resolutions in their report : WHEREAS, Under the patent laws of the United States, as construed by the courts, parties purchasing any article or implement for use of which a portion or the whole has been patented as an original invention, and of which the maker or vendor, has not ob-tained a lawful right to manufacture or sell, are liable to prosecution for damages by the patentee of the article or his assigns; and, WHEREAS, Inventors and their assigns are taking advantage of this construction of the law to extort money from bona fide purchasers by first allowing their patents to be infringed upon by manufacturers and deal-ers until their inventions come into general use by innocent purchasers, and then make a business of collecting royalty entirely disproportionate to the value of the invention, under the threat of expensive litigation in the United States Courts if their exorbitant de-

construed to be unjust in its application and baneful in its effects. Unjust among other things in this, that it places the innocent purchaser at the mercy of conscienceless speculators, who measure their claims upon the user not in proportion to the actual damage which they have sustained by the use of the article, but upon the sum it would cost the user to defend the suit in the Courts of the United States; and baneful in effects among other things in this: That it is unsafe for any person, and especially unsafe for farmers, to purchase or use new or improved machinery, or articles of husbandry without first making an investigation of the patent office at Washington to determine whether any portion of the article has been patented, and If so, who has the legal right to make and sell the same; a process of obto make and sent the same; a process of ob-taining knowledge so distant, dilatory, and so expensive as to deprive the purchaser practically of all means of information, and thus in effect enjoining all persons from the use of all improvements in implements and machinery, whether patented or not, to the great detriment of agriculture and its kindred pursuits; therefore, Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and are hereby, requested to procure such an amendment of the patent law as shall exempt from prosecution all persons who have purchased and used, or may hereafter purchase and use, patented articles without actual personal notice of the claims of the patentee or his assigns. Resolved further. That in the opinion of this Grange, any person, company, associa-tion, or corporation, should have the right t) manufacture, use, and sell for use, any patented article, on payment to the patentee or his assigns of a reasonable percentage which should be fixed by law. Resolved, That the Secretary of this Grange be instructed to send printed circulars to the Secretary of each Subordinate Grange in the State, asking them to send to him the names of all persons within the territorial jurisdiction of his Grange, who have been called upon to pay a royalty for the use of any patented article, after the same was in use by such person, the name, article used, its value, and the amount demanded as a royalty, and if settled, the amount paid; or if litigated, the amount of judgment and cost recovered. That the information thus obtained be compiled in convenient form for reference, and forwarded to our several Senators and members of Congress that they may show to the law-making powers of the Nation the abuses that are practiced under the present law. Resolved, That our Secretary be instructed to request a like action on the part of the Secretaries of all the other State Granges, in order that by a full exposition of the swinseeds and growing crops, but he should so cultivate his mind that he will be able, at protection of the laws of Congress may be least, to count one in the multitude that | convinced that justice demands the change in the patent law which we now propose.

JANUARY 15TH, 1881.

It seems to us that the Order is so well es. tablished, and its principles so well understood by so many intelligent people all over this country that there is no excuse for the sneering tone in the criticism of this review of the report of the Committee on Transportation of the National Grange.

We cannot expect universal accord upon a question so intricate and difficult of solution. There is no good reason why those who hold opinions in common, or nearly so, upon the subject should evince any antagonism whatever. The Grange, as such, is in no way liable to the imputation of desiring to "control legislation."

The Order does not, nor has it asked for any legislation that would affect the Patron farmer, in any way differently than the farmer who is not a Patron, and it will be found that the object of any special effort on the part of the Order to affect legislation takes well. has not been narrow and illiberal toward other classes. We only want the fair thing, and through organization expect to make that point, if at all, much sooner than without systematic effort.

LAND PLASTER.

We wrote up a short article for the last VISITOR under the head of "Land Plaster" in haste, and made a mistake.

Our "First" giving the price at the mill at Grandville at \$2.00 was our mistake. The price at the mill or at Grand Rapids is \$2.50 per ton, which is the price at which it is sold by all the manufacturers in the Grand River Valley. This arrangement of a uniform price at the several mills, and at the common center, the Union depot, Grand Rapids, is equitable to all users, and will work with less friction than any other plan that could be adopted.

AN article, "Installation Services," from the Worthy Lecturer got crowded out of the VISITOR of Jan. 1st, when it should have appeared to be seasonable. We regret it, for the suggestions are many of them valuable and would not have been lost on those who have been engaged in this interesting ceremony in so many Grange halls during the past two weeks. It may reach some who still will profit by it.

Quarterly reports are coming in with unusual promptness, and this is another auspicious sign of the improved condition of the Order in the State.

THE VISITOR FOR 1881.

The first number started out tardily from the office of publication for good and suffi cient reasons.

The delay called out numerous enquiries. What has become of the VISITOR" came in every mail and from every quarter.

The outlook for a large addition to our list is most promising. With renewals in almost every club, large or small, come some

new names. In December we got about 200 more subscribers than in December, 1879, and it now looks as though we should get a 1,000 more this month than we did in January, 1881. The enlarged VISITOR of 1881

THE fourth paragraph of Sec. 6, Art. 8, By-Laws State Grange makes it obligatory upon the Secretary of the State Grange to "publish annually a complete register of the name and number of all Subordinate and Pomona Granges in the State, with the follows: name and address of the Master and Secretary of each; and send a copy to the Secretary of each Subordinate and Pomona Grange, on or before the first day of March. in each year."

We cannot meet this requirement without the co-operation of Secretaries of Subordinate and Pomona Granges. We expected to make up a list of delinquents for publication in this number, but we are receiving reports every day-in fact, Secretaries have done better this year, so far, than we ever knew them to do, and we concluded to defer the publication of a delinquent list until Feb. 1st. We hope it will be a small list,

The excursion to New Orleans and other Southern points from Kalamazoo we believe is in good hands. See the advertisement of the Committee on our last page,

THERE will be sent from this office to Secretaries, for signatures, in a few days, several petitions to our State and National Legislatures.

Our Western Sugar Competitors.

-Exchange.

In answer to a letter from Gov. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, to Dr. James Wilhelm, Faribault, in that State, inquiring as to the progress of the Northern sugar industry, the latter gentleman has issued a neat little pamphlet, a copy of which we have just received.

The writer, it seems from the gubernatorial letter, is the proprietor of a refinery, and has met with decided success in making sugar from the amber cane grown in Minne-sota, and we further infer that there is a rapid increase in the labor and capital invested in the new industry in Minnesota and the neighboring States.

Dr. Wilhelm presents some practical details of the cane which are worthy of consid-eration by our Sugar Planters' Association. This cane matures by the last week in Aug ust in that latitude, if properly cultivated, A frost does not injure it unless it is quite green, but when near maturity no bad effects are perceptible. Very little sugar makes its appearance until after the seed head comes o maturity.

Samples taken August 23, from cane on which seed had formed, but with no milk, polarized 7.3 per cent. cane sugar, with 4.3 grape sugar, 85.5 water, 1.9 organic matter. Another taken August 27th, gave 11.8 per cent. cane sugar, 3.29 grape sugar. The result of the work the past season at

the Faribault Refinery is summarized, as

"The lowest polarization during the past season was 6.5; the highest 15.6. The high-est Beaume test was 10°, and the lowest 5°. Our working average by polarization, was 9 per cent. The cane worked at the refinery was grown by twenty or twenty five different farmers; some was well cultivated and harvested at the proper time; others on a hap hazard scale; hence the non-conformity in chemical analysis. Owing to the limited room in our building we could not run our whole cane crop into sugar, but the amount placed into vats for granulation turned out remarkably well. As a result, we obtained over 6 pounds to the gallon of beautiful clarified yellow sugar, with a firm, large crys-tal and entirely free from gum and foreign matter."

An estimate of the cost production of this cane is furnished from an accurate account kept by Mr. Charles Eustis, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., who had in forty acres. The cost of raising one acre is set down at \$11. The expenses of reducing the juice to syrup in a fire evaporator was 14 to 15 cents per gallorn, the syrup averaging 150 galions per acre, equal to 180 gallons for the use of the refiner for sugar making. This would make the production of sugar per acre, according to the average of the Faribault refinery, 1,080 pounds per acre.

If these figures are anywhere near correct,

Shade Trees in Highways.

Mr. Charles W. Garfield, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, writes to know, in substance, how the statement recently made in this column that the owner of land fronting the highway, has the legal right to cut down shade trees in front of his land, can be reconciled with the provision of statute (1 Comp. L., 359,) which, makes it un-lawful and punishable by heavy fine to destroy such trees.

It will, I apprehend, be found that the statute in question has application only to persons who are not owners of land on which the trees stand.

