

"THE FARMER IS OF MORE CONSEQUENCE THAN THE FARM, AND SHOULD BE FIRST IMPROVED."

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

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Officers National Grange.

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., MARCH 1, 1881.

gricultural Pepartment. A. C. GLIDDEN, PAW PAW. CABIN PHILOSOPHY.

Jes' turn the back-log ober, dar-an' pull your stools up nigher, An' watch dat 'possum cookin' in de skillet by de fire ; Lem me spread my legs out on de bricks to make my feelin's flow, An' I'd grin' you out a fae' or two, to take befo' you

go. Now, in dese busy wukin' days, dey's changed de scripter fashions, An' you needn't look to mirakuls to furnish you wid

rations; Now, when you's wantin' loaves o' bread, you got to go an' fetch 'em, An' ef you's wantin' fishes, you mus' dig your wums

an' ketch 'em ; For you kin put it down as sartin, dat de time is

long gone by, a sassages an' 'taters use to rain fum out de When sas

Ef you think about it keerfully, an' put it to the tes', You'll diskiver dat de safes' plan is gin'ully de bes': Ef you stumble on a hornet's nes' an' make de critters scatter.

You needn't stan' dah like a fool an' argerfy de matter ; An' when de yellow fever comes an' settles all

aroun', 'Tis better dan de karranteen to shuffle out o' town.

Dar's heaps o' dreadful music in de very fines' fiddle A ripe an' meller apple may be rotten in de middle; De wises' lookin' trabeler may be de bigges' fool; Dar's lots o' solid kickin' in de humbles' kind o'

mule; De preacher ain't de holies' dat w'ars de meekes' look. An' does de loudes' bangin' on de kiver of de book.

De people pays deir bigges' bills in buyin' lots and Day scatter all deir pice yuls ronn' de peanut

stan's: De twenties an' de fifties goes in payin' orf deir rents.

But Heben an' de organ-grinder gits de copper cents.

I nebber likes de cullud man dat thinks too much o' eatin'; Dat frolics froo de wu'kin days, an' snoozes at de meetin Dat jines de temp'ance 'ciety, an' keeps a gittin

tight, An' pulls his water-millions in de middle ob de night!

except along the lake shore, during the severe weather in January. The wind coming across the lake, moderated the temperature in the vicinity at that time, so that at no early in February the wind blew from the east for several days, and during that time the mercury fell at a range of from-12° to

-18°, according to location, and from twofifths to three-fourths of the buds are killed, according to location and varieties. A sufficient number are undoubtedly left, especially between St. Joseph and Grand Haven, to insure a fair crop, unless further mishaps occur. A favoring condition accompanying the east wind along the east shore was the effect it had on the ice, which was blown across the lake, and a wide strip of water belted the land, which no doubt moderated the temperature several degrees, and the immediate proximity of the lake will this year be notably exempt from utter failure.

Elevations inland were of no avail during the severe cold of January, on account of the strong wind blowing at the time, which stirred up the atmosphere from top to bottom and did not allow the cold to settle in the valley, as it naturally will in a calm. Experiments at the time showed this condition of things. So that the hilltops this year cannot put on airs and invite us to lock on this picture and then on that: this especial privilege is left to the lake-shore people.

Several iron-clad varieties of berries are before the public, and this practical test of mittee. their hardness is worth more to tie to than any assertions of interested parties. Some one has said, "Doubtless God could make a more delicious fruit than the strawberry, but doubtless He never have the snow had fallen as it has in our State, the strawberry plant is in perfect condition, as far as the winter can affect them, and the danger of winter killing is practically past. Those who have good beds will do well to seasonably care for them, for they must supply the loss sustained by the destruction of some of the tree fruits.

and it will be a good plan to manure and cul-tivate in order to grow to perfection the ground, where they can be sheltered from named in the bond.—Green's Fruit Grower,

woolbrings, with expenses, &c., against each

We should suggest that the wools be shipped by one party, each bag marked with number, weight, and the initials of the ownplace did the mercury fall below -12° . But er. They can thus be identified and kept separate without difficulty."

The following is from Fenno & Manning, of Boston :

"This method of combined shipments direct, by the growers to reliable agents in the manufacturing centers of the East, we have often said we fully believe to be the true policy to pursue, as it brings consumer and pro-ducer directly together, and at the least pos-sible cost to the farmer; for he simply pays for actual outlay, and is not obliged to give

us anything for a profit for any middle-man. * * * The advantages of Boston as a wool market we need not dwell upon, as its constantly increasing business, gained largely by drawing from New York and Philadelphia, speaks more emphatically upcould."

The Committee now requests that the Secretary of each Grange, or some other individual, shall at once set about ascertaining the probable amount of wool that will be forwarded in this way from his vicinity, and notify some member of the Committee, so that a compilation can be made as the basis of further negotiations. This should be attended to at once, for little enough time is left to complete the arrangements to success fully carry out such an enterprise.

Readers of the VISITOR will be apprised of every step of progress made by the Com-

Celery.

This vegetable a short time since was quite rare, but is now becoming very popular. Almost every one having a garden is beginning to enquire how to grow it.

Having had very good success in growing this delicious vegetable, I will give the readers of the VISITOR my mode of growing the same. I sow the seed in a hot bed, the last of March or the first of April. It may be sown in open ground, if sown as early as the ground can be made ready. When the This will be the off year for apple orchards, plants are about three or four inches high, are daily advised by eminent counsel, ten us that they would not dare to enforce seven

Your SUBSCRIPTION (will Expire with No.

nip field where they feed themselves, and thus save the back aching labor which the American must incur. The case is entirely changed in our frosty climate, and as water is their principal ingredient, and gymnastics not the object but labor saving, let us for the present at least remain loyal to good old King Corn.

But of all the means yet devised to bow the neck and bend the back and stiffen the limbs of the farmer and farm laborer, this limbs of the farmer and farm faborer, this "ensilage" business is the climax, and yet the "Silo" boom has commenced, and it looks now as though it might amount to a "furor," as "Morus Multicaulis," Chinese "True Corn" and "Rohan" potatoes, and a long list of defunct humbugs did in years agone.-G., in Husbandman.

What is Legal Interest?

The effects of the act reducing the rate of interest in New York State to six per cent. on mortgages given previous to the passage of the bill, are not generally un-derstood; and we doubt not, many a hard earned dollar now goes into the hands of the capitalist, where he could not enforce the capitalist where he could not enforce its collection. We have investigated this subject, and obtained the best legal council. On mortgages made before the act passed reducing the legal rate of interest, and not yet due, in which the rate of interest is designated as seven per cent., seven per cent. can still be collected. If the mortgage was due when the act reducing interest went into effect, only six per cent. can be enforced from that date. After the maturity of any mortgage in which seven per cent. was named or otherwise, only six per cent. can be enforced. There are a large number of mortgages, 'not yet matured, which simply state "with interest," without naming any particular rate. Here aris-es an important question. The holders of such mortgages persistently claim seven per cent., and doubtless most of the interest payers pay that rate, yet the best opinions we can get are that only six per cent. can be enforced in such cases. This point has not, however, been settled in the courts. Lawyers simply give their opinion in the premises. They say that the intent of the instrument is that where no rate of interest is named the legal rate shall rule, whatev-it may be. Thus, if the legal rate had been increased to eight per cent., the mortgagor would have been compelled to pay that rate. Large holders of mortgages, who are daily advised by eminent counsel, tell

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Dese milerterry nigger chaps, with muskets in han's, Parradin' froo de city to de music ob de ban's, Had better drop deir guns, an' go to marchin' wi deir hoes, An' git a hones' libbin' as dey chop de cotton rows ; Or de State may put 'em arter while to drillin' in de

Wid more dan a single stripe a runnin' 'cross deir breeches.

Well, you think dat doin' nuffiin' 'tall is mighty sof' an' nice, But it busted up de renters in de lubly Paradise ! You see, dey bofe was humon beins' jes' like me an' you. An' dey couldn't reggerlate deirselves wid not thing to do ; Wid plenty wuk befo''em, an' a cotton grop to make,

Dey'd neober thought o' loafin' 'roun' and chattin' wid de snake. - Soribner.

Fruit Prospects.

In a State like ours, where such a wide range of fruits are successfully grown, it is a matter of some solicitude to know how disastrously the exceptionably cold weather of the past winter has affected fruit prospects, especially the tender sorts. With apples, pears, plums and sour cherries, the buds are almost as hardy as the tree itself, and we look for their blossoms in their season with almost the certainty of seeing the season return. But with peaches, sweet cherries, grapes, and most of the berries, our anxiety is measured by the range of the thermometer. We once considered 14 degrees below zero death to peach buds, but so much depends on the condition of the trees when winter sets in, that no definite degree can be fixed upon that divides life from death. If such a winter as the present had followed the autumn of the year previous, it is probable that scarcely a peach tree in Michigan would be alive, to say nothing of the buds. A warm October, starting the sap afresh and stimulating the buds into new life, is certain death to them, if the mercury falls much below zero. But last season was exceptional, in that the wood and buds ripened up early, the leaves ripened before frost came, and we find live buds after weather 20 degrees below. But the effect of extreme cold is again varied by circumstances. The

mercury may drop to 20 below on some still morning, and not bring such disaster to tender fruits as a cold southwester will, if continued all day, with the mercury at only 14 below.

The probabilities are that the peach buds

comparatively small amount that is likely to sun and wind for a few days, until they have set. In this way a small crop often brings struck (as gardeners term it), when the as much money as a large one.

Wool.

It will be remembered that at the last ses- after planting in trenches. sion of the State Grange a committee was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: H. Shipman, Grand Ledge;

A. C. Glidden, Paw Paw, and G. W. Van-Aken, of Coldwater, to whom was entrusted own wool, and avoid the jockeying practiced by the buyers in our own markets.

That committee is now prepared to report ence has been had with different parties, below. It will be seen that they embody true Grange principles.

Boston, Jan. 17th, 1881. H. SHIPMAN, Grand Ledge : Dear Sir .the GRANGE VISITOR, giving the resolutions offered by you at the recent session of the State Grange. The principles contained therein are those

we have endeavored to encourage for some years, and we are glad to see that active measures have been taken towards their furtherance.

We have many times had wool shipped in the way suggested, and have always kept each man's clip distinct on our books, and handled the wools, so that each clip sold on its merits. Respectfully yours, WALTER BROWN & Co.

Further information, of the same import, is given in a letter ten days later, as follows:

"Our commission to cover all charges on wool after it is received in store (except in-terest on advances), including guarantee of six per cent on unwashed. When wools are held, under instructions from owners for more than three months, an additional charge of one per cent will be made, to cover storage and insurance.

We will advance two-thirds value on wools, and charge interest on same at six per cent per annum. Will furnish sacks free of charge. Cartage

charged from railroad to store, ten cents per sack, and, of course, actual disbursements of freights.

Each clip is kept separate on our books, and account of sales rendered so that each were mostly killed throughout Michigan, owner knows just what each grade of his

shading may be removed. This part of the cultivation I consider of much importance to the beginner, as the plants become stocky and hard to stand the hot scorching sun,

Sometime in July, on a moist day, they should be transplanted into the trenches, which should have been prepared in the following manner:

With the horses and plow, throw out a the duty of devising some plan by which furrow each way in good rich soil as deep members of the Grange could ship their as the plow will run with wheel off. Clean out with a shovel the bottom of furrow, then put in about two inches of well rotted manure (I use that from the hot beds), over progress. Quite an extended correspond- this put about two or three inches of surface soil, and it is ready for the plants. Two rows principally in Boston, in relation to the may be set in each trench, eight or ten inchmatter, and extracts from them are given es apart, and plants six inches apart in row. Keep well cultivated until about the last of September, when you should commence banking up; care should be taken in this to hold the plant so that the soil will not go Our representative sends us an extract from down between the leaves, and not too much at a time, so as to cover the crown. At another time, if desired, I will tell how to store it for winter. J. N. STEARNS.

Kalamazoo, Feb. 22st. 1881.

Apropos of the laborious character of the farmer's occupation, it is interesting and may be instructive to notice how some who consider themselves as models, seem to be doing their best to aggravate these labors and render the business still more distaste-ful to their sons. Now, water is good in its place. It is generally plenty and cheap. It is not supposed by chemists to contain much nutriment. Animals know how much they need, and will help themselves to just that much and no more. But the quality per-taining to water, which this class of farmers seem determined to ignore, is its weight. It sales, is five per cent on washed wools, and is decidedly a ponderous substance, and consequently expensive to move and carry. It used to be customary to slop the milch cow in winter. It was thought that dry meal would make a dry cow. It is now well known that the cow will lick up the dryest meal in the stanchion, and go to the water trough and wet it up to suit herself, and give as much milk as she would by the old method of feeding. With regard to roots, it is admitted that beets, turnips, carrots, etc., are excellent for cattle of all kinds. But so

New York.

After the above was put in type, and before published, it was decided by Judge Daniels, at the Chautauqua, N. Y., September circuit, that all bonds, notes, mortgages, etc., drawonly six per cent. after January 1, 1881,

A STORY is told of Van Amburg, the great lion-tamer, now dead. On one occasion, while in a bar-room, he was asked how he got his wonderful power over animals. He said: "It is by showing them that I am not the least afraid of them, and by keeping my eye steadily on theirs. I'll give you an example of the power of my eye." Pointing to a loutish fellow who was sitting near by, he said: "You see that fel-low? He's a regular clown. I'll make him come across the rooms to me, and I won't say a word to him." Sitting down, he fixed his keen, steady eye on the man. Presently the fellow straightened himself gradually got up, and came slowly across to the lion tamer. When he got close enough he drew back and struck Van Amburgh a tremend-ous blow under the chin, knocking him clear over the chair, with the remark, You'll stare at me like that again, won't you ?'

THE Journal of Horticulture, in advocat-THE Journal of Hornculture, in advocat-ing the dust bath of dry ashes for poultry, says: "There is something in the manner of putting down the ashes. We have had dry ashes lying under a dusting shed for a month or more without a bird attempting to take a roll in it, and all for the simple to take a roll in it, and all for the simple reason that the ashes were spread out level, and not laid in a heap. When the same ashes were thrown up into a round mound, there was a crowd around it in a short time scratching, and before long nothing but an intricate rolling mass of hens' tails, wings, and feet could be seen. It is a curious cir-cumstance that some fowls have very little inclination to scrape on the level ground, but as soon as an elevation of any loose matter is placed within their reach they go into it with energy, and this always induces fowls which are backward in dusting to pass through the cleansing process.

THE spring work can be greatly facilitated by drawing out manure in winter. It is a favorable time now to do this work. Often the land where the manure is to be applied is so wet in the spring that it cannot be reached at the desired time; now the teams aud the loads may pass easily anywhere, without injury to the land.

IT IS stated that in St. Lawrence county, is corn meal and wheat bran. Many good farmers grow and feed roots extensively in England. Their mild winters enable the British farmer to turn his sheep in the tur- pleasant prospect for cheese-eaters.

2

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

The Grange Visitor. suspend the same and report his action to the National Grange, with recommendation that the charter be revoked. A Grange having its charter suspended by

SCHOOLCRAFT, - MARCH 1st, 1881.

Appendix to Digest of Laws and Decisions, Adopted 14th Session, 1880.

Your Committee on Digest direct me to report the following compilation of laws, the Fifth Degree upon any one except can-didates who have been elected to memberrulings and decisions of the National Grange, ship by the Grange. Seven members is the least number with which a Grange can be opened in due form. made since the publication of our Digest, to wit: at the Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Sessions thereof-1878 and 1879. Grange should be sent to the Master of the Subordinate Grange, or to the Secretary, when so directed by the Grange.

1. County and District Granges may be represented in the State Grange by delegates entitled to membership therein, under such regulations as the State Grange may provide.

--Proceedings Twelfth Session, Page 74. 2. Ruling No. 11, on page 123 of the Digest, "To buy through the Grange and sell to non-members at a profit, is using the Order in a speculative way wholly unwarrantable, has been expunged.-Proceedings Twelfth Session, Page 50.

Session, Page 50. 3. On page 90 of the Digest, under "form of report," change Fourth Section as to Dor-mant Granges by striking out all after the word "however," and insert the following : "that such Dormant Granges may be reviv-ed if in the aminion of the Master of the State ed if in the opinion of the Master of the State Grange the good of the Order requires it, and dues shall only be required from the date of their revival."—Proceedings Twelfth Session, Page 53.

4. All officers of the Order, especially those of the National and State Granges, are re-quired to be members in full standing in some Subordinate Grange, and clear upon its books. "Provided, that this resolution shall not take effect until three months from this date."—Proceedings Thirteenth Session, Page 82.

5. Whenever Thirteen or more members of a Dormant Grange meet, organize, elect a full set of officers, and report the same to the Worthy Secretary and Master of the State Grange, it has fully regained its full status, and all members who apply to affiliate sub-sequently to said reorganization and report. may be received by a majority vote of said Grange. - Proceedings Thirteenth Session,

Page 114.Wearing the pouch by brothers and aprons by sisters, of the Fourth Degree, has been dispensed with. — *Proceedings Thirteenth* Session, Page 119.

