

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

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Officers National Crange.

people, has no niche for him to stand in, come a progressive farmer or rise above the farm of 100 acres. In this estimate the al petty prejudices of the past. Society, polia portion of his time, which should be given not grudgingly, but freely for their maintenance and guardiauship.

The ranks of progressive farmers will not be very largely increased by those who have been plodding along in the ruts of custom or in the time honored tracks of their ancestors. These will follow the landmarks of which is impelled by push of the age. To the young men who are taking the plowhandles from the hands of their fathers we must look for such an increase of numbers as shall work out the many problems left unsolved. Students of the Agricultural College scattered all over the State take the front in all agricultural enterprises and are progressive farmers in the true sense.

There is a class of farmers who do not care for others to experiment and to carry forward all advance improvements. They look over the fence into the place of the experimenter to see how the matter is turning and assume a vast deal of wisdom if the process is not a success, but are among the first to adopt successful results and to claim the merit of pioneers in the new method.

Progressive agriculture has advanced slowly to its present state. Wisdom has been sought, attained, and doubtless died with men because no association of farmers was organized for exchange of ideas and practical plans for rutual benefit. The progressive farmer is happy to associate himself with other practical men to exchange views and to adopt measures for mutual advancement and a higher knowledge of the art of farming. Thus aided and stimulated, progress must be made and the farmer become the thinker as well as the actor among men.

Farm Fences.

as illustrated by professional men and town plenish and keep the fence in repair. If rails can be laid down for \$50 per 1,000, the annual who is satisfied within the narrow circle of expenditure for repairs would be only \$22.50, his immediate neighborhood, will never be- or twenty-two and a half cents per acre for a lowance for the number of rails is ample and animal confidence in its power of escape, tics, education, public improvements each above the average. The probable expense demands a share of his attention and exacts for repairs of rail fences through the State, even where stakes and wires are used would be less than the amount estimated.

Wire fence in various forms is insinuating ⁱtself into public notice, and when Yankee ingenuity suggests or invents a durable post of hollow tile or iron, that shall take the place of the short lived wood fence post, and that shall be cheap enough to commend itother days and be satisfied with the progress self, then will the question of soiling be relthey make by floating with the current egated to smaller farms and higher priced lands.

The question of movable fences is often suggested, and patents innumerable have been issued for their manufacture. The idea is an off-shoot of the hurdles of the old country, where flocks are kept in movable enclosures. But the plan is entirely impracticable here. The expense in time necessary for their removal and re-setting would be more than the expense attending the repairs to be classed among the fossils, but who wait of a permanent fence and its advantages no greater. The cost of making would be greater than a permanent fence, and the fact that it has never come into general use. is proof that it is an exotic that will not bear remoyal to our country, for our farmers are sharp enough to discover advantages, and quick to adopt anything that will advance their interests in any way.

Soiling and silos are twin fancies that may be sustained and supported by fancypriced products, but fifteen cent butter and five cent beef, will not warrant a large expenditure in order to follow an eastern fashion, with the expectation of becoming rich by it. Our present style of farming requires fences, especially where the fields are alternated for pasture and grain, and it will require a radical change in practice to exclude them.

Fall Plowing.

In almost every agricultural paper, at this season of the year, an article is found advocating fall plowing for spring crops, regardYour SUBSCRIPTION will Expire with No.

pastures with verdant fields adjoining, is a lesson, stimulated by a longing that impels toward the acquirement of this unruly knowledge. Sending boys and dogs to force them from fields by dint of fear will give an and a fence becomes of no account to oppose where the will or inclination leads to go.

Adding a rail at a time to a "breachy" fence is the culminating lesson. The four first lessons will give an animal proficiency sufficient to endanger the owner's undisturbed repose, and to awaken a feeling of concern for his green corn and cabbages, but when the fifth and sixth have been taught, the climax of vice is reached, and the animal is worth about as much for domestic use as an antelope, or a wild turkey. They take French leave from pure wantonness. They can only be caught with a lasso, or cornered with a rifle. And yet these lessons are constantly taught and compensating results follow.

An animal that has become breachy by any or all of the above lessons, however valuable they may be in some respects, is more valuable for the butcher, if a bovine.

When a horse becomes unruly, it is best to keep him in the stall, except when at work. Get rid of every animal that shows a disposition to jump or throw fence, or make the enclosurse sufficiently strong and high to prevent them from succeeding. The most efficient plan is to forestall any attempt by such a fence as will deter, or such care that no excitement will be sufficient to allure them astray.

His First Poultry Venture.

We know a boy of eleven who has this year made a beginning in the poultry busi-ness. He began on the 2d of July by purchasing six grade White Bantam hens and three cocks. These lowis had belonged to a former occupant of the premises and were bought at \$1.50. One of the hens had a young hatch of 12 chicks. A little later another came off with five chicks. Both proved excellent mothers, neither having lost a chick by October 1. On this date the young proprietor gave us the following addi-tional items: He had peid for feed and fixng his hen yard, \$1.24. The small amount for feed he accounted for by the fact that the fowls run at large a portion of the time.

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The blush of dawn may yet restore Our light, and hope, and joy once more. Sad soul, take comfort, nor forget That sunrise never failed us yet !

Agricultural Department

TIRED MOTHERS.

A little elbow leans upon your knee-Your tired knee, that has so much to bear-

A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly From underneath a thatch of tangled hair.

I did not see it as I do to-day-We are all so dull and thankless, and too slow

nd now it seems surprising strange to me That while I wore the badge of motherhood

To catch the sunshine till it slips away.

I did not kiss more oft and tenderly The little child that brought me only good.

You miss the elbow on your tired knee,

The restless curly head from off your breast

And if some night, when you sit down to rest,

The listless tongue that chatters constantly— If from your own the dimpled hands had slipped

And ne'er would nestle in your palm again ; If the white feet into the grave had tripped,— I could not blame you for heart-ache then.

At their children clinging to their gown,

Or cap, or jacket, on my chamber floor-If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot And hear it patter in my house once more

If I could mend a broken cart to-day, To-morrow make a kite to reach the sky,-There is no woman in God's world could say

She was more blissfully content than I ! But ah ! the dainty pillow next my own Is never rumpled by a shining head; My singing birdling from its nest has flown --The little boy I used to kiss--is dead.

THE SUNRISE NEVER FAILED US YET.

Upon the sadness of the sea

The sunset broods regretfully; From the far, lonely spaces, slow Withdraws the wistful afterglow.

So out of life the splendor dies;

And up the East another day

Shall chase the bitter dark away. What though our eyes with tears be wet?

The sunrise never failed us yet.

So darken all the happy skies; So gathers twilight, cold and stern,— But overhead the planets burn,

Or that the foot-prints, when the days are wet,

Are ever black enough to make them frown,

I wonder that some mothers ever fret

If I could find a little muddy boot,

Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch Of warm, moist fingers holding yours so tight; You do not prize the blessings overmuch— You almost are too tired to pray to-night.

But it is blessedness ! A year ago

PAW PAW.

A. C. GLIDDEN.

And

The Progressive Farmer.

We hear much of this ubiquitous individual and it seems desirable that we should know how generally he is mingled with the one hundred and sixty odd thousand farmers of the State, and when to recognize him. There are degrees and grades in all classes of men as well as in productions and animals. It is usually assumed that the progressive farmer is among the best of his class, but the line of demarkation has never been clearly defined. It is a rare thing to find a colony of them either large or small, all of whom could be termed progressive farmers, but occasions will call out a great proportion of them within the radius of the circle affected by its influence, and such a gathering is called a "Farmers' Institute," or "Farmers' Clubs," State and County Fairs, etc. They do not attend horse races, big circuses, or any other kind of jamboree where there is nothing to be learned or gained by an attendance. The confidence men with lightning rods, wagon tongue supporters, bargains in bankrupt cloth, or any other swindling device drives straight by the progressive farmer. He is not beset on election day by half a dozen wire-pulling demagogues

to secure his vote, nor enticed by a pat on the back to use his influence for questionable men or measures. He does not cling to the old style of his ancestors nor follow traditional farming when a positive demonstration has proved them incorrect and a better way has been pointed out. He tries new plans and processes, makes experiments, and follows the suggestions of science, and makes a practical application of the results of scientific knowledge. He buys the best in the market either of seeds, tools, or of

fruits. The itinerant tree peddler selling "blight proof pears on a French root," " bush strawberries," " upland cranberries," "Tree roses," " creeping poplars," or any other unheard of monstrosity finds a poor customer in the progressive farmer.

The farmer who is imbued with the idea

This is a fruitful theme for discussion at all meetings of farmers, whether at Grange meetings, farmers' clubs, or farmers' associations, It is usually considered in relation to its cost, to the ground occupied, or to its unsightliness, with variations of these main arguments. Those who claim that fences are entirely unnecessary are mostly theorizers on that point, never having had a practical test of that system of soiling which the absence of fences involves. We would not discourage theorizing, for all improvements have their starting point in conjecture, and we must have pioneers in all new enterprises. But we take the ground that in mixed farming, fences are as essential as any other process, especially when lands are cheap, and farms are large.

The cost of the fences of the United States, taken in the aggregate, assumes large proportions, but it is begging the question to say that all this expenditure could be saved by a system of soiling, or that this sum is out of proportion to the other improvements of the farm. The first cost of fencing a large farm is considerable, but that is a part of the improvement for which we pay when we buy a farm, and we must take into consideration that the timber on the land from which the rails were split was an incumbrance, was really of no value for anything else, and was worked up into fencing to get rid of it. The timber that is left is of value because of this, and we cannot argue that rails are wasted timber which would

now be worth much more for something else. Even now where rails can be obtained at a price that is at all reasonable, they are the cheapest in the long run. The cost of maintaining a rail fence is but slight, and the advantage of a farm fenced into fields is so much greater that the cost of repairs is as nothing compared to it.

It requires about 800 rods of fence to lay out a hundred acre farm into proper fields, or a little over 11,000 rails for a seven-rail fence. This estimate allows a road on one end, and half the line fence surrounding it

circumscribed by his avocation, that society | it would require about 450 rails per year to re- | ive to proficiency. Starving cattle in dry | chicken feed.

less of the character or condition of the soil. We are ready to stake our reputation on the statement that not one per cent. of the soils of Michigan are benefited by plowing in the fall. The only redeeming feature of the system is that a portion of the spring work can be done at a time when other work is completed for the year. The object of plowing is to obtain fresh soil and a friable seed bed for the sustenance of the young plant. Fields plowed in the fall become packed and sodden, and their proper preparation becomes a matter of considerable labor; and then only the surface is properly prepared, the settling after freezing rendering the lower strata as compact as ever. Those advocating the practice claim for it exemption from the ravages of cut and wire worms, but later knowledge shows that worms are not killed by freezing, that their natural food is found in the grasses and their roots, and that when their accustomed supply is cut off they forage on the plants sown or planted by the farmer, The mechanical improvement of the soil by freezing is a mythical and mooted question among, farmers this side of the great prairies of the West. A tenacious clay may, under certain conditions, become more friable from freezing and allow earlier cultivation, but the generality of the soils of our State are not benefited in any manner by fall plowing, and the practice is becoming less general year by year.

Unruly Stock.

This is a vice in domestic animals that is taught, as surely and as certainly as any other of the acquirements that make them servicable to the owners. Teaching French in "six easy lessons" may seem a difficult task, but an animal that is proficient in the art of vaulting has learned it often with a less number. The first lesson was given by leaving the gate open or the bars down, thus giving them a taste of forbidden fruit. The next by failing to replace a rail or board that had blown off, or been displaced by belonging to the farm. Allowing 25 years some means. A low fence, allowing stock as the limit of endurance of rails (and to reach over and nibble the succulent that his public influence or usefulness is many kinds of timber will last much longer) grasses on the other side, is a strong incent-

He had sold off the three cocks (preparatory to the addition of a new breed to his stock and three cockerels, getting 25c. apiece or \$1.50 for the lot, which exactly balanced his purchase money. He had sold nine dozen eggs at 15c. per dozen, or \$1.35, which exceeded his feed expenses by 11c. He had on hand 20 fowls and chicks worth 25c. each. He thus calls himself a gainer by \$5.11.

Of course our little friend is enthusiastic over his success. Certainly he has cause to be

Of course he got his fowls cheap; not every boy can do as well in this respect, but at a price considerable larger the investment would have been a good one.

The boy's next venture will be with five pullets and a cockerel of the Plymouth Rock breed. He will enlarge his poultry quarters at small expense, and promises us to report progress from time to time. Are there not many other boys, or girls even, who can as well as not, begin business in a similar way?

Happiness.

To watch the corn grow and the blossom set, to draw hard breath over plowshare or spade, to read, to think, to love, to hope,these are the things to make men happy; they have always had the the power of doing this; they never will have the power to do more. The world's prosperity or adversity depends upon our knowing and teaching these few things, but upon iron, or glass, or or electricity, or steam, in no wise. And I am utopian and enthusiastic enough to believe that the time will come when the world will discover this. It has now made its experiments in every possible direction but the right one; and it seems that it must at last try the right one in a mathematical necessity. It has tried fighting, and preaching, and fasting, buying and selling, pomp and parsimony, pride and humiliation possible manner of existence in which it could conjecture there was happiness or dignity; and all the while, as it bought, sold, and fasted, and wearied itself with policies, and ambition, and self-denials, God had placed its real happiness in the keeping of the little mosses of the wayside and of the clouds of the firmsment.-Ruskin.

HERE is a lesson from a California paper: A farmer was yesterday bargaining off his wheat, which was filled with all sorts of stuff. He was offered \$1.40. He was thunder-struck, expecting \$1.60 at least. "Well," said the buyer, "clean your wheat, and I will give you \$1.60. I would rather give you \$1.60 for it clean than \$1.40 as it is. I do not want to market all this hog and

GRANGE VISITOR. TRE

AFTER THE BURIAL.

Fallen with Autumn's fallen leaf, Ere yet his Summer's noon was past, Our friend, our guide, our trusted chief, What words can match a woe so vast?

And whose the chartered claim to speak The sacred grief where all have part, When sorrow saddens every cheek And broods in every aching heart?

Yet Nature prompts the burning phrase That thrills the hushed and shrouded hall, The loud lament, the sorrowing praise, The silent tear that Love lets tall.

In loftiest verse, in lowliest rhyme Shall strive unblamed the minstrel choir,-The singers of the newborn time, And trembling age with outworn lyre.

No room for pride, no roor: for blame-We fling our blossoms on the grave ale-scentless-fad.d,-all we claim, This only: What we had we gave. Pal

Oh, could the grief of all who mourn Blend in one voice its bitter cry, The wail to heaven's high arches borne, Would echo through the caverned sky.

Not ours the verdict to decide, Whom Death shall claim or skill shall save-The hero's life, though Heaven denied It, gave our land a martyr's grave ;-

Nor count the teaching vainly sent How human hearts their grief may share,-The lesson woman's love has lent What hope may do, what faith can bear.

Farewell! the leaf-strewn earth infolds Our stay, our pride, our hopes, our fears, And Autumn's golden sun beholds A nation bowed, a world in tears.

-Oliver Wendell Holmes in Boston Globe.

Abstract of Reports of Masters of State Granges.

NATIONAL GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDEY, MASTER'S OFFICE, PAW PAW, Mich., Oct. 20, 1881.

The following is a brief summary of the reports of Masters of State Granges received at this office since the date of my last report. As it was made the duty of State Masters, by the last National Grange, "to report briefly in writing to each annual session of that body, the condition of the Order in their several States" (see printed proceedings, pages 60 and 101), no further reports for this year will be expected at this office.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Brother Wason, Master of the State Grange, reports under date of July 21 as follows:

"As regards the growth and interest of our Order, I gather from the reports of the Masters that have responded, very en-couraging accounts of their Granges. All speak of the worth and power of our Order for the class it was designed to bless. The intellectual and social features seem to give the most satisfaction, and are most appreciated by the members. In nearly every Grange there has been additions, and very many are increasing rapidly. One Grange reports 25 candidates taking the 4th degree in one evening. Several dormant Granges have started anew, and seem to be doing good work. One which for a year or more had been dormant, at the election of officers made great efforts and got the members all out. Many brothers and sisters from neighboring Granges lent their help and sympathy to make the occasion interesting and pleasant, and they were encouraged to per-severe. Now they are growing fast, new members coming in, the meetings growing interesting, and so prospered that they are talking of purchasing a hall for their especial use. At a large meeting in March, where were gathered some 200 brothers and sisters representing 12 different Granges, one brother remarked that in his town thev nearly every farmer in the Grange. During the month of January I visited a large number of Granges, and at every meeting recommended and urged the taking of Grange papers, advising the Grange to take several, to come to the Lecturer and other officials. In many cases this has been done and with desirable results. Co-operation in buying and selling has not been one of the prominent features with us. Yet I feel that as we advance in numbers and knowledge, we shall reap great benefits from this feature. I am hoping to do good work this fall among the Granges. Shall endeavor to visit the dormant ones. I find a little encouragement and instruction helps the weak members very much. I can truly say of the Order in New Hampshire that I believe it to be in a prosperous condition, marching steadily and strongly onward."

