

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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The Grange Visitor

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

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THE FARMER'S WIFE.

Up with the birds in the early morning,
The dewdrop glows like a precious gem;
Beautiful tints in the skies are dawning,
But she's never a moment to look at them,
The men are wanting their breakfast early;
She must not linger, she must not wait;
For words that are sharp and looks that are surly,
Are what men give them when meals are late.

Oh! glorious colors the clouds are turning,
If she would but look over hills and trees;
But here are the dishes, and here's the churning—
Those things must always yield to these.
The world is filled with the wine of beauty,
If she could but pause and drink it in;
But pleasure, she says, must wait for duty—
Neglected work is committed sin.

The day grows hot, and her hands grow weary—
Oh, for an hour to cool her head,
Out with the birds and winds so cheery!
But she must get dinner and bake her bread.
The busy men in the hay-field working,
If they saw her sitting with idle hand,
Would think her lazy and call it shirking,
And she never could make them understand.

They do not know that the heart within her
Hungers for beauty and things sublime;
They only know that they want their dinner,
Plenty of it, and just "on time."
And after the sweeping and churning and baking,
And dinner dishes are all put by,
She sits and sews, though her head is aching,
Till time for supper and chores draws nigh.

Her boys at school must look like others,
She says, as she patches their frocks and hose;
For the world is quick to censure mothers
For the least neglect of their children's clothes.
Her husband comes from the field of labor;
He gives no praise to his weary wife;
She's done no more than has her neighbor—
'Tis the lot of all in country life.

But after the strife and weary tussle
With life is done, and she lies at rest,
The nation's brain and heart and muscle—
Her sons and daughters—shall call her best.
And I think the sweetest joy of Heaven,
The rarest bliss of eternal life,
And the fairest crown of all will be given
Unto the way-worn farmer's wife.

Seedling to Clover.

There is no part of the labor of the farm that needs so much sound judgment, well mixed with experience, and on which success so much depends, as the sowing of clover seed. It will not do to follow the advice of any one literally, unless the soil and conditions of soil are very similar, so that the individual experience, as a guide to follow, however successful that individual may have been in his own operations, is of no practical value to the general public, unless the conditions are all noted. And, indeed, the most successful in seeding must vary his methods to meet varying circumstances in seasons, conditions of soil, etc.

AMOUNT OF SEED.

According to a very careful computation made at Cornell University, by government standard weights, the number of seeds in a bushel of clover is 15,156,880. Allowing every seed to grow, this would give for one peck to the acre, 87 seeds to the square foot. One quart to the acre is ten seeds to the square foot. One bushel to ten acres is 34 seeds to the square foot. But clover seeds do not all germinate.

Prof. Beal, of our Agricultural College has been making tests of seeds to determine what percentage of seeds germinate, the comparative value of light and dark colored seeds. The experiment is a very useful one to farmers, and we should be glad to give it entire in the professor's own words, but can only give results, and omit methods.

Samples of clover seed were obtained from 45 different points in the State, and 50 seeds of each were counted out and tested. As will be surmised, the seeds grew on soils of different character, and were harvested and threshed in variable conditions. In two lots of 50 seeds, 28 and 36 germinated—64 out of 100 seeds. These seeds were imperfect in appearance and light in weight. From another place 19 and 26 seeds sprouted, or 45 per cent. This last was the lowest tested. One lot from the college farm ran up to 98 per cent of living seeds. Several others averaged 96 and 97 per cent. Some seeds that looked quite dingy averaged 90 per cent. One sample that was left out in an uncovered stack until late in February, and grew on light sand, averaged 79 per cent of good seeds.

The test shows farther the comparative value of light and dark colored seeds. Fifty seeds of each were taken, showing results as follows:
College farm seeds germinated 49 dark, 41

light; Albion seeds germinated 48 dark, 42 light; Paw Paw seeds germinated 43 dark, 41 light.

Heretofore, in these columns we have alluded to the fact that no definite knowledge could be gained by one experiment, but so far as this goes, it shows clearly that dark colored seeds are best, and farther, that no seed, so far as tested, however bright and plump, will all of it germinate, so that no computation as to the number of seeds to the square foot in a given amount, can be definitely fixed to make growing plants. It is probably not safe to assume that more than 80 per cent of clover seed will germinate, so that the number of seeds to the square foot given above should be reduced one-fifth to approximate the number that will germinate. A farther reduction should be made, say five per cent for perfect seeds that may "fall on stoney places," and fall "because they have not depth of earth." This last per cent will vary according to the preparation of the soil to receive the seed. Should 75 per cent of the seed grow and make plants, a bushel to ten acres will give 25 seeds to the square foot, an amount farmers will generally be satisfied with. The reason loss is often seen is due to the slipshod manner of sowing it. Many throw it on the ground as though it was a parasite of mother earth, and would grow where it lodged, regardless of circumstances, some of it will fall in cracks in the ground, and be covered by the crumbling earth, but it needs a vast amount of faith in the resources of nature, when we look at the chances of failure.

HOW AND WHEN TO SOW.

The greater part of the seeding in our State is done on wheat in the spring, and the great mistake is made by sowing too late. Sow on the seed as early as possible after the ground has settled, and can be worked with a harrow. Harrow after sowing, and follow with a roller. Have no fear of frosts; that will not kill it. A drought in May will, if not rooted at that time. Don't sow plaster with a view of supplementing any failure to sow early, or neglect in working the seed into the soil. Sow the plaster to make living plants larger—not to vitalize dying ones. In our opinion plaster will not make more young plants to the square foot, but it will make old ones larger.

When clover seed is sown with any spring crop, it is greatly benefitted by rolling. It cracks the earth about the seed, and its germination is hastened, and its hold of life is greatly strengthened.

Continued failures on light sandy soils can be made successful by top dressing with a light coat of manure and harrowing the clover seed in with it. This stimulates the young plant until it can sustain itself by its energy.

The plan of seeding in corn in August the last time through has been practiced somewhat, and if it could be made uniformly successful, would be very desirable, thus obviating the necessity of an occasional bare summer fallow. So many vicissitudes, fatal to success are met at this time, that a good stand of clover is very uncertain. The looseness of the soil, coupled with continued dry weather, which allows the young rootlets no hold upon the soil. The ravages of the large brown grasshopper which eats the plant as soon as it appears, all combine to prevent success. If there are rains sufficient immediately after harvest to saturate the earth, clover, if sown then in corn, will usually get such a start as to withstand quite a severe drought later in the season, and become too large to be affected by grasshoppers. Clover sown in the fall must have a growth sufficiently strong to withstand the effect of frost on the soil, otherwise it will be pulled up by the roots, and become a sad failure.

The clover plant is fast becoming the universal fertilizer. The loss of a "catch," as it is called, is, in some instances, a calamity, especially where cropping has been continuous, and the soil is reduced. This point is too often reached, and the danger of losing the clover is greatly enhanced. No greater mistake can be made by farmers than to reduce their fields by continuous cropping. More time must be spent in reclaiming them than it took to exhaust them, besides the ever present danger of losing the clover on such soils. Sow clover wisely and reap bountifully.

Buying Fruit Trees.

There is a soft spot in almost every farmer's make-up, accustomed at some time to a sudden rush of confidence to the head, the consequent loss of a large measure of faith in humanity, and sundry ducaats withal. When the words heading this article are suggested to him, he grows remarkably red in the face, eyes his questioner suspiciously, and bristles all over with a negative armor. He may not be, and probably is not able to furnish a list of fruits of any kind ripening in succession and tell their names and origin, but he does know something of "Mexican Everbearing Strawberries," "Curculio Proof Plums," or "Blight Proof Pears" on a French root, with a French name. He has nursed some tree with a glowing expectancy of its producing fruit like its prototype in the big bottle, to be confronted with a starved worm eaten seedling. He may have purchased a new variety to complete his list of choice fruit, and after waiting and watching a few years, find it the commonest variety in the market. This rascality is like nothing else in his experience. He may be cheated in buying or trading horses, but he chews the cud of bitterness very philosophically, — mentally planning meanwhile how he shall get even in the next venture. But in this case, he is wholly impotent to secure redress. He finds the "agent" only represented himself, and was entirely irresponsible, and such a length of time has elapsed that it is impossible to trace the evidence, if there seemed a chance of gaining anything by litigation.

The whole business of handling fruit trees has got into bad odor by the unscrupulous chicanery of irresponsible men. That we now have honorable dealers who grow their own stock, and are reliable, is beyond question. In the whole business of selling fruit trees in the State, many more cases of fair dealing have been known than of dishonesty. Those came through a channel that is yet open, and the exceptional cases are rare. It is time now that the warfare against the trade should cease, and with returning confidence, the grounds of complaint will be fewer and farther between. There will always be a certain percentage of mistakes, and the careful nursery man cannot guard against them all. The stock passes through too many hands, from bud to scion, to the delivered trees, to insure every label to be true to name.

An order on any well established nurseryman in the State, will be as sure of securing what is called for, as the extent of his stock and varieties will allow. In ordering a bill of trees, it should be borne in mind that no nurseryman keeps all the varieties in the catalogues, and he should not be anathemized for failing to furnish a particular variety, that perhaps has not been in stock for the last ten years. New varieties are continually supplanting the old, and it is the nurseryman's business to keep up with the times, and be posted in regard to the habits of growth, etc., that may be suitable for the locality from which the order comes. And unless the person ordering trees is well abreast of the times in pomological matters, some discretion should be allowed the nurseryman in filling the order. The stock is grown in varieties to suit advanced ideas in our State, and one who is not well up with the times cannot make an order that will satisfy even himself when the trees come into bearing. More than one-half the orders received at the nursery are more or less faulty, in the selection of varieties and in the number of each, showing a sad want of knowledge that cannot be unlearned to correct the fault after the trees are growing. There is not a peach orchard of five years growth in the State that is up to the standard of the fruit growers' ideas of to-day, in its list of varieties. And what is true of the peach orchards, is true, in a greater degree, of the apple orchards, although the latter can be top-grafted to remedy the defect, while the peach trees must stand until they die or are pulled out. This shows the importance of a proper selection of varieties to soil and climate, and a knowledge of adaptation to soil and climate, which the average farmer is unacquainted with, unless he has made diligent inquiry among the older orchardists in his neighborhood, or of men well posted in pomological matters. Those who have not, or do not at once order trees for spring setting, will be likely to have their orders abridged or substituted, as we

learn from reliable sources that the stock of trees of all varieties is far short of the wants of the trade, and both nurserymen and dealers are in a hurry of excitement to know where the stock can be had. Nursery stock of all kinds is probably as reasonable in price as it can be grown for, and nothing will be gained by delay, except it be to secure varieties that are absorbed by accepted orders.

Wire and Picket Fence.

Editor of Visitor:—I have just been reading an article in your paper, written by J. F. Gilchrist, in regard to building the wire picket fence. In the first place, it should be impressed upon the minds of those who are going to build said fence, that it is very important that it should be built right.

The article referred to gave a good description of the work, but omitted one very important point, the distance between posts, which should not be more than ten or twelve feet. The first fence built in this neighborhood (about ten years ago), had posts 16 feet apart, and the wires stapled as described in the article referred to. The vibrating of the fence broke many of the wires at the staples. We have discarded the staples, and now weave the pickets in, paying no attention to the posts, only to have a picket come against each one. Nail the bottom of the picket to the post and nail, or which is better, wire the top by placing a wire around the top wires and the post. Care should be taken to keep the same wire on top all the way, which is easily done by turning the blocks half way around, and then back again. Keep the wires stretched taut. J. H. B.

EDWARDSBURG, Apr. 6, 1881.

More About the Wire Picket Fence.

UNADILLA, Mich., Mar. 28, 1881.
Bro. Cobb:—I have read with much satisfaction Bro. J. F. Gilchrist's article in the VISITOR on fencing. I think he has got hold of the right fence, but he has put the price of wire too high. Instead of 22½ cents a rod, I can furnish good charcoal wire for 4½ cents a pound, or 18 cents a rod. I buy it by the carload, right from the manufacturer.

In this part of the county, we get our slats sawed out, using any kind of timber, soft or hard, including tamarack and poplar. No man in this vicinity builds any other kind of new fence. We get men who have an engine for threshing, to saw the slats. The charge for soft wood is \$2.50 per M, and \$3.00 for hard wood. Three hundred slats will make 100 rods of fence. Few farmers are so destitute of timber that they can't find something that will do for slats.

Bro. Gilchrist's plan of stretching the wire may suit him, but I think I have a much better way. I use a double tackle of block with pulley attached to a jack made three poles,—two eight feet long, with brace pole twelve feet long. Stake this to the ground solid; with a clevis fasten one tackle block to this brace leg, and the other block to the evener to which the four wires are attached. With this pulley arrangement you can keep an even tension to the wires. The first thing I do after setting posts is to mark the place where the wire should be attached. This I do with a slat notched seven inches from the top, and nine inches from the bottom. To keep the wire in place, I use a spike driven in on the mark. If the wire runs too high, put it under the spike, if too low, put the wire over. The Bro's plan for stretching wire we do not think a good one, as the stone boat will come up with a jerk, and leave the wire loose. The tension will not be uniform.

The first two years I built this fence I put up seven miles each year.

I shall be glad to answer any enquiries as to manner of building, or any other questions that may be asked about this kind of fence.

The hardware men here tried to drive me out of the trade in wire. I first paid them 10 cents a pound for wire. Now I am ready to supply any of my brother farmers with good wire at four and one-half cents per pound. Address me at Unadilla, Livingston Co., Mich.

Fraternally,
JOSEPH HOPKINS.

To TEN names not members of the Order, we will send the VISITOR three months for \$1.00.

Deputer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, MUSKEGON.

PICKINGS BY THE WAY, No. 26.

March the 8th found us still in Wood-bridge. At 10 A. M., a private meeting of the Grange was held at the hall near the residence of Bro. A. Hewitt. Instruction was given in the unwritten work of the Order, and its beautiful lessons illustrated. The hall is small and must soon be replaced by a larger one if they have many classes of nine, as that number of petitions were presented the next meeting after our visit. At a late hour in the afternoon, we started for our next point.

CAMBERIA GRANGE.

Our audience had been waiting some time when we reached the school house where we were to speak. Singing had passed the time while waiting, pleasantly and profitably. The singing under the direction of Byron Adams was excellent, and the more of such in a good Grange, the better.

After the public meeting, we repaired to the home of Bro. and Sister J. B. Harris, and spent the night. On the following day a private meeting of this Grange was held in their hall near Bro. Harris' house. But few were out, yet that few did their duty faithfully. This Grange had just bought a couple barrels of sugar of Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, and made quite a handsome saving. The sugar was excellent, if our taste is good. A large number of subscriptions were received for the VISITOR. Bro. M. Willets took us over to Bro. L. Ranier's in time for the meeting of

SOUTH JEFFERSON.

This meeting was held in the school house near Bro. Ranier's. There was a very fair gathering, not quite as large as the previous three evenings; yet we think some went home thinking that even the farmer has something to do, and must prepare himself for his duties. Bro. Ranier's home is a pleasant one, with a large, well tilled farm adjacent, all of which has been the result of individual effort and perseverance. On Friday, the 11th, Bro. Hart took us to our next place.

LICKLY CORNERS.

From some cause the meeting had not been well advertised here, yet quite a number assembled at the hall, to whom we spoke for an hour. Bro. John B. Lickly, the Master, was our host here, and we had time to visit his sugar bush, and had our first new maple sugar.

On the following morning, we rode to Hudson in the teeth of a pitiless storm, and thence on the cars to Nottawa, where Bro. Wm. B. Langley met us, and taking us home with him cared for us until Monday, the 14th inst. Meantime, we made a short visit to Bro. and Sister Yanney's pleasant home. Sister Mary A. Yanney, the Secretary of Centerville Grange, showed us her Secretary's books. They were neatly kept, and gave full detail of the proceedings and are a credit to both the Secretary and the Grange she makes records for.

COLON.

