

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

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J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager.

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INDEX TO THIS NUMBER.

Weather Record-The Wayside Well-Meeting of the State Horticultural Society — Condition of Winter Wheat—Valedictory—Farming as an Oc-Address of Worthy Master Luce Delivered Before

the Michigan State Grange, December 13, 1881.. 2 Labor and Farming-Patrons' Aid Society-Advertisements

Prospectus-To Old Subscribers-Ninth Session of State Grange-Driven Well Matter-Secretary's Report.... List of Representatives to the Mich. State Grange-

Cement Concrete Floors—How They Are Doing at Lowell—Crops and Judges — Cheer from South Lowell—Sands of Gold—Notice of Meetings—Keep the Buildings and Fences in Good Shape—"Pain the Buildings and Fences in Good Shape—"Pain Killers" Analyzed—Helping the Party—Window Plants

Why-Change-Reply to Sister Waldro-Fashion, and who Follow it-Test for Glucose-In Memori-Only a Child-Working for a living-Sorghum for Fodder-A Vermont Silo-The Reaper Death-

Advertisements..... The Poultry Market-Be Familiar With the Fowls Advertisements

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WEATHER RECORD.

PAW PAW.

When a farmer must con fess That he has missed the weather guess, The failure gives him no distress, For ready is his reason. When days are wet instead of dry, He only needs to wink his eye, And say in accents sage and sly, The signs all fail this season

But when a weather guesser grows Too boastful of his sleight of nose For juggling with the rains and snows In summer and in winter, At once his ardent fancy sees Visions of honors and of fees, And with his notes and theories

He rushes to the printer.

His vanity, too freely fed. So far his errant brain has led, That he predicts a year ahead The atmosphere's commotions foolishly defying fate, He pins his credit to a date, And bids a doubting world await The outcome of his notions.

Then, when his firm predictions fail, And sunshine comes in place of hail,
The cruel types still tell the tale,
And give the record of it, The weather prophet tears the page, And blames an unbelieving age That gives him but aisgust and rage For all his weather profit.

THE WAYSIDE WELL.

He stopped at the wayside well Where the water was cool and deep, There were feathery ferns 'twixt the mossy stones.

And gray was the old well-sweep.

He left his carriage alone: Nor could coachman or footman tell
Why the master stopped in the dusty road
To drink at the wayside well.

He swayed with his gloved hands The well-sweep creaking and slow, While from seam and scar in the bucket's side The water rushed back below.

He lifted it to the curb, And bent to the bucket's brim ; No furrow of time had marked That face that looked back at him.

He saw but a farmer's boy,
As he stooped o'er the brook to drink,
And ruddy and tanned was the laughing face
That met him over the brink.

The eves were sunny and clear. And the brow undimned by care,
While from under the brim of the old straw hat Strayed curls of chestnut hair.

He turned away with a sigh: Nor could coachman or footman tell Why the master stopped in his ride that day To drink at the wayside well.

Meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

This eleventh annual meeting of the Society had been looked forward to with a very great deal of interest, not only on account of its being the meeting for the election of its officers, but that it held its session at South Haven among a people famed for their intelligent research in Pomology, and the extent of peach culture in its vicinity. It was felt that it must be a meeting of more than ordinary interest, and fruit men from all parts of the State, and several from adadjoining States, turned towards this fruitgrowers' Mecca. The evening train of Monday, Dec. 5, emptied nearly two full car loads of these pilgrims into the station house at South Haven. They were met by a committee appointed by the South Haven Pomological Society, who had charge of the reception. They conducted the delegates to the Pacific House, where an elegant spread was prepared for their entertainment. The genial countenances of these gentlemen, and this courteous and generous reception, made a very pleasant impression on the minds of the delegates, which deepened into ardor ry & Co., seedsmen of Detroit, to furnish and even enthusiasm before the close of the meeting.

The meeting convened in the Opera House, and was called to order at 8 o'clock by President Lyon.

Joseph Lannin, President of the local society, gave the address of welcome, and President Lyon responded in a very appropriate manner. Each address was short and was well received, even by such stirring men as was represented at the meeting. A long welcoming address and a response to match may be very well where a complimentary exchange of courtesies is made by kindred associations, but to men who meet to receive and impart valuable information which shall be of mutual benefit, and when the time is limited, such lengthy verbiage is not appreciated.

The first topic on the program, "Can horticulturists do something to counteract the effects of our severe droughts?" was very thoroughly discussed. Irrigation, deep cultivation, and mulching, had advocates. It was stated that sprinkling with a water cart had been practiced on strawberry plantations with very satisfactory results. The theory of wells sunk in orchards and water supplied by the use of windmills had advocates. It was opposed on the ground that not sufficient water could thus be obtained to afford any adequate supply. It was stated that it had been found by experiment that it required 31 inches of water on the surface to produce a ton of dry vegetable matter, and from this a computation was made that it would require several hundred tons of water to produce a ton of hay, an amount entirely impossible to obtain from wells. The porous character of the soil would not allow the flow of water on the surface in sufficient quantity to be of any utility. Drain tile laid under ground had been found to answer a very good purpose of irrigation by filling them with water and allowing it to percolate through and moisten the lower strata of soil. Plants along this line were perceptibly influenced in their growth by this means,—a plan wholly impracticable to the ordinary grower. Deep tillage, early in the season, had the most earnest and intelligent advocates, this to be supplemented by frequent surface stirrings during the season. The objection to mulching was placed on the ground of the fruitgrower's inability to procure a sufficient quantity to permit a supply necessary for the purpose.

VEGETABLES.

This topic was considered on Tuesday morning. The range of discussion comprised varieties for farmers' use, laying out a kitc! en garden, with various plans for making a success in both raising and keeping difficult to improve. vegetables.

A general plan for laying out a vegetable parallel, and should be near the barn, and so placed that a horse and cultivator could be readily got to it to run through its rows. These rows should be continuous the length of the garden, but might not be planted the whole length to one variety. The space en closed for a garden should not have trees or currant bushes in it to prevent the free use of the horse and cultivator. For a farm garden it should be fenced with a picket fence to prevent destruction by fowls. A sufficient variety of vegetables should be planted to insure something edible from it every day for the season. Many families have a surplus of some particular variety, but lack entirely some other sorts as easily grown, and attended with no more care in the growing or cultivation of them. Beets, turnips and carrots can be very easily and perfectly kept by placing them in barrels in the cellar and covering them with the moss used by nurserymen for packing fruittrees. This will keep moist for a long time, but may require sprinkling occasionally if the cellar be very dry. Kept in this way they come out fresh and crisp till late in the spring. Celery packed with alternate layers of this moss in a box, with the roots all one way and then set nearly upright, will keep a long time in a perfectly fresh state, and bleach nicely, and can be got at at any time for use.

SCHOOL GROUNDS.

The result of the enterprise instituted by the Secretary for last season for the ornamentation of school-grounds, has been very satisfactory. The proposition of D. M. Ferflower seeds to the five first districts in each county of the State who made an application, resulted in the sending out of eighty packages of seeds. The Secretary had received reports from sixty of these, and the general outlook, based upon these reports, was very cheering. The waste places about country school-houses had been made to been able to adorn their desks with daily bouquets of flowers, and the refining influflowers will not be lost, even if the grounds should again become a waste, howling wilderness, which is not very likely to occur with such examples of beauty in remembrance.

The question in the contest was whether lines, or in continuous straight lines. The friends of the former plan argued that it was nearly impossible to make a success of continuous lines. There would be breaks from trees failing to grow, or from trees that would die out. The clumps of trees could shade the dry ground, and allow the sun to come in unobstructed to dry up the low places. These clumps of trees could extend into the fields where farm lines intersected the road, and not interfere materially with the cultivation. Over the hills the road bed tree could project to the centre of the road. charming variety to the landscape that is needed to perfect a rural picture. In opposition it was laimed that this was

an attempt to engraft a tyle of planting on a comparatively level of pary that was only adapted to a hilly one. Our lines all run straight and continuous, and follow compass lines. The devious windings of the older States are unknown all & bur highways. A long reach of level land her as to require ! that the lines should be straight and uniform. The base and me. dian lines of the fluence others. State are continuous throughout its length and breadth, and the subdivisions are all the State an uneven line would be a moncharacter of the lines, the rows of trees corn and straight furrows, and why a crook- for the VISITOR. ed row of trees would harmonize, was difficult to tell. A straight row of trees on either side, over-arching a straight road-bed, made an avenue of beauty that would be

The annual message of the President, the forenoon of Wednesday. The reports are interesting, but too lengthy for a resume here. The election of officers resulted in the selection of the old incumbents for the important ones of President, Secretary and Treasurer. The places of the two members of the Executive Committee, whose term is to expire on January 1st next, was filled by electing new men in their places, one from the west and one from the east part of the State. A. D. Healey, of South Haven, represents the west, and E. H. Scott, of Ann Arbor, the east.

The meeting, up to the time of our departure on Wednesday afternoon, was of the most enthusiastic character. The delegates and others interested in fruit culture, were among the foremost in our State. Professors Beal and Cook, of the Agricultural College, were the oracles to whom difficult problems were referred relating to their especial lines of study. The unfortunate insect that comes under Prof Cook's glass and inspection, must expect to have his hab its and private character pretty freely ventilated, and the spores and cells and fungi of plants become stalks and stems and talk to us through Professor Beal's delineations. The hidden things of nature are becoming more widely known through their earnest public endeavors.

Condition of Winter Wheat.

As far as we have been able to gather, the wheat plant is in excellent condition, especially on well drained land. An exception may be made for flat clayey fields, where superfluous rains may have had a tendency to drown out the plant. Some apprehension has been felt because the outer leaves were turning yellow, and the cause has been attributed to insects and wire worms, but we believe neither to be the real cause. The plant was stimulated into a vigorous growth by the very anomalous condition of the weather, the top was luxuriant and the root verily blossom as the rose. The scholors had undoubtedly corresponded somewhat to that condition. When the warm growing weather changed, the root could not furnish supences that must attend the cultivation of plles sufficient to keep all the leaves growing, so the outer, or oldest ones failed and turned yellow. It was simply a balancing up—a casting off the superfluous foliage, that the strength might be retained for the rance.

HIGHWAY PLANTING.

Theory and practice have met in a tilt of the superfluous field of corn, the superfluous field of corn, the superfluous foliage, that the strength might be retained for the central shoots. The same thing always occurs under like circumstances. When a drowth begins to pinch a field of corn, the superfluous foliage, that the strength might be retained for the central shoots. The same thing always occurs under like circumstances. When a drowth begins to pinch a field of corn, the superfluous foliage, that the strength might be retained for the central shoots. The same thing always occurs under like circumstances. When a drowth begins to pinch a field of corn, the superfluous foliage, that the strength might be retained for the central shoots. The same thing always occurs and possibly be consumed in the 200-ton factory. The Mohawk Valley Beet-Sugar Company, that was to begin operations this fall near Schenectady, has been forced to delay a year on account of machinery. Mr. Meyer, a French gentleman of experience in the bests that can possibly be consumed in the 200-ton factory. The Mohawk Valley Beet-Sugar Company, that was to begin operations this fall near Schenectady, has been forced to delay a year on account of machinery. Mr. Meyer, a French gentleman of experience in the business, is about to organize a company with a capital of \$200,000.—The Sugar

lances, each contending for supremacy. lower leaves turn yellow, and their juices are sent to more important parts of the stalk trees should be set in clumps and irregular | that need to be sustained. The wheat plant proper, in our opinion, is not injured, and the misgivings and ominous predictions are uncalled for. It has taken a firm hold of the soil, and is able to stand much hard usage yet before it succumbs entirely.

Valedictory.

With this number of the VISITOR, our engagement to furnish matter for this column for the year, closes. Our efforts to furnish something worth reading for each number have been unremitting. How well we have could bend to one side, leaving the other succeeded, is left for the verdict of its readside to be set with trees, and an occasional ers. Some old paths have been followed, and some plowed up. Where a new one has It was argued that this would give that been laid, we have attempted to conform to the best standards of perfection, so that those following might not be led astray. In our salutatory, we said: "We hope to make these columns the medium through which the most advanced ideas in agriculture shall find expression; where the young, inexperienced farmer may look for guidance, and the experienced express their convictions." Our ideal may have been too lofty for us to reach, but a looking toward it has lifted our own ideas higher, if we have failed to in-

The VISITOR is no longer an experiment. It will continue its visitations and increase governed by them. In the whole map of its influence. Its success in the past is an assurance of this. And whoever may have strosity, so that to preserve this uniform | charge of its columns, we bespeak for them the kind considerations that have been unialong the highway should be straight. We formly extended to us. And in closing the all admire straight fences, straight rows of year's labors we have only a "God Speed"

Farming as an Occupation.

