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

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# Visitor

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J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager,

To whom all communications should be addressed, at Schoolcraft, Mich.

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

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PAW PAW.

THE WATER-MILL.

BY GEN. D. C. MCCALLUM.

Oh! listen to the water-mill through all the livelong day,
As the chicking of the wheel wears hour by hour away; How languidly the Autumn wind doth stir the with-

ered leaves,
As on the field the reapers sing, while hinding up the A solemn proverb strikes my mind and as a spell is

"The mill will never grind again with water that is past. The summer winds revive no more leaves strewn o'er

earth and main : The sickle never more will reap the yellow garnered grain;
The rippling stream flows ever on, aye, tranquil,

deep and still,

But never glideth back again to busy water-mill. The solemn proverb speaks to all with meaning deep and vast. "The mill will never grind again with water that is

Oh! clasp the proverb to thy soul, dear loving heart and true, For golden years are fleeting by and youth is

passing too;
Ah! learn to make the most of life, nor lose one happy day, For time will ne'er return sweet joys neglected,

thrown away; Nor leave one tender word unsaid, thy kindness sow broadcast-"The mill will never grind again with water that is

the wasted hours of life that have swiftly drifted by,—
Alas! the good we might have done, all gone without

Love that we once might have saved by a single Thought conceived but ne'er expressed, perishing Oh! take the lesson to thy soul, forever clasp it fast,

'The mill will never grind again with water that is Work on while yet the sun doth shine, thou man of strength and will, The streamlet ne'er doth useless glide by clicking

water-mill; Nor wait until to-morrow's light beams brightly on For all that thou can'st call thine own lies in the phrase "to-day."

ons, power and blooming health must all be "The mill will never grind again with water that is

Oh! love thy God and fellow man; thyself consider For come it will when thou must scan dark errors of the past; Soon will this fight of life be o'er, and earth recede

And heaven with all its glory shine, where all is pure Ah! then thou'lt see more clearly still the proverb

deep and vast,
"The mill will never grind again with water that is

### How to Sell-Wool.

The GRANGE VISITOR has from the start been the exponent of advanced ideas of farm the plaster interest from a system where an impost duty was levied on every ton of plaster sent out, to swell the profit on the stock invested, to a system of fairness to both manufacturer and consumer of the product.

The wool of our State has been bought that is no better than stealing. All grades properly guarded, so that no actual loss of wool have been sold at about the same price, the profit on the tidy farmer's wool clip of wool in the State, that has been going to even up the loss on the tags and properly handled, should be sold in this come a real grievance, and was growing in the State, by speculators, must pay a worse each year.

pointed a committee to arrange a plan, or to This expense and a profit is charged on adopt some system that should correct these every pound of wool bought on the street, abuses. That committee have been working | besides the tribute collected in dockage and faithfully since their appointment, to perfect | short weights. Patron farmers, will you still a plan, and at a meeting at Kalamazoo on consent to be swindled and robbed, or will the 18th ult., where the committee met to you appoint an agent from among you compare notes, the plan was adopted as far one whom you can trust to do this business as practicable up to the present time. The route over which the wool will be carried, and the rates for freight, are not yet determined.

There was present, at the invitation of the committee, Lawrence C. Fenno, of the firm of Fenno & Manning, of Boston. Letters of inquiry had previously been sent to several Boston banks to ascertain the standing of the several firms who were anxious to handle the wool, and the committee were as good stock can be procured here. entirely satisfied with the representations received in regard to the responsibility and ability of the above firm to handle wool with satisfaction to their consignors, and

value of his clip and no more.

#### THE PLAN IN MICHIGAN.

Agents must be selected in each county or shipping point, to whom sacks will be sent free, except the freight charges. These sacks will hold from 280 to 320 pounds each, according to the clip of wool. The sacks will be distributed to individuals, who will either sack their own wool, or employ the agent to do it. A shipping day will be appointed, the same as for hogs or cattle or any other product, and the agent shall weigh each lot and mark the number, weight and owner's initials on the sack, and record the same in a book. If two or three lots are in one sack, a sheet of wrapping paper is placed between them, and the several lots marked on the outside with number, weight and initials, as with an individual sack. The agent will make out an invoice from his book, with numbers to correspond with the numbers on sacks, and forward by mail, with bill of lading attached. If account of sales are to be rendered to the agent, or to the individ-

uals, he should so state in the invoice. Fenno & Manning will make liberal advances on bills of lading, charging for the use of their money interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. The time spent by the agent must be paid for by parties sending the wool, at so much per pound, or in such other manner as the parties may agree. The commission for selling will be two cents per pound, which will cover storage, insurance, and guarantee of sales.

#### THE PLAN FOR BOSTON.

When the wool reaches Boston, notification is sent by the railroad company to the firm, who immediately pay the freight and hire teamsters to haul the wool to the wool house, for which a charge of ten cents per sack is made, and charged to the consignor. Each sack is weighed as received, the receiving weight placed opposite the invoice weight for comparison. Should there be a difference, shortage is charged to the owner making our country school-houses and or excess credited, and notification made. If the wool is to be sold at once, it is opened, graded by an expert, the number of pounds in each grade reported to the office, sacks weighed and deducted. If the wool is to be held for future markets, it is stored in the wool lofts, in the sack and ungraded. When the wool is sold, accounts | flower seeds, selected with reference to their are rendered either to the agent or to the individual, as directed in the invoice, and the advances if any have been made, with interest at six per cent per annum, on such advances the commission and freight charges, and the balance forwarded at once to the owner or agent. Wool is usually sold to manufacturers on time, but business and economy. It has worked up Fenno & Manning will forward the money as soon as the sale is made, and assume the obligation.

The "plan," as far as arranged, is respectfully submitted by the committee, and they hope to see hundreds of thousands of pounds forwarded through this channel. on a principle of dockage and shrinkage The committee think that every point is will be sustained by any person. Every dirt of the slovenly farmer's. This has be- way. Every pound of wool that is bought greater tariff for expense than each individ-The last session of the State Grange ap- ual will pay by selling in this manner. - and reap the just reward of your labor?

### Wanted-Chester White Swine!

Agr'l Editor "Visitor":- DEAR SIR:-Can you inform me by eard, or through the VISITOR, if there are any breeders of pure Chester White swine in this State, and will you give me their addresses? I am desirous of obtaining some, and would prefer to buy here instead of sending to Pennsylvania, if

Palo, Ionia Co., Mich., Mar. 8, 1881.

We insert the above as an indication of the value of the VISITOR as an advertising Chas. E. Mickley. ... . ....... Adrian, Lenawee Co. decided to employ them as our representa- medium. Our circulation is now among

through these columns.

which the progressive farmers of the State can be reached to the best advantage. It is | the wires. supported by men who "pay as they go," and orders from its patrons will be "gilt edge." Farmers will soon be wanting seed corn. Those who have good seed, that will grow, will find a market by placing a card in the VISITOR. Early seed potatoes will become a "bonanza" for some lucky person who advertises them in this paper.

We do not know any breeders of pure Chester White swine in the State, but presume there are such. We should be glad to insert an ad. for the information of D. S.W. and many others.

Below we give the circular issued by the Secretary of the State Horticultural Society to the county schools of Michigan. The Society, and especially its efficient Secretary, have been making earnest efforts to awaken an interest in the school grounds, so sadly neglected throughout the State. Whittier well represents some of them as

#### "A ragged beggar running."

Children always absorb something from their surroundings, and if they can become interested in flowers and the ornamentation of the school grounds, the interest in

"The charcoal frescoes on the wall,"

"The jack-knife's carved initial."

will be supplanted by something better and higher. The VISITOR votes for the flowers. A WORD TO TEACHERS FROM THE STATE

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. The efforts of the State Horticultural Society to call attention to the importance of school yards more attractive, have led to the following generous proposition from the extensive and reliable seed house of D. M. Ferry & Co., who offer, as an aid in this work, to send free of all expense to the chil-dren of the first five school districts in each county of the State, whose teacher shall fill out and send them the proper application and certificate, a collection of 25 varieties of adaptability and value for culture in school yards, and accompanied by especially prepared directions for their culture and management. The officers of the Society are aware that they are met at the outset with the difficulty that many of our school-houses have no school yards, and are unenclosed, but is there not some one in such districts who will provide a temporary enclosure, that their children may enjoy the benefits of this offer? We urge upon every lover of the beautiful, every parent, every well-wisher of our State, to do all in their power to secure such result, believing, as we do, that it will tend to develop an appreciation and love of the beautiful, which will have and through them on the future of our State.

a lasting influence for good on our children, Blank applications, containing the conditions under which had by addressing,
C. W. GARFIELD, Sec'y,
Grand Rapids, Mich. tions under which the seeds are sent, may be

### How to Set the Wire Picket Fence.

Bro. Cobb :- Since writing the article on fences and their cost, in the last issue of the VISITOR, I have received communications from parties in regard to the wire picket fence, asking me to give details for building it, and wish through the VISITOR to answer

First, dig the post holes; then set the first post deep and solid, and brace from the top of it to the foot of the next post with a strong, heavy brace. Then lay four wires on the ground by the posts, 40 rods if necessary; fasten two wires securely to the first post, about three feet four inches from the ground; the other two wires fasten as above, about eight inches from the ground. Then take team and wagon-some use a stone boat,-load with sand or other heavy material, fasten an evener behind to the axletree by chain and clevis, and then the wires to each end of evener, which place in an upyou are ready to weave in the pickets.

ground, about 34 or 36 to the rod, take a strip hear what he can of the Grange.

tives in Boston. This firm has, with much | the very best farmers of the State, and it | of board about four inches wide, cut a slantcare and several years' experience, perfected | reaches nearly every postoffice in Michigan. | ing notch in it about an inch deep near each a system of handling individual clips, so If we may believe our correspondents, it is end, the distance the top and bottom wires that each individual will receive the just held in high esteem. Its patrons have been are apart on your first post, hang it on the assured that no bogus business will be al- wires, and slide it ahead of you a rod or so lowed to impose itself upon the people at a time, as you progress. This is to keep the wires the same distance apart. Then We solicit a few advertisements, but they | take a piece of hard wood, 2x4, about 14 inmust advertise "articles that shall be all ches long, cut a notch in each edge in the wool and a yard wide." Stock breeders and middle, about an inch deep; put it between manufacturers of agricultural implements the wires and let it hang on the wires by will find the VISITOR the medium through these notches—one of these blocks at the top and one at the bottom. These are to twist

> Now, put in the first picket, turn your bottom twister half around and hold it with your foot, and turn the top one with your hands. Put in the next picket, and with a mallet or heavy hammer strike it on the edge, and drive it up snug. So proceed until you come to the post, there twist it two or three times around and drive in two staples, which makes it secure. Putting in the pickets takes up the wire and pulls the load back, and keeps the wires taut all the time.

Use No. 9 wire (some use No. 11, but No. 9 is the best). If one man can dig the holes, two more can put up 40 rods per day, provided material is placed on the ground. As to pickets, split them, as near as may be, three-fourths or five-eighths of an inch thick and three inches wide-nothing particular about it, only have them strong enough. They will season through and last until they wear out. Two men will split 1,200 a day of good timber, with a little practice. There are many miles of this fence built in this township each year. It is proof against all kinds of stock-even hens. It is better to have the pickets seasoned, for if they are put in green, they shrink a little, and the fence will not be quite as taut as if built with seasoned pickets.

J. F. GILCHRIST. Schoolcraft, Mich.

### Patrons' Resort.

There will be a meeting of those interested in the question of having a Patrons' Summer Resort in the cool lake-side districts of Northern Michigan, at Sweet's Hotel. Grand Rapids, on the second Tuesday of April, the 12th inst, at 10 A. M. Brothers and Sisters, come out. Attend the meeting. Learn what is proposed to be done. Take stock and help in the good work. Permanent officers are then to be chosen.

### Secretaries!

Secretary of Grange No. - please turn to page 24 of By-laws of the State Grange, and read the seventh clause-" Each Secretary shall also promptly report the name and address of the Master and Secretary elect at each annual meeting." Because this law has not been kept, your Grange has not yet received some of the most valuable documents and papers yet sent to the Granges of Michigan. Look in the VISITOR of March 1st, and see if your Grange is omitted. If it is, see that the above law is complied with at once.

### Lincoln's Views.

In his last annual message in 1864, President Lincoln called the attention of Congress to the Agricultural Department as follows: "It is peculiarly the people's department in which they feel more directly interested than in any other. I commend it to the continued attention and fostering care of Congress."

Pomona Granges should have the names of officers-Master, Secretary and Lecturer reported to the Secretary of the State Grange, in order to have a place on the list of Granges, and to receive the Proceedings of the State and National Granges. A few days may be too late. Those officers who don't read the VISITOR will not see this. They may be happy ih blissful ignorance, but will not honor the office or the Order very much.

BETTER MEETINGS. - We always find larger meetings where the VISITOR is generally taken and read. The three months' subscriptions are doing a good deal of good. All the intelligent, reading, thinking farmer needs is information. Furnish them right position. Let the team pull as far as data by sending them the VISITOR, or getthey can. Now put the team in the barn, as | ting them to take it. The more the farmer reads of our principles and work, the more First, having them strung along the he desires to know, and will come out to

# The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, - APRIL 1st, 1881.

# Verturer's Pepartment.

C. L. WHITNEY, . . . MUSKEGON.

#### PICKINGS BY THE WAY, No. 25.

A rest of a few days, caring for the sick, if such can be rest, and we must needs leave home and its anxious cares and duties to fill an appointment made in Shiawassee for the 15th of February with the Pomona Grange at Perry. We started the day before by way of Schoolcraft to take in some duties there, and then the Grand Trunk Railroad to Perry. We sat up until 2 o'clock, A. M., and then went to the depot to take the train. After waiting awhile we learned that the desired train had been taken off that day, and that no night passenger trains would be run until the road could be put in better order. How provoking! Put yourself in our place and say how you like it. "Are there no freights, extras, or snow-plows going east?" we asked of the watchman. "Mebbe, and mebbe not," was his reply. It was 3 A. M., and being cold, tired, sleepy, hungry, sick, and cross we sought the Cobb house, and giving the signal, waited the response-waited long and patiently, waited to learn that the inmates thought something was making a noise, and it might be a TRAMP. At last the Gate Keeper undid the bolts and bars, and seeing our signs of distress admitted us cautiously and assigned us to a position of rest, where, until the master returned to call us, we slept. Where had he been? On a regular train, and after tapping the blue barrels, found their contents Oil correct.

As the railroad would not serve us, we caught the lightning and bade it bear to waiting Patrons the reason of our absence, in the which, we are gratified to learn, they did well, and a large number of worthy Husbandmen and Matrons have resolved to ever " Hope and Persevere."

Homeward was our next move, which resulted in success.

THE PATRONS' SUMMER RESORT.

On the 23d of February we spent a few hours in the city of Grand Rapids, where at Sweet's hotel gathered a number of worthy, earnest Patrons to take the initiatory steps in the organization of a summer retreat among the inviting scenes, and beside the cool waters of Northern Michigan. The columns of the VISITOR have told you what was done. A beginning was made of what may be something which Patrons may heartily enjoy and be found to claim a share in. Why may we not have such a summer home to enjoy at little expense and make what we will and wish of it? Enough stock should be taken to ensure its success, and that before the meeting in April, when the permanent officers will be elected and steps taken to locate the site at once.

GEORGETOWN GRANGE.

A short ride to the home of Brother and Sister Hamilton, of Wyoming Grange, where supper was taken, and we went in company with our host and hostess to Georgetown, where we had a very pleasant meeting with an earnest land of Patrons, led by Bro. H. D. Weatherwax, who with his intelligent wife will be remembered by all who attended the State Grange. This Grange is growing, for the young folks have taken hold of it and the women are interested in it. It Grange home, and at once set at work. A site is secured and stone, timber, lumber, dignity of a Grange hall. Advance is the motto here. Money is being subscribed and collected at socials. Old members wish to new forms crowd the gate asking admission. are likewise moving, and all may learn a

righted up again.

TO GENESEE COUNTY.

Up with the lark, (had the lark been foolish enough to have been in this latitude at the 24th inst., and a cold ride of six miles for the earlier train, so on the mail train we start a herd with. journeyed to Durand, and after a short time boarded a freight train to Flint, which place was duly reached at 4 P. M., and Brother J. C. Marshall met us at the street crossing, and away we rode to his home to supper, and then to the meeting of

FLUSHING GRANGE, NO. 387. This Grange has a fine large hall, well fitted up and furnished with everything needed to make it cheerful and comfortable and attractive. The members were nearly all

ery one was in regalia; all were attentive, are to have such fine animals brought there. moves the Order is making. At a late hour Railroad Discrimination, or how Arizona is Robbed and much interested in the address of a tired On the morrow we started for our appoint- the meeting closed with some of the good sick man. Seldom have we had the pleas- ments, while Brother Preston looked after singing this Grange always has, especially ure of meeting so interesting an audience of the shipment of his stock. Much snow had when they do the singing themselves. After Patrons. Unlike some, they let us do the fallen, and was still coming. Trains refus- indulging in a snow ball fracas with the talking, for scarcely a whisper was noticed. ed to connect, but by the most persevering younger sisters while waiting for the sleigh The singing added largely to the interest, as efforts we reached Lansing late in the evenit always does, and we sincerely pity the ing-too late to get anywhere else, and Grange that does without it or forgets and found that passengers were forbidden to neglects this essential part of Grange work. ride upon any freight train upon the road A good social time with these wide awake Patrons made us forget our infirmities, and had no one to box us and ship us as freight. at a late hour we retired to rest at the home of Brother and Sister Marshall.

PIONEER GRANGE NO. 117. and wife, all good sisters, made our day's somovement of the Patrons in that direction. Master of this Grange-now an invalid. He ing-a public lecture at the Genesee schoolhouse. We had a fair attention from those the office we started for our next stopinterested, but we seldom have met a ruder lot of small boys whose parents evidently were not out, neither do they know how much their children "get out at the mouth" way he should go." If you let your chiltake care of them. Later in the evening found us at the home of Bro. Wm. Johnson, pleasant and agreeable wife and daughters one of the pleasant and long to be remember-

ed social facts of the past. LONG WOOL.

On the morning of the 26th, coffee was us to reach Flint in time for the train, etc. with the brothers of yesterday's ride, started | a fast disappearing dinner. for the hard city. On the way we stopped at a farm under the care of Frank Gear, to see a and was not shorn, and since that it has been sheep runs in the yard with the rest of the

We were in good time to take the train to

DETROIT.