The policy of our laws strongly favors the planting and preservation of shade trees in the public highways; but it must be remembered that such trees are the private proper-ty of the adjacent owners, and that legislative control of them against such owners is extremely limited. Were their protection necessary to the public health or welfare, it might then be exercised even as against the owners; but the mere consideration of ornamenting the highway, (important as my horticultural friend may justly deem it), could not under our constitution, justify the legislature in enacting a law which would deprive any citizen of his property. The statute referred to will therefore doubtless be found not to have that intendment .- Michigan Farmer.

An ingenious machine has been devised for separating the sound cranberries in a barrel from the unsound. They are poured into it at the rate of six baarels an hour, and the sound ones, having elacticity, bound over a barrier, while those decayed remain.

PROF. W. J. BEAL, of the Michigan Agricultural college, was billed for an address on "Our Schools of Agriculture, at New Britain, Conn., during the session of a great farmers' convention there last week.

A FARMER'S life should not be wrapped up wholly in fields and animals, in sprouting makes up the nation.

JANUARY 15TH, 1881.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

interests of terminal points more than the Communications. general interest.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION CONSIDERED.

Interesting Correspondence between the Master of he National Grange and the Secretary of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

PAW PAW, Mich., Dec. 31st, 1880. Hon. Darwin R. James, Secretary of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation : DEAR SIR :- Your favor of the 21st. is received, and contents duly considered. I am much gratified with the action of your Board in advocating important measures of reform in the management of railroads engaged in Inter-State Commerce, and in disseminating valuable information upon this question. While you admit, that transportation companies do charge unjust, and often ruinous rates, for transporting the products of the country to market, and do not doubt the power of Congress to reguiate the same, I can only regret that you do not think it practicable or advisable to attempt to fix rates on inter-State traffic. And yet, I can assure you, that not only my influence, but that of our farmers' organization, will be used to urge the passage of any bill or measure by Congress, which aims to correct any of the great wrongs in railroad management. I have examined the Reagan bill to which you refer, and several others now pending before Congress, with some care, and am convinced that Mr. Reagan's bill is the most practical, and best devised measure for inter-State commerce, as far as it goes, that has yet been introduced, but it seems to be wholly in the interest of shippers, dealers, and localities. No protection to producers of wealth, from unjust and extortionate freig ht charges, is to be found in the bill.

It is this power of the railroad companies "to fix any rates of freight charges that the article will bear," arbitrarily exercised, that is crushing the farmers of this country.

In referring to the recent advance of "five cents "per hundred pounds" on all freight from the West, Judge Black says: "It is equal to an export tax upon the whole crop of probably seventy five millions of dollars." And yet Mr. Reagan's bill for regulating inter-State commerce proposes no direct remedy for this wholesale and oppressive extortion to which the farmers of the country are subjected, and they must submit, says Judge Black, to this highway robbery, or else keep the products of their lands to rot on their-hands." Again he says, "Congress has power to regulate commerce between the States." * * * "The power being conceded, an effectual mode of righting the wrongs complained of can be easily devised."

Now, if Judge Black is correct in his opinion, and it is the intention to so legislate as o protect all interests alike, why not incorporate into Mr. Reagan's bill some provisions for protecting the producers and consumers, as well as shippers, dealers, and localities? I am aware that it is claimed by some of the friends of the Reagan bill, that it will, if enacted into a law, indirectly affect that object, but it must be evident to anyone who has carefully examined the provisions of this bill, and Mr. Reagan's explanation of the same, that such will not be the result without further legislation. I also infer that your Board does not understand that the passage of this bill by Congress, will in any way affect the power of the railroad companies to combine and "fix the rates" for transporting freight over their lines of road, that will best serve their purposes. The report of the committee of your Board which was adopted by a unanimous vote, Jan. 14th, 1880, (referring to the bill introduced into Congress, by Mr. Sapp, of Iowa,) contains the following : "This bill is doubtless a well meant attempt to remove the evils attending inter-State commerce, by mailroads, but your committee do not think that, in its present shape, it is well calculated to do so. We do not think it practicable or advisable, with the knowledge at the disposal of the public at the present time to attempt to fix rates on inter-State traffic, although there can be no doubt of the power of Congress to do so. It is attempting too much with our present knowledge, and would probably result in failure. In this respect the Reagan bill, now pending in Congress, is much more wise, as it leaves the railroads free to fix any rates they please, only stipulating that they shall be public, and alike to all, and that no more shall be charged for a short, than for a longer distance." * * * " We do not understand that this bill proposes to interfere with the rates which may be charged," The provisions of Grange elected fer the ensuing year the folthe Reagan bill are, in the main, right, as lowing officers, to wit .: far as they go, and its passage by Congress, even in its present form, will be a step in the right direction, and will doubtless correct some of the wrongs to which shippers, dealers, and localities are subject to. Sections one and two of the bill proposes to " prevent all discriminations in freight rates and charges between individuals." Not against individuals, but between them - that is, betweeen shippers .. Sec. 3 "prevents pooling of freights and earnings." This is a very important and just provision, but evidently must affect the

Sec. 4 limits the power of railroads to discriminate between places, by making it unlawful for transportation companies to charge more for carrying a "car-load" of freight a "shorter than a longer distance in one continuous carriage." This section was no doubt well intended, but it needs amending. Why allow the companies to discriminate against the gardener, fruitgrower, dairy, and small farmer, who must ship in packages, instead of "car-load quantities"? Would not this provision discriminate in favor of shippers and dealers, and against this class of farmers, and compel them to sell their produce to dealers, in order to have them bulked into car-loads? It is difficult to understand why such discrimination should be made by this bill in favor of those shipping in "car-loads" and against those who must ship their perishable

products in packages and quantities less than a "car-load." The remaining sections of the bill contain general provisions for carrying out the above objects. Now, let section 4 be amended so as to give equal protection to all, and some provisions added to regulate freight rates, so as to protect the farmers and producers, as well as those who handle and ship the products of the country, and the National Grange and, I doubt not, every farmer in this broad land will unite their influence with that of your Board in urging the passage of the Reagan bill. Cannot these amendments be made?

J. J. WOODMAN.

The Reply.

BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION, NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1881. Hon. J. J. Woodman :- DEAR SIR :- Your favor of Dec. 31st, duly at hand, and contents noted. Regarding your criticisms upon the Reagan bill, it is the opinion of our people that we must attempt what is practicable first, and advance as the way is cleared. We think that the prohibition of pools and combinations, if backed up by an executive power in the shape of a National Railroad Commission, and the latter body kept up to its work by public opinion, would insure reasonable rates for transportation. I am pleased to note that you are convinced the Reagan bill is "the most practicable and best devised measure for regulating inter-State commerce as far as it goes," and if it passes, I think you will find, it will go far enough to protect the producers of this country, as well as the merchants and shippers. I agree with you thoroughly in your remarks touching large and small quantities. I can see no justice in confining the provisions of the Reagan bill to the quantity of a car load, and our Board has expressed itself to that effect. How would it do for you to communicate with the various State Granges, and ask them to make an expression of opinion to Mr. Reagan on this point.

I send you by this mail a copy of a recent report of the New York Chamber of Commerce, which is acting in harmony with our Board, which gives both the Reagan and Henderson bills, and an analysis of their provisions.

Public opinion is growing in this part of the country every day, and if the present Congress does not do justice on this question, the next will be likely to. All it needs is active, vigorous work on the part of the friends of railroad reform and it will surely be accomplished. Let us all pull together . Yours truly, DARWIN R. JAMES, Secretary. to that end.

Lecturers' Documents.

Like other instructions and material sent out by the National and State Granges, the "Subjects for Discussion" sent out by Lecturer Eshbaugh, of the National Grange, are for use, and of no avail unless used. The better they are used, the greater the benefit that will be received from their use. The first requisite to their successful use is preparation. Study up the subject before hand, and by reading and thought, arrange in your mind a line of argument.

No. 2 .- "How can we best educate ourselves as Patrons of Husbandry, as farmers, as citizens, for general usefulness?" is a good question, and ought to be carefully studied by every Patron and farmer in our land. We wish one more clause might have been inserted; that would be the words, "as parents."

Let Pomona Granges discuss these subjects, and thus kindle the fires of thought among the Subordinate Granges, and individual Patrons. If you, brother or sister Patron, can't talk in your Grange, write something upon each of these questions and read it, or have some one read it at the time of its discussion.

We would recommend that each of these subjects be made the special order of the meeting, and then the Lecturer of the Grange prepare to lead upon the subject, and induce some one to follow, either by a written essay or an address, to be followed by other addresses and essays, and a general discussion.