Bro. Langley knows the way to almost any place in St. Joseph county, and so to-day he was our pilot to Colon. At Bro. Thos. Cuddy's, near Mendon, we found our dinner. A large audience greeted us at Colon. Patrons from Burr Oak, Leonidas, and Sherwood, were there and assisted very much in making the meeting a success. At the close of the day meeting, it was agreed to meet in the evening and reorganize Colon Grange, No. 215, which had been resting nearly four years. Tea was taken at the pleasant home of Bro. Wm. H. Carth, and then returning to the hall, we took pleasure in reorganizing this Grange. The officers were duly elected and installed, and the new Grange thus duly equipped for labor, had its charter restored, and was instructed in the unwritten work—31 members, with Bro. Wm. H. Castle, Master, and a good territory of young and middle aged people, this Grange must thrive. At a late hour, we reached the home of Bro. Langley for the night.

MOORE PARK.

With the same guide as yesterday, we started for the northern part of the county. Enroute we passed through the jurisdiction of Riverside Grange, and took a look at its hall near the residence of Bro. Shock. This Grange has been doing quite a business in the way of co-operation in buying its goods and supplies. Bro. S. is the agent, and has a store-room adjacent the hall. This Brother has had a large experience in manufacturing molasses from the sorghum and amber cane, and in making apple jelly. He has a sugar mill and other apparatus.

Very bad roads, from the great amount of surface, water prevented a large meeting at Moore Park, yet we hope that some good was done. After meeting we went home with Bro. and Sister Miller and spent the night. Bro. Miller is the Master of the Grange. On the following morning, Bro. Langley left us at the depot on his way home. Many thanks for your efforts in behalf of our noble Order, Bro. L. We dined at Schoolcraft. Spent the night at Grand Rapids, enroute for Clear Lake.

MONTCALM COUNTY.

An early breakfast on the 17th, and we

soon reached Ionia; changed for Fenwick, at which place Bro. Soule met us at the train and took us home in a cutter. Last week on wheels,—this on runners, and the sleighing here was quite good. Soon the Worthy Master of Montcalm Pomona Grange came and was a fellow guest at dinner at Bro. and Sister Soule's.

Public meeting was held by the Pomona Grange in the afternoon, which was quite well attended. Worthy Master Shoemaker presided. A private meeting for instruction was held in the evening.

The morning of the 18th was clear and cold, and we started for home by way of Big Rapids, reaching home in the evening,—to be there during a most fearful snow storm, which gave on Saturday, the 19th, nearly two feet of snow upon a level at this place.

ADA GRANGE.

We left home again on the 23rd, to be with the Kent County Grange, meeting with Ada Grange, No. 295. Many well-known Patrons came upon the train at Grand Rapids, among whom were Bros. Porter, Adams, and Mills, and Sister Porter, enroute for the meeting. From the depot at Ada, where Bros. Holt, Rice, and others met us, we had alternate snow banks and mud for two miles to the hall. A meeting of the Pomona Grange was held in the afternoon, but from bad roads and want of notice, the attendance was not as large as usual. Worthy Master Hine presided. After tea, which we had at Bro. Rice's near by, a large audience gathered for a public meeting, and gave good attention to the discussion of the questions which farmers should be more familiar with than they are. Bro. and Sister Hoag, and others from Vergennes Grange, were present.

The meeting over, we rode home with Bro. M. B. Hines to Lowell, who in the temporary absence of his wife tries to keep his own home. He did well for one of so little experience. He gave us an early breakfast, and we took the train for our next appointment, which was in

SANILAC COUNTY.

Where we spent the remainder of the week and Monday of the next in looking up the interests of the Order. We had a fine meeting at Rural Grange, and find Charity Grange doing good work. There is a good prospect of a strong revival of interest in this county, and a permanent Grange growth. We shall visit the county again, and Huron and St. Clair, when the state of the roads will permit.

Grange Music.

"GLAD ECHOES FROM THE GRANGE," is the title of the new Grange Song Book from Ohio. We thank Secretary Smith for sending it to us, as we think he must have sent it.

We like it. Not because it is new, for it is not wholly so, but because it is larger than the "Patrons' Song Book," and because it has some new and very appropriate pieces, the music of which has been contributed by James L. Orr, the editor of the book. His suggestions to choristers are very good, and should be heeded. We are glad that the editor has retained some of the good old pieces of the "Patrons' Song Book," and regret that he did not retain more of them, especially some of the degree songs, and "Come, Join the Grange," "Matrons' Song," "The Happy Mystic Grange," and others. Granges having the "Patrons' Song Book," will do well to retain it and add "Glad Echoes" to it. We still love to hear many of the songs of the old "Songs for the Grange," and hope that the Executive Committee of the National Grange will take all the old books, and all the new books, all they can borrow or buy, old or new, and compile a good-sized volume, with music appropriate for opening and closing Granges, not one, but many selections for each; then music for degree work, several selections for each degree, including the 5th; music for installation and dedication exercises; also for funerals, for the planting of memorial trees, for decoration days, for anniversaries of all kinds, for opening and closing public meetings, and for children's meetings. We plead for the continuance of the hymns of a devotional nature that are not sectarian, for the good old Obligation Song on page 11 of the old "Songs for the Grange." Gentlemen of the Committee, give us a large book, full of good and appropriate music, well classified. Give us music, and plenty of it, for every occasion at which the Order may need to use it.

Bro. Henley James, Marion, Grant Co., Ind., chairman of the Executive Committee, N. G., asks that all members of the Order having choice songs, will send the same to his address. Any suggestions will be cheerfully received by the Committee.

But Patrons, let us use well what we have. Practice! practice!! practice!!! is much needed almost everywhere. Get together outside of Grange meetings, and diligently practice to become perfect in what music we have. When you are to have a public meeting, be sure to have singing practice beforehand. No Grange should be without singing on any occasion. No degree can be well conferred without appropriate music. Success here, as elsewhere, can be best attained by organized, persistent effort.

To TEN names not members of the Order, we will send the VISITOR three months for \$1.00.

How They Prize the Grange.

A letter of inquiry was written to a person in Michigan recently, by a Patron of another State, inquiring for farm property, as the writer wished to settle in Michigan. He says, "Have you a good Grange in your vicinity? that is to my wife and me an essential, and we do not wish to locate where we cannot have the social and intellectual privileges of a good Grange." A word to the wise is ample. If the Grange is so valuable to one farmer, why may it not be equally so to all? You must enjoy these privileges to prize them. Those who have never known the benefits of a Grange cannot tell how great they are. Let every farmer, then, join a Grange. Have one organized if you have none near you, and remember that the Grange is what its members make it. It is not only the privilege and right of every farmer and his family to join a Grange, but it is a duty they owe themselves, their children, their calling, their country, and mankind.

Progressing.

PALMYRA Grange, No. 212, Lenawee Co., is moving in the right direction. They have contracted for the building of a hall, to be done in September next. Have a class of six or eight candidates, on the way to preferment. Remember, all who read this, that "success in a good cause can only be gained by perseverance."

Information Wanted.

THE Secretary of Washingtonville Grange 34, of Pennsylvania, writes that Augustus Kniss came to Michigan in the spring of 1880, to work in a saw mill, and has not been heard from since. The friends of Mr. Kniss are very anxious to hear from him and his whereabouts. Information addressed to Lecturer C. L. Whitney, Muskegon, will be gladly forwarded to the inquiring friends. Patrons in Muskegon, Clare, and all lumber counties, will please make inquiries.

WINTER persists in sitting a long time in the lap of spring this year, especially along the N. W. shore of Lake Michigan. At Muskegon, the snow on April 4th is full 2 ft. deep in the woods. Many travel upon runners yet, and will attend town meeting, using a sleigh to go with. Snow fell March 21st and April 2nd. The skating rink in the city of M— was in excellent condition on the evening of April 2nd, and a grand concert was then given. All skated as if it was their last slide. It may warm up with the friction of the spring election.

WHEN you clean house,—as all readers of the GRANGE VISITOR do,—should you come across any of Nos. 3, 9, or 10 of the Bryant Fund Publications sent out at the organization of the Granges in this State and elsewhere, please save and send to C. L. Whitney, Muskegon, Mich., and receive a package of choice flower and vegetable seeds for your trouble. Copies of the proceedings of the National Grange for 1873, 6th session, also desired.

LOST! a post-office key, for a Yale lock. It was marked "P 35," and had a small piece of wire in the central ring. I must have dropped it at some place visited between Feb. 23rd and March 18th. Any one finding such a key will confer a favor by sending it to its owner, C. L. Whitney, Muskegon, Mich.

700,000,000 feet, is the log crop secured by Muskegon lumbermen this winter, and they are still at it, with the prospect good for some time. Who are planting for posterity?

A Fortunate Grange.

Worthy Bro. Cobb:—I am requested to send you the following with a request that it be published in the VISITOR:

WHEREAS, Alpine Grange, No. 348, P. of H., was, on the 26th of January the recipient of a very fine portrait of the Master of the National Grange, beautifully framed and ready for hanging in their hall. This done, it seemed as if the Worthy Master were indeed present and looking down upon our labors with an approving smile. It was presented by the *Agricultural World*, as you well know, to the Grange that forwarded the largest number of Subscribers in a given length of time, ours being the successful Grange; Therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grange are due and are heartily tendered to Bro. Carroll for this most generous gift, and in return we wish him success in his efforts to make a farmers' journal, and hope he may live to see the *Agricultural World* admired by its subscribers as the subject of the portrait is by the Patrons of Michigan.

All of which is respectfully submitted by
F. E. MILLER,
K. J. BROWN,
BETSY BROWN,
Committee.

H. A. GREENLEY, Sec'y.

Birch Run Grange, No. 574

Is yet alive and is destined to live. We are having good meetings and well attended, and we are trying to get up an order for a carload of plaster from Day & Taylor, Grandville, Mich. Our membership is on the increase, and I think all our members are good ones, and love to read the VISITOR.
P. H. GOELTZENLEICHTER.

Communications.

To the Patrons of Husbandry.

By the action of the National Grange, at the Fourteenth Annual Session, it was made the duty of the Executive Committee of the National Grange to revise and have published a song book for the use of the Order. The Committee being desirous to discharge the duty in the most satisfactory manner possible, would esteem it a favor if members will aid them in their work by sending to me, such choice songs as may be in their possession, either original or selected, as are suitable for such a book, and also copies of song books used by Granges, other than those published by the National Grange.

HENLEY JAMES,
Chairman Executive Com. N. G.
Marion, Ind.

The State University and the Agricultural College.

Mr. J. T. Cobb:—I see in the VISITOR of March 15th, a communication from "Uncle Si" which embodies sentiments that are, it seems to me, too common among the people of Michigan. Speaking of "taxes" he asks the farmers and mechanics if they think it right that they should be taxed "to support rich men's sons at the University." I presume that "Uncle Si" is not opposed to education in general, at any rate I will assume such to be the case. Now he may think that the State should not educate doctors, lawyers, etc., any more than mechanics and farmers, and I grant that generally speaking it should not favor one class of people more than another, but I would remind him that the professional schools are all self-supporting that is, they pay the running expenses, not including of course such expense as buildings; and on the other hand I would point to the Agricultural College, which is of course a farmers' school and which receives this year the sum of \$36,000.

The literary department of the University calls for considerable extra help, and grant that this sum be ever so great, who should complain, the rich or the poor? Supposing for a moment that the "rich men's sons" do constitute the students at Ann Arbor, do not the rich men pay taxes? and is not the same chance offered to the son of a mechanic who pays no taxes that there is to the son of a millionaire? Thousands of these "rich men" pay taxes to the University that would pay ten times the extra expense of sending their sons to Yale or Harvard.

But the students at Ann Arbor are not "rich men's sons" (I speak from personal knowledge at the University), and a large portion of them are farmers' sons.

Now, how many farmers could afford to send their sons to Yale or Harvard? The annual expenses of an economical student at Harvard are from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars, while at Ann Arbor three-fourths of the students spend less than three hundred dollars.

Of course by no means all farmers send sons or daughters to the University but it is a question of "the greatest good to the greatest number," and to shut off the means of a complete education to the poorer classes is the quickest way to establish the most dangerous kind of an aristocracy.

I can not claim a place in your columns as a "Patron," but as a Patron's son and as a reader of your paper for several years, I make bold to encroach on your space this week.

YOUNG FARMER.

Washtenaw Co., March 28.

How Much Interest Shall the Farmer Take in Politics?

[The following is a synopsis of a discussion by Orion Grange, No. 259, at a meeting held March 26th, 1881: "How much interest shall the farmer take in politics?"]

Bro. Wm. S. Vorhees is of the opinion that farmers should take as much interest in politics as any class of people. But it is a fact, that they neglect politics; they ought to take a more active part in our elections, and see that none but honest and capable men are elected to office.

C. K. Carpenter thinks that farmers neglect politics too much, and one reason is, that they can see more money in staying at home, and working on the farm; and another reason is, that they have become so disgusted with the trickery and corruption practiced by politicians, that they would rather pay the exorbitant taxes, than to mix in politics. He thinks that our cities and villages control politics, and that politicians so manage as to compel the farmer to pay heavy taxes to support the politicians, and build up our cities and villages. Farmers are better qualified to make nominations for office than are politicians, and should attend caucuses and primary meetings, and see that none but honest and capable men are nominated for office.

J. P. Coon thinks that farmers should not seek office nor become politicians, but that they have more interest in politics than any other class of people, and that it is all important that the farmer should take an active interest in politics, and see that none but good and reliable men are nominated, and elected to office.

P. T. Butler thinks it is to every farmer's interest to investigate politics, and thoroughly inform himself on the political issues

of the day. Look after the doings of our legislators; go to primary meetings, see that none but good men are nominated for office; go to elections, and see that they are elected.

C. S. Vorhees is of the opinion that it is every man's duty to become so far interested in politics, as to attend primary meetings and elections, and see that none but good men are nominated, and elected; every farmer should look after his political interest, and vote from principle, irrespective of party.

Wm. Anderson has held office. A nomination for office, in a caucus, in most instances, is equivalent to an election. Unqualified men frequently get office through political rings, from farmers neglecting to attend primary meetings; and it is every farmer's duty, right, and privilege, to become so far interested in politics, as to see that none but honest and capable men are elected to office.

A. B. Frost says that every American citizen and farmer should investigate politics, and inform himself on political economy and civil government. He should learn how political parties are made up, and run. That there is corruption in politics, is evident; how shall we remedy the evil? The primary meeting is the place to commence. The farmer should discuss politics privately, and inform themselves, so that they can vote intelligently and understandingly, irrespective of party.

W. M. R. Clark has been highly entertained by the discussion, and thinks that unless farmers take more interest in politics, that the monied corporations will soon control the political interest of the country. The few who attend caucuses virtually control and elect our officers, under the interest and control of political rings; but he hopes that through the influence of the Grange, farmers will see the necessity of their taking a more active part in politics.

H. Andrews said that he had become so disgusted with politics, that when he moved to Michigan 12 years ago, he decided not to take an active interest in politics; but he sees the necessity of a reform in politics, and when the farmers are ready to unite, and to effect a reformation, he will be ready to join with them.

L. B. Hemingway is of the opinion that our cities and villages control politics, and that without them, the farmers could maintain an honest and economical government. He would not allow a person to vote unless he paid taxes.

Worthy Chaplain Rev. J. St. Johns fully coincides with what has been said, and believes that farmers should take more interest in politics.

HIRAM ANDREWS,
Secretary.

Orion Grange, No. 259.

Our Social Advantages.

[The following was delivered by John F. Harvey, Overseer Delhi Grange, No. 322].

Worthy Master, Brother and Sister Patrons of Husbandry:—As it is always ruleable for those placed in responsible positions to try to fill those positions for the best good to all concerned, and as we cannot expect of others that which we are not willing or able to accomplish ourselves, therefore it necessarily brings upon the officers of this Grange the duty of setting an example for others of our members to follow.