A very pleasant and instructive afternoon was here spent, and an evening train bore must move. They have resolved to build a us to Utica where Sunday was spent at our old home with our aged mother and sister. Rain, rain, RAIN, was the program of Sunetc., are gathering for elevation into the day, and was well followed, but the cooler night turned the order to snow, snow! snow!! much snow!!! for Monday, but the snow did not prevent Brother Preston or us from seeknow how to be useful; dormant ones begin | ing some of the good things, and people of to think they have rested long enough, and the old neighborhood. First we visited the farm and stock yards of Hon. P. K. Leech, Move right on, brothers and sisters, others | under the direction of his nephew, William Walker. The Berkshire hogs and merino lesson and wisely follow its precepts. On-sheep were all the best of their kind, but the ward! still onward, is the watchword and | fine herd of North Devons took most of our time and attention. This is the prize herd Going home with Brother and Sister Ham- of the State, and is justly the pride of its ilton we had and enjoyed an old-fashioned owner. For thirty years Mr. L. has caretip-over into the snow, and as usual, found fully bred the Devon, and to-day, for size, ourself warmed up by the exercise of getting | fineness, and all the good qualities, the breeder's herd truly excels. He keeps his cows for milk, and not for show. They are excellent milkers. A few steers show most excellent beef qualities. There are about 17 the time,) was our duty on the morning of animals in this herd, and none for sale, at present. Brother Preston regretted this fact. brought us to Grand Rapids, but a little late for he came to buy a few choice animals to

A.lunch being provided by the mistress of this house, a well-bred Morgan team was brought around, and with Mr. Walker for driver, we rode several miles to visit the herds of Byron Bixby, Hiram Runyan and Mrs. Pierce, and found some finely bred aniout, and though many of the Patrons of the choice male animal to stand at the head of his Many questions were asked and answered neighboring Granges were expected, few if new herd, and we congratulate the brother in reference to the Patrons' Aid Society, any came, but the hall was well filled. Ev- upon his selection, and his locality that they the summer resort, and other important \$1.00.

we wished to use, so we had to abide, for we

The next day was spent in answering numerous letters and calling upon the A. Y. was our next objective point. Dinner was senate pleased us. We dined with Brother Himebaugh's home in the village. Here we taken at Bro. J. Hoard's, whose daughters Mars, and then hastened to the station to take the train we knew would be two hours late. journ very pleasant. Brother and Sister We reached the depot to find that we had at Stone were fellow guests at dinner. We least three hours more to wait. Three think for themselves, and being intelligent, took pleasure in looking over our host's passed, and by dint of many questions and finely grown flock of sheep; he has some ex- cross questions, and elbowing employees, cellent thoroughbreds. Brother H. has had we found that the train was no nearer than in the ranks of our noble Order. experience in shipping wool, and showed us it was at 10 A. M., and it was now 5 P. M. bills of sale of his wool, and the grading it Why can not railroad officials say that a passed through. His experience has been freight train is ditched, smashed up, and the to announce 4 o'clock of the 7th day of satisfactory, and he will be ready to join a wreck must be cleared before the train you March, we were called to an early train to-After dinner we bade our host's family good | civil question? Why do railroads employ or | towns and Granges in the southern part bye, and with him and Brothers Glass and tolerate such? Because railroads are the never before visited by us. At Jonesville Marshall, rode towards Pioneer Grange. masters, and the people the slaves. How we had a short time to write, and answer a buried in snow; saw many large barns and creatures they have given being and life to? upon the Ft. Wayne & Jackson road to good houses indicative of prosperity and At 10 P. M.,-10 hours late-the train came Montgomery, where Brother G. N. Meade thrift. Soon we saw the house of Brother and took the waiting, anxious, tired passen-Davis to the right of us. We regret that we gers up and toward their homes. Few of could not visit this worthy brother, the first them will ever trouble this road again unless they are obliged to. At 3 A. M. we has our good wishes and sympathy as he reach Schoolcraft,-12 hours behind-and has of every Patron who knows him. Bro- took two hour's sleep in the depot waiting we notice only one defect; it is too small. ther Wm. Algate's home is reached, and for morning and watching the U. S. mail supper is eaten, and then we go to the meet- and express. Breakfast was taken at Brother Cobb's, and after a short time spent in larger hall. We here met a large number of

COLON. At 12 m. we were at the depot at Three Rivers awaiting the train due, and were told that no train had left Chicago that day, for when at such a place. "Train up a child in a the snow and ice upon the track, and it was feared that the trains would have to be dren go to such places, go with them and abandoned. We must be at Colon at 2 P. M. and have 16 miles to go. Is there a freight? Yes; an extra. When will it be here? At the worthy Master of this Grange. His one. When at Colon? Af three. Telegraph the superintendent for a permit to church where the public meeting was to be. ably seconded our host in making this visit ride upon it. We went to dinner, but when we returned, found that a passenger train had been ordered over the road from Niles, and we were provided with transportation, but late. Anxious friends came to meet us farmers' interests. An excellent choir-one learning the situation of things, returned to derstood-gave us some excellent and ap-We bade our entertainers good morning, and the hall just in time to save the remnant of propriate selections of music. They were

Four o'clock, P. M. found us at Colon, A few had left, but most of the people remained, sheep that had not been shorn for seven and we were glad to meet them and have an farmers, and that they must organize to sepurposely left unshorn. It is a ram, of the cure JUSTICE. At a late hour the meeting this location already were regular read-The staple is all of eighteen inches long in the 14th inst., and with the snow still fall- last evening and the church to-night were some places, and sweeps the ground. The ing we rode home with Brother David Pur- well filled. wool lies open along the back and in the dy and wife to enjoy a night's rest in their creases. It is thought that this sheep has new house, just finished. In social visit the from 70 to 80 pounds of wool upon him. It evening was spent, and we made up by a was said that the Department of Agricul- long night's rest what we had lost in previture had offered \$200 for the fleece. This ous nights. After breakfast we made a tour laration of Independence, and read it we have ever seen; so handy, so well built, heated with a good furnace in the cellar-all Holly, where we were joined by Brother to be coveted by the many less favored. John Preston, Worthy Master of Alpine Then Brother Purdy built last, and the next Grange, of Kent county, and went with will have a chance to improve upon him. Had we time we would minutely describe the parts of this house, but the hour of labor has arrived and we must go to the vil-

ADDISON.

where in the church we met a fine audience, to whom we spoke for two hours, trying to cheer the faithful, wake up the tired and sleepy, arouse the indifferent to a strong cooperative effort to build up a true interest in our calling as farmers. Bro. Millard and wife claimed us to tea, and we rode home with them. In the eyening we met quite a large number of the more earnest ones at the hall, and gave them words of cheer and counsel. This Grange need and talk a new hall, which they can secure by continued and persistent effort, remembering that "in union there is strength."

On the following morning, the 5th inst. Bro. Millard took us aboard his sleigh, and picking up Bro. Collins by the way, at Bro. Purdy's, we rode toward our day's work at BURR OAK.

Half way there we were met by Bro. S. Bryant, the worthy Master of Burr Oak Grange, to whose sleigh we were transferred and were soon at his home, with dinner before us. We afterward rode over to the village to find a large amount of mail, which occupied our time until a meeting of the detective association was over. A large and intelligent audience was found assembled in this commodious public hall, who gave earnest attention to the work our Order is trying to do. After the lecture we were called to a well laden table spread in the mals, and from Hiram Runyan's herd a Grange hall, and faithfully discussed its convery fine three-year old heifer was bought by | tents. The evening was given to social con-Brother Preston. Thence we drove to verse and instruction upon questions of in-Utica and saw Lyman Fuller's cows from the | terest to Patrons. The shipping of wool and Leech herd. Here Bro. Preston bought a the manner of handling it was discussed.

and team, we rode home with Brother and Sister Bryant to spend the night.

We were pleased to have a call and visit from Brother Sheldon and his estimable mother, on the next day. Brother S. is the Worthy Lecturer of this and the County Grange. He is a young man, efficient and earnest. In the evening our host took us G.'s of the Legislature. An hour in the into his buggy and to Brother and Sister met another of the numerous Himebaugh brothers, all of whom, with wives and families, belong to this thriving Grange. They reading men, see the farmers' need of organization, and take hold and work with a will

TO HILLSDALE.

Ere the clock upon the mantle had spoken wish can pass? Why can't they answer a wards the county of Hillsdale, to visit the We passed through some fine country well long will the sovereign people submit to the dozen letters or more, and then take a train met us and took us home with him.

In the evening a crowded hall pleased us, while we tried to give them food for thought.

ACME GRANGE has a fine hall, well furnished, in which They must either stop taking in from six to 15 members at short intervals, or build a members of Northwest Grange, of Williams county, Ohio, and some Patrons and farmers from the Hoosier State. The night was spent with Brother Meade, where at dinner we met Brother Gibbon, who came to take us home with him and to our appointment

WOODBRIDGE GRANGE.

A ride of several miles took us to Brother Gibbon's pleasant home. After tea we took passage in a regular Grange load of 13 to the The church was well filled, and all gave excellent attention to the facts we were able to present regarding the work our Order had done, and the need of future work in the served early by our hostess, which enabled at the depot at Colon at train time, and that could speak plainly enough to be unnot all members of the Order, but surely ought to be. A brief prayer by the Chaplain of the Grange gave an elevated tone to the occasion, and all seemed pleased. A large years. The first time for shearing it escaped, opportunity to show them the needs of the number of names were added to the subscription list of the VISITOR, and many in American merino breed. He is well wooled, closed with arrangements for another on ers of its columns. No wonder the hall

Hopeless, desponding farmers, hunt up the speech of Patrick Henry upon the Decof inspection of one of the finest farm houses through. We quote a few lines: "They tell us, sir, that we (farmers) are weak, unable to cope with so formidable an adversary (railroads). But when shall we grow stronger? Will it be the next week, or the next year? \* \* \* Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance, by lying supinely on our backs and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies (monopolies), shall have bound us hand and foot " Sir, we are not weak if we make a proper use of those means (organization and the ballot) which the God of Nature hath placed in our power."

> Is the Grange in your vicinity dormant, resting from its labors? Revive it by circulating the VISITOR and talking with the farmers, showing them the needs of organization among their class. They must work together, for they need systematic co-operation. The Grange is the only general organization of farmers we have. Shall we give it up or foster it with true devotion?

A "LETTER from the Commissioner of Ag riculture to the Hon. Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, in the U.S. Senate, on Sorghum Sugar," is at hand. It is full of statistics of this industry, illustrating by numerous cuts the various machinery used in its manufacture. This pamphlet has about 50 pages and 33 cuts or plates, and should be in the hands of every tiller of the being that all hands wanted to attend the soil. Every Grange library should have governor's levee, so-called—a ball given by a this book.

THE Patrons' Aid Society is meeting with general favor as far as we have had opportuwe make it. Patrons should aid to make it a success, and become members of it. Husbands and fathers may thus provide for the governor's levee. future of their wives and children, and wives and mothers have an equal right to its benefits, and to place its beneficiaries in the head of his landlord. At 6 in the mornthe hands of those dependent upon them.

To TEN names not members of the Order, To TEN names not members of the Order, we will send the Visitor three months for answer. "Neither have I," says the tenant; "and I don't make any fuss about it."

by the Pacific Railroads.

We had occasion in a recent issue to call attention to the encroachments of the railroads on the public, and their increasing tendency to avarice. We then showed that entire sections, with great natural resources, were in danger of bankruptcy from the rapacity of these corporations. We also suggested the advisability of a railroad commission for the territory on general principles, but the session of the legislature was apparently drawing to a close, and little was said to direct attention to particular cases, or apply the lessons there attempted to be taught to our community. There are features, however, about the management of railroads which call for prompt action by our legislators. Judge Black, in his now famous letter, amplifies the rule that there shall be no discrimination in charges, and that the commonwealth has absolute control of the sub-

We will cite a few instances to show a discrimination as mean as it is unjust and hurtful to our merchants:

Canned goods are laid down in Sacramento from the east, a distance of about 3,000 miles, at a freight charge of \$1 per hundred peunds; but from Sacramento to Tucson, a distance of 978 miles, or in round numbers, 1,000 miles, an additional charge of \$2.15 is made-that is, more than double the amount is charged for transporting these goods not one-third of the distance.

From New York to San Francisco, the freight on sugar is 11 cents per pound. The regular rate from Sacramento to Tucson, onethird of the distance, is 23 cents.

Cartridges from New York to Tucson are charged at the rate of \$5.65 per hundred pounds, and from San Francisco to this point, the freight charge for the same quan-

tity of goods is \$5.25. The freight on nails from Pittsburgh to Sacramento, is 90 cents per hundred weight, and from Sacramento to Tucson it is \$2.15.

Wool from New York to Sacramento is \$4 per hundred weight, and from Sacramento Tucson \$2.65. From San Francisco to Tueson it is \$6.50, or 15 cents less than from New York to Tucson.

These are a few items culled from the schedule of freights furnished by the railroads. In addition to this glaring injustice and to further show the arbitrary manner im which the railroads, we might say, almost fleece their customers, there is hardly a merchant in Tucson, that receives freight, who s not continually compelled by a forced loan (and we use the word forced advisedly) to advance to the railroad, upon almost every consignment, from 5 to 20 per cent. above their pretended rates, in the shape of overcharges. Thus the merchants of Tucson, (and probably the case is the same in other ocalities) have loaned to the railroad company at least \$5,000 or more, to be returned to them at the end of sixty or ninety days, and sometimes not before six months, without interest, and our merchants have no remedy in the matter whatever.

In order that our readers may more fully catch our meaning, we will cite a case in point: In the early part of December a concern in this city received a lot of goods on which the freight, according to the tariff, should have been \$890. The railroad charged \$960, an overcharge of \$70, and refused to deliver the goods unless the charges were first paid. At this writing the money has

not been refunded. We demand protection of our legislature. and we believe we are expressing the desire of nearly the whole mercantile community. We insist that they do not adjourn before taking some decisive steps looking to the appointment of a railroad commission. We believe that unless we follow in the footsteps of eighteen States of the union, and appoint such a commission, the time will come when this grinding monopoly will bankrupt ever merchant in the territory .- Tucson (A. T.) Journal.

### Sugar Factory System.

The new agricultural industry known as the central sugar factory system, which is now established in many sections of Louis isiana, was founded by Messrs. Clarke & Steele, formerly of Springfield, Ohio. Their plantation and works at Lagonda are on a grand scale. These gentlemen settled there ten years ago, and began buying up the cane raised by small farmers who had no mills, and refining the crude molasses of planters who did not care to be troubled by the operation, or had not the means to carry it on. There are some large plantations in western Louisiana now worked on the tenantry system. Small farmers, in companies of five to twenty, are allowed to cultivate as many acres of fine sugar cane lands as they can, free of rent, and are paid four dollars per ton for all they can make. Several Chicago and Ohio firms are now planting on the tenantry plan, and many planters of the olden sort have followed their example, until there are now twenty-five central sugar manufactories on the Teche and the Atchafalaya. Both these systems are said to work well, and hundreds of tenants have become very easy in circumstances since the industry was established. Lagonda plantation is a princely place, situated on the Atchafalaya, and is the spot where Evange-line, the virgin, slept, while her lover passed by on the other side of the "Beautiful Isle" that lines in midstream.

THE Detroit News goes for them thusly:

LANSING, Mich., March 1 .- The ease and unanimity with which a legislative corps can adjourn and go home was fittingly shown last Thursday. The senate voted to go and the house followed suit, the excuse company of state troops at Detroit. The excuse was a good one, and the adjournment was effected without a dissenting voice; while not more than a dozen of the whole senate and house attended that levee. It is verily nity to see and hear. It will be just what believed that they would adjourn on a declaration that there was to be singing in heaven on a given day—albeit very few would try to go there, possibly not more than went to the

> A tenant had been dancing all night over ing the latter comes up stairs and com-plains bitterly of the annoyance. "What annoyance?" asks the tenant. "Why I

#### Adulteration of Food.

Some one has kindly sent us " Report No. 199" of "The Committee on Epidemic Diseases," of the lower House of Congress.

We have long felt that adulteration and fraud had entered so largely into all articles of consumption sold in every city and hamlet of the country, that the time was not far distant when we should be so overweighted and injured, that in obedience to nature's first law of self-protection, some systematic effort would be inaugurated to correct this

We intend to keep this matter before our readers by presenting from time to time, extracts from a paper read by Geo. T. Angell, of Boston, which was submitted with the

The people have worn shoddy, and eat bogus food so long, that they have little expectation of getting anything better, and their apprehension of the dire evils which may come to us individually, must be aroused be fore we are prepared to inaugurate any system of reform that promises more than a general grumble.

A vast amount of money is invested in the production of material for purposes of adulteration, and these interests will make a big fight before they are driven from the field.-[EDITOR.

Mr. Casey Young, from the Committee on Epidemic Diseases, submitted the following report (to accompany bill H. R. 7005).

The Committee on Epidemic Diseases, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7005) authorizing the President to appoint a commission to examine into and report upon the adulteration of food and other articles in the United States, beg leave to report:

That they have investigated, so far as they could with the time and opportunities they have had at their command, the injurious and poisonous compounds used in the preparationof food substances, and in the manufacture of wearing apparel and find from the evidence submitted to them that the adulter-ation of articles used in the every day diet of vast numbers of people has grown to and is now practiced to such an extent as to seriendanger the public health, and to call loudly for some sort of legislative correction. Drugs, liquors, articles of clothing, wallpaper, and many other things, seem to be subjected to the same dangerous process. The legislation required to meet the end is of too important a character, the committee think, to be entered upon without a fuller investigation than any committee of Congress could give it, and it is therefore necespary for a commission to be appointed, as provided in the bill, to make a thorough and minute examination of the entire subject,

aided by the necessary scientific appliances The committee have derived much information on the subject from Mr. George T. Angell, of Boston, who has devoted many years to its study and investigation, and to the collection of a large number of facts and statistics connected with it, which he embodied in a paper submitted to the committee, and which is attached as Exhibit A to this report.

The committee recommend that the bill be

POISONOUSLY ADULTERATED FOODS AND OTHER POISONOUSLY ADULTERATED ARTICLES IN AMERICAN MARKETS.

[Some of the evidence in paper read by George T. Angell, Esq., of Boston, before the Boston Board of Trade, Nov. 11, 1880.] To give all the evidence I have collected on this sur paper which I have read upon it filled eleven and a half newspaper columns.

The German government had, in 1878, 231,478 samples of different articles analyzed for adulterations, and obtained 3,352 convic-

tions in the courts. In Great Britain during 1879, about 80 public analysis, appointed under act of par-liament, analyzed 16,772 samples, and de-tected and exposed 2,978 adulterations.

In other European countries stringent laws are enforced for the protection of public health against the poisonous and dangerous articles which would otherwise be sold in their markets.