No. 3. The first for February is a very important one, and should enlist the atten tion of every Subordinate Grange in the country. Concentrated thought and effort by each and every member will surely bring to the surface for use some practical means by which each Grange may bring back into the fold all the wandering, stray sheep. When, by the multiplication of wisdom and counsel, you have determined upon the best plan for your Grange to use, let each and every member set at work to carry out the plan, and never be discouraged, but learn to labor and to wait, until the long toiled and hoped for desires are fully realized. United action in this or in any other good cause, will surely bring timely fruits. Then, brothers, now is the most acceptable time, let us all labor, and with heads, hearts, and hands, conquer grand victories.

The greatest value of discussion of these and kindred other questions in not in what is said or read at the time of the meeting, but in the thought used is the preparatory study, and set in motion by reflection upon the matter presented in both study and in the discussion. Reading and hearing may make a full mind, but study and thought digests this mental food and arranges and classifies it for future use. A well prepared essay never read has benefited the writer, and if the preparation be thorough, the writer is always the most benefited by the production even if read.

Patrons! Resolutions, discussion and talk are all useful, but supplementary action is what brings the harvest of results. Work then, as well as talk. Have many chapters of acts to record in the work of this winter's

Items

WE recently met a brother in Lenawee County, who has attended every meeting of his Grange, except one, since the organization-a period of seven years. A few such would make an excellent Grange indeed.

A NEW Grange was formed by General Deputy Whitney, on Monday evening, the 10th inst., in the south-east corner of the town of Wayland, Allegan County. This Grange has 36 charter members, and is called "Gun Lake Grange" No. 643. The Master is Bro. S. O. Smith, and the Secretary is Sister Mary Angel.

THE Grange Bulletin is very enterprising in its report of our State Grange sessions. They have one page and almost four columns besides on two other pages, matter regarding the proceedings of the Michigan State Grange at its late session. This, with its strong railroad editorials, should commend it to every Grange in Michigan, upon whose Lecturers' table a file of it should be found.

CLUBS and lists of subscribers to the VIS-ITOR, should be gathered now, while you have time. Make an effort, and don't cease until every Grange family has the VISITOR to read. Try among those outside the gate, and get them to take and read the organ of the only farmers' organization in the coun-

PROVIDE yourselves with extra copies of the VISITOR; also, with By-Laws of the Order, "Declaration of Purposes," the Worthy Master's address to the National Grange in hand-bound pamphlet; also, Beecher's address and many other Grange documents.

WHO wants the VISITOR free? Get ten yearly subscribers and forward their names with the money, and the paper will be sent a year to the person so doing. Try it.

THE By-Laws of the Patron's Aid Society of Michigan were promised in this number of the VISITOR, but they can't be made ready, and the space will be fully filledlook for them soon.

TAKE the VISITOR to the Institute meetings, and Clubs, and Horticultural Society gatherings, and show it to the farmers and fruit growers there, and try to get them to subscribe for it, you can thus help them and the Order.

WHEN you go to meet a speaker at the train, and he don't come,-1st inquire for telegraph message, and wait to see if you don't get one. Call at the post-office to see if there is no explanation — lastly, go to the hotel and see if he is not there registered and left word for you. Make inquiries and leave directions for him when he does come, and save an audience from disappointment.

Names of Countries.

The following countries, it is said, were originally named by the Phœnicians, the greatest commercial people in the world. The names in the Phœnician language, sig-



- MASTER.

Duty of Representatives-The Annual Word.

I desire to call the attention of the representatives to the late session of the State Grange to Section 10, Article 4, of the State Grange By-Laws, which reads as follows:

Each representative shall, within six weeks after the close of the State Grange, visit each Subordinate Grange in his district, give instruction, and impart the an-nual word. All Granges entitled to representation in the convention, or reported as entitled to it by the Secretary of the State Grange, are entitled to receive the annual word from the representative.

When a brother accepts the position of a voting member in the State Grange, he assumes this duty : it is made such by a law of the body of which he is a member. It is hoped that no member will neglect, where it is possible for him to discharge the duty. Where it is practicable, representatives are advised to be with the Granges of their districts at a regular meeting. Give some account of the State Grange ; it will add to the interest of the meeting.

Where it is not possible for the representtive to impart the annual word, it can be received from this office, upon the application of the Master and Secretary under the seal of the Grange.

It is hoped that all working Granges will be supplied with the new annual word before the first of February. It is a great satisfaction to know and feel that thousands of our Order all over the land are working in a uniform manner.

All who do not receive the word at the expiration of six weeks from the close of the session of the State Grange, will please notify me, giving the name of their representative. C. G. LUCE.

Master.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

The next meeting of Clinton County Pomona Grange will be held at the hall of St. Johns Grange, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, '81. Installation of officers and other important business will come before the meeting. All members are cordially invited to FRANK CONN, Sec'y. attend.

ELMWOOD, Tuscola Co., Jan. 10, '81. Bro. Cobb : - The next meeting of the Tuscola County Pomona Grange, No. 30, will be held at the hall of Whitney Grange, No. 513, in the village of Tuscola, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, - to which all fourth-degree members in the county are cordially invited. At this meeting matters of very serious import to the brother Patrons, will be brought forward notably the disposal of their wheat to better advantage, therefore I would respectfully urge a large attendance. As this will be our first meeting since the organization of the Pomona Grange, I would ask my brother Patrons who are not members to be sure and come prepared with their certificates of mendation from their respective Subordinate Granges, for reception into the Pomona plexion; so named because the inhabitants Grange. We must come, and we will make this organization a great benefit.

I fully endorse the suggestion contained in the above reply to my letter, relating to amending the Reagan bill so as to prevent discriminations in favor of car-load quantities, and I fully agree with the writer that "if the Reagan bill can be backed up by an executive power in the shape of a National Railroad Commission, and the latter kept up to its work by public opinion, might insure reasonable rates for transportation," provided, that it was made the duty of that Commission, to fix and maintain reasonable and uniform rates for transporting freight over all roads engaged in inter-State commerce. With these amendments, the Rea-

gan bill will be acceptable to the farmers of the country, and I earnestly recommend that Masters and Secretaries of State Granges correspond with Mr. Reagan, and urge him to incorporate the above provisions into his bill.

I congratulate the members of our Order everywhere, in having so able and influential allies in our efforts to regulate inter-State commerce, as the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and the New York Chamber of Commerce, and it is of the utmost importance that a bill be framed which will protect all interests alike, and then "let all pull together to that end."

J. J. WOODMAN.

Election Report of Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange, No. 27.

Sec. J. T. Cobb :- You are hereby notified that on the 23d day of December, 1880, our

Master-Malachi Cox ; P. O., Schoolcraft, Mich.

Lecturer-E. A. Strong, Vicksburg. Secretary-Z. C. Durkee, Galesburg.

The Kalamazoo Pomona is a decided success, as to numbers. We have during the year initiated 109 members, making a total membership - within one year of its organization-of 197. Let us hear from the county that beats it.

> Fraternally yours, Z. C. DURKEE, Sec'y.

nge labors.

Let there be universal activity in all our camps preparatory to a grand advance of all our forces.

> I am fraternally, C. L. WHITNEY.

Read.

Among other good things in this number, we invite your attention to Brother D. T. Haines' article from New Jersey. He is very welcome to our columns with his words of good cheer, and we hope he will come again. Read his article twice, omitting the part refering to the Michigan Lecturer, who is asked to rise and explain. He desires us to do so by saying that he hardly knows which meeting in southern Jersey-as in one he had a very large audience to which he spoke two hours or more, but at the others he had a historic "Quaker Meeting," with not one, even, tongue-tied person present to

make it lively and interesting. At this place some one mistook him for a resident of the little village of Philadelphia-and he did give some eloquent and instructive passages of impressive silence.

Lecturer's Appointments.

Monday, Jan. 17-Grand Rapids. Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 18 and 19-Grand Rapids, meeting of Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society.

Thursday, Jan. 20th - Aurelius Grange, Ingham county.

Friday, Jan. 21 - Morrice, Shiawassee county.

Tuesday, Jan. 25-Otisco, Ionia county. Wednesday, Jan. 26-Greenville, Montcalm Pomona Grange.

Thursday and Friday, Jan. 27 and 28 -Berlin, Western Pomona Grange, No. 19. Friday eve., Jan. 28-Talmage Grange. Tuesday, Feb. 1-Tuscola, Tuscola Po-

mona Grange. Thursday, Feb. 4-North Branch, Lapeer

Pomona Grange. Other appointments in the vicinity of

these. C. L. WHITNEY.