Boys raised in cities and surfeited with

schools, often imagine that they would like

to be farmers. Let them follow the example

I have given, only extending it through a whole year, taking the same relative posireports of officers, and various other reports, tions that they would be forced to take in garden was presented. It should be in a square form, or at least its sides should be forenoon of Wednesday. The reports are ladder, and touching every one, until the top is reached. This is the way to qualify a man for managing a farm. Young men who way of learning farming, have taken this though their early years have been passed along paved streets, and in schools, have made some of our most successful farmers. There is another road that is often taken, but not often with lasting satisfaction. Buy, or otherwise acquire a farm, subscribe for several agricultural papers, purchase books on farming, hire a farmer, purchase a full set of tools and machinery—learn by exper-iment, and if your money and zeal last long enough, and you work hard, you will finally make a good farmer, but your education will be a costly one. I knew a case quite like this: A farmer's son was "educated," as people say. He had his four years of classical study allowed him by a rule of the Court, and spent nearly his three years in a lawyer's office, when circumstances made it necessary for him to go to his father's house and assume the management of nearly 1,000 acres of land—perhaps one-third of it called "improved," that is, it had bean partly cultivated. Log heaps, piles of stones, clumps of bushes, and swampy places adorned the fields. The owner was just 21 years old without other knowledge of practical farming than such as he had acquired in observing the rude processes of that long-ago time, during vacations, and one summer with the hired men when a lad of 16 years. He found his lands in the occupancy of tenants, who must remain for one season. He went into the fields with these tenants and worked without other compensation than instruction in the use of tools, and devoted the season to trying to learn enough to justify his attempting the management of the farm. The next year he assumed direction. Foremen were not yet invented to help incompetent farmers. He had a team, plow, etc., for his own use, and for a while worked with his men, but soon learned that 75 cents a day would pay a better man than he was for holding a plow, and that his eyes, to overlook the whole work, were worth more than his hands driving a team, -Hon. George Geddes, in American Ag

> BEET SUGAR.—The beet sugar industry is being discussed in many parts of New York State. Factories are to be built in Schectady, and are organizing at Middletown and Wurtsborough. The subject is being strongly agitated in Elmira and Oswego. The farmers about Schenectady are very enthusiastic over this beet raising, and it is presumed that during the coming year there will be every facility for obtaining all the beets that

ADDRESS OF WORTHY MASTER LUCE

Delivered before the Michigan State Grange, December 13, 1881.

Worthy Patrons and Members of the State

Grange:
In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution of the Michigan State Grange, we again assemble to counsel with each other in regard to the best method of building up our Order and extending its usefulness. We wisely meet once in each year to compare views and devise means for promoting the interest of the tillers of the soil, and by

so doing enhance the welfare of the race.

These reunions or annual gatherings are looked forward to by those who have experienced their pleasure and profit with bright anticipations that in the years past have not been disappointed. We sincerely hope and believe that this session will prove to be no

exception to the rule.

The year now drawing to a close has been an eventful one in the history of our State and nation. The winter was one of unex-ampled severity. This was followed by a summer of such scorching, blighting heat and drought as has very seldom, if ever, been experienced. Its effects were widespread and disastrous, extending over the best grain and grass growing States in the the Union.

Then, again, a portion of our State was literally consumed by fire. More than two large counties were visited early in September by this destroying element, and in a few short hours millions of property were de-stroyed and hundreds of valuable lives were lost. Among those who perished in the flames was our Worthy Brother William Ronald, Secretary of Marlette Grange, No.

641, Sanilac county.

And still again, for weeks and months we, in common with the whole civilized world, were to some extent paralized with grief and astonishment by an event which for wickedness and monstrosity has no parallel in the annals of the world. One of the kindest and best chief magistrates ever known was shot down by a cold blooded assassin. A being totally deprayed, disappointed in his senseless, mad greed for office, strikes down the Nation's choice, and for weeks and months the heart of the people went out in sympathy with the wounded man in his heroic struggle for life. This, too, had a depressing influence upon the energies of all during the summer and early months of fall.

Yet, notwithstanding all these losses and afflictions, there is much over which we can rejoice and render grateful thanks to the Author of all good. We as a people have been blessed with a reasonable degree of health; peace prevails in our land. The earth has brought forth enough to meet our own wants and some to spare towards supply-ing the wants of other nations. Good or-der and general harmony exists in our ranks throughout the State,—not a complaint or case so far as is now known, to refer to the Grievance Committee of this State Grange. Not one appeal case before the body: we have reason to congratulate ourselves and be thankful that all these things are so.

It is no part of the purpose of this com-

munication to discuss the fundamental principle or necessity for this organization, for suggestions upon these subjects all are respectfully referred to the very able and exhaustive papers presented by my predecessors for the last eight years, and to our noble Declaration of Purposes, which so successfully endures the test of time and criticism. But it is my desire to briefly allude to a few of the subjects that may come before this body for consideration, and perhaps for action at this session—questions which relate to the present and future welfare of each member of the Order, as well to every citizen of the Republic. Pardon the suggestion that we come here in a representative capacity to labor not for our own individual good alone but in the interest of those by whom we are chosen to come here. And it is not our duty to wait for work to be furnished but to originate work. It is with this in view that some of these thoughts are presented. If we ever attain to the position that we fondly hope and believe we shall, it will be done by means of honest, earnest, hard work. We must grapple with these questions that so vitally affect our interests. If we command the blessings of earth and of heaven we must by our own efforts place ourselves in the position to do so. In a savage, barbarous, or disorganized condition each individual occupies an independent position. But in a land of civilization each one is under obligation to respect the rights, opinions, and interests of his fellows. This claim of society or the public cannot be evaded or escaped. The closer the organization or relation, by whatever name or term it may be known, the more binding is this obligation, the more frequently are we called upon to yield our opinion or action to the demands of higher civilization. In this respect our Order made good progress in a proper appreciation of our true relation toward each other. This is true beyond a doubt, yet we are frequently forcibly reminded that in this regard we have still some part of the lesson to learn. In joining this fraternal organization we assume important relations to each other. We agree to aid each other, and by so doing we are not asked to forget that we benefit ourselves. We have a right to ask and expect of our brothers and sisters active efforts for the general good. They have the same right to expect it of us. In thus laboring for the good of the whole we are called upon to surrender some of our cherished plans and ideas. This should be done when the voice of the majority lawfully expressed decides that the good of the whole demand it. If we fill the place allotted to us by circumstances this must be done in the National, State, County, and Subordinate Granges. These thoughts well applied with an earnest desire to promote the good of all, furnish a sure foundation for and point the

It is in this spirit without doubt that all the members of this Grange assume the duties devolving upon them here. It is in this spirit and purpose that the various important subjects that may be presented here will be carefully considered.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE ORDER. For a more definite statement of the financial condition and comparative situation you are referred to the reports of the Worthy Secretary and Executive Committee. Yet a

ed must be regarded as a prosperous one. Both the years 1880 and 1881 exhibit increas-Both the years 1880 and 1881 exhibit increased receipts over previous years. This is a gratifying indication that we have passed the shoals and are sailing in smoother seas. We have certainly gained in strength of purpose, and we trust in wisdom and knowledge. To accomplish this much hard work has been done, it is true. Much zealous, patricia effort has been reade by hyndreds. otic effort has been made by hundreds, and perhaps thousands of good Patrons and Matrons all over the State. Nearly three hundred Grange lectures have been delivered, besides those delivered to their respective bodies by Lecturers of County or Subordi-nate Granges. We have no means of measuring the results of these rostrum efforts, but have every reason to believe that much good has been accomplished.

For the last six months we have labored under some embarrassment in prosecuting the work. The Order in this State is under lasting obligations to its Worthy Lecturer. For the six years and more he has held this position he has labored with untiring zeal and with earnest devotion to its interests. He has by this means earned such a National reputation that his services are in demand in other and broader fields of labor in the same cause. This has deprived us in this State of his valuable services for nearly or quite one-half the year. As the State Grange made provision for paying the Wor-thy Lecturer and no other for this class of work this absence from the State has caused some embarrassment in supplying the place. The whole subject of public meetings and lecturers is commended to the careful consideration and good judgment of the State

With this one suggestion, in my opinion provisions ought to be made for the appointment of a Deputy to follow up the Lecturer and husband the result of the work done by the public meeting. This organizing Deputy should be skilled in our work. He should have a deep, abiding interest in the welfare of our Order. He should be a good organizer, prompt, able, genial, and judicious, with hope, faith, and patience well developed. If one can be found with these quali fications who will accept the trust, much permanent good may be accomplished.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE. This body met in its fifteenth annual session in the city of Washington on Wednesday the 16th of November. Twenty-eight States were represented. The death of Bro. Smith, Master of the Georgia State Grange, and the sickness of Bro. Jones, Master of the Indiana State Grange, prevented the repre-sentation of these two States. The session was one of active, earnest work. Questions affecting the interests of the American farmer were vigorously discussed: the conclusions reached will be laid before the members of this body. A careful study of the reports and resolutions is invited. They all relate to subjects of importance to the tillers of the soil all over this broad land.

Transportation, patent rights, and patent right laws, the Agricultural Department, experimental farms, and the education of the great army of American agriculturalists are questions which effect alike the interest of the farmers of the north, south, east, and west. Several amendenents to the Constitution were presented and discussed at length. But after this full discussion all but one failed to secure the necessary two-thirds, and were declared lost. The one submitted is as follows: "Amend Article I. under the head of State Granges, by adding

the following as an additional section:—
Section 3. Where a State has not reduced its representation any Subordinate Grange shall have the right to elect a Past Master as its representative in the State Grange when the Master is unable to attend.

Our Constitution authorizes the election Past Masters where representation has been reduced. The ratification of this amendment is necessary to place States that have not so reduced upon an equal footing.

The most rigid economy was practiced and enforced at the late session by the members. If annual sessions are maintained this is an absolute necessity. It affords me pleasure to say that the members met this view of the case with a generous willingness. It seems to me very essential that the National representatives of this great over-shadowing industry in our land should come together as often as once in each year to labor for a common good in a common field.

EDUCATION.

We must never forget that, in the lan-guage of another, "The crowning glory of all our work as an Order is to educate and elevate the American farmer." This is our right, nay more, it is our imperative duty. Upon the proper discharge of this duty our future as an Order depends. Whatever else we may do, our chief reliance is upon this. Education is the corner-stone. We live in a day, age, and country where knowledge is power. To attain and utilize this power we must bestir ourselves. It will not come to us, we must use diligence in seeking it. must be secured by co-operation, by association, by comparison of views, by discussions, by reading, by reflection, by patient study. In short we must use all of the agencies in accomplishing this greatest work known to the race. Every Grange hall in the land must be a reading room and a thinking room. It is with pride and pleasure that we notice an enterprising manufacturing firm in this city has established a species of Grange hall for the social, intellectual, and moral improvement of their employees. And we most devotedly pray that their examples are the social in the social in the social in the social intellectual in the social in the so imple may become contagious all over the

Education is the key to success. The American farmer should know as much, yea more than men engaged in other pur-suits. His calling is one that cannot be conducted by fixed laws or precedents. He has the fitful elements to contend with. The insects torment him. The evil effect of these must be overcome by forethought and great judgement. He is often called upon to tread rough and difficult paths. Wisdom is required to reach the goal of his mbition or hopes. He must be a constant student of the principles and practices under-lying his calling. He must study his duty towards the government under which he lives, and prepare to understand and enforce his just claim upon his government. To aid childhood in this direction, it has emed to me that an agricultural text book might be introduced into our common schools with profit. A large part of our farmers commence and finish their educa-Secretary and Executive Committee. Yet a passing notice may not be out of place here.