6. Regalia to be worn by members of State Granges consist of "a green" rosette, or a badge of green ribbon about two inches wide and six or eight inches long pinned on the left lappel of the coat or dress, with the words,

"State Grange of-P. of H."

stricken out. printed thereon. State Granges which are as to read as follows, to wit: Deputies may communicate the A.W. to Masters of Granges now furnished with Regalia are not required to make any change therein.—Proceedings Thirteenth Session, Page 120. under direction of Master of State Grange,

And I and further directed by your Com-mittee to report the following rulings and decisions of Worthy Master Adams, submitand try cases of impeachment when au-thorized so to do by Master of State Grange. Also, that Decision 87, on page 107, be ted at the Thirteenth Annual Session of this Grange, to wit :

7. If a State Grange has not reduced its representation, the only voting members in the State Grange are the Masters of Subordinate Granges, and their wives, who are Mat-rons. No substitutes can be chosen delegates entitled to vote. When the representatives are reduced in number by action of the State Grange, then the delegates elected must be selected from those entitled to membership in the State Grange. No dues should be exacted for any period

prior to the date of re-organization or revival of a Grange.

Each State Grange establishes or frames its own regulations for the government of its 1 of Art. XVII., By-Laws National Grange, County or District Granges, restricted only

Report of the Committee on Transportation, adopted by the Michigan State Grange, at its Late Session.

Worthy Master and Members of the Michigan State Grange :

Your Committee on Transportation beg leave to make the following report :

This year has been one of unexampled prosperity to the railroads; not only has there been a great amount of freight to transport, but freight rates have been higher than at any other time during the past four years-added to this we do not find a proportionate increase in operating expenses. So that nearly every railroad has paid a large percentage on its actual cost, and frequently a good interest on that, partly real, and partly fictitious capital, known as bonds and stock.

The exact condition of our roads in this State for 1880, we have no means of ascer-taining. Consequently we must confine our remarks to the condition of things during 1879, which were much less profitable to the railroads, and more favorable to the people than during 1880.

We reach this conclusion from the report of the Commissioner on Railroads, and they are in a certain sense reliable. The office was created that the interests of the people might be protected under existing law. For the service this officer renders, he is paid from the people's treasury. With the known disposition of railroads to exact "all the business will bear," we can easily see that if a Commissioner discharges his duty faithfully he may be one of the most valuable officers in the employ of the State. Abuses of what-ever character, that are infinical to the best good of the people, may by his supervision, be restricted or exposed and the proper cor-rective applied. * * * * * * *

As railroad companies have always been considered by the courts in the same light as other public carriers, merely as custodians of public property, and amenable to general shall receive but reasonable pay for their ser-vices and for the use of their invested capital.

The railroads themselves have recognized this right, and have shown their anxiety in regard to it by annually increasing the amount of their stocks, so as to keep their dividends nominally very low. Against this operation, termed "watering stocks," legislation is demanded.

Again, we have in times past complained against unjust discrimination in freight rates. Rates from competing towns, and from the termini of through lines, have been many times lower than from intermediate and nearer towns; thus the average rate in this State in 1879 was only one third of the average local rate, and on some roads only one-sixth.

It is an indisputable fact that on well managed roads the cost of handling local freights is little or no greater than that of handling through freight; yet the charge is always much greater. As most of the through freight comes from States west of our own, this is a question that can be per-manently settled only by Congress, for Congress alone has the power to "regulate inter-State commerce.'

As indicating how great a tax a small increase in freight rates will make to the people, we may state that the increase rate 21-100 of one mill ¢ to ch ton of freight by our roads in 1873, over that of 1877, increased their earnings \$600,375.35.

In view of these facts, and many more equally damaging to the people, which we have not time to enumerate; and in the fact that the courts of the United States, and eminent jurists throughout the country, have declared that the general government and the States within their respective limits. have the power to regulate transportation and correct these abuses. Therefore, Resolved, That the time has come when

ne interest and the salety o private property, demand immediate action on the part of the National and State Legislatures to correct this great wrong. Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of every Patron, farmer, manufacturer, and dealer, to refuse to vote for any person for Representative in Congress, or in the State Legislature, who will not earnestly and persistently labor to correct this growing evil.

Report of the Committee on Agriculture.

The following report of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Department was sub-mitted to, and adopted by the State Grange at its eighth session :

To the Master and Members of the Michigan State Grange :

Your committee recognize and reiterate the oft repeated truism, that agriculture is the basis of a nation's prosperity ; and that our Agricultural Department, now only the germ of what we hope for it, should be sus-tained and stimulated by a more earnest advocacy, and more commensurate appopria-The importance of agriculture to tions. national prosperity is no longer a question that needs an affirmative argument. Wheth-er viewed as an art or a science, it presents a history as marked and important as that of any other great civilizer in the world's progress. The ancients recognized its impor-But when its power and prestige tance passed from the hands of the middle classes based from the names of the induce classes to the senators, who usurped the power heretofore held by its people, Rome's sure decline began. "Owing to the degredation of labor," says Gibbon, "the plebians de-clined to work with their hands. And when the prodigal, thoughtless commons had imprudently alienated, not only the use but the *inheritance* of power, to-wit, their own homesteads and free life, they sank in-to a vile and wretched populace." "History is philosophy teaching by example." Such is one of the great lessons of history and any nation that desires permanent prosperity and power should learn it well, ly protecting labor and the results of labor, and encouraging the cultivation of the soil. The perpetuation of prosperity in any of the divisions of a nation's wealth, is due to the unceasing vigilance of its votaries; and agriculture, to sustain itself amid the many adverse elements surrounding it, must con-tinue to assert the importance of its mission and prove its worth by the important part it sustains in the economy of our government. And, I apprehend, sir, that when the census of 1880 is published in full, the inexorable logic of its statistics will astonish the world, and prove to every intelligent mind that agriculture is the grand element of our progress in wealth, stability and power

Our Agricultural Department at Washington, has, from its incipiency, been hampered by the meagre appropriations doled grudgingly to it by uninterested legislators. has long been looking for its "opportunity so long delayed, to repay to the country its sixty or a hundred fold. No such poorhouse policy is practiced towards an institution where the art of war is taught. Why such negligence towards the art of peace? Do not let us be too modest in our requests. We need a national academy of agriculture. We need experimental grounds of ample area, on which all experiments in the inter-est of agriculture shall be made, among which I may mention the interesting, though imperfect experiment of producing sugar from sorghum and corn, and the successful introduction of the tea plant. We need an experiment in forestry, which shall have for its ultimate object the clothing of our barren plains in nature's own vesture, where waving trees shall shade the parched

earth and woo the gentle rains of heaven. We need to ask for appropriations com-mensurate with these important interests, and to the end that they may be made a source of national wealth and consequent prosperity.

Our report recites something of the distinguished position which agriculture has taken in the world's history. We pride our-selves exceedingly on the high position our country holds in the family of nations; yet when we compare our Agricultural Depart-ment, and the position it sustains to the government, to any of the enlightened countries of Europe, and their estimate of agriculture, we are chagrined and humiliated. Salaries should be an index of labor performed, or of responsibility incurred. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue receives yearly a salary of \$6,000. The Commissioner of the Agricultural Department. representing the dual hands holding the ballot and the bread, receives \$3,000. Each congressional reporter receives for his parrot performance \$5,000 per year, while the educated brain and the skillful hand of the chemist of the Agricultural Department receives \$1,900. The stalwart, muscular personage, whose chief duty is to swing the door ajar for the admission of our representadives to Congress, receives \$600 more than the statistician of the department in question, who compiles the figures in the monthly crop report. But, sir, in this connection comparisons are odious. We do not humbly ask, we imperatively demand that a more just balancing of compensation shall be made, that the dignified position of the "head of a department of government," with an ample salary, shall be conceded to our commissioners. The Department of Agriculture has shown its wisdom in distributing to agriculturalists rare plants and seeds, only asking in return that care be taken in their cultivation, and a report of results made to the Commission-We enjoin upon all who may thus ober. tain this gratuity to carefully note the period of ripening, quality and quantity of product, reporting to the Commissioner and to the GRANGE VISITOR, that we at home may learn the lesson of your labors, as well as fellow laborers more remote. We would also further recommend that all experiments in agriculture made by members of the Grange in our State be made public, through the VISITOR, to the end that your brothers may be benefitted, and a wider knowledge of the hidden things in agriculture be spread abroad. Finally, may we express the hope that through individual influence, as well as united effort, we may attain to that eminence which other nations shall emulate, and the future applaud.

MARCH 1st, 1881.

Railroads and Usury.

We have read a number of legal and other opinions of high authority upon the railroad side of the great transportation question especially those attempting to answer the strong points made by Judge Black, of Penn-sylvania; and almost without exception the greatest stress is laid upon the assumed position that "railroads are private property and the people have no sight to be the and the people have no right to interfere with them." Now laying aside all the arguwith them." Now laying aside all the argu-ments that they are not entirely private pro-perty, but were built with money raised by tax laid directly upon the people, in bonding townships and counties in grants of millions of acres of public lands, in rights of way, in using the right of "eminent domain" granted by the State (the people)—laying all this aside, and granting for the moment that they are private property, let us see how the case still stands with the people. Do not the laws of our free country aim to protect the people, in their equal rights, protect the weak against the strong, do they not aim to have "equally distributed burdens and equally distributed power"? Are not the rights and privileges, the happiness and welfare of our people protected from the en-croachments of *private* property? What can be called more private property than money? A person has worked for it, inherited it, exchanged other property for it, it is his own, he owns it absolutely and alone, and yet the laws of thirty-one States and Territories of our Union fix the price he shall charge another for its use. It is *usury* if he does charge more, and he suffers and is pun-ished under the laws of his State if he charges more than the legal rate of interest in some States forfeiting not only the interest but the principal, and in one the offense is punishable by imprisonment. Is there a city of importance in the coun-

try but has its hacks, cabs and coaches—and very convenient they are too at depots and other places for strangers and others to get about. They are private property, very often the coach and horses are owned by the driver himself, bought with his own money, and without any aid of the people or government, and yet the law steps in to protect strangers and others from extortion in the shape of high charges, fixing the legal amount he must charge each passenger, and the charge is in proportion to the service rendered.

There are ferries, bridges, turnpikes and other investments, that are built and sustained by private capital, and yet the State (the people) fix the rate that can be charged and no more, even to the amount paid upon horses, cattle, sheep, etc. There is hardly a State in the Union but

what has laws protecting the people from danger and imposition in the sale of coal oil -it must be up to a certain test or standard, the same with the sale of gun-powder, dis-eased meats, adulterated food; boards of health are established to protect against disease, and in cases of epidemics, take posses-sion of *private* property or shut it off from communicating with other points, and it is all done that the masses of the people may be protected.

But to our first point, we claim that the State, or Congress in matters of inter-State commerce (and the State and Congress are the people) have as much right to establish freight and passengers rates as a State has to establish and enforce a usury law, and that every cent of charge above this fair reason-able rate is usury, and the people should be protected from it, and even more so, for if a person does not care to get money from one person he can of another, with the railroad he seldom has a choice, but must take the one road that runs near his farm or home, and which he helped to build, suffered himself to be taxed, gave the right of way, that he might be *part owner* and have a highway to his market whether forty, fifty or one thousand miles away. He can get along without the money of some party who has to loan better than he can without the railroad, it is a *necessity*. And he should be pro-tected against usury in its charges.—*Cincin*nati Grange Bullitin.

by organic law. And, when the necessary rules have not been so made, it devolves up-on the State Master to supply deficiencies until the next meeting of the State Grange.

So long as there are nine men and four women desirous of retaining a charter, a vote of the Grange to surrender the charter is without force and void.

A farmer's wife is eligible to the degrees conferred in a Grange, though he may never take them; that the wives, if Matrons, of the Masters of Subordinate Granges, are eligible to seats and votes in the State Granges unless the representation is reduced, and in this case even the wife has the same right to a seat and vote as her delegate husband; that wives of the Masters of State Granges become representatives and voting members in the National Grange by virtue of their husbands' positions; that these rights to wives inhere in consequence of their husbands; that change of occupation in a member works no forfeiture of membership, no modification or reversal of status, so long as his conduct is not hostile to the interests and objects of our Order, and hence, the wife of a good and worthy member of our Order is eligible to receive the degrees, although the brother, her husband, may have changed his vocation.

The seal of a Subordinate Grange should never be used for private or individual purposes. The Secretary is the sole custodian of the same, and is responsible for its use and preservation. The chief purpose of a seal is to authenticate the returns, reports and records of a Grange after receiving the signatures of the Master and Secretary.

Also the following decisions by Worthy Master Woodman:

A sister filling the office of Master should be addressed as WORTHY MASTER.

Suspension from the Fourth degree by Subordinate Grange suspends from all higher degrees.

Re-instatement in a Subordinate Grange, of a member suspended therefrom, restores him to the same position in the higher degree of the Order that he occupied at the time of suspension, unless he has been suspended by a higher degree Grange.

A member who has taken the Fifth Degree in a State or the National Grange may sit in a Pomona Grange as a visiting member, in the Fifth Degree, provided he can work his way in, but is not entitled to instruction in the work of the Degree from the Master, unless he has been elected to membership in the Pomona Grange.

A Master of a State Grange may suspend the charter of a Grange for good cause, and remove suspension when the cause shall have been removed or ceases to exist. When a Grange has forfeited its charter,

and the offense is sufficient to justify revocation, the Master of the State Grange should ready for use.

be amended by iking out the revoke," where they occur in the fifth line of said Section. Also that the word "revoke," where it occurs in the first line of Sec. 2 of said Art. XVII., be stricken out, and the word "suspended" inserted in lieu thereof.

the Master of a State Grange may appeal to

The National Grange may suspend or re-voke charters; and when charters have been

surrendered or suspended, restore the same,

and when revoked, may issue new ones to

County or District Granges cannot confer

All official rulings of the Master of a State

And your Committee recommend the fol-

Amend Section 16, on page 90, so as to read

15. The Secretary must report quarterly, to the Secretary of the National Grange, the membership in the State.—*Cons., Art. VIII.*,

16. The Secretaries of State Granges are

instructed, in making their quarterly reports

First-Actual working organizations not delinquent to the State Grange in dues. On

these the Treasurer of the State Grange shall

Second-Granges which have failed to re-

port to the State Grange for the time covered

by the report. These shall be marked oppo-

site their number, on the return, " Delin-

Third-Granges which have been wound

up by consolidation with other Granges. These shall be marked opposite their num-ber, on the return, with the letter C.

Fourth-Granges whose charters have been suspended or revoked by competent au-

Fifth-Granges which have failed to report

to the State Grange for two or more quarters, or have disbanded voluntarily, or passed out

of existence in other ways than that provid-

ed by the Constitution. This class of Granges shall be classed as Dormant Granges, and marked opposite their number

On the four last named classes no dues

shall be paid the National Grange. Provid-ed, however, that when any Grange includ-

ed in either of said four last-named classes shall report and pay dues to the State Grange,

the Secretary shall report them in his next

quarterly report with Granges included in the first class, and dues shall be paid there-on to the National Grange for the time cover-

ed by such reports, and for which dues have

been paid the State Grange. Also that Sec. 17, on page 91 of Digest, be

Amend Sec. 10, Decision 81, on page 91, so

stricken out, and following inserted in lieu

Members who have become unaffiliated by

reason of the surrender, suspension or revo-cation of the charter of their Grange, or by neglect to pay dues, after their removal from

the jurisdiction of their Grange, may be ad-

mitted to membership in any Grange in whose jurisdiction they may reside, upon ap-

plication, accompanied by proof of good standing at the date of such surrender, sus-

pension, revocation or removal, by a majori-ty vote of the Grange to which they may ap-

ply for membership, and the payment of

such fee as may be prescribed by the Grange. Your Committee also recommend that Sec.

thority. These shall be marked S. or R.

pay dues as required by the Constitution.

to return their Granges as follows :

lowing amendments to the Digest, to-wit :

the National Grange for final action

take their place.

as follows, to-wit.:

quent."

with the letter D.

thereof, to wit:

All of which is respectfully submitted. WM. SIMS, Chairman.

Ionia County Farmers' Institute.

The farmers' Institute has come and gone, and we are moved to say that it was good for us all. The addresses were of a high order, calculated to stimulate thought and to cultivate among farmers a pride in their calling, and to raise the vocation of farming in the estimation of mengenerally. It is a noble and dignified pursuit, and all that is needed to give the farmers the influence which they sometimes complain they lack in politics and the social world, is to keep improving the breed. The fact about on it is, that the farmers themselves, when they have a bright boy, in nine cases out of ten want to make a lawyer, doctor, merchant or banker of him. They don't encourage their best blood and best brain to stay on the farm. The consequence is that the professions are drawing on the farm for much of the best material it can furnish. A good deal of the best timber is taken away from the farm and made into lawyers, college professors, and what not. Any thing but farming for my boys, says the farmer. Farming is drudgery. Too often the rule is: If my boy is not smart enough for anything else, I will make a farmer of him. Here lies the trouble. It is in a nut-shell. The best timber should be kept in the business. The smartest boys are the ones to turn into farmers. Brains as well as muscle must be brought into the service of agriculture.— Above all, the farmer must learn to respect his own calling, and himself for following it. Then the business will come to be as

respectable as any other, and city-bred boys will rush to the farms to become respectable and rise in the world, and farmers' boys will not hurry away from home as soon as they can travel, as though there was something there which would be a blight upon the prospects of an ambitious youth. Then farmers will be sought out to fill positions of honor; not because they are farmers, but because they are men of brains, of force, character, culture and influence; because they are the ablest and best men .- Ionia Sentinel.