NEW HALL TALK .- Woodman Grange, in Van Buren County, is getting out timber for a new hall, and Otsego Grange, in Alle-SEE Light Guard's excursion on last page. gan County, is talking a new Grange hall.

ning characteristic of the place which they designate.

Europe signifies a country of white comwere of a lighter complexion than those of Asia and Atrica.

Asia signifies between, or in the middle, from the fact that the geographers placed it between Europe and Africa.

Africa signifies the land of corn or ears. It was celebrated for its abundance of corn, and all sorts of grain.

Siberia signifies thirsty or dry - very characteristic.

Spain, a country of rabbits or conies. It was once so infested with these animals that it sued Augusta for an army to destroy them. Italy, a country of pitch, from its yielding great quantities of black pitch.

Calabria also, for the same reason.

Gaul, mødern France, signifies yellow-haired, as yellow hair characterises its inhabitants.

The English of Caledonia is a high hill. This was a rugged mountainous province in Scotand.

Hibernia is utmost, or last habitation; for beyond this westward the Phœnicians never extended their voyages.

Britain, the country of tin, great quantities being found on it and adjacent islands. The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies in ihe Phœnician tongue either white or high mountains, from the whiteness of its shores, or the high rocks on the western coast.

Corsica signifies a woody place. Sardinia signifies the footsteps of men, which it resembles.

Syracuse, bad savor, so-called from the unwholesome marsh on which it stood.

Rhodes, serpents or dragons, which produced in abundance.

Sicily, the country of grapes. Scylla, the whirlpool of destruction.

Ætna signifies a furnace, or dark, or smoky.

Not Without Honor Abroad.

"WE hope all who receive this copy of the Bulletin will read Bro. Woodman's address, with its words of encouragement. It shows success that should nerve every member of every Grange, dormant or otherwise, to go to work. What Michigan has done, and is doing, can be done by every other State in the Union. Such reports will, we hope and trust, be the means of cheering many a forlorn and shipwrecked brother, who, 'seeing, shall take heart again'"-Grange Bulletin.

Good words do more than hard speeches ; as the sunbeams without any noise will make the traveler cast off his cloak, which all the blustering winds could not do, but only make him draw it closer around him.

Fraternally,

JNO. MASON, Sec'y.

The next meeting of Allegan County Council, P. of H., will be held at Moline Grange hall, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M. Several questions of importance are to be discussed : also, an address by some good speaker, to be secured from abroad. A good attendance is desired.

Fraternally yours,

M. V. B. MCALPINE.

A series of public meetings will be held in Branch County to be addressed by the Hon. Charles E. Mickley, of Adrian.

To those who have not heard Bro. Mickley, this notice is a sufficient guarantee that we shall have first-rate addresses, humorous and instructive. He will speak first at Gilead Grange Hall, Jan. 24, evening; and in afternoon and evening at the following places :- Bronson, 25th; Sherwood, 26th; Union, 27th. Girard, 28th; Coldwater, 29; Butler 31st; and Quincy, February 1st.

GEO. W. VAN AIKEN.

BANGOR, Jan. 11, '81.

Bro. Cobb :-- Van Buren County Pomona Grange will hold its next session at Hartford. February 10, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. [All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend. A good time is expected. C. B. CHARLES, Sec'y.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :- Will you please give notice in the VISITOR that the Montcalm Co. Pomona Grange, No. 24, will convene at Grange Hall, Greenville, Thursday, Jan. 27, at one o'clock, P. M., and continue two days. A most excellent program, of which music forms a part, has been prepared by the Executive Committee. All fourth degree members are invited and will be allowed all the privileges of the meeting except the evening of the 27th. B. B. CRAWFORD, Sec.

SYRUP FOR CAKES .- Take a cupful of C sugar, and put a cupful of water in it, and put on the fire; stir until dissolved; then boil about ten minutes, and you will have a more wholesome syrup than you can buy.



In the busy noon of life, 'Mid its restless fever strife, As your pathways shall divide, From the roof-tree wandering wide.

Memories of these morning hours, Song of birds, and scent of flowers, Bleat of lambs, and song of rill, Will come sweetly o'er you still.

And your thoughts go yearning back, O'er that simple childhood track, When the longest road you knew Was the one that led you to School-house, just a mile away. Where the birch and rule held sway. -- The Teacher.

LOVE'S MOCKERY.

BY H. A. MORRISON.

When she was dead they heaped her pulseless breast With loving weight of flowers; and they pressed With sweetest buds her death-unwilling hand, As though cold clay did Love's gift understand. And the awed silence of the room was rent By passionate speech, and by hot kisses, spent On stern-set brow and mouth,—alas, so stern ! For speech or kiss of love they will not turn.

But she-her soul beside its robe of clay Still lingering, as 'twere loth to go away-She only said, slow dawning in her eyes, Death-pure, a sweet yet sadly cold surprise, "Of all these gifts ye heap upon Death's shrine Had but one bud, one kiss in life been mine, O ye, my loving friends," (and then it seemed she

"Could this have been, my friends, I had not died."

Gardening for Women.

done than this, and is it essentially different from downright robbery?

The farmers should consider this question thoroughly. Let them not dismiss it because a foreigner calls their attention to it, but set about rectifying this wrong, and I can assure them that in doing so they will discover they are suffering evils similar to what they are inflicting on every wearer of woolen articles, and much greater than the railway extortions which are very properly exciting so much attention. Yours truly,

HAROLD BURGESS, Burgoyne P. O., Ontario, Canada.

Kalamazoo County Farmers' Institute.

The Kalamazoo County Farmers' Institute will be held at Schoolcraft, Mich., on Wednesday and Thursday, February 2d and 3d, 1881. Papers will be read on topics of interest, by practical men and women, who have made a special study of the subjects they treat, and ample time will be given for discussion of subjects by those present, as opening papers will be confined to 15 minutes each. Farmers generally are invited to attend and take part in the discussions. It is designed to make the discussions of topics from the question box, a prominent feature of the Institute, and it is hoped that those

That we might all, be just as sure To ascend to God when laid to sleep, And kindred friends around us weep. Farewell dear Brother, Sister, dear, God grant you life, yet many a year. To those of our readers who were not of the happy company present at the celebration of this wedding anniversary, we would say, that we offer the age of the poet, and the occasion, as our apology for presenting this reminder of Bro. Woodman's poetical illustration, to be found on first page, No. 87, of VISITOR.-EDITOR.]

To us it would have been a charm, To have seen you, tall and handsome man, Life's joys and sorrows just began.

Unwrinkled was your brow with toil; Life's thread had not yet unwound its coil.

Then all was beautiful to view, But now, such fancies all have flew

But oh! it was an awful test. And now, behold the closing scene ! The sketch which follows is so keen !

An aged man, who hopes to fly

An aged lady, whose delight, Is but to think of holy light;

To hear the sweet, angelic song, Sung by a countless angel throng. O wish that we might all be pure,

Before the hard and mortal strife, Excepting one--the future life. This last, you found worth all the rest,

Beyond the vale-beyond the sky-To quit this earth, where sin holds sway, To pass from darkness into day.

Reversible Plow Points.

By request we clip from the report of the attending, will come prepared to submit Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club, in the Husndman, the following:

In doctrine's deep morasses, When broader paths are free to all And men may move in masses Far better take with thankful hearts The mercies daily falling, Than strive to pick each flake apart, Like children idly bawling.

" Uncle Nine " Again.

Young FRIENDS :-- In the last number of the VISITOR, I opened the way for a "Youths' Department," by a long letter to you. I now wish to explain more fully my design in this Department. It is for the younger Patrons, and those soon to be Patrons; that is to say, young ladies and gentlemen from the age of fourteen years upwards, to - to -, well, as long as they wish to be young. My object is to thus interest you in trying to prepare yourselves for usefulness by thinking and writing upon various subjects and themes appropriate for these columns. To write well is easy enough if you only think so. Study the subject upon which you wish o write. Find out by reading, questions, etc., all you can about it, and then sit down andt write what you know, in the fewest words, and you will soon learn to write easily and readily upon any subject you wish. In my last letter I asked some questions

upon suspension bridges, and other means of crossing rivers, so as not to hinder navigation: they have been quickly auswered.

I am, very truly, UNCLE resort but to accept the terms, but hule dreamed how oppressive they really were. For his note for \$100, payable in six months with ten per cent interest, they paid him \$90, taking out their stipulated bonus of ten per cent. When the six months expired, another ten per cent bonus was exacted for renewal. The result was, for the \$90 realized from the reputable law firm, he found at the end of the year that he was indebted to them \$122.50, an interest of over thirtysix per cent having in this way been extort-ed. But the law firm have to do it to live, and even then they are very far from rolling in wealth. The State makes the lawyers, and the people must support them .- Detroit News.