The subject which has been given to us by our Worthy Lecturer is, "How can we advance the social advantages of the Order to greater usefulness to members of the Order." The subject, in my mind, is of the greatest importance, one which it would be well for every member of the Order to weigh well. In the first place do we always do by other members of our Order as we would have them do by us; do we consult their feelings and know that what we say is not sometimes rather harrowing to their feelings? It is always right for us to be plain spoken in all our talk, never holding back anything which ought to be said for the good of ourselves or any other member of the Order, but we should always, if we have advice or reprimand to give, give it in such a spirit or in words which we ourselves would be willing to have given us, and take it as necessary for our own good. Such a course taken by us in our language to each other, it seems to me can have no other effect than to produce a brotherly feeling of mutual benefit to all.

There are many other ways that, in a social way, we may advance the interest of our Order among those outside of the gates. In the first place deal with those outside as you would with brothers. Teach them to look upon us Patrons as practicing what we preach. Always speak well of every member of our Order (and by the way if we do as we would be done by, we could readily do it,) to all outside the gates; make them think and see that we show such respect and brotherly love for one another that it would be well for them to unite with us, and we shall soon have additions to our numbers. Then when we one have them inside the gates make our meetings so interesting by reading, speaking, music and social conversation, that they will think and even say to others that they cannot afford to stay away from our meetings. Then will they be so interested that they will be with us and take part in our doings, and going forth, spread the news to those still outside the Grange of what a wonderful work the Grange

is doing for its members in a social, moral, and educational way.

There can but little benefit accrue to any member who comes here from one end of the year to the other and never advances one idea for the good of the Order morally, socially, intellectually or for its wellbeing in any way. I for one cannot see what good such a member can derive from it. If I belonged to the Grange for the social part only I should have to talk, but I could meet friends on the street or elsewhere for social conversation and save the expense and trouble of belonging to the Grange. Now, Brothers and Sisters, this is not all I belong to this Order for. Here I find opportunity to learn something which will benefit me hereafter, and we make a great mistake if we even think anything we can say or write will not interest some one. It surely will; there is no talk or essay so tame but what there are some ideas advanced which will form a foundation for thought and argument of benefit and practical worth to us all. There is always a moral to things which to some of us may appear very foolish and simple, but when we look at it in the right way we see something which may benefit us. Now, we should all feel an interest in our Order to such an extent that we can hardly bide the time for us to get up and advance our ideas.

Our ideas should always be given in such a spirit that they will be well received by all, never showing any ill will nor ill feeling towards any one either outside or inside the Order. Such a course, if I am not mistaken, will lead us to an advanced position among all other Granges and to prosperity and happiness among ourselves, and will certainly show our cause to be prospering to those who are watching for our downfall. I feel when I get to thinking upon this subject a sort of inspiration telling me that the time will come when farmers and laborers, men and women, will look at it as I do, and I hope it will not be far distant when we can say that:

"Men speak and dream with keen delight,
Of some sure coming better day.
To gain the happy golden height,
All madly press the crowded way.
The world grows old and young by turns,
But human hopes unchanging burn.
All is not vain illusion; No
Mere fancy sprung from error's brain,
Too well proclaims the life we know
A higher life shall man attain.
And what those inward voices say,
Shall ne'er the hopeful soul betray."

And now, Brothers and Sisters, this Order may be made all we dream of its being, if we only press forward. Let our motto be, Onward and Upward; never turn backward; let no feeling enter our hearts that we shall fail in our attempt to make this Order all that our grand Declaration proclaims as its noble purpose, and make our Grange,—yes, our Grange, No. 322, of Delhi, the model Grange of the State.

We must not feel that we are not as smart or as good as others, but endeavor to so educate ourselves up to the standard of true manhood, that we may claim and justly a position in the highest ranks of society.

JOHN F. HARVEY, Overseer.
Delhi Grange, No. 322.

Secret of Success.

It is decreed that I write an essay, and that the subject shall be the "Secret of Success." Now if the W. L. had only indicated in what direction he wishes me to make my feeble attempt at writing upon a given subject, that has as many branches of thought as have the points of compass, I would be more at ease, but, as it were, I am in a wilderness of thought, surrounded by strong facts as well as fancies, which are hard to present in their true light, not as numerous and varied as the beauties of nature, not so numerous as many may suppose; but on the contrary, the general principles are few and simple, and vary only in detail when different branches of this subject are considered.

Here again I almost shrink the responsibility of giving "Secret of Success" to my brothers and sisters so far advanced in years—so much richer in experience, and so much higher in the scale of success in life.

But I am spurred on by the thought that I am executing one of the principles of success by performing promptly the duties properly assigned me, that I may step by step gain as near as possible the topmost round in the ladder of life, where it is said there is plenty of room.

Industry and economy in their broadest sense are absolutely necessary to success in all laudable undertakings. He who, by some incident in life, has been elevated among his fellow men soon falls, without industry and economy.

Daniel Webster, on receiving his diploma at Dartmouth, where he graduated, in the presence of some of his companions deliberately tore it up, with the remark, "My industry may make me a great man, but this miserable parchment cannot."

Perseverance is the main stay in life. To hold on and hold out to the end in the chief matter. If the race could be won by a spurt, thousands would wear the blue ribbon, but they are short winded and short sighted, and give up after the first trial. They begin with flying and end in crawling. When it comes to real shoulder work, many take to jibbing. If the apples do not fall at the first shake of the tree, your hasty folks are too lazy to bring a

ladder, or in too much of a hurry to wait till the fruit is ripe enough to fall. The hasty and impulsive man is too much like the Irishman's sauce-pan, which had many good points above but it had no bottom.

We ought not to be put out of heart by difficulties. They are sent purposely to try the stuff we are made of, and they do us good, although not pleasing at the time.

There is a reason why there are bones in our meat, stones in our land, and weeds in our fields.

A world where everything was easy, would be a nursery for babes, but not at all a fit place for man. Celery is not sweet till it has felt a frost, and a man does not come to his perfection till disappointment has dropped heavily upon him.

It just occurs to me from a faint recollection of a remark made by our W. L. not long since, that in giving me this subject he intended I should consider it from a financial point of view. As this paper is already getting long, I will say but a few words upon this branch. I will first quote a line from Dr. Franklin, "If you would have your business done, go, if not, send."

The above line is so full of meaning that nothing more need be said upon that point.

Never hire done that which you can do yourself, but if you must hire, good help is more profitable than cheap.

"A laborer is worthy of his hire." Pay a fair price, and then demand that the labor shall be well performed. Do not forget the "pay as you go" principle, and live as near to it as you can; but if you must run in debt have a thorough understanding with your creditors, and should any thing happen that you cannot meet your payments when due, go and explain matters, and nine times in ten all will be well.

Keep your word good, and your credit will take care of itself.

Never hastily engage in new and untried enterprises, but carefully study all sides of every question, and invest only in proportion to the probabilities instead of possibilities. Use brain and muscle together, but brain first. "The pen is mightier than the sword." Deep and earnest thought avails much, but little can be expected of mere brute force; we see almost daily illustrations of this.

It is not what a man eats that makes him fat, but what he digests, neither is it what a man earns that makes him rich, but what he saves.

In a word: Be sure you are right, then go ahead.
J. C. GOULD.
PAW PAW, March, 1881.

Shall We be Dilatory?

I believe the Order, Patrons of Husbandry, to be a great and good institution, capable of bestowing great and immeasurable benefits upon its fraternity. In order to bestow these blessings it must be carried out in its highest and best conceptions. As the growth of everything pertaining to this life comes from small beginnings, our Order shall and can be no exception to the rule. Small leaks sink large ships; small failures hamper our Grange. One of the smallest, most universal, the easiest, and yet the last to be remedied is the habit of being late at the usual time of the meeting.

In my experience in Granges I have observed that no one thing so much tends to destroy the interest, and consequently the pleasure and profit of its sessions, as this.

The Worthy Master may come in due season, open the doors, build a fire, walk about the rooms, perhaps for the twentieth time; pushing a table a little farther one way, and a bench a little further the other; a chair in another corner; scan the pictures to see if they are all right; stir up the waning fire; get more wood; try the Secretary's drawer, for the Secretary is not always early, if may be it is unlocked—if so, the gavel would no doubt whip out and "call up" in his first uneasy impulse. Perhaps he goes on the street, and from one to another place of business to see, if possibly, he has a little business he can accomplish; keeping his eye nervously on any Brother he may chance to see, feeling that time is passing. Fifteen, twenty, perhaps sixty minutes have gone, and only half enough to form a quorum have gladdened his eyes.

At last the meeting is called, a few are there, a few come after the gates are closed, and the consciousness of being direct in duty covers the meeting like a cloud for many minutes.

At last one and another begins to revive in ardor, business is dispatched, suggestions for the good of the Order come in thick and fast. But time makes it imperative to close the "labors of the day," and each one present leaves with an unsatisfactory feeling of having only half enjoyed a privilege within their reach, pondering the question of how to make our sessions more profitable.

What preacher would wait a moment for an audience after the time appointed for opening the services had arrived? What confusion would ensue were preacher and people to follow the example of many Granges! When the bell rings, who expects the teacher to await his pupils' arrival at their leisure, or what parent does not teach the child that to be tardy at school is to be in fault? What man when he has paid for a lecture does not arrive in due time to obtain value received? Are other business combinations, bent on furthering

their own interests, found on other purposes intent when a meeting of their organization has been appointed?

Who can reasonably expect to make the meetings of Grange meet the requirements for which they are intended and of which they could and should be capable? Who of our opponents shall look with any apprehension on the self assertion of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry if they themselves show no enthusiasm or recognize no imperativeness in the calls and duties of their Order?

There is probably not one in a hundred but who can transact business at a time that will not interfere with the meetings of the Order. Let Patrons then become patterns of punctuality, order and confidence in our undertaking. Let not the finger be pointed at us, saying, "These farmers have entered upon a great work, but are not equal to the task." To every Patron in the land we would make the appeal—Brothers and Sisters, be ever in attendance upon the meetings of your Order, bring with you thoughts which you have matured since last you met, come early that you may have time to ventilate them. Be so punctually on time that your Gate-keeper shall be the first to forget the manner of getting in through the closed gates, and except in very imperative occasions, never disturb a session by ingress or egress.

There are in every organization persons with the proverbial three hands, one a little behind hand, but most of you can, and we trust will be promptly on time, and be well paid for the effort. When once the habit is firmly established in your meetings of promptly opening on time, you will find many ways of filling the sessions with business, wit, humor and intellect, will carry away with you food for reflection and profit which will make your lives better and happier.

Then by the slow growth of might and right our Order will rise to the majesty of which it might be capable, and its adherents stand politically, socially, morally, and financially with the best and first in the land.
CONFRERE.

Galesburg, Mich.

Children's Grange.

Brothers and Sisters, Patrons and Friends of our beautiful Order, I think we as Patrons should do something for our children, those who are too young to join our Order. We should organize a Children's Grange, where we can educate them morally, mentally, and socially, and moreover instill into their minds more thoroughly the principles of the Grange. Let us bring them up as Patrons, even from their infancy, so that it may become as second nature to them. Let us teach them that a successful farmer and good Patron is as great a nobleman as the king on his throne, and educate them to love the pursuits of agriculture. To do this successfully we must organize a Grange for them, in which they may all become members, from the least to the greatest. We should have stated times for them to meet, and as many of us as can should meet with them, and help them along. They should have officers and regalia for all members, but I would not advise that they should have signs and passwords or any secrets in their Order. They should have programs for each meeting as follows: select readings, dialogues, declamations, essays, singing. Then we should give out questions for them to answer—questions on agriculture, and other subjects, questions on moral subjects to call out higher and nobler thoughts, to cultivate their mental capabilities, and also to school them in social refinements. Do not let us raise the plea that our children are all grown, and that we feel no interest in the subject. If we have no young children, no grand-children, no great-grand-children, then do we not feel an interest in the rising generation? Most assuredly we should take an interest in children. Shall we not soon pass from the stage of life, and will not the children soon step in and fill our places? It behooves us then to educate them in such a manner that they will far surpass us: with this early instruction they will not come up as we have and be such hard-heads, that they cannot get out of the old beaten track. They will be searching for newer and better things.

If any brother or sister sees fit to reply to this, I should be glad to hear from them, unless, perhaps, this may find its way to the waste-basket; but if it does the thought will not be lost, for the world moves, and brothers and sisters are ever marching onward and upward, ever searching for the right.
Yours for the right,
SISTER S. D.
South Riley Grange, No. 456.

THE world affords no more happy circumstances than those which surround the American farmers. They are the freest, most independent, and might be the most enlightened class of people on the face of the earth.

"What's your religion, Mr. Gilbert?" asked the landlady of her new boarder. "Meat three times a day," was the reply that startled the good woman, and put her into a reverie as to whether the man was a heathen or misunderstood the question.

THE Wool Growers' Bulletin and GRANGE VISITOR one year for 90 cents.

Correspondence.

Grange Festival.

The social entertainment of the Whitneyville Grange on the 20th day of March was a most pleasant affair. It was agreeably and religiously conducted by the managers. After dinner we were invited up stairs to a large hall, designed especially for speaking and singing, and were highly entertained with both during the afternoon. Their subjects, Educating the Youth, Farmers' Financial Interests, and Railroad Monopolies, gave ample room for good talking. Too much cannot be said in favor of the elderly lady who spoke so well on the subject of Temperance, nor of the Granger who shot his arrow at the Alaska Miller. Some of my friends want to know what I saw at the feast; I will here state that at this business the Granger is seldom a failure.

OBSERVER.

About Hiding Grange Talents.

Bro. Cobb.—I have looked in vain for a communication in the VISITOR from our Grange. I assure you there is talent enough among our members if it could only be coaxed out.

Our Grange is prospering finely, although many have longed to see it draw its last lingering breath. We have had quite a revival this winter; have just taken through six candidates, and have three more on the road, and expect four applications at our next meeting.

We hold our meetings every two weeks. We have literary exercises and music. We also have a household department that bids fair to become interesting; sometimes we have the name of a brother on the program for an address, and if he does not have a cold or toothache, he generally responds when called upon. One can see talent lurking around somewhere by the spicy remarks that are brought out. I think our Grange is on the broad road to success. We have passed through the season of depression, and come out victorious, and to-day we are stronger than we were when we counted our members at over a hundred. What we have left is the clean wheat; the chaff has blown away.

Fraternally yours,

Sherwood, No. 96.

From the Grand Traverse Region.

Bro. Cobb.—In looking over the VISITOR I seldom find anything from this portion of the State, I therefore send a few items.

Traverse District Grange, No. 17, held its quarterly meeting with Silver Lake Grange, No. 624, at Monroe Center, March 15. Considering the snow was four deep, and the roads in bad condition, the attendance was good. From reports of Subordinate Granges we learn that the Order generally is in a healthy condition, and slowly but surely gaining in numbers and knowledge. There are, as Brother Whitney says, "tired ones," who never come to Grange when they can find anything else to do. Occasionally one gets rested, comes back, pays up his dues and goes to work.

In the evening Bro. J. G. Ramsdell gave a very interesting and instructive public lecture to the young people, which was listened to with marked attention. He showed up the folly and worse than loss of time of reading our "yellow covered literature," and the advantages to be gained by a practical knowledge of science, history and the biographies of our great men, in a manner that will awaken many new thoughts in the minds of some of our young people, and old ones as well.

Our next quarterly meeting will be held with Paradise Grange, No. 638, June 15 and 16. A public meeting will also be held at that session.

The question of a Patrons' Resort is attracting considerable attention among the farmers and business men of Northern Michigan. We hope that the committee to be chosen at the April meeting to select grounds for the proposed resort will inspect the land on the west shore of the East Bay, just east of Traverse City. Although examinations should be made elsewhere before locating, in my judgement it is the best location and most accessible for such an association of any in Northern Michigan. The land is level, the soil light sand and gravel, and covered with a splendid growth of evergreens and oaks, just the right size to afford the best of shade; never-failing water, of the purest and best, can be obtained at a depth of 10 to 15 feet. The location is within a few minutes' drive of the railroad station, steamboat landing, telegraph and postoffice. There will be a daily line of boats from here to Mackinac and intermediate points, a weekly boat to Chicago, and a daily boat around each of the bays, connecting at Elk Rapids with the little side-wheel steamer, "Queen of the Lakes," which makes daily runs through the inland lakes of Antrim county—said to be one of the most delightful trips in the United States.