WHITEWASH THAT WILL NOT RUB OFF .-Mix up half a pailful of lime and water, ready to put on the wall; then take onequarter of a pint of flour, mix it up with water, then pour boiling water on it sufficient to thicken it; pour while hot, into the whitewash, stir all well together, and it is

Resolved, That we petition the Legislature of this State to enact stringent laws against nominally increasing the capital stock of railroads without a corresponding increase of value.

Resolved, That we petition the Legislature for the appointment of a Commission or Commissioner, who shall represent the interests of the people, and not the railroads as against the people.

Resolved, That we commend the report of the Committee of the National Grange on Transportation, to the careful consideration of every Patron and farmer.

All of which is respectfully submitted. H. D. PLATT, Chairman.

As Others See Us.

We have a good name abroad. Let us strive to deserve it. The Worthy Master of the Delaware State Grange, in his last annual address, said :-

" Let us at the same time look around, see what other States are doing and strive to keep our own in the front rank.

Michigan now leads the van in Grange work. The Patrons in that State saw that the Order could be made of practical benefit, and by co-operation they have gained the benefit. They have broken down the great plaster monopoly and in five years saved the farmers of the State \$500,000. They defended a patent right suit in the United States Court and saved almost as much more. They have established numerous co-operative stores and in numberless ways have added to the educational and practical advantages of the farmer.

One reason why they have met with such success is that from the start they recognized and employed the power of the press. The Grange Visitor was started and sustained by Patrons until it was able to go alone, and is now a live earnest Grange organ, that ought to be in the hands of every Patron. They have published the Constitutions of the Grange, National, State, County and Subordinate, in such a plain, convenient shape that all may understand; and no effort has been spared to keep both members and the public interested in Grange work. Neither the VISITOR nor our By-laws are in the hands of many Patrons of our own State, as they both should be, and may if all will do their duty.

All of which is respectfully submitted. A. C. GLIDDEN, Chairman.

IT is advised by a correspondent of the Inter-Ocean, that to avoid having potato bugs on large plantations of potatoes, where it would be impossible to pick them off, and considerable trouble to apply the Paris green, the ground to be planted as far as possible from other potatoes, and not hav-ing been occupied by potatoes the previous year. Then, if the crop is planted about the 26th of May, the chances are that the bugs will be too busy with the fields of the neighbors' to look around for fresh foraging grounds, and the late planted ones will come forward as rapidly, under the combined influence of warmer weather and freedom from bugs, as those planted earlier.

Grape Pruning.

In consequence of the winter setting in unusually early, many grapevines are not yet pruned. I am frequently asked this ques-tion. "What shall I do with my grapes?" tion. "What shall I do with my grapes?" With your permission I will reply through the columns of your paper. Prune during this month, or first of next if possible, before the sap starts. If done this month I would leave some six inches more of wood, than if pruned last fall, for if there is frost in the vines at the time of pruning, there is more danger of their being killed back from the cut. The surplus buds, if any, can be rub-bed off at the time of tying up. By all means do not allow the vines to go unpruned. the way, this will be an excellent season for reshaping the tops of young trees, and espe-cially peach. Young trees are very apt to become much heavier on the east side, owing to our prevailing west winds, and neglected for fear of cutting off fruit buds. But on peach we may have no fear of diminishing the fruit this year, so we may cut them as severely as they may require, taking off, well back, all the leading shoots on the heavy side, and thereby encouraging the growth on the opposite side. We may have no fear of diminishing size of tree. The top will be just as strong in the fall and in much better shape. I have some two year old trees I shall take nearly the entire top off, or at least on east side. This should be done the last of March or first of April.-Kalamazoo Telegraph.

Learning to Swim.

A London editor, after observing that probably not one in twenty of the persons who indulge in boating on a holiday can swim, proceeds to tell his readers how to acquire this accomplishment. "Nothing," he says, "is more easy. When the air is out of a body its owner sinks; when the air is in the body, its owner floats. Let any one slowly draw in his breath as he draws back his legs and pushes forward his arms, retain it while he is preparing for the stroke which is to propel him, and slowly let it go through his lips as his arms are passed back from before his head to his sides and his legs are stretch-ed out. The action of the stroke should not be quite horizontal, but should be made on a slight incline downward. The real reason why people take weeks to learn how to swim cause swimming professors either do is be not know or do not choose to teach the phi-losophy of breathing so as to render the body buoyant. I would engage to make any one a tolerable swimmer in an hour, unless he be a congenital idiot."

MARCH 1st, 1881.

Communications.

For the VISITOR. WHERE I WOULD LIVE.

BY MILTON BELDEN.

I would live in a country of hillside and plain, 'Mid blossoming trees and bright waving grain, Where the hills and the valleys, the woodland and farm

Would give to the landscape a beautiful charm.

I would live where the wild waves would beat on the shore :

I would list to the sound of the cataract's roar; And the clear babbling brook that goes carelessly by Would sing me sweet notes with its soft lullaby.

I would live where the wild winds of winter would blow,

And shed o'er the earth a bright mantle of snow ; Where the howl of the storm, with its cold wintry moan.

Would oft make me bless that warm home of my own.

I would live where the warm breath of April would blow,

And drive from the country the frost and the snow And the warm month of May, with its days bright and clear,

- All nature would rouse from the grave of the year. I would live where the wild birds in spring-time
- would come. And sing their sweet songs 'round my own cottage

home:

Where the hum of the bee and the blooming of flowers

Would cheer with their presence my most lonely hours.

I would live where both dogmas and creeds are unknown:

Where each had a soul, and that soul was his own ; Where reason and science would shed their bright ray-

A light for our pathway, o'er life's rugged way.

I would live where the people are happy and free,

And to base superstition would ne'er bow the knee Where the laws gave to each what was only his own, And our wives and our mothers had rights like our

I would live where the rich and the haughty no more

Could live on the toil of the lowly and poor; "Where bosoms in mercy and kindness would heave.

And the poor and the needy would ask and receive.' And when my life's journey should draw to a close,

My friends would be many and few be my foes. I'd have the bright assurance that goodness can give, That the world has grown better because I have lived.

Trowbridge, Feb. 14, 1881.

From Outside the Gate.

TEXAS, Feb. 3d, 1881. J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich .:- Dear Sir: I have had the good fortune to find the GRANGE VISITOR in the family where I have been stopping for a few months back. I cannot resist the impulse to thank you for the pleasure I have received in reading it, and to add my mite of encouragement and approbation for the able manner in which you are conducting the glorious work of emancipating your fellow countrymen from the tyranny of soulless corporations, and from the listless apathy and indifference to their social and intellectual advancement. You and your worthy associates have indeed accomplished wonders in a few years. Now that the day of small things is past with your organization, and it has attained a strength and eminence to arrest the attention of legislative, commercial and financial institutions thoughout the country, I hope it will go on in its glorious career, conquering and to conquer all the abuses in our social, commercial and financial systems. If the Order is true to its own interests, and is willing to follow the advice of its able leaders, there is nothing in the way of legislation that is wanted to advance the interests of the farming community, that our lawmakers will long dare to refuse. You ought to demand in trumpet tones of the Government to appoint a Minister of Agriculture, with a seat in the Cabinet; it is high time that the chief interest and industry of the country should receive some recognition at the hands of the general Government. Then the State Legislature should understand distinctly and emphatically that our Agricultural College must have their fostering care and liberal contributions from the treasury to enable it to equip itself in a manner to fulfill the duties that the farmers and founders of it expect. Now that this country has become, like ancient Egypt, the chief bread producer of the world, we need every facility that our Colleges of Agriculture can furnish us, to experiment, analyze, and improve our methods of agriculture, besides educating our farmers' sons and daughters in the latest and best methods of their honorable calling. Another thing ought to be constantly and persistently brought to the notice of our legislators, namely : the unjust manner of taxing property that is mortgaged, forcing one man to pay taxes on another man's property. Our legal rate of interest should be reduced to something reasonable, now that the general Government is about to refund seven hundred millions of the public debt at three per cent. Another thing that is of vital importance to insure the happiness and well being of the whole country, is a stringent law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

am well aware that without that to enforce it, the law if enacted, would become a dead letter. There is another thing that our farmers should learn early, and without which a great deal of your labor will be lost, to root out and dig up every vestige of political prejudice and party bigotry out of their ing their weight on the political tilting board, they can carry the destiny of any political that it is not the editor's. party in their vest pockets. As soon as publie men are made to understand this, you measure of legislation that farmers ask for.

While combatting evils that are patent to and sisters know how they are getting every one, try and keep the scales evenly along. The Grange to which I belong balanced, and keep the golden rule constant- is not as thriving as I wish, nor as it has ly before your mind, of respecting the rights been in days gone by that we remember. of others, while valiantly fighting for your own; then you will have the blessings of others have lost their first love, and their heaven on your endeavors, and the respect of the world. These and other useful measures will readily suggest themselves to your experienced and able mind. In the advocacy fort" at all hazards. At an enquiry meeting and advancement of them, I bid you God-Truly yours. speed. JOHN REA.

An Unnecessary Expense that the People Ought not to Pay

Brother Cobb :- The members of the Grange have found fault with railroad monopolies, patent swindling, unjust laws, Committee with the railroad company of 50c be remedied except by legislation, and the people have not yet acted as wisely as they should in electing men in sufficient numbers of the right kind to remedy the wrongs. But there is another wrong; a burden the people have been enduring for some time that is in a great degree unnecessary, that needs no legislation to remedy. I now refer to a system of commercial or traveling agents who sell goods to retail dealers by sample, which has grown up within a few years to large proportions. Thousands of these men are daily traveling on the railroad from one place to another, with samples of their goods,-dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., etc., are sold in this way. The hotel bill, the railroad fare, and the salaries of this army of men who thus travel, even in the State of Michigan, amounts to millions of dollars every year. These agents receive from five hundred to two thousand dollars salary and expenses. One of these agents said to me that he was allowed four dollars a day for expenses. The people who consume the goods they sell must pay these expenses. There is no dodging that. Some retail dealers have already admitted

that they can buy goods of the wholesale houses just as cheap, get as good a quality of goods, and get as good a bargain in every respect by sending direct to the house and ordering goods by letter, as by giving the agent the order.

considerable more every year for their goods and supplies than is necessary.

Correspondence.

A Word in Season.

Bro. Cobb :-- I see many letters of corresminds. The farmers hold the balance of pendents complaining that their Grange has power throughout the country, and by throw- not been spoken of. I would like to know whose fault it is? I think all can answer

Now if we wish our Grange mentioned, we must see that it is done. It is not a lack will not have long to wait for any just of ability in each Grange that members do not write occasionally, and let their brothers Some have removed to distant lands, and names dropped from the roll. These, and other causes, leave few at the present time in numbers, but determined to "hold the one brother said, "I stay mit de Grange so long as von man be left;" and that is the mind of most of the members.

We do quite a little business in the way of trade, probably \$600 or more, the past year. We have bought a car load of plaster; by ordering it early did not reap the benefit of per ton less than we paid. We shall soon order garden seeds, having received catalogues from Bro. W. F. Brown, Oxford, O., Bro. J. J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass., and Geo. W. Hill, Detroit. Tried all three last year; everything was O. K.

Installation of officers took place Jan. 29th. Worthy Bro. A. P. Wheelock, of Kasson Grange, No. 375, our representative to the State Grange, officiating,

One thing looks encouraging : more of our members are taking the VISITOR this year than ever before. Enclosed I send you \$3, and but five names, but I intend to drum up some one before long. I hope all will do what they can for its circulation, as it preaches sound doctrine. We are glad to see it enlarged, and if all do what they can, the time will soon come that it will make us weekly visits. Yours fraternally,

J. W. D.

Grafton Grange, No. 471.

Bro. Cobb :- This Grange has its headquarters at Grafton, Monroe county. We are trying to live and do the best we can, still we are not flourishing as well as I wish we were. We are in a section of country surrounded with Catholic people, and other classes who are death on all secret societies, so we can't increase in numbers as I wish we might. I think our number at present This being the case, the people who pur- and firm in the faith and doctrine of our is about forty, most of whom are staunch chase the goods of the retailer are paying Order. A great many of our members were sick the past year, so that we were unable to meet for a long time, and death has entered within our gates and took from our number one of our young and beloved sisters; Sister Estell McLaughlin, a daughter of Brother and Sister Benj. McLaughlin. Brother and Sister Samuel McLaughlin also lost a son, about 20 years of age. May these sad events remind all who remain that we too are mortal and must pass away, and we must so shape our lives that we may be ready for the change when it comes.

Tuscola County Pomona Grange, No. 30.

Bro. Cobb :- The first regular meeting of our Pomona County Grange occurred on houn County Pomona Grange, No. 3, was Tuesday and Wednesday last at Tuscola, and was, taking the severe weather into consideration, as great a success as its most had a two days' meeting. Dinner was served ardent supporters could desire.

We took in twenty-four new members. One of the principal items brought before the meeting was the appointment of a committee of three to devise means for marketing Patrons' wheat, grown in this county, to better advantage. It has long been urged that the farmers here are too much in the hands of the local buyers, and this last fall many instances could be named where the price in this county has been less by upwards of twenty cents a bushel, than that current at the same time in Detroit. This of course is what should not be, and if our County Grange can secure by any means enhanced prices, the institution cannot fail to recommend itself to those still outside the gate. Of course one of the great stumbling blocks is in the railroad company's charge for cars, but we think with a prospect of from seventy-five to one hundred thousand that the transportation company will listen to reason.

The next meeting of the County Grange will be held in Cass City on Tuesday, May 3d, 1881, when we have several interesting topics down for consideration. But more of this anon.

Brother Whitney was with us, and acquitted himself in his usual manner, both in talking and eating, and he has since informed me that Lapeer County Pomona Grange has appointed a committee to work with us in the matter of shipping wheat.

> Fraternally, JNO. MASON, Secretary.

Union Grange, No. 97.

Brother Cobb :-- Enclosed find quarterly report of Union Grange, No. 97, for the quarter ending Dec 31, 1880. You will observe that our Grange is gaining ground slowly but surely. Four candidates took degrees during the last quarter, and we now have two applications before the Grange. During the past summer we have erected a hall 24x50 feet, one story high, with reception and ante-rooms; it is finished, and very nearly furnished-location, three and onehalf miles south-west of Union City. It has cost us about \$450 cash, besides what labor was volunteered, which would probably amount to \$125. Although not as convenient as a two-story building, yet it makes us a very pleasant home. Being one of the weakest Granges in Branch county, as regards numbers, yet we are the first to build a hall, thereby setting a good example for our sister Granges-to "go and do likewise." We have not yet decided when we shall dedicate, but officers were installed by Bro. Sexton; of

held at Battle Creek, Feb. 10th and 11th, at Stuart's hall. You will see by this that we by the ladies of Battle Creek Grange on the first day's session, which, like all Grange

Calhoun County Pomona Grange.

Bro Cobb :- The annual meeting of Cal-

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feasts, was a culinary work of art. After dinner, Worthy Master White called the Grange to order, and the general order of business followed, which, with the election of officers for the ensuing, year occupied the time until night.

Friday, the second day, was the day. The meeting was called to order and four persons were initiated into the mystic workings of the fifth degree ; then came a basket dinner, which was served by the ladies in the hall below, after which came the installation of officers, by Thomas Moore, of Adrian. The instaliation was public, and as performed by Bro. Moore, was very instructive and impressive. Bro. Moore then gave us a public address, which was truly an intellectual feast. It was replete with good thoughts, earnest truths, and some princibushels of Patrons' wheat from this county, ples. It will serve as food for thought for weeks to come, and will lighten the labor of the many tillers of the soil who listened most attentively to its many truths. The hall was well filled with eager listeners who came to get good, and I am sure none went away disappointed. This Grange is composed of earnest, faithful working men and women. It has held monthly meetings since the first of November, and we shall probably hold another in March. The only fault that we can record is that the time of each session is always too short. The following officers were elected: Edward White, Master; Silas Woodwoorth, Overseer; Perry Mayo, Lecturer; Job Mamby, Chaplain.

MRS. PERRY MAYO, Secretary. Battle Creek, Feb. 14, 1881.

Ingham County Grange.