Under date of Sept: 1, Brother Devries, Master of the State Grange, reports as follows:

MARYLAND.

"Judging from the best information obtain able, the Order in my State is fairly holding its own, with no marked improvement, however, except in a few localities, the cause moves steadily forward. The gain in membership seems to be about balanced by the trimming off of the dead wood, which we feel hopeful will but facilitate the growth of the healthy fibers. As a matter of fact, I think the organization is on a more en-during basis than ever before. The conjectures, even prophesies, of the vainly-wise as to the mushroom growth of the Order, have not been fulfilled, and now the fear is, that after all, the success of an organization of farmers generally is among the possibilities, and its future welfare must endanger the safety of the great goddess whom monopo-lists, corporate bodies, and politicians worship. Our task cannot be accomplished in a day. If in a lifetime, we shall have done well. It required about a generation for the oppressed and down-trodden of Europe to teach the capitalists that there was a power behind the throne, and that capital was but the servant of the people, and should not forever hold despotic sway. It is enough for us to know that upon the success of our principles depends the Nation's life. Knowing this, let us not

falter. There is one noble feature of success connected with our Order in Maryland-our business arm. This steadily moves for-ward in significance and importance; and with us is a power for good, not only to the Order in a pecuniary sense, but is giving prominence to the or-ganization. Farmers, other than Patrons, are beginning to seek its protection in their dealings, from the ruinous exactions of other houses. This can but result finally to the great advantage of the Order, and if we cannot talk down, we will live down the prejudices of those not in sympathy with

MISSOURI.

Worthy Master Eshbaugh says:

our efforts.'

"I can only say that the Order in Missouri is still prosperous, although not as we would like to see it, nor what it might and should be. Subordinate Granges report holding regular meetings, with good attendance. Questions pertaining to agriculture and to our Order have been more freely discussed during the past year than formerly, and Grange literature is more extensively circu-lated. These are indications hopeful of the future. In some sections we have lost in numbers, in others we have made large ad-

ditions; but taking all in all I am much pleased with the outlook Selfish contro-versy among a few members did us much harm, but we shall outlive it, for the working members in the State are in earnest, and are educating themselves upon all questions relating to our interest and to the welfare of our Order. And they will stand firmly by the principles of the Grange in sunshine and in storm, in adversity as well as in prosperity. While it m y seem that the Order moves slowly, yet the progress is certainly sure and permanent, and perhaps as rapid as could be expected, and it is more safe than if moved by exciting impulses. I see no cause for discouragement, but much to encourage, and look to the future with great hopes of final results."

MICHIGAN.

Brother C. G. Luce, Master, has made a very full and interesting report, under date of October 1st, which I have abridged and summarized as follows. He says:

"In compliance with the action of the National Grange at the session of 1880, I herewith submit a summarized report of the condition of the Order in this State. Care. ful and judicious use of the State Grange funds has given us a good working balance in the treasury at all times for the past six years. This has been regarded by the Executive Committee, as well as by the Order throughout the West, as an essential element of success. Our State finances are now in good condition." He sought for all the information required by the National Grange, and Masters of Subordinate Granges very generally made the desired reports, a few failing to answer letters of inquiry. He sought for the reasons why some Granges prosper, while others make but little progress, or fail entirely. Also for the present condition of each Grange; and from these reports carefully studied, he has classified the Granges in the State as follows: Strong and prosperous Granges as "Good." Those weak in numbers, but strong in faith, and earnest in work, "Hopeful." Those which are mere-ly holding their own, and working without any definite system or purpose, "Fair.' Those apathetic or discouraged as "Bad." 'These several classes rate as follows:

The general cause of the discouraged condition of the small per cent of that class of Granges is apathy, want of interest, failure

on the part of all to work for the cause. It will be seen from the classification that a large portion of the Granges are in good

condition, and prospering. Another writes me: "Our membes come to the Grange because they love it. Another says, "Our Grange has always been a good one, but it is now stronger and better than ever." Many, very many, write in the same strain.

In this State there is everything to encourage us to hope on, work on. The de-mand for field work has been urgent, we have been able to only partially supply the demand.'

WISCONSIN.

Brother Parker, Master of the State Grange, writes under date of Oct. 1;

The general tone of the reports is hopeful. Those reporting the meetings of the Grange well attended, are invariably gaining slowly in numbers and strength, and consequently prospering. This is notably the case in counties having good, live Pomona Granges. The past summer, as well as winter, in this State, has been very unfavorable for Grange work. The winter being long and severe, extending well into the spring months, put us back to such an extent that with all our energies we have been scarcely able to keep up with the necessary farm work. To

make matters still worse, it commenced raining before the stacking was completed, and there has been a steady fall of water ever since. A lowry or rainy day is the rule, a fair day the exception.

The want of good Lecturers in our State is severely felt. An effort was made at the State Grange to divide the State into lecture districts, with a Lecturer appointed for each district, but this has not been as successful as anticipated, on account of the Lecturers' being unable to devote the necessary time to the work. The only lecture we have had, except from our own members, was one delivered at the city of Madison on the 3d of September by Bro. Woodman, Those who were fortunate enough to hear him were pleased and are anxious to hear more.

Brother Whitney, Lecturer of Michigan State Grange, has been engaged to deliver 10 or 12 lectures in the State, commencing on the 17th inst., and we hope for good results.

All kinds of farm work is being neglected on account of rainy weather. But little corn is harvested, and it is being seriously dam-aged in the field. Should the weather become more favorable, all the energies of our farmers will be required to secure the crops and prepare for the winter. Consequently it will be surprising if the annual report of our State Secretary does not show an actual decrease in our paying membership for the past year. Yet we hope that when the winter sets in, our members will avail themselves of the opportunity now offered, and have a series of lectures by the best Grange speakers in the land, when I look for a great and lasting revival of Grange work in this State. I feel safe in saying that nearly all Granges are meeting regularly, and are on a firm foundation.

ALABAMA.

From a letter received from Bro. B. C. Howison, Master of the State Grange, under date of Sept. 1st I take the following which will be interesting to every member of our Order.

"The Grange in Alabama is surely building up. We are growing in strength, and I Hope in usefulness, every day. Alabama will be represented in the National Grange at its next session, which will be the first time in years." J. J. WOODMAN, Master of Nat'l Grange P. of H.

That Buggy and the Care of It

The carriage painter is blamed for a mis-

erable job. Another class of young men have their buggy and are anxious to keep it in good order, but they ruin it, perhaps, in a few months' time, by bad washing.

We lay it down as an axiom that the farmer who can not afford a cover for his implements and vehicles has no business

A buggy is too frail and delicate to stand heat and storms. The buggy must be kept housed when not in use. When brought out of the house it should be dusted off with a feather duster. If it comes home muddy it should be cleansed before putting in the house. It may be inconvenient, but in the end it will pay. There is no need of taking it to a creek, and there attacking it with the

old scrub broom. Take a bucket or two of water and a sponge, and gently wash the top, then the bed, and wring out a chamois and wipe so no water stands on the varnish. Wherever water dries on varnish it will lose its lustre. A bucket and a sponge and cha-mois and feather duster are as necessary adjuncts to a farmer's buggy as a wrench. A careful man will have his buggy look

neat and last three times as long as the class first named. The average farmer can illy afford to buy a buggy and harness for pleas-ure, and neither he nor any other farmer can afford to neglect and destroy them.

Wastefulness treads on the heels of extravagance, and the model farmer will not tolerate either on his premises. - Rural World.

Communications.

Work In the Party.

Mr. Editor :- I read the VISITOR with much interest, and have looked for an outline of policy to be pursued by the agriculturists and their allies in the next political campaign.

Next year will be the year of conventions again, and I fear unless we agree upon some if it has not been well tramped down in general plan of operations, we will find ourselves working single-handed, as we have done in the past.

It will not help the cause for which we labor, to claim that we are in the majority, and therefore we ought to be represented. The principles advocated by us in relation to inter-State commerce are admitted by the masses to be correct. Equal taxation is readily assented to also, and with these principles admitted, so that we have to use no arguments to convince anyone of their correctness, we ought to be thoroughly organized, and ready for work at our primaries

I fail to comprehend the necessity for a farmers' party. I fail to see the necessity of a farmers' policy, solely as such, but let us ground our faith in the eternal principles of right, and inscribe on our banners : " Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes"; and that "Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, etc."

With this motto upon our banner, let us go into our primaries in our respective political parties, and wage a relentless warfare, and from the primary of the town or ward, to the County and State conventions. Let us stand up in our party conventions, and ask for what we consider to be right, and if our demands are disregarded, then the issue is made, and we can organize a party that will sweep the country. I desire to see this matter thoroughly discussed. Fearing that I have already trespassed too much on your time and space, I will look anxiously for suggestions from others.

NOVEMBER 1, 1881.

of an inch, by a one-horse endless chain power, and it is said that this power cut the corn as fast as two teams could draw it from the field. It is estimated to contain 140 tons

The silo of Mr. Albert Cline is 13x32 feet, and 13 feet deep, and contains 100 tons. The power used in cutting was an eight-horse power engine.

The silo of N. Gridley & Son is 12x31 feet, and 13 feet deep, and contains about 90 tons. The power used was a one-horse endless chain, and the cutter was so arranged as to deliver the cut fodder in the center of the silo. This saved labor in keeping the mass level while it was being filled.

The silo of Mr. Edward Cline is built under a small barn, is 18x24 feet, and is 7 feet deep, and contains between 50 and 60 tons.

Jacob Pugsley, Esq. has built an immense silo 105 feet long, and 271 feet wide, outside measure. This is divided into six compartments, each compartment being a silo by itself, and having an inside measure of 16x25, and 15 feet deep. Compartment No.

1 was filled during the fore part of July with clover and timothy. It was a fair crop of grass growing on 18 acres, and yielded about 110 tons. Beginning August 1, No. 2 was filled with Hungarian grass, requiring 110 tons, which was a light crop on nearly 20 acres. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were filled with sowed corn, using 35 acres of corn, large and small.

In this silo, as in all the others I have described, the crop is put in perfectly green as fast as cut in the field, After filling, it is covered with a few inches of straw, then with boards, which are then loaded with stones, generally about a foot deep. For a week or two after putting on the weights it will settle a good deal. In a silo 15 feet deep it will settle about three feet, and more filling.

Mr. Pugsley is the first to experiment with putting other crops than corn in a silo, at least in this vicinity, and the outcome will be watched with interest. Son

Life Insurance-Michigan Patrons' Aid Society.

Editor Grange Visitor :

I read with much interest in the last number of the VISITOR the communication of R. C. C., and the editorial comments on the above subject.

The argument of R. C. C. as to the importance of life insurance is right to the point and very plain and conclusive. His statement too, of the plan on which the stock companies operated and made so much money is very plain, and, as pointed out in his communication, the plan of the Michigan Patrons' Aid Society, it seems to me, as compared with the stock plan, or even with any other mutual, is very much ahead of them all. It seems to me to present a perfectly fair and just plan of life insurance to the Patrons of Michigan, and its entire safety is beyond question.

The operation of the stock companies some dozen or so years ago, completely disgusted a large portion of the people with that plan of life insurance, and however much parties prized the principle of life insurance, the notorious frauds of the companies convinced them that in this plan there was no protection whatever, and at this time you can find plenty of people in Michigan who, after paying hundreds of dollars in premiums, waked up to the fact that the entire amount was thrown away, and that their insurance was worthless.

NEW JERSEY.

Brother Nicholson, Master of the State Grange, writes under date of August 9th, as follows :

"The reports I have received from the Subordinate Granges (which, by the way, have not been as full as I hoped for) leads me to the conclusion that we are now taking a more lively interest in the Order than for the past few years, and are receiving accessions to some of the Granges, particularly those whose members display an interest in the meetings of their Grange. The business feature has been the wreck-

ing point of some Granges in this State, and wherever it has occurred there is a general apathetic feeling in the community toward

the Grange. One new Grange organized, and one dor-mant Grange revived."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Brother Cheek, Master of the State Grange, under date of August 30, says:

" I have 'he honor to subscribe the following as my report of the condition of the Order of P of H. in North Carolina at this time. My failure to make the previous quarterly reports, as by law was required of me, is to be attributed to the lack of inform ation upon which to base them. The Masters of Subordinate Granges have almost entirely failed to make their reports. The want of information that should have been acquired from this source is partially supplemented by observations in my travels and correspondence. From impressions thus obtained I am pleased to report our condition much more satisfactory than at the corresponding period last year. Four or five new Granges have been organized, and as

	1
Hopeful 10 "	(
Fair,	j
But very few, if any, are suffering from	2

Nearly all the more successful Granges report that they resort to literary entertainments, debates and discussions upon any and all subjects relating to the farm and home, or the general welfare of the people, elect readings, essays, social converse, etc. In short, the great mass of our people regard it as a perpetual school for the mutual improvement of all the members-where all are teachers, and all are pupils. Evidently the science of the thing is in inducing all to work. When this is done the progress is onward and upward.

The County Grange has proved itself in many, if not in all cases, to be a powerful agent in aid of the Subordinate Grange. All agree that the GRANGE VISITOR has

been of immense value to the Order. By its judicious, careful management, it seems now to have the confidence of all. The best interests of the Order evidently demand a yet even wider circulation.

Most of the Granges in the State have done something in a financial way. A large majority keep a few of the never failing necessities at the hall and distribute at the meeting. All who resorted to this method report satisfactory results. Some have established co-operative stores. These have many more revived. The old Granges I been conducted with varied results. Brothbelieve are all holding on, and many have increased in membership. I trust and be-lieve North Carolina will show a creditable advance at the close of the year."

It is the fashion now for the farmer's boy to have a buggy, and he must have it. It is no longer respectable for the lad to ride to church or to the village, or to see the girls.on horseback. The boys are getting to be as ignorant of the art of riding on horseback as are the horses of a saddle gait. The absurdity of this buggy business is too immense to do justice to. It is deep-seated in the home

management. Young America has got the start on the farm, and the old man has to keep up with the fashion and turn out a buggy and harness for the boy to dash around with the best horse on the premises, whether the plow stops or not.

We know farmers who cannot afford to buy a reaper, or a planter, or an improved cultivator, nor a thoroughbred calf, or buck, or pig, but can buy a buggy and harness for

the boy. Now, it is one of the evidences of decay when a thing of luxury takes precedence of things of necessity or improvement. This universal buggy buying is not only damaging the farmer by crippling him in the first outlay, but it is demoralizing to the boys. They are less useful and steady on the farm. just in proportion to the time spent in cavorting about the country. But we intended to speak of the care of the

buggy. We see many of the lads in so great haste that they have not time to keep the buggy clean. They come home late at night and leave it out in the dew or rain, bespattered with mud. They sleep late the next morning, and have to hurry off to the fields and the buggy stands in the sun or storm. In a few short weeks that new buggy is tarnished and damaged inside and out. When we see a Young America buggy pass on the road we can read the habits of the boys by the appearance of the buggy. Some of the boys are exceedingly careful of the new buggy, and spend more time on it than on the wood-pile, or all the other imple-ments on the farm. This fit of neatness lasts until by some unfortunate combination of weather and roads the buggy comes in at night bespattered or plastered with mud, and the lad is too short of time or courage to attack and clean it.

The mud dries and sets, and when the young farmer attempts to remove it, he attacks it with an old broom and a corncob, and by dint of vigorous laying on, he brings off the heft of the mud and all the lustre of the varnish. The shine has gone for good, and with it the boy's pride in the new vehicle declines, and he wonders why the thing don't glisten in the moonlight, as when it came fresh from the painter's hands. He perhaps claims that the painter swindled him, and the varnish was no account. The coats of mud and grit and the consequent rubbing and scrubbing were enough to deface a brickbat.

ADRIAN, Oct. 17, 1881.

Something Concerning Some Silos.

In the town of Sharon, Conn., silos have been built the past summer by Mr. John Knibloe and Mr. E. K. Dean. Mr. Knibloe's is 14x30 feet, inside measure, and 14 feet deep. Was filled from seven acres of sowed corn and cut $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch long, and is estimated to contain 110 tons. That of Mr. them. Dean is 11x12 feet inside, and 22 feet deep, Mr. Dean preferring this form because making less labor in weighting, as any given weight will press a deep silo as well as a shallow one. It was filled from 31 acres of sowed corn, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and contains about 60 tons. Both these farmers use one-horse power in cutting, and consider it sufficient. In the town of Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., the first silo I visited was that of J. barn on one side, and a bank wall on the

other. It is 50 feet long, nearly 13 feet wide, and 16 feet deep, and is estimated to contain 250 tons, and was filled from 16 acres of half of the filling the corn was cut 1 inch., after that the feed of the cutter was shortshorter the fodder is cut, the more compactly can it be pressed in, and the more per-

fectly it will keep. This silo was built in 1880, and gave the utmost sati-faction last season.

Wm. H. Tanner also built one at the same of different proportions. He uses an engine for power, cutting the corn $\frac{7}{5}$ of an inch. He also expresses the utmost satisfaction with its working last season.