On this bay shore can be obtained at reasonable rates 100 acres, which, while being in the primeval forest, has the advantage of being situated in the midst of the oldest settled portion of the Traverse region—convenient to all the public thoroughfares, near the

best markets, and in the center of the Grange interests of northern Michigan. Many other advantages might be pointed out, but as this article is already longer than I intended to make it, we wait for the coming of the committee. S. A. GARDNER.

Ferris Grange, No. 440.

Bro. Cobb.—Being a member of the Grange, I feel that I have a right to express myself in relation to the management of Grange affairs in general, and as to our Grange in particular.

We have in our Grange, as a general rule, what are termed by the common observer, good, wholesome, truthful, law abiding citizens, as members. But you know there are exceptions in all cases; and that rule hits our Grange. We have members in our Grange, who, when they become Grangers, had contracted debts in our town; and after they became members of the Order, those debts became due, and they neglected to pay for some two years after due. Finally, the parties who held those notes, insisted on the payment. Well, the Granger says to the outsider, "I never will pay you one cent!" Now these debts range from \$50 to \$100; the question is, is it right, because a Granger is hard up, to repudiate his paper?

That the wrongs exist in our Grange, is well-known; and I have conversed with a number of the brothers upon the subject; they say, "We know it is wrong; but Bro. 'such a one' never harmed me, so I will not say or do anything about it." That this wrong exists among us, is an acknowledged fact, and another fact is: not one brother will raise his voice in the Grange, and denounce the wrong, though they know it to exist.

What is the remedy? You will probably say, prefer charges. What! prefer charges in a Grange, where there are twenty brothers knowing the facts of the case, and will not exact redress? or appoint a committee to investigate and report? and what will be the verdict? Let no man judge. But I will say for the edification of brothers or outsiders, that the man who is a dead-beat, "he who rewardeth evil for good, evil shall not depart from his house."
J. D. THROOP.

Ferris, Mich., Apr. 6th, 1881.

A Farmer with Good Brains.

Bro. Cobb.—Enclosed please find money order for \$1.50, and list of names of those wanting the VISITOR. This subscriber is one of the most enterprising farmers located on Goguc Prairie. He has never been a member of the Grange, but for some time has been a reader of the VISITOR, and is so well pleased with its excellence, and with the measures advocated through its columns, and also with the efforts of the farmers to build up and protect their interests, that he wishes to continue his own subscription, and also pays one dollar to send it for three months to ten of his neighbor farmers, not members of the Order. Would that we had many more such liberal, progressive farmers. Yours fraternally,
H. B. HOAGLAND.
Battle Creek, April 6, 1881.

Salem Grange, No. 476.

Bro. J. T. Cobb.—I now make my first attempt to write an article for your most excellent paper. While reading the VISITOR, I saw so many encouraging words from other Granges that I concluded that the dormant Grangers were those who failed to report.

This year we began with forty-five good reliable members; very soon after one of our best and most prominent young men who had been a member of our Order from the time of its organization, was suddenly removed by death. This loss left us feeling lonely and sad, but we continued to work united and harmoniously determined to overcome all obstacles and success has attended our efforts. We attribute our success to some extent, to the fact that nearly all our members take your excellent paper, so valuable to every true Patron, and calculated to inspire them with greater zeal and enthusiasm in their work.

We have our meetings regularly every Friday evening, they are well attended with an increasing interest. We have added 30 new members to our list.

After the business part of the meeting is over we have a literary programme which consists of select reading, essays, and speaking, with some important questions; these make the Grange a very pleasant and profitable place for farmers to meet with their wives, sons, and daughters. But this is not all the real good the Grange has brought to us. The farmers look upon each other with a greater degree of interest than ever before, and begin to see the need of speedy organization and unity of action to correct many of the wrongs and abuses that now exist. All this the Grange has done and is still doing for us.
March, 1881.

Give Post-office Address.

GRAND LEDGE, April 5th, 1881.

Bro. Cobb.—As a member of a committee appointed to ship wool, I request all Secretaries of Pomona, County, or District Granges to give their post-office addresses, when giving notices of meeting, as members of this committee wish to correspond with them on important business.
H. SHIPMAN, Char. Com.

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, - APRIL 15TH, 1881.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

People will all agree that a government of some sort is necessary, even if, as has been said, it is a necessary evil, but whether good or bad its very existence implies expense.

The laws upon our statute books relating to the assessment of property for purposes of taxation were enacted, as we suppose, as a means by which the necessary expenses of government might be equitably distributed among the people in proportion to what property they may happen to have.

The theory of our government assumes to protect the property holder in the use and control of his own property without restriction, except in so far as public health, safety, or rights of a public nature may demand restraint, and in return for such protection the property is liable to be drawn upon from time to time in some proportion as a recompense for such protection.

While it is the obvious purpose of law to adjust the burdens imposed equitably and fairly, yet it is notorious that through the imperfection of law, or its imperfect enforcement that the comparatively poor, or those in moderate circumstances, bear much more than their fair share of the expenses of government.

Demands are continually made upon our law makers to enact or amend, or in some way improve existing statutes to the end that taxation shall be more equitably distributed. Successive legislatures in answer to that demand or of their own motion spend much time in the discussion of the subject, and do, and undo, as their caprice or wisdom dictates, and no very marked improvement is made. The rich escape and the poor pay an undue proportion of the burdens imposed for the support of government in every department.

We are not of those who expect that this matter will ever reach any nice point of exactness, and we have not brought the subject forward at this time for the purpose of finding undue fault with existing laws or suggesting any change, modification, or improvement. But as this is the usual time that the supervisors and officials, whose duty it is to assess the property of the people of the State, commence this annual work, our attention has been called to the subject.

We have little expectation of living to any millennial period, when people will do right and play fair for the love of it, but there is even at this time a sort of general or universal recognition and approval of right, in the dealings of people in every-day life that we are unable to reconcile with the conduct and management of large numbers of respectable, well-to-do, and rich people in their dealings with the assessor.

A suppression of facts, and a course of deception is practiced that smacks of dishonesty to an extent that is unaccountable. Prominence in the affairs of church or state affords no security; the old story of Ananias and Sapphira is forgotten, and the truth is either not half told, or set aside altogether. How men who claim to be honest, men who would not steal your pocket-book if exposed to their cupidity, men who are square in their ordinary business transactions and mean to maintain a reputable business character, can justify to themselves (and a man's conscience is the first tribunal to pass upon the right or wrong of what he does) the incomplete and false returns made to the assessor, by which they escape paying their just proportion of the inevitable tax, the total of which must be periodically ground out of the community,—we say, how men can do this and lay claim to honesty and fair dealing, we have never yet been able to understand.

There are rich men in every community who would not rob a neighboring widow of 25 or 50 cents directly, but do it indirectly every year, and mean to do it as long as they live. This sort of fraud has become respectable from long established usage. No one attempts to explain it and square it by any known theory of moral science. This is a matter of more consequence than it was fifty years ago. Then the millionaires of this country could all be counted on one's fingers, and the man worth from five to ten thousand dollars was rich—now we have hundreds of millionaires, and men whose property runs way up into the thousands are found in almost every hamlet of our vast country.

With a vast increase of property, has come a proportionate increase in the various expenses of government, and what is unfortunate in the case, a prevailing disposition has been developed to secrete, suppress, or in some way avoid a fair show of possession and ownership of property on the part of this large class whose possessions have vastly multiplied, but much of which is invisible to the assessor.

We will not assume that these men have less honesty, less respect for right, less love of

country, or, as a rule, are less worthy than the average citizen, but leave that for others to determine; but as a class, they deliberately and with calculating ingenuity shirk or shift the burden of taxation from their own on to the shoulders of their less wealthy neighbors. And this state of things continues on from year to year; the man with a few thousand paying as much tax as the man worth ten times as much. There is a little grumbling and occasionally a good resolution on the part of some official to bring some delinquent to justice. But in the main, numbers of our "best citizens" in every county deliberately defraud their neighbors with no better excuse than the prevalence of a dishonest practice.

The assessing officers, however willing or anxious to honestly perform their official duty, are often met by obstacles that to them are unsurmountable, and when no favoritism is intended they often fail for want of backbone.

Now we don't very much like to recommend a meddling interference with the business of other people, but in this matter of assessment we hardly think it worth while to talk very gingerly of those who have a chronic habit of belittling the amount of their worldly possessions to the assessor for the purpose of evading their legal liabilities, and as we have said before, we are wholly at a loss to understand how some good reputable citizens justify their crookedness in making their annual returns of their property for assessment.

We look upon it, as not only the privilege, but the duty of every taxpayer to aid supervisors and assessors to bring to light all property legally liable to assessment, to the end that the burdens of government shall be borne by the citizen in proportion to what he may be worth.

OUR PROSPERITY.

As appears on the first column of the first page of the VISITOR, this edition is 9,000. We have reason to thank our good friends scattered all over the State for the good work they have been and are still doing in sending us the names of three months subscribers. Cold, unpromising, and backward as the season has been, each day of spring has brought to the VISITOR a gentle April shower of new names. Our list of three months names was 2,000 on the 10th inst, and it now looks as though we would have 3,000 before the time of the first of these subscribers runs out. We meant to have given special reference to some of our friends who have sent us long lists of names, but we have not found time to look the matter up for this number.

We feel that the growth of our subscription list since the enlargement of the VISITOR on the 1st of January is alike complimentary to the paper, to the industry and faithfulness of its friends, and to the personal efforts of those who contribute to its several Departments and control its management. The outlook of the VISITOR is most cheering to its friends, to the friends of the Order and of agricultural improvement. And we shall not forget to make special reference in some future number, to the good work done by some Patrons in this State. We hope they will not forget the importance of attending to these three months trial subscribers, and invite them to become regular continuous readers of the VISITOR.

We are ambitious to give full value in good, sound reading matter to all our Patrons for the money they pay us, and we expect the VISITOR will be read by 20,000 people before the close of the current volume.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Some of our contributors do not seem to remember that we do not publish anonymous communications. And this explains why some articles that have been sent us, do not appear.

OVER the signature of President Abbott, of the State Agricultural College, we have in this number a very full description of the course of study, and the facilities offered for an education at that institution, which should be carefully read by all who take an interest in education. From what we know of the College we feel warranted in saying that the professors are all gentlemen thoroughly interested in the work in which they are engaged, and personally solicitous for the success of this educational enterprise.

FOR some days we have had orders on our books for the new singing book authorized by the Ohio State Grange. The first consignment of "Glad Echoes" was received this day, April 14. We shall fill these orders at once, and be ready to fill all new orders without delay.

THE lengthy article on butter making found in the Ladies' Department of this No., crowded out several articles that will appear in our next. The article is reasonable, sensible, and should be read, for while there is much good butter made, it remains true there is more poor.

WE notice that the Michigan Farmer is still "The only Agricultural Paper Published in Michigan."

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Eligible to Membership at 14.

After about one-fourth of the last edition of the VISITOR had been run off, we got notice from Bro. Woodman of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, substituting 14 for 16 years of age, in Art. 6 of the Constitution of the National Grange. The press was stopped at once, and his communication printed in the remainder of the edition. We state these facts for the information of those of our subscribers who chanced to receive copies of the VISITOR first run off.

The Worthy Master, in connection with his official proclamation, made some suggestions which, while new to some, will be worth something as a reminder to those who have read them once before:

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 will 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 affiliate with the Order, date their applications for membership on the day usually celebrated 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 to the candidates, but profitable to all. As it is one of the fundamental principles of our Order to "encourage the education of the young," let this opportunity to aid in this direction be improved; for where can our sons and daughters be more benefited than within the refining and elevating influences of a well-conducted Grange?

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

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE?

We hope we are near the end of a long, hard winter, that seems to have lapped over and trenced upon the rights of spring. This hope has been deferred from day to day, and from week to week. The presence of bare fields, the musical robin, and the bright sunshine, all tend to keep alive those hopes. But the breezes that come to us with each returning day, are laden with the chilly breath of winter. The fertilizing April showers of former years come not, and the wheat fields have a brown, sickly discouraged look. The farmers everywhere have croaked for days, weeks and months, and are still croaking, and very many have answered our question, in the most positive manner that the wheat harvest won't "be" at all this year, in this State. Before the next VISITOR takes shape, the tardy spring must come, and some genial shower determine how much vitality, if any, remains with the sorry looking crop. There is scarcely a neighborhood in the State where some one will not see this, our invitation to report the condition of the wheat crop to the VISITOR. Between the 20th and 25th of this month, we want to receive several hundred letters that shall give us such facts about the wheat on the ground as shall enable us to form an intelligent opinion of the prospect for a wheat crop in this State this season. We ask every Grange to call the subject up, canvass it and instruct its Secretary to make a report for compilation in the VISITOR of May 1st. Persons writing us on business will please bear in mind this request, and add a few words that will aid us in this work. Let us do what we can to make the Order useful and this is an opportunity that should not be neglected.

Since this matter has been presented to our minds in this shape, it occurs to us that it would be well to have a summary in each number of the VISITOR of the condition of the crops in this State.

If correspondents will make it a point to refer to the condition of crops in their locality at the time of writing, we will try and condense the facts into a half-column, more or less. With a little attention and trouble this may be made a valuable feature of the VISITOR. Shall we have it?

BRO. JAMES W. KNAPP, of Whitehall, neglected to keep a file of the VISITOR of 1880, and now inquires about some kind of cheap print that was described in a number last year. He wants the recipe printed again. Thinks lime or stucco was used as an ingredient. We will comply with his request, if any one will send us the recipe. He also wants a recipe for making grafting wax that will stand hot and cold weather.

We have a set of the "Little Detective," sent us by Geo. W. Hill, of Detroit, whose ad. is kept standing on our eighth page. It is a very complete and accurate scale, weighing from one-fourth of an ounce to 25 pounds. For convenience it beats anything we have seen, and should be in the house-keeping department of every farmer's family. Price \$2.55.

THAT SILVER WEDDING.

Our purpose to write up briefly the silver wedding of Bro. Woodman, which occurred on the evening of Wednesday, March 30, has been forestalled by the receipt of a communication, "For the VISITOR," from a fellow-guest, which will be found on another page.

Bro. and Sister Woodman have a farmhouse, beautifully located close to the village of Paw Paw, with such substantial surroundings as denote good management and personal attention to the details of their chosen vocation. Within their spacious home are abundant evidences that farm life has gone beyond the common and necessary, to the beautiful and elegant. Genial in manner and cordial in their friendship, this anniversary of a quarter century of wedded life was the fit occasion for the gathering together of their many friends, for that kindly interchange of those social amenities that we all recognize as bright spots in the pathway of life.

Those of us who came from a distance shared the hospitalities of the house for the night. The spare beds were all filled, and we left the following day with the promise to come again (if we can), when this worthy couple invite us to renew those greetings as they reach the milestone in life's journey that marks the golden period of fifty years of love and labor.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE ANTI-MONOPOLY LEAGUE.

We have by circular from the office of the Anti-Monopoly League, New York city, the following editorial from the New York Tribune of February 23, together with the reply of F. B. Thurber, which was sent to the Tribune for publication. Its refusal to let its readers see a manly, courteous answer to its arraignment of the motives and principles of this new organization is a cowardly confession that it was unequal to the task it had undertaken.

The Anti-Monopoly Movement.