On the 9th and 10th, right in the midst of the February thaw and rain, this Grange held a two days' Institute at Stockbridge, in the southeast corner of the county. The institute was well attended, the large hall being well filled, the papers excellent and well discussed. The members of Stockbridge Grange, and others in the vicinity, were equal to the occasion, and entertained all in a sumptuous manner. Through their Master, H. H. Bruerton, the members of the County Grange were welcomed and complimented. At the close he urged us to stay longer, as there were more than forty members full and ready to speak on questions of interest. He says, "this will do us good." We were petted, waited upon, "slept," feasted, and urged to come again. The whenever the time is fixed, notice will be Howell. The fifth degree was conferred in

I hope your able and energetic pen will sometimes be wielded to build up public much needed, and should be in the hands of opinion in support of the measure. As I all church families.

Why should the people endure this useless expense, when it can be avoided by saying to the retailer, "if you continue to buy your goods of these agents at an additional expense, which is unnecessary, when you can buy your goods direct and save expense, we will not patronize you."

Let the people take this stand and carry it out, and this unnecessary expense will cease. I do not say that all traveling agents are useless, not by any means. There are a great many valuable inventions, and useful articles which cannot well be introduced in any other way. But the idea of such an army of agents traveling through the country selling the common, well-known goods and staple articles, is making an unnecessary expense to the people, and it would be much better for some retailers if some traveling agents never entered their stores, because they sometimes influence the retailer with deception, oily words, and perhaps falsehoods, to get their order for goods they never

can sell and get their money back. Retailers generally act as if they did not care to save such expense to the people. Again, I say, is it not the duty of the people to say to the retailers, stop this unnecessary expense, or we will not buy your goods?

Would not this be a good question for the Grange to discuss?

SCHOOLCRAFT GRANGER.

Motions and Resolutions.

Bro, F. M. Holloway (at the late session of the State Grange,) offered the following ing a public one, when everybody is invited resolution, relative to the firm of Day & Taylor, plaster dealers, and moved its adoption, which motion prevailed :

Resolved, That in the long contest with the plaster companies in this State, Brothers Day & Taylor, our manufacturers, have no-bly stood by the Order in all of the trying emergencies, and the State Grange of Michigan take great pleasure in commending them to Patrons of other States, with full assurance that they will honorably fulfill all contracts, and furnish land plaster of superior quality to all of our Order who may favor them with their patronage .-- Proceedings Michigan State Grange, eighth session.

THE CHURCH HELPER, by Rev. J. H. Cook, Coldwater, Mich., is a new church organ for the Western Diocese of Western Michigan. This paper is well edited, is

C. L. W.

From various hindering causes we have but just installed our officers for the present year at our last meeting, the 9th of this month. Rather late, but as the saying is, better late than not at all. No more at this time. Should this get in print I may try again. Fraternally yours,

GEO. W. LITTLEFIELD.

An Argument from a Working Grange.

SPRINGVILLE, Feb. 7th, 1881. Bro. Cobb :- You will please find enclosed \$1.50 for three copies of the VISITOR, as per list of names and address on enclosed slip. I find those of our members who read the VISITOR regularly are usually full of interest, or are zealous in good works for the cause. I therefore conclude that the surest way to secure a full attendance at our meetings of anxious listeners and willing workers, is to make sure that the VISITOR is generally taken by our people.

Springville Grange is flourishing finely. This winter we have taken a new departure. We meet weekly, with every alternate meetto attend. We have regular programs prepared by our executive committee beforehand, so that every one can come with the necessary preparation to perform a part. They consist of declamations, essays, select readings, music and discussions. The question discussed at our last meeting was : "Should husbands consult with their wives interest it developed was general. The speaking was animated, instructive and quite entertaining. The question for discussion at our next meeting is: "Resolved, That it is better for the young farmer just starting life to go West where land is cheap, may report a synopsis of this discussion.

SAMUEL MOREY, Reporter for 279. given through the VISITOR.

Brother Chas. E. Mickley, of Adrian, addressed our Grange the afternoon and evening of Jan. 27. The terribly cold and stormy weather prevented as large an attendance as we wished, yet we trust that the seed then sown has fallen on good soil. Brother Mickley pitches into corporations, monopolies, back-sliding Granges, and those farmers outside the gates, in a manner that cannot fail to convince. So interested were some of our friends that they followed him to Girard Grange, the 28th, to hear his third address. The hall of Girard Grange was filled to overflowing, and Brother Mickley spoke over two hours to as attentive an audience as ever gathered together in Branch county. We learn that Brother M. had spoken there before, with the best of results, hence the large number out despite the bitter cold.

And the thought occurs to us, Worthy Secretary, that as a general rule we are too stingy with our money to secure the best talent, when the fact is, the best is cheapest. To all those Granges who have not employed Brother Mickley, we would say, Send for him; he is a full team and a horse to let. " HAYSEED," 97.

Branch County Pomona Grange.

Bro. Cobb :- The Branch County Pomona Grange held its annual meeting to-day, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, we had a very good and interesting meeting. After the usual routine business refreshments were served by the sisters, after which the election of officers took place. Bro. George W. Van Aken was elected Master; H. D. Pessell, Lecturer; and W. E. Wright, Secretary.

The next meeting of our Grange will be held at Quincy, Mich., March 2, 1881, at which time the installation of officers will occur. The meeting will be called to order at two o'clock, P. M., and hold a session of the about all their business transactions?" The Grange, install officers and do such other business as may come up, after which refreshments will be served, and then we expect to listen to one of J. J. Woodman's pointed speeches, which always carry conviction to all who hear them. Bro. Woodman will be with us in the evening, as well than to run in debt for an improved farm in as in the afternoon; so members come out a good farming country," If advisable, I in the afternoon, and everybody in the evening, as the lecture will be public.

WALLACE E. WRIGHT, Sec'y. Coldwater, Feb. 17, 1881.

the evening.

The next meeting of the County Grange will be held with Capital Grange, at North Lansing, at ten A. M., Thursday, March 17. Yours fraternally, W. J. BEAL, Master. O. F. MILLER, Sec'y.

A Few Words from Grange No. 8.

Schoolcraft Grange, No. 8, at its last meeting, was the grateful recipient of a cross and wreath of sea moss and shells, both handsomely mounted and framed. The donors were Brother and Sister C. C. Duncan, and Brother and Sister E. F. Duncan, all of Santa Barbara, California, formerly of Kalamazoo county, Mich.

The greatly admired gifts were presented by Sister J. T. Cobb, to whom they had been forwarded. Sister Cobb spoke of the pleasure she experienced in presenting the 'beautiful mementoes of the kind regards and remembrance of our absent brothers and sisters," and closed her remarks with the following words:

"As we look at this cross we are reminded of life, its labors and trials. May we so meet them that, for our faithfulness, we may receive a wreath of joy and satisfaction as enduring as eternity.

Brother S. F. Brown responded in a few well chosen, affecting words. A hearty vote of thanks was then tendered the absent, ones, who had so kindly remembered us.

Brothers and Sisters Duncan, now seeking health and pleasure on the Pacific Coast, were charter members of Schoolcraft Grange, and among its most earnest workers. All were deeply grateful for this proof of their continued interest in the Order. A. L. F.

Good Time Generally.

The Alton Grange, No. 634 is flourishing finely, there seems to be a great deal of interest manifested, and although our Grange is quite small yet there is a goodly number present at each meeting.

Charles E. Francisco is our Master, and we hold our meetings every Friday evening, and after the business part of the meeting is attended to, we have some important question to discuss, and then we take up the literary part of the programme, which consists of select reading, essays, and speaking. These make the Grange a very pleasant place, and profitable indeed, for farmers to meet with their wives, sons and daughters. Mrs. E. C. C., Sec.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

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The Grange Visitor. SCHOOLCRAFT, - MARCH 1st, 1881. organizations generally upon the rights of the people. The following brief platform of principles, which has been put forth by the

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, SCHOOLCRAFT.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY LEAGUE.

THE NATIONAL ANTI-MONOPOLY LEAGUE is a fixed fact. Its Secretary has sent us its DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES, an "Address to the People," and other documents relating to the work of this new organization which is destined in a few short months to become a power in the land.

Seizing upon a great principle enunciated by the National Grange in its Declaration of Purposes, at St. Louis in 1874, the Patrons but personal and corporate aggrandizement." of Husbandry throughout the land have been earnest and active all these years in pressing the important fact upon the attention of all who were willing to listen, that the great railroad corporations of the country in the management of their business interests were disregarding every principle of justice and equity, and in their bold declaration of a purpose to "charge whatever the traffic will bear," were defiantly proclaiming a purpose to subject the agricultural and condition of dependence fatal to its development.

The facts and figures so persistently presented, finally secured the attention of the Chamber of Commerce of New York city, and other commercial organizations, and the inside history of some of these mammoth corporations has been enquired into. So glaring were the wrongs perpetrated, and so persistent and defiant the corporators, that some of the leading papers of the country have been awakened, and for the last two years public attention has from time to time through these channels, been directed to the subject.

The impending danger to the most important material interests of the country has finally culminated in an organization known as

THE NATIONAL ANTI-MONOPOLY LEAGUE, with L. E. Chittenden, President, F. B. Thurber, Treasurer, Henry Nichols, Secretary.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry, from its verynature, may be set down as in sympathy with this movement and ready to co-operate with it.

The following from the New York Daily Graphic, of Feb. 1st, gives a sketch of the organization, principles and aims of the league :

Some weeks ago a few gentlemen met in this city and discussed the question of whether anything could be done to check the growing encroachments of corporate or- know but little of the VISITOR yet), will ganizations upon the rights of the people. It was decided that a sufficient element existed

new organization, embodies the whole spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and will appeal forcibly to a great many citizens in all ranks of society who believe in the principles upon which our Government is founded :

"Our principles: Anti-monopoly. We advocate and will support and defend the rights of the many as against privileges for the few.

Corporations, the creation of the State, shall be controlled by the State. Labor and capital, allies, not enemiesustice for both.'

If ever we have a conflict between capital and labor in this country, it will be because of the injustice done the masses by corporate monopolies. It therefore behooves all classes of citizens, and particularly those who have property, to sustain the efforts now being made by reasonable and intelligent citizens to limit the power of men who, to use the words of a committee of the United States Senate, "recognize no principle of action

To give the new organization a good send off, a meeting was held at Cooper Inititute, on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, which was attended by Congressman Reagan, Judge Black, and other prominent gentlemen, who have become identified with this anti-monopoly movement. Speeches were made and the following significant resolution and declaration of purposes adopted : Resolved, That it is the duty of citizens ev-

erywhere to organize anti-monopoly leagues commercial interests of this country to a and endeavor to secure, among others, the following specific results : 1. Laws compelling the transportation

and telegraph companies to base their charges on the risk and cost of service. 2. Laws to prevent pooling and combina.

tions. 3. Laws to prevent discriminations against any class of citizens on the public highways.

Courts to give effect to the laws placed on the statute books. 5. Laws to make it an official duty by of-

ficers to to defend the citizens against corporate injustice. . Laws to provide public taxation to pay

dividends on national stock. 7. Laws against bribery.

8. Laws to regulate the commerce of the everal States.

9. A liberal policy toward water ways. It was also resolved that the independent ournals should be encouraged, and that the bread, meat and fuel of the masses should not be taxed to pay dividends on the fictitious cost of construction. The meeting was afterwards addressed by others, advocating the principles embodied in the resolutions adopted.

STATE GRANGE REPORTS. ETC.

On our second page will be found the reports of the standing committees of the State Grange on agriculture and transportation. Both of these reports should not only be carefully read by every reader of

the VISITOR, but Lecturers of Subordinate Granges where the paper is not generally taken (and we are sorry to say some Granges

find matter of such value that these reports in the community which, if properly organ-ized, could do much to remedy existing of the Order.

nopolists, and of those other persons who put the issue of the currency before the ma-jor one of the encroachments of corporate ner cent; in 1879, 84 per cent, and in 1880 90 ner cent; and with these facts before the per cent; and with these facts before the country, and not more than a baker's dozen farmers in both houses of Congress, is it presumption or impertinence for farmers to ask for and demand a place in the councils and law making bodies of the government? To these men it is of no consequence that the Agricultural Department of the Government has neither space or facilities for the prosecution of the the business pertaining to the Department, or that it is restricted, hampered, be-littled, and its Commissioner and employees receive less compensation than any other important department of the government. Carefully read the report of the Commit-

tee on Agriculture, and then renew your determination to convince these gentlemen by the inexorable logic of events that the world moves, and that those who stand in the way of agricultural advancement will, in the near future, be left to deplore their own stupidity.

WANTED-ELECTION REPORTS.

We have from time to time invited Secretaries to send us the name and postoffice address of the Masters and Secretaries of all working Granges in this State, and we give below the numbers of all the Granges that have reported these officers to this office since Jan. 1st.

We have this week sent to the Secretaries of these Granges for the use of their Grange, a copy each of the Proceedings of the State and National Granges," and shall send to others who are not found in this list as soon as we get election reports of Master and Secretary elect for the current year. Besides, we are required to make out a list and have such list printed, and a copy sent to each Grange,

This is so incomplete that we cannot think of doing it yet. Shall we have other reports, and when?

GRANGES THAT HAVE REPORTED:

30, 31, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 96, 104 106, 107, 108, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 118, 120, 123, 125, 126, 127, 129, 130, 133, 136, 137, 140, 141, 145, 151, 154, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 174, 175, 176, 178, 182, 183, 185, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 200, 202, 203, 212, 213, 219, 220, 221, 222, 225, 226, 229, 230, 235, 236, 237, 238, 241, 245, 247, 248 251, 252, 253, 259, 260, 262, 266, 267, 268 270, 272, 273, 274, 375, 276, 277, 278, 280, 281 269283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 296, 298, 301 304, 313, 315, 316, 318, 322, 323, 326, 328, 329 333, 335, 336, 337, 338, 342, 343, 344, 346 347, 348, 350, 351, 353, 358, 360, 361, 362, 364 367, 368, 370, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 379 380, 381, 384, 385, 396, 987, 389, 393, 396, 399 400, 403, 406, 407, 415, 417, 421, 422, 424, 427 430, 436, 437, 439, 440, 441, 443, 448, 456, 458 459, 462, 464, 470, 472, 475, 476, 479, 480, 491 492, 494, 495, 497, 503, 505, 513, 517, 520, 523 527, 530, 540, 545, 548, 549, 556, 557, 563, 564, 102, 340. 642, 643,

PATRONS should carefully read the "Appendix to Digest of Laws and Decisions,'

Communications.

Value of Co-Operation.

Bro. Cobb :- Dear Sir : As a reader of the GRANGE VISITOR, I have desired to see the subject of co-operation fully discussed, so that all Patrons may comprehend its meaning and the controling influence it should have in our Order. Herbert Spencer, in defining Society says, "The mere gathering of individuals into a group, does not constitute them a Society." A Society is formed when besides nearness, there is co-operation. So long as the members of the group do not combine their energies to achieve some common end, there is little to keep them together. They are prevented from separating only when the wants of each are better satisfied by uniting his efforts with those of others than they would be, if he acted alone. Cooperation, then is at once that which cannot exist without a society, and that for which a society exists. It is therefore evident that co operation is essential to the existence of society, and unless there is a full recognition of the fact that co operation of individualities is a fundimental necessity in the very structure of society, no society will be formed with cohesion enough to accomplish any worthy end. But co-operation implies organization. If acts are to be effectually combined, there must be arrangements under which they are adjusted in their times, amounts and characters. The progress of mankind does not stop with any one generation of workers, however faithful they have been. The advance guard of workers (like the founders of the Grange) will be needed as long as humanity has before it any progress in truth and right to be achieved. The organization of the Grange was founded upon the principle of co-operation. All societies demand as a condition of success, multiplicity in unity or co-operation through organization. These are conditions without which reasonable hopes of success cannot be entertained. The organic cohesiveness of the National or State Grange cannot compromise any individual right. It has no infallible dictum, it has no thumb-screws, no fagots, no threats of torture, though we are under its organization. We, of to-day, are in no fear of those crude organizations of the dark past, for we are reasonably emancipated from those conditions which rendered them so formidable. If we are not pleased to remain within the Grange, we can step out, and are in no danger for so doing. There are many farmers, no doubt, who seem

to think that by joining the Grange, they thereby surrender up certain privileges that they now enjoy, and yet freely admit that something ought to be done, to hold in check the encroachments of other organizations upon their rights and privileges.