That the mutual plan is the true one, and that to make this plan perfctly safe, some organization like the Grange should stand behind it, I think is perfectly clear to any one who has given much thought to the subject, and in this our Michigan Aid Society meets the demand.

Another important point in our Aid is the fact that sisters as well as brothers can be insured, and thus secure, in case of death, some immediate aid for their children or other loved friends who may be left behind C.

Saving the Profits.

Bro. Cobb :- The question for discussion among Subordinate Granges for October being "How can we save the reward of our own labor and make farm operations more profitable?" I should like to say a few words on it. It is also suggested that though the production has been doubled in twenty S. Chaffee, Esq. It is built between the years, the real condition of the farmer is less favorable now than then.

When the farmers have doubled their products, and the prices for them are and have been for years higher than sowed corn. The power used in cutting is a they were twenty years ago, their five horse power engine. During the first depressed condition is evidently owing to the high price of what they buy. This is caused by "protection," artificially raising ened to 1 inch. Mr. Chaffee says that the the price of everything the farmer buys two or three or more times.

A farmer's wealth consists in the articles of every kind-food, clothing, furniture, etc.that he changes his surplus crops for. The more of these articles he can get the better his condition, the less he can get the worse time, and of about the same capacity, though his condition. "Protection" for twenty years has put an enormous false cost on everything a farmer buys, so that he can get but a very small return for his surplus produce, and this return is continu-The silo of Mr. Franklin Cline is 16x25 ally becoming smaller. Then, how can his feet, and 18 feet deep. The corn was cut i condition be otherwise than depressed?

THE GRANGE VISITOR

Even if the farmer should have all his other wrongs remedied he will never receive the full reward of his labor till this blackmail be abolished. HAROLD BURGESS. Burgoyne, Ont., Canada, Oct. 12, 1881.

NOVEMBER 1, 1881.

For What Purpose is our Railroad Commissioner Appointed ?- A Mystery Cleared Up.

I have often heard the matter canvassed as to whose interests the railroad commissioner of this State was appointed ; whether in the interest of the public, or in the interest of the railroad companies.

I must confess it was beyond my power to see wherein he was doing the people of the State any special service, except to compile the reports of the various railroad companies of the State and publish them in book form for more general convenience.

From a recent item from Atlanta, Ga, we are somewhat enlightened on this important subject. By this it appears that a National Association of Railroad Commissioners were holding a meeting at that place, and Commissioner Williams of Michigan was president. The first great question which was to be considered by the association was the subject of "Large Damages Awarded in Suits against Railroad Companies."

This subject, of course, is one entirely under the control of the courts, and it should be a question of great interest to the general public to know in what manner this association expect to deal with it, unless it expects to fix a measure of damages independent of the courts, and more acceptable to the railroads.

But there can be no doubt hereafter, I think, for whose interests these gentlemen are at work, to wit: in the interests of the railroads.

Correspondence.

The True Inwardness of a Meeting at Sherwood.

Bro. Cobb :- Yesterday the 18th, was the time appointed by the Branch County Pomona Grange to meet with the Sherwood Grange, No. 96. The weather looked rather dubious. It had rained every day for a week, and notwithstanding Old Sol tried very hard to show his smiling face, he was obliged to beat several retreats, while the clouds dispensed a succession of very fine showers. But about 11 o'clock the clouds rolled away, the sun came out in all his majestic glory, and the good people began to gather at the hall.

Only one Pomona officer put in an appearance, nevertheless, after dinner was over, the meeting was called to order by Brother Wm. B. Langley, of Centerville, St. Joe county-he acting as Master, and Sister George, of Oyid, acting Secretary pro tem. They succeeded in holding a sort of Pomona, which resulted in another meeting being appointed to meet with Sherwood Grange again upon the 15th day of November, for the purpose of conferring the tifth degree upon a number of our members. The goat had received considerable extra care for the occasion, and when it wa decided not to initiate, he became indignant and kicked himself out of place, but one of the sisters soon readjusted the halter, and put him into position again. And now when the 15th day of November arrives we shall expect a full house, and especially shall we expect the officers of said Pomona Grange to be on hand, for we have no desire to have our brother and sister candidates "laid back on the shelf" the second time. We had numerous visitors from this and St. Joe county, and we hope to see all and more upon that day. Our hall is not very large or convenient, but our Grange is noted for the good humor manifested among its members, and we can stand quite a good deal of crowding.

While at Sherman, I met a gentleman selling a newly patented washing machine. The machine is said to do its work well, but alas! it has no name. The gentleman claimed that the patentee lived in the town of Schoolcraft; that he had to pay 75 cents machine (\$3.00), I think pretty high, and I wonder if our patent laws will sustain the patentee in such exorbitant royalty.

The Patrons at Sherman were so busy that they could not attend the Convention, or the Pomona Grange, which met at the same time and place, though they would ed :like to have done so very much.

So I left Sherman on Tuesday morning alone, but soon reached Brother G. B. Taylor's, Master of Sherman Grange, and as we found him nearly ready to go, we kept him company to Marilla Grange hall -the place of meeting-14 miles from Sherman. The road runs through a pleasant and good farming country, timbered with beech, elm, maple, and basswood. I found the farmers in this section behind with their fall work, and the majority just sowing their wheat. We arrived at the hall about noon, and met several of the Patrons of Marilla Grange that were awaiting their guests.

It was my good fortune to be the guest of Brother H. A. Danville. I found Brother Danville well situated, having a large farm well stocked with horses, cattle, and hogs, and having large and commodious buildings; and above all he has a pleasant family, and is himself one of those genial, wholesouled Patrons whom it does one good to meet. We wish there were more such.

Brother Danville showed me some specimens of the snake cucumber that were a novelty. They were about four feet long, and lay coiled up as if ready for a spring, the effect of which is somewhat startling to the timid at first sight.

After dinner we returned to the hall in time to meet with the Convention at two o'clock P. M.

The Convention was called to order by Brother James McDiarmid, of Pleasanton Grange, and after a few preliminaries, we proceeded to the election of Representatives, resulting in the election of Brother G. B. Taylor on the second ballot. Brother Wm. H. Pope was elected alternate. As there was no more business, the Convention adjourned sine die.

And now, Brother Cobb, if this article finds favor in your eyes, I will finish up my trip another time. Respectfully,

D. S. CARVIN. Colfax, Mich., Oct. 12, 1881.

The Fair.

Bro. Cobb :- As we are having more rain than anything else now-a-days, it might, perhaps, be a good time to give the readers of the VISITOR a short report of our local fair, held Sept 28 and 29. So far, we call it the Acme and Northwest Grange fair. I think it will or ought to change its name by another year, as it has stepped outside of the two Granges located here, and invites all to help. I would not be in the least highways, that their construction by char-highways, that their construction by char-the representatives of other productive the two Granges located here, and invites surprised if it would come up with some big name next year. The location is at the intersection of the three great States, Ohio, Toledo begins to tremble already, for she may not always be able to hold the Tri-State fair.

At the evening session fifteen members were instructed in the beautiful lessons of the fifth degree, after which Brother and Sister A. N. Woodruff were elected to represent Berrien County Grange at the next session of the Michigan State Grange. At royalty on every machine that he made and the morning session an interesting essay on sold, which, considering the price of the the subject of "Household Economy" was read by Sister Helen Finch. Bro. Hiram Fish presented the subject of "Winter Treatment of Milch Cows" in a very clear and instructive manner.

Bro. Thomas Mars offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopt-

WHEREAS, Some parties claiming to be agents of the so-called drive well, have published their call to receive royalty from all users of said drive wells, until the expiration of twenty days, after which they will prosecute, and

WHEREAS, The said device has been brought into general use, and from anything we know by these same parties, for the express purpose of collecting excessive royalty from innocent purchasers; therefore, Resolved, That we the members of Berrien County Grange, No. 1, now in session, believing as we do that this collecting roy. alty for a device in common use is a swindle that is devilish and will not be recognized by this Order, and that we stand ready to operate with the action of the State Grange in resisting this unrighteous demand by all lawful means.

By resolution of Bro. J. Clark, the third Saturday of April of each year will be observed as Arbor Day, and each Patron is required to beautify his home by transplanting trees, shrubs or flowers on that day.

The Secretary was instructed to give notice of the passage of the above resolutions by having the same published in the GRANGE VISITOR. WM. J. JONES, Sec'y Berrien Co. Pomona Grange No. 1.

October 15, 1881.

Address by the State Farmers' Alliance to the People of New York.

[Adopted at Watertown, Aug. 25.]

The persistent effort to misrepresent the attitude of this Alliance towards railroads, demands a statement so definite that our position shall admit of no misinterpretation. To this end it may be necessary to state, negatively, what we do not propose, as well as, affirmatively, what we do.

1st. We do not propose that the State should undertake the management of our railroads.

We do not propose any measures 2d. that shall impair the efficiency of the roads

We do not deny the right of the 3d owners of the stocks of the railroads to reimburse themselves by liberal dividends for the money invested in the construction and equipment of the roads, by rates and fares levied upon freights and passengers. 4. We do not claim that the transporta-

tion of freights should be the same per mile on long and short hauls.

5. We do not claim that there should be no special rates to build up and encourage special industries.

6. We do not deny the propriety of con-solidation of lines where consolidation will facilitate or cheapen transportation.

7. We do not deny the propriety of competing roads agreeing to the maintenance of permanent and fairly compensating rates.

What we do claim and insist upon is :

tect the public against any abuse of power on the part of the corporations.

We do not believe the efficiency of railroads of our State would be impaired in any sense by the enactment and enforcement of such laws as we propose. England has laws for publishing rates, general and special, as here proposed. So has Germany, and we think other European countries. Such legislation would not lessen the amount to be carried, but would enable men in trade to predicate purchases and sales on known cost of transportation, and would do much for the roads by preventing the cutting of rates. This law would not apply to freights from, or to, western roads that do not break bulk

in passing from or to our roads. It will be hard to show that roads would be losers by refusing to discriminate between freighters, or that should refuse to discriminate in favor of one locality over another. It has been urged in favor of this line of discrimination that, at competing points, one road lowering rates makes it necessary for another to do the same.

But we propo e to impose the same restriction upon each competitor, and to compel each to publish fixed rates. It will hardly be contended that the interest of roads can be promoted by enabling any individual or company to monopolize any branch of production or industry. Nothing can be more plain than that all creation of stock to be divided among the corporations, without payment for the same, is a fraud upon the public, and all charge upon the traffic of the roads to pay dividends upon such stock is extortion.

The proposed laws would be of little effect without the appointment of the proposed commission to stand between the people and the corporations to see that the laws were respected. Nor should the corporations object to such commission if they intend to abide by the laws and respect the public interest. Other corporations, banks, insurance companies and the like, are subjected to the supervision of officers of the State. Why should these campanies, that are of so much importance to the public, be exempt? No one is compelled to deposit with, or borrow from a bank, or to insure with an insurance company, while many producers in our country are entirely dependent upon railroads for transportation.

In stating that we do not claim that trans-portation should be the same per mile on long and short hauls, we do not intend to admit that more should be charged for a short, than a longer distance. While we do not propose legislation in regard to the transportation of the western states, we nevertneless protest that the discriminations against the citizens of our own State are extravagant and unjust, but as the remedy of this abuse can only be effected by national legislation, we do not recommend state legislation. Inasmuch as the railroad corporations have resisted all efforts to legislate for the correction of abuses, and denied all right in the legislature of the State to exercise any control over their management, the question is squarely presented, whether the industrial interests of the State shall be at the mercy of these corporations, or whether they shall be protected by just legislation? There is no doubt but the corporations have used, and still are using their money and influence to control our elections, and it is at the polls they must be met if the public interests are to be protected. The right is with us, the power is with us. Shall we assert the one and exercise the other?

Prince Bismarck, in a recent letter to the Farmer's Committee of Lower Franconia, touching protection, says: "The accomplishment of our common economical pro gramme depends mainly upon the support t receives from the agriculturalists. The latter constitute the majority of the population of Germany, and are strong enough to secure by legislation their own, and the uties as are resolved to protect and advance German labor and production, and assist them by reducing direct taxes and commercial burdens."

WHILE ten men watch for chances, one man makes chances; while ten men wait for something to turn up, one man turns up something. So, while ten fail, one succeeds, and is called a man of luck, the favorite of fortune. There is no luck like pluck, and fortune most favors those who are most indifferent to fortune.

3

MODEL SILO.-An experimental silo has been constructed at Houghton Farm, Mountainville, N. Y., to test the value of green corn fodder preserved in the form of ensilage. The silo is of the most improved pattern, the walls being of masonry, and the corn, instead of being loaded with weights, is fastened with iron rods and screws to insure the necessary pressure and to keep the ensilage from contact with the air. Analy-ses will be made of the corn fodder when fresh and also in the preserved state, to determine the chemical changes taking place in the process, and tests will likewise be made to ascertain the feeding values and relative profits of the ensilage as compared with field corn.

WITH corn at 60c per bushel, the glucose manufacturers will have to compete on an even basis with the sorghum men, and the owners of the new 12 story building in Chicago will look from its top upon the smiling cane fields of the Mississippi Valley with feelings the reverse of jubilant.





I think if the outsiders could come in and hear the discussions of the Pomona Grange, it would open their eyes to the fact that th Grange means business; and it might im press upon them a desire to become mem bers of our Order.

I certainly think the Pomona Grang would accomplish the greater amount good by having that part of their meeting open to the public. It would rid some the idea that all we meet for is to have little fun. I regret to say that many of ou first-class farmers suppose that the Grange is like a social-the one who gets the most fun out of the thing is the best fellow. But that shows they don't read the VISITOR.

Fraternally yours, H. M. T. Sherwood, Oct. 19, 1881.

One Thing and Another.

Bro. Cobb :-- Having the honor to be a Delegate to the First District Convention, I as far as Sherman that night. Thus far on my route I noticed that the farmers were Clover has also made a good catch, judging from what I saw on the road. There has been a greater breadth of wheat sown in this part of the county than ever before. The corn crop is nearly all husked and taken care of; the crop is fair. The potato but the quantity is light, and potatoes are

The first day of the fair was not as pleasant as we wished; the second day dawned with a heavy fog, but by nine o'clock the fog disappeared, and we had a splendid day. On the second day, Brother C. E. Mickley gave us an address on the fair grounds in the afternoon, and at Acme Grange hall in the evening.

I will give number of entries below in each division in as condensed form as possible, and will avoid classification :

		DIVISIONS.	NO. OF ENTRIES
Divisio	n A-	-Cattle	11
46	B-	-Horses	37
44	C-	-Sheep	5
46 -	Ď-	-Swine	11
66	F_	-Poultry	11
Mechar	ice I	fall	29
Agrioul	tural	Hall	
Florel	Toll	First Division	108
FIOTAL .	nan,	First Division	28
**		Second Division	10
	66	Pomological Department	121
		Fourth Division	10
1.10;		Total	368

On the whole, the fair was a decided success this year, and I think the quality of the exhibits were above the average. I would say more, but for fear of the waste basket.

October 19, 1881.

Berrien County Pomona Grange, No. 1.

Berrien County Grange, No. 1, held its regular quarterly meeting at Coloma, in left home on the afternoon of Oct. 3, going Home Grange hall, October 11th and 12th^g Home Grange hall, October 11th and 12th^a stock or bond upon any consideration other Notwithstanding the inclemency of the than money or material for the construction weather there was quite a large number of well along with their fall work. Wheat all earnest working Patrons present. The realong the route was up and looking finely. ports from various Subordinate Granges throughout the county showed a good condition of the Order in Berrien county.

The subject of co operation was thoroughly discussed by W. A. Brown, Thomas Mason, and others.

Brother Vanderveer presented a leader on crop is being harvested; the quality is fair, the subject of stock running at large in the public highways, which was listened to with marked attention.

tered corporations does not divest them of their public character, nor place them be-uties as are resolved to protect and advance yond legislative control.

2d. That the corporations constructing Michigan, and Indiana. I have no doubt these roads are the servants of the State, entitled to receive from the people for money expended, and service rendered, liberal compensation by rates in posed on the traffic of the roads.

3d. That these rates should be adjusted as nearly equal in reference to the service rendered, as it is practicable to so adjust them.

4th. That there should be no favoritism, or partiality, in favor of one individual over another, or of one locality over another.

5th. That rates should be as permanent as circumstances will permit, and that no changes shall be made therein except upon timely notice. 6th. That there should be no secret rates

or contracts.

7th. That the capital stock of the corporations should represent the actual amount expended in right of way, construction and equipment, over and above amounts borrowed on the credit of the corporation for such purposes, and no more. 8th. That these corporations should not

use any money, or grant any privileges, to influence the election of any public officers or the vote of any legislator.

To this end we ask for the passage of laws; 1st. That shall require all companies whose roads, in whole or in part, are within this State, to post in a conspicuous place at every station the regular rate of transportation, and to enter in a book at each station, open to inspection, a list of all special rates and copies of all special contracts. 2d. That shall forbid all discrimination

in rates between individuals for like service. 3d. That shall forbid all discrimination in favor of one locality over another.