What is called the Anti-Monopoly movement made further progress toward defeating itself by the meeting at Cooper Institute on Monday night. Naturally, those who participated fail to perceive that the meeting did harm to the cause which it was intended to promote. Most of them were sincere and honest; the meeting was large; and the conclusion of those who are for the moment incapable of seeing both sides of the question involved, would naturally be that the public opinion had already been strongly aroused, and would by the meeting be aroused still more strongly, to support some definite and needful reform. But the thoughtful observer will perceive that no clearly defined or rational remedy for existing abuses was advocated by the meeting or its speakers. If he is sincere and large minded, the observer will also note with regret that steps in the last degree impracticable or unjust were advocated with a reckless and violent spirit, a wanton disregard of private rights, and an obstinate blindness as to ultimate consequences to the people as a whole, which better befitted the Reds and Communists of a by-gone day in Paris, than the free citizens of the self governing and prosperous United States.

It is hard to make narrow reformers understand that extreme measures usually tend to defeat the cause which they are designed to promote. The "Native American" could not understand that a few violent and unjust acts, caused a complete revolution of public feeling against the movement to restrict the influence of foreign-born citizens in public affairs. The greatest reform of the century—the abolition of slavery—would never have been effected had not the Republican party scrupulously confined itself to the resisting the spread of that system of labor. The blatant demagogism of Kearney, and the violence of his followers, completely disgraced the country with agitation against the importation of Chinese laborers. The senseless and unjust measures adopted by the Granger influence caused a revolution against the reforms in transportation which reasonable men desired. The intolerant spirit and intolerable demands of the Trades Unions, culminating in the great railway strike and the consequent riots, aroused all the conservatism of the country to resist and put down a tendency which, if unchecked, could only have ended in the destruction of all rights of property and the disintegration of civilized society.

Mr. Black, the chief speaker of the meeting on Monday, bases his whole argument upon the assertion that railroad corporations "are public servants and trustees." The common sense of intelligent and conservative men instantly rejects the assertion, and is revolted by the conclusions to which it logically leads. Trustees and public servants can not honestly make money out of their trust. They do not invest their own capital. Every sensible man knows that builders and owners of railroads never would have put a dollar of their own money into the business, taking all the risks which attend any other venture of private means and enterprise, in the expectation that they would be compelled to account to the public as trustees for the use of their own money, and permitted to take as their profits only such sum as a public composed of shippers and travellers might be generous enough to give them. Mr. Black's fundamental assumption is a huge falsehood. Every sober and reasonable man knows that it is, and is moved instantly to reject a movement based upon so shameless an attempt to confiscate to the state the property of individuals.

The resolutions adopted at this meeting demand laws, in effect, assuming for the public complete control and practical ownership of property invested by individuals in an honest and legitimate branch of business. Laws to prevent pooling and combination, though farmers, merchants, lawyers, and men of other occupation daily combine, in the exercise of their right as free citizens, to secure a fair return for their investment of money and labor; laws to pre-

vent discrimination against any citizen, though every merchant, every farmer, every lawyer, and every free citizen in the land, has the right to charge less for his property or services at wholesale than at retail; laws to prevent paying dividends on watered stock—a piece of demagogism fit only for persons who are too ignorant to know that a five per cent dividend on a stock of \$20,000,000 is precisely equal to a ten per cent dividend on a stock of \$10,000,000, and that no law can restrain the merchant, the lawyer, or the farmer from getting 20, 30, or even 50 per cent. profits in a year upon the capital invested by him in his business; laws to "regulate commerce among the several States," which means, as here applied, anything that the greed and malice of individuals may make it mean; all these are loosely and recklessly demanded by the resolutions, without the slightest attempt to discriminate between proper measures for the protection of the public, and the wildest and most wicked measures for the confiscation of private property.

"In truth, the public is not blind. It sees very clearly the indecent and grasping selfishness which underlies a great deal of the agitation about charges for corporate services. How much has the farmer reduced his charge for wheat, cotton, or pork, within the past twenty years? Not a hundredth part as much as the railroads have reduced their charges. How much has Mr. Thurber or any other merchant cut down the percentage of his profits in his charge for merchandise sold? Not a thousandth part as much, to say the least, as the telegraph companies have reduced the charges for service rendered. How much has Mr. Chittenden or any other lawyer cut down his fees for defending a client? Is there no 'combination' among lawyers, to make legal charges high, and legal remedies slow and costly? Corporations are often grasping and greedy. Yes; but so are individuals, not rarely, in every department of industry. In the long run, the farmer, the merchant, the lawyer, or the corporation makes the most money by giving the public the best service at the least cost."

ANSWER TO THE EDITORIAL.

To the Editor of the Tribune.—In your editorial entitled "Anti Monopoly," published in the Tribune of the 23rd, you say regarding the Anti Monopoly meeting at Cooper Institute "steps in the last degree impracticable or unjust were advocated with a reckless or violent spirit, a wanton disregard of private rights and an obstinate blindness as to the consequences to the people as a whole, which better befitted the Reds and Communists of a bygone day in Paris than the free citizens of the self governing and prosperous United States."

I respectfully submit that the writer of the above has totally misconceived the spirit of that meeting and the men who were most active in promoting it, and whether this was done ignorantly, or wilfully, the act is none the less to be deplored. The organization of the Anti-Monopoly League has been forced upon the people by the abuses in corporate management which repeated legislative investigations have pronounced "fully proven," and which the Hepburn Committee termed "so glaring in their proportions as to savor of fiction rather than actual history." Another Legislative Committee has stated of the railroad management of one of the reputed owners of the Tribune (Mr. Jay Gould), that it exposes the reckless and prodigal use of money wrung from the people to purchase the election of the people's representatives, and to bribe them when in office.

Now, if there is any truth in these official reports, it is time the American people were stirring to preserve the principles upon which our system of government is founded. If, on the other hand, there is no truth in them, then, as stated by Judge Black, the railroad managers are much abused individuals, and the men who are trying to hold them to some responsibility to the public are in the highest degree culpable.

I respectfully submit, however, that there can be but one reasonable answer to this question, and to meet the well founded complaints of the public with a comparison of the men who make these complaints to the "reds and communists of a bygone day in Paris," is to force upon the people of the United States a disregard for law and order which every good citizen must deprecate. In a recent article from the Graphic, touching upon the objects and purposes of the Anti-Monopoly League, we find the following:

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

The principles advocated by the League are as follows:

"Our principles: Anti Monopoly.

"We advocate and will support and defend the rights of the many as against privileges for the few.

Corporations, the creation of the state, shall be controlled by the state.

Labor and capital, allies, not enemies—justice for both.

To put such a construction upon them as you do in your editorial of the 23d ult., is in the highest degree unjust. I believe it also to be unwise, and only to be explained on the principle that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." If Messrs. Gould, Vanderbilt and their confederates go on watering stock, corrupting our elections and legislatures and discriminating in their management of public highways until the people become desperate, they must expect desperate remedies. If they only knew it the men who are now seeking by legal and constitutional means to limit their power and prevent these abuses, are their best friends, and yet they repudiate the idea that they should submit to any control, and through their journals decry and misrepresent all efforts to that end.

The Tribune in the above mentioned article suggested that "indecent and grasping selfishness underlies the agitation of the Anti-Monopoly League;" regarding the statement that the League proposes to advocate laws to prevent paying dividends on watered stock, the Tribune terms it "a piece of demagogism fit only for persons who are too ignorant to know that a five per cent. dividend on a stock of twenty millions is precisely equal to a dividend of ten

percent, on a stock of ten millions, and that no laws restrict the merchant, the lawyer or the farmer from getting 20, 30, or even 50 per cent. profit upon the capital invested by him in his business."

This passage is very suggestive. No one will dispute that 5 per cent. on \$20,000,000 is equal to 10 per cent. on \$10,000,000; but if the railroads are content with this, why increase the stock? No one will find fault with the railroad making 10 per cent upon its actual cost, but the public do object to paying unlimited dividends on unlimited stocks, and I do not think it is a piece of "demagogism" to advocate "laws to prevent taxing the public to pay dividends on watered stock." Your comparison of the merchant, the lawyer, or the farmer to the railroad is equally unfair. Neither of these citizens have been given a public franchise to perform a public business, and if they had been, the law of supply and demand, and of competition, works freely in their cases, while with railroads it is partially inoperative. In the one case the welfare of the public is protected by the operation of these natural laws; in the other it is not, and, therefore, the railroad and the telegraph should be subject to regulation in the interest of the public. I have always noticed that when great corporations have been asking privileges from the public they put forward their public nature very prominently; but when it comes to performing their duties to the public they generally claim the privilege of private citizens.

The Anti-Monopoly League recognizes the fact that corporations have both their rights and their duties, and it proposes as far as possible to see both are observed. Hoping that the *Tribune* will be willing to cooperate to this end, I remain, very respectfully,
F. B. THURBER.

Communications.

State Agricultural College of Michigan.

THE number of officers of the Agricultural College has lately been increased by a Superintendent of the Horticultural Department, a professional Vegetable Gardener, and an Instructor in Political Economy and History, and an Assistant in Mathematics. There are besides these newly appointed men, the President, a Professor of Agriculture and his Foreman, a Professor of Chemistry and Assistant, a Professor of Entomology, one of Botany, of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, and one of the English Language and Literature. Temporary Instructors in Drawing, and Veterinary Hygiene are also employed.

The full course of study extends over four years, and the Degree of Bachelor of Science is bestowed on those who complete it. Students are admitted to select studies for any length of time.

Special attention is given in the course of study to Agriculture and Horticulture, and the sciences that have most intimate relationship with them. Chemistry is pursued through five terms of the course, there being three terms a year. A separate building has been erected for the Chemical Department, and is to be enlarged the present year. The Department is well equipped with apparatus of the best sort. For more than one term, students spend several hours a day in the analytical laboratory at work in analysis. Agricultural chemistry follows. Then comes Chemical Physics, and there succeeds this a term's lectures in Meteorology.

The means for the study of Botany and Horticulture are unsurpassed in the West. The Department has a new hall devoted to it, with large and finely lighted lecture and work rooms, and an ample room for its museum. There is a botanic garden, with grasses of many varieties, plants that grow in rocky places, in wet places, and in water, and climbing plants. There is also an Arboretum of native and foreign trees. The botanic garden and arboretum are in immediate charge of the Professor of Botany. A green-house, with propagating pits and flower borders, afford further means for botanical study. The Green-house, with its "propagating pits," in equipment, management, and success, is the admiration of all visitors, and with only a moderate outlay. The Park, of large extent, containing a great variety of native and other trees, properly labeled, and the various fruit orchards. The vegetable garden affords the student practice in the different branches of Horticulture.

Students purchase the small microscopes they use in the study of Elementary Botany, but for the more thorough study of the Senior year, the College provides large and costly compound microscopes.

The College will this year erect a hall, in which the whole department of Zoology and Entomology will find a lecture room, dissecting rooms, and a hall for the museum of collections of zoology and geology. The Apiary should be excepted, as its inhabitants will still be left in their place outside. The lectures are illustrated by specimens and models, practice in dissection, and in the management of bees is given to all the students.

Lectures in practical Agriculture are given in the Freshman and Senior years; and these lectures supplement by practical instruction the theoretical instruction that is given in Agriculture, in the lectures on Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry, Vegetable Physiology, and Comparative Physiology, as well as supplementing also the instruction in Mechanics. A farm and stock, which has lately been much improved, farm implements (for which a building is to be erected this year), and other means of illustration are at the College.

The Mathematics are pursued through the subject of Trigonometry. For Mechanics,

there is a collection of models and plates; for Astronomy, an observatory with a fine telescope and globes; for Surveying, compasses, levels, transits, and other means for practice; for Civil Engineering and Architecture, plates and a stereoscopic; and for drawing models.

History, Mental and Moral Science, and Political Economy, receive their share of attention, but especial pains is taken to give students a proper command of the English language, and a taste for English literature. Rhetoric in the first term after entering, is succeeded by three more terms of daily drill and criticism. Then by another term of Rhetoric, and all these by a term's work in English literature. This very long course is made necessary by the fact that there is no instruction given in any other language. The students have readings with the Professor in Shakspeare, Milton, and other standard authors.

The College expects daily manual labor of its students in those seasons of the year when it can be furnished. This labor is for three hours. The compensation does not exceed eight cents an hour, but it goes some way in paying the expenses of the student.

It is expected that a six weeks' daily course of lectures will be given this year in Veterinary Hygiene, and that instruction in this science will be given to each class hereafter. Students have daily access to a library of some seven thousand volumes, and a large reading-room furnished with many newspapers, and many of the standard literary, scientific, and industrial periodicals of the day. This library is to go into a hall, to be erected this year.

Tuition is free, and board is at cost. Books, board, and other college dues require from eighty to a hundred and twenty-five dollars a year, varying according to circumstances, but chiefly according to the habits of the student.

A catalogue will be published the last of May, which will be sent to any applicant on addressing
T. C. ABBOTT,
Lansing, Mich.

The Silver Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Woodman.

Over two hundred invitations were issued to the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Woodman, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, more than one hundred and fifty responded in person. Neighbors, who knew them in early life; surrounding friends in later years; associates in matters of public interests, all met to do honor to the occasion.

Letters of regret from over twenty absent friends who could not be present, were received, bespeaking the kindest friendship and expressing the sincerest regret at not being able to attend the evening festivities. The ample apartments of their home were well filled, all seeming to enjoy the occasion with a zest that seemed to overflow with jollity and good fellowship.

President Abbott, of the Agricultural College, sent, accompanying his letter of regret, a large collection of rare and beautiful flowers, of over forty varieties. They were greatly admired by the guests, and indicated the high esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Woodman are held by the faculty of the college.

Many of the guests arrived on the afternoon train. Among them were the Hon. Thos. F. Moore and wife, of Adrian, J. T. Cobb and wife, with several other friends from Schoolcraft and Vicksburg, Mrs. Hoyt and Mrs. Palmer, from Grand Rapids, old school-mates of the host, and Mrs. Wells D. Woodman, of Hillsdale.

The other guests arrived very promptly at the hour and were selected with such fitness that every one knew almost every other one in the entire company, so that no restraint was felt and no propriety corners occupied.

The delicate admonition at the bottom of the invitations, ("no presents") was not entirely heeded. On the side-board was displayed quite an array of gifts: A mantel piece clock, set in alabaster, covered with a glass globe, was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Cobb, of Schoolcraft; a very large silver cake basket, from the members of the Paw Paw Grange, suitably engraved; one half dozen silver knives, by W. R. Hawkins; a set of silver fruit knives, by Mrs. G. W. Matthews, and Mrs. E. Darling; a carving knife rest, by Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Blackman; a pair of unique napkin rings, in book form, by Mrs. E. C. Hendrick; a gold lined card receiver from Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Longwell; an elegant pie knife, by Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Chappell; a large cream spoon by Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Mills; a silver vase by Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Morton; an elegant pickle castor by Mrs. H. P. Nelson and Mrs. S. H. Jones. By the next morning's mail came a pair of solid silver desert spoons from Mr. and Mrs. Peter Woodman, of Lindon, Vermont.

The time from the arrival until nearly ten o'clock was employed in that social intermingling which adds so much to the enjoyment of a gathering of old time friends, when the aroma of coffee began to pervade the air, little folding tables were set among the congenial groups, all betokening the distribution of refreshments. The kitchen was a bee hive, filled with sweets and substantial, but unlike its prototype, the workers emerged oiled and returned empty, supplying to the guests a profusion of delicacies, the perfection of which the ladies will all be striving to emulate.

The guests lingered until quite a late hour, loth to leave the genial company, dropping out one by one or in little knots, so that no general break-up was apparent. Twelve

o'clock closed the record of the occasion, except the pleasant memories left in the hearts of all. Many were the good wishes spoken by departing guests, dropping like benedictions on the heads of those who had just closed their twenty-fifth bridal day.

"Golden gates of fifty years,
May these two your latchet press;
Garden of the sunset land,
Hold their dearest happiness."

The Grange in Kalamazoo County.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:—Perhaps it would not be out place for me, even at this late day, to write up a short account of a visit to your County in the work of the Grange.