Measured by our own or by the history of other organizations the fiscal year now clos-

sibly away beyond. If these lessons, why not lessons in agriculture that may be of importance to them in after years? The education of those engaged in this great productive interest is important in connection with the financial interests of the country, for upon it, all others rely for support and prosperity. It is of still greater importance as a moral conservator. It is a fact potent to every close observer that the great moral forces in the land are to be found amid the green fields of the broad open country. In saying this the churches, colleges, and the great army of good men and women of the great cities are not for-gotten, or their influence underrated; neither is another large class who nightly congregate for purposes not so good forgotten. Pardon an illustration. Intemperance is the overshadowing vice in our land. Last winter our State was rent with conflicting opinions in regard to the proper legislation upon this most important subject. Without desiring to express an opinion here in regard to what the law should be for the whole State, it seems pertinent to state that if it depended upon the country alone, we should have not only a prohibitory law but prohibition. We of the country must not only watch our borders, but be able to turn back the tide that flows out upon us from the cities and villages of the land. If we fill the places assigned to us in this respect, and properly discharge our duties to ourselves, our children, and the race, we must be wise, we must educate from the cradle to the grave. In this connection a few words in

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

For some years this College and the Grange have been maintaining harmonious relations toward each othe. We have each been laboring in our respective spheres for one common object. The College is doing its part by educating ambitious young men for advanced positions on the farm. While there may be and probably are exceptions to there may be and probably are exceptions to this, yet the rule is one of success. They are occupying the position intended for them. These educated young men are exerting an influence for good in their various localities. And the thicker they can be planted all over the State the better. The series of institutes inaugurated by the College have been of great value to the farmers of the State. They impart information, and stimulate thought. The College begets an agricultural sentiment. Whoever gets an agricultural sentiment. Whoever has attended commencement exercises in late years has had hope renewed, and faith confirmed by the sentiments of loyalty to our great interests expressed. Much good has been and is being done by the College for agriculture. But as nothing perfect ever yet emanated from the hand or head of man, it is hoped that a suggestion for a change or two will be pardoned.

For long years it seemed to me that our greatest need in this line of education was an experimental farm, where the most skillful workmen to be found in the round world should be employed to conduct ex-periments for the benefit of all the farmers in the land. It seemed to me that the common schools, graded schools, and the College should impart literary, scientific, and classical education. In later years I have been willing to concede that those who differed with me upon this point scanned the future with keener vision than I. But the experimental idea must not be abandoned; neither must the best system of practical agriculture known to man be treated as of secondary importance if the College is to fulfill its mission among men. We want the boys who attend the College to come home not only learned in the science but in the practice as well. For this purpose the Board should employ a man who could command (and he should receive as high a salary as any professor in the College) as a foreman or teacher of practical agriculture. he science of any ever so well, but it is a knowledge of the best system in practice that makes perfect. As we are not likely to secure an exclusive ly experimental farm in this State, we must unite our efforts with the National Grange and Patrons all over the country, in de manding them of the general government. All things considered, this is doubtless the true policy. The experimental farms we must have. In time they will come. Let

us unite in hastening the day.

Another change that demands careful Another change that demands careful consideration is facilities for the admission of the daughters as well as the sons to the full benefits of this College. Man, where not surrounded by the elevating and refining influences of woman, has tended toward carelessness, if not barbarism, in all ages of the world. This fact affords one reason why girls should be admitted to the College. The toys need the influence. It is the only school in the State where the doors are closed against the admission of women. It is an exception that should cease

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

For years the intelligent, progressive farmers of the country have earnestly desired that it should be advanced in its scope and influence to such position as the importance and welfare of agriculture demands. The Grange, both State and National, as true exponents of this advanced public sentiment, have taken active measures to secure its elevation to a cabinet position. While their efforts have not been crowned with success, yet a bill was introduced in Congress providing for this change. It seemed to meet with much favor, and a motion to suspend the rules in order to put the bill on its passage came near succeeding. We were proud to notice that all the Michigan members of Congress voted in favor of the mo-tion. The National Grange at its recent session decided to renew the effort to secure the passage of this bill. Brother D. Wyatt Aiken, a member of Congress from South Carolina, was appointed to take charge of the measure, with a request to use his best efforts to secure its passage. Let the fate of this measure be what it may, great advance has been made in the department. It has been lifted up from the very inferior position it occupied in the long years of the past to something like a just appreciation of its true mission.

A new danger in connection with this subject now presents itself. The idea is advanced of establishing a department of industry, and giving to agriculture a humble place in this department. This proposition s not and should not be satisfactory to agriculture. We believe that there is enough of this one industry that is great enough to command the energies of one half of our find no favor with us. While it is not within the scope of this communication to present reasons for this view, yet we may say that the man peculiarly adapted to preside over and care for an agricultural department might not be so well qualified to look after railroads, mining, and manufacturing. And we certainly have no desire to become the tail to a kite for any one else. We deserve and desire to occupy no second place. And this brings us to the consideration of some matters of

LEGISLATION,

both State and National. In common with all of our fellow citizens, we have a deep interest in the laws which govern us, and protect our rights and interests, and define our relations to each other. The laws and rules, or the want of them which govern in the transportation of our products, are of vital importance to all of us. None appresists ciate more fully than we the powerful agency of railroads in advancing our civilization.

A great railroad man asks by way of a crushing argument—What would the farmer do without the railroad. er do without the railroads? We certainly would have a slow journey through life. But then what would the railroads do without the farmer? These two questions and their answers seem to plainly indicate the mutual dependence of each. A just and proper solution of the question is not exempt from difficulties. The above question and answer seem to indicate the remedy as well as the mutual dependence. High as is our confidence in the farmers, we do not be-lieve it would be safe to trust the entire dictation of freight tariffs to any four or five of them in the land. We fear they might ruin the roads. Neither do we think it safe or prudent for four or five railroad owners to make and remake rules at their own arbitrary wills that may and do affect the value of all of our farms and of their products. It is not safe to trust this arbitrary power with any man or set of men. Experience has demonstrated that terms thus made are fickle, frequently unjust, and sometimes extortionate. They discriminate between points, articles, and individuals, building up one, and destroying another.

It is the duty of the government to mete out justice to all; to restrain the strong, and protect the weak. In the discharge of this duty, State and National governments should step in and regulate the transportation of products in such manner as to afford mutual protection to roads and people. Until recently the right to do this has not been seriously questioned. For many years the legislature of this State has exercised this right. The highest tribunal in the land has passed upon and confirmed this right. But now able men are trying to convince the country the right to enact what Mr. Atkinson called meddlesome laws does not exist. The very statement of this position on the part of the great railroad power, or its attorneys, furnishes just cause for alarm. It is a claim that the State can never admit with safety to its citizens. Th State has the power, and it is its imperative duty to protect the dearest rights of its citizens. Wicked and unjust discriminations do exist. By it, certain industries are crippled or destroyed. One case of many: A railroad company in this State deems it for their interest in the remote future to destroy an industry at a certain point. To do this, they impose a freight tariff of twenty-seven dollars per car for a distance of twenty-one miles. And this, too, in a case where they neither store, load, or unload the freight. This, and many other similar cases, impose such rank injustice that the public mind is restive under its infliction. We have a rail-road commissioner in this State whom we believe is willing to do his whole duty under he law as it stands. He will attend to all legitimate complaints, and apply a remedy where the law gives him power to do so.

But cases like the above are out of his each as the law now stands. What we want in this State is a Railroad Commission, composed of three good men, clothed with full power to prescribe rates for the several roads. These men, as agents for the whole State, could do justice to all. We should have a National Commission, exercising like power where roads extend beyond the limits of a State. This is a matter of grave importance to all, but in a greater degree to the farmers than to any other interest. If others are wronged, they can charge it over to their customers in most cases, but the farmer has no next man to charge it to. It is a legitimate subject for discussion, deliberation, thought and action, here and else-The advocates of the exercise of where. unrestricted power on the part of the railroad managers are constantly on the alert. They use skill, ability and money to accomplish their purposes. The question must be met and solved in the near future. Both sides are watching the tendency of events with interest. The Supreme Court of the United States is the coveted prize. If the decision of the Court in the Granger cases is reversed, the road is open to the exercise of un-limited power. To avert this we must labor with strong wills and a steady purpose. This is no party question: men in all parties are found on each side of it. Senators Windom, Thurman and Davis belong to different parties, but are practically on the same side of this issue.

PATENT RIGHTS.

This is another subject upon which we have a right to demand wholesome legisla It is only by constant agitation that we shall ever secure the required relief.

To command the respect of an intelligent people, laws must be based upon principles of justice and right. Their principles and policy must be the same as other wholesome laws. They must not be so framed as to open wide the door for the imposition of wrongs and grievous hardships

Our patent-right laws, as interpreted by the courts, violate every principle of a right-eous law. They are a burning shame to the law-making power of the land. We would guard the rights of the ingenious inventor with fidelity - the result of his ingenuity belongs to him - but his rights should be protected in harmony with recognized principles of law and business transactions. Under the present law and practice, the government issues patents to applicants for every conceivable thing on earth. Sometimes these patents are issued upon articles or devices that have been in use for years, if not for ages. The drive-well patent, over which we are now having a contest, we know had been in use for years and years before the patent was granted—and we think it has been in use ever since. Moses smote the rock with a similar device and whole people to claim a department by and for itself. The plan for connecting it with railroads, mining, and manufacturing, will sues a patent, but furnishes the citizens no expression of its views, it is recognized as

no possible means of knowing it. Articles are placed on the market by established dealers, we purchase, paying full price, without the remotest idea that we are trespassing upon the rights of a soul on earth. All this time the owner, or pretended owner, as this time the owner, or pretended owner, as the case may be, sleeps on his rights, or pretended rights, waiting for an increase in numbers of his victims. After years of this waiting, he sweeps down upon the innocent purchaser, and demands his money or his liberty. All of this is done by virtue of, and in the name of American law.

And again two petents are issued for the

And, again. two patents are issued for the same thing. The seller exhibits his patent under the seal of this great government. Now, the poor, deluded purchaser thinks, I am safe. But another party holds the other patent issued by the same great power, and he also sells. In the course of years, when these articles have come into general use all over the land, one or sometimes both of the original holders thinks it time to bring a claim for infringement. It is done: the Court decides that one of the patents is an infringement upon the rights of the other. And now, this great government, through its courts, repudiates the right it gave to make, sell and use, and turns around and through these same courts punishes the in-nocent purchaser for placing confidence in the seal of his government.

Now, what we demand is, protection in all cases for the innocent purchasers. Where patents are issued infringing upon others of a prior date, the government, and it alone, should be responsible to the aggrieved party. This would correct one of the evils. Innocent purchasers should be forever exempt from suits or prosecutions unless the means of knowledge are placed within their reach, that they are infringing or treepassing upon the rights of others. Men are properly held responsible for the violation of the laws of the land when they are furnished with means of acquiring hnowledge of what the laws are, but these patent laws violate every known principle in the enforcement of law. And, again, there should be some reason-

able limitation to proceedings. If the owner of a note of hand waives his right to collect for six years, the statute steps in and closes the door against him. The right to hold men responsible for the commission of crimes expires in from one to six years. The star-route plunders go unpunished after six years. A money order issued by the nation is declared null and void if not presented in one year from the date of its issue. But the right to commence an action for infringement upon a patent right goes on and on forever.

These demands for changes in our patent laws are so just and reasonable, so in accordance with our civilization, that it would seem to be only necessary to call the attention of members of Congress to them, to insure their amendment. But we must remember that a force is rallied upon the other side, and it behooves us to rally our forces and bring to bear an intelligent public opinion in favor of right and justice. We must collect facts and present them; we must tell our members of Congress of the wrongs and hardships imposed. We have done much to concentrate public sentiment: in the great future we can and will do more. These great questions that so intimately affect our welfare must be discussed in National, State, County and Subordinate Granges. In this way we shall arrive at fair conclusions.

In connection with this patent-right question, your attention is earnestly invited to the consideration of the preamble and reso-lutions adopted by this body at its last annual session.

BUSINESS CO-OPERATION.

There has been no material change in the business facilities of the Order in the past year. All are believed to be working in narmony and with a good degree of satisfaction to the member.

All of us were shocked, a few weeks ago, y the sad news that our brother and colaborer, L. E. Taylor, was dead. Stricken down in the prime of early manhood, his death is a great loss, not only to his family and immediate friends, but to us all. The farmers of the State are indebted more to the fidelity, untiring energy and indomita-ble will of Brother Taylor, for the successful issue of the plaster contest in the past, than to any other one source. But he has gone: and it is the duty of all to adhere more closely than ever before to the surviving partner. Brother Day will continue the business as heretofore. Deprived of his staff, a double duty devolves upon all to sustain him in his efforts.