The object of this paper is to show that protection is quite as much needed in this country as on the other side of the ocean. [From Prof. George A. Mariner.]

No. 81 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ) October 18, 1879. DEAR SIR :- In answer to your questions. I would say that I have been an analytical chemist to this city twenty three years; am agraduate of the Lawrence Scientific School, chemical department of Harvard University, and was during two years assistant of Professor Horsford in the laboratory. I have devoted myself entirely to chemical analysis and teaching chemical students ever since. I think I have had much the largest chemical practice of any man in the West. At the request of a highly respectable citizen of Chicago, I have examined fourteen brands of sugar, bought as I understood, in this city; some granulated, some white, some colored, some coarse and some fine. I tested them thoroughly for impurities. In twelve of the samples I found tin in the form of a chloride, with it, complete the work, and the general samples I found tin in the form of a chloride, an active poison. The other constituents I can furnish if you desire. I have examined several sirups made essentially and entirely of glucose, and found in them chlorides of tin, calcium, iron, and magnesia, and in and other human scourges, and their effects quantities which made them very poisonous. In one case a whole neighborhood was pois-In one case a whole neighborhood was pois-ened, and I was told of one death. I have they come in contact. Severer laws and in several cases found sugar of lead in vinegar. I use no vinegar myself. I look with suspicion upon our vinegar. I use fruit acid in place of it—lemon juice, etc. I never eat pickles. I have found in various cases they were poisoned with lead and copper. I have tested to some extent the cheap tinware sold in our markets, and have no hesitation in saying that there is great danger in using fruits, vegetables, meats or fish put up in tin cans of any kind. They are liable to contain lead and tin, both active poisons. Terra alba is largely used in cream tartar, confectionery, and pretty universally for adulterationery, and pretty universally for addition. I have found in many baking powders, aluminstead of cream of tartar—a thing and injurious in all cases. I dangerous and injurious in all cases. I said he, "she used to say bye-bye so sweet-should say that I have come to expect adul- ly as I went down the steps!" "And what

of colored poisonous articles of clothing, being employed by one of the largest dry-goods firms of the city. I examined, I think, sixteen samples, and nearly all of them were poisonous. I have also analyzed for other parties. In one case a child nearly died from wearing colored stockings. I would like to add that I have analyzed numerous samples of cosmetics and powders used on the face and hair. Almost all the hair cosmetics, including most of those in common use, I have found to be very poisonous, and many of the face powders and preparations I have found to contain arsenic or lead. I should not be surprised if 20,000 people in Chicago to-day were injuring their health and endangering their lives by the use of these cosmetics and powders. You can hardly overestimate the present danger to public health from the large and growing sale of poisonous and dangerously adulterated articles in our markets, and you have my thanks and earnest wishes for your success in your efforts to call public attention to this subject. I would say that I have personally known Dr. R. U. Pi per, of this city. more than twenty years. He has no equal in the West as a microscopist, and has had wide experience as a chemist and physician. I should say most decided ly that there is no scientific man in Chicago whose evidence would be entitled to receive higher credit in our courts. Yours respectfully

G. A. MARINER, Analytical Chemist. Gearge T. Angell, Esq.

[From Dr. R. U. Piper.] CHICAGO, October 16, 1879.

DEAR SIR :- I have no hesitation in saying to you—
First. That I have entirely abandoned

the use of vinegar usually sold in our markets, believing it to be unfit for use and dan-I know that sulphuric acid is largely used in its manufacture.

Second. I never use the pickles generally sold in our markets. I think the yellow pickles are quite as dangerous as the green. I know that lead is largely used in their manufacture. Verdigris is used in

making the green.

Third. I have examined a large number of specimens of oleomargarine, and have found in them organic substances in the form of muscular and connective tissue, various fungi, and living organisms which have resisted the action of boiling acetic acid; also eggs resembling those of the tapeworm. I have them preserved, to be shown to any one who desires to see them, The French patent under which oleomargarine is made requires the use of the stomachs of pigs or sheep. This is probably the way the eggs get in. I have specimens of lean meat taken from oleomargarine. There can be no question that immense amounts of eleomargarine are sold and used as pure butter. I regard it as a dangerous article, and would on no account permit its use in my family.

Fourth. Enormous amounts of the diseased animal meats are sold in Chicago. I have made a large number of examinations. Fifth. I have been informed of several cases of poisoning in this city from the use

of canned meats.

Sixth. I know that Prof. G. A. Mariner, of this city, a chemist of 20 years' standing, of as high a reputation as any man in the West, and a personal friend of mine, has found chloride of tin-an active poison-in numerous samples of sugar he has examined; also in some of them chloride of calcium another poison.

I do not dare to use the sirups commonly sold in our markets, and I use but little sugar, as I believe them nearly all adultera-

In regard to glucose I am informed and believe that seven-eighths of all the sugar that is sold in Chicago is made of or adulter-

ated with glucose. As now manufactured and used, I know that many of our eminent physicians believe it dangerous and productive of disease of the kidneys. The manufacture of glucose in this country is now enormous, and large factories are being built to increase its

I could fill a volume with the adulterations which I have found within a few years past in articles of food and drink in common use, by microscopical and chemical analysis. I have made more than a thousand microscopical examinations of milk in this city. I think that not over ten per cent of the milk sold here by dealers is

wholesome and unadulterated. At your request, I would say that I am a physician of over 20 years' practice, and the past ten years I have given almost entirely to chemical and microscopical analysis. have written several volumes on scientific subjects-surgical, medical, etc.-and am well known to Drs. Storer, Holmes, Henry J. Bigelow, Cutter, J. B. Treadwell, Harri-

man, and others of your city.
Yours truly, R. U. PIPER.

## Where Cattle Plagues Begin.

The great plagues that from time to time have devastated the stables and pastures of Europe, sparing neither cattle good or bad, have all had definite starting places, and these, on investigation, have proved that the diseases found their origin in filth. Such plagues are always to be feared. Bad food impoverishes the blood of the stock, while the poisonous emanations of the filth, which also has an injurious effect when absorbed deleterious influences finally localize themselves in some organ of the animals that survive it all. The causes of cattle plagues are exactly analagous to those of cholera when they attain to contagion or infection, more alert officers are necessary to the prevention of a cattle plague in this country.

-New York Herald.

KANSAS CORN. - On Tuesday, W. W. Woodhams received a car load of corn from Kansas. Importing corn is rendered necessary by its scarcity here, which results from the large amount injured by standing in the shock after the early snows began. Our market report shows corn to be worth on the streets to-day 50c per bushel.—Plainwell Independent.

NOT A GRANGER, -" Before we married," teration, and to fear dangerous adulteration does she say now, asked a friend. "Oh, in almost every article of the grocery kind. just the same—buy, buy." · "Oh! I see; I have had large experience in the analysis she exercises a different spell over you."

# Communications,

A Granger's Experience with the Railroads.

Bro. Cobb:-I desire through the VISITOR to give my brother Grangers a little of my experience with the railroads this winter of the United States. About the first of last December I went to Meadville, Pa., to attend a public sale of Holstein cattle with a view of purchasing some. Not getting any there, I purchased a calf seven months old, and the railroad took him from that place to Eaton Rapids, a distance of about 350 miles, for \$3, calling him 500 pounds at 60 cents per 100 pounds, and gave me a half-fare ticket, and from Eaton Rapids to Hastings, a distance of about 35 miles, they charged me \$2.25, and I paid full fare for myself. They made the difference because there was no other road that I could go on. Again I wanted some more of the cattle, so I went to George E. Brown & Co., at Aurora, Ill., and there I purchased two cows. At Chicago the agent told me that it would cost me \$12 to Kalamazoo; I expected to lead them from there home, a distance of about 35 miles, but when they arrived there it was raining so hard and was so slippery, that I concluded to keep the cars to Hastings, and in order to go on the train and not be unloaded, I had the agent there make out the bill before the one from Chicago arrived, as that was delayed and I could not wait, and when he made out the bill he made it \$21, instead of \$12 as the agent at Chicago had said it would be, making a difference of \$9, just because I was there and his hands. At Chicago I could have gone on some other road, but at Kalamazoo I was in his hands, and then from there to Hastings he charged me \$17.50 more, making \$38.50 for two cows from Chicago to Hastings. Now, the fault I find is, the difference made by the two agents over

the same road and distance. Now, I appeal to my brother farmers and Grangers to say if it is right and just for us to be treated in that way when we can help ourselves if we will only be united and act together, for I believe that the railroads are public thoroughfares, and should be used as such, and not as private property and used to benefit the few to the injury of the many. I believe that such discrepancy as is made by the railroad monopolies continually and, as my experience shows, ought not to exist, and would not if we had the right kind of men to make our laws for us, but we shall have no other until we farmers wake up to our duty and vote for men that will represent our interest.

And now, Bro. Cobb, if you think that you can correct this and fix it up so that it will be worthy of a place in your valuable paper, do so, if not, consign it to the waste basket, but keep on sending me the VISITOR just the same as if nothing had happened.

Yours, C. H. STONE. Hastings, March 3, 1881.

## Our Arkansas Letter.

of the Visitor would like to hear how we of the sunny South are getting along at this time. I will try and give them a few items pertaining to this section. First, we have had an unusually severe winter for this country. Mercury got down once in Dec. to 6° above, but when we compare that with the 20°, 30° and 40° below, which we read of from the North, we feel that we have been particularly honored. We have had fine weather for some weeks now, and the farmers are improving it to the best of their ability in rlowing for corn and cotton. Oats are sown, and most of them up. There is a fine prospect of an abundant crop of fruit; in fact fruit never fails on the high lands in this climate, but on the bottoms it is frequently a failure. Fruit culture is being increased very much here now, especially grapes and peaches, and this is certainly one of the best places in America for the successful cultivation of grapes and peaches. This country will soon be one vast vineyard and peach orchard. Real estate is rising in value very fast. Immigration is also coming in fast. Manufactories are being set in motion at every available point, and the time is fast approaching whe nNew England will cease to manufacture Arkansas cotton, so will Illinois and Wisconsin be obliged to seek some other country to vend their wagons, carriages and farm implements of all kinds. We have abundance of the best of timber and iron, and manufactories are being erected, and will soon not only supply the State, but many other States with our wares. Then will the much needed change come; then will the natural resources of the State be developed; then will Arkansas be one of the richest States in the Union, for her natural resources are unlimited. T. H. CLYDD. Hot Springs, Arkansas, March 8, 1881.

U. S. Agricuttural Commissioners' Report for 1880.

We are in receipt of the preliminary report of the Commissioners of Agriculture for 1880. It is prefaced by three plats of the proposed plans of the Agricultural Department building so much needed at Washington. The reports of the many trials with the amber cane and the results are enough success. A full report is also made upon the tea experiments of Mr. Jackson.

this country annually. May the next Conhead of the Agricultural Department a cabinet officer-a counselor of the President

Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt : Naught's so hard but work will bring it out."

#### Potato Culture

Having experimented with a great variety of potatoes during the past 30 years, I find the Burbank superior to any other. I tested them last season beside the peach blow with one or two eyes in the hill three feet apart each way, thoroughly cultivated and kept free from weeds. They ripened in four months and yielded nearly three times as many fine table potatoes as the peachblows, which were five months in maturing. The Burbank is a fine white, smooth potato, and produces from 200 to 400 bushels per acre, according to soil and treatment. The Beauty of Hebron is the best early potato, earlier, better and more prolific than the early Rose. I will sell a few for seed if wanted. Burbanks, \$1.50 per bushel; Beauty of Hebron, \$2, sacks included; delivered at the freight house. H. H. TAYLOR. Dowagiac, March 10, 1881,

# Correspondence.

Garland Grange, No. 141.

Dear Brother Grangers:-Permit me to give a short history of our work and its results. Garland Grange was organized Dec. 1, 1873, by Brother C. L. Whitney, with just enough members to fill the offices. All was excitement, and every one had his peculiar notions as to what would be the result. We differed then as we differ now, but in the one point, viz: that we all needed some organized effort to protect our interests-we agreed on this, and on this we acted. Excitement ran high and everybody flocked to the standard; many things looked feasible that really were impossible. Many gained admission to our Order that never should have been there. Some there were who sought to gain political influence. Others who believed that they were born to rule soon found themselves without subjects. This state of things could not last, and the Grange hold together, so the result was that from a membership of about 70, in three years scarcely a quorum could be got together. Then came a revival of the honest, hard-working men and women determined to do their duty, and now we have a membership of 23. Not a large membership, but all determined workers. Our Grange never meets without discussing some important question selected at a previous meeting, the ladies always taking a lively interest. Those outside the gates are beginning to ask on what terms Bro. Cobb:-Perhaps some of the readers | they can become members, and we expect soon to have more help. L. L. R.,

Drayton Plains, March 3, 1881.

## How We got our Library.

As I have written nothing for our paper in some time I thought I would tell our brothers and sisters how our Grange managed to get a lot of library books.

Two years ago this winter we had eight socials, some at the hall, and some at the homes of members who had room enough. The first one was at the house of the Worthy Master, to whose exertions we are greatly indebted for the good results obtained.

We always had a good supper, and some of the socials were public. The bill was low, from 30 @ 60 cents per couple. Of the last two had at the hall, one was a sugar party and one a concert and supper. For the concert we hired two singers to help us, and paid them ten dollars, and even then cleared \$24. At two of the socials the young people were allowed to dance. All members attending helped supply the eatables. In this way we raised nearly \$120.

Our bookcase cost about \$11, I think. Then our Master, to whom was left the choice, selected a good lot of books, different kinds to suit all tastes, and we think it is a lasting benefit to the members of our fill out his term. In point of age James Bu-

Now, if these hints are of any use to any one, I shall feel paid for writing them, and I don't see why many other Granges may not have as good a library as we have. It is well worth the trouble.

LETTIE LESTER. Weston Grange, No. 276.

### A Good Report.

Bro. Cobb :- It is nearly seven years since this Grange, No. 454, was organized. The history of our Grange would fill quite a volume. We began with about 30 members, it went up to nearly 80, and from various causes are now reduced to 23 to 24 members. We have ever been in commulcation with the State Grange, and propose to remain as long as there are members enough to hold our charter. We occupy the same hall we startto prove that sugar making can be made a in, for which we pay \$32 rent per year. The Good Templars also occupy it one night each week; they pay \$20 of the rent. Most of it is first in everything; but it ends in We thank the commissioners for their our members are charter members, and we smoke.

kind and courteous conduct, and hope that nearly all take the VISITOR. The State Lectheir chief may remain in his position long turer has never visited us but once. We own enough to see this Nation grow its own an organ, meet regularly, do our business, sugar, thus saving hundreds of millions to visit, sing and enjoy ourselves generally. It is singular to me that more of the intelligress be wiser than the last, and make the gent farmers everywhere do not join the Grange, and when it comes to the ballot, vote en masse against all monopolies that are so manifestly against their interest.

O. W. DAMON. Fraternally,

Chesaning, March 7, 1881. Ashton Grange, No. 629.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:-The thought has often occurred to me: Why is it that farmers and laboring men do not write more for the county and other newspapers that they read? Judging other people by myself, the fact is, when we think about writing, we do not take our pen, ink and paper and go about it, but take up the VISITOR or Husbandman, or some other paper that we may have, and go to reading. We soon get interested, and say to ourselves, well, II guess I will wait till some other time, and so the matter

Ashton Grange is still alive, although some are trying to kill it but have not yet succeeded. We are going to try to build a hall this season, also start a co-operative store. We are wanting outside assistancesome one to stir the farmers up. There is material enough within 15 miles of Ashton for five or six good Granges. Although this is a new county, it is rapidly improving, and it has several Granges that can and should be revived.

There are many things passing through my mind of which I would like to write, but for the first, let this suffice, with this question: Which is the more honorable, the man that takes the attorney or solicitor's fees of \$25, \$50 or \$100, specified in the mortgages of the present times on poor men's farms, without so much as a "thank yeu," or the highwayman who takes your money or your life? Fraternally yours,

#### Flushing Grange, No. 387.

Bro. Cobb :- I think our Grange is improving every day. It is surely increasing in numbers, and in knowledge pertaining to the Order. Bro. Whitney was with us the 24th of last month, and went from here to the Pioneer Grange. A heavy snow-storm prevented those coming from other Granges, but the most of our own members were

#### From the North.

Bro. Cobb:-The snow is about two feet deep here. We think the wheat will look well when we see it again; it has not been without snow ever since the early part of November. Hay is selling for \$18 and \$20 per ton. Yours truly,

CHAS. M. HILLMAN. Ensley, March, 14, 1881.

### A Card of Thanks.

Resolved, That Cambria Grange, through the GRANGE VISITOR, extend their thanks to those who so kindly assisted with music, both vocal and instrumental, at the recent lecture of Brother C. L. Whitney.

R. E. PERRY, Secretary. Cambria, March 15, 1881.

### Ages of Presidents.

President Garfield was forty-nine years old the 19th of November. He is the third youngest President the Republic has ever had. Grant was the youngest, having lacked one month of forty-seven when inaugurated. Franklin Pierce was four days younger than Garfield. Two other Presidents were in their fiftieth year when inaugurated— James K. Polk and Millard Fillmore—but the one was seventeen days and the other five months older than Garfield. The next youngest was John Tyler, who was over fifty-one when he succeeded to Harrison's barely begun term of office.

Abraham Lincoln was fifty-two years old and Martin Van Buren and R. B. Hayes not quite fifty-five. Andrew Jackson lacked eight months of being fifty-seven, and George Washington had passed that age when inaugurated, oddly enough, the four consecutive presidents—Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe and John Quincy Adams—were each in their fiftyeighth year when inaugurated. Zachary Taylor and Tippecanoe Harrison were sixty-five and sixty-eight respectively when they took the oath of office, and neither lived to chanan came between the two, being in his sixty-sixth year when inaugurated. The average age of presidents at inauguration has been fifty-seven years.

FARMER FRIEND, if you do not belong to the Grange and would like to know more of it, attend the first public meeting that is near you. Ask some member of the Order for a copy of the Declaration of Purposes of our Order, or a copy of Hon. J. J. Woodman's address before the National Grange at Washington, or Thos. K. Beecher's address before the National Grange, at Canandaigua. Read, mark, and inwardly digest them.

Confidential friend (to elderly and not unattractive spinster)—"So, dear, you've given up advocating woman's rights?"

Elderly Spinster—"Yes; I know go in for

Confidential Friend-" Woman's lefts!" What's that?" Elderly Spinster-" Widowers, my dear!

THE letter "e" is like a great many men

# The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, - APRIL 1st, 1881.

# Secretory's Reportment.

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

ANY Subscriber not receiving his paper will do us a favor by giving us notice by card months before complaining.