I was invited in January by Bro. Strong, Worthy Lecturer of the Pomona Grange of Kalamazoo County, to accompany him on a visiting tour to some of the Granges, and hold meetings for the purpose of getting up an interest and more energetic work among the members of our Order in the County. I accepted Bro. Strong's invitation and we commenced our work February 21st by holding a meeting Wednesday evening with Vicksburg Grange. Vicksburg Grange Hall is located in the village of that name, and is a large and convenient one. Our meeting was well attended, and the hall was full, and much apparent interest was manifested, and we could not but feel that our meeting was a success. Vicksburg Grange is made up of most excellent material for a prosperous Grange, and seems to be in a healthy condition. Among its earnest workers is our Worthy Brother Strong who is ever ready to do his whole duty in the work of our Order.

The next meeting was held in Montour Grange Hall on Thursday afternoon, February 10th. The attendance was good and all that could be desired. Montour Grange is not only alive but thoroughly in earnest, and I shall be greatly disappointed if it does not give a good account of itself in the way of prosperity and good work in our Order. Among the best moves I discovered was the determination to build a hall. Like too many of our Granges they are tenants, but they propose soon to have a house for their Grange. I cannot but conclude that when a Grange has come to that determination it has made up its mind to stay.

The next Grange in the order of our work was Galesburg, on Thursday evening. Galesburg Grange Hall is a rented one, quite convenient, but, located in the village, as many others of our Grange halls are, on account of convenience. The attendance at our meeting was fair and composed of earnest workers, but the Grange I should judge, needed a revival, and I feel assured that the work in that Grange will by no means be abundant. Its members fully understand and feel its need and will see to it that it is not left to perish.

The next Grange visited was Texas Grange which we found alive and at work. The attendance was very good at our meeting and we could not but feel that our visit to Texas Grange was beneficial to all concerned. The country around the hall is good and just such as to make a flourishing Grange, and their work will tell for the good of our Order.

Saturday, 12th, we visited Portage Grange, not at their hall, but in a hotel near the hall. Portage Grange is at work in earnest. Our meeting was well attended, the interest good, and Bro. Strong thought we might tally success at Portage. I also wish here to say to our brothers and sisters, you must bring in more of the young people in the Grange, and you must have more open meetings to bring about this result.

Saturday evening we were with Schoolcraft Grange. Now, Brother Cobb, it is not necessary for me to write about Schoolcraft Grange. Of course we had a good meeting, and why should not Schoolcraft Grange be alive and doing good, right in the shade of the GRANGE VISITOR, and in the midst of good influences. I see nothing the least discouraging in the outlook of Grange work in Kalamazoo County, and all looks hopeful. But I would say to our brothers and sisters, do not forget there is work to be done, and it is to be done by ourselves—you and you, and all, are the workers. Take it home that you have a duty that must be done. Do this and fruit will ripen.

But I almost forgot to mention that Brother Strong and myself had a very pleasant trip, and were generously entertained by our brothers and sisters, and Bro. Whitney need not think that no one gets good living but himself, because we do not say *all* about it. No, I assure you we always live on the upper shelf when on Grange work, and the latch-string was always found out.

THOMAS F. MOORE.
Adrian, April 6, 1881.

Washed and Unwashed Wool.

In answer to an inquiry as to the treatment of unwashed wool, Messrs. Fenno & Manning, of Boston, say:

Unwashed wools are sold on their merits as a rule here, and the price varies with the condition of the wool. We do not think the net result varies a great deal to the farmer, in the yield per head, of his flock, whether he ships washed or unwashed. As a rule, the manufacturers of combing or delaine wools, particularly the latter, in the grade of extra or fine delaine, prefer the washed wool. But we are working now to get these parties to use the unwashed as well as the washed, and we believe that the custom of shearing unwashed is gaining favor every season, as it saves labor for the farmer, and is better for the sheep.

Very truly yours,
FENNO & MANNING.

Grange Discussions.

A correspondent writing from Weston, after complimenting the "Agricultural Department" of the VISITOR, ventures to give in a condensed form some points brought out at the last meeting of the Grange on the following subjects:

The best time to sow clover seed.

As soon as the frost leaves the ground sufficiently to allow water to soak down instead of running off the surface, there is then but little danger of seed washing away. The late freezing and thawing does much to cover the seeds with earth, helping them when sprouted to take deeper root, and protect partially from the hot sun while tender, and before the root has reached a depth sufficient to bear dry weather. Seed can be sown on level or flat ground before that of a rolling, or hilly surface, as there is but little danger of seed washing away. A light snow is a good index to sow by, as the seed lying on the surface tells you how thick and even you are sowing, but sown seed, on dry soil, should be worked in with a light harrow.

Selecting a site for an apple orchard.

The location should be naturally dry. Ground that would not raise ordinary farm crops without under-draining, is not liable to bring about the best results as an orchard location. Dry, sandy soil produces the highest colored and flavored fruit, and consequently best for market. A northward descending location retains frost later, and likewise tree blossoms, thereby preventing injury by late frosts.

Spring cleaning—house and door yards.

This should be done thoroughly for general appearance, and the health of the family. Refuse in the cellar, boards and litter in the back yard where slops have been thrown out, harbor a great amount of poison. Give light and ventilation to all living rooms and the cellar. Construct proper drains to carry away water and slops, and let the sun purify the ground under where the winter's accumulation of rubbish lies.

Early spring work on the farm.

Like successful men in all other classes of business, the farmer should calculate and lay plans for future work. Much depends upon the perfect readiness for the work laid out.
G. B. HORTON.

Our Whereabouts.

The week of the 27th we expect to go into Eaton county and do some work for the Eaton County Pomona Grange, and hope that all the meetings in that county will be well attended, that every Patron will make a special effort to attend as many of the meetings as is possible and get out a large attendance at the public meetings of those who are not members of the Order. Dormant Granges should make a great effort to have some of the meetings in their vicinity, and it is to be hoped that one or more of their *tired bodies* will be refreshed by our effort then.

On May 5th we expect to be with the St. Joseph County Grange at Constantine, and later to make a brief visit to the counties of Mecosta and Osceola, and can make more appointments there if asked for in time. Later we expect to visit Genesee and Oakland counties for some earnest work; can put in more time if it is sought soon. Don't delay until the last moment, but speak in time—is the way to secure the work's being done.
Fraternally,
C. L. WHITNEY, Lect.

Dominion Grange.

At the last session of the Dominion Grange, the Hon. W. M. Blair, M. P. P., Truro, Nova Scotia, was elected Master. Hon. S. W. Hill, of Ridgeville, Ontario, was chosen Lecturer, while the position of Secretary is still held by W. Pemberton Page, East Toronto. Brother E. H. Hilborne, the late Worthy Master, does not retire from active service in the Order, but will continue to labor in the good cause.

ABOUT the last of the month some thorough work is to be done in Eaton County by their Pomona Grange, in the way of reviving and strengthening the Grange work there. Let every Eaton County Patron take hold of this good work and make it a success. Let the weak and indifferent remember that those receive the most help from others who help themselves most.

OUR Grange has recently taken nine new members into its fold—all the result of kindly furnishing the VISITOR three months to some families unacquainted with the Order and its aims and purposes. Try it with 10 families in your grange—it will cost you only a dollar.

Seeds, Plants and Bulbs.

As many orders are now coming in for seeds for the garden, and plants and bulbs for house and lawn, I will renew my offer of former years to furnish any Patron or member of the Order with them at the following rates:

Selecting from Vick's, Henderson's and other standard retail price lists, I will furnish \$1.50 worth of plants, bulbs and seeds for \$1.00 cash. Seeds and small plants sent free by mail. Larger plants sent by express, with enough extras added to pay expressage.

Fraternally, I am,
C. L. WHITNEY,
Muskegon, Mich.

Correspondence.

Forest Grange, No. 362.

J. T. Cobb, Sec. State Grange:—You will please find enclosed Secretary's quarterly report for the quarter ending March 31, with money order for the amount (\$8.42), which please receipt.

Forest Grange is now in a more prosperous condition than formerly, as you will see by the report that we have conferred the four degrees on the nine members named in the report, and we already have four more waiting to enter within the gate. We devoted one entire evening to feasting and social intercourse, interspersed with good singing, until nearly one o'clock, when we bade each other good-night, and dispersed to our several homes, well pleased with each other and the Grange work.

Fraternally,
MRS. E. S. MARTIN, Sec'y.

Worthy Secretary of the State Grange:—How many Grange Secretaries and Masters are there in the State who do not take the GRANGE VISITOR? It would be interesting to know that their members may realize it, and the neighboring Patrons may know why that Grange don't thrive.
ENQUIRER.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Bro. Cobb:—Please notice in the VISITOR that the next regular meeting of the Ionia County Grange will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 19 and 20, at Otisco Grange hall. All members of the Order are cordially invited.

Fraternally yours,
A. INMAN.
Ionia, April 3, 1881.

The St. Joseph County Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting in the village of Constantine on the 5th of May next, and State Lecturer C. L. Whitney has promised to be in attendance. This county abounds in good Patrons, and an interesting meeting may be expected.

Eaton County Pomona Grange, No. 28, will hold its next quarterly meeting at Bellvue, Wednesday April 27, 1881. The afternoon meeting will be open. Come one and all, and we shall have a good time.
J. SHAW, Sec'y.
Charlotte, March 31, 1881.

The regular meeting of Livingston County Council will be held Tuesday, May 3, 1881, in Howell Grange hall. These meetings are always well attended and full of interest, and we cordially invite Patrons of other counties to come and enjoy these good times with us, assuring them they will always find a hearty welcome from the Patrons of Livingston County.
MRS. W. K. SEXTON, Sec.

Bro. Cobb:—The next meeting of Tuscola County Pomona Grange, No. 30, will occur at Cass City on Tuesday, the third of May, to which all fourth-degree members are most cordially invited. We have several very interesting topics down for consideration, among others, "How can we best create a greater interest in the Subordinate Grange?" and "How can we best reach those outside the gate?"—questions in themselves worthy of the whole time of a meeting, in them being found the very life of the Grange, both at the present and in the time to come. We shall also have some papers provided by brothers.

We hope to have the pleasure of Brother Mickle's company, so that our bill of fare, as Patrons will see, is likely to be of the highest order. As a simple notice of meeting, is too confined a space to say much, I will only add, that the meeting will be made as interesting and instructive to the visitor as possible.

Patrons of Tuscola County, turn out in goodly numbers, and cheer us on our way in our good work.
Fraternally,
JNO. MASON, Sec'y.
Elmwood, April 7, 1881.

Van Buren County Grange will meet at Decatur, May 12th, 1881, at 10 A. M.
PROGRAM.
How may fowls be made profitable?—W. F. Traffer.
How may house-work be less monotonous and more attractive to girls? Mrs. J. E. Packard, Hartford.
Paper on Prohibition.—D. Woodman.
Advantages of the girls of to-day, over those of a century ago.—Miss Isadora Harrison.

EVENING SESSION.
Is there profit in hogs?—W. F. Connor.
How to lay out a flower garden, and what varieties are best for bouquets?—Miss Dora Woodman.
Farm crops for profit.—A. C. Glidden.

Bro. Locke, from Jeddo Grange, No. 491, of St. Clair County, writes that that Grange at a recent meeting conferred the degree upon five members and received applications for seven more persons. Let the light from Jeddo shine on the whole county. He also writes that Port Huron Grange, at its last meeting, took four new members as Patrons.

To TEN names, not members of the Order, we will send the VISITOR three months for \$1.

Ladies' Department.

WHERE IS YOUR BOY TO-NIGHT?

Life is teeming with evil snares,
The gates of sin are wide,
The rosy fingers of pleasure wave
And beckon the young inside.
Man of the world, with open purse
Seeking your own delight,
Pause, ere reason is wholly gone—
Where is your boy to-night?

Sirens are singing on every hand,
Luring the ear of youth;
Gilded falsehood with silver notes
Drowneth the voice of truth.
Dainty lady in costly robes,
Your parlors gleam with light,
Fate and beauty your senses steep—
Where is your boy to-night?

Tempting whispers of royal spoil
Flatter the youthful soul
Eagerly entering into life,
Restless of all control;
Needs are many, and duties stern
Crowd on the weary sight—
Father, buried in business cares,
Where is your boy to-night?

Pitfalls lurk in the flowery ways,
Vice hath a golden gate;
Who shall guide the unwary feet
Into the highway straight?
Patient worker, with willing hand
Keeping the home-hearth bright,
Tired mother, with tender eyes,
Where is your boy to-night?

Turn his feet from the evil paths
Ere they have entered in,
Keep him unspotted while yet ye may,
Earth is so stained with sin.
Ere he has learned to follow wrong,
Teach him to love the right;
Watch, ere watching is wholly vain—
Where is your boy to-night?

Butter Making.

That there are many faults and defects in our present system of butter making is an undeniable fact, and yet many of us are at a loss to understand why this is. Farmers tell us it is not their fault, as our resources for producing butter are unlimited. Their stock is of the best, their pastures are broad, their streams and springs are abundant to supply pure water for their use, and yet with all these there are many faults and defects. Now, the farmers' wives, by whose hands, or under whose directions it must nearly always be made, ought to take up this subject in earnest, and we are convinced it will produce an almost miraculous change in the quality of our butter, and also in the price. The time has long since gone by, though it may be in the memory of many living, that cream that could not be churned into butter was influenced by witches. Therefore we do not thrust hot poker or flat-irons into the cream or drop a horseshoe into the churn to dispel them, but we resort to measures equally as absurd, in the eyes of scientific men, such as dashing boiling water in the cream regardless of temperature, putting in soda or saltpetre, or adding a lump of butter with which to sour the other into coming; and yet after we have done all this and labored many weary hours at the churn, if the butter comes at all, there are many defects in it. If you should fail to notice those defects at the time, you will sooner or later have them pointed out to you by the polite middleman to whom you go to market your surplus butter. With many a knowing look he will taste and smell of it and will perhaps call some clerk, to assist in making the humiliation as great as possible; and then when you are almost dying with suspense, will say with a bland smile: your butter is a little sour, I think you let your cream stand too long; or your butter is very poor color, and I am sure you have salted it with barrel salt. If you should acknowledge the latter he will immediately tell you he could not pay you the market price, for your butter was an inferior article. Or if you happened to be one of his best customers, and he hardly dare criticize you for fear of losing your trade, they will resort to other means. A prominent groceryman did this last summer. I was an eye witness to the following: Two farmers who were neighbors came to town together, each with a quantity of butter for sale. This merchant took both packages and weighed them without a word and when asked the price said eighteen cents, which a few moments before he had told me was the highest market price. They did their trading and went out, and I said to him, "how could you do that, you just said you paid from sixteen to eighteen according to quality, and if I am to be a judge I should class the one as butter and the other as grease." "So do I," was the reply, "but they are both good customers and as they were together I could make no distinction, but," said he laughing, "I make it up; to tell the truth I cheated him a little on weight, besides I will make the good sell the poor." From that day I have been convinced that the farmers and farmers' wives must adopt a thorough system of butter making so that we can produce butter of uniform quality, color and flavor, so that we may co-operate in the sale of our product, if we ever expect to realize anything for our labor. Now, to do this we must do away with the old process as much as possible, and adopt the more modern improvements which are used so extensively in other States and with great success. We must have in the first place good cows, well fed, well watered and well cared for, plenty of ice for summer use, if we have not flowing water, proper utensils for the care of our milk and butter, and last, but not least, a will to accomplish a reform. When this is done I

am satisfied it will be the final solution of the poor butter problem in Michigan. Farmers' wives are not easily convinced that a change would be of benefit. It is so hard to get out of the old rut. They have learned to look upon this part of their domestic duties as nothing but drudgery and that they will get through with it as easily as possible, not thinking that a practical knowledge of their work might make it a pleasure. The farmer too does not like to hear of a change, especially that of putting up ice or buying a patent creamer. Too many of them are like the old gentleman to whom I had been showing our creamer and giving my present method of making butter, after I had explained it to him he said, Well, my old woman has made a pile of butter in her day and she didn't use no thermometer nor dairy salt, nor wash it nuther, and I never had any trouble to sell it. She has got a good cellar for summer and a milk safe for winter, (and I wanted to add to make out the outfit, a few old pans with holes innumerable and rags drawn in, a stone churn heavy enough for a man to lift, and a bowl with a crack so large she could not wash the butter if she wanted to. But I did not and waited until he had finished with)— "And what more does she want?" Why these new fangled notions may do for "you," but my woman would not use "em" if she had "em," and it looks to me as though it was more bother than the whole thing is worth. Now as I am taught in the Grange to persevere, I will try and explain this same process to you all; it is one which we have been using for nearly a year past, and which can be followed by any farmer who will take the slight pains required. The success all depends on the regulating of the process. The work must be attended to properly, and at the right time, and this in fact, is what must be done in any business that succeeds. To begin with, we had a windmill for the purpose of pumping water, the derrick of which had already been inclosed. We then put in our creamer, which will hold the milk from eight or ten cans, and which we think quite as good for all practicable purpose as any of the patent ones, and can be built for less than half the cost. Have a galvanized iron tank made 22x32 inches square and 20 inches deep. Have a case made of matched lumber large enough to go outside of this, leaving three or four inches of space to be filled with powdered charcoal, the hole finished with a cover made double, fitting closely and hinged at one side. This you will perceive is very much after the style of a refrigerator. Now inside this tank have some strips of zinc or galvanized iron bent like an elbow and soldered to the bottom in such position as to hold the can in place. The cans are round, six in number 18 or 19 inches deep and nine inches in diameter, and have close fitting covers, also handles close to the top to handle them with. The cans are so arranged that they are one and one-half inches apart, and about the same distance from the sides of the tank, and are held in place at the bottom by the catches already mentioned, and a slat hinged at one end and a catch at the other, which keeps them from floating, which of course they would if not full of milk. We also have ribs one-half inch thick under each can so as to allow the water to flow under as well as around them, these cans hold six gallons each. Water is pumped into a house tank setting right side of the creamer and connected by a pipe near the bottom. This pipe must be put in before the charcoal packing is done, so as to keep it from freezing. Then the pipe for the outlet should be at the other end from the one that introduces the water, and just so that the water will come within an inch of the top of the milk cans.