4th. That shall prohibit any contract with any individual or company that shall secure to such individual or company a monopoly of any article of traffic over any road, or roads, or upon the line of any road. 5th. That shall prohibit the issue of any and equipment of the road.

6th. That shall prohibit and punish any use of money, or the granting of any favor to influence the election of any public officer, or to influence the vote of any legislator by any corporation through any of its agents or otherwise.

7th. The appointment of a commission that shall have authority to examine all the transactions of every company, and whose Dick was a bad boy, and got punished for transactions of every company, and whose duty it shall be to report to the legislature, or the Attorney-General, any and all violations of law on the part of the companies, and to recommend to the legislature any this world, and the bad punished.—Boston other or further legislation necessary to pro- Transcript.

What Bismarck says of the power of the German farmer may be said of the American farmer.

The resolutions intended to give effect to the spirit animating the Farmers' Alliance in its recent session, are as follows :

Resolved, That we regard the question, whether the transportation of the country shall be guarded by legislative enactment against abuse or not, paramount to any other question in State or national politics; that we will vote only for candidates for legislative offices who are known to be with us in these reforms, and who can be trusted against corrupt influences; that in districts where both political parties put such men in nomination, we will follow our political preferences, but when opposing candidates are in nomination, one of whom we can trust on this question, and one whom we cannot, we pledge our votes to the candidate favoring these reforms.

Resolved, That we ask such change in the laws regulating the assessment of property for the purpose of taxation as will equalize the burden, making personal property bear its due share in proportion to value

A COMMISSION was appointed in Belgium lately, to test the comparative merits of skimming milk after standing, following the ordinary method, in porcelain pans, or in specially constructed pans, immersed in a receptacle containing running water or susceptible of receiving ice. The same quantity of milk, 30 quarts, was placed in the pans, and allowed to throw up the cream during 24 hours: the pans were then skim-med and the cream churned. There was invariable 11 per cent. more butter, and of superior quality. obtained from the milk artificially cooled than that treated in the ordinary way.

PARIS, France, Aug. 13.

GEORGE was a good boy. He was always willing to take good advice. The teacher told him one day that he should avoid the appearance of evil. George remembered this. When he stole Farmer Clover's apples that night, he saved the cores and dropped stealing Farmer Clover's apples, but George avoided the appearance of evil. He ate the

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

(Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.) GOING SOUTH.

	NY & Expre	C (NY Ex d	& B t M	Way	Pr.
Le, Grand Rapide Ar. Allegan Ar, Kalamazoo Ar, Schoolcraft Ar, Three Rivers Ar, White Pigeon Ar, Toledo Ar, Cleveland Ar, Buffalo	9 17 10 15 10 50 11 18 11 45 5 35 1 10 10	66 65 66 66 PM	6 08 7 08 7 48 8 19 8 40 2 48 7 08		11 40 1 40 2 45 4 50	8 4 200 8 4
GOING NO						

	NEX	Y d	B	N Ez	1 pr	& C	W	ay	Fr.
Le. Buffalo	12	45	PM	12	35	AM	-		-
Ar. Cleveland	7	35	+6	7	00	66			
Ar. Toledo	12	01	AM	10	50	66			
Ar. White Pigeon	6	00	66	3	35	PM	8	45	4.80
Ar. Three Rivers	6	28	66	4	00	68	10	60	44
Ar. Schoolcraft	6	58	26	4	28		12		
Ar. Kalamazoo	7	30	66	5	00	46	1	40	-
Ar, Allegan	8	40	66	6	05	44	4	20	54
Frand Rapids	10	00	64		20			10	

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line. A. G. AmsDan, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamaz

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK BAILWAY.

Corrected Time-Table-July 31, 1881.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	Day Expr No.	888.	E			E	Flin cpr lo.	088.	Acce No.	
e. Port Haron Grand Trunk Junction Imlay City	7 00 7 10 8 10		7	00 10 05	PM 44	4	15 80 40			-
Lapeer Flint Durand	8 36 9 30 10 15	44	9	35	45 46 46	6	12 05			
Lansing Charlotte	11 35 12 15		11 11	05 45	44 64					-
Battle Creek Vicksburg Schoolcraft	1 30 2 20 2 33	46 66 64	1	45 42 55	A M 66 64				7 15 9 20 10 00	66
South Bend	3 20 4 07	65 46	23	46 37	46 65				1 43 4 00	PN 64
r. Chicago	5.50 8 00	**		25 00	46 66				a9 00	65

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	Exp	Night Express. No. 3.			Accu	ı'd.	Accm'd. No. 21.	
r. Chicago	9 15	AM	9	15	PM			
e. Valparaiso	11 18	84	11	28	66	1257		5 25 AM
" South Bend	12 55	PM	1	17	AM			10 45 "
" Cassopelis	1 43			06				1 43 PM
* Schoolcraft	2 33	44	3	05	66			
Vicksburg	2 47	46			- 64			4 40 4
Battle Creek	4 05	66		20				a7 00 "
' Charlotte	5 00			35				ai 00
4 Lansing	5 40	66		18				
' Durand	6 57				66		0.0553	
Flint	7 40			85	45	d6 00		
Lapeer	8 35			20	66	7 15		
Imlay City	9 05					8 10		
G. T. Junction	10 90		10		44	10 00		
r. Port Huron	10 30	66	10			10 35	46	

S. R. CALLAWAY. ap. ly to E. P. Keary, loca

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT; . . NOVEMBER 1.

Secretary's Department.

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

CIRCULAR FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, P. OF H.

The Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange, in session in the city of Lansing, have had under consideration the claim for royalty of one N. W. Green, for alleged infringement of a patent he claims to hold for driven wells.

This committee, without having given this claim that careful and exhaustive examination necessary to know its actual status, believe it to belong to that class of frauds that through the unjust and oppressive patent laws that disgrace our national statutes, furnish opportunity for pretenders to levy a species of blackmail upon innocent users of inventions that have been in common use all over the country for a long time.

It is a part of the scheme of these unscrupulous persons who undertake to collect royalty to wait until the use of an article has become general, that they may reap a larger harvest when they come to count up those they propose to victimize.

The successful issue of the suit instituted by parties in the eastern part of this State, three years ago, to collect royalty from Patrons for alleged infringement of patent by the use of the common slide gate, is still fresh in our minds. And we believe it our duty as Patrons, to make the same spirited and determined resistance to this new demand upon the farmers of the State for royalty, which then baffled and thwarted in the United States Court for the Eastern District of this State the further prosecution of a well devised scheme of robbery, after several thousands of dollars of royalty had been collected.

With the opinions we entertain we can but advise all Patrons and other persons interested, to refuse to pay one cent of royalty to N. W. Green, his agents or attorneys, or to any other person making a like claim, until such time as the claim is established as good and valid by a judicial decision in the court of last resort in the United States.

For the purpose of providing the means necessary to resist this claim, and of making

instituted against Patrons or other contributors to the Defense Fund. Whenever the matter in controversy shall have reached a final issue and determination, the Executive Committee of the State Grange will make a full statement of all dress, the names numbered in regular Order, expenditures, and all unexpended moneys of the Defense Fund shall be faithfully returned to the contributors in proportion

to the amount contributed. THOMAS MARS, J. WEBSTER CHILDS, F. M. HOLLOWAY, J. Q. A. BURRINGTON, WM. SATTERLEE, THOMAS F. MOORE THOMAS F. MOORE, JOHN PORTER, Ex. Com. Mich. State Gran C. G. LUCE, J. T. COBB, Ex-Officio.

Lansing, Oct. 19, 1881.

TO PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

This circular of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange herewith presented sets forth a purpose to have the validity of the claims for royalty for alleged infringement of patent on driven wells, determined by the judicial tribunals of the country; provided the said N. W. Green, or his attorneys, brings suit to recover the royalty he claims.

The driven well is an institution of the country, and the hundreds of thousands of and still exists, in regard to eligibility of people, who by fair purchase and payment, have been in the undisturbed daily use of it for many years, are surprised to learn at this late day that they have been infringing all these years upon the rights of a citizen of another State.

To some this knowledge has come through a notice to the party addressed to call at a designated place, and pay the sum of ten dollars for a single well, and an indefinite amount for a greater number. As this notice is simply a bare declaration, with an unsupported demand for money, there is a general disposition to ignore this claim of Mr. Green until he proves up.

In coming to the front and taking this stand, the Executive Committee are in good faith, acting, as they believe, not only for the good of the Order, but for the best interests of a very large proportion of the people of the State.

Although the Patrons of the State are but a very small percentage of the people interested in this matter, yet we recognize the fact that in having a complete organization, we are in better condition to make a determined and protracted resistance than the great mass of people who are without organization, but who are involved in this

matter. While the Committee have unabated confidence in the Declaration of Purposes of the Order, which among other things declares: We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange"- yet this is a case that cannot be reached in that way. Resort for the defense must be had to the courts, and the Committee are determined that if the "sinews of war"-the

Remit defense funds collected to this office, and be sure to forward with each remittance a list of the names and post office address of the contributors. This will ensure by the return mail a receipt to each contributor for the amount paid. A register will be kept of the name and post office ad-

and the receipts will have a corresponding number. The end of this thing may not be reached in a long time, and we hope the plan adopted will be carefully worked by those to whom the work is committed. The Executive Committee in making me the custodian of this defense fund, have not only imposed additional responsibility, but a very considerable amount of labor, which, to be of value to anybody, will require the co-operation of large numbers of the people of the State.

We shall make statements in THE VISITOR regularly of the state of the business, and hope our friends will abstain from writing letters of enquiry about this matter, as we shall have no time to give information in that way. THE VISITOR will tell you semimonthly all we know about it.

ABOUT REPRESENTATION. Etc.

We find from our correspondence and from the official action of some Granges and conventions, that a misapprehension existed fourth degree members in the legislative

tion that elected a fourth degree member as a representative to the State Grange from a good Grange in a neighborhood of intelligent people. And the Patron so elected was in point of ability above an average of represento seats in the State Grange as voting members.

To our mind this proves at least two der do not know of and appreciate the little pamphlet of fifty-four pages, the title page of which reads-

CONSTITUTION AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSES OF THE

NATIONAL GRANGE OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, TOGETHER WITH THE BY-LAWS OF THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, AND FORM OF BY-LAWS FOR POMONA AND SUBORDINATE GRANGES, AND CODE FOR TRIALS.

REVISED EDITION.

ter of the National Grange, assisted by Bro. ing that office, we feel loth to take the Whitney, and is, we venture to say, second chances of getting more faithful service by that the Subordinate Granges of the State flicting claims and denials, but shall be in value to no other compilation of Grange an exchange for some other man. laws, rules and recommendations that has ever been published.

REVIEWING.

Our readers will find in this number some valuable contributions on the inside. First, communication from Worthy Master Woodman of the condition of the Order in several of the States not before reported. These indicate that the Order is neither dead nor sleeping. Nearly all the reports are encouraging in character, and none more so than that from the Master of the State Grange of Michigan. Carefully read these reports.

"Work in the Party" is a fit subject for the careful consideration of the voting brothers, and the sisters who want to vote. Don't fail to read it twice if you have time, and then talk with your neighbors about the points made by our correspondent-they are vital to the future welfare of this country. We regret that the brother stopped so soon. Shall expect to hear from him again.

That Silo business is attracting a great deal of interest in some quarters. Our correspondent C. is an intelligent New England farmer, and will keep us well posted on this new method of preparing winter fodder, and from our personal acquaintance with him we are quite sure that we shall get the bottom facts without any coloring for effect. Young America has been given a well deserved blow under the ear, in his care of the buggy, in the article from the Rural World.

Our Canadian friend is very much in earnest on the protective question, and we shall neither deny or affirm anything he has said. While the question is of vital interest to the people, yet its general discussion in these columns would not be "in order." Men of the best intellect hold such diverse views op this question, and the field of discussion is so broad and interminable, that both space tatives who obtain certificates entitling them and the good of the Order forbid that we open the door for a general discussion.

The Patrons' Aid Society of Michigan gets a good endorsement from "C.," and right things. First-that the members of the Or- here we will add that what has been said about this society in the last two numbers has awakened an interest and brought several applications and many inquiries to this office. The society will certainly have a good fall growth.

We think "C." has perhaps reached conclusion about the value of a railroad commissioner rather soon, but the subject should be better understood than it is. No question is more prominently before the people than railroad management. Without giving the matter thought, the average citizen would answer the enquiry at the head of the article that, as the service the commissioner renders is paid for by the people, their interests should have special prominence and attention in the work of his office. We want to hear more on this subject. In short, we should like a clear statement of the duties of this State officer under the law, and then we shall be prepared to consider the value of the law itself, after which it will be in order to enquire whether the rail road commissioner of this State is worth to the people what he costs them. From an This pamphlet was compiled by the Mas- acquaintance with the gentleman now hold

NOVEMBER 1, 1881.

THE LANSING MEETING.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, held at Lansing on the 18th of October, found all the members present. The routine business of appointing Committees to arrange for special railroad fares and special hotel rates for those who attend the December session of the State Grange, and for arranging and preparing for its place of meeting was promptly done. The Committee on Hotels discharged its duty and reported that the Lansing House and the Hudson House made their rates \$1.50 per day, and no charge for fires. The Chapman \$1.25 per day, and the Everett,

Goodrich, and Barnes, \$1.00 per day. The committee to secure place for holding meeting could not find any of the parties authorized to promise the hall of the House of Representatives, as 'the Yorktown Centennial had drawn them from the city. An application was left for presentation and I have answer under date of Oct. 28, from the Secretary of State as follows: "It affords me pleasure to say that the Board of State Auditor's consent to the use of the hall of Representatives by the State and National Granges at the dates desired, unless the Legislature should be in session." Further on he says, "I think that if an extra session should be called it will not conflict with the time of the meeting of the State Grange the second Tuesday of December."

This answer discloses the fact that the committee had applied for the use of the hall in November, 1882, provided an invitation, which the committee had directed the Master of our State Grange to extend to the National Grange, to hold its session of 1882 in our Capital City, should be accepted.

Besides this routine business, which always comes before the committee at its fall session, there was less business than usual. No cases of appeal were presented by Worthy Master Luce, and after the driven well matter had been disposed of, as appears by circular, and providing for music for the session, the committee adjourned.

MICHIGAN GRANGES THAT OWN HALLS.

To the list as heretofore published we make several additions. We begin to feel encouraged about this matter. We think asking for the same thing regularly twice a month, for about three months, will satisfy the most dilatory Secretary in the State that we are going to have a complete list of the

NAME OF GRANGE.	NO.	SIZE OF HALL.	VALUE.
Waverly,	36	24x52	\$
Cascade,		22x48	600
Home,		20x40	500
Pittsford,		18x36	300
Pipestone,		24x40	600
Virgennes,		24x48	1,000
Lapeer,		16x24	
Ganges,		24x60	
Ellena,		20x42	80
Otsego,		25x60	1,20
Ravenna,		24x50	1,50
Michigan Lake Shore,		25x50	1,20
Allendale,		22x40	60
Windsor,		20x36	
Silver Lake,	624	18x40	40
Alton,		20x40	50
Bainbridge,			1,00
Pearl,		32x60	80
Danby,		20x40	40
Home,		22x36	40
Moline,		24x50	1,00
Berlin Center,		28x40	1,50
T. Januar Jan an	077	00==	1 55

bodies of the Order.

We call to mind at this moment a conven-

the defense which we advise, we recommend pledge to a DEFENSE FUND such amounts as they may severally feel able to give, subject to the call of the Committee in installments as needed, and that such pledges, signed by the Master and Secretary of the Grange and under its seal, be forwarded to the Secretary of the State Grange.

And we also invite all parties outside the Order interested in this matter, to make common cause with Patrons in this defense, and that they may share in the expense which such defense will involve we invite persons interested to contribute to this Defense Fund a sum of not less than one dollar each, the same to be forwarded to J. T. COBB, Secretary of the State Grange, at Schoolcraft, provided no organized resistance to this patent right claim is perfected by those outside the Order in this State. And if one or more organizations, having the same object, are perfected, they are hereby invited to make common cause with us in contesting the claim of N. W. Green, or any other party demanding royalty for driven wells, and share with us in the expense in all prosecutions. And we recommend and authorize Secretary Cobb to employ H. D. Platt, of Ypsilanti, to investigate the whole subject, procure evidence for the defense, and secure legal aid in his discretion, and make report from time to time to this Committee.

Bro. Platt's connection with the Slide Gate cases has given him some knowledge of patent right law, patent right lawyers, and patent right rascals, and we have entire confidence that he is the right man to take charge of this matter.

Secretary Cobb will issue numbered postal card receipts to all contributors to the Defense Fund, and make report from time to progress of any and all suits that may be comments.

defense funds-are provided, this matter shall not be left to the uncertainty of conpassed upon by a final decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, provided the claimant succeeds in obtaining decisions in his favor in lower courts,

This will necessitate a large expenditure of money, which must be raised by volunwells. We have no doubt the Patrons of Masters.

the State will promptly do their part, and it remains to be seen whether other users of driven wells will come forward and contribute their fair proportion to this defense fund. or some other. We shall see.