#### "THE WORLD MOVES"

Has been repeated by thinkers and talkers until the phrase has a special significance as and material conditions of mankind in this last half of the Nineteenth century. And this fact of general activity and positive where. But how often the men who are fogy notions and don't know it! And this or defenders of this, that, or the other theory, no matter what the subject may be.

But we did not intend, when we sat down to write, to moralize on this matter. The occasion that prompted us to write, just now, is calculated rather to amuse than instruct, as it has developed no new qualities or conditions of constitutional weakness that pertain to human nature.

The "move" that moved us to write was political. In a late number of the Kalamazoo Gazette, we find a long list of names of citizens of Kalamazoo and Van Buren counties, who, irrespective of former party affiliations, have united in a call for a convention to nominate a circuit judge for this ninth judicial district, and the very interesting feature of this case lies in the fact that at the head of this formidable list we find the names of stalwart Republicans, who have now gone back upon the regular work of their own party, and have now become as conspicuous as bolters as they have hereto. fore been conspicuous as stalwarts. The Republican convention for the nomination of a circuit judge was regularly held in pursuance of a call issued by the regular District Committee of the party, and was composed of regularly elected delegates of a regular County Convention. In short, the regularity and legitimacy of the Republican Convention which placed in nomination for the judicial honors of this district a prominent member of its party, has not been questioned, nor has the integrity and political soundness of the candidate been impeached. At the head of this formidable list of dissatisfied citizens we find the names of prominent Republicans of the stalwart sort-real thoroughbreds, who have heretofore known no political wickedness more unpardonable than scratching the regular ticket.

Here are men who have gone out of their. way within the last sixty days to kick a fellow Republican, on a suspicion that he had not been true to the party, and their authority was the old reliable "They say," which is good enough where "the wish is father to the thought."

We refer to these bolters, not to censure, but rather to commend, provided that in the opinion of these gentlemen the candidate of the regular Republican convention is not such a person as would, if elected, serve the people with ability and impartiality. There may be good reasons in this case why an Independent Convention should be called and another nomination made. Upon this point we are not advised, and have no opinion to

Society, in its relation to politics, sometimes finds itself in the situation of a community on the outskirts of civilization, where rascality running riot has bid defiance to the slow machinery of the law, until life and property were alike without protection, and vigilance committees were suddenly organized, that, taking the law into their own hands, with irresistible power visited upon the guilty condign punishment, brought order out of confusion, and with the laudable object of maintaining the supremacy of the law, have for the time being set aside its forms, provisions and requirements.

So communities under the best conditions society has yet reached in this country, sometimes find themselves officered and their affairs managed and controlled by a knot of scheming politicians, who determine who shall make and by whom all laws shall be administered, and these managers are usually most noisy and exacting in their application of the requirements of party obligation, and with them regularity of proceeding is relied upon to cover any corrupt purpose, that is, the caucuses and conventions must be called by the regularly constituted authorities, held at the time and place designated, and the declared result becomes binding.

It does not matter how much crookedness is used to secure results, how many men of being done by some of these gigantic corpoother political parties participate in the cau- rations we may expect that the struggle for the regular ticket. He is estopped from protracted one.

asking any questions as to the fitness or qualification of candidates, if he chanced to attend the party caucus.

When regularity of party management is relied upon to cover a corrupt purpose, and foist unworthy or incompetent men into official position, we hold that any individual of any party may determine for himself the nature and extent of his party obligation, and may openly or secretly scratch a ticket without in the least impairing his standing in the political party to which he belongs.

We take it that every good citizen belongs to a political party because of its principles, its adhesion to certain questions of public or otherwise. Please do not wait two or three policy, and his faith in the honesty of its administration of the official duties with which it may be charged; and when its managers, in this or that locality, by fraud or exceptional means, present candidates for office, that it is the right of every member of a party to determine for himself the extent of or in part.

We are free to say that we are best pleased with the man or set of men who, seeing progress has universal recognition every- the best interests of the country demand the defeat of a candidate of their own party, mixed up and indentified with the activities | have the courage and the real patriotism to that mark the period, still retain some old- ignore all party obligations and vote for the man best qualified to discharge the duties of is true of those who are zealous as promoters an office with fidelity to the people. And we further hold that not only the best interests of the people are subserved by such independent action, but the true interests of the party also.

But we have wandered from our text. This call for an Independent Convention world moves," and sometimes moves in the right direction, though we are not prepared to say that there is any occasion for this irregular and schismatic proceeding, inaugurated or fathered by these patriots who so recently were radical on the question of political orthodoxy.

We think that a convention of the people in each of the judicial districts of the State, that shall demand a radical reform in the administration of the judicial business of the country, will have undertaken a far more important and necessary work than this irregular gathering of dissatisfied representatives of the dominant party of the ninth district, in common with men of all other political parties.

We hold, that the delays and onerous burdens imposed upon community on account of litigation are largely chargeable to the

We hold that there is no class of men in the country who are in the employ of the people, and whose services are paid for by the people, who so systematically disregard and ignore the obligations of the employed to the employer as do the men who wear the judicial ermine.

It is notorious that suits of the most trivial character, involving paltry sums, are permitted on any pretext that an attorney may present to remain in court from term to term with accummulating costs to the coun-

To say that the usages which have obtained, and which now control and are part and working order who have failed to report the parcel of our judical system are a reproach to our civilization, is but to give utterance to a common sense business men of the country.

"The world moves," but in the judicial department of this country we are inclined

## THE RAILROADS.

On our second page we give an article from the Tucson Journal, A. T., showing how the Southern Pacific applies the rule of "charging all that the traffic will bear." The more vigorously this sort of robbing is enforced the sooner will the people demand of their representatives that such salutary restrictions shall be imposed on these corporations as shall compel them to recognize the supreme right of the people of this country to protect themselves.

We note with satisfaction the rapidly increasing number of influential allies of the Grange upon this transportation question. The New York Herald in a late issue proceeds to undermine the position taken by the great railroad attorney, Geo. Ticknor Curtis, and takes strong ground in behalf of the people. This contest is not in opposition to the railroads, but simply an effort to recover the rights of the many that have been appropriated by the few.

It has been conclusively shown that the representatives of the railroads, when these enterprises were new, made no claim to special rights beyond what are now freely accorded these corporations by the most conservative defender of the rights of the people. These aggressive and imperious claims have grown with the growth of the railroad system itself, and from the magnitude of the interests involved and the unscrupulous character of the work constantly cus, if official regularity is maintained, the supremacy-for the recovery of the rights voter of sound political orthodoxy will vote of the many as against the few-will be a

The contest has been opened, and we congratulate the Order of P. of H. on the accession of such powerful allies as are coming to the front from every direction.

We look upon it as particularly unfortunate that President Garfield should have nominated to the vacancy in the Supreme Court, Stanley Matthews, whose record as a railroad attorney is a matter of history. Protests against his confirmation come from all parties, and are based upon a record that is far more satisfactory to the railway corporations than to the people. From the office of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation we have a circular of clippings from the press including all political parties.

This nomination is regarded as the first serious blunder of the new administration, and without the excuse which President Hayes might have urged; for, since his first nomination the condemnatory verdict of indicating real progress in the moral, mental his obligation to support the ticket in whole the press, backed by the people has been rendered in this case. We believe that no man in the last 25 years has taken the oath of President, in whom the people of all parties have had so much confidence as in President Garfield, and we regret that before his administration gets into good working order an act has been committed that impairs that confidence.

#### OUR ENDORSEMENT.

We hope our friends did not overlook the article in last VISITOR, on last page, from Albert Stegeman, of Allegan, calling attention to his facilities for furnishing goods to all who may order. Bro. Stegeman can we receive as another evidence that "the and will do what he promises or undertakes to do. In short, we feel safe in saying that heunderstands the business of buying and selling goods as well as any other man in the State, and retails more goods each year closer to the wholesale or cost price than any other man in Michigan.

We have long known Bro. Albert Stegeman as the only experienced merchant of our acquaintance who, comprehending the true principles of co-operation, was able and willing to vindicate their soundness by a practical application.

No one need hesitate for a moment about ordering goods of him. He will deal justly and fairly with every one, and require the Grange theory of "pay as you go," to be a vital feature of every transaction.

#### TO SECRETARIES.

We occasionally get a quarterly report covering two or more quarters. As these reports are due at this office at the close of each quarter, and as we file away these reports, each quarter by itself, we don't like the breaks which come of this way of including two or more quarters in one report. We wish a report for each and every quarter, that our files may be complete.

To all Secretaries of 1881 whose names ty and to the litigants. Not unfrequently of inquiry, and the second series of "Lecturtled thereto, with a package. We know there are quite a number of Granges in names of Master and Secretary for 1881 to us. Some of these will be compelled to wait unprevailing sentiment among the practical, til we hear from them. There will be instances (we think not many) where the names have been reported to us, and yet do not appear in the list, as it is quite impossito believe that, unlike everthing else, the ble to keep a business entirely free from tion to Worthy Master Luce, the question

WHAT WE WANT.

quarter ending March 31.

We want separate reports for previous quarters that have not been reported.

We want the names of Master and Secre tary, with their postoffice addresses, from Secretaries of all working Granges in the course, wholly reversed the meaning intend-State who do not receive before the 1st of ed to be expressed. While the issue of Mar. April, two sets of blank quarterly reports and other printed matter. Not receiving those quarterly reports will be evidence that usual. Some of these we charged to the we are not in possession of the names of Master and Secretary.

We want the Secretary of each Subordinate Grange to become a member of the Patron's Aid Society of Michigan, and act as Agent for the Society in procuring members and discharging such duties as properly pertain to the work of an Agent.

We want the Secretary or other person in each Grange who looks after the interests of the VISITOR, whether its self-constituted agent or otherwise, to see to it that these three-months' subscribers, of whom we now have 1,200, have a pressing invitation to become regular subscribers.

We want this issue of 8,000 to be maintained, and it will be if the friends of the VISITOR introduce it to their friends and neighbors who do not take it.

And we want and expect to have a subscription list of 10,000 names before the close of our present official term.

THE new advertisement of L. G. Bragg & Co., of Kalamazoo, found in this issue, is from an old reliable firm that will furnish first class stock in good shape, and deal honorably with all customers.

#### THIS AND THAT.

We once exchanged with our cotemporary, the Michigan Farmer, that was when the VISITOR was less pretentious than nowhad fewer readers and less friends-and with no immediate prospect of growing importance, the Michigan Farmer cut our acquaintance.

Well, we have got along somehow without the Farmer until our circulation has reached the very respectable figure of 7,500. We would not call the attention of the Farmer to this fact were it less pretentious. But we find under the formidable title, "MICHIGAN FARMER AND STATE JOUR-NAL OF AGRICULTURE," that it is, " The only agricultural journal published in Michigan." The Farmer, for aught we know, may be the State journal of agriculture, though we are not informed as to the authority that issued its commission as a State journal, but we think it can advertise its business more creditable to itself by recognizing the existence of its neighbors.

The Farmer has age and experience to commend it to the favor of the farmers of the State, and those conditions are expected to develop a practical wisdom quite above this shallow attempt to overshadow other periodicals devoted entirely to the interests of agriculture.

The Agricultural World, now in its fourth volume, although not quite as big as its name indicates, has, we understand, a very liberal support from the farmers of the State, and can hardly have escaped the notice of this STATE journal.

The Grange Visitor is without the prestige of a high-sounding name, but it has been spreading the opinions of quite a large circle of correspondents broadcast over the country, and these opinions were mainly upon subjects that relate to agriculture, directly or indirectly. And it has been doing this kind of work for just six years - long enough, we had supposed, to entitle us to recognition from a cotemporary engaged in the same laudable work of giving information to our fellow agriculturists. Though we have not been pursuing just the same line of work, we must insist that our field of labor is quite as important, and likely to accomplish for the class whose interests we are mutually laboring to promote, quite as much real good as our neighbor's, who has so deliberately ignored our existence.

the "State Journal"—have something else for membership on the day usually celebratto do - but as we probably have quite as many readers as the Farmer, we would simply suggest that, while we are in our present field, it take in its pretentious sign.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The improved appearance of the Visitor and its improved circulation have brought it to the attention of very many more people, and postoffice addresses we find on our list ber of our correspondents. As a result we it is one of the fundamental principles of and this has necessarily increased the numwe have just sent out two sets of quarterly have several excellent articles on hand, that our Order to "encourage the education of we shall print just as soon as we can make the young," let this opportunity to aid in he total amount of judgments obtained for er's Documents," issued by the Lecturer of fore, for fear we should discourage produca term covering weeks will foot up less than the National Grange. We shall be glad to tion, and we only refer to the fact now that the costs incurred. It is idle to talk about supply on application any Secretaries who some of our friends, who have kindly sent the administration of justice when to collect may not get these things and who are enti- us articles, may understand why their articles have not yet appeared.

> WORTHY MASTER LUCE gave us a short article in the last VISITOR in answer to an enquiry of a correspondent in a previous issue. The question having been raised as to how a sister should be addressed who had been elected Master of the Grange, the corhad been settled to the satisfaction of all. The compositor got one letter wrong in set-We want every Secretary, before the mid- ting up the reply of the Worthy Master to dle of April, to forward a report for the this correspondent, and the error of a letter upset the statement made by Worthy Mas- of the Constitution of the National Grange: ter Luce, who said, "The proper manner of addressing her has now been settled to the 15 was quite up to an average in its general printer at the time, and for the rest he got a credit of two weeks.

WE have received a few cards from postmasters, giving notice that the VISITOR was refused. In looking the matter up, we find these refusals are all from our list of names for three months. If parties who have sent us these names will explain to these gentlemen how the paper happens to be sent to them, we shall hear of no more refusals.

In this number is a new advertisement of George W. Hill, of Detroit. Mr. Hill writes us that he is getting a good many orders from this State, and some from neighboring States for goods that farmers use, and that the outlook is good for a large trade this spring with Patrons of the State.

THE communication from "Sweet Brier" to "Uncle Nine," came too late for publication in the Youth's Department of this number. It is suggestive, meets our views, and we hope will be endorsed by "Uncle Nine."

Some good articles from sisters that should have appeared in the Ladies' Department, will be found on our fifth page. From the Master of the National Grange—An Inquiry Answered.

NATIONAL GRANGE, P. of H., MASTER'S OFFICE, PAW PAW, Mich., March 18, 1881.

To Masters and Secretaries of Subordinate Granges, P. of H.

I am receiving many letters of inquiry about the change which appears in the 14th order of business in the new Manual. It is thought by some to be an error, either of the compiler or publisher, and should read: 'Receipts of the evening announced," as in the old Manual, instead of "Reading and adopting minutes." I am quite sure that no error has been

made, and that the order of business is just as it was intended by the committee that had the work of revision in charge, and the National Grange that approved it. The Secretary of the Grange is required to keep accurate minutes of all business transacted, which would necessarily include "receipts of money." Subordinate Granges are required to meet but once a month, and Pomona Granges but once in three months: minutes one, two, four or twelve weeks old cannot be intelligently corrected. Hence the necessity of having the minutes made as the business is transacted, and read, corrected and approved before the Grange closes its labors. The Secretary should copy the same upon the record book at his leisure, to be read at the opening of the next regular meeting, for the information of the Grange. The record books should be neatly kept, and be as free as possible from erasures and interlineations. J. J. WOODMAN,

Master of the National Grange, P. of H. [Will all Grange papers please publish the above?]

Amendment to the Constitution-A Suggestion from Worthy Master Woodman.

MASTER'S OFFICE, PAW PAW, Mich.,

March 26, 1881, As many of our young friends have been long and anxiously waiting for a change in the Constitution of our Order which shall admit them to the benefits of membership, and as that change has been made and their applications can now be received, I do hereby recommend that all who have been made eligible to membership by the ratification of the amendment and are now ready to affili-We have no disposition to quarrel with ate with the Order, date their applications ed by our young people as "May-day" - or such time in the month of May as may be appointed by the Master of the Grange,and amid bursting buds and blooming flowers enter the gate into "Flora's Dominion,"

and be crowned by her, members of our Order. Every Grange should have a class of these young people — May-Day candidates — and endeavor to make the occasion of their initiation into the Grange not only interesting that direction be improved; for where can our sons and daughters be more benefitted than within the refining and elevating influences of a well conducted Grange?

J. J. WOODMAN, Master of the National Grange, P. of H.

> MASTER'S OFFICE, PAW PAW, MICH., March 26, 1881.

The National Grange, at its last session, recommended that the Constitution of the Order be amended, by striking out the word sixteen," where it occurs before the word years," in the second line of Article six, and insert in lieu thereof the word fourtsen," and submitted the same to the State Granges as provided by law.

I have this day received official information that this amendment has been ratified by three-fourths of all the State Granges: and consequently the amendment is made, at such a vital point as to most effectually and the following will stand as Article vi.

ARTICLE VI.-MEMBERSHIP.

Any person engaged in agricultural pursatisfaction of all. It read, "not," which of suits and having no interest in conflict with our purposes, of the age of fourteen years, duly proposed, elected, and complying with the rules and regulations of the Order, is rejected the money will be refunded; and no petition shall be received from a rejected applicant until six months shall have elapsed after such rejection. Applications must be certified by members, and ballotted for at a subsequent meeting. It shall require three negative votes to reject an appli-Master of the National Grange, P. of H.

> CASSIUS M. CLAY said in 1858, "We spend millions of dollars yearly in providing a navy to protect our foreign commerce. That is all right, but shall we begrudge a few thousands of dollars to protect us from greater losses, by scientific development of agriculture? A late report of Parliament shows that the annual crop of the British Islands, including meats, is \$3,000,000,000, an incredible sum, in comparison with which all their great commerce is a triffle. Then how much more are our agricultural products compared to our commerce."

PATRONS! Watch Senator Farr-who gave a stab to farmers, in the senate a few days since. That Hon. is a candidate for a higher position in the gift of an agricultural district. Remember him, farmers!

# Communications.

Roadsides in the Country.

BY PROF. W. J. BEAL

In a very new country no one expects to see any attempts at improving the appearance of roadsides. For a while all efforts are needed to hew homes out of the forests, and build corduroy roads over the worst places for the passage of ox-teams.

But industry, in course of time, brings find time to spruce up a little. He builds this one word, "Now." new houses, barns and fences; grades his and make a slow growth. They are usually thing else. set much too near each other, about three trees where two should grow.

likely been drawn from the neighboring mings of apple trees in the road, near the the moments that the dawdler lost. front entrance to a large new farm house. Rubbish from the wood pile - sometimes briars, a dead locust tree, oyster cans, tin pails, barrels are common decorations. The have been taken from the farm. Some farmpensive luxury-to ornament the year round ers, plows, harrows, rollers, hay-racks, hayfarm implements. I have seen a hayrack | magic word, now. painted and drawn up overhead in a shed out of the way when not in use. It was 15 years old and was about as good as new. In the open air a hay-rack will hardly last three years without some repairs.