This pipe is the one that leads to the stock tanks, and all the water pumped passes through the creamer and around the milk cans. Should there be no wind and you do not wish to pump by hand, use ice to produce the required temperature, which should not be above 50 degrees for cream raising. Now we have the creamer ready for the milk, strain the can as full as convenient to handle, cover and place in the creamer and let stand until ready to skim, which will be from 12 to 24 hours according to the temperature of the water. In skimming I use one of the cans for cream and skim with a pint cup which if handled carefully will not mix the cream with the milk so that you can get it all. When the cream is skimmed and well stirred, cover and place in the creamer where it will have an even temperature and will be ready for churning the following day.

I believe much butter is spoiled by allowing cream to stand in open vessels in a changeable temperature, as it often ferments and thus loses its flavor. But if cream is skimmed sweet and kept sweet, whatever process you use, and only allowed a short time to ripen in an even temperature it surely must make good butter if the churning and working are properly done. In preparing the cream for the churn, if in summer it should be above the temperature required for churning, which is 50°, it should be reduced by setting your can in cold water or on ice, and in winter if below 60° it should be raised by setting the can in warm water, stirring frequently. After putting the cream in the churn add a small quantity of liquid butter color.

The latter I deem a very essential feature, having tried it both with and without, and am convinced that it makes a strictly gilt

edge which you must have a uniform color both summer any winter. The common dash churn seems to be as good as any for a small number of cows, although I do not use one myself, having a patent one called the "Champion," which I like very well.

Now if you have a windmill, a few hours labor will add an attachment for churning which will do it as nicely as you can, thus saving much time and labor, this of course can only be done in summer as it would be too cold in winter. The progress of the churning should be carefully watched, and when the butter has formed in particles as large as a pea or larger draw or pour off the buttermilk, running it through a butter sieve so as not to lose any of the butter. Next pour over it a pail of moderately strong brine, give it a few strokes of the dasher which will cleanse it from all buttermilk and cheesy matter quicker and better than in any other way. Now raise from the churn and moderately work in one ounce of pure dairy salt to the pound and set away until the next day, when it should be worked again, working as much as possible by pressure if a ladle is used so as not to spoil the grain of the butter and make it greasy, work sufficiently to remove the buttermilk and it is ready for packing.

Here a question arises: What kind of packages can we use, so that our butter may retain the fine flavor it possesses when first packed? It will avail us nothing if we make the finest butter and pack it so defectively that it loses its flavor in a short time. This want has long been felt by dairymen, especially those who wish to compete with foreign markets. Prof. Arnold, of Rochester, N. Y., says the difference is not in the butter but almost entirely in the packing, which renders our butter inferior in foreign markets, and it seems surprising that some of our enterprising owners of creameries have not made themselves acquainted with the method of packing in foreign countries especially the Danish which is said to be very simple and one of the best. One of the best packing cases I know of is called the Bradley Patent, and is manufactured at Sunderland, Vermont. They are round boxes and range in capacity from one-half to ten pounds. They are made of spruce and saturated inside with a colorless, tasteless and odorless paraffine wax, to prevent the butter from coming in contact with the wood and make them as nearly air, water and grease tight as possible. They are very light, five pound boxes, weighing only six oz., and are put up in crates of twelve boxes in a crate. These are convenient to handle in shipping or retail trade, their cost is one cent per pound capacity at the factory, which with freight added makes the cost about six cents each here. We have used them for nearly a year and shipped butter to Detroit, N. Y. and Indianapolis, Ind., and they have given satisfaction in every instance. Another advantage with them in small dairies is that you can fill a box at each churning and cover tight and not leave it exposed to the air, which will soon spoil the finest butter.

Brothers and Sisters, the method placed before you may seem complicated to you, but be assured if put into practice you would not find it so, and the beauty of the process is that it can not only be used in summer but also in winter; it is a mistaken idea that we must have ice to cool our milk in summer in order to raise the cream, and must scald or have our milk in a very warm room in winter before it will rise.

Scientific men have done away with that notion, for they nearly all agree on this one point "that the colder milk can be kept without freezing the quicker and better will the cream rise." It has also many other advantages which I would like to mention, and the most important one is the saving of labor. To illustrate this, it will require at least eight of the common sized milk pans to hold six gallons of milk, and at each skimming they must be washed and scalded. One can will hold the whole amount and can be used two or three times without washing, as the milk never stands long enough to sour. Besides all the running up and down stairs is done away with, these saving the weary, house wife the largest part of this branch of the work. Let me say in conclusion to you farmers who are wishing and waiting for a course to be introduced into our State Agricultural College where you can have your daughters educated in these domestic features, you may wait perhaps for years, before your representatives see fit to establish such a course, and in the meantime many a daughter will go out from her home wholly unfitted to assume the new duties which may be hers. These "homely" home duties are our duties. Bro. Patrons open out your purse strings a little wider and give your wife a chance to avail herself of some of the more modern inventions, and who knows but your daughters may receive instruction at home, so that their deft fingers may fashion things of butter as beautiful and unique as the alto relievo exhibited at the Centennial among the works of art in Memorial Hall by Mrs. C. Brooks of Arkansas, or that of Mrs. H. J. Wadsworth of Minnesota, which comprised imitations of baskets of nuts, birds, flowers and fancifully shaped rolls, and were so exquisite in their artistic beauty that they surpassed anything ever seen; "except" the celebrated butter head at the Centennial, and took the first prize not only for beauty but quality, at the Wisconsin Dairymen's Convention.

MRS. MARY S. PHELPS.

Okemos, Mich.

Does a Man Support his Wife.

Dear Sisters and Brothers of the VISITOR—The question under consideration is an important one, as it has to do with the shaping our whole social system. "Does a man support his wife, she doing the work of the household?" I am glad a subject has been touched that has the power to awaken women to think, even to the expression of thoughts aloud. I was fully aware when I proposed this theme, that it would touch a tender spot, and I was not surprised that it brought out the other side of the question, from the fact, that some are so fortunately married, and are so tenderly shielded that the east wind has never been allowed to blow on them too harshly; hence they cannot comprehend how those less fortunate can have reason to find that the married relation is sought but lovely. "Justicia" and "Aunt Hattie" have each treated the negative side of the question plainly, as our limited space will allow. I would like to have had more of the remedy, but I feel that to those women who are true to themselves the "enigma will be solved." I have to do now with Victorie. We find in the first of her article that she supposes a case, she does not take it from real life. She says, "Now a true and an honest man," then, "if a man usurps the earnings of his wife, should at once be fled with the old bachelor." And furthermore goes on to tell what a true husband will do. You see she has an ideal (just as we all do), she has made the great mistake of picturing her ideal, instead of drawing on her acquaintances for illustration. However, she has given one real case, and I have no doubt it is her own. I will stop right here and congratulate her, both on her husband's generosity and his ability to gratify her every wish, but she makes a mistake when she says this is one among the majority, and I will prove by her own words, that there is a wrong in the public opinion of men regarding the position their wives sustain to ward them. She asks, why do woman marry? and goes on to affirm that they do marry to get a home, and a kind, loving husband to take care of and protect them, but she in turn expects not to sit down and fold her hands, but to work for him; heretofore she worked for other parties and received her pay in money, but now she expects to work for her husband,—how? what will she do? Now, Victorie, what did you say, labor for and with him as he (she has not a choice in the matter) shall think proper? Now are you not rather hard on the man, who you claim supports his wife. I should rather think he simply directs her how to accomplish the most for the firm, of which she is the silent partner. And should they live together many years, she continues to do her part of the work, in addition to the care of children, and anxieties of added responsibility. Now, does the husband support his wife? Let us, as women and honest men, disabuse ourselves of that preposterous notion. As women, capable of taking care of ourselves, and our children when necessary, let us throw off the silly tradition that woman was made on second thought, as a helpmate for man; she is no more a help to him, than he is to her, and we have every reason to think the idea of male and female, was conceived in the divine mind at the same time. Then there is no superiority, only as each are superior in their own individual qualities, or superior organism or account of better parentage. When men and women take this view of the matter the "enigma" will be solved. But I will quote still farther, to show Victorie that she reasons from a false basis. Please read what she said about woman proving herself worthy the position her Creator assigned her, and further said, if she had begun right when the honey-moon was brightly shining, . . . for just as a wife begins so may she ever expect to live. . . . A man's heart is very pliable if only handled rightly." Oh! Victorie, what a doctrine to advocate to the rising generation that a man must be managed. Now, is not this the painful secret? men and women enter into the married state with "part of the price kept back"; their hearts are not laid bare like an open book, but the young wife begins to plot how she can manage her husband, feeling that if she makes a mistake she must become subservient and suffer the penalty all her wedded life. And he in the first fruition of wedded bliss notices little out-breaks of girlish freedom, on the part of his beloved wife, and although it causes his noble heart many a pang, he must hold a tight rein lest she out-wit him, and become master of the situation. You have drawn a true picture, I fear, but let us rub it out, for many a warm generous heart has been crushed in that process. Let us as women take unto ourselves a better law, even the law of love, of right, of equality and justice. I can well understand "Aunt Hattie" that if we express our feelings on this subject we will be subjected to insinuating remarks, but my dear sister, we must care more for right, than for the adulation of the other sex. The idea that a man supports his wife, humiliates the woman, and causes her to appear inferior, she feels a timidity in asking for money, lest he may think she is presuming, for if he thought she ought to have any, he would give it to her without asking. And again, women who have to ask for money (and there are many) often go to town and trade and say to the merchant, my husband will "foot the bill!"

when he comes in. Now if the husband has the money in his pocket why did he not take out his purse and hand it to his wife before they left home, and trust to her good sense how much she could afford to pay out. If money makes men independent and gives them influence, it will do the same for women. In fact nothing gives a woman such a sense of individuality and freedom, as to know that she can control property, have money her very own. Hence I claim until men will accord and women accept the principle of equality, we cannot have a high type of womanhood, and the children will degenerate in proportion. There is much to be said on this question and I hope other Sisters (and Brothers too if they choose) will take up other phases of it, not for controversy but for improvement; to benefit our sex, and eradicate this evil of masculine headship.

Mrs. O. M. SIKES.

Keeler, Mar. 23, 1881.

Hired Girls.

Bro. Cobb.—I have for some time been thinking of asking the privilege of talking through the columns of your paper to my sisters on a subject which is of vital importance, namely, hired girls.

We can scarcely meet each other and have a little time for conversation, but we hear the remark, "I have so much to do, so little leisure; I would cheerfully engage in the temperance cause, for my sympathies are there. I would gladly write something for our Grange meeting and the paper, but I have no time to even read the papers as I desire, and really need to, that I may be properly informed on the topics of the day, for you know 'tis almost impossible to get a good hired girl or really any at all. We are obliged to do the work ourselves."

Now why this difficulty to obtain help? Are we in any way responsible for it? Let us consider the matter a little. You attend a public gathering and there is no lack of girls, many of them young and dependent, no means of support but their own labor, else be a burden to friends. You say to one of them, that you would like some one to assist in doing your house work. How quickly she resents it, saying, I know I am poor, but I am not going to be a drudge for any one; a hired girl is nobody. I am going to be a milliner, a dress-maker or perhaps I can be clerk in a store, or an office. I say my friend, you do not propose to work without compensation, do you? Of course not, I shall get fifty cents a day. And board, I ask. Oh no, I shall board myself. I reply if you have the good fortune to have friends to provide a home for you free of expense, you may do well, otherwise what will you save for clothing, and also will you not be a hired girl then?

Now I will give you \$2.00 per week, furnish you a home, and treat you with respect, corresponding with your department. She replies, society will not recognize me worthy of respect, I shall be nothing but your kitchen girl, and I am not willing to make the sacrifice. Sisters, is not this too true. Is not society at fault in this respect? You answer, much of our help in the kitchen are foreigners and we can do nothing with them. That in a measure may be true, but now that element I believe is capable of improvement, but we desire to confine our remarks more particularly to our own girls. Why should the girl that writes at the desk, trims hats, makes our dresses, be considered superior to the one that prepares our food. Which is most essential to life and happiness, and which is of most value to the human family? that which arranges our ribbons and flowers, our ruffles and tucks, or that which prepares sweet, nutritious bread and butter, and the various articles of food and luxuries, which we have learned to treat as necessities? What sweetens the disposition of the husband and father more than the nice doughnut, and delicious cup of coffee, breakfast on time, no confusion, house in order, shirts nicely washed and ironed ready for use, with no missing buttons? These are realities that must be met in every household.

How necessary that our girls receive proper training in this school, for they are to be the future wives and mothers. We should strive to elevate labor in this department. Many a girl with a pale face sits stitching from morn till night, and part of that, conscious that she needs varied exercise and would gladly engage in house work, but for the stigma attached to the service. This ought not to be. If we were conscious that this is wrong, we should have independence to carry out our convictions of right.

Because a girl is poor and dependent, and is willing to relieve us of labor and care, she should not be despised, but rather she should be commended, and if ambitious to obtain a respectable position in society she should be encouraged. Society is continually changing. The rich of to-day may be the poor of to-morrow. The girl in your kitchen may become the wife of a future millionaire.

While we have an opportunity, we should by precept and example strive to improve this class, that they may be the better prepared to fill their various stations in life. Thus may we mutually be benefited, and in a measure carry out the divine injunction, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

AUNT CLARA.

Youths' Department.

HUNTING EGGS.

S. M. WALSH, IN "CHRISTIAN UNION."

"Who wants to hunt eggs?" shouted Charley the bold. "Who wants to climb on the hay?" "Oh, I!" "Yes, and I!" clamored Fannie and Will. "And me too!" pleaded three-year-old May.

Uncle Nine Rejoices.

Dear Nephews and Nieces:—Your Uncle is happy that so many of you are enabled to be of a nearer relation, that is, you can become brothers and sisters in the Grange.

Come, young men and maidens. Come one and all, who have a farm and its home, and till the soil. Come join the Grange, and make it gay and festive on the coming beautiful May.