DORMANT GRANGES.

When we consider that the National Frange, and that each State and Pomona Grange, lives and exists for the good of the Subordinate Grange, we do not wonder that so much of the time and thought of all of these bodies is devoted to the subject of dormant Granges. The dormant Grange seems to be not a living but a dying fact.

Long and arduous research has been made over and over again for the cause and cure. Whoever can solve the question and discover a remedy, will be entitled to the most valuable patent ever issued by any government on earth. An earnest effort has been made the past year to unearth the subject. Information was solicited for the purpose of collecting facts that would aid us in determining why it is that one Grange climbed the ladder to its topmost round, and another. with equal opportunities, went down round after round until the lowest was reached, and life was gone, and it is dormant.

In response to these enquiries, large numbers of replies came, saying in substance: We resort to all proper agencies known to the race; we read, declaim, write, talk, sing, play, discuss, think, visit, marry and are given in marriage buy sell and by and are given in marriage, buy, sell, and by resorting to all of these methods, we accomplish all we ever anticipated. Our members love the Order, its aims and purposes. What we in this State Grange can do to induce all to go and do likewise, is one of the important questions submitted to this intelligent body

men and women. The question is submitted with the single suggestion that the surplus revenue of the State Grange, should be devoted to building up the weak and dormant Granges in the most judicious manner. The Pomona Grange is a powerful agent in upbuilding the Order, and should be encouraged to con-

tinue in this work. THE "GRANGE VISITOR."

This has become a household word in the home of every Patron in the State. Few

the devoted friend, not only of our Order, but of the farmers everywhere. Each member, we trust, will regard himself or herself as the special and authorized agent to increase its circulation.

IN CONCLUSION.

The farmers of the land, like those engaged in other pursuits, must guard their own in-terests. If we do not take care of the home, the farm, and the products of the farm, it is idle to expect others to do it for us. Others have inteaests claiming their protecting care. Others have hardships to endure that they would gladly ward off. So, in whatever light we view the case, it is our duty to lay well our own foundations and build the structure thereon.

Singly and alone we are too feeble to accomplish all of this. In the ages and ages of the past, the tillers of the soil have not had what the history of the world has proved to be a necessity—organization. At last we have one distinctively our own. Its aims are as pure, its purposes as lofty, as any that ever actuated the best of the race. Through this organization the American farmer is on trial before the world. By its success, his ability and fidelity are to be determined. We have in many ways acquired success. When we unite for a worthy object and work with a will, we cannot fail. Only

earelessness and apathy can destroy us.

A careful survey of the field convinces me that in all that gives strength we were never stronger in this State than now. We are strong in our unity, strong in hope and purpose. In no State in the Union is the order in better condition than here. Yet, strong as we are, much still remains to be For the accomplishment of great good the very best efforts of all are earnestly invoked.

C. G. LUCE.

Communications.

Labor and Farming.

[Read at the August meeting of Hillsdale Pomona Grange by Bro. G. N. Mead.]

The world is full of error. It travels fast and far. It is at war with progress. It seeks to insinuate itself under the garb of truth in every experiment, and into all our operations. It is the great arch enemy which must be met at every step and over-

The last half century has been more faithful in the practical applications of principles for the betterment of the human race than any previous fifty years of which we have any record. The application of steam to ocean and land travel, the transmission of intelligence by telegraph, the adaptation of machinery to manufacturing purposes and for farm work, the utilization of various earthy deposits, all have been of infinite advantage in ameliorating the condition of man.

Thus, to take a complete and striking example: Through observational science we may discover a soil more or less fertile all the world over; but transformational science must show us how to fence and till it, how to drain or irrigate it, or manure it before it can be made a fruitful field.

The people of this age have the means of enjoying more comforts than they did fifty years ago, but that they do not in many instances is because they fail to see what is practical and how to adopt it. The history of labor ever since the expulsion from the Garden of Eden is one of hardship, suffering, and of humiliation. The mighty structures that lie sctattered along the banks of the Nile, the wonderful ruins that whiten the sands of Asia, the magnificent temples erected to the gods of Athens and Rome, the huge Vocallis of Southern and Central America-all tell of the ignorance and helplessness of labor, and its complete subordination to the educated and governing classes of the world.

Only here, where the sun of freedom lights up the halls of learning and the chambers of legislation with its heavenly splendor, has labor risen to the true dignity of citizenship and become a power in the State, which it supports and enriches. Heretofore manual skill and dexterity was sufficient: while invention slept in the arms of ignorance, and discovery stood bound to the apostates of the church, while the laborer was satisfied with the clumsy tools, rude dwellings and coarse fare of a hundred years ago, there was no motive and no need of cultivating the intellect or awakening the aid of other powers than what reside in broad shoulders and strong arms. It was only to repeat to-day the wearisome labor of yesterday and renew to morrow the hapless toil of to day.

But now the scene is changed. Discovery, no longer the servant of superstiton, has explored the deepest recesses of nature and solved some of its profoundest mysteries. It has explained the composition of the soil and traced its elements into the plants and trees which adorn its surface. It has shown that animal bodies are built up of precisely the same material which compose the grains and grasses upon which they feed, and it followed these materials when liberated by death and decay back to the earth from which they were taken, thus demonstrating the great law of nature which makes a fertile soil necessary to the healthy development and vigorous condition of animal life. It has studied the character and learned the uses of many of the forces of nature, by which it has been able to harness the elements to the car of civilization and make the invisible powers of earth and air agents of human progress; and while crowning with

around the feet of labor. Society, led by science and the arts, attended by wealth and fashion, every day makes larger demands upon its members and requires a different life from that our fathers led. As wealth increases and knowledge becomes diffused among the people, their demands will be diversified and augmented until everything offensive to good taste and Christian morals will be excluded from the land and society reaches its highest state.

You see now the reason and necessity for the education of labor. You see now that with whatever degree of success our ancestors drew their support from the soil, we even by the practice of the same prudence and economy can arrive at no such results, partly because advancing civilization has multiplied our wants and increased our duties, but principally for the reason that in our attempts to subdue the soil and exercise dominion over it, learning is a weapon which gives to its possessor an advantage for which no amount of industry, no degree of economy and no power of bodily endurance can compensate—and hence the impossibility of successful competition for the rewards of agricultural industry, while the farmer remains ignorant of those discoveries in science and inventions in the arts which have revolutionized labor and made brain superior to

Many farmers think it entirely sufficient to study Nature and 'copy her progress. These men hold fast to the traditions of their fathers and rejoice in following a system that is independent of science and the arts, but they forget Nature never raised a "Flying Childers," a "Flora Temple," nor a "Dexter." No lordly Durhams nor sleek Devons roam her forests. No Leicesters nor South Downs feed in her pastures. No golden cereals ripen on her prairies. No melting fruits load her orchards. But the yellow maize waves its leafy banners, and the tall wheat waves its imperial head in graceful homage to the intelligent husbandman who by a new creation has added products to the means of human existence. The trees of the orchard and garden reach out their perfumed branches and drop their purple treasures into the lap of the successful cultivator, whose arts has conquered nature and crowned the hill-tops with golden

As an organization, if we hope to retain our prestige and keep pace with the advanced civilization of the age, it must be done through the efforts of agriculturists and agricultural associations, where the best men shall be drawn together for discussion and where the experience of its best farmers shall be exchanged-men who can warm with honest enthusiasm concerning our farms. Our fertile soil, our healthful climate, her sweet, nutritious pastures, our established institutions of learning, still hold out inducements for the rising population to make a competence and home for themselves in her charming valleys and upon her verdant plains.

The defects which are left in nature and the abundance of supplies which it furnishes, are two features in which we can distinctly trace the workings of that Divine wisdom which has adapted this earth to be the abode of man. In the abundance of her supplies provision is made for satisfying our wants. In the deficiencies provision is made for exercising our faculties. Comparatively few of the earth's spontaneous productions can be used by man in their primal condition. In the ordering of God's providential economy toil both of brain and muscle is requisite for the production of many things alike necessary and desirable for human use. The sun may pour forth his effulgent beams and fertilizing showers may descend and gentle breezes blow over richest soils, but man if he put forth no effort will starve on the vestibule of nature's granary. And it is well that this is the case. If the surface of the earth had been formed of matter fit for human food without any process of preparation this would be a much less eligible place of residence for us than it is now: The higher faculties never excercised would never be developed. Our Heavenly Father has planned most wisely for his children. He has made us fellow workmen with himself in wresting our food from the earth, and this co-partnership elevates our race.

Such is the fertility of the earth and the benignity of the climate in some portions of the world that abundance of food for man and beast grows almost spontaneously, but the inhabitants of those regions do not advance beyond the rudiments of civilization.

I know of no branch of human industry that is better adapted to the proper develop ment of all our powers than farming if it be rightly engaged in. The applications of the principles and discoveries of science to farming is one of the grandest progressive features of the age. It furnishes a field of opportunity for cultured minds such as has rarely been equaled in the history of the

THE shoddy men killed the worsted trade of this country, or badly crippled it. Ditto the cheviot goods. What next? The very wool interest itself groans under the weight of shoddy which it has to carry. The consumer feels it, and swears when his garments begin to "cut." The honest manufacturer works hard against it. The wool immortal bays the brow of learning it has poured its richest treasures into the lap and Grower's Bulletin. Patrons' Aid Society.

As I understand it, this is intended to be a benevolent and charitable association, but that it may be an aid to the worthy and not pervert the money put into it, I think that its policies should have incorporated into them a clause forbidding all the insured from using alcoholics as a beverage under a penalty of forfeiture of policy, assessments and membership in the society.

Further, the applicant for membership in the P. A. S. should be required to sign a pledge to read about as follows: "In signing this application for a membership in the Patrons' Aid Society I further promise that if I am admitted as a member of this Society, that I will not use as a beverage any spiritous, fermented, or distilled liquors so long as I may be a member of this association."

In many cases of death, and in not a few of total disability, there are two causes, or sets of causes, which may be divided into remote and immediate causes of death or disability. Two illustrations may serve to fix this idea clearly in the minds of the reader. First, a man very drunk may start for home walking on a railroad track, and overtaken by a drunken sleep he may lie upon the track till the engine of the road strikes and kills him. His drunkeness was the remote, and the engine the immediate cause of his death in this supposed case. Second, a man by a long and too free use of alcohol has interfered with the proper repair of the worn-out organs in his system. For the illustration we will suppose it to be one of the walls of an artery in the brain. It has been weakened by use of bad material. An excitement or lifting strain is undergone and this poorly repaired blood vessel bursts and the man dies of apoplexy. The use of alcohol was the remote cause, the bursting of a blood vessel was the immediate cause of death in the supposed case. In both cases the public, the newspapers, and yery likely the attending physician would; mention only the immediate cause as "the cause" of death.

Such cases as these are occurring every day, and to an alarming extent to some persons and business interests. No business is suffering from these causes as is life insurance. Stock companies suffer much, and some thoughtful men engaged in this business fear the ruin of great companies by evils from the social glass. I will quote a statement from an article of T. D. Crothers, M. D., in the third September number of the Medical and Surgical Reporter of Philadelphia, Pa:-

"Inebriety is one of the most serious perils

which threaten Life Insurance companies. There is no disorder about which there is so much confusion and difference of opinion. Agents may honestly think inebriety of little importance in the question of health or longevity. In the business circles of every city there is a constantly increasing number of active men who are using all forms of alcohol to excess. This condition follows naturally the intensity of living and the exnervous system, leading to all kinds of artificial means to sustain the weakened organism. Instead of trusting to rest and change for relief, the business man and clerk resorts to alcohol with the result of breaking down. developing inebriety or some other disease that is always fatal. The active business men of to day, who are moderate drinkers, are the inebriates of to morrow, and the incurables of the next day, and they are the men who carry large policies of insurance on their lives. their business becomes uncertain, they become insured; when ill-health and a doubtful future looms up they rush to the same source. The clerk and professional man on a salary with a large family turns to life insurance for the future, particularly if imperilled with the consequences of inebriety. This is rapidly growing in every section of the country, and if the company is reputable the rush of secret inebriates and worn-out nervous individuals far exceeds the healthy applicants. The officers of these companies are alarmed at this danger, but are more or less powerless to resist or prevent the frauds; and the question now is, what can be done? Every company, notwithstanding all their precautions, are carrying immense insurances on inebriates at a frightful peril to their interests. * * * The fact has long been observed that the mortality from total ab-Stainers is one-half less than in those who are reported to use alcohol. * * * The company that insures non-abstainers is doing a dangerous, uncertain business. Every company, no matter how wisely managed, is in constant danger from this source, by the ignorance and duplicity of its agents who fail to discriminate cases of inebriety, either in the formative or advanced stages The premium rates based on the false returns of death work a great injustice to all concerned, and literally prevent life insurance from honestly and actually insuring against death from causes unforeseen."