When the time comes for improving the roadside, remove all vestages of farm implements. Take out the rotten stumps. Pile and burn the logs and rubbish. Grade the a street in the city, but remove all the little on it. abrupt bunches of earth. Fill the little holes and sow grass seeds. See that ample provision is made, by culverts and side ditches, to remove all the surface water at all times of

Now for the trees: Many people would set outside. If this is done, 30 or 40 feet from | would prefer it. each other is near enough for the trees. It unbroken row of uniform trees at equal distances from each other is undoubtedly a beautiful sight, but I have never seen such a row of much length along a road.

Rather than attempt rows of trees as above mentioned, I prefer to plant trees irregularly along the highway. By this means vacancies can occur just where the shade would do most damage to a wet spot in the road. I would set trees on the knolls - trees which were likely to attain a good height - and near the hollows I would generally set small kinds of trees or shrubs.

What shall we plant? Nut-bearing trees always have pleasant associations, though they produce more or less litter. Walnuts and butternuts are not the handsomest trees that grow, but they are worth using in certain places, while there can be no objection to hickories and chestnuts. In damp or rich soil, nothing surpasses our American elm, which has been well styled "the queen of trees." White oaks, yellow or black oaks, and scarlet oaks, are desirable. Sugar maples are a general favorite, but I would avoid them partially on this very account. The bark is too tender for a street tree, and in some places borers infest the trunk. Norway | in the chores. maples are better than sugar maples, as they grow faster and make a more beautiful tree. Basswood, buttonwood, whitewood, rockelm, locust, red maple, silver maple, are all good in suitable soils. White pine, red ce- care of the house. dar and hemlock spruce, with some protection while young, are quite desirable in certain places along the highway, especially when placed in groups. Our wild crab-apple, towards the lowest part of a hollow, is one of the best trees we have for the roadside; also some of the hawthornes, servia or June-berry, at d dog-wood. Now and then, by some crook or gnarled tree, plant and encourage by good care a vine of Virginia creeper or American ivy, a wild grape vine or shrubby bitter-sweet. Only as a last resort -when everything else fails-should a man be willing to plant along his road, trees of did formerly, and to make and prepare it so good it could not live long and be any Lombardy poplar, white willow, weeping clothing than it did in old times to manu- better. But you see it is a very easy matter evening, the first one held by our Grange, it to farmers. The best is the cheapest willow, or cottonwood. These trees are gen- facture and make clothing, when one linen to be mistaken. Not that I think its con- but I hope not the last.

erally unhealthy, short-lived, and liable to or woolen dress would last two or three tents are improved, only its size. And of be broken by storms.

Aside from good crops and buildings, nothing adds a greater charm to a country or produces a better impression on travelers, than good roads, with the spaces on the sides tastefully ornamented with suitable trees and a smooth surface well tufted with fine

#### Now-Anon.

If I were to give you a motto to go through life with, one that would stand you for a warning and counsel in any strait in which wonderful changes. The farmer begins to you might find yourselves, I would give it in

Don't waste your time and your strength lawn, sets out ornamental trees, introduces by always meaning to do something. Do it. shrubbery and flower borders. How is it | Only weakness comes of indecision. Why, with the roadside? The road, especially some people have so accustomed themselves opposite his dwelling, is probably quite pas- to this way of dawdling along from one thing sable for most of the year. Perhaps he sets to another that it really seems impossible out some sugar maples in this manner: He for them to squarely make up their minds old dogs new tricks." But I will try and say takes them from a thick forest. They are to anything, they never quite know what taken up with a few short roots, and stuck they mean to do next, their only pleasure into a small hole made in the hard soil, seems to be to consist in putting things off my first trick of this kind looks in the VISIthinly covered with turf. Most of the trees as long as possible, and then dragging sloware left in this way to die, or to barely live ly through them rather than begin any-

Don't live a single hour of your life without knowing exactly what is to be done in it. We expect stumps to remain where they and going straight through it from begingrew along the roadside, until they have | ning to end. Work, play, study, whatever | and promised to come and see his patient partially decayed. Long after the fields are it is, take hold at once and finish it up cleared of stumps, it is not an uncommon | squarely and cleanly, and then do the next thing to see heaps of logs and stumps, or thing without letting any moments drop en up looking for him. Now, there was but scattering specimens. These have very out between. It is wonderful to see how many hours these prompt people contrive to to fall back on our own resources and so we field. We have seen large piles of the trim- make of a day. It is as if they picked up

If you find yourself where you hardly know how to begin let me tell you a secret. the wood pile itself - old currant bushes, | Take hold of the very first thing that comes to hand, and you will find the rest fall into line and follow after like a company of wellmiddle of the highway is a favorite place drilled soldiers, and though work may be for specimens of dock or other weeds which | hard to meet when it charges in a squad, it is vanquished when brought into line. You ers think they can afford-and it is an ex- may have seen the anecdote of the man who was asked how he accomplished so much in the highway near their buildings with reap-life: the reply was, "My father taught me when a boy when I had anything to do, to rakes, wagons, sleighs and numerous other go and do it. There is the secret"-the

#### Farm Help-Married or Single.

[The following is a synopsis of a discussion by Orion Grange, No. 259, at a meeting held March 12, 1881.-" What farm help shall we hire, married or single?"]

Brother I. Carpenter has had some experience with both, and thinks married help hand to finish it before the winter closes, and roadside, not by attempting to make it like the best. He can put more dependence up-

> J. Braid has had but little experience, alwas hired single men, but thinks if he had a tenant house he would try married help for one reason,-it would save work in the house.

W. M. R. Clark is now employing married the trees in rows along the fence, inside or help: likes it very much, and on the whole

C. K. Carpenter made the following estiis next to impossible to set such a row of mate of cost of single or married help: the trees and make them all live and thrive, and | wages of a single man at \$15 per month, if one is gone it leaves an awkward gap \$180; board at \$2.50 per week, \$130, making which annoys every one who sees it. An \$310 per year for a single man. Wages for married man, \$17 per month, \$204; interest on cost on tenant house, \$30; keeping cow, \$40; fire wood, \$25; use of garden, \$5; in all \$304, leaving a balance in favor of married life, \$6. He thinks that he has received the most satisfaction from married help. They are more steady, can be relied on Sundays and holidays, and does away with a large amount of work in the house. He has been successful with German help.

> L. L. Hoffman has had no experience with married help, but does not think it good policy to hire much by the day, would so arrange work as not to hire by the day any more than necessary.

The second question, "Division of labor between the farm and household," was dis-

cussed as follows: Mrs. C. K. Carpenter had not thought much on the subject, but it would depend on circumstances what part each should do. She sometimes thought that the sewing machine made as much work as it saved. With the present style of dress and manner of living it requires much more labor to do the work in the house than when she was a the cause of right, denouncing selfish wealth girl. Then she had time to milk and assist

H. Axford thinks that men should do the milking, thinks that it is not a proper work for a woman to do chores out-of-doors, there is enough for them to do to properly take

W. M. R. Clark does not understand. Women used to milk and assist with the chores, but times have changed, and women have no time now to assist in the chores, and wants to know why.

Mrs. Lard thinks that women work as hard now as formerly in making carpets ping for admittance. and other work to make home attractive and pleasant.

Tedd Lard thought that it belonged to men to make fires in the morning.

C. K. Carpenter thinks that it requires

years. Thinks that sewing machines make | course the larger the parcel filled with good more work than they save.

HIRAM ANDREW, Sec'y. Orion Grange, No. 259.

# Correspondence.

A Good Report from the North.

Brother J. T. Cobb: - Chippewa Grange, No. 157, has seldom been heard from at your office, except by our quarterly reports, which I believe have been quite regular.

We have a number of good brothers as well as sisters in our Grange who could write better than I can, if they would only set themselves about the work. They are much younger than I, and I find the old saying true in my case that "it is hard to teach something about our Grange and if you think proper to publish it we will see how

Our Grange was organized October 7, 1874, with half a lecture and half a ceremony of organizing a Grange. You see we had a twin sister born the same evening and at the same place. Brother King was the doctor again and teach the children how to talk, walk and work, but we have long since givone thing we could do in this case, that was did, and by hard work we have maintained an existence until this time. We have had all sorts of opposition from foes without, and bell-sheep within.

The Worthy Brother who assisted in installing our officers made the remark that there was live timber in our Grange, and we believed it, and when our foes thought that we were nearest dead they found the most life in us. Our poverty has been our worst enemy. We have never had a lecture since we were a Grange.

We have met in our old log school house except when we met at some Brother's house. We have had but few visitors from other Granges and have visited other Granges but little since our twin sister died. I suppose her obituary has been sent in, so I will say nothing more about it. We are now over 20 miles from any living Grange, but I think we shall have a neighbor not far from us this spring.

We are trying to get a home of our own. We have a lot paid for and have a hall inclosed, and shall have the material all on ready for use before the first of May. Brother Whitney has promised to give us a lecture if we will pay his expenses, which we will gladly do, for we expect a good time and great benefit from it. Our hall is 20x32, two stories high, the upper for the hall, the lower for dining room and store-room. We shall owe about one hundred dollars when we have it finished. The prospect of a home of our own is having a good influence not only in our own family, but outside the gate they are beginning to think we mean business, and somethink they would like to come in and live with us. We had two applications sent in at our last meeting and more blanks called for.

Now if there are any weak Granges in this Northern part of the State that have a spark of life left, let me say to you "Don't give up the ship," but go to work and build you a home (no Grange will die that owns a home), and prepare to live. Don't say you are too poor, for "where there is a will there is a way." No Grange was ever founded of a poorer set of mossbacks than was Chippewa Grange. We think our Grange has helped us some, and we expect it will help

Every Patron should be at work in our glorious cause. We cannot do much Grange work in the winter time, for nearly every man is away from home most of his time lumbering, but we who are at home can lay out the work for spring. We have a great work before us. The time is coming, yea now is, when a more generous age will condemn the mammon frenzy of that which has preceded it. Fearlessly here and there is heard the voice of some zealot, some missionary for truth, some dauntless apostle for as the canker of society. That voice is not alone; there is a murmer in the breeze as the sound of many waters.

ONE OF THE CHIPPEWAS.

### The First Contribution.

May I come in? I have often thought I should like to be numbered among the contributors of your excellent paper, but fearing that my pass-word would not be correct, to gain admittance even to the outer gate of your sanctum, I have hesitated about rap-

But there is always a first time. It is also said "Where there is a will, there is a way, and if it proves an easy and pleasant way, more work to cook and prepare food than it have kept a file of them. We then thought

things the more we appreciate it.

It is seldom anything appears from Cambria Grange in the VISITOR. Please don't think we have left home, for we were here at the last regular meeting and ready for business at the rap of the Worthy Master's gavel. For unavoidable reasons our last officers elect were not installed at the regular meeting in January, but at a regular meeting in February by Brother D. J. Gibbon, of Woodbridge Grange. We had a very pleasant time. Entertained company from Woodbridge Grange, twenty in number, including a little Granger, in long clothes. We enjoyed the visit much, and hope they will repeat it in the near future. Such visits are not only enjoyable, but beneficial to the

Brother W. Bryant, of Woodbridge, gave us a short speech. When invited to speak, he said he did not feel much like talking. But when he sat down, we didn't feel much like having him stop talking. Other visitors gave us words of cheer. Come again. Come often.

I should judge that Woodbridge Grange means business. How can it be otherwise, where there are so many earnest workers? It is the busy bee that gathers the honey, not the drones.

I understand that Brother Alonzo Hewitt gives them hall rent free of charge, and not being satisfied with that, invites the parents to bring their children to his house, as it is open for the little folks to have a Grange meeting of their own, which must certainly be very convenient for mothers who have no one to care for their little ones. There is many a weary Matron that would gladly avail herself of such an opportunity to lay aside her care for a few hours, and exchange greetings with her sister Patrons.

ELMIRA.

Cambria, Feb. 22d, 1881.

#### Barry County Pomona Grange.

JOHNSTOWN, Mar. 10, 1881. J. T. Cobb, Editor "Visitor":-Barry Co. Pomona Grange, No. 26, held its first quarterly meeting of this year on Thursday, Feb. 26, at Middleville, in the hall of Thornapple Grange, and although a very severe snowstorm prevailed during the day, and many of the members had a drive of 25 miles to reach the place of meeting, we had a large attendance.

The meeting was called to order by the Worthy Master, at 2 P. M. Reports were received from six Granges. All reported the Order in a prosperous condition in their several localities, with a determination on the part of their members to persevere in the good work until the whole community of agriculturists are brought to see and feel the advantages of co-operation, from a social as well as a financial point. Several of the the good of the masses, we may expect more weak Granges of the county were heard from, and plans suggested for their revival, which, I think, will be successfully effected in the near future.

committee of three be elected to make an investigation of the business of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Barry and Eaton counties, with a view of determining whether it would be advisable to withdraw our patronage from said Company, for the purpose of forming an Insurance Company in Barry county alone. A spirited and interesting discussion followed on the ques-

tion, and resulted in its adoption. Bro. Edward White, of Calhoun county, being present, was introduced, and entertained the meeting with an eloquent address on the threatening evils of combinations of Oil, and banking monopolies were handled in a manner that proved the gentleman to be well posted in these matters, and his candid, earnest appeal to the farmers to strive to avert the threatened evils of these monop-

olies was listened to with marked attention A bountiful supper was provided by the worthy sisters, and announced ready at five o'clock. The feast of reason which we had partaken of did not impair our appetites, and ample justice was done to the refreshments so abundantly supplied.

After supper, the Grange was again called to order and business resumed. An exemplification of the unwritten work was given by Bro. White, after which the Grange opened in the fifth degree. Applications for membership were received, and a number were admitted to membership, and the degree of Pomona was conferred on them. We have now a membership of 140, earnest active workers.

The place of holding the next meeting will be decided on by the Executive Committee soon, and I will report the time and place to you for publication.

Fraternally yours, A. PARKER, Sec'y. Banfield P. O., Barry Co.

## Grange No. 459.

tion, holding regular meetings twice a perhaps I may come again. We have taken | month. Last night the meeting was opened | rock into their land plaster, while other the Visitor ever since Jan. 7, 1876, and by an essay read by Sister Brinkerhoff, fol- mills select out the purest and best rock for lowed by select readings and discussion.

Proceedings of Clinton Pomona Grange.

Worthy Bro. Cobb :- I cannot forbear writing you a few lines about Clinton County Pomona Grange. We think we are progressing very well. The February meeting ordered a thousand copies of the Bulletin campaign extras for distribution, and a hundred copies of the VISITOR to be sent to outsiders for three months. The March meeting was held on the 16th at Fowler. We were ready and on the way early in the morning, taking with us 13 packages of the campaign papers neatly done up, and all were directed to the Lecturers of the several Granges of the County. The weather was auspicious, the rivulets along the road proclaimed "Winter's icy chains were broken,"causing some misgivings that the warm morning might so affect the roads as to discourage those living at a distance from coming. Not so, however, we found a well-filled hall, with 11 Granges represented. We soon disposed of all but two of the packages, with instructions to distribute all to outsiders. We look for good results from this move.

The Grange was called to order in due time, and we will pass over the order of business, for we wish to be brief and go on to the discussions and suggestions for the good of the Order. We were honored with a visit from Bro. Shipman, of Eaton County, and listened with pleasure to an address from him on the wool question, delivered in a very pleasing, concise, and earnest manner, showing the Patrons plainly the benefits to be derived by placing their wool in the hands of a competent agent, a farmer and a Patron, thereby keeping it out of the hands of sharpers. His words were impressive and to the point, showing that he was the right man in the right place, and we felt sorry when we heard the train come thundering along that must bear him on his way. His words had the desired effect, and an agent was immediately balloted for and elected to look after and dispose of the wool in this county.

We next had the pleasure of listening to Bro. Sherwood, of Ionia County. He made some stirring remarks upon co-operation and the importance of farmers being united and educating themselves to do their own business together, with suggestions for the good of the Order that were really good and would look well in print. Next upon the floor was Bro. Richard Moore, of St. Johns, who in his usual, earnest, decisive and emphatic style gave us a short speech upon railroad monopolies, pointing out the great wrong perpetrated upon the people by this giant monopoly. It is marvelous that in this land of the free and the home of the brave," where the people have a right to raise a voice against oppression, this evil should have been permitted to assume such gigantic proportions. The people are getting their eyes open, and when they begin to think less of "our party" and more of votes for principle and fewer for policy. Then we'll-

> "Give the scepter to the Worker, Who reared our mighty nation And raised the bread and butte To feed all God's creation."

We were greeted with many short and pithy remarks from other members, that were interesting, and when we separated. far into the night, and went home through the slush and drizzling rain, we had no regret that we came, but felt that we had been well paid in the good social and instructive time which we had so well enjoyed.

### AUNT HATTIE.

### Our Detroit Agency.

Editor Grange Visitor :- Having business in Detroit the first week in March, I called capitalists. The railroad, land, Standard on Geo. W. Hill, at 80 Woodbridge street. I found him in his office, busy. He was glad to see me, and informed me that our people were patronizing him very much more this year than last, and almost all were satisfied that the Detroit agency was of great benefit, with the advantages Mr. Hill has for buying and selling for us. We can make his business large, and save ourselves a good percentage in buying. He has as good facilities for selling, by location and store, as any house in Detroit, and if all Patrons in eastern Michigan will send their surplus products to him for sale, he is confident he can give the best of satisfaction.

Brothers, my advice is to give him a trial, as he guarantees good goods, with as low prices as others. He has a fair stock of teas, brooms, soars, clean seed, and many other articles on hand. And do not forget, if you go to Detroit, to call and see him.

, A. W. SHERWOOD. PEWAMO, Ionia Co., Mich., Mar. 10.

### Patrons' Aid Society.

Many enquiries are being made by earnest, thoughtful men and women about this organization. Send for By-Laws and Application blanks. Become a member and the agent for your Grange. It is prudent, safe and wise. Try it.

REMEMBER, when you buy plaster, that DeWitt Grange is in a prosperous condi- Day & Taylor, of Grandville, make no stucco, and hence put the best and purest of the stucco, and take the rest with the slate We had a successful social last Wednesday and dust adhering, for land plaster, and sell

#### LITTLE GOLDEN-HAIR.

Golden-Hair climbed upon Grandpa's knee-Dear little Golden-Hair, tired was she, All the day busy as busy can be

Up in the morning as soon as 'twas light, Out with the birds and butterflies bright, Skipping about till the coming of night.

Grandpapa toyed with the curls on her head, "What has my darling been doing," he said, "Since she rose with the sun from her bed?"