Come, Ben, and bring Fanny, no matter if her parents do not belong. Now, Sue: Tom only needs a hint, give him a sly one, and help make one of this merry Mayday party.

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From the Nieces and Nephews.

Uncle Nine:—Pardon my intrusion, if so it seems to you, but I think you said this column was to be for the benefit of youths from fourteen upward, and by the last two papers I should judge it was an infants' department.

Uncle Nine:—May I tell the little Patrons about a sand hill there in our vicinity? It is called "Thunder Mountain," or "Thunder Knob." It is composed of the loose, shifting sand of the Lake shore: it is so high, that, standing on the summit, you can look away down on the surrounding timber, mostly tall pines, and see a couple of small villages seven or eight miles distant.

It is on the shore of Lake Michigan, and the sand blowing up from the beach, on to it continually, has buried some of the large pine trees on its sides to within twelve feet of the top: nearly all the timber growing on it is partially covered up. It derived its name from the habit of thundering. A party of young ladies had scaled it one bright morning, when, without a moment's warning, there was a sound of distant thunder, emphasized by a slight shake.

It rumbled and thundered at short intervals, shaking slightly all over. A few years ago, there was a small house near its base, and it shook till it rattled the dishes in the cupboard, and rang a bell hanging against the wall. It frightened the owner, till he moved away, and no one has tried living near it since.

Uncle Nine, (Ten or Eleven):—I have noticed the interest which has been taken in the columns of the VISITOR in answering and asking questions, and thought perhaps I could think of something to puzzle you. "May," the largest peninsula is Africa. Can you tell its area? The Pacific ocean was first entered by Balboa. Can you tell what country he was a native of? "Fred," I cannot answer your question, but I hope some of the young folks can, because if they do not, you will not think we are very well informed about our own State.

Uncle Nine:—I am a small boy, but I have a great big heart for the Grange. Pa and ma are members of Clear Lake Grange, No. 530. Pa has been Master several years, and has been Overseer, Secretary, Purchasing Agent, and Store-keeper. Pa has sold his farm here, and next fall we will move up into Crawford county, where there is no Grange. I hope there will be a Grange there by the time I am old enough to join.

Uncle Nine:—I am as much interested in the letters from the young folks, that I will send you another letter, as I see that my letter did not get lost, although I feared it had, as it was so long in making its appearance. I will try to answer Ada's question about Northern lights. Philosophers are of different opinions as to the cause of aurora borealis, or Northern lights. Professor Hell ascribed it to the reflection of the sun and moon by the clouds of snow and needles of ice, which are constantly floating in the atmosphere of the frigid zones. Marion supposed it to be from the atmosphere of the

sun. Baily ascribed it to magnetism. Kaestner considered Polar lights as the electricity of the earth rising periodically to the poles. I think 1809, 1818, 1827, 1836, etc., or any year that can be divided by nine, have the same peculiarities as the birth-year of your father.

I will send you a puzzle; also would like to ask why the bottom of a tea-kettle is cool, while the water in it is boiling. I am composed of thirteen letters: My first is in Jack, also in Jennie. My second is in quarter, but not in penny. My third is in answer, but not in question. My fourth is in least, also in benton. My fifth is in nun, but not in least. My sixth is in bread, but not in yeast. My seventh is in run, but not in pen. My eighth is in rim, but not in glen. My ninth is in stand, also in grand. My tenth is in grand, but not in stand. My eleventh is in honesty, also in bounty. My twelfth is in town, also in county. My thirteenth and last, is the end of the name of the teacher who taught the last school my mother attended.

SHERWOOD, April 4th, 1881.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

PRIDGEN.—Died at her residence in Alganses, Mich., Feb. 25, 1881, in the 62nd year of her age Sister DEBORAH ANN PRIDGEN, a member of Union Grange, No. 568.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our divine Master above to call from earth's field of labor another of our most faithful members, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we bow with reverence to His decree, we deeply mourn, with sorrowing hearts, our own sad loss.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family of our loved sister, and them to the care of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Grange, a copy presented to the family of the deceased, and also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for our departed brother, the charter of our Grange be draped in mourning for ninety days, and that these resolutions be placed upon the record of the Grange and published in the GRANGE VISITOR and Lowell Journal, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That we tender our bereaved sister and her family our heartfelt sympathy, and beseech our Heavenly Father to give them grace and support in this their time of sorrow.

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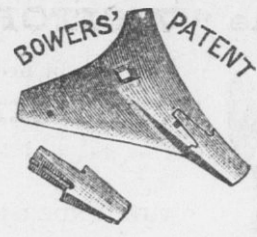
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To the Patrons and Farmers of Michigan:

The undersigned, having charge of the sale in Michigan of



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 expense. He asks the co-operation of all Patrons and Farmers in this important work.

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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 address,

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

DEPARTMENT OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.

TIME-TABLE—MAY 9, 1880.

Table with columns for Westward and Eastward trains, listing times for various stations like Le. Grand Rapids, Le. Allegan, etc.

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

(Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.)

Table with columns for Going South and Going North, listing times for various stations like Le. Grand Rapids, Le. Allegan, etc.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Time-Table—January 24, 1881.

WESTWARD.

Table with columns for Day Express, Evening Express, and Mixed, listing times for various stations like Le. Port Huron, Le. Grand Trunk Junction, etc.

EASTWARD.

Table with columns for Day Express, Evening Express, and Mixed, listing times for various stations like Le. Chicago, Le. Valparaiso, etc.

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 teeth makes it easy to draft, and leaves the ground light and mellow. Believes itself of all obstructions. Bundled very compact for shipment.

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

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SEVENTH YEAR.

Reduced Price! \$1. A YEAR \$1.

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

It would stimulate self-respect among farmers 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 therefor.

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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.

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

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PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

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

Table listing prices for various supplies like Porcelain Ballot Marbles, Blank Book, ledger ruled, per hundred, 75; Blank Record Books, (Express paid), 1.00; Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound, 50; Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound, 50; Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound, 50; Applications for Membership, per 100, 50; Membership Cards, per 100, 50; Withdrawal Cards, per doz., 25; Dignity, in envelopes, per doz., 25; By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c, per doz., 75; By-Laws, bound, 20; Patrons' Singing Book, with music, Single copy 15 cts. per doz., 1.80; Rituals, single copy, 40; " per doz., 2.40; Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges, with Copy of Charter, all complete, 10; Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100, 40; Declaration of Purposes, per doz., 50; per hundred, 40; American Manual of Parliamentary Law 50; (Monthly Tuck), 1.00; Address of J. J. Woodman before the National Grange—per dozen, 20; Address of Thos. K. Beecher—per dozen, 10; Digest of Law and Rulings, 40; Address, J. T. COBB, Sec'y Mich. State Grange, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

A Model Patron.

LEONIDAS, St. Joseph Co., }
Apr. 6th, 1881.

Bro. Cobb.—I believe that a man should show his faith in any cause by his works. Acting on this principle, I went to town meeting last Monday, and herewith send you the result of my day's work,—45 names for the VISITOR for three months, and two for a year, all outside the gate. Enclosed find \$5.50. We hope the good seed thus sown may fall on good ground, and bring forth a plentiful harvest.

Fraternally yours,
H. N. ADDISON.

JERUSALEM or BRAZILIAN ARTICHOKES.

I WILL sell a few bushels of JERUSALEM OR BRAZILIAN ARTICHOKES for \$1.00 per Bushel, delivered at depot, Vicksburg, Mich. April 16th, 1881. D. T. DELL.

SEED POTATOES.

BURBANK SEEDLINGS, \$1.00; BEAUTY OF HEBRON, \$1.50 per bushel, sacks included, delivered at depot here. J. H. GARDNER, apr. 15-24. Centreville, Mich.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. From all the varieties of poultry, Brahmas, Cochins, Hamburgs, Polish Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Roan Causa, Pekin and Alesbury Ducks. Eggs carefully packed from our prize birds at \$1.50 per 13. Four or more settings at \$1.00 per 13. Our Plymouth Rocks and Pekins have never been beat. A few first-class fowls and Berkshire pigs to spare. Smith & Bro., apr. 15, 2m. STONY BROOK, N. Y.

Plymouth Rocks

Partridge Cochins!



My Plymouth Rocks are from Keefer's noted strain; my Partridge Cochins are from Pierce's prize-winning strain. Weaned Chickens for sale in early summer. Eggs in season. Send for Circular to Frank B. Wilde, Cooperville, Mich. apr. 15, 6m

A. VANDENBERG,

MANUFACTURER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
HARNESSES, WHIPS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, &c.,
92 Monroe Street,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

I take pleasure in presenting to your favorable consideration my CASH PRICE LIST of Harness Work—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 Breaching, Round Lines, Snaps, Ram Straps, and spread rings, complete, \$29 00
The same without Breaching, 26 00
" " with Flat Lines, 28 00
" " " without breaching, 25 00
Double Light Buggy Harness, white trimmed, from \$25 to 30 00
The same, Nickel Trimmed, from \$35 to 50 00
Single Buggy Harness, with round lines, white trimmed, 13 00
Same with flat lines, 12 00
Nickel 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 MONROE STREET, GRAND RAPIDS.

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 appropriate 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 many years.

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

"Every Man his own Painter" Mailed Free. Address,

A. M. INGERSOLL,
PROPRIETOR.

162 South St., - - New York City.
6 mo

SEEDS, SEEDS,

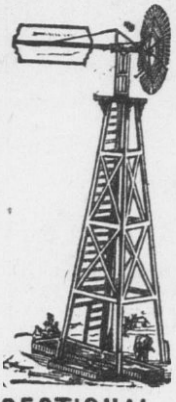
THE
Patrons' Seed Catalogue, 1881.

Fresh, Reliable and Guaranteed,
Garden, 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' discount sheet, give the number of your Grange. Address,
SAMUEL WILSON, Seed-grower,
Mechanicville, Bucks Co., Pa.

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

WOLCOTT'S

PATENT

SELF-REGULATING

SECTIONAL - WHEEL WIND MILL,

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. Derricks, 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'G CO.,
Albion, Mich.

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., 1/2 oz., oz., qt., and 4 qt. No bushels quoted. GEO. W. HILL.

TO PATRONS!

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

GEO. W. HILL,
A. PLATT.
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. GEO. W. HILL.
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,
and Every Grange should have,
and I can furnish 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. 14 13.

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
jan-1 y

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.

HUSBANDS — OF SICKLY — WIVES!

MOTHERS OF DROOPING DAUGHTERS!

— SHOULD KNOW OF —
DR. R. PENGELLY'S "WOMAN'S FRIEND," IMPROVED!

It is a SOVEREIGN REMEDY for

Those Complaints (they need no naming) peculiar to WOMEN, YOUNG or OLD, NOT A CURE-ALL, Claiming to annihilate Jaundice, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Gravel, and everything else which afflicts MEN EVEN MORE THAN WOMEN. It works in ONE LINE and in that line it excels. The tender, Nervous Girl, the anxious, expectant Mother, the overburdened Housewife, the Matron, passing the critical change, are all guarded, soothed and sustained by its Gentle Influence. It is the prescription of an experienced Physician, perfected during a life-long practice, and its nine years of public record, in 30 different States, have proved it rightly named — A FRIEND INDEED TO WOMAN. The good words of those who use it are its best advertisement. An 8-ounce (\$1.00) bottle, or a 20-ounce (\$2.00) bottle sent on receipt of price, express prepaid, also references and testimonials, on application to

R. PENGELLY & CO.,
KALAMAZOO, MICH. (FORMERLY OF PLAINWELL).
Sold by Druggists generally and Lady Agents, Swift & Dods, and Farrand, Williams & Co., Detroit. VanSchaack, Stevenson & Co., Chicago.

UNION NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1857!

TREES! TREES!
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL.

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

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

A. L. LAKEY & BIGELOW,

Kalamazoo Paint and Roofing Works,
Manufacturers of

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
WAGON SCALES

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 BINGHAMPTON:
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 perfectly reliable.

Yours, Fraternally,
J. J. WOODMAN.
3 in-1 yr

BEST IN THE WORLD!

ABSOLUTELY AND
"ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND,
CHURCH & CO'S
PREMIUM
SALERATUS.
CHEMICALLY PURE.

AND
BI-CARB. SODA
Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or 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.

THE BEST

CINCINNATI
GRANGE BULLETIN
A LARGE 8 PAGE 48 COLUMN
WEEKLY
FARMERS PAPER
PURE FIRM FOR FARM HOME
FEARLESS FOR STOCK MARKETS
INDEPENDENT HIS GARDEN
FOR ALL HIS RIGHTS AND INTERESTS AS A PRODUCER AND A CITIZEN
A NATIONAL PAPER
FOUNDED IN 1873.

OUR LITTLE GRANGERS
A FARM PAPER FOR FARMERS
CHILDREN
BOTH PAPERS FOR 150 A YEAR
SEND FOR SAMPLE COPIES
FREE
148 W. FOURTH ST. CINCINNATI, O.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTRY SHOULD EXAMINE THE

New Combined Spring Tooth Sulky Harrow

CULTIVATOR AND SEEDER.

Manufactured by

THE SCHAU & SCHUSTER SULKY
HARROW AND SEEDER COMPANY,
Kalamazoo, - - - Michigan.



all kinds of grain and grass seeds. The draft than any other Harrow in the market. It received first premium and diplomas wherever shown in 1880.

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 Harrow does not trail, and is of lighter weight than any other Harrow in the market. It received first premium and diplomas wherever shown in 1880.

Eureka Automatic Wind Engine,

WARRANTED TO CONTROL ITSELF IN ANY WIND.



CHEAPEST POWER Known to the Civilized World.

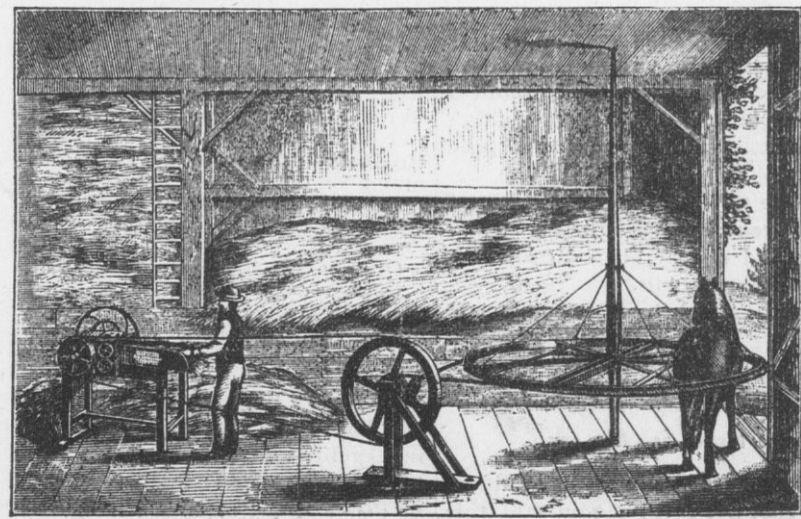
It is the Only Mill on record whose Working Parts are Entirely Closed. Will warrant it Never to Freeze Up or to be Hindered in any way by Storm or Ice.

PUMPS, TANKS, &c.,

— MANUFACTURED BY —

SMITH & WOODARD,
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

apr. 1-81



BARN-FLOOR HORSE POWER

Can be Removed from Floor in Two Minutes—Taking up no Valuable Room when Not in Use. Send for Circular.

Manufactured by SMITH & WOODARD, Kalamazoo, Mich.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!

THE CHAMPION BARBED WIRE

Is Easily Seen, Most Effective, and Least Dangerous to Stock of any Barbed Wire known.



ORDER YOUR

Barbed Wire, Dry Goods, Groceries, Sewing Machines, Scales, Seeds, Hardware, Watches, Clocks, Plated Ware, &c., &c.

In Fact, Everything You Want, of Your State Business Agency.

THOMAS MASON,

Commission Merchant, 159 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

PATRONS STATE BUSINESS AGENT. N. B.—All goods bought on your order at WHOLESALE RATES on day of purchase. Terms strictly cash.