The kind and class of insurance here talked about is not the same as that of the Patrons' Aid Society, but the same elements are in it and will work the same injustice. There is no exclusion of moderate drinkers from our Order and nothing to exclude them from this society, and a large percentage of the moderate or temperate drinkers of to-day will be drunkards in ten or twenty vears.

Patrons, think of this while we get space for more in these columns.

MILTON CHASE, Lecturer of No. 364.

THE new class at the Kansas Agricultural College has swelled the total attendance to 256 students.

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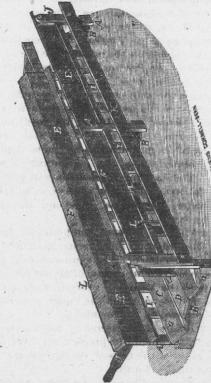
It has received strong testimonials from Samuel
E. Adams, Past Master of the National Grange; Senator Ferry, ex-Vice-President of the U. S., and from executive officer of the following and other fraternal organizations, viz: Knights of Honor, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Foresters, Grand Army of the Republic, Knights Templar, A. O. W., R. T. of T. I. O. G. T., A. J. O. K. S. B., I. O. B. B., etc. Circular of Testimonials sent on application. Prices (by mail, prepaid), cloth, 50 cents; plain leather, 75 cents; leather tucks, \$1.

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

German Horse and Cow Powders, This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is no secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work, with less food white using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO, GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBRIDGE ST., DETROIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO, and ALBERT STEGEMAN ALLEGAN. Print in its conditions of the condition of t and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (leose), price Eight Cents per lb., 30-lb. boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, Ten Cents per lb.

T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

F. A. NORTH'S FEED RACKS.



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, 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. is used with equal advantage for mush feeds. grains of all kinds, and for hay. If there is hay in the rack it does not prevent your feeding grain in them. You can use the lumber in your old racks. They can be made of any length of lumber.

For further information, address: F. A. NORTH, Inventor, Ionia, Ionia Co., Mich. P. O. Box 555.

HEADQUARTERS FOR LAND PLASTER

DAY & TAYLOR.

Grandville, Mich.,

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

DAY & TAYLOR

Is the only preparation based on the proper principles to constitute a durable finish for walls, as it is not held on the wall with glue, etc., to decay, but is a Stone Cement that hardens with age, and every additional coat strengthens the wall. Is ready for use by adding hot water, and easily applied by anyone.

Fifty cents' worth of ALABASTINE will cover 50 square yards of average wall with two coats: and one coat will produce better work than can be done with one coat of any other preparation on the same surface.
For sale by paint dealers everywhere.

Send for circular containing the twelve beautiful tints. Manufactured only by AL-ABASTINE CO.

M. B. CHURCH, Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

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

Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,...... Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members. 1 00
Blank Record Books, (Express paid), 1 00
Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound, 50
Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound, 50
Blank Receipts for dues, per 100 bound, 50 Applications for Membership, per 100, bound,
Applications for Membership, per 100,
Membership Cards, per 100,
Withdrawal Cards, per doz, Dimits, in envelopes, per doz.,... By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c, per doz., By-Laws, bound,... "Glad Echoes," with music, Single copy 15 cts. " per doz.,...
" for Fifth Degree, for Pomona Granges, per copy,
Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges, with Copy of Declaration of Purposes, per doz., 5c.; per rocco Tuck,) (Mo-Address of J. J. Woodman before the Nation-

Address, J. T. COBB, SEC'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE - MAY 9, 1880.

SCHOOLCRAFT, MIC.

WESTWARD. A. M. P. M. 4 50 Accommodation leaves Local Passenge Evening Express Pacific Express,... Day Express. Night Express

Day Express, New York Express New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses and Local

ger daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

E. C. Brown, Ase't Gen. Supt., Jackson.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, G. P. & T. A., Chicago. L. S. & M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE,

(Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.) GOING SOUTH. NY&CNY&B Express. Ex & M Way Fr.

e. Buffalo 12 4	15 " 15 " 18 " 18 " 18 " 15 AM 10 " 2 & B	6 05 7 05 7 43 8 12 8 40 2 45 7 05 1 10	AM B M B M B M B M B M B M B M B	2 45 4 50	出 "
GOING NORTH N Y Ex	& B	N. Y	& C	·	_
e. Buffalo 19 4	& B	N.Y	& C	1_	Wat.
e. Buffalo 12 4					
17. Oleveland 73 17. Toledo 12 0 1	15 " 11 AM 10 " 18 " 18 " 10 "	12 35	AM 41 41 FM 44 44		AM 45 PME 44

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWA Corrected Time-Table-July 31, 1881.

WESTWARD. Day Express, No. 2. No. 4. Flint No. 6. STATIONS Le. Port Huron 7 00 AM 7 00 PM 4 15 AM 7 10 " 7 10 " 4 80 " Grand Trunk Junction Imlay City____ Durand _ Lansing_ Charlotte Battle Creek. Vicksburg ____ Schoolcraft___ 7 15 AM

EASTWARD. Day Express. Accm'd. Accm'd. No. 1. No. 3. No. 5. Ar. Chicago _____ Le. Valparaiso ____ " South Bend No. 1. No. 3.
9 15 Am 9 15 PM 11 18 " 11 28 " 12 25 PM 1 1 7 AM 1 14 3 " 2 06 " 2 33 " 3 05 " 2 47 " 8 15 " 4 05 " 4 20 " 5 35 " 5 40 " 6 18 " 5 40 " 6 18 " 6 57 " 7 38 " 7 40 " 8 85 " 35 " 9 20 " 7 9 9 9 9 " 10 25

" 10 25 " 10 00 " " 10 35 " 10 35 " All trains run by time. All trains daily S. R. CALLAWAY. General Super

GRANGE VISITOR.

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, - DECEMBER 15.

Secretory's Reportment.

THE VISITOR FOR 1882-SPECIAL OFFER.

To ten new subscribers for three months we will send the VISITOR for Five copies, six months Eleven copies, one year _____ From Nov. 1, 1881 to Jan. 1, 1883, (14

PROSPECTUS.

With the present number Volume 7 of the Visitor closes, and we are able again to announce a financial success as to the result of the yearly enlargement. The publication of the Visitor is no more an experiment. The critical periods of its inception are already passed and the future opens apace for its occupation as one among the educating forces of the land.

Our readers will bear us out in the assertion that it has not been pushed to its present position. It has been very modest in the use of trumpets to sound its praises and what blowing it has received has not been through its own horn. -

Its subscribers have not been seduced into a perusal of its pages through the offer of gifts accompanying it, and we feel onfident that its future readers will be its d friends-won for its peculiar worth,

nd retained because of the firm stand it shall continue to take on all questions pertaining to the interests of farmers.

The anomalous feature in its circulation -so different from the organs of other Orders-the high esteem in which it is held by persons outside the Gate, is a proof of its value in the molding of such a sentiment as shall make itself felt in the near future, and commends it to the judgment of thoughtful farmers everywhere. Its voice of reproof against all abuses and short-comings of bad men and unwise legislation; its continued warfare against patent right swindlers and their claims: as fresh and progressive AGRICULTURAL COLUMN, and its general sentiment of watchful care over the interests of farmers, will continue to be attractive features in its pages, and will win for it in the future, as it has in the past, many new friends.

With this tereshadowing of plans for the e, we shall still rely on the personal efforts of its friends for such an increase of its circulation as shall be commensurate with its value. We shall not be satisfied with less than 10,000 subscribers at the end of the coming year. Reader, this is intended for you! Work!!

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

With this number of the VISITOR more than 2,000 subscribers will have received their last copy for which they have paid. And while we are confident that nearly every one intends to renew, we know that nany will not give their intention practical hape by at once remitting the amount necessary to insure its continued semi-monthly visits without a reminder. Nor will this reminder be always sufficient. The active friends of the Visitor, to insure no break in the receipt of the paper by its present subscribers, must do some work for the good of the Order. Friends, shall we have this work done and done at once? It will cost us extra work to take out names of subscribers. distribute the type, and in a month or two reset those names. The VISITOR is furnished at a very low price for the amount of original matter that appears in every number, and we don't like to be required to do useless labor. We ask every reader of the VISITOR to determine at once whether or not his subscription has expired. If it has, do not delay but renew your order, and not lose a number, or require us to perferm any unnecessary work.

The friends of the Visitor should be on the alert for the next few weeks. Old subscribers should all be invited to renew, and farmers and others outside the gate should be made acquainted with the Visitor and induced to subscribe, if but for a few months.

Shall this work be done?

It will stay on four times as long as any in this neighborhood, for the paint on the other houses begins to cleave off in three or four years. The paint I have spreads easy, and has a beautiful gloss. I used the Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint, manufactured by the Patrons' Paint Works, of New York.

Yours fraternally,

Allegan Co., Mich. J. B. ALEXANDER.

[See advertisement.—Editor.]

NINTH SESSION OF THE MICHIGAN STATE

The State Grange was called to order by Worthy Master Luce, at 10:30 A. M., with nearly every officer and member in his

After the regular opening a Committee on Credentials of six was appointed. The roll of members was called by counties, credentials handed in and the committee re-

During the absence of the committee a general social time was had. There was a very fair showing of new members and of visitors, who visit Lansing and the new Capitol and a State Grange for the first time. The cordial greetings of many brothers and sisters who are not voting members but who will annually indulge in the social and intellectual feasts of the occasion, were frequent, and a noticeable feature of these meetings. This body has come together for work.

After dinner, at the usual hour of meeting, the Grange was called to order, and the Worthy Overseer called to the chair to preside, while Master Luce made up his eighteen standing committees. This is a work requiring an intuitive knowledge of men, to be successfully performed. If the right men and women are not in the right place, the work of the session must prove largely a failure. Great care and judgment is required in selecting chairmen who are adapted to the special work assigned them. For this first work of the kind which has devolved upon the new Master, we believe Brother Luce is particularly well adapted, and we shall be disappointed if his selections are not wisely made. Under the guidance of Overseer Woodruff, who for the first time occupied the chair as presiding officer, the work of the session turned most naturally to the good of the Order. Brothers Moore, Mickley, Woodman and Sister Garner were successfully called out, and each made telling speeches, characterized by earnestness and faith in the valuable work done, and important results which the Order is destined to accomplish. An early adjournment was had after the announcement of the standing Committees. The evening session was devoted to reports of officers of the State Grange. The address of For office rent,.... Master Luce, which will be found on the second page of the VISITOR, is a State paper that should receive the careful consideration not only of the Patrons of the State but of all classes of citizens.

Though the subjects treated are quite as important to the people of the State as are those presented bienially by his excellency, the Governo, the papers of the State will but few of them find space for more than a brief notice. There are exceptions, however. The Lansing Republican will give a very full synopsis of the address, as will the Coldwater Republican. Beyond this we

We will not, however, complain, for each year the Order has more recognition, and is better understood. We commend this address to the careful perusal of all our readers, and hope the Master of every Grange in the State will see to it that the topics presented are discussed by the members.

The report of the Secretary was also read, with little time for its preparation. We can only say that the facts of its figures are its most valuable features.

The Worthy Chaplain, Lecturer, and Assistant Steward made their reports under the call of reports of State officers. We have not time to make reference to these papers. Can only add they were good.

The work of the session at the close of the first day is well advanced, and the outlook for the week is exceedingly flattering.

DRIVEN WELL MATTER.