In accordance with instruction from the Executive Committee we had printed a large number of circulars, and have sent a copy to every newspaper in the State, with a request to print the circular.

We also sent several to every Grange Secretary, with a little poster to call attention to the circular.

We are prepared to furnish printed blanks to all applicants, to be used in collecting this DEFENSE FUND.

We have endeavored to systematize this work as much as possible in the little time we have had, and believe that with the active co-operation of the Granges of the funds to conduct a defense.

But this business will not take care of itself; not some one must give it attention, but some hundreds. The people must be visited, the facts explained, and their dollars obtained for this find.

Secretaries who receive the circular of the Executive Committee are the first to act. Then the Granges, by the appointment of a committee of one or more resolute, active

members to canvass the township or district of the county, within the jurisdiction of that Grange, be it small or large, then the work of these committee men, and that work must be active, earnest, and determined.

Send for blanks for the use of this Committee, and they will be forwarded at once, together with more circulars, wherever they can be used to advantage. See that your local paper prints this circular of the time through the GBANGE VISITOR of the Executive Committee and invite editorial copies are sent free on application to this of-

Secondly, that among the members of the Order there is a very general dissatisfaction with that feature of the fundamental law which confines representation in the State tary contributions by the users of driven and National Granges to Masters and Past

The instructions annually given to the representatives to the National Grange from this State sustain this statement.

As this matter relates to the well-being of the Order, it is of course a fit subject for discussion in the columns of THE VISITOR. One desirable result would certainly follow such discussion. The members would become a little better posted and not likely to repeat the mistake referred to at the beginning of this article.

We had such faith in the completeness of this little pamphlet that we had several thousand of them printed, believing that but little alteration was likely to be made in any of the laws and rules therein published, and we made provision for such changes as the wisdom of the State Grange might devise by interspersing a few blank leaves through the book, or, better still, printed slips of such State we shall soon be in receipt of ample amendments may be pasted to those blank leaves.

We have these by-laws, &c., in our list of supplies, and think some of our members would be benefitted by becoming better acquainted. We shall be happy to give them an introduction at the regular price, ten per dozen, mailed to any address free of ing as well as information. postage.

WE have a letter from the Secretary of Fremont Grange ordering supplies. He represents the Grange as awaking from a condition of apathy, with a good prospect of return of delinquent members and some new ones. We often have cheering reports of this character. Will these Secretaries aid the work of introducing THE VISITOR to the attention of not only the members of the Order but those outside who have time to give the paper careful reading. Remember, fice. Send for a package for distribution.

Under the head of Correspondence are several letters of interest to Patrons. In glancing over them we see that we have forgotten to ask our Schoolcraft washing machine patentee to christen his machine and console our correspondent.

The resolutions adopted by Berrien County Grange on the royalty claim for driven wells, are a sample of what may be expected from every Grange in the State.

The value of the organization known as the FARMERS' ALLIANCE may be inferred from its address to the people of the State of New York. This should be read in every Grange once a quarter. It should be printed in every local paper all over the country but it wont be, for the larger part of them are as indifferent to the demands of the people for legal protection from the encroach ments of corporate monopolies as though they had never heard that a complaint had been uttered. This address is temperate and strong in statement, and reaches a conclusion so sensible and well founded that to that end every citizen loyal to the best interests of the country must come at last.

To the articles in the Ladies' Department we need not refer, as they are so uniformly good that we think it safe to assume that they are generally read.

The monthly crop reports seem likely to amount to something, and to the observing farmer will add very much to his knowledge of the relative value of different parts of the State. To the thousand correspondents of cents for a single copy, or seventy-five cents the State Department it is a school of train-

We sympathise with the neglected "Nephews and Nieces" who advertise for "Uncle Nine." We hope this free advertisement will be worth to the advertisers the space it occupies.

We are sorry that so much space is occu-pied by the Obituary Department in each number of THE VISITOR, but it is proof of one thing, that there are a great many Patrons in Michigan.

THERE is an error in the fourth paragraph of the Executive Committee's circular, as printed and circulated. Instead of "in the Supreme Court," it should read, " in the United States Court for the Eastern District." issue

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INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION.

We have received a letter from H. J. Kimball, President of the International Cotton Exposition, asking for the publication of the following circular. This Exposition was planned on an extensive scale. It opened at Atlanta, Ga., on the 5th of October, and will not close until the 31st of December. This circular is an answer to many letters of inquiry asking what provision had been made for board, &c.

"MEN'S ENCAMPMENT, kept in military style by Geo. A. Chafee. Board by the day, week or month, with or without lodging. Food of the best the market affords will be served, well cooked and first-class in every respect, at reasonable rates to all parties. Special terms made for Patrons of Husbandry, Masonic bodies, Military and other visiting organizations. Encampment on the Satisfaction guaranteed. Address, George A. Chafee, Men's Encampment, Atlanta, Ga."

WE had an article in the hands of the printer, from the Agricultural World, in answer to the question, "Ought farmers to pay royalties on driven wells?" The answer by A. E. Burlingame is good, and we were sorry to find, on account of its great length, that it must go over until the next

NOVEMBER 1, 1881.

SUBORDINATE GRANGE SECRETARIES.

We would remind Grange Secretaries that the fiscal year of the State Grange closes with the 30th of November inst. It is not only desirable but important that the reports from all Granges be in before that time, that we may balance the account of every Grange at the close of the year. We wish to report to the State Grange that the Subordinate Granges of Michigan have made their reports and paid their dues in full. We have faith in Michigan Patrons. By your prompt reports keep that faith strong.

THE Husbandmens' Club of Kalamazoo County at a late meeting adopted the following resolution :

"Resolved, That the executive committee of the Husbandmen's Club of Kalamazoo county do not recognize as valid the exorbitant claim for royalty on driven wells by N. W. Green, knowing that they were in use previous to the date of his patent; that we strongly sympathize with those who are to defend themselves, and recommend that we unite with other organizations for that purpose."

tailed account of the second annual fair of Redford Grange. We have read it, and can' confidently assure our readers that it must have been a great success, and shows what a Grange can do when it goes to work with a will. The enterprise is a laudable one, and we are proud of our Granger friends who can originate and run a fair without having had shortened the corn crop and cut off what horse speed its main attraction. But this account is too minute to be of general interest, and we do not feel justified in giving it place.

WE understand that in Kalamazoo county there are two claimants for the plum this royalty on driven wells will bring to the lucky fellow who makes good his legal right to pump \$10 out of the pocket of every man who owns, or ever has owned, a driven well. To pay N.W. Green's agent now, is to leave every one so paying liable to pay Andrews Brothers some other day. Don't pay, except to a DEFENSE FUND, until the legal rights of all parties are established.

WE have not heard a word from the blank petitions sent out from this office two weeks ago,-are signatures being obtained to them ? Do not forget that the session of Congress will open soon, and these petitions should pour in upon that body early and often.

Communications.

Drive Well Suits.

Bro. Cobb :- Winter will soon be here, and everybody is preparing for the worst to come. Some thirty of our most influential citizens have already got their suits, but they don't seem to fit, and are to come off on the 5th day of November next, in the U. S. District Court at Grand Rapids. It's the popular drive well suit I have reference to. N. W. Green, the philanthropist (or what-

ever you choose to call him), proposes to furnish one of these suits to every drive



THE

IN OHIO.

By an invitation of Bro. Pinkerton, of Wayne Co. Pomona Grange, we visited Wayne county, Ohio, and held a series of meetings, public and private. All were well attended, and we trust were productive of good. Bro. Pinkerton's own Grange at Apple Creek pleased us very much. The singing was very fine, and could not be otherwise, as Bro. James L. Orr, the author of "Glad Echoes from the Grange," is one

of the leading members. All the members present, old and young, seem to take a deep interest in the work and to aid in making the meeting useful and instructive. Give each county a few such Granges with such workers as we found here, and the Order would be an assured success. We were well pleased with the hall, its appointmentslibrary, organ, and all. Excessive heat was WE have a communication giving a de- the only drawback to our enjoyment of the

meetings in this county, but this was all changed when we left, and on Saturday night we were delivered safely in

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

enroute to the Falls, the Bridge, and friends in Niagara Co., our old home 32 years ago. We found the drouth here, as everywhere, of the apple crop was left from the hard winter and insects. Some fine peaches gladdened our sight and taste here. It seemed almost like home to have them.

From thence we passed down the Niagara river from Lewiston, less of a town than 30 years ago. As we went along we looked for Morgan's boots, or some other relic of that martyr. Ontario lake had taken and hidden all, long since. A few hours upon the grand expanse of water brought us to the beautiful city of

TORONTO,

where was being held the Dominion Exposition, to attend which and the great gala day of the Patrons of Canada, we had come hence. We did the Exposition thoroughly,

and must say we learned some things :--1st. Canadians know how to get up and manage a fair.

2d. The manufacturing interests and enterprise of Canada are greatly underrated by people in the States.

3d. Canadians turn out, attend and enjoy their fairs and shows far better than we do. 4th. Dominion Fairs have more show of stock and products, and less of the catchpenny than ours.

5th. They extend the exhibitions through two weeks, and do not begin to tear down as soon as they have things put up.

Especially were we pleased with their machinery exhibit. Farm implements were very fine-equal to any of United States make. To describe everything in detail would take much more time and space than we have. The reader must visit one of these Provincial or Dominion Fairs, if he would understand and appreciate them.

THE EVENING MEETING

GRANGE VISITOR.

gave us many points to record. The Canada Patrons mean business, and the commercial and professional interests recognize and appreciate the Grange and honor its members, as will be seen by reading the resolutions of a late issue of this paper. Addresses were given by citizens of Toronto, Patrons, Professors of the Agricultural College, and others, and all went off well indeed, and was vastly enjoyed.

The Patrons of Canada have their Mutual Fire Insurance organization, which to-day has over \$5,500,000.00 of farm property insured. They have had but few losses, and small assessments.

They have a Mutual Aid Society, doing well indeed, to a great saving to those who would leave something to their families, in case of death.

Our brother and sister Patrons in Canada have a wholesale supply house, doing a large business to the satisfaction of all.

A Trust and Loan Association has lately been organized among them and bids fair to be a grand success, whereby the farmer may obtain means at low rates to improve his farm and aid in developing its resources.

Well pleased with our visit at Toronto and Canada, we returned home, after an absence of seven weeks, having visited and passed through ten States and Canada.

The National Grange.

The Cincinnati Grange Bulletin is endeav-

oring to arrange for low rates to Washington and return, to give as many Patrons of the west as can go, an opportunity to attend the session of the National Grange, and also to visit the Capital City of the nation-see its attractions and surroundings and go to Mt. Vernon. It is expected that rates from Chicago will be obtained by all the leading routes to Washington and return-which will be duly announced. Let all who wish to go, inform Bro. Woodman, or write direct to the Bulletin, 148 west Fourth St., Cincin-

nati, Ohio. The matter of a visit to Atlanta, to the Cotton Exposition, is also being duly canvassed and the facts and figures will be duly

given.

Correspondence. Mecosta and Osceola County Granges.

Bro. Cobb :- We once had ten Granges, if I mistake not, in Mecosta and Osceola counties. Now only three are entitled to representation in the State Grange, viz.: Nos. 362, 517 and 629.

Is a Grange worth having?

It appears that a Grange was worth organizing-at least it paid Bro. King in 1874, when he organized Nos. 517 and 518 at one time and place with one lecture, promised us more instruction, and skipped. Just brought us into existence, stood us on our feet, and left us to live or die. No. 517 lived, has paid dues with never a failure, never has seen a lecturer since organization, and The honey exhibit amounted to 30 tons in has ceased to expect one; has a hall of its weight, in every conceivable form, and was own and is receiving accessions, but we reviving New Jersey, Pennsylvania, etc., while all around is seen the need of a lecturer. Here are three Granges in two counties where there should be fifteen at least. These Granges are about a score of miles apart, and plenty of room and material for more .--No. 619 is just alive, but could be raised with a little effort. Is this the help we were promised at the last session of State Grang ?? We know much good could be done here, and know that Bro. Whitney could do it. I have travelled overland twenty-five miles to hear him, and would do it again. We of 517 feel indignant over this matter and hope that amends may be made by helping our neighboring Granges.

Bro. Cobb :- Allow me to say that at an adjourned meeting of Pomona Grange, No. Wayne county, held at Monguagon Grange hall, August 19th, some twenty-two candidates received the fifth degree, and at the regular meeting of the Grange at Flat Rock, October 14th, fourteen received the fifth degree. At the same time, Bro. Chas. H. Mickley delivered an excellent address to a good audience in the evening, which was well received. Yours truly,

O. R. PATTENGELL, Master. Plymouth, Mich., Oct. 22, 1881.

Driven Well Cases.

From the Grand Haven Courier-Journal. TO THE EDITOR—The following open let-ter will explain itself. All that I desire to say is that it is written by an eminent attorney of Laporte, Ind., who is an attorney in the case and knows what he is talking about.

I deem the publication of this a necessity in order to prevent honest citizens from be ing duping into paying the royalty claimed

by this questionable claimant. The article in the Herald this week is only another of the devices resorted to by this man Green, in order to filch money from the people. The remarks of Judge Withey were entirely obiter, made upon the moment and can in no sense be considered as bis final decision upon facts yet to be presented. It may not be out of place for me to say here, that Nelson W. Green or no other man in this county has any right to use the filter or point used in our wells; any person so using is liable to suits for infringe-ment and without these Chempion ment, and without these Green's patent is

not worth a fig. Wait until the decision in this case is made by the Supreme Court before heeding Green's demand or being led into payment by the paid advertisement in the Herald. Grand Haven, Oct. 15, 1881.

Dear Sir :- In answer to yours of yester-

day, I will say this :-The drive well cases which were tried in this State, in 1879, have been taken by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The record in those cases is now being printed in the government printing establishment at Washington. The cases may be taken up and decided during the present term of the court, which begins Octoher 10th. What the decision will be cannot, of course, be foretold with absolute certainty, but it is the confident opinion of a number of lawyers whose views are entitled to great weight, that it will be favorable to the rights clamed by the public and adverse to the claims of the owners of the patent. Such a decision, when made, will put a final quietus to all drive well litigation.

In the meantime the owners of the drive well patent can, of course, bring as many more suits as they choose. But in each case they must give security for costs and in the end pay the costs. The more suits they bring the worse off they will be, if only the public, or the users of driven wells, stand firmly on their rights. In the present state of the drive well litigation the costs to any one person defending a suit will be a mere trifle. Any one who receives notice that he has been sued, can call on the secretary of the anti-drive well association and obtain a copy of the printed answer to the complaint. This can be filled out and sent to the clerk of the U. S. Court at Indianapolis. The judges of the United States Courts cannot prevent the bringing of suits, but they have ample discretionary power to direct the course of proceeding after a case comes before them. In any drive well suit where the de-fense is made they will take notice of the fact that an appeal is pending in the Supreme Court, in which precisely the same ques tions are in controversy, and will be settled conclusively by that Court, that a multitude of suits are pending under this patent in all need neighbors. Our Worthy Lecturer is parts of the United States, and that the justice of the patentee's claims. It need not be doubted that in each case as it comes up they will make reasonable orders to prevent unnecessary expense and to avoid a multiplicity of trials, where an end of controversy can be so soon and so much more easily reached by simply a little delay. No one need have the least fear that Judge Gresham or any other United States judge, will be willing to do anything in the least degree unjust or oppressive, or that there will be any lack of power on their part to do what may seem to be right and fair in each case. It will be extremely unwise for the people of this county, after holding out for so many years in resistance to the drive well imposition, to surrender everything now at the last moment, when a successful termination of the long-drawn-out litigation is so near and so certain. The wise thing for the people of the coun-ty to do, is to do nothing. Mr. Franklin anounces that he will be on hand this week to collect royalties. He should be let alone. If he does go to any user of a drive well he able editorials, complete news of western might be offered a note or bond for the Michigan from the Telegraph's own corresamount claimed by him made payable after the Supreme Court sustains the patent, and no sooner. But this is not necessary. The better way is for each one to stand squarely WM. NILES.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The program of Capitol Grange, No. 540, North Lansing, Mich., for the last quarter of 1881 is as follows:--OCT. 22, 7 P. M. "Notes on Agricultural Fairs." -- Harry Gladden, W. E. West, Floyd Rush, Miss Mina Valentine, Mrs. El-vira Tower, Mrs. Lydia Graham. OCT. 29, 7 P. M. "An Autumn Party."--Mrs. Mary Moore, Mrs. G. S. Williams, Miss Della Tobias, S. A. Tooker, Mrs. S. A. Tooker, J. D. Tower.

Tooker, J. D. Tower, Nov. 5, 7 p. M. "The School-book Ques-tion." Alfred Gunnison, Henry Liver-more, Frank Lee, Norman V. Goodnoe, Mrs. Lena Gladden.