How absurd it is to look for prosperity of the farmers of to-day without co-operation and organization. I think if the farmers of his country would work, as they can, if they would pull together, we could redeem this

MARCH 1st, 1881.

few meetings cool and the interest dies out. This is all legitimate, and is just what a reasonable expectation would warrant. But, suppose that something more than the mere signing of our names, and being initiated into the Order was made prominent, and fully comprehended, and that fact was cooperation, then all would understand that they were to work as one. Our Order does not mean work for one, two or three, but work for each and every one. If we are to look for some one who, preadventure, has more influence than we have, to do the needed work, we will only witness defeat. What we need as members of Subordinate Granges, is to feel that each one, always including ourself, has a work to do, and not only this, but a firm resolution to do that work. When this spirit pervades our ranks, we will soon see that results will be commensurated with individual co-operative endeavors. But what is the stimulus which would reasonably secure these active measures ? We should in the first place fully comprehend the justness of our cause, the reasonableness of the claims made. It would seem to every well developed mind that here in this one consideration alone is enough to inspire all such with a spirit of work and sacrifice. There are many good reasons which should act as incentives to such minds to presistent work. The spirit that prompts a man to set out fruit or shade trees, when he may feel that before the days of their fruitage, or before the shade trees shall spread its branches, he will have passed away, would make workers in our ranks to defeat whom it would be impossi-

To work in the interest of the weary tillers of the soil, natures only true noblemen, the producers of all of the wealth and all of the comforts of life, to lose sight of self for a day and read the history of human woes, and the agony of humanity's great heart, under the dominion of these Shylocks, who demand not only the pound of flesh nearest the heart, but also the last drop of blood which would enable the worker to manifest the least degree of freedom. I say is it not enough to inspire us with zeal to work in our noble cause ?

Are there not incentives drawn from the needs of the down trodden in Ireland, under the accursed system of landlords and tenants, where there are to-day fifty thousand troops quartered to force the farmer and family into starvation, that the lordly drone may eat up their substance, the products of their toils? Patrons, do you not believe that the noble founders of the Grange and their co-workers saw a shadow passing over our fair land which might increase in density, if no efforts was put forth to dispel it, that would eventually eclipse all of our republican institutions. When we look back in the history of this country some fourteen years, and see the organization of so many corporate bodies, with special privileges bestowed upon them, and their rapid combinations and consolidations, forming them into huge monopolies that to-day bid defiance to all that labor can do, or the government either, we cannot help but believe that the founders of the Grange did not give the alarm to soon, Worthy Patrons, if the mass of laborers are not educated to see and understand the unjust and unrighteous workings of these different corporations, so that they may not be driven like cattle to the slaughter, the sun of our free institutions will surely settle down into the dark night of anarchy and misrule. What is seen and known as a serious fact in Ireland to-day, will be more than duplicated here. Can we not in this fast age of the world stop long enough to read the signs of the times? Would it not be well for us to once more read over, and ponder well, the advice of Washington in his farewell instruction to the people of this country? Avoid all entangling alliances with foreign nations, \$25,000,000 already invested by foreign capatalists in one corporation of our land that sets a price upon all of our productions. These things ought not to be tolerated or allowed. I am well aware, brother Patrons, that there are some belonging to our Order, who feel that these are not proper subjects for discussion in our Grange. Brother Woodman told us in hisspeech in the National Grange, that it is the one thing needful. He says, "that the conflict is upon us, and the test must be made, that it remains to be seen whether this country is to be ruled by the rapacious railroad transportation companies managed by a few men or by the sovereign people." Then let every Patron do his whole duty to inaugurate a bold and determined policy to ameliorate the condition of agriculture, and protect it from the grasping avariciousness of combined and incorporated powers. Yours for justice and humanity,

A committee on organization was appointed under whose auspices two or three meetings were held, at which an organization was effected and a constitution and bylaws adopted, and on Friday evening, January 28, a somewhat larger meeting was held at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, for the purpose of adopting an address to the public and outlining a program of action. L, E. Chittenden, President of the League,

presided, and the address was read by F.B. Thurber. Speeches were made by Messrs. Henry George, John F. Henry, Dennis Mc-Mahon, James Clancey, Thos. V. Cator, Gen. Edw. M. Lee, Theo. Tomlinson and President Chittenden, who stated that great interest in the movement had been manifested by the public, that applications had already been received from four different States, asking for instructions how to proceed in organizing branch Leagues, and that it was now certain that the "Anti-Monopoly League" was destined to become a great power in the land. More than 200 members were elected at the last meeting, among whom were Rev. Robert Collyer, Prof. Felix Adler, Cortlandt Palmer, Peter Cooper, Allen R. Foote, Dr. Ferdinand Seeger, Wilson Macdonald, and other prominent citizens who have the welfare of the masses at heart, and who, by their presence or by letter, have signified their sympathy with the movement and it is designed to place in the hands of every member a book for procuring the names of additional members. As fast as these are accepted by the Committee on Membership, the new members will in turn be furnished with books in which to procure the names of additional members. Thus the movement will be extended very rapidly, and it is designed to organize branch leagues in every State, county and assembly district in the United States. There are to be no membership fees or annual dues, the organization to be supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions, and as the only qualification required is that a member shall be a respectable citizen and support the principles of the League, there is no obstacle in the way of attaining a large membership.

It is believed that the League will exert an important influence in forcing both political parties to put in nomination candidates who are free from monopoly influences. Mr. Chittenden, the President, is one of the five men who originally started the old Free Soil Always noted for his sympathy party. with and advocacy of the rights of the ma-ses, is now a lawyer who commands the respect of all classes, and has a large and lucralive practive in this city. The Treasurer, Mr. F. B. Thurber, is a prominent merchant. The Secretary is Mr. Henry Nichols, a printer, and its leading spirits are men well known in commercial, industrial, and professional circles. The movement bids fair to avoid the errors of the extreme Socialists, who, by advocating extremes in one direction, play directly into the hands of the mo- 76 per cent of the exports of the country

The people must be educated up to a clear understanding of the situation. Some strong points are so fully set forth in these reports that to press them upon the attention of the people, and to elicit discussion, is to contribute to that education in the most direct manner.

The men who vote, and in that way say who shall make laws, and what those laws shall be, are not the only ones who need to be posted, or educated, up to a full understanding of the fact that the government of the United States has so far in its history ignored its most important industry to a greater degree than any other first-class nation on the face of the earth.

But there are men who do more than vote who are officious in their willingness to take care of the people, and, it is unfortunately true, many of them have no sort of sympathy with the agricultural class, or conception of the magnitude of the interests involved, than children, and what is worse still, they look upon and treat this large class as occupying a useful place in the world, but not entitled to any consideration whatever.

We met one of these gentlemen the other day, whose intercourse with the world, in a business way, covered a period of more than thirty years, who innocently inquired, what these farmers had to complain of, and what sense there was in their making such racket last summer about a farmer for Governor? To tell such a man that in the forty-four years since Michigan became a State, out of four score men who have represented her various interests in the Congress of the United States, but two were farmers, is to waste time to little purpose. This class of men, narrow and selfish in their views have more faith in management than in men, and will never comprehend the idea that the agriculture of this country, which is really to-day in its infancy, has any claims upon the government to which it

contributes annually its millions, until forced to such recognition by the convincing ballots of the agriculturists themselves. This class of men don't know that the prosperity of this country is largely indebted to its export trade-now over eight hun-

dred millions of dollars per annum-or if they do, they ignore the fact that in 1877

found on our second page. There are several land from all of the different forms of morulings affecting usages, and the Order, that should be better understood.]

THE Barn Floor Horse-power advertised on our eighth page by Smith & Woodard, of Kalamazoo, is a new thing. We looked it over the other day and were favorably impressed. Simplicity, lightness, and facility of shifting from one place to another are strong points of excellence never before so fully met in a cheap Horse Power. We predict for it an extensive sale.

Newaygo Co. Pomona Grange, No. 11. ENSLEY, Feb. 10th, 1881.

Bro. Cobb :- Newaygo County Pomona Grange, No. 11, met at the hall of Ensley Grange on the 8th inst., and were entertained by Sister Steele, one of the Special Lecturers of the State, and a good one, too, we of the Order, declared its principles, its progress, and its necessity to the farmers of this county.

We had the Grange feast at noon, with its usual abundance of good things, and in the afternoon a public installation of officers, Sister Steele officiating most acceptably. This was followed by some necessary work in the fifth degree, and a supper, after which degree, and after a session of much interest. a recess was taken until the next day at nine o'clock.

Business matteas consumed the most of time of the morning session the second day. Another session of open Grange for the for Patrons, was made interesting and instructive by Sister Steele, after which the hall of Ashland Grange on the last Tuesday

A. TERWILLIGER, Sec'y.

A HINT .- Wyoming Grange has begun a library, and is holding socials to raise funds. The social of last week gave \$25 net. That is business.

MRS. YOUNGERWOMAN wants to know 'what is quickest way to mark table linen.' Leave the baby and a blackberry pie alone at the table for three minutes.

nopolies by which labor is oppressed, inside of five years. I mean that we could reach that point where, in the councils of this nation, the money power would not reign supreme. I do not believe that this can be accomplished without thorough organization and co-operation. The success of our cause depends upon the education of the working class. That any of the professional class will aid us in this great movement is among the most imbecile of expectations. They, at the present time, look upon us as a harmless pack of fools, who toil on year after year for their special benefit, only entitled to a bare sustenance, and not qualified to appreciate any greater blessing. The success of the Grange in this land means the loss of power on the part of these aristocrats. It means the hostility, not of hate, but of an open fair fight-no strategy, no lies. It means to the money power, which conwho heard her on this occasion, all thought. trols all of the industries of the country She pointed out clearly the objects and aims by fraud and corrupt briberies, that we mean to win by fair means, and only such. Labor claims the right to win on the ground of justice to man, woman and child. The

objects set forth in the Declaration of Purposes of the Grange need not be reiterated here, as they are well known. The important question is how are we to realize the end as therein set forth. The conditions which are pre-eminently important are cothe Grange was called tolorder in the fourth operation through effective organization. The number of Subordinate Granges there is in the United States, I have not the means of determining at present. That they are a

power in the land, no one will question. But, to make this possible strength effective is what we want. Can it be done? I believe benefit of those outside the gates, as well as it can. It is a fact that many in our Granges are not informed as to how this work is to be done, and here is where we need instruction Grange closed to meet at two P. M., at the Here is where the National and State Granges have a large duty to perform. An interest must be created in the Subordinate Granges. This interest can be made to exist only as the lesson of co-operation is learned. In the excitement of the moment, when there is a clear presentation of the wrongs which are perpetrated upon the tillers of the soil, and the Declaration of Purposes are presented as a specific for those wrongs, comparative strangers are called together, and a Grange is organized, and everything ever. looks promising. Soon the zeal of the first

IRA SMITH. Roxand, Feb. 15th, 1881.

Increasing its Borders.

NEEDHAMS, Ind., Feb. 9, 1881. Bro. Cobb: Quite a familiar introduction for a stranger-yet the "Courier" has the pass, and is present for business. The gentleman, farmer, and Worthy Master of the National Grange, Bro. J. J. Woodman, after addressing a concourse of farmers last night on the progress of the war on monop-olies, kindly handed me a copy of your paper for examination. I am pleased with it, and forward 50 cents as a substantial proof of my faith. The Grange cause here, though fewer in numbers, is stronger than Yours forever in the cause WARREN JUDD, P. M.

in May.

MUTILATED TEXT

MARCH 1st, 1881.

Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, . . . MUSKEGON.

PICKINGS BY THE WAY. No. 24.

We had spent one day, the 24th, at home, in, writing, and the day was not made long enough to answer the many letters at and seen the contrast between them and the hand, and do what each require to be done. Yet busy as it was, it was a day at home.

The 25th, an appointment took us to Ionia, and thence to Belding, to our meeting in the evening with

OTISCO GRANGE.

At Belding, we saw Bro. Divine, who had his hands full of business in attending to one of Job's comforters upon one of his hands. It was so painful that he could not get out to the meeting.

Bro. Russell met us at the station, and took us to his home to tea, after which Bro. Day's team conveyed us to the hall, where for the very bad night, there was a good turnout of people. A public lecture was given, after which an hour was given to instruction in the unwritten work. This Grange has a very pleasant hall, and had it neatly decorated with mottoes and green. The night was spent at Bro. Day's house. This is a brother to Bro. Day, of the firm of Day & Taylor, of Grandville. At an early hour, we were called to breakfast, and to go to the train. A short, but cold ride brought us to the station of the Grand Haven R. R., this connects Belding with the D. L. & N. R. R. at Kiddville, but the horse car had gone, as it was only a mile and a half, Bro. Day's team had a double drive to the station at Kiddyille, which was reached in ample time. A short ride took us back to Ionia. Bro. Alderman, of Orleans, was a fellow passenger a part of the way. Two or three hours waiting in Ionia, gave us time for dinner. Our next point for stopping was Grand Rapids.

WESTERN POMONA GRANGE held its annual meeting at Berlin, on the 27th inst., and thither we repaired, to find even at the hour of 10 A. M., a goodly number in attendance. Soon the hall of Ottawa Grange, No. 30, was well filled, many coming over 30 miles to attend this meeting. The deep and drifted snow gave some of the members experiences of the State of New York in our younger days, when we could tip over any day upon the north and south roads. One sleigh was disabled and left, but by perseverance the party came in in time for dinner.

At the proper time, Bro. E. J. McVaughton, the Master of Ottawa Grange, called the meeting to order, and with a few timely remarks, welcomed the Pomona Grange to its birth place, for its annual meeting. At the request of the W. M., the Worthy Lecturer responded to this address of welcome. The Grange was then opened in due form in the 4th degree, by Worthy Master Nathan Whitney, who read a very excellent address, a copy of which is in the office of the VISITOR for publication. It was duly referred to the Committee upon the Good of the Order. Reports of the other officers were then given, and that of the Overseer, also referred to the same Committee with that of the Master. The reports of the Secretary and officer came upon the train with a prisoner Treasurer were duly referred to the Committee on Finance. The topic for discussion for the afternoon was the "Growing of Sugar from the Amber Cane." Many facts were elicited, and much information gained. The evening was given to the conferring of the beautiful lessons of The prisoner took the papers of committhe degree of Pomona, a large class taking ment from the officer and put them into the the same. At a late hour, this hall full of people were parceled out in lots of two to eight, among the several families of Ottawa Owosso Junction, and the prisoner left the Grange. Many full and jolly loads made the chilly winter air ring merrily with bells and voices that night. On the morrow, the Grange assembled at 3 A. M., and began upon the Special Order, the election of officers for the ensuing year, -which was not concluded until after dinner-when the officers were duly installed by Past Master Nathan Whitney. It was nearly night when the meeting broke up, We afterwards learned the sequel of the and the members left for their distant homes. Our destination was TALMADGE GRANGE, NO. 639, for an evening lecture. Bro. Charles Alford had his horse and cutter on hand, and gave us a ride of four or five miles, to the banks of Detroit. Do we not need a law to punish Grand River, where lies some of the finest · land in the State. Supper was taken at the drunk? pleasant home of Bro. Alford. His son and two daughters-in-law, are all good members of this young, thrifty Grange, not yet nine months old. The evening meeting was in the Town hall, where the Grange was organ- Grange, No. 90. Arriving at Vassar a ized, but what a change the hall has undergone! Busy fingers, guided by excellent taste, had greatly changed this hall. The Grange had just bought a very fine organ, which sustained and aided the singing very much. After a little music, we spoke for an hour upon the work of the Grange, to a very attentive audience, after which, and the usual social good bye, we rode back to our stopping place, to rest for the night.

in due form. The minutes of the Secretary claimed our attention; they were full and exmeager way reports of Grange work, we usually hear read, or real in the books of the Secretaries we have occasion to ex-

THE

amine. Yes! This is meant for a H-I-N-T. The usual business of the Grange concluded, the retiring Master read his annual on our return.

report as provided in the By-Laws of the State Grange. Bro. Brown's report was a good production, full of wise deductions from the work of the year past. This over, a recess was taken while the room was duly prepared for the installation of officers. During the recess, the portrait of the Worthy Master, J. J. Woodman, of the National,

and late of the State Grange, was hung at the head of the large hall of Alpine Grange. This painting, fine in itself, a recommend to the artist, Miss Hunt, is a fitting decoration for any Grange hall in the Nation, and especially any hall in this State. May the spirit of the subject ever fill the hearts of all Patrons that come within sight of this portrait. May its presence lend wisdom to all the officers, and inspire all the members of Alpine Grange to the highest sense of duty and opportunity. The installation proceeded in due form, in which we were assisted by Bro. Miller and Sister Greenley. One part in it pleased us, when the Master, Bro. John Preston, had been installed and was conducted to the Master's chair. Bro. Brown, in vacating the chair, cordially welcomed the new Master by a few well chosen words, who, in turn, responded in a happy manner. The installation over, the new Master read a brief inaugural address, full of good thoughts and plans for the future. The standing committees of the year were then announced, and other work done. We noticed the Grange ordered a committee to procure a portrait of Bro. Chas. Dale, a Past Master of this Grange, lately deceased, to hang in the hall-a beautiful testimonial to his work. The Grange elosed, and upon invitation, we went with our wife, and Bro. and Sister Preston to take tea and spend the evening at Bro. and Sister Brown's, where Bro. and Sister L. Murray were to be fellow guests. A very enjoyable evening was soon passed, and we returned to spend the night and following day, Sunday, at Bro. Preston's, one of those places that seems almost like home, and but for our noble Order, we should have never known. Bro. and Sister Gibbs entertained us and our host to dinner the next day, and on the morning of Monday, the last of January, Bro. Preston took us through the fast falling snow to the station at Berlin,

his home, where the good wife and sister spend the night. Bro. B. is very pleasantly ably cared for at the house of Bro. and Sister for the installation of officers, and the usual self were to share this hospitable roof for the train thence to business of such meeting. The meeting was the night. If anyone wishes to know how not public. W. M. Brown opened the Grange to entertain many people for a night, they where was being held, one of the series of can apply to Bro. B., or some of those who Farmers' Institute. We arrived just in time were at his house the night of February 1st. plicit, the best we recollect hearing read. We The next day all assemble 1 at the hall for a This Institute was a very successful one and wish many Secretaties could have heard them public meeting, which was well attended, and from the interest manifested, will result in good. At noon the meeting closed, and we were the guests of Bro. and Sister Palmer at dinner, where we had the company of Bros. and Sisters Perry and Mason, from Ellington Grange, with whom we rode to Vassar,

GRANGE VISITOR.