As will be remembered, the 15th inst. is the date of hearing argument by Judge Withey of the United States District court, at Grand Rapids, on the application of an agent of N. W. Green for an injunction. At the time of going to press nothing more is known of the future of this business than was reported in the VISITOR of Dec. 1, except that we have collected additional evidence of previous use; have received more pledges to the defense fund from Granges of the State, and more money from those outside the Order, to maintain the defense decided upon by the Executive Committee of the State Grange. Reference to our report is invited for information in regard to pledges received, and collections already

THE necessity for all Secretaries making their quarterly reports before the installation of their successors in office, will be apparent to every one who gives the matter a minute's thought. We suggest that Masters give this matter a little attention, and know that all the reports for the year have been

Mr. Editor:-I painted my house this last summer. My painter says that I saved one-half in buying my paint, and he is sure it will stay on four times as long as any in

Worthy Master and Fellow Patrons:

The various official duties which I have undertaken to discharge have so taxed my time in the last few weeks that almost before I was aware, the opening day of the ninth session of the Michigan State Grange was just before me, and no prepa ration made for an annual report to present to this body, as has been our custom.

After reading the proof sheet of the very able address of the Worthy Master, we concluded before undertaking a work which we had so little time to execute to consult the By-Laws of the State Grange that we might know exactly what was our official duty in the premises. Our search disclosed no requirement of a report to

Recognizing, however, the binding force of the law of usage, we yield obedience to its requirements, and will briefly refer to the business interests of the Order committed to our care by the State Grange and its Executive Committee.

The receipts of the Secretary's office for the fiscal year ending November 30, were

-	as follows:		00, WC	,10
0	RECEIPTS.			
	For Fees and Dues from Subor-			
t,	dinate Granges,	3 27		
7	ial Deputy, For State Dimits and Dues from	5 00		
-	Unaffiliated Patrons, 8	79	\$5,397	06
-	For Sale of Supplies,		838	93
r	For Subscription to GRANGE			
8	VISITOR. 2 000	00		
9	FOR VISITORS sold, 10	00		
	For Visitors sold, 10 For Advertising bills collected, 434 For Interest on Surplus State	15		
,	For Interest on Surplus State Grange Funds, 120	00	3,663	15
9	Total Receip's		9,899	14
	THE DISBURSMENTS WERE For bills of State Grange, session	:		
t	of 1880 1 416	82		
3	For bills of Ex. Committee, 306 For Salary of Master and expen-			
	808,	00		
	For Salary of Treasurer, 50	00		
	For Salary of Secretary, includ- ing clerk hire and all payments			
	for editorial service	00		
	For bills of State Lecturers, 378	70		
9	For bills, Special Lecturers 56			
.	For traveling and hotel expen-			
	ses of Secretary for year 16	55		
		50		
1	For office postage	24		
1		,10		
	For State Grange printing, 214	80		

For wrapping paper,...
For type and fixtures for mailing
Visitoz,.... Total disbursments,..... This with the balance on hand as reported on settlement, Dec. 1, 1880, of.....

For once rent,
For express,
For bills on account of supplies,...
For dues to National Grange,
For publication of Visitor,
For postage on Visitor,...

For postage on Visitor,...... For freight and drayage,.....

Showing a total in treasury of ... It has been our custom to annually give the financial standing of the VISITOR in its relation to the State Grange treas-

ury. For the fiscal year 1881, follows:	it is	28
Receipts on subscription, for papers sold, advertising,	10	00
Total Receipts, Paid for publication, \$2,778 70 " postage, 302 04 " freight and drawage 17 17	3,543	15

wrapping paper, Leaving a credit balance of 430 24

We call attention to the item of \$174.55 for type and fixtures for mailing the VISITOR. The increasing circulation of the paper made it necessary to provide for more rapid mailing, and as the paper long since ceased to be an experiment, but like the Grange itself, is an established fact, this permanent investment had come to be a necessity.

We refer to this little balance with the more satisfaction as it was hardly expected by the committee, that with the increased cost of its third enlargement on able to pay its way, but we find that its per cent greater than in 1880. We will not say that with each enlargement it has improved in quality, but with each enlargement it has found new friends, until now it must have more than ten thousand regular readers. It has some able and valuable correspondents, who are earnestly striving to benefit the Order and their fellow-men, and for this labor of love are claimed to have been duly patented. entitled to the gratitude of their fellowpatrons. Working with them and for all, the Visitor has earned some little reputation for its independence, and while it remains under its present management, we whatever characteristic traits it has established will be maintained.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee at Lansing in October we were instructlation to the demands of one N. W. Green upon the users of driven wells for a payment of royalty; we were directed to print the circular in the VISITOR, and also send with a request for publication. The com-mittee by this circular invited the Subor-suffer the penalty. dinate Granges of the State to pledge such lect a royalty from all users of driven persons within the territorial jurisdiction

defense fund extended to all others interested in these wells.

The committee also made us the custodian of these Grange pledges, and of the its value and the amount demanded as a money contributions received from all royalty; and, if settled, the amount paid;

This invitation has been responded to at this date by 61 Granges, pledging \$793.00 to the fund. In a number of places, farmers and others, not always members of our Order, have called meetings, organized by the election of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and made payment of \$1.00 each, the amount recommended by the committee as an individual contribution to the fund. At these meetings committees have generally been appointed to canvass by school districts and collect money for this defense; and, so far as we have lowing persons in that vicinity paid royheard, these collections have always been placed to the credit of this defence fund. From these sources and from individual contributors, we have received to date \$620.00; and from correspondence we learn that in several places money has been collected which has not been forwarded, the collectors still making additions as they are able.

From this showing, it would seem that those outside the Order-interested in common with Patrons in this defense, and largely exceeding them in number-are material aid to conduct this defense. We ality or fairness, but rather to show the value and efficiency of organization.

Only the timid are apprehensive of danger until it is near. In places where the agents of Mr. Green have served notices demanding royalty, the owners of driven wells are not only willing, but anxious, to contribute to this fund and take their that from W. A. Davidson for a Wooster chances with us in the result of this contest. In many other places the owners of driven wells seem to feel little apprehension of a danger that to them seems re-

This attempt to collect money from thousands of innocent parties, which is made possible, and often successful by the patent laws which have alike disgraced our statutes and our boasted civilization for scores of years, can only be resisted successfully by organization.

Organization for detense is wise, but organization for defense alone, is but shortsighted wisdom, unworthy an intelligent enterprising people.

The attention of Congress has been repeatedly called to these unjust laws, by petitions emanating from our Order and numerously signed by all classes of citizens, representing men of all shades of politics, but so far to no practical purpose.

The many cannot afford to keep up a defensive war against this class of legalized robbers.

If no relief is afforded by Congress in answer to our petitions, then through organization the people must look to their own protection by giving their suffrages only to representatives who will regard these demands for protection.

no longer be ignored. Patents are issued by hundreds, and we must find such legislation as will protect all innocent parties.

We ask that the vocation of robbers protected by law, shall no longer be upheld by the men who solicit our votes and rely upon us for the places they occupy.

A detailed statement of what has already been done will be made to this State Grange by Bro. Platt.

Since we commenced writing our report we received from Washington, under a congressional frank, the following resolution, introduced by Senator Ferry on the 5th inst., and ordered printed:

Resolved. That the committee on patents hereby is instructed to consider and report, by bill or otherwise, such proposed legislation as shall effectually protect all innocent purchasers and users of any device, invention or article, patented under the laws of the United States, from payment the first of January last, it would be of, or obligation to pay, any royalty for such purchase or use of any patented artireceipts on subscription have been thirty | cle abandoned to public or general use by the inventor or patentee thereof, or from the payment of any royalty for such purchase or use of any patented article whatever, unless claim therefor shall formally be made or presented by the inventor or patentee to the purchaser or user of the same within two years after such purchase or first use of the device or article so

This is a step in the right direction, and on its face indicates that the world moves. This is but half a loaf, where simple justice demands that we should have a whole one. Why expose for two years the users trust our friends need no assurance that of a patented article to a demand for roy; alty from the "inventor or patentee" or threatening agent, when so large a part of things for sale in every store and shop in the country are covered by patent, and ed to issue a circular in their behalf in re- the purchaser has no means of knowing and cannot know when purchasing, whether he is infringing or not?

The manufacturer alone should be held liable to the "inventor or patentee." He a copy to each newspaper in the State invests his money in the business, and be-

A resolution adopted by the State amounts as they were severally able, to a Grange at its last session required me to fore. Defense Fund, to be used in testing in send printed circulars to the Secretary of the courts, the validity of the patent under each Subordinate Grange in the State, askwhich Mr. Green claims the right to col- ing them to send to me the names of all be expected.

wells. This invitation to contribute to a of his Grange, who have been called upon to pay a royalty for the use of any patented article, after the same was in use by such person; the name, the article used, or, if litigated, the amount of judgment and cost recovered; that the information thus obtained be compiled in convenient form for reference, and forwarded to our several Senators and members of Congress, that they may show to the law-making powers of the nation the abuses that are practiced under the present law.

In compliance with this resolution, I issued a circular of inquiry, and have received for answer substantially as follows. S. L. Bently of Eaton Rapids reported that on the Birdsell clover huller the fol-

alty on a huller valued at \$450: W. S. Smith, W. H. Ford, J. Horner, Delos Smith and James Borabeck. The fee demanded and paid being \$100 by each.

On circular saw guide, valued at \$50, \$50 was demanded of R. Perrin, and \$45 was paid. From H. Griffith and J. M. Allyn the same amount was demanded and the same paid. From Fred Spicer \$50 was demanded and the case litigated, and a judgment of \$91.50 rendered with costs.

For circular saw dogs with attachments, valued at \$75, from Fred Spicer \$50 was not contributing their fair proportion of demanded and \$40 paid. The same demand was made of J. M. Allyn and H. do not say this as reflecting on their liber- Griffith for the same device, and same payment made.

> W. A. Luman of Elsie writes that on a Glen & Hall clover thresher, valued at \$260 when new, nine years after purchase a royalty of \$125 was demanded, which, with the expense of 200 miles travel and attorney fee, he paid. He also reports huller valued at \$280, a royalty of \$125 was demanded and judgment obtained.

> Geo. Davidson had the same experience. J. Buesenger, A. E. Rockold, M. S. Hamilton and E. Thompson each paid the \$125 royalty demanded for using a Glen & Hall clover huller.

> B. B. Davis of Fowlerville reports that from Oscar D. Weller, on a clover huller

valued at \$400, a royalty of \$100 was demanded and paid. From J. R. Dait & Co., for use of head block valued at \$125, a royalty of \$100 was demanded. It remains unsettled. David Connell reports that Jeremiah

Ramsey of Montery used a cider strainer made by himself, on which he paid a royalty to one J. D Hampton of Detroit of

Henry Hawley of Burr Oak reports that from Wm. W. Teal for using several cider press racks, valued at \$12, that to his certain knowledge had been in use 30 years, one dollar for each of ten was paid as royalty to avoid litigation. A much larger sum was demanded.

J. M. Failing of Tekonsha got an old Birdsell huller in a trade, calling it worth \$100; never run it an hour; was sued for infringement, and refusing to pay the royalty of \$100 demanded, learned at a cos Our demands are reasonable, and must of \$417 that the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan knew more of the value of a patent than he did, and we came very near adding the disrespectful remark-less of equity.

Jacob Willett of Ingham county was made to pay a royalty of \$200 on the guide and arbor of a saw bought five years before, and valued at \$75. Isaac S. P. Pound paid John C. Birdsell \$100 for infringement of patent on clover huller bought by him in 1871.

From Henry Kline of Nottawa \$100 royalty was demanded and paid on account of use of clover huller.

From Joseph Dean of Colon, for clover huller, a royalty of \$100 was demanded and \$50 paid.

The case of Mr. Dean was one of peculiar hardship. After using the machine long enough to earn \$40, his arm was caught in the machinery and he was crippled for life, Selling the machine afterwards, the purchaser was sued for royalty, and at the end of a suit found that his education in patent law had cost him \$500. In behalf of Mr. Birdsell or his agent it should not be forgotten that on account of the poverty and crippled condition of Mr. Dean his liability was discounted 50 per cent.

We have summarized the reports we have received, and only ask in conclusion, Shall owners and users of patented articles always remain the victims of these unrighteous patent laws that have so long protected by the aid of the courts a class of rascals who find this a safer way to get something for nothing than the plan adopted by the road agent of Colorado.