Nov. 12, 7 P. M. Exercises by the Chil-dren under the direction of Mrs. E. E. Clark, Mrs. Amos Smith, Mrs. Felton. Essay by

Mrs. Amos Smith, Mrs. Felton. Hong of Myron Hall, "Salt." Nov. 19, 7 P. M. "The Plans of National Banks, — Are they Monopolies?" — A. Wheeler, E. B. Nichols, Wm. Schaffer, John Holbrook, W. M. Hilbert. Song — Geo. H. Limebeck. Initiations on this and

Geo. H. Limebeck. Initiations on this and the three following evenings. Nov. 26, 7 P. M. "What Farmers gain by Co operation, and what remains to be done in this direction." — Mrs. Emerliza Water-man, Mrs. Lizzie T. Turner, W. Appleton, M. H. Clark, Henry C. Everett. DEC. 3, 7 P. M. "Potatoes, and how to prove them :" "The peet varieties."—John

DEC. 3, 7 F. M. "Potatoes, and how to grow them;" "The oest varieties,"—John Valentine. "Keeping and Marketing,"— Mrs. Susana Robins. "Best Modes of Cooking."—Mrs. Geo. E. Sutleff, Mrs. Martha Molineaux.

DEC. 10, 7 P. M. Anniversary Exercises -The Order of Patrons of Husbandry Fifteen Years Old."—A. N. Gillett, James Cor-trite, Mrs. James Tobias, Mrs. Kate Everett. DEC. 17, 7 P. M. Annual Election of offi-cers and reports of the retiring officers.

The next meeting of Calhoun County Grange will be held at Homer Grange hall, in the village of Homer, Thursday, Nov, 10, 1881, at 1 o'clock P. M. It is purposed to hold two sessions at this meeting. One regular meeting for the transaction of the regular business and such other work as may prop-erly belong before the Grange. This meeting will be held in the afternoon. The other will be an open session and will be held in the evening. Interesting papers will be read by Sisters Cameron and Kesyon, also by Bro. Risbridger. Bro. John Allen has kindly consented to give us "Pioneer Days," should his health permit of his being present. Worthy Lecturer Mayo will deliver an ad-dress on "Co-operation." Added to this will be the discussion of the various interesting and important questions that have been referred to their proper committees at the last meeting.

The drive to Homer for most of the Patrons is a long one, but we trust the importance of the work will be felt by every member of Calhoun County Grange, and each will strive to be present. Homer Grange sends out the old Macedonian cry, "help us," and let every brother and sister respond. They have kindly provided entertainment for all, and bid us a hearty welcome to their hall and homes, so none will be obliged to return that night. MRS. PERRY MAYO, Sec'y. Marshall, Oct. 20, 1881.

The next regular meeting of Lenawee County Pomona Grange, No. 15, will be held at Palmyra Grange hall, Nov. 10th, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time our new hall will be dedicated. Bro. C. G. Luce, Master of Michigan State Grange, is expected to officiate in the dedication, and also to deliver a public address in the afternoon. All are invited to attend. The fifth degree will be conferred in the evening. MRS. M. T. COLE, Sec'y.

A special meeting of Oakland Pomona Grange, No. 5, will be held in the hall of Davisburg Grange, No 245, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. A. E. GREEN, Sec'y.

well owner in the United States, unless furnished mainly by two persons. The they pay him \$10; then they can wear out show of cheese and butter was equally great. their old clothes.

The owners of drive wells, and others in this vicinity, have formed an association and chipped in handsomely to defend themselves. This method should be adopted all over the country, and I can think of no better way of getting it before the public than through the Grange. That done up the patent slide gate "brown," and I think they are capable of doing up the patent drive well man "Green."

I do not wish to be understood that the Grange should do it all, but to help get the question before the people in its true light. It is claimed by Green's friends in the east that the reason why he allowed so much time to elapse between the time of completing the invention and filing his application for a patent, that he was partially deranged for a number of years. It may be that he is not altogether right yet, or he would not have struck as sandy a country as Michigan is, with the "royalty dodge," where the owners of drive wells are all "grit."

I am of the opinion that when Green comes around after the \$10, a great many of the driven tubes will be lifted, and he be invited to take his patent holes out of the way as soon as possible. He might dispose of them at a profit to some boiler maker for flues, or to a tin-smith for spouts, with the privilege of looking up the same for royalty. Patrons and others! these patent laws have

got to be looked after and amended, for if Green is allowed another re-issue he will claim royalty on the powers of the Supreme Being.

Pay no royalty to Green, or his agents, until you have proof positive that he is legally entitled to it. In time the United States Supreme Court will decide. Fraternally, A. M. K.

Fraternally, A. M. K. Spring Lake, Ottawa Co., Oct. 27, 1881.

I CAN make more pork with clean shelled corn soaked 12 hours in pure spring water, than I can with new, soft corn. I will keep my pigs in better condition, and my feeding floors and pastures will not be covered with cobs. The waste in feeding new corn is greater than the cost of shelling the old.— Cor. Ohto Farmer.

An immense refrigerator, 10x60 ft., with glass sides, showed the butter in excellent shape, to good advantage. The show of fruit was good for the year, but the exhibit of flowers was very fine. The fern and palm exhibit equaled anything we ever saw.

In all this vast exhibition a visitor could learn, for each article had a card attached showing not only what it was but to whom it belonged.

On the ground in a conspicuous place was the tent headquarters of the Dominion Grange. There was no mistaking it, for the name was prominent and easily seen by all who wished to find it.

THE PATRONS' GALA DAY,

was the name of the day we were there. The fair managers had assigned this day to the Patrons. The officers and Executive Committee had well advertised the day and gotten up excursions, and the result was well filled grounds, which the turn-stiles showed to have had about 35,000 visitors. A per cent of the proceeds were to go to the Dominion Grange.

Patrons' Day was a success financially, as well as in other respects. At 2 P. M., the great amphitheater was filled with people, as was also the vast space in front of it.

Upon the platform appeared His Highness the Mayor of the city of Toronto, who was introduced by Bro. Hill, P. M. and present Lecturer of the Dominion Grange, and gave an excellent address of welcome to the farmers' great organization. Bro. Blair, the Worthy Master of the Dominion Grange, ably responded to the Mayor, and further proceedings were postponed until evening,

at St. Lawrence Hall in the city. We formed the acquaintance of Bro. Page, the Worthy and genial Secretary of the Order in the Dominion, also that of regiment of militia to the Yorktown Worthy Master Blair, and a host of other Centennial. It looks to me like bare-faced good and true Patrons. Bro. Hilborne and wife seemed like old friends and neighbors | Legislature of any other Western State had to us, and we enjoyed a visit with them the impudence to impose upon their people. very much indeed. Seven weeks from home was the only thing that prevented our accepting their earnest invitation to go positions by an outraged people.

home with them and spend a few days.

WORTHY MASTER 517.

15th Annual Session of the National Grange.

The following communication explains itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20, 1881.

Dear Bro. :- In accordance with the provisions of its Constitution, Art. III., Sec. 3, and the resolution adopted at the last session, the National Grange will assemble in 15th Annual Session, in this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 16th prox., at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Executive Committee have arranged with the proprietors of the National Hotel for the entertainment of all Patrons at two dollars per day.

Fraternally and truly. WM. M. IRELAND, Sec. N. G.

Bare-Faced Robbery.

moral right our legislators had to tax the people \$10,000 to pay their expenses and that of a Governor and staff and a robbery of the tax-payers, which no other Let the members who voted for the illegal and unjust tax be retired from all official REFORMER.

Dowagiac, Oct. 21.

LaPorte, Ind., Oct. 11, 1881.

A Plucky Author.

When Henry George took his book, "Pro-gress and Poverty," to his New York pub-lishers, they refused to shoulder the dubious responsibility of publishing it without a certain sum paid down to guarantee them against loss. The author did not have the money, and asked them how much would be necessary if he furnished them with storeonecessary if he furnished them with stereotype plates. A much less sum was named, and the author went away. In a few months Bro. Cobb:—Can you tell us what legal or noral right our legislators had to tax the people \$10,000 to pay their expenses and that of a Governor and staff and a regiment of militia to the Yorktown Centennial. It looks to me like bare-faced translated into foreign languages, and is yielding the author a handfome income. He won because he had confidence in himself.

> THE VISITOR THREE MONTHS ON TRIAL FOR TEN CENTS .- Eleven copies, one year for \$5.00. Eleven Copies, six months for \$2.50.

OLD errors are often relinquished with reluctance. The writer has been trying for more than 30 years to convince cultivators of a common error that the roots of trees extend only as far from the trunk as the length of the branches; the truth is that they are usually longer on each side than the entire height of the tree. A tree 30 feet high forms a circle of roots more than 60 feet in diameter. Country Gentleman:

The Weekly Telegraph.

Now is the time to subscribe for the Kalamazoo Weekly Telegraph for 1882: 60 columns or 1680 inches of reading matter, 52 times a year, mail free, for \$1.50. The larg-est paper published in Michigan. Every farmer in western and southern Michigan should have it and read it. It has full telegraphic news from all parts of the world, able editorials, complete news of western pondents at the important news centers, besides special daily news reports from all parts of Michigan, interesting stories and sketches and reviews of the farming interests on his rights, and say that the claimants are not entitled to the money and can not have information, of interest to every farmer in the land. Every subscriber paying \$1.50 in advance receives the remainder of 1881 and the Telegraph Annual free, and his choice between an admirable large picture of the late President Garfield and the beautiful photo-lithograph of the new State capitol, a picture which has never been sold at less than \$1.50 and the copy-right of which the Telegraph now owns. Anyone sending 12 new subscribers will receive a complete set of Chamber's Cyclopedia in 15 volumes free. A Reed Spring Tooth Harrow will be sent to the person getting up the largest club by March 1, 1882.

THE KALAMAZOO DAILY TELEGRAPH.

The Kalamazoo Daily Telegraph by its connection with the Associated Press is in immediate communication with every place to which telegraph lines and ocean cables extend and receives dispatches from Wash-ington and all points of the world up to a late hour every afternoon. It publishes comprehensive telegraphic markets, including the late afternoon closing board from Detroit, Chicago, and Toledo, grain, provis-ions, and live stock; also New York and Liverpool markets. The *Telegraph* is one of the best evening papers in the west, and is delivered by carrier in all points reached by the afternoon trains at 15 cents a week. 1Nov1t

GRANGE VISITOR. THN

Ladies' Department.

THE WIFE.

BY PERCY RUSSELL.

The good wife ever is the keystone strong That binds the arches of the social state; It is her quiet counsels that create That solid virtue and endurance long, That give the victory to those who wait. Unto the husband and the son belong The harvest of her works; she maketh straight Each crooked path, and arms us for the strife, But with the sickle of religion true Cuts down the tares that choke the better life. Soul-soiling labors? Her affection's dew Keeps green the promise of our higher fate, And is that love which must be wisdom too!

WHAT IS THE GAIN ?

If one should run a noble race, And at the last, with weary pace, Win to the goal, and find his years A harvest field of waste and tears, Of turmoil and of buried trust, Rich with dead hopes and bitter dust, And strife and sneer and ceaseless pain, What is the gain ?

What is the gain ? When, having reached a sunlit height, Through barren sweeps of gloomy night, Hoping to see beyond the crest Fair lands of beauty and of rest, There lies before, stretched far away Unto the confines of the day, A desolate and shadeless plain What is the gain ?

What is the gain ? To sail for months of cold and toil Across wide seas, where winds recoil Only to gather strength, and roar A louder challenge than before, And find, when through fogs thick and dun The rocky coast at last is won, No haven from the storm-vexed main, What is the gain ?

What is the gain ? The race is won, we see the light, We conquer where the storm-winds fight : We show the way to those who wait With faint hearts by the salls of fate; Our banners flutter in the van Of battles fought for thought and man, And ignorance and darkness wane, This is the gain.

Our Childhood Home.

How beautiful and touching are the memories of our early childhood home. Memories of the time when our hearts were light and free and the sorrows of this world had not encompassed us, at times come sweeping over us like tones from a better land, filling our souls with joy and gladness, and we forget for a time the weight of years that is upon us.

In imagination again with our playmates, we tread those old familiar grounds, gather flowers and nuts in those same old old woods and together drink of that cool spring which quenched our thirst in days "long, long ago." Together we sit in the old log schoolhouse conning our lesson o'er, or, what pleased our childish fancy better still, rejoicing in the freedom of school let out; and to us no sky will ever seem so blue and no sun ever shine so bright as that which looked down upon our childhood's sports, when life was one happy play-day. We remember too, the friends and loves

of early days, the pledges of friendship, the

effect his rescue. And so, disguised as a minstrel, he wandered over many lands, and because the young folks had gone from that underneath the windows of many an ancient castle he would sweep his harp strings, sunshine with them. It is useless expendiwhile his voice poured forth a song of ture to construct rooms to shut up, or use home, whose unforgotten music he was only occasionally. sure, would stir the prince's heart if he were there and bring him to the window to look out and listen.

Nor was his faithful search in vain. The captive prince, who long had pined in hopeless woe, so long that even the spirit of resistance to captivity had died out in hisbosom, heard softly stealing out upon the air one day, a sound that startled him out of his stony grief-a harp, a voice, a song, that thrilled him, filled him, transported him back to the home of his childhood, and gazed through the grated window, and discovered his gracious deliverer.

To many a man, the memory of his early home, his mother's early counsels, and his mother's prayers, have been the means of his salvation, body and soul. My sisters, the VISITOR. what are we doing, each in our own sphere, for the ennobling and elevating of the human race? Are we training up noble men and women for the next generation. All through the history of our Nation, in times of direst need as well as in days of prosperity, the women of these United States have been a power and honor.

What is the work and honor of to-day ? To my mind, greater far the honor of training such a son as our late lamented President than ruling Victoria's realm. We cannot all raise Presidents, but we may train up men and women as pure and noble as he. "Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not."

A few days since I sat watching the bricklayers at work upon a building opposite our Grange hall. I noticed with what patience and precision each brick was put in its place, one at a time. Slow work it seemed to be. And the thought came to me -what if they should grow careless or impatient, and each layer of brick as the building grew be only a little out of place, or that they should give up in despair, what then another thought came to me. The years of our lives are given us one day at a time, and each day should be filled with counter "Alps on Alps " of obstacles, howpatient, persistent effort, with here a kind word, and there a pleasant smile or friendly greeting, and the wise and careful training of our children, that from our life work our place, may there come to them only pleasant memories of their childhood home.

Mrs. W. K. SEXTON. Howell, Oct. 8, 1881.

Large or Small Houses-Which?

devoted courtier determined if possible to sitting room, and those articles which ren bor of safety. To do so we have only to foldiscover the place of his concealment and der a room attractive and home like. It low its precepts and obey its injunctions. seemed to me they needed it all the more home, and taken so much of the music and

A gentleman replied to an inquiry in regard to the health of his wife: "How many times I am sorry we were so foolish as to build such a large house, as it is one cause of her poor health. She is anxious to keep it in order, and the care and oversight is too much for her, and too great a tax on her strength."

I think if a large proportion of the housekeepers were asked their opinion in regard to the size of the house for comfort, convenience, and pleasantness, the answer would the friends of his youth. Up sprang he and invariable be-one of medium proportions.

I have written on this subject for the benefit of those who are contemplating the erection of an entire new house, or remoddling the old one, and to call up a discussion between the sisters through the columns of

I will submit another question for discussion, . "Shall farmers' wives occupy the kitchen instead of the sitting room after the house-work is finished?" MYRA.

Cheering Words.

Written by a sister of Hamilton Grange, No. 355.7

Worthy Master, Sisters and Brothers :- To you I return my sincerest thanks for the kind reception extended to me on my advent into your honorable Order. By so doing you have conferred upon myself lasting obligations, and to fulfil these to the utmost of my enraged, blood up to fever heat and meat alpoor abilities will be a pleasure as well as a duty.