To American Astronomers,

From C. S, Whittemore, Sec'y of the Rochester Astronomical Society, we have the following, with a request for its publication:

Learning that the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna has withdrawn its offer of a gold medal, valued at \$60, for the discovery of comets, and being desirous that the search for them should not be abandoned, I hereby offer for every such discovery, subject to the conditions which follow, the sum of \$200 in gold as a prize, to be known as the Warner Safe Remedy Prize. CONDITION 1.—The comet must be unex-pected and telescopic, excepting comet of 1812, which is expected to re-appear during

the coming year. Con. 2.—The first discovery must be made in the United States or Canada. CON. 3.—Immediate notification by tele-

graph must be made to Prof. Lewis Swift,

do not mean to care for a few plants in the interspersed with plenty of good music, both house, but in the general sense of the term gardening, which, to my mind, conveys the idea of growing flowers, fruits, and from a distance. The following is the provegetables. Neither do we mean that they are to perform the manual labor. If taken in that sense it would be the adding of a burden to those who are already overburdened with work. On the other hand, if it were one of their duties. considered as a duty to themselves and their families, it would take their minds from the household drudgery (so called from its never ending sameness), and if given the personal supervision which it requires would serve to keep them out of doors a part of the time, and we should not have so many nervous, sickly women. Women are supposed to be very calm generally, but women feel, just as men feel. They need exercise for their faculties, and a field for their efforts, as much as their brothers do. They suffer from too rigid a restraint, too absolute a stagnation, precisely as men would suffer. And it is narrow minded in their more privileged fellow-creatures to say that they ought to continue themselves in making puddings and knitting stockings, to playing on the piano and embroidering bags. It is thoughless to condemn or laugh at them if they seek to do more, or learn more than custom has pronounced necessary for their sex.

With these few hints, I will leave the subject with abler minds than mine, satisfied that at least I shall not see that look on our Worthy Lecturer's face, which I am accustomed to see when he hears these oftrepeated excuses, "I had not time," or "I had rather be excused."

CLARA CRANE

"ONE thing at a time, and that thing done well,"-An excellent rule, as many can tell

During 1880 the Menominee iron mine produced 400,634 tons of ore, and the Portage Lake copper mines 27,000 tons.

"WHAT are you looking for?" asked one of the Widow Bedott's two daughters, who were entertaining two young fellows on the piazza, rather late one night last summer, of her mother, who seemed to be hunting for something around the front yard. "The morning papers," answered the widow. The young men; left.

questions of general interest, and take part When I speak of gardening for women, I in discussing them. The exercises will be vocal and instrumental. The citizens of Schoolcraft will cordially entertain those gram for

WEDNESDAY, 10:30 A. M. 1. Address of Welcome, E. Lakin Brown, Schoolcraft. 2. Opening Address, D. T. Dell, Vicksburg. "Mixed Husbandry," J. M. Neasmith, Vicksburg.

WEDNESDAY, 1:30 P. M.

1. "The Various Fertilizers," O. P. Morton, Texas.

'Care and Culture of Flowers," Mrs. John Walker, Cooper. 3. Questions and Answers,

WEDNESDAY, 7:00 P. M.

1. Miscellaneous business.

"Wheat," H. Marhoff, Charleston.

Questions and Answers.
 Poem, A. H. Stoddard, Cooper.

THURSDAY, 9:00 A. M.

1. "Cattle Raising," A. W. Ingerson, Cooper. "Wool, and How to Handle It," James B. Cobb, Kalamazoo.

3. Questions and Answers.

THURSDAY, 2:00 P. M.

1. "Farm Economies," Prof. S. Johnson, State Agricultural College, Lansing. 2. Questions and Answers.

THURSDAY, 7:00 P. M.

1. "Care of Milk and Cream, and the Pre-serving of Butter," Mrs. O. P. Morton, Texas.

Questions and Answers.
 Poem, Frank Hodgman, Climax.

WM, STRONG, Secretary.

Golden Wedding.

ARENAC, Jan. 5, 1881. Bro. J. T. Cobb :- The Patrons of Bay

Grange, No. 597, had quite a jubilee, in the shape of a golden wedding, at the residence of Rev. Bro. S. J. Decker, a few evenings since. After some very fine music, and the guests called to order, a short biographical sketch of Bro. and Sister Decker was read, from which we learn that Brother Decker was born in 1813, and Sister Decker in 1811. Bro. Decker read a short poem, after which refreshments were served. Presents to the value of \$100 were given to the "bride and groom" by their appreciative friends. Bro. and Sister Decker have, during their lifetime, enjoyed very liberal prosperity, and

"Po'KEEPSIE, Dec. 14.

Seeing an inquiry in the Husbandman of Dec. 8 in reference to reversible slip plow points, I would say that I have used them for three seasons in connection with the adamant plow, both plow and points being made by the New York Plow Company. have a rough, slaty-clay soil, with many fast stones, against which the plow frequently strikes. As I use a fast walking, active pair of horses, I think my plow has been subjected to rougher usage than most persons would give it. I have plowed about 100 acres in the three seasons, at an expense of three shares and seventeen points. A share lasted the entire season, never breaking, and but two of the points were broken, and those shortly after being put in-just as I used to break shares before they were firmly fitted to the plow. I consider the slippoint a most valuable improvement, enab ling the plowman to do better work, and with more ease to the team. They can be changed in one minute, and the difference in handling is very perceptible. Another advantage is, you can carry an extra point to the field in your pocket, and avoid much trouble and loss of time in case of breakage. WALTER F. TABER."

The testimony is valuable, inasmuch as it removes the one doubt concerning the util-ity of the slips. With durability insured, they must be a great gain, because they afford easy means of keeping the point well sharpened-a very important consideration in most kinds of plowing. The full test, ex-tending through three seasons and over 100 acres of stiff soil with many fast stones. must be regarded as conclusive, and it will be a very satisfactory assurance to the inquirer who sought the information.

Resolutions below Par.

The President's message does not take with the idea of making the Commissioner of Agriculture a cabinet officer, notwith-standing the resolution of the National Grange, recently passed within the shadow of the White House. In fact, the govern-ing power long since learned that the National Grange exhausted itself years ago passing resolutions which were of no effect, because of its want of power to impress them even upon its own members. - Farmers' Home Journal.

And yet the governing power seems to treat the Grange with more courtesy than ever before. And if this is not taken ad-vantage of by the agricultural classes, they deserve to be called the "mud sills of society" upon which every other class society," upon which every other class build for fortune and fame, and above which rise all classes in wisdom and wealth. It will not always be thus, if the Grange organization is kept up, through Subordinate Granges, and they remain true to their principles of education and co-operation.— Wool Growers' Bulletin.

Why My Name.

Nine is a peculiar number, and has peculiar properties. Who can tell why? My name is called "Nine" because of the peculiarities of the year in which I was find it. born. Also because of the like peculiarities of the year of my parents' birth. If you write down the year of my father's birth in figures, you can divide the last figure by the one before it and the last two figures by the first two, and the results will be two in each case. Add the first two figures, and the last two, and the sums in both cases will be nine. Add the first two to the last two and the figures of the sum obtained added will give nine. Subtract the first two figures of the year from the last two, and the sum of the figures in the remainder will be nine. Multiply the first two figures by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, and the sum of the figures of each of their products will be nine. Divide the last two figures of this parent's birthyear by 2, or multiply them by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, and the sum of the figures of the

results in each case will be nine.

Can you give the year above named, or can any of yon give any year of similar and ever greater peculiarities.

UNCLE NINE.

That Bridge Question.

PALMYRA, Jan. 11, 1881. Dear Uncle Nine :- This is the first time I ever tried to write a letter for the boys' and girls' department. You ask if any of the readers could tell you where there were six of the largest bridges.

The bridge across the straits of Menia from Wales to the Island of Anglesea; the bridge across the East river at New York City; the bridge at St. Louis across the Mississippi; the suspension bridge across the Niagara; the bridge across the Thames river at London; and the bridge across the Ohio at Cincinnati. To get across a river without molesting vessels is by a tunnel. I would like to ask Uncle Nine's boys and girls which is the longest tunnel they know of, and also the height of the Niagara falls? HATTIE COLE,

Palmyra, Mich,

An injustice to one is a menace to all. Montesquieu.

of Rochester, Director of the Warner Observ-atory, who will cause the same to be cabled to Europe, and will send notification to astronomers in this country by special circular or associated press dispatches.