The last requirement of the resolution under which the report is made has not yet been attained to, but in connection with a general statement of such facts as we are gathering that relate to the demands for royalty on driven wells. will be so presented at an early day.

Our arrangements with railroad agents for reduced rates to Lansing for all those who desired to attend this session were made with less trouble than heretofore. and we trust will work satisfactorily.

The reports from Subordinate Granges have been made this year with quite as much promptness as at any time hereto-

Some Secretaries have been tardy in their line of official duty, as may always

The membership has increased, and the

GRANGE VISITOR. MHT

amount of fees and dues collected has been greater than for the previous year. In all directions the beneficent work of the Order presents an encouraging aspect. But tar. there are weak and dormant Granges in Michigan, as well as some dead ones. Of the dead we need not speak, for the days of miracles are past, and we need not look for their restoration to life. But the weak and dormant Granges not only need, but are entitled to more aid and attention. There are many members of these Granges who feel that the State Grange does not extend to them the paternal care that they need, and which they think they have a right to expect, and we will not deny that to some extent we are in sympathy with their views. We still entertain the opinion so often expressed in these annual reports, that a wise policy demands a greater expenditure of money in the lecture field. We believe the good of the Order demands it, and that financially considered it will

DECEMBER 15, 1881.

But setting this aside for the consideration of this legislative body, we believe the outlook for the Order in Michigan is good. We have a larger paper, a thousand more subscribers than a year ago; more numbers, more money in the treasury, and no less confidence that this Order of Patrons of Husbandry is a permanent and beneficent institution, and for the Order in its proper sphere there is much to do.

pay if such expenditure be judiciously

made.

Much as we boast of our glorious civilization, there is much in it that demands that correction and improvement which only comes of work, and on those who are willing, this work will fall.

Some of us who have come here annually for these years, must soon give way to successors in this expanding field of usefulness. That these duties may be taken up by younger and abler hands is our most earnest hope.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, 1881.

COUNTY. REPRESENTATIVE. POST OFFICE.

...D. S. Gardner,... Wm. R. Olds, .

Wm. Cummings. ...

Barry,	A. G. Culver, J. M. Willison, Myron Fish, Levi Sparks, A. J. Norris, Horace McIntosh. E. White, J. L. Kenyon, W. E. Peck, Frank Conn, Holland Sias. J. M. Peters, T. S. Ewing, Luther J. Dean, H. M. Ward, Datus J. Gibbons, Eli Eastman, A. A. King, John Holbrooke, J. Leo Clark. Wm. Penny, Oscar. A. Day, E. R. Williams, Harvey Booth, S. V. R. Earl, John Preston Orville Reynolds Eugene Ward Geo, W. DeCoulara La Read E. A. Taylor A. H. Briggs, James B. Thurber Thomas Stewart John McNitt, David Garner Paul Park Joseph Jackson E. J. McNaughton J. K. Harrison J. C. Lyle H. M. Overton Wm. P. Groves James W. Wing Samuel A. Cady Geo, Brighton Bryant Stewart Jomes Pighton Bryant Stewart Geo, Brighton Bryant Stewart Geo, Brighton Bryant Stewart Jomes Pighton Bryant Stewart Jomes Pighton Bryant Stewart Jomes And Stewart Jomes W. Wing Samuel A. Cady Geo, Brighton Bryant Stewart J. Manistee and Wext James M. Midland and B	Middleville.
Berrien,	Myron Fish,	_Coloma.
	Levi Sparks,	Niles.
Branch	Horace McIntosh.	Hill's Corners.
Calhoun,	E. White,	_Bedford.
Cose	J. L. Kenyon,	Marshall.
Clinton,	Frank Conn,	St. Johns.
Theten	Holland Sias	South Riley.
Eaton,	T. S. Ewing	Grand Ledge.
Gratiot,	Luther J. Dean,	_North Star.
Hillsdale,	H. M. Ward,	Cambria Mills
	Eli Eastman,	Churches Corners
Ingham,	A. A. King,	
	John Holbrooke,	
Ionia,	Wm. Penny,	
	Oscar. A. Day,	
Kalamazoo.	Harvey Booth,	Portage.
	S. V. R. Earl,	Augusta.
Kent	Orville Reynolds	Lowell
	Eugene Ward	-Caledonia.
210000000000000000000000000000000000000	Geo. W. DeCou	Cedar Springs.
Lapeer	E A Taylor	Rome Center.
Lena wee	A. H. Briggs.	
Livingston	James B. Thurber	Brighton.
Muskegon.	John McNitt.	
Oakland	_David Garner	_Davisburg.
	Paul Park	Birmingham.
Ottawa.	E. J. McNaughton.	- WHITE LEAD.
St. Joseph	_Wm. B. Langley	Centreville.
	Wm, H, Castle	White Pigeon.
Shiawassee, .	F. M. Randall.	
Van Buren	T. R. Harrison	Paw Paw.
	H M Overton	Bangor.
Washtenaw.	Wm. P. Groves	Ann Arbor.
337	James W. Wing	_Ann Arboy,
wayne	Geo. Brighton	
Sanilac	Bryant Stewart	_Farmers.
First District	, Manistee and Wexf	ord-Geo.B.Taylor.
2d Dist., Sagi	naw, Midland and B	rim_Lowell Sours.
4th " Ocea	inaw, Midland and B ad Traverse and Ant na and Mason—O. K tcalm, Mecosta and	White.
5th " Mon	tcalm, Mecosta and	Osceola—Daniel A.
6th " Tusc	iller and A. B. Knap ola and Sanilac-J.	Mason and G. S.
F	arrar.	
7th " Mace 8th " Benz	omb and St. Clair—F	oses C. Cate.
REPRESE	A. N. Woodruff. Jonathan Johnson David Purdy. Erastus Harringto Henry Wager. Wm. McDougal, Lewis Reinoldt. M. F. Carlton. O. M. Sykes. W. J. Beeff. E. J. Osborn. Mont Spaulding. Eugenia Campbell. H, G. Holt.	IUNA GRANGES.
Calhoun.	Jonathan Johnson	
St. Joseph,	_David Purdy,	_Leonidas.
Oakland,	Henry Wager	D,
Hillsdale.	Wm. McDougal	
On Ol-1-	Lewis Reinoldt	
Van Buren	O. M. Sykes.	
Ingham,	_W, J. Beal,	
Lenawee,	Mont Spending	
Gr. Traverse	Eugenia Campbell.	
Kent,	H. G. Holt.	
Western,	Samuel Stauffer	
Manistee,	Wm. H. Pope,	
Branch,	_H. D. Pessel,	Qhalby
Oceana,	Richard Moore	Shelby.
Kalamazoo,	_M. Cox.	
Eaton,	Geo, D. Pray,	Imlay City
Lapeer,	J. O. A. Burrington	l
Shiawassee,	Samuel Stauffer. James Wood. Wm. H. Pope, H. D. Pessel. E. T. Moore, Richard Moore, M. Cox, Geo. D. Pray, John F. Mulr, J. Q. A. Burringtot E. S. Burnett, Winfield S. Hart,	Burns.
Macomb,	-Winfield S. Hart,-	Chesterfield.
-		

Cement Concrete Floors.

The desirability of obtaining a good floor of this description is patent to all. There are so many who still adhere to the old method that a cheap and practical plan would seem to be of interest to them. The New York Times gives the following directions for making a cement concrete floor for a stable: Mix dry and thoroughly one bushel of fresh hydraulic cement with two bushels of clean, sharp sand. Have prepared near by a quantity of coarse gravel or broken stone, thoroughly wetted with water; make a basin of the mixed sand cement, and pour water on it and stir well, making a thin mortar; immediately add to it five bushels of the gravel, and shovel it over and over until the mortar and gravel are intimately mixed; lay this on the leveled earth floor, beginning at one corner, and beat it down well with a broad rammer made of a piece of plank twelve inches square fixed to a handle. While this bath is being laid, another should be prepared by

quite wet and soft, when sand and fine gravel may be scattered over it, and the surface again beaten. The whole floor may be soaked when finished and dry with hot gas

Correspondence.

How They are Doing at Lowell.

Bro. Cobb: - The Granges in the vicinity of Lowell are in a good healthy condition generally, and have received members the last year to such an extent that the State Secretary's books ought to show a healthy growing condition. Where a Grange is not doing well it is on account of local causes, and the Grange that is not doing well ought to change its tactics and work for the good and noble principles that the Grange was organized for, to help all, to educate all, and to make all better citizens, to cordially extend the right hand of fellowship to every worthy member; make all feel at home with one circle, and all feel that they have the same privileges that their good works entitle them to. There is room for all, work for all, and all are wanted to help in the good work. G. H. CAHOON. Lowell, Nov. 26, 1881.

Crops and Judges.

Brother Cobb:-The fly has made sad havoc in the wheat fields in this section. Fields that appeared unusually promising a few weeks ago are nearly or quite half destroyed. Farmers who can, had better hold their wheat, as the price must advance in view of the prospect of another short crop. Let us hear from other sections through the VISITOR.

Our judiciary as now conducted in the interest of lawyers and monopolists with such extreme courtesy as to ignore the claims of an outraged people should be speedily reformed. The farmers have the power through the ballot box to correct the evils complained of. Will they use it by ignoring old party associations and voting independently, or will they continue to grumble and vote the party ticket?

Dowagiac, Dec. 5, 1881.

Cheer from South Lowell.

REFORMER.

Worthy Brother :- South Lowell Grange still lives. Meetings through the summer were not as well attended as we should like to have had them, but nevertheless we have kept up our appointments, a few of the members never failing to be present. You know. Brother Cobb, that in all Granges there are some that you can always depend on. If they say that they will be at the next meeting you will find them there on time and in their places ready to do their work without fault finding, always having a cheerful word and pleasant smile for all. Such members feel as though the Grange was worth living for. Then there is another cause their names are on the books) if you see them and talk with them on the benefits arising from the Grange, you would think there were no better Grangers living than they. Ask them why they don't come out to the meetings? Why, they say, they were coming to the last meeting, but just as they were getting ready it up and rained, or they had some company come in so they could not come; are very sorry, but will be there at the next meeting sure, and that will be the last you will see of them until you happen to meet them in town or somewhere else. I don't want to find fault with our Brothers and Sisters; they think at the time that they will attend the meetings, but they "kinder" forget it. It is a habit people get into, and a very bad one it is. If we make the Grange profitable, we must be willing to give our time and talents to its work. If all who have their names enrolled on the Grange books would take the responsibility upon themselves to do what they can, we should never lack a full house at each meeting. When the farmers become convinced that there is something to do besides dig and scrub all the time, the Grange will be more interesting and profitable. Well, Brother Cobb, I guess I'll stop, for I suppose you have heard this same story a good many times.

As you say that you are going to keep printing that list of halls until you have all in line. I think it about time that you had the name of South Lowell Grange Hall. It was built in 1876, is 42x23, 16 feet high, well D. H. DENISE, furnished; cost \$600.

Secretary. SOUTH LOWELL, Nov. 28, 1881.

Sands of Gold.

Many persons who most earnestly crave approval are forever disappointed, because they fall into the common mistake of thinking that they ought to have what they in-tensely desire. Nothing is ever gained in this way. No one ever grew rich or famous, or superior in any art or achievement, by idly longing to become so. So no one ever gained the esteem of his fellowmen by merely wishing for it, even ever so ardently He must acquire the right to be esteemed before he can reasonably hope to be so. He must cultivate qualities worthy of admiration; he must form a character that shall an assistant and laid as soon as it is ready, as soon as it sets and hardens. The cement should be rammed down until the top is command respect; he must pursue a line of conduct at once honorable and self-respecting. St. Joseph Co. Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting at Centerville, on the first Thursday in January at 10 A. M. sharp.

those whose esteem is worth having. The direct efforts which some weak minded persons make to gain favor by suppressing their real selves and pretending to be what they suppose will be admired by those whom they flatter, are worse than futile; they merely earn the contempt and failure which all deceit and hypocrisy deserve.

Each fortnight brings to light more Grange halls in Michigan. We add 14 to our list since last issue. You see we don't intend to stop until we know just how many Granges own halls in Michigan and their value. Who next?

NAME OF GRANGE.

NO. SIZE OF HALL.