That evening we reached Lapeer, en route trains off track or cancelled.

A RIDE UPON A SNOW PLOW.

We had an appointment-had agreed to freight train ?" we asked. "Yes, but several hours late." We had to go, we must be there,-could only "Hope and persevere." The wires ticked a message for us to our destination explaining the delay.

A whistle! Hope. A locomotive came in sight. "What is it?" Only a snow plow. "Will it take me?" "No, you cannot ride on it." "But we must, we have to." The engineer said, "Well, we'll see." Presently we went to the conductor-looked him over, when he asked, "Any credentials from authority? " but we smiled upon him, and told him we had to go, we must ride, and said, "Put yourself in our place," "People will be disappointed," "Can't we ride to Imlay?" "Is there no way?" "Yes," he said, "jump on," and we did, telling him we were of the newspaper guild and would like to see his machine work. We had one more speech ready if it was needed. We knew he had a very responsible and laborious position, endangering his life, for the safety and convenience of the traveling public and the credit of the company, but we were on the train, and moving. Let us look over the train and see what we have. " Have you ever ridden on a snow plow? Not "chilled plow," that you use, but a steel plow used in chilly weather by snow farmers. What is it? It painted car with a high pilot house upon it, in which the pilot sits to direct the train; and behind this to propel it was a heavy freight locomotive well coaled and manned, and behind this a box-car with a crew of have been there." men to use small tools, if necessary. Then turbine flanges running near the track to

soon served dinner, and all went to the hall. situated, and his family all members of the Henry Bartlett, and from which house we It was the regular meeting of the Grange Order. Four visiting Patrons besides our- took the morning stage to Metamora, and

VASSAR.

for the opening of the afternoon session. opened the evening of the day before, when an entertaining introductory address was given by the President of the occasion, B. W. Huston. Prof. Latta, of the Agricultural College, with a lecture upon "New methods and instruction in Horticulture." Hon. and Bro. Enos Goodrich, of Watertown, read a lengthy historic sketch upon "The Short Horns," and President Abbott, of the Agrito the appointment of the next day with cultural College, gave a most interesting Lapeer Pomona Grange, No. 29, which was address upon "The Farmer's Position in to meet at the hall of Dryden Grange. The Society." Each of the topics were followed morning of the 3d, was a cold one, and on by animated discussion, showing that going to the station at Lapeer we found the Farmers can think as well as work, and can say what they think.

During the afternoon, Prof. R. C. Carpenter, of the College, read a paper upon "windbe in Imlay City that morning; but the mills," giving their history, varieties and agent and operator said there was to be no uses. "Farming and Farm Labor," was the train until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. One subject of a paper by E. B. Hays, of Watroustrain was in the ditch, and another had ville, while E. B. Fisher, of Tuscola, gave a gone to it for the passengers. "Is there no good paper upon "Fruit Culture," all of which were duly discussed.

The first lecture of the afternoon was by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Agricultural College. Subject-" New Insect Enemies, and Hints Regarding the Destruction of Noxious Insects." We had intended to have quoted largely from this lecture but for want of time and room, must say, read the next report of the State Board of Agriculture.

read by M. D. Orr, of Caro. Subject-" The Horse, and Different Breeds, and how to voted it good. Bro. J. Q. A. Burrington followed with the paper published in the VISITOR of !Feb. 15-" The Educational Needs of the Farmer." Mr. R. S. Weaver, of Watrousville, then read a paper upon "Sheep Husbandry, and its kindred interests.', This, like all the papers, was good, and brought out discussion.

The evening session was very interesting. Dr. R. C. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College, gave an illustrated lecture upon "The Relations of Chemistry to Agricultuae." A series of resolutions were read by Judge Marston. of Bay City, and adopted by the Institute. These heartily endorsed the College, its labors and the Institute work done by the Board and Faculty, and recommended liberal appropriations by the Legislature. is a train made up as follows: First a long The exercises were closed by a lecture upon "The Responsibilities of the Farmer," by the Lecturer of the State Grange. Excellent music enlivened the meeting, and all attending went home feeling that "it was good to

From Lapeer, where we addressed a pubthere is the ice scraper, a singular car with lie meeting the next day, a telegram called us home to aid in the care of a sick son.

Beginning.

5

We are pleased to hear that many Granges are taking advantage of the long run of sleighing this winter to prepare for building halls,-Grange homes. There is still time to do much. All take hold and turn out for two or three days, and see how many logs can be hauled into the mill, and stone drawn upon the ground ready for use when time and weather permits.

Georgetown Grange, of Ottawa Co., has bought a site, hauled stone, and will have a building 44x26, two stories high, ready for use in May, but may not be fully completed for dedication until next autumn. That is business-like. This is not a very wealthy Grange, but they now talk of a Grange home and permanent life. It is having applications for membership and will, we predict, gain in numbers till long after the hall has been completed.

On the evening of the 20th, a social was held by the Grange at the house of Brother Scott, from which about \$14 cash was realized.

BACK NUMBERS.-If back numbers of last year's VISITOR are desired by any one, they can be had now by sending to this office, but in the near future it may be difficult to get them. Some of the copies of the previous years' numbers can be had.

The Northern Resort.

As noticed last VISITOR, a meeting was held at Grand Rapids on the 23d of February, at which a plan for the organization of a Patron's Northern resort association. A Board of seven Directors was chosen as a A lengthy and interesting paper was next | temporary organization. They are Brother I. B. Hamilton, President; Brother John Porter, Vice President ; Brother F. M. Carproduce the best for general purposes." All roll, Secretary ; Brother Calkins, Treasurer ; who, with Brothers S. A. Gardner, C. L. Whitney, and Henry Weatherwax for the Board of Directors will act in the solicitation of stock and other duties until the annual meeting, the 2nd Tuesday in April, when permanent officers will be chosen, and business of soliciting and fitting up the grounds will begin.

The project properly carried out, and the enterprise carefully managed, will be a praiseworthy one, and it is confidently hoped that the Patrons of every part of the State will take hold of it, and carry it to a successful result.

For information, address the Secretary, F. M. Carroll, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Too Good to be True.

We clip the following from a morning paper:

The house bill pending in the Senate today to protect the purchasers of articles against patent venders is considered by the Senate as imperfect. The senate proposes to offer a substitute with provisions so sweeping as to protect all innocent purchasers of patented articles and to punish men who attempt to extort money from innocent purchasers. We fear that the time is two short to succeed in getting this bill, if a good one passed this session, yet we hope the Senate will give something tangible—a specific thing to work for or against.

ALPINE GRANGE

was our next objective point. Our host took us to Berlin, on the morning of the 29th, when Bro. H. A. Greenly, Worthy Secretary and all were very much pleased with the of Alpine Grange, met us and whose fine meeting. The labors of the day being over, black team made the distance seem short to we rode home with J. Q. A. Burrington to thece home at a late hour. We were hospit- what you make it.

day to the eastward. FUN ON THE CARS.

The storm grew apace and raged furiously, delaying all trains somewhat, but it only made the passengers upon the slow trains eager to make the most of any diversion that might present itself. At Ionia an in charge, for Detroit House of Correction, sent there for 90 days. This man had been sent up for drunkenness. The officer in charge was but a little better in habits than the prisoner, and soon became oblivious to all around him, and fell into a deep sleep. fire. The passengers made up a small purse for him at the stop just before reaching the train. After the papers had been burned some of the passengers suggested that the prisoner should have taken the papers and committed the officer into the Detroit Insti-

where wife went home, while we rode all

tution, but it was too late to put the joke into practice. At Owosso the officer had become sobered enough to know that his prisoner had escaped, and getting a lay-over ticket of the conductor, stopped at Owosso. affair. The officer found his man, and together they got very drunk, were arrested by the city authorities and fined. When

sobered off the officer telegraphed home for new papers, and then took his man to a man, especially an officer, for getting

We reached Lapeer in the morning, and the next day took a much belated train for TUSCOLA.

to attend a meeting of the Tuscola Pomona brother met us at the train, and after a short but cold ride, we reached the village of Tuscola in time to go with the members to tea. We were entertained by Bro. Richardson, whose house is near by. After tea we went to the hall of Whitney Grange, No. 513, and there we had the pleasure of meeting a large number of earnest Patrons from various parts of the county, who had come

some distance in the cold to attend this meeting, which had been a decided success. The degree of Pomona was conferred upon a class of twenty or more during the evening,

La State right and

remove the ice and snow from it. This car is built alike on both ends so that it may be run either way. The center has a small room in which is a stove for the crew that man the scrapers to warm and rest in.

What a train for a Lecturer to ride in. Well, we had to, and consequently went. Yes, we rode in the pilot car, or snow plow proper. It is strongly built, has a stove inside so that it is comfortable. We mount the pilot's stand, and through the windows of the pilot house the track can be seen a great distance. A bell-cord leads along back parts of St. Joseph county. to the engineer's cab to give warnings, etc. We said we could see quite a distance, but the train starts and we can't see. It plunges into a snowbank and through a deep cut well filled with the "beautiful(?) snow," and at 20 miles an hour who could see. The snow flies, the car creaks, fine snow dust crawls through the crevices, into window cracks, and around the door at the rear. Some thing more than snow ahead! What is it? Down brakes; nothing but a small station house at the side of the track, stop for orders, says a flag; we stop. Orders to side track and let a train pass us going the other way. While waiting we took our locomotive box car, and got aboard the scraper. The train has passed, and on we-go. The flanges in front are not in use, we go through to the rear. Two men at the long lever raise or lower the the flanges, that are shaped like two plow shoes, and can be let down low to the track. They are lowered; Oh ! how the snow flies, it is hurled 8 or 10 feet each side out of the way, leaving a good broad track

place each side. A short whistle, and the man on the look out says, "up," and down goes the lever while we cross the street,

cattle guards, &c. So the work goes on until Imlay City is reached, and we "By persego to the hotel, and surprise Bro. John F. Muir, who did not expect us until the afternoon. With horse and cutter, and good sleighing, we reach the hall of Dryden Grange, just in time for dinner.

The Pomona Grange meets in the after. noon, and does much business. Appoints a committee to co-operate with a similar one in Tuscola Co., in the sale of grain &c. The 5th degree is conferred upon a class of 18 members.

In the evening, a good audience met at the

Lecturer's Appointments.

We are again in the field, and while this is in press shall be in Genesee County. Next week, or on the first of March, we expect to be at Perry, Shiawassee county ; on the 2d, at Homer, Calhoun county; on the 3d, Thursday, at Colon, St. Joseph county, and the remainder of the week. 4th and 5th, in St. Joseph county, and both Leonidos and Burr Oak, and perhaps other

The next week we expect to be in the south part of Hillsdale county to make five addresses and perhaps more. On the week of the 15th, we expect to visit Sanilac county, to make two and perhaps more addresses. Patrons, remember that all cannot be done at once, and those wishing the services of the Lecturer, should be in readiness to make arrangements promptly, and not have to wait for a meeting of the Grange. Put the matter into the hands of the Executive committee, or of the Master or Secretary, or both, with authority to act promptly when they have advices of the Lecturer's coming. Oftentimes golden opportunities are lost by not having any one ready to act.

We shall always endeavor to have enough appointments in each direction or vicinity we visit to make the expense as light as possible. Hence we often have to wait before making an appointment for a single visit in a locality.

> In haste but fraternally, C. L. WHITNEY, Lect.

They Prize It.

One man said, in our hearing, that "The article of Mr. Thurber's alone was worth all the VISITOR for a year cost" him. So it verance have gained the end." We get off, is to each and every member and officer, and yet we know of some Masters, and Secretaries, and Lecturers who do not take the VISITOR. What an example!

Growing.

Allendale Grange of Ottawa county, has a large class to take the fourth degree, on the 26th, and another class just about to begin in the advance movement. Several other Granges are thus growing, and getting an excellent class of young, earnest farmers,

who have joined to be a benefit to the Orchurch, near by, and listened with excellent der, and make it a benefit to themselves. attention to the public address, and went Join, farmers. The Grange is yours, and

Finding Fault.

Some Granges and Patrons, like some other people, have little time to work or accomplish much. They are all the times Finding fault with the tools they have to use." The Constitution, By-laws, Rules and Regulations, Ritual, Digest, National and State Granges and their officers are all 'DULL," and some how undertake the job of sharpening then. They may succeed at that !

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

The next meeting of the Clinton County Pomona Grange will be held at Gary's hall in the village of Fowler, on Wednesday, March 16th. All the members of the Order are cordially invited to attend.

FRANK CONN, Sec.

A special meeting of Oakland Pomona Grange, No. 5, P. of H., will be held at the hall of White Lake Grange No. 253, on Wednesday, March 9th, commencing at ten o'clock, A. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all 4th degree members of the Order. J. JACKSON,

Master White Lake Grange.

Cheering News.

Bro. Cobb :-- Please send the VISITOR to the following names * * * * * until further orders. I have not seen all of them but they, or somebody must take 20 or 30 copies at this office. We are much pleased with the VISITOR. Find enclosed \$10.

Fraternally yours, L. W. BROWN, Secretary Jeddo Grange, No. 491. Jeddo, Jan. 26, 1881.

The GRANGE VISITOR, the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin and Our Little Grangers, all three, one year for \$2. Send to C. L. Whitney, Muskegon, Mich.

GARDENING and the art of making bouquets is taught in the schools in Japan, and gardening is carried on by all classes. No-where in Europe are there so many flower gardens as in that country.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

MARCH 1st, 1881.



"LITTLE BROWN HANDS."

The following lines, said to have been written by a girl fifteen years of age, are pronounced by Miles O'Reilly the finest verses he ever read. He published them four times, and declared that he liked them better every time he read them :

They drive home the cows from the pasture, Up through the long, shady lane, Where the quail whistles loud in the wheat-field, That is yellow with ripening grain.

They find, in the thick waving grasses, Where the scarlet-lipped strawberry grows; They gather the earliest snow-drops, And the first crimson buds of the rose.

They toss the hay in the meadow : They gather the elder bloom white : They find where the dusky grapes purple, In the soft-tinted October light.

They know where the apples hang ripest, And are sweeter than Italy's wines; They know where the fruit hangs the thickest, On the long, thorny blackberry vines.

They gather the delicate sea-weeds, And built tiny castles of sand; They pick up the beautiful sea-shells— Fairy barks that have drifted to land.

They wave from the tall, rocking treetops, Where the oriole's hammock-nest swings And at night-time are folded in slumber

By a song that a fond mother sings. Those who toil bravely are strongest :

The humble and poor become great: And from those brown-handed children Shall grow mighty rulers of state.

The pen of the author and statesman, The good and wise of our land; The sword and chisel and palette-Shall be held in the little brown hand

Questions for our Young Folks.

How many and which of the Presidents of the United States are now living, and where do they reside?

Which of the Presidents was the oldest man when inaugurated President? His age, and when inaugurated?

I saw a painting of a beautiful pink flower in clusters or corymles; each flower had five parts or petals, and had a long, grassy looking stem; the leaf was grass. What was the fault, if any, with the picture?

Is this correct? "North America is the largest division of the western continent," or "the western continent is the smallest continent."

Where are these lines to be found, and who is the author?

"On right, on left, above, below, Sprang up at once the lurking foe."

How many and who have been the Masters of the National Grange? Where did each reside? How long was each Master?

How can two trains of cars, each sixty rods long, meet and pass by means of a switch only forty rods long?

Uncle Nine Gathers His "Children" About Him.

Uncle Nine :-- I am a little girl, not old enough to belong to the Grange, but Ma and Pa and sister Ida belong. I have three pet birds, one cat and a dog named Trip You asked how high Niagara Falls are? I think they are 165 feet high.

stead of being led. Let us look a little far-Bepartment.

AN AND A REAL AND A REAL

LOST AND FOUND.

6

Hadies'

I lost the brook as it wound its way, Like a thread of silver hue; Thro' greenwood and valley, thro' meadows gay 'Twas hidden away from view. But I found it again a noble river, Sparkling and broad and free, Wider and fairer, growing ever Till it reaches the boundless sea.

I lost the tiny seed that I sowed With many a bitter tear, And vainly waited, through sunshine and cold, For the young green trees to appear. But surely, after many long days, The blossom and fruit will come, And the reapers on high the sheaves will raise For a joyful harvest-home.