A word of good cheer, by way of reply to some well meant, but rather disconsolate, remarks of a highly esteemed sister, in our last Grange, in regard to the small number in attendance, also the semi-lukewarm condition its members appeared to have fallen into. Although this may be the state of our Grange and many others throughout the land, while it perplexes it must not discourage or most surely not appall. As we scan the annals of tions that may be republics, kingdoms, or empires, we behold that they have to en-

With permission we will glance over two or three from the many secret societies. The there shall grow a beautiful structure, a Odd Fellows have been the least paralyzed noble manhood and womanhood. And at any time, and have enjoyed prosperity when our work is done, and they shall take with a very few misfortunes. Forget we must not, that little earnest band the Good Templars, who have the most powerful and wicked potentate to contend with known to humanity, whose reign extends over all nations under the sun, beating and driving them back with his merciless sword on every side, bringing countless miseries, dire calamities, death and destruction throughout his no limitless domain. Need I name this terrible tyrant? Doubtless you know him. Though few in numbers, from pure exhaustion, they the yet live, and may our prayers in unison rise fa that the Good Templars never die. The Free Masons-can it be said their path has been smooth and bordered entirely with In flowers, with their most fragrant aromas to ha cheer them on their way? On the contrary, po however dark the shadows that have surrounded them, they have been faithful to W one another, and well and wisely they in secret council keep their deeds of good or ill. As the years pass on their brotherhood increases, while they encircle alike within their mystic bands the Bedouin of the Sahara's burning sands, the Indian of America's deep forests, and from these through all grades in life to the President and his cabinet, the royal crowned heads of kings and emperors. Leaving all these, with their merits or demerits, we turn to state and church. Our own beautiful fatherland, "the home of the brave and the land of the free," has had its days of revolution that tried men's souls, but those Ironsides despaired and lost not their cause of right. Even through two more wars, nothing daunted they came to the dreadful days of anguish which hung over us like a sable pall, and that fearful baptism of brothers' blood reigned, yet despair did not conquer, and to-day our repub-Time will not permit me to speak of other countries, and I will give one more grand example-the Head of the Christian church. Looking back 1880 years and over, when the morning stars sang together for joy when windows, and modern corveniences, and it the Prince of the House of David came to was nicely furnished, and considerable fulfill the severe Mosaial Pentateuch, and might live by and be happy. He healed the home, and the last daughter lately married, sick, raised the dead, and did other astonishwere pure and holy, his life spotless, thou-

by his enemies, and was supposed to be pitied her that she had such erroneous ideas as the storm-tossed mariner, amid dangerconfined somewhere in a foreign castle. A -that they did not need a pleasant cozy ous rocks, does the friendly beacon in a har-HAMILTON.

What Shall We Eat?

We are told in the inspired writings "not to trouble ourselves about what we shall eat or what we shall drink," and yet it is among our uppermost thoughts what shall we eat to-day. If a person were to read and treasure up one-half the articles published in the newspapers now-a-days, one would almost wish to live without eating, or that fasting forty days, like Dr. Tanception; but then to sustain life under such difficulties would seem too much trouble, and many would give up the contest, not having sufficient will pow-er to hold out for any great length of time, and they would at once cease to work and live. But as we are of to work and live. But, as we are of the "earth earthy," we must exercise some care to prolong life. Looking over the long list of adulterated articles of food, there does not seem much left to select from, so much is pronounced deleterious to the human system.

But I am not going to discuss what we buy at the grocery, but the meat question. In the last number of The World I find an article in favor of eating pork, and then tak. ing up another paper I find an article very outspoken in its tone saying, "pork has long been considered deleterious to the human system, and that she (the writer) never shortens anything with lard, nor keeps it about the house." Pork that is fatted on the farm with corn, apples, and milk from the dairy, is no more injurious than some of the cheap beef we find in the market. The lame, blind, and old, perhaps diseased, crea-tures are fed until they do not show their ribs too plainly and then sold to the butcher who comes to drive them to the slaughter house. He puts the cruel ring in the nose of the animal, or ties it head and foot, and the creature, not knowing what to do or where to go, is beaten and tortured until it becomes most poisoned from the nervous excitement, is killed and put upon the market and sold out to persons who think beef is beef whe-

ther it is good, bad or indifferent If we are going to relish what is set before us it is sometimes a good idea to be blind, deaf, and stop thinking (if such a thing were possible) until we get a good square meal.

The grand, strong, sinewy people of the New England states ate pork and used lard, and we read of the baked pork and beans, and of the great of the baked pork and beans, and of the great variety of pies at Thanks-giving dinners, where all gathered at the old home and enjoyed the festivities of that time-honored holiday. My experience tells me that I meet with

as many invalids who never taste pork or lard as there are who indulge in eating both. Some people say it is coarse and vulgar and makes our complexion gross; be that as it may, I know of a family of four sons and three daughters that have anything but fair complexions, full of pimples and festering sores, and they never have a particle of pork about their house. A physician once ordered pork fried to a crisp, or toasted on a fork over the coals, for an aged gentleman of my acquaintance. He said the coating of the stomach had become inactive and had lost its power to aid in digestion. He also said wholesome pork had many times cured people who were suffering from dyspepsia. A gentleman from the city occasionally came back to the "old home," and he would say, "Mother, cook me some pork just as you used to when I was a boy. I am tired of beef." Of course in warm weather when a person's appetite is none of the best, por

NOVEMBER 1, 1881.

Michigan Crop Report for Month of October.

For this report returns have been received from 1,002 correspondents, representing 674 townships. Six hundred and twenty-nine returns are from 386 townships in the south, ern four tiers of counties. The returns were made between October 1 and 14.

The estimates show that the acreage sown to wheat this fall is but little if any greater than in 1880; that the number of acres of potatoes raised was about the same, but that the yield per acre not over two-thirds as much, and that the acreage of clover seed was about one-fifth greater, and the yield was about one-firth greater, and the yield per acre one-fourth greater, than in 1880. As there has probably been considerable wheat sowed since Oct. 1, the estimate is doubtless too low, and later reports are likely to change the estimates of the yield of clover seed and potatoes. Correspondents will be asked to again report on December 1 the acreage of wheat sown, and the yield of

corn, clover seed and potatoes. The following table shows for each county the average price of wheat during September, and the price Oct. 1, and, as compared with 1880, the condition of pastures during each of the months of August and Septem ber; the supply and condition of beef cattle and sheep; and the yield of winter apples. The averages for the State are as follows: Average price of wheat during Sept.. \$1.28; Average price of wheat during Sept. \$1.28; price, Oct. 1, \$1.34; condition of pastures during August, 65, during Sept., 73; supply of beef cattle, 84; condition, 87; supply of sheep, 98; condition, 93; yield of winter apples, 40; yield of peaches, 25. In their "special remarks" correspond-ents have noted the effect of the drouth upon the various products of the form. It

upon the various products of the farm. It was originally intended to publish a sum-mary of these remarks for each county, but they are so nearly alike for all parts of the State that it seems to be unnecessary. The drouth has been general throughout the State, though it seems to have been less severe in the northern than in the southern counties. It has materially reduced the yield of some of our leading crops, particularly corn and potatoes, and has greatly injured the apple crop. Winter apples ripened prematurely, and have fallen to the ground in large quantities.

Pastures have been so effectually dried up in some localities as to necessitate the feedng of stock.

Ing of stock. In consequence of the difficulty of turning over clover sod for fallow, and of the very general loss of the spring seeding to clover, the area summer-fallowed was somewhat less than usual, and the acreage of stubble ground seeded to wheat has been correspondingly increased. The rains came be-tween the first and fifteenth of September, just in time to enable farmers to put in their wheat in excellent condition. In some instances it was sowed a little late, but this is not to be regretted in view of the continued warm and wet weather.



or where would the structure be? And all societies, either secret or open, even naever difficult or hazardous, for there is nothing perfect on this earth.

promise that whatever may come we never would forget each other. Life then, instead of a great wide sea where we must battle with the waves of adversity and temptation, seemed like a beautiful, peaceful river, on which we might launch our boat and sail up and down gathering the golden, luscious fruit that grew on either bank. But where are now the friends and friendships of our came upon ourselves or friends our mother's mother's love that made our home. A true and faithful mother can make any home in any place a haven of rest for tired, weary following incident: Stopping at a farm house at Nantucket, he asked the good on the mainland. "Bless your soul, sir," she replied, "I have never been on the nigh thirty-seven years ago, and we have we want, and our church is only half a mile off. Then there's the light-house to look up mainland for ?" Thus these two people had reared for themselves a home on an island, where to most people life would mean banishment.

Home is not merely a place on which the which our natures are capable should center, where father, mother, brother, and sister the other.

Happiness is like a beautiful mosaic, comsong, and we go back in years and once house, and father and I will live in the

There has a mania prevailed to a great extent within the last ten years, that of building very large houses.

As soon as a little surplus means had been accumulated (and sometimes before), people in the rural districts erected a sort of a man sion, or pulled down the old house and built larger, and have now a good deal more room than is necessary, or can be utilized, thus making hard, slavish work for the womenearly days? Some were true and others folks to keep it in order, cleaning house were false, but with all the changes that twice a year; for if some of the rooms are not used every day, dirt still finds its way love remained the same, indeed it was our into these rooms. Somehow dust flies and cobwebs accumulate unless a constant warfare is waged, and constant vigilance is a necessity. Many times parents do not get hearts. Rev. Robert Collyer relates the ready to build until the young folks are about ready to marry and leave the parental home to make one-for themselves. Then woman of the house, who was knitting at the "old folks" are left alone in that great her door, how long it had been since she was domicile (not a very pleasing thought to contemplate), and the mother not being robust and vigorous, it is a great tax upon mainland at all. Dennis and myself coming her remaining strength to keep so many from Ireland were wrecked on the coast well rooms in order. Help is scarce or inefficient. For a time she tries to keep up the routine, staid here ever since. All our friends are and the house has the same order and neathere, our children also, we have all the food ness which prevailed when the girls were at home to assist in keeping it so. After a while it seemed like a herculean task to to at night. What should we go to the keep so many rooms in order, and one by one they are shut up and not used, and father and mother occupy only the most lie is a pride and glory among nations. convenient portions, and the rest is useless.

An instance came under my observation a few days ago. A friend whom I visit occaarchitect and upholsterer may display their | sionally had such a nice home. They built skill, but the place where all the love of a very large house with verandas, bayshall each strive to add to the happiness of money had been expended to ornament the leave us an easier, more beautiful law that we grounds. One by one the children had left posed of many smaller stones, their color and the good mother, in the generosity of ing miracles without number, his teachings blending together in perfect harmony; so her heart (mistaken idea) desired her to should our deeds of love and kindness form take the nice pictures, fancy work, organ, sands believed on him, yet he found no pera jewel beyond all price-our o yn and others and all those things which had rendered fection. They who were clothed in purple happiness. Our lives are checkered, but that home so pleasant. My friend said to robes condemned him to death for a deceiver. ever and anon there comes to us the memory me, "Mattie is gone; my health is poor. I Lo, he received the ignominious death of the of some childish sport, or half-forgotten think I will shut up the front part of the cross, the only Son of God.

again are children at our mother's knee. kitchen. I shall not keep help. There are I once read a legend of a Medieval prince, only two of us, and there is no use trying to is nothing great or good that is lightly won. who had been spirited away from his palace keep all this great house in order." I really We should revere and respect the Grange or frosty nights of autumn.

Again I say, be of good cheer. Neither let us faint or fall by the wayside, for there

either by broiling or rolling in flour and thoroughly done, how it relishes, and the farm hands. toiling early and late, crave such a substantial meal. I do not advocate eat- ing all pork and no other meat. Beef that is all right and mutton are good for a change. In hot weather use mackerel, codfish and halibut, which are very relishable, but I do say that a farmer ought always to have some pork put away to treat the persons who sur- round his table with, cooked in different ways.—Myra in Agl. World.	Alc All An Bai Bai Bai Bra Cal Cas Che Chi Clai Clai Clai Clai Clai Che Che Che Che Che Che Che Che Che Che
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A Grand Opportunity.

BY MARY V. BOWMAN, CINCINNATI, GRANGE BULLETIN.

It seems that many do not clearly un stand the ideas of the founders of the Or of Patrons of Husbandry, but they are n ertheless benefited. For instance, I gi boy a check ; he hands it to the cashier the bank, and the clothes and food he h with the money do him as much good he understood finance.

But what surprises me most is that fa ers and their wives do not seize the oppo nities the Grange offers with greater that they do not recognize a duty outside themselves and those immediately depe ent upon them. If they wish to do go why here is a grand opportunity ! Women living in the country, surroun

by many healthful influences, are surpri to see women in the cities at the same look so much younger, brighter and careworn. Now look upon the table of country woman-pies, fried meats, gre fried potatoes, ditto doughnuts, soups,greasy. There are many exceptions to to yet the above is the style of cooking There are many exceptions to the many farmers' houses. But on the tabl the woman in thecity you find juicy, broi meat, or rare roasts, (not baked as dry sole-leather), plenty of fruit, eaten with being covered with pie crust, fish, homin baked potatoes, oatmeal—hence the mind not sluggish, there is time to read, be soc and take recreation. The founders of the Grange moved the world forward; let us see to it, then, that with the physical strength we aim for we also gain mental strength, feed the mind as well as the body. Have system upon the farm and in the house, and there will accrue time for fitting the farmers' families to occupy the exalted position they claim.

FARMERS who wish to keep their stock in good condition, should provide a comfort-able shelter for them during the cold, damp

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A VIRGINIA farmer says; "About 25 years ago I commenced to pick out a small quantity of the best ears of corn when husking. The corn thus selected was planhusking. The corn thus selected was plan-ted by itself, and had a better yield than the rest of the field. Every year since I have been saving more each year, picking out when the corn was husked, and spreading it in a loft until Spring. When I first commenced saving seed, it took 600 ears to make a herrel while in the last few years make a barrel, while in the last few years it has taken but 285 ears to make a barrel. The corn is white, flinty and weighs over 56 pounds to the bushel.

NOVEMBER 1, 1881.

Ponths' Bepartment.

WATCH YOUR WORDS.

Keep a watch on your words, mv darlings, For words are wonderful things; They are sw. et, like bees' fresh honey; Like the bees they have terrible stings They can carry a heart's affection, And sweeten a bitter life; They can cut in the strife of anger, Like an open two-edged knife

Let them pass through your lips unchallenged If their errand is true and kind ; If they come to support the weary, To comfort and help the blind. If bitter, revengeful spirit Prompts the words, let them be unsaid ; They may flash through a brain like lightning. Or fall on a heart like lead.

Keep them back if they are cold and cruel, Under bar, and lock, and seal; The wounds they make, my darlings, Are always slow to heal.

May peace guard your lives, and ever From this time of your early youth, May the words that you daily utter

Be the beautiful words of truth,

Lost or Strayed !!

LOST OR STRAYED!! Our Uncle Nine of the GRANGE VISITOR. Last heard from, June 1st. If Bro. Cobb can give us any information as to his whereabouts he shall :eceive the thanks of his neg-NEPHEWS AND NIECES.

My Dear Cousins :- Let us consult together about our cruel desertion. I can hardly think that Uncle Nine has left us to stay, and we must find some means to bring him back. Now let us go to work and fill up our columns with nice, interesting letters which will be so inviting that he will be glad to get home to us once more, for I am afraid that he left because we failed to make our columns attractive and interesting.

How many of our brothers turn from us and go to the bad from the same cause. And it is our fault, the sisters who neglect to make home attractive for our brothers, preferring in our selfishness the society of our girl friends, or some other girl's brother. You say, "O! my brother does not care for my company ; he prefers to spend his evenings down town with other boys." Stop! did you ever try to make yourself agreeable to him? You, who love your brother, but sit idly mourning over his evil ways, do not consider that it it is your own fault. Study his tastes, if he loves to read, buy or borrow such books as he likes best, and read them yourself, and best of all talk with him. Do not look cross and forbidding when he comes in sight, but speak to him pleasantly, upon home matters or your friends, anything to show him that you care for his company. and I am sure if you try earnestly to get him interested, he will prefer his home and your society to those of his rough associates. If he likes company, invite your friends to spend an evening with you occasionally, and go with him to return the visit. But, in whatever direction his taste may turn, you can help and interest him if you will.

Nettie Gifford, I am glad you still cling to our circle. And if we all persevere, we shall have a column that even our elder readers will deign to read.

Erle, you have been in disguise long

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

not be too much trouble, I would like to have you send an extract to me. Hoping our column will be better filled

after this, I will close before Uncle gets tired. Yours fraternally. ELLA SPAULDING.

Orleans, Mich., Sept. 26th, 1880.

THE BABY SLEEPS.

BY MRS. H. M. TRAVIS.

[Respectfully dedicated to Brother and Sister O. Kellogg, upon the death of their infant child.

Tread lightly ! the baby sleeps, While o'er its couch the mother weeps Speak softly ! disturb not its repose ; Its little hands are still, its eyes are closed.

O mother, still thy weeping ! Thy babe is only sleeping ;

See you not that loving smile That rests upon the features of your child ?

'Tis sleeping that long, last sleep " From which none ever wakes to weep." 'Tis naught but clay, this shrouded form-Thy babe to heaven has been borne.

Hush ! hark ! a father is bending o'er This pure, pale, broken flower, While from his lips comes forth the prayer, "O Father, give us strength our grief to bear !"

Take the pillow from the cradle Where our darling baby lay, While we watched with tears of anguish As it breathed its life away.

Place within its blue-veined fingers One of Nature's fairest flowers. Free from sin, from pain and sorrow He roams now in Eden's bowers.

'Twas God who gave to us the treasure, And we loved it, Q, so well; But the angels came and took it To a better home to dwell.

Yet a golden link is broken In our chain of earthly bliss; But we know there'll be a meeting In a brigher world than this. Sherwood, Oct. 23.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

TAYLOR .- Died, at her home in the township of Climax, Aug. 18th, 1881, Sister Betsy, wife of Bro. Frank Taylor, in the 24th year of her age.