"Pitty much;" answered the sweet little one, "I cannot tell, so many things I have done, Played with my dolly and feeded my bun.

"And then I jumped with my little jump-rope, And I made out of some water and soap Bootiful worlds, Mamma's castles of hope.

"And then I have readed in my picture book, And Bella and I, we went to look For the smooth little stones by the side of the

"And then I comed home, I have eaten my tea, And I climbed up on Grandpapa's knee, And I jest as tired as tired can be."

Lower and lower the little head pressed, Until it had dropped upon Grandpapa's breast,— Dear little Golden-hair, sweet be thy rest!

We are but children; things that we do Are as sports of a babe to the Infinite view, That marks all our weakness, and pities it, too

God grant that when night overshadows our way, And we shall be called to account for our day, He shall find us as guiltless as Golden-Hair lay.

And O, when aweary, may we be so blest, And sink like the innocent child to our rest, And feel ourselves clasped to the Infinite breast

#### "Husbands, Love Your Wives."

This is an injunction sent out by one of the best teachers the world has ever known and will bear repeating from time to time as the years go by. Much has been said to the wives about pleasant smiles, personal appearance, scolding and fretting, etc., but | part in the work of life. I can not find any I think there is much that might be said to the husbands. There are so many points I husband is any more bound to support the would like to say something on, that I am | wife, while she may be idle, thriftless. or somewhat like a "bee in a barrel of sugar" -he don't know just where to make the attack. But what I may have to say is not for | igal of the means that should go for their the thoughtful and considerate husbands mutual support. "Justicia," there are two who love their wives as well, or perhaps better than themselves. It is to the careless and indifferent ones," I would speak to just as often find them on the woman's side those who do not stop to think whether a wife is of any consequence, only to keep to them, and they were expected to give an the household machinery in running order, honest answer, would say, "My wife is just and to make home comfortable and pleasant as good as I, she is not my inferior, I marriwhenever they may happen to spend any

Some men think that the chief end in the life of woman is to keep all the buttons sewed on, cook a meal of victuals in as skillful a manner as "mother" used to do. They seem to think that their wives never care to go from home and learn the ways of the world, and how other people live. It may be they feel that they are pupils of St. Paul, who said, "Let the wives learn of their were. Go into the homes of this land; there

husbands at home."

\*health." "It seems to me she don't get out | that ought not to be tolerated by us, nor to the Grange very much?" "Well, she is instilled into the minds of our daughters. so domestic she'd rather stay at home by the | Too many of them have the idea now that fireside," or, "she is not able to be out evenings." I would like to inquire if you are is the chief end of woman. They do not expositive she has no desire to go from home | pect to toil, nor to spin, but they do expect sometimes, or, if she is not as able to go to the Grange as she is to cook three meals a day for three hundred and sixty-five days in a year. Is she not as able to spend three or four hours at the Grange as she is to patch up old coats, darn stockings and sew buttons on your clothes while you are away enjoying yourself, making grand speeches, and eating all the good things the sisters feel disposed to place before you, and after you are gone, telling what a splendid man Brother -is; he is so social, intelligent, and doing so much for the Grange, and is such a help to the Order? Such an instance came under my observation not long ago. The husband had from time to time met in the Subordinate Grange, and in the County Grange, and | themselves out of debt; debt that has been always without his wife, and I thought so strange that his wife had never made her ones. Ought the wife to thus be a dependappearance, and that none of us had made ent, or ought she not lay a strong, willing her acquaintance. But after a long time I | hand to the lever, and thus womanly do her was fortunate to meet her at a picnic. Some part? God meant something when He said of her neighbors had persuaded her to lay aside her cares and work, get a trusty person | it mean that she shall be a dependent, lookto take charge of the "little folks at home," and spend a day among the Patrons. I she bears no part in providing it? I know begged an introduction to her and found you will find selfish men, but they are not tions as to be disrespectful or even neglecther to be a woman of culture and amiability, with sharp, bright intellect, and used good language in her conversation, and | rule. Aunt Hattie is fair enough to say, I formed the opinion that she was quite a reader. I really fell in love with her, and though she did not cause any great commotion in the "outside" world, yet if she were "weighed in the balance," she would orable one. Suppose she does have to brush not be "found wanting."

day life of your companions. If you are goand buggy to the door, and say, "Wife, don't person a few minutes while I do my errand."

will come because she laid aside, her cares for a little time and went out into sunlight, then had a pleasant chat with a friend.

Then again, when you go home on business, or pleasure, bring back with you what is never tied up in paper, with twine, or carried home in a market basket, namely, little items of interest, bits of floating news, or gossip, if you please to term it thus. Gossip is not necessarily scandal. Tell her who you saw, and if they inquired after her health and welfare, tell of it, and as she places the food on the table that she has kept warm and waiting for you, you will see her eye brighten, and her step grow more elastic. Don't, I beg of you, return a gruff answer, which is like burning coals to the soul, and when she asks, "what is the news?" don't reply, "Oh, nothing!" "Who did you see?" "Oh, lots of folks!" When you come home from the Grange, from which she has been necessarily detained, and find her sitting up to keep a warm fire and bright light, tell her who were there, and what was the order of business. Don't answer in monosyllables, or not at all, but give her a synopsis of the proceedings, the subject for discussion, and perhaps long after you are snugly in bed and asleep, her waking hours will be cheered by pleasing thoughts of our noble Order, and the grand, noble brothers and sisters who compose its membership.

#### Ought the Husband to Support the Wife?

MYRA.

We assume that he ought. Perhaps I had better say "I" instead of we, for on this side of the question, I may stand entirely alone. God said, "It is not good for man to be alone, I will make a help meet for him," and I affirm that is just what the wife should be. They should labor for the good of each other, each bearing cheerfully, willingly, their marriage service provided by law, where the wasteful, than for the wife to support the husband, while he loafs, smokes, or is prodsides of this question. I think there are few men (there are some brutes, and you will of the house) who, if the question were put ed her for a companion, a help meet; she is the mother of my children, she has bravely, truly, labored by my side, in sunshine and in storm: I love and honor her as my wife, my equal; if I have a fortune, it is hers as much as mine; if I have but a dime, that I will share equally with her." Look over the women of the land; do they look like beggars? I mean the majority; I am now dealing with majorities, as I suppose you you will find comfort, plenty, and sometimes When asked in regard to the health of the | luxuries. If you do not, the fault is generally wife, the answer is, "She enjoys very poor | the woman's. This idea of support, is one to secure a husband that shall support them, to do just as little as possible, and wear just the best clothes they can get, regardless of the ability of their husbands to provide for them. They do not seem to think they have any thing to do but cling like the vine to the oak; and I have known some of them to cling so tightly, that the strong oak would bend, and both come to the ground. It is the practical wives that the men of to-day need, the women who are not afraid to work, and work hard, if need be, so that homes may be secured, useful, honorable positions be taken and sustained. Is not the home as much hers as his; their success in life as much hers, as his?

There are many men working hard to lift incurred to secure a home for their loved "she shall be a help-meet for him." Does ing to her husband for her support, while the rule; so you will also find extravagant, idle, thriftless women, but they are not the | There is no person so beautiful that a kind squarely." That is just as it should be; I honor the woman who earns her own living -I care not in what way, so that it be an honher husband's clothes and get his meals; this Brothers, to you belongs the privilege and is a part of her work as a wife. If she does duty of changing the monotony of the every | it well, cheerfully and willingly, who does not honor her for it, and believe she is paying to a neighbors on an errand, or perhaps | ing her way. For my part I can find no | and night, by the farm house, that is useful, to town, to buy of sell an article, instead of great wrong to be righted; only the wrong going on foot, and alone, bring the horse of complaining, and fault-finding with fate, men, or ourselves, that we are not where we you want to put on your hat and shawl and seem to think we ought to be; I do not think God, as He pours forth its floods from the holride out to-day, and we will call on such a the case is against us, but we are against ourselves. As to woman being under-paid for It will do you both good as you ride along her work, I think you will find that when a world requires thousands and tens of thousand talk by the way. To you the blessing woman does just as much work as a man, ands of silver fountains and gentle flowing will come, because [you were so thoughtful and does it just as well, she does receive the rivulets, that water every farm and meadof the happiness of your wife. To her it same pay. Women do not as a general thing ow, and every garden, and that shall flow Weston Grange.

as thoroughly and competently prepare on every day, and every night with their themselves for places of trust and responsi- gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our not with them how well, but how will it look | the daily and quiet virtues of life—the Christhe best. I know there are some men, but eents to their wives, and in some cases the men are selfish, and in some cases the women are extravagant. They must have just what some one else has; whether they can afford it or not. Then I know of some cases, but not the majority, where if a women had the sole management of affairs she would financially do better than her husband. But these that I have mentioned are extreme cases, and not the rule; all are not evenly mated, none of us are perfect. Let us all, husbands and wives, do our duty in the places God has given us, and thereby carry out some of the grand principles of our Order. MRS. PERRY MAYO. Marshall, Mich.

Home Politeness.

Macaulay says, "Politeness has been defined as benevolence in small things," and we think it covers the whole ground work of home politeness-benevolence in small things. "Trifles as light as air" can make our lives comparatively sad or happy. A pleasant good morning, or a smile to welour thoughts for the entire day, while a gruff or morose answer will chill and darken the most sunny temper. A child accustomed to see his father and mother always treat each other with marked politeness will be much more apt to heed the verbal instructions that are from time to time given him, as to what is right and proper in his intercourse with the world. If he hears older ones speak in a sharp or dictatorial manner, how very natural and easy for him to copy after that manner, and it is quite as natural if he hears father and mother say "thank you" for any little favor bestowed, to think that is the correct way to receive

Politeness is not a garment that can be worn occasionally, and at the same time with ease and grace. Unless it is an every day garment, it will be ill-fitting and awkward, and at times will be cast aside and gruffness and selfishness will take its place. We may not be versed in French etiquet, or the bowing and scraping we sometimes see assumed in place of true politeness, but if a kind and loving heart dictates in our intercourse with the world, we shall not come very far short of being truly polite. If a child offers the easy chair to one older, is it beneath the dignity of womanhood to express thanks for it, or will that child be any the less likely to repeat the courtesy? We all rather enjoy being treated with respect, and children are no exception to the general rule. We hold that the expessions, "If you please," and "thank you," are very essential in every home, and their want of use in the home circle can be very charmed circle. If a person has a kind and benevolent heart, they will not be long in making it apparent to all that approach

Sometime last summer Mrs. H. and daughter went with an excursion to Niagara Falls. The cars were crowded, every seat being taken. Mrs. H. and daughter appropriated four to their personal use. Presently a nice looking young lady came in and could find no seat. She politely asked Mrs. H. if that seat was taken, and received in reply an ungracious Yes! and the young lady was obliged to sit down on the arm of an adjoining seat. After a little the conductor seeing the state of affairs obliged the daughter to remove the bundles and give the young lady a seat, which was done with manifest refuctance. As soon as a vacant place was to be had, the daughter said, "You can take that seat, I want this myself." Think you Mrs. H. was inclined to "Benevolence in small things" at home?

Early training has much to do with our ease of manner at the table, and a child who is carefully taught at home, will seldom have cause to blush at any lack of politeness or table etiquet when among strangers.

In our treatment of the aged, home training will be ever apparent. No one who in childhood was instructed to reverence old age, will so far forget their early instrucful of those who are in the autumn of life. and complaisant manner will not add to "she does earn her own living, fairly and | their charms, and no one so plain, but courteous behavior will make them attractive.

### Silent Influence.

It is the bubbling spring which flows gently, the little rivulet which glides through the meadows, and which runs along, day rather than the swollen flood, or the warring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of lowof His hand. But one Niagara is chough for a continent, or a world, while the same

bility as men; and to-day this fact meets us- lives. It is not by great deeds, like those of competition. Women are too superficial. It is the martyrs, that good is to be done; it is by tian temper, the meek forbearance, the spirnot the majority, who dole out the twenty it of forgiveness, in the husband, the wife, the father, the mother, the brother and sisters in our Grange, that good may be done, Weston Grange, March, 1881, MRS. C. E. G.

#### To the "Visitor."

Your cheerful countenance, bright new dress, and useful words are hailed by me with great pleasure and interest. I could look on no longer and keep quiet. I must say something, but how that little will do I do not know. I am very much interested in the Grange, and all that pertains to farm life. It has wrought a good work for the farmer, and especially for the farmers' wives. In former times the sisters in our State the Grange and the VISITOR, we have become acquainted, and learned to know and have been so absorbed and confined to selfinterest-almost wholly estranged from the world at large, have now found time to become socially united with their friends and come will often change the whole tenor of dividual prosperity are closely united, and six or seven applications being now in. the future is growing brighter before us.

Now, sisters, let us take courage and put our shoulder to the wheel, each doing what we can to help on this grand work. I wish to do something, and Brother Cobb, I will take your offer, ten subscribers for one dollar for three months, and will select them outside the Grange, hoping that the seed thus sown broadcast may reap to our Order a bountiful harvest.

From a sister Patron whose faith is renewed and strengthened by the words of instruction and encouragement which the VISITOR always brings.

#### A Few Suggestions Offered.

Worthy Secretary:-A few sentences in Worthy Lecturer Whitney's "Pickings," have induced me to say a few words on the same topic. He says, "the minutes were read, and were very full and complete-the best I remember to have heard." Now whose praise is that; the Worthy Secretary, or the Grange he acts for? If a Secretary fills his pages with lean, scanty minutes, whose plicit; by this I mean that every proceeding work is approved, and reports adopted or seer of the Michigan State Grange. rejected, and see that it goes on the book to have the work in good shape for record- Murray's chapel, three miles west of Pleasmotions and resolutions in any other words | 7 o'clock P. M.; at Pleasanton, Thursday, than originally put, and the members should the 3d, at the Presbyterian church at 10 fect record, the Grange should be slow to filled to the best of our abilities, for the censure, if at any time the work is not ex- good of our Order and mankind, believing act, as the entire Grange has by adoption, approved the work, neither should the calculated to promote the welfare, and to el-Grange sit quietly and allow even trifling evate and educate the American farmer, as errors to pass through fear of giving offense the Grange. Thursday we had the privilege to the quill-driver, for nine times out of ten of meeting Potosi Grange in regular meethe will be thankful that any member is wil- ing. This Grange has upwards of 90 memling to help perfect the record. While much | bers, and continually on the increase. It rests with the Secretary, still all should not takes most of their time to ballot for and be left for him, and no Grange should trust | confer degrees on candidates. We were here the Secretary so far as to neglect to pay attention to the reading of the minutes, and listening understandingly, so as to know when the record is correct and ready for adoption. Respectfully submitted,

## MRS. H. FINCH.

### Choice and Useful Recipes.

MRS. GARDNER'S COOKIES.-2 cups butter, 3 cups sugar, 1 cup sour milk, teaspoon soda, 3 eggs, season with nutmeg; roll them.

CREAM CAKE; ARVILLIS .- 1 half cup sugar, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoons baking powder in one cup sifted flour, 2 tablespoons water, a pinch of salt. Bake like jelly cake, in tins.

CREAM PASTE.-1 egg, half cup sugar, half cup sweet milk, 1 teaspoon flour. Cook carefnlly, spread between the layers of cake. This is extra good-try it.

LUCY LEE VOORHEES.

### Smiles.

What sunshine is to flowers, smiles are to humanity. They are but trifles, to be sure, but scattered along life's pathway, the good they do is inconceivable. A smile accompanied by a kind word has been known to reclaim a poor outcast, and change the whole career of a human life. Of all life's blessings, none are cheaper or more easily dispensed than smiles. Let us not, then be too chary of them, but scatter them freely as we go, for

life is too short to be frowned away.

# Gleanings by the Way-By the Lecturer of the Kan-

We left home Friday afternoon Feb. 25th to fill appointments in Labette, Bourbon and Linn counties. Upon our arrival at Parsons we were met at the depot by Brother E. F. Williams, Master of the Grange here, and were introduced to Bro. Sargent who was in waiting with team and carriage to take us to our first appointment, about six miles south-west of town, where we talked about an hour to the farmers and Patrons who met in the school house.

At the close of our talk they thought they could not well afford to be without an active Grange, therefore announced a meeting to be held the coming week for the purpose of re-organizing the Grange. We spent the night with Brother C. King. This place is about 12 miles east of the old Bender farm that you have no doubt heard so much about, but we fell into good hands and were knew very little of each other. Through taken back safely in the forenoon of the next day to meet the Grange at Parsons Saturday afternoon in regular session. A goodly numappreciate each other. Many who hitherto ber of true Patrons were assembled in their well arranged hall, and by request of the Worthy Master we occupied the chair. After going through other miscellaneous business, we conferred the 1st degree upon one candineighbors in their respective Granges. We didate, and let me here say that there are are learning the lesson that general and in- several others about to travel the same road:

On account of bad weather, the installation of officers had been postponed till this meeting, which we took up under the general order of business. At the close of the installation services it was raining hard. It being late, and most of the members living quite a distance away, it was decided to postpone our public meeting till Monday at 10 o'clock, to be held at the city hall. We spent the Sabbath with Brother Williams and attended church. Monday we lectured, giving a history of our Order-what it is-what we are doing, and what we aim to accomplish: also its necessity as a means of elevating the American farmer, and qualifying him to fill with honor the highest position of an American citizen.

They have a co-operative store here, with Brother E. F. Williams as agent, and are doing considerable business. Monday evening we addressed a crowded house three miles north-west of Fort Scott, and Tuesday evening seven miles north-east of Fort Scott. where we talked about an hour and a half to attentive audiences. The meetings were enlivened by good music and singing. Tuesfault is it? In a great measure the fault of day afternoon we met with the Grange near the Grange, say I. If Mr. Secretary slights Fort Scott in special meeting, occupying his work, the Grange should not accept it as most of the time in explaining the unwritwell done, but require the work corrected ten work and making suggestions for the again, and yet again, until it is full and ex- good of the Order. This Grange is also on the increase, seven applications having been reof the Grange be explicitly noted, and not ceived during my stay with them. They left at loose ends for further caviling. When have a co-operative store and are doing a any reports of committees, or other work is paying business, with Brother Stanley Woodsubmitted, let the Grange see to it that the | ruff, as agent, a cousin of the Worthy Over-

On our arrival at Pleasanton we were met readily detected by those outside that properly, so as to save any future trouble, at the depot by Brothers Platt and Latimer. and that the books may not be crowded with Here they had bills struck off inviting everywordy nothings. The Grange should give body and their neighbors to attend, with the Secretary work to do; it should also try the following program: Public lectures at ing. The Secretary has no right to record anton on Wednesday evening, March 2d, at strive to get these things well worded before o'clock A. M., and at Fairview schoolhouse presenting to the Grange. And while the at 7 o'clock P. M., six miles south-east of Secretary should always try to make a per- Pleasanton. All of these appointments we as we do that there is no other Order so well called to the Master's chair to assist them in their work. This Grange, also five others in Linn county, are a grand success. They have a co-operative store at Pleasanton, with Brother J. W. Platt, as agent, and are doing a large and paying business.