I lost the life that grew by my own, For one short summer day; And then it left me to wander alone, And silently passed away. But I know I shall find it further on, Though not as it left me here; For the mists will then have passed and gone: I shall see it fair and clear.

I lost the notes of the heavenly chime That once came floating by : I have listened and waited many a time For the echo, though distantly. But I know in the halls of heaven it thrills Ever by day and night: I shall hear it complete when its harmony fills My soul with great delight.

I lost the love that made my life, A love that was all for me; Oa, vainly I sought it amid the strife Of the stormy, raging sea. But deeper and purer I know it waits Beyond my wistful eyes : I shall find it again within the gates Of the garden of paradise.

I shall lose this life ; it will disappear, With its wonderful mystery: Some day it will move no longer here, But will vanish silently. But I know I shall find it again once more. In a beauty no song hath told : It will meet me at the golden door, And 'round me forever fold.

Those Boys.

The following essay was read before the Howell Grange, No. 90, and by vote of the Grange was requested to be sent to the VISITOR for publication.]

Brothers and Sisters of Howell Grange :

The decree has gone forth that I write an essay, and long weeks have gone by of hard work, with no time for writing, and little time for thought, but as I cried monotony first, I should feel I was worse than coward loving eyes, that his mother had told him to say I will not, and as I try to exclude can't from my vocabulary, I will write.

I have been asked to write on politics but as I hold extreme notions, I might walk rough shod over some brother's or sister's views, and so I dismiss that subject. So it is with one subject after another, which has been presented to my mind. I trace them a short way, and dismiss them as not the right one, until this evening, as I seat myself to write, listening to the shouts of laughter of business and public matters, he hardly my four romping boys, the thought comes to knows his boy has such a commodity as me, in what relation do we stand to our morals, until he steps aside from virtue, and boys aside from mother. We are mother, then he comes down on him like an avalover, teacher, guide, and almost God in lanche, asking him if he had been taught no their boyhood. When we commenced to better. Well, he has a vague notion it is love them and be loved, is hard to determine. When we commenced to be their teacher is could not. Father storms, poor heart-broken when we first clasp them to our hearts, and | mother weeps and prays over the dear boy thank God for the gift. The first few years too late. Are our boys' souls and characters in teaching them little arts of politeness and then let us see to it that they have proper courtesy, and we find our boy has a mind, instruction in their boyhood. Then our and a very enquiring one too. Their questions are not confined to the books we are helping them through ; their questions take our whole duty. a wide range. The question arises how are we to remain their teachers. We cannot without great exertion on our part. With the cares of maternity we gradually drop mother, form new ties and habits of their books, but we must keep up with passing own, and with the cares of home and homeevents, and how are we to do it? It is drudge from morning till night, and with the night good and better than mother's; but the comes the little faces, hands, and feet to bathe; a little story, please, ma-ma, from one; a song, dear ma-ma, from another, and baby to hush to sleep. But all is quiet at last. We sit down too tired for thought, and sometimes almost willing to give up our cares and work to stronger hands; what shall we do? Ten or fifteen little toes have pushed themselves into sight through stockings, and buttons-where have they gone? Gone to swell the multitude of lost things. Well, let them go. Take up a paper-a good live newspaper, instead of a needle. Soon some article claims our attention, we read one, and soon weariness passes off, and we are ready for a more quiet sleep; possibly in our dreams we may change places with some public man, or we may own some noted railroad stock, or we may have the revenue officers after us, while the said gentlemen are quietly performing our work. But it will all come right when the first streak of day brings, "Mama, I want to get up." We get up, and as we attend to our duties, we wonder how things could have looked so dark and goomy when we commenced to read last evening. Work goes easier when the mind has food. Tired mothers, I am not speaking from the stand-point of a woman of ease and culture. and large literary resources, but from the stand-point of a hard-working woman. I hold, my sisters, that it remains largely with us whether we keep our boys and brains on the farms or not. We have become their companions as well as their teachers, and if by our efforts we retain on the farm those who yearly go out to swell the tide of firstclass professional men, we will raise the standing of agricultural pursuits, and soon have a class of farmers who will lead in-

ther: we may love, teach, guide, and direct, answer their thousand and one questions, wash, make and mend, play the barber for them; but when that boy of ten or twelve years comes home from town some day, and says to us, "Mama, what ails my pants, or my hair or head-can't tell which-and my coat-sleeves, something is wrong with them -they don't look like town boys' clothes, anyway." There is another faculty awakening, they have outgrown our efforts in that direction, and we should see to it that they have good fitting clothes. The few extra dollars which it takes is a good investment, and will they not have a deeper love when they realize that another cares for their looks and manners?

I believe bright boys have been driven from the farm for the love of good appearance. " Country boys are generally bashful," I heard a lady remark one day. Well, mothers, tidy clothes and proper care on our part, and that bashfulness passes off. To illustrate: A lady gave her boy of sixteen a party, invited his school-mates, as he was attending a village school. As the evening drew near, she saw he was uneasy, and when his guests arrived he made himself very busy, but kept out of the room His mother meeting him in the dining-room said, "Why don't you go to your guests. my boy? He said he supposed he would have to. She reminded him that it would not be polite to absent himself so long. He still lingered. "My boy, what is it," she asked. "Well the fact is, I don't know what to do with my hands. If I could go and be as easy as Sam, I would not care, but my hands and feet are forever in the way." With thoughts of her own days when hands and feet were mountains, she answered him, "My boy, if you will take notice, your feet are no larger than your with them, and go in and propose some game, make yourself agreeable to your company and you will soon forget that you have hands or feet." "Well, here goes," he said, as he thrust his hands deep into his pockets, and started for the room on a lope, as if

fearful of losing courage. After his company left, he acknowledged with bright, right. The boy received a lesson he will never forget.

Now let us take another view in relation to his moral character. Do mothers do their whole duty by their boys, do they give them the lectures and lessons, pointing out the wrong and evil, as we do to our girls. I can't speak of such things to my boy, says one, his father must be his guide. His father! why in the busy strife of his own wrong, but father had no time, and mother pass, and we take great pride and pleasure less precious to us than our girls? No; ters one step higher in the social scale. girls will be in less danger, and we shall have the great satisfaction of having done I have a notion that we live longer, and are held dearer in our boy's memory, than in our girl's. Girls go out from home and life, they soon get to think their way is as boy, no matter how many long, long years have passed, mother's ways and mother's cooking are the best. I think the greatest compliment a man can pay a woman is when he says that it is as good as his mother's, and that speaks volumes. I believe it has never been thought necessary for mothers to meddle with their boys' political education. But should we be willing to have our boys educated in the present political schools, where we see men-'men whom we would trust with our honor and lives,"-forsaking principle for policy, advocating right one day, working for wrong and their party ends the next day ? It is time that mothers take hold and teach their boys right from wrong in that direction. There are many young men who will go the polls and cast their first vote, who can give you no other reason why they vote with the Republicans or Democrats, or whatever party it may be, only that "father does." Where is the fault? They tell us we are too radical for such things. Well, let us be radical. There are but few women who will ever forsake principle. But this vein will call for too strong expressions upon political questions, so I close with thanks for your forbear-MRS. LOUIS MEYER. ance.

Field Work of Sister A. R. Steele.

of the Newago County Grange, No. 11, since No. 280 put in an appearance in the through their Secretary, M. W. Scott, I left GRANGE VISITOR, but we are still alive; yes home on the 7th at 10:30 A. M, ticketed for alive in every sense of the word. We num-Howard City, where I was met by Brother ber at present 112 members, and more on Charles M. Hillman with conveyance to the way. We hold our meetings every Satwhere the Grange was to assemble on the urday night. Our hall is in the village of 8th, by appointment. After riding five Morenci. We have lived down the town miles in the rain we arrived at his residence influence which a few years ago was so where we found his amiable wife in readi- strong against us. We pay \$40 a year for ness to administer to our comfort. We also rent, but are awakening to a sense of the found an appointment at the school house necessity of having a bome of our own, and near by for a temperance meeting and lee- think ere another winter a hall will be erectture. At the appointed hour we met a few ed. We are now about purchasing an orheroie ones who had faced the dreadful gan for the Grange, which we think will add storm, and we talked to them by way of en- much pleasure to our meetings. We have couragement, and returned to enjoy the rest a committee on program, consisting of three, needed with Brother and Sister H. In the who arrange a program for literary exercises morning we rode three miles through the every meeting. This is a very interesting storm and slush to the Grange hall, not ex- feature and helps to hold and interest the pecting it possible for distant Patrons to younger brothers and sisters. There are come overland with teams, as it was growing many ways in which the members can make worse overhead and under foot all the time. the Grange interesting and instructive, but But to our surprise teams began to arrive they must all take hold and each do what and were all housed in Brother Hillman's he can. The Master can do much to make large barn, while the brothers and sisters it a success, but he alone can not do it all, found shelter and needed refreshment under their hospitable roof, which was large work together and be united in all underenough to shelter us all from the inclemen- takings, then we can stand as firm as a rock cy of the weather. It is a model farm and no earthly power can disperse us, but house, combining beauty with utility. We adjourned to the hall just in sight, tion, and the rest in another, then beware.

and found five Granges represented : Hesperia, No. 495; Fremont, No. 494; Croton, 511; Ashton, 545; Ensly, 544; also a visitor, Bro. Smith, from Grattan Grange, some having come 32 miles in the fearful storm, giving evidence of their love for Grange associations and principles. The attendance was good, considering the circumstances. The hall would have been crowded if the weather had been favorable.

Arrangements were made for public leccousin's feet. and you have nice looking ture at 2 P. M., followed by a public installahands. Put them wherever you feel easy. tion of officers, of which you will be notified by the Secretary. In the evening, after a feast together in the hall, which none could leave hungry, we had a good social time, after which we found good Grange hospitality near by for the night.

opened for business, doing up needed work with dispatch, to give friends from outside another invitation to meet with us and enjoy the festivities of the occasion. The time was well occupied in the talks and discussions of the hour, and after another feast of good things we separated, hoping to meet again with fraternal greetings

A. R. STEELE. Manton, Feb. 14, 1881.

Give the Women a Chance.

GREENWOOD, Oceana Co., Feb. 8, 1881. Bro. J. T. Cobb :-- I claim to be a thorbughbred Granger, and believe that Grange principles will never die, although the Grange may. The principles of the Grange say: This is the road to prosperity, the road that leads us out of debt : it is the road that

neither can the members. No: they must if a portion of the Grange pull in one direc-Remember Dr. Franklin's saying, "united we stand, divided we fall." Yours fraternally,

VICTORINE.

The True Spirit.

Morenci, Feb. 15, 1881.

Choice Recipes-From Aunt Kate.

FRIED CAKES .- One cup buttermilk, one tablespoon lard, one teaspoon soda, onehalf teaspoon salt. Fry quick. If you wish them sweet use one-half cup sugar. These are the kind my husband likes.

SURPRISE CAKE .- One-half cup butter, one cup sugar, two eggs, one cup of buttermilk, two and one-half cups of flour ; beat eggs and sugar together, add the butter and stir well, then the buttermilk and one teaspoon soda; season to taste.

How to Cook Corned Beef.-Have your water boiling, then put in your meat; this cooks the albumen and closes the pores so your meat will be juicy. For soups, put in cold water first. To cook old beef and have it juicy, leave it in the boiling water over night.

TO MAKE GOOD SALT RISING BREAD.-The best I ever used. The "emptyings" are made thus: One pint boiling water, one teaspoon soda, one of salt; thicken with caneille, or shorts, don't get too thick, or they will not rise. Keep in a warm place-it will take a day to rise generally. Then for three loaves of bread, I use one teacup of "rising," scald about one-fourth of the flour, cool with cold water, add the "emptyings" and salt, set the sponge in a warm place to rise; when light, mix in loaves and rise again. I forgot to say: add one tablespoon of sugar to

Secretary Cobb :- At the invitation Bro. J. T. Cobb :- It has been some time

Next day at 9 o'clock, sharp, the Grange

The Months.

Many inquiries have been made as to the meaning of the names of the months. After deep research into philology, they have been translated as follows :

January, sneezey; February, freezy; March, breezy; April, wheezy; May, showery; June, lowery; July, bowery; August, flowery; September, blowey; October, flowey; November, snowy' December, glowey.

leads to homesteads, to independence, to brighter homes and happiness.

And this is not all, it is one of the levers that will surely lift our wives and daugh-

Men have been slaves, and women have been the slaves of slaves, and it has taken thousands of years for women to come from the condition of abject slavery, up to the institution of marriage. And to-day she stand in a position where with a few more well directed blows she may use her vote to help make the laws by which she is to be governed.

In our Grange, No. 495, we have elected most all lady officers, and it was soon whispered that the Grange would go down, but the reverse has proved true. The Grange has taken new root. We have voted to build a new hall, and everything goes on with the regularity of clock-work. The lady officers initiate a candidate in a style that makes the old officers hang their heads, and I too, as well. Welcome the time when woman's influence politically, as well as socially, shall more perfectly tend to elevate and purify society in all its forms. I claim that women have all the rights that men have, and one more, and that is the right to be protected. All they ask is for the same rights that men have, and they will protect them-J. H. MACUMBER. selves.

Rises to Explain.

Sister Myra :- I received your letter; you a k what has become of "Veronica"; is she married or dead, or moved away? Neither one, my dear sister, but she had callers one day in the form of an old coat and a pair of pants; they entered a complaint to her, saying their tenants-elbows and kneeswere looking for better quarters, and unless they were repaired, he refused to pay rent any longer. Like the good soul that she is, she immediately set about the task of repairing, and what do you think she found in the pocket of said coat? It was the pen she used to scribble with, to the neglect of rents and holes. It pointed a warning finger at her and said: "Thou shalt not wield the pen to the neglect of your 'lord and masters' old clothes, etc., for if thou doest it more there will be a divorce case pending before the circuit court, and you will be called to an account." She took warning, and ever since she has substituted the needle for the pen. V-A.

the sponge before you mix into loaves, think it makes it very much better. Have oven hot enough to bake a nice brown when bread is light. This "rising" will keep good a week in hot weather, if kept in a cool place. I use Clawson wheat flour.

AUNT KATE.

Oatmeal as Food.

Says an Irish paper, oatmeal is a food of great strength and nutrition, having claims to be better known and more widely used than it is at present. Of much service as a brain food, it contains phosphorous enough to keep a man doing an ordinary amount of brain work in good vigor and health. All medical authorities unite in the opinion that, having all requisites for the development of the system, it is a pre-eminently useful food for growing children and the young generally. Oatmeal requires much cooking to effectually burst its starch-shells, but when it is well cooked it will thicken liquid much more than equal its weight in wheaten flour. The oats of this country are superior to those grown on the continent and the southern part of England, but certainly inferior to the Scotch, where consid-erable pains are taken to cultivate them, and it is needless to point out that the Scotch are an example of a strong and thoroughly robust nation, which result is justly set down as being derived from a plentiful use of oatmeal. Dr. Guthrie has asserted that his countrymen have the largest heads of any nation in the world-not even the English have such large heads—which he attributes to the universal use of oatmeal, as universal it is, being found alike on the -in the morning the porridge and in the evening the traditional cake.

The two principal ways of cooking oatmeal are porridge and cake (bannock), which I will describe, and also some other modes of cooking, in order to afford an agreeable variety of dishes. First, then, we will begin with a recipe for porridge: To three pints of boiling water add a level teaspoonful of saltand a pint of coarse meal, stirring while it is being slowly poured in; continue stirring until the meal is diffused through the water—about eight or ten min-Cover it closely then, and place it utes. where it will simmer for an hour; avoid stirring during the whole time. Serve hot, with as little messing as possible, accompanied with milk, maple syrup, or sugar and cream. To make oatmeal cake, place in a bowl a quart of meal, add to it as much cold water as will form it into a soft, light dough, cover it with a cloth fif-teen minutes to allow it to swell. Then dust the pasteboard with meal, turn out the dough and give it a vigorous kneading. Cover it with the cloth a few minutes, and proceed at once to roll it out to an eighth of an inch in thickness; cut it in five pieces and partly cook them on a griddle, then finish them by toasting in front of the fire.

MAUDE DICKSON. Bloomingdale, Feb. 13, 1881.

Uncle Nine :-- I am a little girl ten years old; I have a little brother two years old, and I have a bird that a lady gave me last fall; I think it is very nice; it does not simg much. I do not go to school now, I did, but it closed on account of dlphtheria,

IDA TIBBETTS. Ionia, Feb. 10th, 1881.

Uncle Nine :-- I am a little boy eleven years old. This is my first letter. Pa and Ma belong to the Grange; Pa is Overseer and Ma is Pomona. We take the VISITOR and like it very much. I have one sister and two brothers. We have two cats, one of them is older than I am. I have a cousin in Carthage, Mo., I have written one letter to her. I do not know as I had better take up any more room this time ; so good bye, Uncle Nine.

CHARLIE, C. GODFREY, Alton, Feb. 16th, 1881.