Cos. 4 — The telegram must give the time of discovery, the position, direction, and daily rate of motion, with sufficient exactness to enable at least one astronomer to

Con. 5.-In the event of any dispute which may arise regarding priority of claim or non-conformity with the conditions named, the decision shall be referred to Prof. Asaph Hall, of the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., and Prof. C. A. Young, of Princeton Observatory, and their decision shall be final.

The above offer, unless previously renewed, will expire January 1st, 1882. H. H. WARNER.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1881.

The Letter H.

No letter in the alphabet has been so much abused and misrepresented by the English as the letter H. The following pe-tition, from a volume entitled "The Wild Garland," is an extremely clever representation of a few of the grievances of that unfortunate letter:

THE LETTER H'S PETITION. Whereas, I have by you been driven From house, from home, from hope, from heaven, And placed by your most learned society In exile, anguish, and anxiety, And used without one just pretence With arrogance and insolence,— L here demand full restitution I here demand full restitution, And beg you'll mend your elocution.

ANSWER.

Whereas, we rescued you, ingrate, From hand-cuff, horror, and from hate, From hell, from horse-pond, and from halter, And consecrated you in altar, And placed you -- where you in altar, And placed you--where you ne'er should be--In honor and in honesty,--We deem your prayer a rude intrusion, And will not mend our elocution.

WE cannot always oblige, but we can always speak obligingly .- Voltaire.

Good, old-fashioned common sense is one of the hardest things in the world to outwit, out-argue, or beat in any way .- Shaw.

THE price paid for new witticisms in New York used to be fifty cents. It made eve-ning companies dry affairs, it was said, as everybody saved his ideas to sell.

TIMES of general calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore comes from the hottest furnace, the brightest flash from the blackest cloud.

MUTILATED TEXT

JANUARY 15TH, 1881.

Correspondence.

From Groveland Grange.

Editor Grange Visitor :-- I have been look-

ing for some time for something in th : VIS-

ITOR from Groveland Grange, but found

nothing. Last May I wrote an article for

the VISITOR, but never saw anything more

of it. I suppose it went into your scrap-bag.

But I am going to try again, and, if you

can read it, I expect to see my article in the

He felt of our pulse, sounded our lungs, ast-

ed about our appetite - and found that all

the Doctor when you see him that Ithink

he did us good, for our condition if much

members, and by our quarterly reports you

We held an election op the 18th inst.,

electing Geo. Campbell Master; Allen Camp-

bell, Lecturer, and Wm. campbell, Secretary.

Three other Campbell were elected to office.

You may think that took all the Campbells

we had in our Gange; if so, you are mis-

taken; it did no take half of them, as eight

poor Campbels in our Grange are privates

still, with po hope of advancement for a

whole yes. Nor have all the Groveland

Campbeys joined the Grange-I think only

about falf. As I remember, when Bro.

Mickley (our doctor, I mean) was here in

Cycober, he shook hands with members and

thers for half a day, and was sure that ev

Now I am hopeful of the future, and I

wish to say that as an officer of our Grange,

I mean to be at my post of duty every time,

and I ask all our people to be punctual in

attendance, be on hand in good time, and

the Grange interest will grow and prosper.

Officers should not allow any trivial cause

to keep them from Grange meetings, and

without a faithful membership, the officers

Our installation of officers comes off on

the evening of January 1st, and will be

public. With meetings once in two weeks,

we expect to build up our Grange this

winter. We need what every Grange needs

-a good lecture occasionally from some

ery other person was a Campbell.

won't do much.

will see that we are coming up again.

GREVELAND, Mich., Dec. 20, 1880.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

A Letter from Liberty Grange.

NORTH STAR, Gratiot Co., Jan'y 7th, 1881.

gone, we trust, to join that grand army of Patrons who all their busy lives made the earth better by Bro. J . T. Cobb :- We have those in our their living on it. Grange who could write well if they would, As a member of the Order and of this Grange, he but I do not hear from them through the was ever worthy of the regalia he wore. Feeble with VISITOR. I have been a member of Liberty years and with toil, yet often saw we him here, enjoy-Grange, No. 391 for over five years, and

ing to the full the blessings he had helped to create. For the most part he was a silent member, yet, when have felt a good deal of interest in the his words were heard, it was as one speaking from Grange movement, and have done all I age and experience, whose words were always words could in my humble way to promote the of practical wisdom. good of the Order. Have been a subscriber It is eminently fitting that in his memory these of the VISITOR for two years, and as my

Like the strong old oak, that for many years has

withstood the winter winds, he has fallen at last,-

words be written, and that yonder charter be draped subscription ran out the first of this month, with the symbol of our sorrow. Honorable alke in age and in deeds, ripe for the Reaper, Death, he has may as well tell you why I cannot. It is passed over the river, and naught is left us save the not because I do not like the paper, or have remembrance of his sturdy life. "The laugh of passers-by jars, like the discord in some mournful lost any interest in the Grange. The cause that compels me to discontinue the paper, tune, but wakens not his slumber,-he is dead." Patrons, in furtherance of the object for which

and will probably also compel me to withyour committee was appointed, in addition to the draw from the Order, is poverty. I am just recovering from a long illness, have a large foregoing, we desire to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Harmon Jewell this Grange has lost an earnest, consistent member, and the community a worthy and useful citizen. Resolved, That we extend to the family of our

deceased brother our sincere sympathy, in this their great affliction; and that a copy of this report, un-der seal of this Grange, be presented to them by the Secretary, and that the same be entered at large pon our records.

upon our records. *Resolved*, That the charter of this Grange be draped in mourning for sixty days; and that, while we cherish the memory of our departed brother, we will emulate each other in fraternal love, that we may be the better able to say, as we pass by his outer grave. "He was a manly man."

quiet grave, "He was a manly man." Resolved, That the Secretary of this Grange be instructed to furnish a copy hereof to the Agricul-tural World and GRANGE VISITOR for publication. E. D. G. HOLDEN.

E. A. BURLINGAME, Committee.

This powder has been in use for many years. It s largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and 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, KALAMAZOO, GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBEIDGE ST., DE-TROIT, and J. M. CHAMBERS, 163 SO. WATER ST., OFFICE, BLANKING, 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. It would stimulate self-respect among farmers

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COMBINED

family to support, and misfortune and sickness have so reduced my means that I have become a burden to the Grange. Our Grange is in good working order, and

has a fair membership, with a good hall 24x50 feet, well painted and insured. The lower story is rented for a store. We are owing about \$100.00 on the building. I regret very much that I am compelled

and of course you expect me to renew, I

to leave the Order, but if I can't be a paying member, I think I had better not be a mem-



lacking in mental activity. The brains are there, only we are too selfish to use them. Our Lecturer has tried his powers of persuasion to have us use our abilities, but all in vain. A certain writer says that "nothing destroys our spiritual nature so much as respectable selfishness." So we are selfish over brain work because it costs for all Patrons to have read "election notes" in the issue of December 15th. Ability and willingness to do is what is required. Those wishing office, who are not capable, should prepare themselves for future use. It is

human to err. But when we begin to wrap the mantle of charity more and more about us, we will then work more for others and ourselves, and not feel that our arms are folded, and we are doing nothing forever and ever. M. E. S.

Fremont Grange, No. 494.

FREMONT, Jan. 3, 1880.

Bro. Cobb:-I see no correspondence from Fremont Grange, therefore I report. We hold our regular meetings once in two weeks ought to have more good lecturers doing result is we had a mill, and it manufactured January we held a meeting to install officers work in the field at the expense of the State for us nearly seven hundred gallons of a fair for the ensuing year. A goodly number

visitors were present from adjoining

than it has been for some time, and I for one

CHARLIE.

From under:

paper, all fixed up in good readable shape. ante-room, also store room. Our worthy Secretary stated, at the last In the first place, I think our Grange is doing very well. Last summer it was sick meeting, that his last quarterly report - very sick. Some thought it had hayshowed as large a membership, lacking one, fever, and some called it summer decline. as had ever been reported from this Grange, But we thought that the name of the comneary all live and earnest Patrons. plaint wasn't of much consequence ; and, as

Grange.

I/think that is a good record. Our purthere was no dispute about the patient being chasing agent, Bro. A. Luther, is handling sick, we thought, after the hurry of harvest emsiderable goods for the members. He and threshing was over, that we would have deals principally with Bro. Stegeman, of a doctor. So we sent for Doctor Chas. E. Allegan. We, of course, do not purchase all Mickley, of Adrian, and he came the 5th of we need through the Grange, as our fund is October and examined the case carefully not sufficient, but think we will be able to before long, as we are increasing the fund yearly. I heard a sister from an adjoining right. Before leaving, he gave us a pre-Grange remark that she considered it wrong scription and some advice, and you can tell for us to patronize our Grange agencies, for by so doing we were liable to break down our towns. She said, "the object of the improved. We are initiating some new Grange was to dispense with middle men."