Wherever I have been among the Patrons of this State I have been received with a hearty welcome, and upon taking my departure from them the invitation upon every hand is, "come again." After an absence of eight days, I again arrived safely at home at Humboldt. Fraternally,

SAMUEL J. BARNARD. Humboldt, Kansas, March, 1881.

## Etiquette of Conversation.

Do not, when narrating an incident, continually say, "you see," "you know," etc. Do not feel it incumbent upon yourself to carry your point in conversation. Should the person with whom you are conversing feel the same, your talk will lead you into violent argument.

Do not yield to bashfulness. Do not isolate yourself, sitting back in a corner, waiting for some one to come and talk with you. Step out; have something to say. Though you may not say it very well, keep on. You will gain courage and improve. It is as much your duty to entertain others as theirs to amuse you.

Do not flatter; in so doing you embarrass those upon whom you bestow praise, as they may not wish to offend you by repelling it, and yet they realize if they accept it they merit your contempt. You may, however, commend their work when it can truthfully be done; but do not bestow praise where it is not deserved.

# Pouths' Bepartment.

#### A MORNING SUNBEAM.

A nestling in the little crib, A soft hand laid upon my head, A gentle whisper in my ear, "Mamma, I'm tummin' into bed!"

"Oh, no!" I said, "'twill never do: Now shut those little peepers tight,
And sleep and dream till morning breaks.
Then you may come, when comes the light."

Again a nestling in the crib, As down to rest my birdie lay. I listened, for I thought she spoke: "Huddy up, light, I heard her say.

Then all was still, We slept again Till dawn lit up the eastern sky. Then sang my birdie sweet and clear, "Now light has tum, and so has I!" - Our Young Folks.

#### DO YOUR BEST.

BY FRANK J. OTTARSON.

When honest Davy Crockett said, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead,"
He crystallized a maxim true—
"He builded better than he knew."

Be sure vou're right: or come as near The right as mortal man may steer:
Who does his best exhausts his store— "Angels themselves can do no more."

Be high your aim: then if you miss, Your consolation comes with this: If I did miss, I missed the sun, And so has many a prouder one.

Be not discouraged; work away; Worlds are not builded in a day; Though clouds enwrap you far and wide, There's sunshine on the other side.

The needle, whose magnetic soul Forever searches for the pole,— Even this will vary: Judge ye, then, It constancy can dwell with men.

Perhaps the storm may by its force Compel a little change from course; Yet change with care, and when you can, Resume your "on, straight on " again.

#### Uncle Nine Gathers His "Children" About Him.

Dear Uncle Nine :- I thought I would try to write once more. When I wrote to the GRANGE VISITOR before it was the first our record. time I had ever written for a paper. I am sorry that Uncle is such a young man as some of our young folks said he was. I was in hopes that he was as old and nice looking as Mr. G. A. Tompson, from Minnesota. But then Uncle Nine may be as nice a young man as Mr. Tompson is an old man.

The answer to Charlie's puzzle must be Grand Rapids. Please may I be allowed to ask one or two questions? Can any one tell what are the so-called northern lights? 2d, how far North has any one ever sailed, and how long since?

Our school will be out Friday. I remain as ever, Muskegon Co., Feb. 23, 1881. ADA.

Uncle Nine:-I am a little girl ten years years old. Pa and Ma have been members of Girard Grange ever since it was organissed. I have two sisters and a little brother. I was sick and did not go to the installation. Sister Clara went. She had a good time.
Our school was out yesterday. I study reading, spelling, geography, and arithmetic. The largest desert is Sahara, in Africa; the highest mountain is Mount Everest, in the Himalaya mountains, in Asia. Which is the largest reading? Who first entered to the death of one of its members:

While we meet once more in happy greeting, let us not forget that Death has a second time entered our fraternal circle, and removed from earth to the great Grange above, our esteemed sister, Isabella Clyde, who died in Hot Springs Co, Ark., on the morning of Jan. 22d, 1881. On the 6th of May, 1876, Silver Lake Grange, No. 624, was organized: of the little band of earnest brothers and sisters, who entered upon the work as a charter member. is the largest peninsula? Who first entered the Pacific ocean?

Girard, Mar. 5, 1881. MAY MORFORD.

Dear Uncle Nine:-I have been reading the letters in the VISITOR, and thought I ship,—she has gone to her home "over there." For the love and respect we bore her, let us ever cherish would try and write one too. Pa and Ma her in our memory, holding in tond remembrance are members of the Grange. Pa is Chapher many virtues, and profit by her example and lain and Ma is Flora. In answer to your "make the best of life." lain, and Ma is Flora. In answer to your question I would say that there are only three of the presidents now living, Ulysses S. Grant, residing in Illinois; Rutherford B. lain, and Ma is Flora. In answer to your Hayes, of Ohio; and James A. Garfield, at Washington. Wm. H. Harrison was inaugurated March 4, 1841, aged 68 years. He was the oldest man ever inaugurated president. I see that Leona Wagner wishes to know what is the name of the highest mountain, and the largest desert. I think the highest mountain is Mt. Everest, and the largest desert is Sahara.

Wayne, Mar. 10, 1881. BESSIE.

Dear Uncle :- I have been much interested in the Youths' Department. I have read some questions in it and will try to answer some of them. The highest mountains in the world are the Himalayas, of which Mt. Everest is the culminating peak. The largest desert is the Sahara, in Africa. Who ean tell the highest point in Michigan?

Truly, your nephew, Moscow, March 7, 1881:

Uncle Nine:-I am eleven years old, but do not go to school on account of the cold weather and the long walk. I am taking music lessons of my cousin. Papa is feeding three hundred sheep, and has promised to buy us an organ when he sells them. I have a sister 15 years old, and a brother six. Pa and Ma are members of the Grange. Papa takes the Visitor, and I read the letters from the little folks. 1 think I can answer the two questions asked by Leona Wagner in the Visitor of March 1st, 1881. The ner in the Visitor of March 1st, 1881. The highest mountain is Mt. Everest in the highest mountain is Mt. Everest, in the Himalaya chain, in Asia. The largest desert is Sahara, in Africa. Now I would like to ask the little folks a question.

What chain of mountains have been seen at the greatest distance and what is the dis-ALLIE SPAULDING. tance? Orleans, March 2, 1881.

#### THE REAPER, DEATH.

WARNER .- Died March 11, '81, Brother MILO WARNER, a worthy member of Brighton Grange. No. 336. The Grange adopted the following preamble and resolutions expressive of its regard and sympathy:

WHEREAS, The Reaper, Death, has visited our Grange for the first time since its organization, and taken from our midst Brother Milo Warner, a member of this Grange; therefore

ber of this Grange; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, a kind
father has been called to mourn for a loving son, and

the Grange for a worthy member.

Resolved, That as a Grange we mourn the loss of our brother, and tender our heart-felt sympathies and condolence to the bereaved father in this his hour of efficiency. hour of affliction.

hour of affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, and spread upon the records of our Grange; also copies published in the Grange Visitor and in the Brighton Citizen and the Argus. N. E. BIDWELL, J. B. THURBER,

MRS. J. NEWMAN.

ADAMS.—At the quarterly meeting of Kalamazoo County Grange, No. 27, held at Schoolcraft on the 17th day of March, the following preamble and resolutions were presented, adopted and ordered printed in the GRANGE VISITOR:

The members of Kalamazoo County Grange have learned of the recent death of a fellow citizen. A pioneer of our county, having passed the allotted period, the mile-stone of three-score and ten, has been called to that undiscovered country to which the young may, and the old must go. the young may, and the old must go.

the young may, and the old must go.

Jarvis Adams of Climax is dead.

By the death of this prominent citizen, a vacancy occurs—the ranks of the advance guard of the progressive farmers of our county are broken — and we place for us until our, time shall come. As a fitting tribute to the memory of this man, so well known as an earnest, faituful laborer in the great cause of agricultural progress, we take this occasion to offer the

Resolved By the members of Kalamazoo County Grange, That in the death of Brother Adams there is universal recognition of the loss to society and to the Order of a man long devoted by word and deed to the furtherance of the great interests with which we are identified

Resolved, That we extend to the family of Brother Adams our sincere sympathy in this their great af-Resolved. That a copy of this preamble and resolu-tions be presented to them by the Secretary of this Grange and that the same be entered at large upon

HOLMES.-Died at her home in Ypsilanti, Wash tenaw Co., Mich, aged71, DRUSILLA HOLMES, wife of Heman Holmes, a member of Ypsilanti Grange, No.

56. Resolutions of respect were passed to her memory in the following form: WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in

his Infinite wisdom, to remove from us by death Sister Drusilia Holmes, a faithful and efficient member of the Order, and a beloved friend, we shall miss her of the Order, and a beloved friend, we shall miss her kindly interest; Resolved, That in our great loss we acknowledge the guiding hand and loving kindness of Him who hath given His beloved sleep. Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That, as expression of our respect for our departed sister, our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family; also, copies be sent to the Grange Visitor and Ypsilanti Commercial for publication.

Miss Lengar Plants

MISS LENORA PLATT, MRS. ELLIOTT, MRS. A. CAMPBELL,

CLYDE.—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by Silver Lake Grange, No. 624, on the death of one of its members:

entered upon the work as a charter member, Sister Clyde was one. From that time till her death, her love for and faith in the Order was equalled by few and surpassed by none.—Nevermore will our Hall be graced by her presence; nevermore from her lips shall we hear words of counsel or of cheer; nevermore will she extend to us the loving hand of friend-ship,—she has gone to her home, "over there".

zealous neighbor.

Resolved, That we as a Grange tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the bereaved husband and children, in this their great affliction, and bow in humble submission to the will of the Divine Master

Resolved, That in token of esteem for our departed sister, we drape our hall for a period of sixty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be placed on the Grange records, a copy presented to the husband, and copies be sent to the Grange Visitor and Traverse Herald and Eagle for publication.

GEO. H. WIGHTMAN, Sec. Silver Lake, Mich., Feb. 26, 1881.

THURSTEN.-Died, March 2, 1881, at the home of his parents, in the town of Oakland, Oakland Co., Mich., E. B. THURSTEN, aged 23 years. He was a member of Orion Grange, No. 259, and its Assistant Steward; he also held the position of Assistant Steward in the Detroit and Bay City District Council of P. of H. His death was caused by a tree falling on him: he lived only about two hours after being hurt. The following address by the Chaplain, Joseph St. John, was made at a meeting of Orion Grange, and published at its request.

PATRONS: We have assembled here to-day to render public honors to the memory of our departed young brother; and you have chosen my feeble voice to give form and life to an unblemished record. Let us, then, in the name of Orion Grange, make this sorrowful attempt.

Patrons, the moment I open my mouth to celebrate

glory of the world to its highest pitch, viz: valor, magnanimity, natural goodness—that is for the heart; vivacity, penetration, grandeur and sublimity of genius—that is for the soul. All these qualities are to be found, more or less developed, in the life of our departed brother. Patrons, as a young man, as a son, as a Patron of Husbandry, what marvelous victories did he not achieve? We are his judges. The entire community has passed judgment and the way the way.

tories did he not achieve? We are his judges. The entire community has passed judgment, and the veris: "He was good, beloved, honored and respected by all." Oh, what a noble record for a young man! How comforting to the bereaved family and to us all! We feeble orators can do nothing, say nothing, nor add anything to the glory of extraordinary souls. The wise man has reason to say, "Their actions alone can praise them." All other praise is stale, and falls to the ground like the exhausted strength of a cannon ball. The simple and faithful recital of the virtues of our heroic Assistant Steward alone can sustain and will preserve his memory sacred to us all. Therefore, let us not murmur, but rather bow in holy submission to the will of an infinitely wise God, and say, "Father, Thy will be done"; "Though He slay me, yet will I trust Him, for He doeth all things well"

Let us remember that it is God who makes the

Let us remember that it is God who makes the Let us remember that it is God who makes the warrior and the conquerors. It is by the help of His divine power and grace, and the circumstances in which we are placed, that, as a general thing, we are what we are. It is He who inspires courage, and gives the other natural and supernatural qualities of the heart and mind—all by His omnipotent hand. It is He who sends from heaven the generous feelings, the wise counsels, and all the good thoughts, but He wants us to learn how to distinguish between the gifts He abandons to His enemies, and those He reserves for His servants. erves for His servants.

serves for His servants.

In closing, let me say, to the young specially, imitate his virtues, be true to yourselves, to your fellowmen, and, above all, to your God. However, remember that you cannot be true to your God unless you are true to your fellow-men.—"A new commandment I give unto you: Love one another."

Patrons, prompted by the white hairs springing here and there like "silver threads among the gold," of the account I must render of my administration, I reserve for my flock, which I must nourish with the words of life, the remainder of a voice which will soon fail, and or a zeal and enthusiasm which will soon fail, and or a zeal and enthusiasm which will soon be extinguished.

DECKER.-Died at her residence in Cheshire Feb. 25th, 1881, Sister NELLIE DECKER, aged 24 years, member of Trowbridge Grange, No. 296, which adopted this tribute to her memory:

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our Grange and taken one of its members to the bright, beautiful home beyond; therefore Resolved, That we tender our earnest sympathy to

Resolved, That we tender our earnest sympathy to the bereaved family and friends of our deceased sister, in this their sorrow and trouble.

Resolved, That in the death of our dear sister, her family has lost a kind and affectionate wite and a

tender and loving mother.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for our departed sister, the Charter of our Grange be draped in mourning for sixty days, and that these resolutions

be placed upon our records; also, that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and one to the Grange Visitor for publication.

Mrs. E. G. Minckler,

Mrs. E. G. Minckler, MRS. S. A. FOSTOR, Committee.

#### MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO

TIME-TABLE - MAY 9, 1880.

A. M. P. M. 4 50 ----- 9 30 Evening Exp.
Pacific Express,

Day Express,
New York Express,
Atlautic Express, New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses and Local Passenger daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

H.B. Ledyard, Gen Manager, Detroit.
E. C. Brown, Ass't Gen. Supt., Jackson.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

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

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

	NY&CNY&B Express. Ex & M Way F
Le, Grand Rapids Ar, Aliegan Ar, Kalamazoo Ar, Schoolcraft Ar, Three Rivers Ar, White Pigeou Ar, Toledo Ar, Cleveland Ar, Buffalos	8 00 AM 9 17 0 5 00 A 8 10 10 15 16 16 17 5 10 18 11 35 11 13 15 1
GOING	NY&BNY&C Way Fr
Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Schoolcraft Ar. Kalamazoo Ar. Allegan	12 30 PM 12 45 AM 7 35 4 7 00 4 12 01 AM 11 10 4 600 60 0 3 50 PM 8 45 AM 6 28 4 417 4 10 00 4 515 6 7 30 4 5 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Time-Table - January 2d, 1881.

WESTWARD.

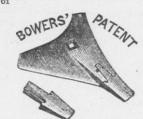
Day Lansing Express Express No. 2, No. 6. 7 15 AM 4 15 PM 7 25 " 4 25 " 8 48 " 5 44 " 9 20 " 6 20 " 10 07 " 7 20 " Grand Trunk Junction Imlay City\_\_\_\_ 7 20 Durand\_ Battle Creek

Vicksburg	3 18	66			9 40 **
" Schoolcraft	3 32	16			10 18 "
Cassopolis	1 4 97	61			1 05 PM
South Bend	5 18	46			A3 40 4
" Valparaiso	7 20	66			A0 10
Chicago	10 00	**	12000		
KASTWAF	D.				
	Da	y	PtH	ır'n	*Mixed.
	Expr	esa,	Expr	098.	*Mixed, No. 13
Y - C1.	No.			5.	No. 13.
Le. Chicago	6 45				
" Valparaiso	9 12	64			
South Bend	11 20	66			10 30 AM
Cassopous	12 14	PM			1 05 PM
Schoolclair	1 06	**			8 32 "
Vicksburg	1 18	66			5 00 "
Battle Creek	2 20	66			7 10 "
Charlotte	3 52	66			
Lausing	4 36	66			
" Durand	6 06	66			
" Flint	6 55	46	8 30		
" Lapeer	8 14	66	9 20	44	
" Imlay City	8 40	+6	9 44	44	
" G. T. Junction	9 40	66	10 40	66	
Port Huron	9 50	66	10 30	44	

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, PECK, W. H. PETTIBONE,
General Manager, Ass't Superintendent For information as to rates, apply to J. A. Bordeaux, local Agent, Schoolcraft, Mich.

The undersigned, having charge of the sale in



SELF-SHARPENING

## SLIP PLOW POINTS,

And having satisfied himself that SAID POINTS ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY ever offered to the public, desires to place them in the hands of every farmer for use, at the earliest moment, and at the least possible every harmonic of the control of the contr

for use, at the earliest moment, and at the least possible expense. He asks the co-operation of all Patrons and Farmers in this important work.

One of these Shares, with three Points (costing (\$1.10), will wear as long as 12 common points (costing 50 cents each), making a saving of \$4.90 upon the labor performed. Extra slip Points, 15 cents each.

each.

These Shares are fitted (or will be) to all the leading plows in use, are made of the best pig iron, chilled to a hardness to give the best possible wear. This Point, being reversible, gives a sharp point until it is worn out,—causing the plow to run level, draw and hold much easier and to do THE BEST WORK WITH THE LEAST LABOR

to man and team, which gives the best satisfaction to the plowman. A Good Live Man Wanted in every Township to take orders for these Points. PRICE, one Share, complete. and two extra points, \$1.10. No money to be paid until goods are delivered. Those

wishing to take orders must addres J. H. BUSH,

Fowler, Clinton County, Mich

## HEADQUARTERS FOR LAND PLASTER. DAY & TAYLOR,

Grandville, Mich.,

Are prepared to furnish LAND PLASTER, fresh ground, at contract prices, made with the Executive Committee of the State Grange. A large stock on hand of pure, finely-ground LAND PLASTER,

Send us your Orders direct. DAY & TAYLOR

# SEEDS SEEDS

Patrons' Seed Catalogue, 1881. Fresh, Reliable and Cuaranteed.

Carden, Flower and Field Seeds. Every Package of Seeds stamped with the year in which it was grown.

Send postal card for Catalogue. To get the Patrons iscount sheet, give the number of your Grange.