Uncle Nine :-- I was nine years old last July. I go to school, I study geography, arithmetic, reading, and spelling. Pa and Ma belong to the Grange, but I don't like Grangers-I mean I do not like Grange meetings, tables of the rich and the tables of the poor for I have to stay at home when Pa and Ma go. They used to take my little brother, but they do not take him any more. The last time he went I asked him what they did; he said they had a little hammer and pounded them up and pounded them down : and Milton Belden says in his poem, "they ride a goat and climb a greased pole." I do not think that is very nice, do you, Uncle Nine? I would not think the little girls that write for the VISITOR would ever be Grangers, but I think they write nice letters. I like to read them very much. Good bye, Uncle Nine, it is most school time.

> ADDIE MAY FRENCH. Jackson, Feb. 14, 1881.

[I can see you learn to write somewhere : would it not be well to say nearly school time?-UNCLE NINE.]

Uncle Nine :- Seeing so many letters to you from "little Grangers," I believe I will try and see what mine will look like in a paper like the GRANGE VISITOR. My father, mother, brothers and sisters are Patrons,

MARCE/ 1st, 1881.

and I am going to be when I am older. I like to go very much when they will take me, but they have the door shut sometimes and won't let us little ones in. I don't see any very good reason for it either. I will wait and see how this short letter looks before I try to do any better. Now, Uncle 9, don't throw this away, for I am little, and only your niece, LULU.

Lincoln, Feb. 20th, 1881.

Uncle Nine :- I am a little girl only nine years old. I read all the letters written by the little folks. I do not go to school this winter, it is so far and so cold. I am not old enough to belong to the Grange, but Pa and Ma are members. We take the VISITOR. I went to the installation and heard Mr. Mickley speak. I would like to have some of the little folks like myself, answer some questions. What is the name of the highest mountain, and the largest desert?

Good by, LEONA WAGNER. Girard, Feb. 14, 1881.

Uncle Nine :-- I am eleven years old, I do not go to school this winter on account of labor to reward. In 1856 he united with the Baptist diphtheria. One of our neighbors has lost six children, and has only one left. I have a dog and cat. We have a span of horses and three cows. Ma is Secretary of our Grange, and Pa is Gate Keeper. Our Grange is No. 495. Pa said the Grangers are going to build a new hall next summer. Now Uncle Nine if you think this worthy of notice, I will try again.

MYRON MACUMBER. Greenwood, Feb. 8, 1881.

" Uncle Nine :- We thank you most sincerely for finding us a corner in the VISITOR. The longest tunnel we ever heard of is in the Helvetic Alps, in Switzerland; one of the St. Gothard tunnels, which is in round numbers, 49,000 feet, or over nine miles. The Niagara falls are 160 feet high. To "Young Florist ": We have had good success with zinnia, petunia, phlox drummondi, pansy, larkspur, aster, verbena, French marigold, balsam and ten weeks-stock. Who can tell the height of the culminating point of the world, and where it is?

EDNA E. ELLSWORTH. Lawrence, Feb. 24, 1881.

Uncle Nine :-- I have seen some children's pieces, so I thought I would write one. This is my first attempt at letter writing. I have not been to school this winter for I have been sick most of the time, but I study a good deal at home. I live on a farm of 112 acres, and most of it pretty rough, and I find it very convenient in winter time with my sled. My parents both belong to Grange No. 154. They have a good hall. They have quite a good many picnics, and I have attended some of them. I am very much interested in the children's column, also read a good many other pieces of the VISITOR. I hope they will continue to write, and if this is not put into the waste basket, will try it again. From a new beginner,

IRA C. ROWE. Watson, Feb. 6, 1881. Uncle Nine :-- I hope all of the little chil-

THE REAPER, DEATH.

EVANS .- Died at his residence in Allen, Jan. 7, '81, JOHN EVANS, a member of Allen Grange, No. 78, in the 63d year of his age. The following resolutions of respect and condolence were adopted :

THE

WHEREAS, Death has again invaded our ranks and taken from us our brother, John Evans, reminding us that the harvest of time is sure and certain ; therefore *Resolved*. That in the death of Brother Evans this Grange has here been used to be a state of the state of t Grange has lost an earnest and consistent member, his family a kind and indulgent husband and father, and the community a worthy and useful citizen.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to the family of our deceased brother, realizing that words of ours cannot heal their sorrows or fill the vacant place in the family circle. We can only commend them to Him who doeth all things well. Resolved, That the charter of the Grange be draped in mourning for sixty days, and these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Grange, and copies sent to the family of the deceased and to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. J. W. SHERIFF, J. WHITNEY,

S. J. WATKINS, Committee

JONES .- Died of typhoid fever, Dec. 26, '80, in Penn township, Cass county, at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. Curtis, Brother ALBERT JONES, in his 53d year. He was taken sick in Kansas last October, but recovered sufficiently to be brought back to friends Accomm and family, where after a few weeks he passed from church of Newberg, of which he remained a member until his death. The following resolutions were adopted by the members of Corey Grange, No. 291, at a regular meeting held Feb. 5, '81:

WHEREAS, Death has again invaded our Grange and taken from us a faithful and efficient member, and while we feel our loss, we humbly bow to our Divine Master's will; therefore

draped in mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records, and copies sent to the family of the deceased and to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Dear is the spot where Christians sleep, And sweet the strains that angels pour. Oh, why should we in anguish weep?

They are not dead, but gone before. A. P. SHEPHERDSON,

LUKE PARKER, LOIS L. PARKER. Committee BROWN .- At a meeting of Salem Grange, No.

476, held Dec. 3, '80, the following preambles and resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, Death has entered our Grange for the third time since its organization and removed from our midst our much esteemed and respected brother, David K. Brown; and

David K. Brown; and WnEREAS, In this sudden death of our brother, we recognize the admonition of our Heavenly Father, to be at all times ready to meet the final change that awaits us,—tor death oiten comes in an hour when

we think not: therefore, be it Resolved, That we as a Grange sympathize with the widow, the children, and the friends of our de-ceased brother in their great affliction and sad be-reavement, and commend them to our Heavenly Master, who doeth all thing well, and who is too wise

Master, who doetn all thing went, and who is too wise to err and too good to do wrong. *Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered upon our Grange record, and a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and also one sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. D. D. COOK,

J. B. WATERMAN, H. C. PACKARD, Committee. Ar. Ar. Ar. Ar. Ar. Ar.

Gran

All

Resolved, That, though our lips murmur a sor-rowful farewell around the open tomb, yet as we strew his last resting-place with the evergreens of earth-emblematic of eternal bloom on the evergreen shore,- we have reason to believe that the grave, though so dark, so lonely, is but the avenue from darkness into light, from earth's sorrows to joys that are unspeakable in our Father's house, where there are many mansions. Resolved, That in life we esteemed Brother Hix as a true and noble representative of our Order, in society orderly and consistent, and in his domestic re-lations patient, sincere and true; that his children will rise up and call him blessed, because he looked well to the ways of his household and ate not the bread of idleness Resolved, That by this dispensation our Grange has lost one of its most earnest and sincere members, so-ciety a kind man, his children a patient and thoughtful father, and our worthy Sister Hix a good coun-selor and an indulgent husband. Resolved, That we tender to our afflicted sister and family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy, and to give proper expression to the sorrow of our hearts, we drape our charter in mourning, and dedicate a page of our records to the memory of our beloved brother, Levi Hix, who died Jan. 6, '81, and was buried in Elsie cemetery Jan. 9, the members of the I. O. O. F. bearing an important part in the solemn

are smitten with grief, we bow in submission to Him who doeth all things well. Farewell, brother, thou has't left us: How our hearts with grief do 'swell.

GRANGE VISITOR.

Thou no more will join our number, But with thee we know 'tis well, Farewell, brother, Fare thee well.

Farewell, brother, may we meet thee, When the day of life has fled; Then in Heaven, with joy to greet thee, Where no farewell tears are shed, Farewell, brother, Even the, mell Fare thee well.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be entered on the records of this Grange, and a copy be presented to the afflicted family of Bro. Waterman, as a tribute of esteem and respect; that a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, and our charter be draped in mourning for twenty days.

D. Co					B. SMITH, Committee
Sec'y	Salem	Grange	No.	476.	e on minited

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE - MAY 9, 1880. WESTWARD. A. M. P. M. 4 50 9 30 odation leaves. arrives, ___ Local Passenger,_ $\begin{array}{r}
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 Divine Master's will; therefore
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 ed to the family of our deceased brother; and we
 New York Express,
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 would earnestly commend them to the All-wise Ruler
 New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses and Local Passen
 10 25

 of the universe, who hath promised to be a Father to
 New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses and Local Passen
 10 25

 Resolved, That our hall and Overseer's desk be
 H. B. LEVARD, Gen Manager, Detroit.
 E. C. BROWN, Ass't Gen. Supt., Jackson.
 HENEY C. WENTWORTH, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

 Mail

L. S. & M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. (Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.)

GOING SOUTH.

	NY&C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way Fr.	
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GOING NORTH.

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trains connect at White Pigeo Supt. Kalama	Α.	G. AMSDI	EN.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Lable	- 1	anuary	2d,	1881

WESTWARD.	

Time-7

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dren will write you a letter, so we can have such a little paper as comes with the Bulletin; I like to read that. I have not written to the Bulletin, but I have read what others have written, so I guess I will write to you at the beginning. If you are a brother to Aunt Locksie, I know you must be good, for she is good. Pa and Ma are Grangers; Pa is Master and Ma is Ceres. I went to an open installation, and I saw the owl, but I did not see the goat. I have a few plants; some of them got frozen one cold night. I hope C. L. Whitney will write and tell us about his plants. Uncle Nine, can we send the answers to the questions in the VISITOR in our letters to you?

ELSIE L. BONNER. [Most certainly, Elsie.-UNCLE NINE.]

Uncle Nine Pleased.

I am quite well pleased with the very many letters received from our young people for the VISITOR. The letters received are generally written, and but few, if any, errors occur in spelling. I like to see pride taken in writing, and no one need make a mistake in spelling in this day of dictionaries; every one can have a dictionary at hand and correct any errors.

In writing, which is for your improvement, be careful to select the best word for each place. You will need to think a little. Some would have said want to think ; now we may want a great many things, that is, desire them, but we really will need but a few of them. Use Patron when you speak of a member of the Grange, or say "he is a member of the Order, or of the Grange." You would not say your mother is a ",Churcher," because she belongs to the church, nor your father is a "Lodger" because he belongs to the Masons or Odd Fellows. Choose the best words you can, and if in doubt, look into the dictionary to see what the meaning is, or ask some one who knows.

"Sweet Brier" is right about the age of my father, but not about my age. I shall give our young folks something next time by which they can guess and find out my age, and I know they will all be surprised to find out how young I am. I am, etc.,

UNCLE NINE.

" Man dieth and wasteth away, And where is he ? Hark ! from the skies I hear a voice answer and say, The spirit of man never dies."

"His body, which came from the earth, "His body, which came from the ea Must mingle again with the sod; His soul, which in heaven had birth Returns to the bosom of God."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be pre-sented to Sister Hix and family, and furnished, for publication, if desired by the Grange.

N. L. HIGBIE CHAS. SEXTON, R. G. VAN DEUSEN.

Committee. Grange ordered by a full vote that a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR, and to the Clinton Republican, for publication. SECRETARY.

WATERMAN-

WHEREAS, It hath pleased the allwise Creator, in his inscrutible wisdom, to remove from our midst, and from the family circle of Bro. and Sister J. B. WATERMAN, their amiable and dearly beloved son CHABLES; therefore Resolved, That our most heartfelt sympathy and

condolence be extended to our bereaved brother and sister, in this sad hour of affliction; may they find consolation in the belief that what to them is a great loss, is his eternal gain, and that though lost to sight. his spirit has only departed from this world of pain and trouble, to a brighter clime; that Charles has fallen asleep in Jesus; safe in unseen habitations of rest and joy. May they be enabled to say, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." The casket only is buried, Bro. Charles will survive not only in immortality and bliss, but in the hearts of all who knew him. Bro. Charles has been identified with our Grange from the time of its orremination being one of the

from the time of its organization, being one of the charter members, and his constant devotion to the principles of our Order, to the time of his decease, won for him the love, respect and esteem of all our mem-bers. Although gone from us, we will cherish his memory, and strive to imitate the many excellent quali-ties he possessed. We as a Grange personally feel our great loss in the death of this efficient, earnest and faithful member of our Order, while our hearts All trains run by Chicago time. All trains daily except Sunday. This is the only line running its entire train through between Port Huron and Chicago without change. CHAS, B. PECS, HENRY FUNNELL, W. E. DAVIS, General Manager. Superintendent. Gen'l Ticket Agt.

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THE GRANGE VISITOR.

BOWERS'

What Pursuits in Life ?

[An essay read before Orion Grange, No. 259, Feb. 5th, 1881, by Sarah Andrews.] Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters :

The subject assigned me to-day is one I scarcely understand. It is a very indefinite one, "What pursuits in life ?" I certainly cannot tell what occupation each person ought to pursue, and as there are so many pursuits, I cannot, speak of them all, but I think it a matter of great interest and important to all young people, to select the occupation in life for which they are best adapted, for on this decision depends in a great measure their success in life. It is a mistaken idea, that laurels are only to be won among the professions, and that a farmer's life is shorn of all honors, and even more, bears with it a mild flavor of contempt.

Every year our colleges graduate scores of young men for the ministry, medicine and the law, who are wholly unfit for the ally. duties they assume. They start out with bright hopes, only to see them fade slowly but surely away, and then perhaps after many weary years of waiting, they finally look about for other means of support. But they are not prepared to labor. Unsuccessful in the field in which they hoped to work, they develop but little aptness in new undertakings. The young man who has an earnest desire to succeed in life, and has a true respect for the dignity of labor. makes a wise choice, when he selects an occupation for which he has a natural ability. Let him then resolve that whatever he does, he will do it well. Let him determine not only to be master of his trade, but to excel. These purposes practically and persistently carried out will bring a rich reward.

We do not proporly weigh the importance of the farmers' calling. as compared with other pursuits.

Thousands of farmers' sons are crowded into the professions. Young men by the scores forsake the farm and seek the towns and cities, where the largest proportion of them fail to achieve distinction, and many the soldier. It opposes monopoly, favors equal and exact justice to all classes, and is the special champion and defender of the rights of the soldier, his widow and are lured by the excitement and vices which beset them into bad ways, and their early hopes and prospects are blighted.

Of the three great natural sources of wealth, orphans. Every soldier should have this paper to keep him posted. Terms: \$1.00 per year; sample copy free. Address, CITIZEN-SOLDIER Publishing Co., Box 588, Washington, D. C. agriculture, mining and fishing, the last two are comparatively insignificant, while the two great artificial sources, manufactures and commerce, depend mainly upon agriculture. The entire machinery of trade and commerce is impelled and propelled by the rural industries. They constitute the chief factors in the business of the world. Man, whatever somely situated in the Township of Augusta, Wash-tenaw Co., 6¹/₄ miles south of Ypsilanti, on the East Monroe road, and within about a mile from a station his business or occupation, must be fed and clothed, and the food and raiment comes on the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis R. R. There is a finely conducted Cheese Factory on the opposite side from the earth, through the labor and in-Inely conducted Cheese Factory on the opposite side of the highway, and a good Steam Saw Mill, Black-smith and Wagon Repair Shop, two Stores and a Post Office within about 80 rods of the dwelling house. Said farm is well adapted for grain or grass, has over 100 acres improved, an abundance of pastur-age, and plenty of good timber. Also, an orchard of choice fruit, and comfortable buildings. Will sell the same for 265 00 nm. strumentality of the farmer. Is not agriculture, then, the most important of all pursuits? Should it not occupy the first place n the estimation of mankind on this account? It has been acknowledged the most ancient, the most honorable, and the most important among the pursuits of mankind, and it certainly cannot be less so, in this age, when by the aid of science, new facts are

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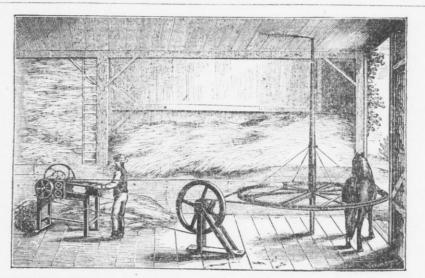
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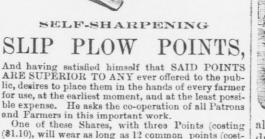
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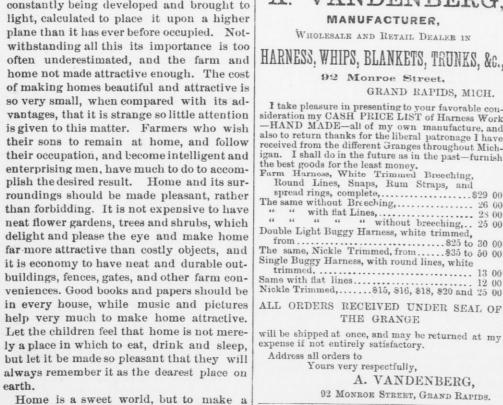
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