Rutlaud Grange, No. 145.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :- I have been a member

of Rutland Grange for nearly four years,

and during that time I have seen but one

article from this Grange. It was not among

the first to be organized, as the number will

indicate, but I think it will be among the

last to surrender its charter, judging from the

sentiments that I hear expressed in the

We have a good little hall of our own, in

which we meet, and we have the material

on the ground for an addition of twelve

feet on the front, which is intended for an

RUTLAND, Jan. 10, 1881.

chants as such. If they are not middle men I do not know who the middle-men are, I think it is the duty of every Patron to support our Grange agencies, as far as in their power, for in no other way can we save the enormous profits they are drawing happy, social Grange, but are nevertheless from us.

The installation of officers for this Grange was held in the afternoon of the 8th, Bro. J. J. Hendershott, the representative to the State Grange from this District, officiating. After the business was finished, he gave quite an interesting report of the doings of the State Grange. Sister Hendershott read a fine essay on "What I Saw and Heard at us an exertion. It would have been well the State Grange." One very important feature of our Grange

meetings is good singing, which is under the leadership of Bro. A. M. Luther.

meeting is "Co-operation."

J. KLINGENSMITH, Overseer.

Sugar Cane in Michigan.

In looking over Sec. Le Duc's reports last winter, I found he had been successful in making sugar from the Minnesota Early Amber cane, and wrote for a supply of seeds, which he promptly forwarded, and though we were not sure of having a mill to make it up at planting time, quite a number of able lecturer, and I think the State Grange our Granges planted small patches, and the at our hall in Fremont Centre. The first of

but she did not seem to consider the mer-

The subject for discussion at the next

Fraternally yours,

treasury. A lecture helps a poor Grange like ours, but when it costs about \$15 to get it, why it is a luxury that we can't often afford. Will write you again sometime, if you don't pitch this into your waste basket. loose in my wagon box three and a half Fraternally,

WM. CAMPBELL.

District Grange, No. 17.

Worthy Secretary Cobb :- The fourth session of District Grange No. 17, was held with Grange No. 379, at their hall in Traverse City, Dec. 7th and 8th, 1880. The gavel called to labor at 2 o'clock P. M., and Grange opened in the 5th degree by Worthy Master Clark, with a fair attendance. After a short session, Grange was closed in the 5th degree and opened in the 4th degree, when many 4th degree members came in. Tables of fruits and flowers, grains and vegetables had previously been tastefully arranged about the hall, giving an air of beauty and comfort to the occasion, which seemed to be appreciated by all present. The regular order of business was called, and time passed pleasantly on until recess was announced. At six the tables were spread by the committee of arrangements, and loaded with all the substantials and delicacies usually seen on such occasions, and three times filled. Four Granges were represented. some of them driving seventeen miles, thereby showing time to make up our list, having to prepare that their Grange ardor was not congealed by the mercury at zero. At eight o'clock, order was again called, and the Grange proceded to the annual election of officers, the her membership, and we hope not to retroresult of which you have already received from the retiring Secretary. Bro. and Sister grade while the ladies are at the front. J. G. Ramsdell were elected representatives to the State Grange. At a late hour a recess was taken until nine o'clock the following morning, at which time the interesting ceremonies of the installation of officers was performed by the retiring Master, and the labors of the day were completed. The election of officers, and the weather being so exercises were interspersed with good music cold there were but twelve members present. both vocal and instrumental, and some lit-As that number did not constitute a quorum, erary reading. The tables were again was the election a legal one according to the spread, and discussed in the usual manner, rules of the Order? Please let me know. and after wishing ourselves many returns of these pleasant associations, all departed for their homes, more fully confirmed in the Patron's faith. H. S. HYDE. regular meeting in December, and a quorum Traverse City, Mich. of members were present.-ED.]

Two smiles that approach each other end in a kiss.-Victor Hugo.

quality of molasses, better than New Orleans. I also took to the mill a few sweet corn stalks, after the ears had been used for dinner to which we did ample justice. Our green corn, and obtained from a lot carried Grange starts the new year in better shape gallons of molasses, weighing between ten

sized stalks yield richer juice than those of

very rank growth. Good dry corn land

Hesperia Grange, No. 495.

Wor. Bro .: - Enclosed find a report of the

election of Master and Secretary. I hope

I shall not alarm you by stating that the

Please send the VISITOB as you have been

doing for one or two numbers more, as we

do not wish to lose a number, and have not

for installation, Pomona Grange, etc. We

Our Grange is prospering and adding to

Your fraternally,

Bunker Hill Grange.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :- Our Grange has held its

Yours Fraternally,

[Your election was legal, if held at your

No one knows himself until he has suf-

fered.-A. de Musset.

M. M. SCOTT, Sec'y.

B. R. POXON.

FITCHBURG, Dec. 30, 1880.

shall take as many copies as last year.

tional, no doubt you will notify us.

Sec'y Laingsburg Grange, No. 228.

HESPERIA, Dec. 25th, 1880.

will grow good cane.

am determined to work to keep it so. Wishand eleven pounds to the gallon. It was of ing all Patrons a "Happy New Year," I light color, but not quite as pleasant to the

GEO. M. KINNEY,

Yours Fraternally, remain. taste as that made from cane. We consider this a very satisfactory experiment, and I believe a larger quantity will be planted Who starts a lady friend to meet, another year. The better way is to plant Across the bleak and slimy streets, Shall often lose his cautious feet closely one way, say not over two feet apart, with five or six stalks in a hill. Medium

And, striking on the cold, cold stones With sorce that threatens broken bones, Ejaculates in smothered tones, "By thunder ! "

JUSTICE is the bread of nations. They are always famishing for it.-Chateaubriand.

Although very early this season, it has already been discovered that during the present winter ice will freeze with the slippery side up.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

officers-elect of Hesperia Grange are all JEWELL .ladies but three, and if this is unconstitu-

Leaves have their time to fall; And flowers to wither, in the north wind's breath; And stars to set: But thou, thou hast all Seasons for thine own, Oh Death ! '

We daily note the truth of the poet's lines; and yet, for one who, like our worthy brother, HARMON JEWELL, had more than attained the allotted years of man, how*singularly befitting, since all must die,

that he should pass away with the closing days of the dying year. He was in the full December of life, and amid December's snow, in the year that is dead, his sisters and brothers of our Order have laid him gently to rest .- " Life's fitful fever over, he sleeps well."

As a man and as a citizen he was known to many of us long before the existence of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, of which he afterwards became an honored member. We of your committee had known him more than a quarter of a century, nearly a third part of his toiling life, and who, in all that time or in the forty years that he has been a resident of our county, ever heard any one speak ill of him ? That in itself is a grand record to have made.

He was a pioneer ; also in every sphere of life he was a man. What nobler epitaph could be written: He was a man ; a kind husband, a good neighbor, a worthy Patron. To his vigorous life he gave the energy of an industrious hand. To him and to those like him, all must accord the well directed energy that made the desert blossom as the rose; for before the axe of the pioneer, forests fell; and pleasant homes and well producing farms became the pride of Michigan.



READY MIXED PAINTS. -Also, Dealers in-

Paris Green and London Purple.

Paris Green and London Purple. In these days of Benzine Paints, that peel and wash off so soon - lead and zinc that are adulterated so largely -- we are not surprised that the Ingersoll ReadyMixed Paint is hav-ing such an extensive sale. The annoyance of procuring the various articles necessary to mix Paint are avoided, and the colors are permanent. Proof is given of its enduring twenty years, and still looking well. Its price is lower than even the materials can be procured in the ordinary way. Its base is old Euglish lead and French red seal zinc, chemically mixed in such a manner as to bind the component parts in one insoluble fluid, that defies the weather for so many years. All you have to do is to write to the Ingersoll Ready Mixed Paint Works, 162 South Street, New York, and they will mail their book, free, telling every one how to be his own painter; iontaining. also, specimens of **Twenty** besultful colors, with a rule by which the quality and price of paint required for any sized building can be ascertained. The paint comes ready mixed in cans tor instant use, and at a price lower than the materials can be purchased in the ordinary way; besides this, the paint will endure over three times as long as any other paint. **FREIGHT PAID ON TEN GALLONS OF**

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duced a reporter of the Evening Post to inquire into the history and extent of the glucose business. Sugar merchants who mix glucose with their sugar, are careful about giving facts and figures, but all admitted that its use was widespread, and increasing every day.