SAMUEL WILSON, Seed-grower, Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

# VIBRATOR HARROW.



Cuts Six, Eight and Ten Feet. Best Harrow made. Cuts every inch of ground, and adapted to all kinds of soil. Peculiar shape of tooth makes it easy of draft, and leaves the ground light and mellow. Relieves itself of all obstructions. Bundled very compact for shipment.

PHELPS & BIGELOW W. M. CO., Kalamazoo, Mich

## German Horse and Cow Powders.

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

### CAMPAIGN EXTRAS.

No. 1 .- Railroads and the People .- Containing the letter of Judge Black on the transportation question, an article from A. B. Smedley, Past Lecturer of the National Grange, and a great amount of information on this investment. of information on this important subject.

No. 2.—The Question of the Age.—Containing articles by F. B. Thurber, of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, H. T. Niles, and a large number of smaller items of valuable informa-

No. 3.—Farmers' Organizations.—Containing the "Declaration of Purposes" of the Grange, the Constitution of the Order, How to organize a Grange, and many short, pointed and convincing arguments showing the necessity of organization by farmers. No. 4.- Why a Farmer Should be a Patron.-

Containing ten short, boiled down, plain talks about the Grange; what it is, what it has done, and what it can do, by Mortimer Whitehead, Past Lecturer of the National Grange. Also many other items of general interest to the farmer. No. 5 .- The Farmer as a Producer, a Man and

a Citizen.—Words of truth and soberness spoken by farmers to farmers, from the addresses of Mas-ters of the National and State Granges, and other prominent farmers and Patrons. THESE EXTRAS are 16x22 inches in size, 6 columns to the page, and the publishers only charge enough to pay actual cost of paper, printing and postage.

The prices are : 1,000 copies for.....

CINCINNATI GRANGE BULLETIN,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Address.

HUSBANDMAN

SEVENTH YEAR.

# Reduced Price!

A YEAR

The HUSBANDMAN has been widely recognized as standing in the front rank of agricultural journalism.
While treating fully all questions embraced in

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, it discusses with fearless ability the economic prob-lems that effect all productive industries. It strives earnestly to incite thought, broaden conception and increase understanding of the wrongs through which agriculture has suffered, especially

THE UNJUST TAXATION fastened upon it, and the hurtful discriminations by

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

It would stimulate self-respect among farmers through well-applied thought, fitting them to represent their industry through the halls of legislation as a vital necessity to national prosperity.

All the well-known features of the HUSBANDMAN will be maintained, including full reports of the famous

ELMIRA FARMERS' CLUB DISCUSSIONS and from time to time editorial letters of travel and

observations abroad. ITS LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

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

It will present complete reports of NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

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

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

Drafts, Postoffice money orders, and checks should be made payable and all letters addressed to

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# AMERICAN MANUAL

PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

Is recognized by the leading parliamentarians of the land as the most complete, concise and systematic work on the modern practice. Every citizen of this republic should have a copy.

It has received strong testimonials from Samuel E. Adams, Past Master of the National Grange; Senator Ferry, ex-Vice-President of the U. S., and from the chief executive officer of the following and other fraternal organizations, viz: Knights of Honor, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Foresters, Grand Army of the Republic, Knights Templar, A. O. W., R. T. of T., I. O. G. T., A. J. O. K. S. B., I. O. B. B., etc.

Circular of Testimonials sent on application. Prices (by mail, prepaid), cloth, 50 cents; plain leather, 75 cents; leather tucks, \$1.

Address, stating where you saw this advertisement, GEORGE T. FISH. 42 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.



AN EIGHT PAGE, FORTY COLUMN PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF AGRI-CULTURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

# CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED!

Many of the ablest farmers and writers of Western Michigan are regular contributors to the World and Homestead. The series of articles now running, entitled "Farmers' Relation to Law," being an exhaustive treatise of the law of highways, titles, fences, drainage, estrays, patent-rights, etc., etc., are well worth five times the subscription price of the paper. The Grange interests and Grange news form a special feature, and are at all times fully represented. The Home Department is in the hands of a practical housekeeper, and is carefully and ably conducted.

Its market reports are fuller and more reliable than can be found in any other paper published in Western Michigan. TERMS.—\$1 50 per year; trial trip (three months) for 25 cents (eight three-cent stamps).

Subscriptions can commence at any time. Send stamp for sample copies. Address, F. M. CARROLL & CO.,

25 CANAL STREET, - - GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. N. B.—The Agricultural World and GRANGE VIS-ITOR both one year for \$1.75.

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Kept in the office of the Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,

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

Dimits, in envelopes, per doz... By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c, By-Laws, bound,.... Patrons' Singing Book, with music, Single copy 15 cts. per doz., 1 80 Rituals, single copy, 40 ration of Subordinate Granges, with Copy of Declaration of Purposes, per doz., 5c.; per hundred, .... American Manual of Parliamentary Law.... Address of J. J. Woodman before the Nation-

J. T. COBB,

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

SEC'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE,

CHEAPEST

POWER

#### NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Bro. Cobb :- The next meeting of Manistee District Pomona Grange, No. 21, will be Granges have not been seen by the members held at the hall of Marilla Grange, on the 5th of April, 1881, at two o'clock P. M. It Why? you ask. is earnestly hoped that all the members of this Grange will put in an appearance at this meeting, and make it one of the most Ask him about it. profitable meetings ever held in the district. All fourth-degree members are earnestly and cordially invited to attend this meeting, and to read before the Grange, on the subject of Agriculture, the Farm or the Household.

I hope the members of all the Granges in this district will all do what they can to ex- have not seen that your Grange has not been tend the circulation of the VISITOR, for it preaches sound doctrine. We are glad to see it enlarged, and if all do what they can, we will soon have it every week to read. I. N. CARPENTER, Master.

GEO. B. TAYLOR, Sec. Sherman, March 9, 1881.

Bro. Cobb: -Berrien County Grange, No. 1, meets at Buchanan on Tuesday, April 12, 1881, when the officers will be installed, and the following program considered:

Co-Operation-Its past Results and Future Prospects.-Burns Helmick. Our Public Schools—Their Defects and how to Remedy them.—W. J. Jones. Suggestions for the Future.—Lecturer-

Our Yards and Gardens. - Mrs. Thos. Mars. Our Legislature—What has it Done to Benefit the People?—Thos. Mars. Yours fraternally,

The Clinton County Pomona Grange will meet at the Grange hall in the village of De Witt at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the 13th of April. Essays will be read by the following sisters: L. C. Pennell, Harriet E. Conn, Mirah Bush and Emily J. Buck. The following resolution will be discussed, Bro. A. Dickinson taking the affirmative and Richard Moore the negative:

Resolved, That there is danger of an aristocracy being established in this country. All are cordially invited to attend.

FRANK CONN, Sec.

Bro. Cobb :- The next meeting of Lapeer County Pomona Grange will take place at Lapeer City, on Thursday, the 14th of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. All fourth-degree members are cordially invited.

GEO. W. RUDD, Sec'y.

The next meeting of Kent County Pomona Grange will be held on Wendesday, April 20, at the hall of Ada Grange. An interesting program will be duly announced, and all members of the Order are cordially invited. Teams will meet those coming on the mail train from the west at Ada

Editor Visitor :- I have this day received notice that the next meeting of our Pomona Grange will be held at the hall of Woodhull Grange, at Shaftsburg on Wednesday, April 13. Arrangements will probably be made for a public meeting in the evening. Farmers generally are becoming convinced that there is need of thorough organization for the protection of their interests, both individually and collectively, consequently there is a large attendance of the best farmers of the country with their families at our public meetings, and from their uumbers onr ranks are strengthend. Liberal preparation will be made for the entertainment of all who may attend, and all are invited. It is earnestly hoped that each fourth degree member will see if they cannot reap the most benefit from this meeting of Shiawassee Conuty Pomona Grange, No. 31.

J. C. STONE, Sec'y. Laingsburg, March 7, 1881.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :- The meeting of Pomona Grange which was held at Quincy on the 2d inst., was a grand success. Brother Woodman, being in the best of spirits, gave a very convincing talk upon the transportation question, and we trust that we shall yet see good results from that day and evening spent with us. The next meeting of this Grange, No. 22, will meet at Bronson, on April 19, at which meeting all fourth degree members are earnestly requested to be present. Question for discussion, "How much plaster should be sown to the acre; to what soil is it best adapted, and why." Discussion is to be opened by Bro. Wm Joseph, also an essay by Sister S. M. Treat. Meeting to commence at 10, A. M. sharp

WALLACE E. WRIGHT, Sec.y. Coldwater, March 10, 1881.

### Some Subscribers.

Bro. Cobb:-In regard to those names that we received from you last night, one of VISITOR as I wish he did, for I saw a copy in their butter-basket in town. Now this may not seem like a very dreadful thing to some, but I would cover my butter with a table-cloth or bed-quilt before I would use the VISITOR.

The other name we sent you last week with the three menths' subscription list. I know of one brother who neglected to subscribe when the rest of us did. His money did not reach the Secretary until the order was sent. It will be sent you the next time dues are sent. He has missed two numbers and is sufficiently punished.

BETSEY No. 2. Royalton, March, 1881.

#### What's the Matter?

The Proceedings of the National and State of our Grange yet! All of this is admitted!

1st. Your Master may have received them and never brought them to the Grange.

2d. Your Secretary of last year may not have complied with the requirements, in making his report of the names and address to write an essay or select some good piece of the Master and Secretary elect. Ask him

> 3d. Perhaps neither they or you took and read the VISITOR of March 1st, and hence reported as it should. Raise the question at

#### Somebody.

"Somebody has made a mistake, for our Grange has not had the Proceedings of the State or the National Granges yet." Very likely. Investigate the matter, beginning at home and see who it is. Did your Secretary report the officers elect for this year? See if your Grange number is in the VISITOR for March 1st.

CODLING MOTH TRAP. - We here give the method of trapping the codling moth used by Mr. Tuttle, a leading Wisconsin horti-culturist. Take shallow pans or saucers, and place some strong apple-vinegar in them, and hang among the branches of the trees. The smell of the vinegar attracts the moths, and they are caught and drowned in the same. Mr. Tuttle says he has caught over forty codling moths in one of these pans in a single night. He counts it a great

# Farmers and Patrons of the "VISITOR."

ARE you in need of a

WIND MILL? If so, read the following:

THE UNDERSIGNED

WIND MILL CO..

MANUFACTURERS OF  ${f Wolcott's}$ 

SELF-REGULATING

ARE now prepared to furnish Mills on short notice. We employ but few Agents: we prefer to deal directly with the farmers. Remember, the Wind Mill we offer you is not a new and untried Mill, for it has been built in Albion for the past nine years, and has stood the test. We can furnish any number of Testimonials, from ten or more different States. We have made many new and useful improvements from year to year, until we now have as good a Mill as can be found in the market—we might, like others, say the best, but we leave it to you to judge for yourself. All we ask is that you give our Mill a trial. It costs you nothing to make the trial; if not satisfactory, we take it away at our own expense. ARE now prepared to furnish Mills on short notice factory, we take it away at our own expense.

Detricks, Pumps, Tanks and Piping furnished with or without Mills.

You can save time and money by writing at once for Circulars and Price List to

UNION WIND MILL & MAN'F'G CO.,

# CORRECTION.

PATRONS having my SEED PRICE LIST will please note typographical error in quoting Peas, on page 5. It should be the same as in respective columns on page 6 viz., pkts., ½ oz., oz., qt., and 4 qt. N bushels quoted. GEO. W. HILL.

# TO PATRONS

DETROIT, Jan. 24, 1881. Dear Sir: -The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Geo. W. Hill & Co. is this day disolved by mutual consent. Patrons owing the late firm will make all payments to GEO. W. HILL, and please be as prompt as possible

I will continue the Commission and Purchasing business in every particular as heretofore. Make up your club orders for Garden Seeds early. Remember I have no old stock. Send for Price List if you have none.

So Woodbridge St West Derman, Mon have none.

80 Woodbridge St. West, Detroit, Mich.

# GEORGE W. HILL, Commission Merchant.

Dealer in Grain and Produce,

No. 80 Woodbridge Street West. DETROIT, MICH.

What EVERY FAMILY need. the parties does not care so much about the and Every Grange should have, and I can turnish it.

# An Accurate Beam Scale

that will weigh from ONE-EIGHTH OUNCE TO TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS. It is a GEM,

For the small sum of \$3.50. VEGETABLE, FLOWER and FIELD

SEEDS.

Field Peas, Timothy, Clover, Hungarian, Millet.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES. apr.1415.

# UNION NURSERIES

ESTABTISHED 1857!

TREES! TREES!

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL.

The proprietors of these Nurseries offer—together ith their experience of 24 years in the business—a complete stock of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Raspberries and Strawberries; also Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Ruses, etc., etc.

All orders received through the mail, or entrusted to our authorized Agents, will receive our personal attention. Parties representing us, without our Certificate of agency, are a fraud.

L. G. BRAGG & CO., KALAMAZOO, - - - MICH,

# A. L. LAKEY & BIGELOW, Kalamazoo Paint and Roofing Works,

MIXED PAINTS, ROOFING MATERIAL, &c., -AND DEALERS IN -

All Kinds of Painters' Goods. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK AT 52 and 54 NORTH BURDICK STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

# THE 5-TON

#### SCALES WAGON

ARE SOLD FOR \$60.

All Iron and Steel. Sold on trial-freight paid by us-no money asked till tested and found satisfactory. All sizes manufactured.

> JONES OF BINGHAMPTON, Binghampton, N. Y.

Send for Circulars and further particulars.

Paw Paw, Mich., May 18th, 1878. JONES OF BINGHAMTON: My Scales give entire satisfaction. I have subjected it to the most severe tests and find it not only correct in weighing large or small amounts, but

> Yours, Fraternally, J. J. WOODMAN.

#### VANDENBERG. MANUFACTURER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

#### HARNESS, WHIPS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, &c., 92 Menree Street.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

I take pleasure in presenting to your favorable con —HAND MADE—all of my own manufacture, and also to return thanks for the liberal patronage I have received from the different Granges throughout Michigan. I shall do in the future as in the past-furnish

the best goods for the least money.

Farm Harness, White Trimmed Breeching. 

Nickle Trimmed, ......\$15, \$16, \$18, \$20 and 25 00

ALL ORDERS RECEIVED UNDER SEAL OF THE GRANGE will be shipped at once, and may be returned at my expense if not entirely satisfactory.

Address all orders to Yours very respectfully,

A. VANDENBERG, 92 MONEOE STREET, GRAND RAPIDS.

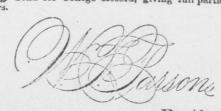
#### THE BUSINESS COLLEGE AT KALAMAZOO, MICH.,

IS THE BEST PLACE FOR

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

TO GET A THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Send for College Record, giving full partic-



### FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a farm of 200 acres, The undersigned offers for sale a farm of 200 acres, that has come into his hands by assignment, handsomely situated in the Township of Augusta, Washtenaw Co., 6½ miles south of Ypsilanti, on the East Monroe road, and within about a mile from a station on the Detroit, Bufler & St. Louis R. R. There is a finely conducted Cheese Factory on the opposite side of the highway, and a good Steam Saw Mill, Blacksmith and Wagon Repair Shop, two Stores and a of the highway, and a good Steam Saw Mill, Black-emith 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 \$35.00 per acre.

J. WEBSTER CHILDS,

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTRY SHOULD EXAMINE THE

# New Combined Spring Tooth Sulky Harrow

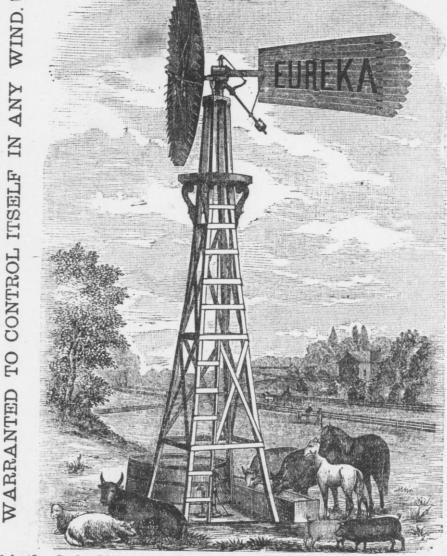
CULTIVATOR AND SEEDER.

Manufactured by

THE SCHAU & SCHUSTER SULKY H BROW AND SEEDER COMPANY,

As a combined machine, it stands unrivalled in excellence, doing the work of a Harrow and Seed Sower most thoroughly and satisfactorily. It has taken high rank at once as ONE OF THE VERY BEST IMPLEMENTS FOR THE USES DESIGNED EVER INVENTED. Sows all kinds of grain and grass seeds. The Harrow does not trail, and is of lighter draft than any other Harrow in the market. It received first premium and diplomas

# Eureka Automatic Wind Engine.



It is the Only Mill on record whose Working Parts are Entirely Closed. Will warrant it Never to Freeze Up or to be Hindered in any way by Storm or Ice.

# PUMPS, TANKS, &C.,

SMITH & WOODARD

## TRANSPORTATION FREE!

READY MIXED PAINTS.

Paris Green and London Purple. The use of Ready Mixed Paints is now almost universal. The public, during the last few years, have learned from practical tests that a Paint thoroughly ground and mixed by machinery, in appro-

priate colors, ready for immediate use upon the opening of a package, is more economical, and gives better satisfaction than Paints mixed by hand in small quantities, and colored by a novice. THE PATRONS' PAINT WORKS

MANUFACTURE INGERSOLL'S READY MIXED PAINTS,

#### and sell them EXCLUSIVELY to Patrons of Husbandry.

These Paints were among the very first of their kind put upon the market, and they have been sold throughout the United States upon their merits for

Our Prices for 1881 are more ilberal than ever. Send for our Book, with Sample Color Cards and Brush Patterns.

'Every Man his own Painter" Mailed Free. A. M. INGERSOLL,

PROPRIETOR. 162 South St .. New York City.

FARMERS' EXPENSE BOOK

A neat Blank Book, 5x7 inches, 200 pages, leather binding, marbied edges, red line columns with printed headings. First half for purchases, last half for sales. Sent postpaid for only 75 cents. Agents wanted.

S. F. STREET & CO., 106-4t

Three Rivers, Mich.

## Plant the Best Potatoes!

In order to give Brother Patrons a chance to secure the best and most prolific POTATO ever grown, I will ship on Grange Orders for six bushels or more, the celebrated BURBANK SEEDLING at \$1.25] per bushel, sacks included.

H. H. TAYLOR. Dowagiac, Mich, Apr. 1, 1881.

BEST IN THE WORLD!

KALAMAZOO, MICH.



BI-CARB. SODA

Which is the same thing Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda Impure Saleratus of Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference. See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.



U