IN MEMORIAM

- One by one, like leaves in autumn, Pass our loved ones from our sight, Leaving us to grieve in anguish, Longing for their presence bright.
- But dear Bessie gave the promise,
- Ere she passed from earth away, Though unseen, she'd linger near us,-Guide her dear ones on their way.
- Pure as springtime's early blossoms, Was the gentle life that's flown,
- Shedding fragrance o'er each pathway,-Making her the light of home Though we miss her, oh ! so sadly ;
- Though we drop the falling tear ; Vet we know that she has only Passed into another sphere.

MRS. MARY J. SWEEZY, MES. SABAL HENRY ADAMS, Committee. MRS. SARAH HAAS,

ALLEN-Sister PREMELA ALLEN. a member of Allegan Central Grange, No. 53, Aug. 13, 1881. As we again gather around the altar of this our Grange home, let us not forget those who from time to time have been removed from our midst by the hand by this Grange : of death. Once more has the cruel messenger taken from our circle our worthy and beloved Sister PAR-MELA ALLEN in a sudden and unexpected manner;

therefore Resolved, That while we bow in submission we fain would express in words our heartfelt sympathy for the members of the bereaved family, at the same time realizing that words are weak to heal the wound affliction hath created in the hearts of these memory. We will be wound offer words the those who mourn. We will, however, offer our token of true sympathy and condolence in their behalf.

Resolved, That, although our deceased sister was so situated that she was not able to be often with us, yet we who know her best know that we have lost a true-hearted member and sister, the husband a devoted and faithful wife, the children an affectionate mother, the neighbors a kind and true-hearted friend; and by her sudden death let us be admonished that time is on the wing and sooner or later will gather us to our final rest. Let us each and every one so live that we may be worthy to enjoy the happiness of the blest. *Resolved*, That in token of respect for our departed

days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family; one sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, and one preserved in the records of our (Grange. ELIZA BAKER,

W. H. ELY, NANCIE A. DIBBLE, Committee.

HINE .- To the members of Kent Co. Grange :-Your committee, appointed to draft and report resolutions on the death of Bro. M. B. Hine, would report the following:

WHEBEAS, It has pleased the Great Master of all to again allow the grim messenger, Death, to enter

our Grange, and WHEREAS, This time the blow has stricken down one beloved and highly respected by all, our Worthy Master, Bro. M. B. Hine, and

Master, Bro. M. B. Hine, and WHEBEAS, This terrible blow has left the Master's chair vacant, and taken his hand forever from the Resolved, That we mourn in common with the

family and friends of the deceased. This visitation should remind us more fully of our duty to our Cre-

ator, our Order, and to one another. Resolved, That a memorial page be set apart in the records of this Grange, and that these resolutions be

there recorded. there recorded. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, under seal of the Grange, be sent to the family of the de-ceased, and also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publica-tion. WM. P. WHITNEY,

JOHN PORTER, H. G HOLT,

Bowne, Kent Co., Oct. 17. Committee.

ARNOLD .- WHEREAS, God in his providence has called our dear Sister C. M. Arnold to leave her labors among us on earth, therefore

Resolved, That in her death Kent Co. Grange has lost a faithful member, one who was wise in her counsels and ever held in view the prosperity of this Order; and that we hold in loving remembrance the many pleasant hours of our association with her, yet many pleasant hours of our association with her, yet we knew that our loss is her gain, and feel that she has gone up higher and now rests within the pearly gates of the golden city; That we tender our fraternal sympathy to our brother in his affliction, and to Wyoming Grange for the loss of a beloved and faithful sister; That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, und a cony be sent to the family of

of this meeting, und a copy be sent to the family of our deceased sister, and to the GBANGE VISITOE and Dur deceased sister, and to the Salar Agricultural World for publication. Sister I. D. DAVIS, "W. T. ADAMS, "W. T. REMINGTON, Committee

Committee. Bowne, Oct. 17th, 1881.

WATERS .- WHEREAS, The destroying angel has again broken into our ranks and taken our beloved sister, MARY ANN WATERS, to the Spirit-land; and WHEREAS, We more keenly feel our loss from the fact that Sister Waters was a charter member of this branch of our Order, and to her persevering efforts we are indebted for the organization of Olive Grange, of which she had been an earnest member until a short time since, when she removed to Dallas; and our hearts are touched by the fact that in her last sickness she oftimes expressed her desire to be back with her sisters and brothers of Olive Grange, and directed that in case of her death the funeral cermony should be conducted by the members of Olive Grange; therefore Resolved, That in the death of our sister we hav lost a shining light, whose plain, unostentatious man-ners, firm and decided character, have been to us a guiding star. May we cherish her memory, and may Resolved, That we extend our sympath? to the be reaved family in their great affliction, that our hall be draped in mourning ninety days, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased and also sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. MRS. ELIZABETH DUNLAP,

NYE.-Died, at his residence in Attica. Oct. 10th. 1881, Bro. S. D. Nye, aged 52 years, a charter member of Pine Stub Grange, No. 448. The following resolutions of respect and condolence were adopted

WHEBEAS, An all-wise Father has seen fit to call our Brother S. D. Nye, a faithful member of our Order, from his earthly home to his home above, therefore

Resolved, That, as a Grange, we extend to this bereaved family that earnest, heartfelt sympathy that springs from a true brotherly and sisterly love, and above all we would commend them to Him whose tender mercies are over all his work.

Resolved, That as an expression of our respect for our departed brother, we drape our charter in

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our Grange record, and also that a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. JOHN F. MUIR,

BENJAMIN SPENCER, MES. J. T. LOCKWOOD,

HANNA .- Died at his residence in Irving, of consumption, Aug. 15, 1881, Brother J. C. HANNA, in the 66th year of his age. Brother Hanna was associated with us in Irving Grange, No. 55, as a charter member and an efficient officer and worker. He was in the church a zealous member, in society a generous friend of humanity. The following resolutions were adopted by Irving Grange:

Resolved, Tha as a Grange we sympathize with the widow and friends of our deceased brother, in This affliction, and commend them to our heavenly Father, who doeth all things well

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon VISITOR for publication.

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My invention, patented May 10, 1881, relates to a rack of peculiar construction designed for the purpose of feeding sheep and other animals, the structure being de-signed with special reference to an equal distribution of the feed, to the protection of the attendant from the animals, and to the points of cheapness, durability, and facility of operation. It will be noticed that the rack constructed affords feed openings on both sides, that the two independent troughs prevent the animals on one side from obtaining the food from those on the other, and that by means of the central internal board the attendant can pass freely back and forth through the interior without stepping in the trough or having any interference with the animals outside, also the strips or slats serve as a means of separating the animals so that each may obtain proper proportion of the food. On each side of the Rack I suspend by swinging links a board in such a manner that the board may be raised or lowered across the outside of the feed openings to prevent the animals from having access thereto, or elevated above the openings so as to leave them exposed. And standing at one end you can elevate this board by one move of as many racks in a line, and divide your flocks as you wish and do away with the old practice of shifting from one yard to another. There are guards to throw the feed inward to prevent the hayseed and other impurities from entering the fleece of the animals. It is used with equal advantage for mush feeds, grains of all kinds, and for hay. If there s hay in the rack it does not prevent your feeding grain in them. You can use the in your old racks. They can be lumber made of any length of lumber. For further information, address : F. A. NORTH, Inventor, Ionia, Ionia Co., Mich.

Irving, Oct. 10, 1881.

enough. Please take off your mask and write something more in accordance with your age, Do not think I expose you because of any dislike; on the contrary, I do like your letters, but knowing you are competent to write something far better, I.want to ask you to do so. For we need just such ones as you to help us to fill up our columns with something interesting. You are not too old, so please come soon and make your · debut unmasked.

Hoping our Uncle Nine will soon return in safety, I remain,

Your cousin.

SWEET BRIAR.

Keeler, Sept. 21st, 1881.

Uncle Nine and all the Cousins .- As Nettie Gifford has hinted that all we young folks who had not written lately were "misers," I think we better profit by it even if we haven't much experience.

I promised to write again soon if I rode the "goat" successfully, but I have attended but one Grange meeting since, as the diptheria in this neighborhood was so bad that it closed all public meetings for a long time, but we hope to have a good Grange after the fairs are over.

One of the cousins wanted to know if any of us could tell her when electricity was discovered, by whom, and its uses to the world. It was discovered by Diogenes, 500 years B. C. It was first put into use by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and that 'se was, I think, the lightning rods, then the telegraph, the telephone, the electric lights, etc. We are all familiar with those and others of nearly the same nature.

I think it was Myrtle W. who asked the question. What has become of her? We do not hear from her very often. I guess we better let the little people have our department again if we cannot keep it filled any better. Don't you think so, Uncle Nine?

Ella Zuer asks, what number can be added or multiplied and produce the same amount? As it has not been answered before, I will answer it; it is 2.

Myrtle W., I should like to see your paper printed in 1800, very much, and if Uncle thinks an extract on the death of Washington too long for our column, and it would

SYLVESTER .- Died at her home in Buchanan, Oct. 6, 1881, of typhoid fever, after two weeks of suffering, Sister SARAH JANE SYLVESTER, leaving a dear family, bereft of their father some years ago, to mourn her loss. At a regular meeting of Mount Tabor Grange, of which she was a member, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Through the dispensation of divine Providence our respected sister has been removed from our midet to her home in the Spirit-land; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our sister we have parted with a consistent member of our Order, whose loss we sincerely mourn; that her family loses a good mother and adviser.

Resolved, That while we bow in submission fain would express our sympathy for the bereaved children and relatives, at the same time fully realizing the inability of our words to heal the wound inflicted by this great loss; let us be more faithful in the discharge of our duty to the hving. *Resolved*, That our charter be draped in mourning

for sixty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be placed on the records of the Grange, a copy be presented to the family of our deceased sister, and that they be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR and to the county papers for publication.

Peaceful be thy silent slumber! Peaceful in thy grave so low, Thou no more will join our number, Thou no more our song shall know. MES. C. N. MCCRACKEN, MES. W. J. JONES,

MRS. WM. TABOR,

YAUNEY .- At a meeting of Centreville Grange, No. 76, held Oct. 4, 1881, the following resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS. It has been the will of the Divine Master to remove from this Grange, on the 19th day of September, 1881, our sister, HULDAH YAUNEY. whose loss to us and the community is an irrepara-ble one, and whose decease we deeply mourn, she having been taken away in her usefulness, sur-rounded by a loving family and friends. Her seat in our Grange will be vacant: we can never meet her again in our Order or in the social circle; therefore *Resolved*, That while we accept the divine dispensation, we will ever cherish the memory of our de-parted sister, who was ever foremost in every good word and work, whose presence ever carried sun-shine to the hearts of all, and whose zeal for our cause and that of humanity, together with a congen-ial and Christian spirit, endeared her to the hearts of all, and left to us a noble example for imitation.

Resolved, That we as brothers and sisters extend to the bereaved husband and children our heartfelt sympathies; and commend them to the loving care of our great Shepherd, knowing that He will faithfully guard his flock. Resolved, That as a token of our bereavement our

charter be draped in mourning for 60 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, be spread upon the records of this Grange,

and a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR and county papers for publication. MES. WILLIAM LANGLEY. MRS. WILLIAM HULL, MRS. WILLIAM HAZZARD. Committee

MRS. IDA MCWELTHY, MRS. HABRIETT DILLS, Committee

BARTLETT .- Died at her home in Bushnell, September, 1881, Sister JERUSHA BARTLETT, aged 34 yrs.

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our midst and taken from us our sister, reminding us that the harvest of time is sure and certain ; therefore

Resolved, That the angel of death is visiting us, removing our friends and loved ones; and we now miss from our band another sister : but in the midst of our sorrow, may we acknowledge that our Father of our solid with things well, and say, "Thy will, O God, not ours, be done."

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Bartlett, Bushnell Grange has lost a devoted member, her husband a true and faithful wife, and her children a

kind and Christian mother. Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathies to the family of our deceased sister in their sad hour

of affliction. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Grange, and a copy be sent to the GEANGE VISITOR for publication.

SARAH E. COLLINS, SARAH A. Hoy, Committee.

Bushnell Grange, No. 437. Bushnell, Oct. 15, 1881.

CHAFFIN .- Died at the residence of her father, in Bushnell, Montcalm county, Mich., aged 24 years, Sister LOUISA CHAFFIN, daughter of T. G. Chaffin, on the 23d of August, 1881, a worthy member of Bushnell Grange, No. 437.

WHEREAS, The silver cord is loosed, and the golden bowl is broken, we are once more admonished to remember our Creator in the days of our youth, before the evil days draw nigh, as God has once more permitted Death to enter our circle and remove from our midst our sister, whom we all dearly loved, while we recognize the hand of God and bow in humble subon to his will, we shall miss her stately form, and her loved voice in song; therefore

Resolved, That we tender our earnest and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends, knowig that she was a kind and worthy daughter, an affectionate sister, and a true and faithful friend,

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 60 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our record, a copy be presented to the bereaved family, also a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR

ELLEN J. ROOTE, EVA J. CABPENTER. KATE BONSELL, Committee.

Bushnell Grange, No. 437, Oct. 15, 1881.

for publication.

P. O. Box 555.

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- OFFICE OF ----

GEORGE W. HILL.

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and is so placed in the water-tank that it is wholly sur-rounded by water, which keeps it at a low temperature.

keeps it at a low temperature. It is not only used as a Butter Cooler, but as a receptacle for fresh meats and all articles for family use usually kept in an ice refrigerator, and at no extra expense or labor, as the water that is used to cool the milk is sufficient to keep the cooler at desired temperature. The milk cans are twenty inches high, holding eighteen quarts. They have a ven-tilator in the cover that allows all the gases to pass off while the milk is cooling, making a better quality of butter than can be produced with cans that are sealed tight before the gases or animal heat is allowed to pass off. These cans, when filled with milk, are placed in the water tank beside the Cooler, and are surrounded and rapidly cooled by the water flowing among them. flowing among them.

The skimming is done perfectly by an arrangement upon the side of the milk can, and so simple that a child ten years old can skim a can in less than a minute.

By this process the cream is first drawn off, leaving all sediments in the milk instead of drawing off the milk and gathering all the impurities in the cream, such as thicky substance, often streaked with blood, which many times escape the observation of the most careful butter makers. This gives the butter made by the Acme system, a reputation for purity, which insures a better price and more ready sale. The Acme Creamer and Butter Cooler saves two-thirds the labor in butter making, it is easily handled, and produces an even grade of butter, both Winter and Summer, which sells at a remunerative price to the producer.

which sells at a remunerative price to the producer. It is so arranged that all the water pumped for the stock, either by wind power or by hand, passes through the tank, that being sufficient, no extra labor is required. Farmers should investigate this system, and not stick so tenaciously to the old way, and be obliged, as they often are. to sell their butter at ruinously low prices. McCALL & DUNCAN. butter at ruinously low prices. Schoolcraft, Mich., August, 1881.

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The water tank is lined with zinc, with an air space between it and the wood tank,

which is lined with heavy inodorous waterproof paper. It has double doors, with an

air space between, making it

the most perfect non-conduc-

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tor of heat or cold.

MASTEE'S OFFICE, GILEAD, MICH., August 23d, 1881. MESSES. MCCALL & DUNCAN :

MESSES. MCCALL & DUNCAN: Gentlemen,—We have now tested the Acme Creamer until we are satisfied that it is a good thing. It makes less work with an equal amount of better butter than with pans. Yours truly, C. G. LUCE.

MCCALL & DUNCAN, Schoolcraft, Mich., After thoroughly testing your Creamer and Butter Cooler for the past two months, we can say that in all respects it is a complete success. It not only saves a great amount of labor, but furnishes a cheap and convenient place for milk and butter. During the extreme hot weather and thunder showers, our milk maning survey. milk remains sweet. We have the same grade and quantity of butter without the use of ice. It is simple in its arrangement, and is easily kept clean; and lastly but not least, we regard it as possessing that essential quality of being a time and labor saving arrangement for making butter, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. L. F. COX & WIFE. Portage, July 30, 1881.

MESSRS. MCCALL & DUNCAN, Schoolcraft, Mich., I have given the Acme Creamer a thorough trial by setting equal amounts of milk in the Creamer and by setting equal amounts of milk in the Creamer and in shallow pans in the cellar: From the shallow pans I made 2¹/₄ lbs. of butter; from the Creamer 4 lbs., and better quality. I can make more butter and a great deal better quality in the Creamer with one-third the labor. The Cooler will keep butter in a splendid condition for any length of time. It cer-tainly is as necessary to have a place for the preserv-ing of butter until ready for mericat as for the preserving of butter until ready for market, as for the preserv-ing of cream. After using it through the heat of the summer, I find the Cooler an indispensable addition to the Creamer. You will always find me a true friend and warm advocate of the Acme Creamer and Butter Cooler Butter Cooler. MRS. O. H. FELLOWS.

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MCCALL & DUNCAN.

Prairie Ronde, Mich., July, 1881.

june15-tf. SCHOOLCBAFT, MICH. DR. R. PENGELLY'S "WOMAN'S FRIEND," IMPROVED !

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