In 1867, a German chemist named Goes-ling arrived in New York with a secret process of producing syrup from corn at small cost, about 20 gallons of syrup being ob-tained from one bushel of corn. The corn was first made into starch, which, after treatment with sulphuric acid, was run through marble dust in order to extract the acid, after which it was purified with boneblack and boiled to any desired consistency. Dr. Goesling interested some New York cap-italists and sugar merchants, in his process, and sold the patents to a company called the Union Sugar company, for \$500,000. The Union Sugar company had been organized especially to make the new kind of sugar, and immediately erected works and began business. Prosperity was too much for Dr. Goesling, who died before the first batch of syrup was turned out. No one thought at black and boiled to any desired consistency. syrup was turned out. No one thought at that time of making solid glucose; the syrup was all that the Union Sugar company in-tended to produce. When the first barrels tended to produce. When the first barrels of the new syrup were produced, the appear-pearance was excellent, and the stockholders congratulated themselves upon possessing a gold mine. Unfortunately the new product had defects, the chief among which was that it would not "stand," as the syrup men say; it solidified and candied, becoming a solid waxy mass, which was unsalable. Dr. Goesling had apparently forgotten to tell the dompany his method of making the syrup "stand." He had known some method of doing this, but his secret died with him. After several ineffectual and costly attempts to solve the difficulty, the Union Sugar comto solve the difficulty, the Union Sugar com-pany gave up business, having lost about \$1,-000,000, and sold the product of candied syrup on hand to the *Tribune* association at \$2 a barrel, for the purpose of making ink rollers. rollers.

rollers. When Dr. Goesling sold his patents to the New York company a Buffalo company had already bought from Goesling the right to use his process in Buffalo. The Buffalo company met with the same difficulty that the Union Sugar company experienced— their products candied. But instead of giv-ing up the manufacture they went to work to find out to what use the candied glucose could be put. In the first place it was found to find out to what use the candied glucose could be put. In the first place it was found that the glucose syrup if mixed with a low-grade black molasses, made an excel-lent golden syrup, which, while not so sweet as refined Cuba syrup, was as good in appearance and sold as well, As glucose syrup could be produced for half the cost of sugar syrup, the saying effected by mixing sugar syrup, the saving effected by mixing the two was simply enormous. In the next place if the glucose was allowed to candy and harden, it was found that tt could be ground up and mixed with low-grade dark ground up and mixed with low-grade dark brown sugars, the mixture having the ap-pearance and qualities of light brown sugar. with the exception that it is not so sweet as refined sugar. From small beginnings the business of the Buffalo company grew to importance. The glucose could be produced from corn at the rate of 30 pounds of glucose, worth $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, from one bushel of corn, besides which the refuse from each bushel of corn brought 6 cents when sold as stock food. One of the witnesses in the suit mentioned in the beginning of this article testified that he mixed from 10 to 20 per cent of glucose with his case sugar, selling the mixture at a good profit under the name of "new process sugars." He sold more than 200 barrels a day of this sugar. Upon referring to several Wall street sugar merchants, the reporter found that while the use of *iglucose* in vast quantities was admitted, the mixers, as they are called to distinguish them from sugar refiners, are not anxious to have much light thrown upon the business. The refiners are not mixers. They sell sugar only, just as the Buffalo company sell glucose only. The mixers buy both and mix to suit themselves. Several firms do this sort of busiselves. Several firms do this sort of busi-ness exclusively, calling the product "new process sugars." The *Evening Post* reporter was reterred to a certain Mr. A., as a gen-tleman known to be engaged in mixing sugars. Mr. A. said that he had heard a great deal about mixing glucose in sugar, but that he knew nothing about it himself but that he knew nothing about it himself. If the reporter would go across the street to Mr. B. he would find out all about it, for Mr. B.'s business consisted of mixing glucose with sugar. Mr. B. had heard a good deal about the glucose adulteration, but could not himself say how much of it was could not nimself say how much of it was done or by whom. But if the reporter went across the street to Mr. A. he would find out all about it, for that was Mr. A.'s business. The result of the reporter's investigation was to the effect that about 12 per cent of the sugar sold in Wall street was glucose or grape sugar. grape sugar. As the value of the sugar refined in this city and Brooklyn is about \$60,000,000 a year, it follows that about \$7,000,000 worth of glucose must be bought and sold every year by Wall street sugar and syrup merchants. One firm, whose business is selling syrups, admitted at once that glucose syrup was used in their business, and contended that it was a legitimate use of Nature's products, the mixed syrups being better liked than the pure syrup, which is too sweet to be pleasant. Having been told that glucose in sugar had a bad effect upon the health of the consumer, and that therefore it was worse than a mere assault upon the pocket, the reporter er, and that therefore it was worse than a mere assault upon the pocket, the reporter next sought out Prof. Chandler, of the Board of Health, who scouted the notion that glu-cose in sugar was unhealthy. "We eat glu-case with every mouthful we take; every bit of starch food we take turns into glucose. There is glucose in every fruit, and a certain quantity in the best of sugars. Because sac-charine particles are found in diabetes, peo-ple jump to the conclusion that it is glucose. ple jump to the conclusion that it is glucose. 588, Washington, D. C.

Manufacture of Glucose. In the course of a lawsuit brought in Ba-tavia, N. Y., to determine the ownership of certain shares in the Buffalo Grape Sugar company, it was shown that the profits of the business now amount to about \$1,000,000 a year upon a capital of \$400,000. The fact that enormous quantities of grape sugar, or glucose, are sold, and that the business has at least doubled every year, for the last five years. until at present all the starch facto-ries turn out more or less of the product; that several vast establishments are building for the purpose of manufacturing glucose, one in Detroit and one in Chicago; and that the adulterations in which glucose is used, are now recognized among merchants, in-duced a reporter of the *Evening Post* to in-quire into the bistory and extort of the funded. But the government did not wish to return money on exported glucose, which of course had paid no import duty. I ana-lyzed many samples by means of a device in-vented by Mr. Rickets, of the Columbia col-lege school of mines, and myself, and found no trace of fraud. So long as the mixers only put one part of glucose to five parts of sugar, there need be no trouble. When they get to mixing one part of sugar to five parts get to mixing one part of sugar to five parts of glucose, it may be time for some one to protest."-N. Y. Evening Post.

Rely on Yourself.

It is related of Stephen Girard that he had a favorite clerk, and he always said he in-tended to do well by Ben Lippincott. So when Ben got to be 21 he expected to hear the governor can expect the state of the second the governor say something of his future

as I can live by." "Cheap enough! Make out your bill." The bill was made out, and old Stephen settled it with a check for \$20,000, which he accompanied with this little moral to the

story : There, take that and invest it in the best possible manner; and if you are unfortunate and lose it, you will have a good trade to fall back upon, which will afford you a good

How	it	was	Lost.	

To lose by one's own ignorance or carelessness is more mortifying than to lose by lessness is more mortifying than to lose by another's dishonesty. It is certainly aggra-vating enough to lose by both. To illustrate how little the law will help a person who does not know how to do business—and to show the importance of small details—the New York Mercentile Lowrond sites a potent EXCURSION New York Mercantile Journal cites an actual

A man drew a note promising to pay \$100. He used a printed form, and did not close up the blank devoted to dollars, and after pass-ing it as negotiable paper, somebody insert-ed "and fifty" after the one hundred and before the printed "dollars."

KALAMAZOO LIGHT GUARD. The note, thus altered, got into the hands

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of an innocent party, who presented it to the drawer, and the Supreme Court decided the maker of the network. the maker of the note was liable for its face, because through negligence he did not draw a line between the word "hundred" and the printed word "dollars."

Any testimony that the drawer might offer to establish the fact that he gave the note for \$100 must go for nothing, as there was nothing on the face of the note showing that it had been altered. Evidence of any alteration on the face of

the note would have changed the case. Let this be a lesson to all drawers of promissory notes. No one can be to careful in such matters.

THERE is a satisfaction in the thought of having done what we know to be right; and there is a discomfort, amounting often to bit-ter remorse, in the thought of having done what conscience tells us to be wrong. This implies a sense of the rectitude of what is virtuous. There is instant delight in the instant delight in the first conception of benevolence; there is sus-tained delight in its continued exercise; there is consummate delight in the happy, smiling and prosperous result of it. Kindness, and honesty, and truth, are of themselves, and irrespective of their rightness, sweet unto the taste of the inner man Malice and the taste of the inner man. Malice, envy, falsehood, injustice, irrespective of their wrongness, have, of themselves, the bitterness of gall and wormwood.

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