۱	Ada,	295	18x44	500	ti
l	Allen,	78	24x44	500	W
l	Allendale,	421	22x40	700	eı
١	Alpine,	348	30x50	1,500	
l	Alton,	634	20x40	500	m
۱	Bainbridge,	80 640	32x64	1,800	
l	Banner,	472	24x50 20x40	800	
l	Baltimore,	158	22x50	750	
	Bengal,	225	24×40	600	
	Berlin Center,	272	28x40	1,500	I
	Berrien Center,	14	26x60	1,400	P
	Bedford,	65	20x45	1,000	h
	Brighton,	336		500	-
l	Bowne Center,	219	23x44	800	
ł	Bunker Hill,	269	24x48	1,100	
Į	Bushnell,	437	24x60	600	
l	Capitol,	540	20x40	1,000	
1	Cascade,	63	22x48	600	~
l	Charity,	417	26x40 16x40		G
١	Central, { Upright,	220	18x30	800	D
١	Centerville,	76	18x42	1,000	CO
ı	Cheshire Banner	520	22x40	600	
	Chippewa,	517	20x31½	500	
	Conway,	114	20x50	600	-
	Danby, De Witt,	185	20x40	400	
	De Witt,	459			
ı	Ellella,	990	20x42	800	
1	Ensley Center,	544	20x40	200	
	Evergreen,	380	24x45	300	
	Essex,	439	94==0	1,500	0
	Eureka,	52	24 x 50	700	a
	Folts	349	18x30	700	80
	Felts,	440	22x40	550	
	Forest,	362	16x31		tl
	Fruit,	104	20x30	800	11
	Gaines,	479	16x40	300	g
	Ganges.	339	24x60		a
	Grattan, Georgetown,	170	28x60	1,000	b
	Georgetown,	458	25x44	1,000	
	Griswold Center,	564	24x40	300	f
	Groveland, Hamilton,	443	44x30	1,500	b
	Hamilton,	355	21x48	1,000	b
	Harmony, Home, Home,	337 129	26x46	760 500	
	Home	188	20x40 22x36	400	p
	Independence,	275	26x56	550	F
	Keene	270	20200	1,200	b
	Keene, Keystone,	226	1 77	1,000	i
	Lapeer, Liberty, Macon,	246	16x24		b
	Liberty,	391	24x50	800	
	Macon,	167	26x50	800	n
	Madison,	904	22x40	700	0
	Michigan Lake Shore,	407	25×50	1,200	p
	Moline,	248	24x50	1,000	v
	McDonald,	26	20x40	200	
	Monguagon, Mt. Hope, Mt. Tabor,	622	20x40	600	t
	Mt. Hope,	43	18x40 24x50	1 200	18
	Orleans	325	24x44	1,200 750	18
	Otsego	364	25x60	1,200	h
	Orleans, Otsego, Olive,	358		-,	8
	Paris,	9	26x50	1,400	1
	Paris,	10	25x60		0
	Pearl,	81	-32x60	800	1
	Pipestone,	194	24×40	600	t
	Pittsford,	133	18x36	300	1
	Pittsford, Portland, {Upright,	174	24×30	{ 1,200	8
	Wing,	OWO	24x28		I
í	Ravenna,	373	24x50	1,500	i
	Rutland,	145	24×45	600	10
	Rutland, Silver Lake, South Lowell,	624	18x40 18x40	400	li
,	South Lowell	113	22x42	600	
	South Riley	456	20216	000	t
۱	South Riley,Stockbridge,	7	20x50	400	1
ı	Trent,	372	30x60	1,800	0
	Trent, Trowbridge, Union, Virgennes, Waverly, Wheatland, West Handy, Willow, Willow, Windsor	296	26x60	1,400	1
	Union,	292	20x30	300	
ĺ	Virgennes,	. 221	24x48	1,000	18
۱	Waverly,	36	24x52	\$	18
Į	Wheat Hands	273	24x50	600	1 8
ľ	West Handy,	613	18x34	3 000	1
9	Willow	618	26x60 22x50	3,000	
ĺ	Windsor,	619	20x36	300	1
	Whitneyville	222	20200	1,000	1
1	Whitneyville,Woodhull,	227	22x40	365	i
ľ		17	1		1

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

The next regular meeting of the Newaygo Fremont Center Grange Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 27th and 28th, All fourth degree members are cordially invited. The unfinished program of the last regular meeting will be called first and be followed by discussions and essays on the following topics:-"The American horse—what should he

be and how to improve him." By Louis Reinoldt, followed by S. V. Walker and F.

"The orchard and fruit garden." By L. E. Wright, followed by T. Taylor and Lew-

'Our native plants and shrubs and trees, or ornaments." By Lewis Bush, followed by Wilks Stuart. "Steam mills—are they a help or a detri-ment to the farmer?" By A. Terwilliger,

"Why are agricultural profits so small compared with other investments?" By A. D. Scott and T. H. Stuart.

"Fall plowing for spring crops." By T. Taylor, John Barnhard, and G. W. Good-Yours fraternally,

NEIL McCALLUM, Lect. Ensley, November 18, 1881. 1dec2t

The regular quarterly meeting of the Lapeer County Pomona Grange, No. 29, will be held with Elm Creek Grange, No. 645, at their hall three miles east of North Branch village, on the second Thursday of January (12), 1882. The program includes several very important subjects for discussion. All 4th degree members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. Meeting to commence at one o'clock sharp. Come, Patrons, turn out, and show those outside the gates that there is a power in the Grange. JACOB W. SCHELL, Sec'y.

The following is the order of exercises at the extra session of Van Buren County Grange, to be held at Paw Paw, the last Thursday in December.
Essay by Clifton Charles, subject, "Michigan, My Michigan."
Essay by Mrs. M. Sykes, subject, "House-

hold Economy." Essay by Jay Woodman, subject, "American College Life."

Recitation by Miss Ida Prey, subject, Barboolagar." Address by Lecturer, subject, "The closing year." L. H. TITUS, Co. Gr. Lect. ing year." L. H. TIT Hartford, Dec. 7, 1881.

Allegan Co. Council of Granges will meet in the Grange hall at Martin Corners, at 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, January 17, 1882, instead of January 10, as was announced.

St. Joseph Co. Pomona Grange will hold

WM. E. WILLIAMS, Sec'y. Pokagon, Dec. 7, 1881,

The Clinton County Pomona Grange will hold its annual meeting at the hall of Olive Grange on Wednesday, Dec. 28, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is earnestly desired, as the election of officers and other important business will come before the meeting. FRANK CONN, Sec.

The installation of the officers of Hillsdale Pomona Grange, No. 10, will take place at the Jonesville Grange hall on the first Wednesday in January. Competent speakers will be in attendance. All 4th degree members are invited to be present.

N. T. Brockway, Sec'y.

Please insert in next number of the Visron that the annual meeting of Kent Co. Comona Grange will be held in the S. of I. all, Grand Rapids, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
W. T. REMINGTON, Sec'y. Alto, Dec. 8, 1881.

A special meeting of Van Buren County Frange, No. 13, will be held at Paw Paw, Dec. 29, 1881. All 4th degree members are ordially invited. C. B. CHARLES, Sec'y. Bangor, Dec. 5, 1881.

Keep the Buildingsand Fences in Good Shape.

In traveling about the country, one is ften at a loss to account for the slovenly ppearance of many farmers' homes. The oil is evidently productive and well tided; he growing crops show that. But there is, n spite of this thriftness, an air of neglect riven the whole place by the lack of order and neatness to be seen about the house and parn. It may be that the house needs a resh coat of paint. Perhaps it has never been painted at all, and the weather stained oards stare at the passer-by, and seem complaining of the treatment of their owner. Perhaps the gate is off its hinges, the fences roken down, or fortified against intrusion n weakly spots by unsightly poles. The barn door may swing by one hinge, the shed may have lost part of its boards. One or all of these things may conspire to give the place an air of dilapidation and lack of thrift which a little labor and expense would enirely do away with. The man who has an ambition to raise good crops ought to have an ambition to keep his farm buildings and his fences in good order. Neatly kept fences and buildings add 50 per cent. to the looks of a place, to say nothing of the additional value they give it, in dollars and cents. That the condition of the buildings and fences on farm have a great deal to do with the impression of value which it makes on visitors s proved by a case which came under my bservation. A man came into our neighborhood to purchase a farm. There were two for sale. These farms were of about equal value so far as quality of soil was conequal value so far as quality of soil was con-cerned, and were of the same size. One was owned by a man who worked his fields well and raised fine crops, but he paid but little attention to the condition of his buildings and his fences. His house needed a fresh coat of paint. His barn looked out at the elbows. His fences were badly in need of repair. The impression which one received, in riding by, was, that this place was not a prosperous one. True, the fields showed good crops, but the impression of unthriftness remained. The other farm belonged to a man who was careful to see that whenever a fence needed repair, that repair was made. were no loose and flapping boards on barns or sheds. Everything had a neat and tidy look. The consequence was, that after look ing the two places over carefully, the man bought this farm and gave considerably more for it than he could have got the other for. It was no more fertile, it had hardly the same advantages of location; it was no larger, but every thing about it was in good condition and it conveyed to him, as to others, an idea of this fitness and prosperity, and this attention to little things brought to its former owner a snug little sum of money, which represented the difference in value between the farm whose houses and fences are properly cared for and the farm on which but little attention is given to such matters.

The saving of money and labor by attending to all repairs when they are first found to be needed is considerable. If your house needs painting, one coat may do the work now which two coats will not do by and by. If a fence board is loose one nail driven in to-day will fasten it; if you wait till to-morrow it will require three. It is the wisest kind of economy to attend to these matters promptly. If this attention is given, the place never gets that seedy and run-down look which characterizes so many farmers' homes. It is much easier, as well as cheaper, to keep a place in repairs than to wait until a general dilapidation takes possession of every thing, for then every thing has to be re-made, in one sense, and any one who has ever tried to rejuvenate neglected buildings knows just what the bother and vexation of doing it is. Well kept buildings and fences add wonderfully to the attractive appearance of our farms, and not only appearance, but definite value in dollars and cents. -Farmers' Review.

"Pain-Killers" Analyzed.

Prof. A. B. Prescott thus refers to some of the more harmless kinds of these quack preparations, "pain-killers." Few of them are wholly inert, and most of them have a transient stimulant effect. Of eight of them subjected to analysis, six were found to contain the ordinary spirit of camphor, which every thoughtful mother keeps in the house; contained ammonia, such as any hartshorn bottle would furnish: four were charged with red pepper; all had some alcohol; oil of sassafras was found in four of them, oil of turpetine in two of them, tincture of guaiac in two, chloroform in one, and myrrh in one. One of the most suc-cessful contained in a half-dollar bottle, one and a half fluid ounce of soap liniment, with one-half fluid ounce each of capsicum tincture, ammonia water, and alcohol—in all, four articles of the United States Pharmacopæia. One that was sold at a dollar for a four-ounce bottle, by a Chinese doctor who had studied many years in the Celestial Kingdom, and who visited the towns of

The next meeting of Cass County Pomona
Grange, No. 20, P. of H., will be held at
Cassopolis, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1892, at
10 o'clock, A. M. All 4th degree members
are cordially invited.

Why F. Wyynama Cooler

Why F. Wyynama Cooler

Michigan in a gorgeous car driven by four
horses, with a company of musicians and
a lecturer, consisted of camphor spirit,
lavender compound spirit, ammonia
water, sassafras oil and alcohol. One lavender compound spirit, ammonia water, sassafras oil and alcohol. One made and sold in Germany as Nature's Own Cure, a sure relief for 166 different diseases, consists of red pepper, tincture, ammonia and alcohol. Another noticed since grouping the eight articles, is a Five minute Fragrant Pain Curer that will quiet every ache within five minutes by an exact time piece. It is a mixture of ether, glycerine, common salt and water. A goiden Wonder, or Seven Seals, for all the ills liable to occur in this life, is a mixture of ether, chloroform, camphor, peppermint oil, red pepper and alcohol. Nearly all of these articles are directed to be taken internally, as well as applied externally. Now almost every person would have some judgment as to how much ammonia, or turpentine, or campher, or ether, or strong alcohol, it would be safe to take at once, if to be taken at all, in seeking relief from a violent pain; but what judgment can any body have as to a safe quantity of such taliamanic articles as "Ready Relief," "Wizard Oit," or "Magic Master of Misery?"

Window Plants.

Those who have plants in the ground which they intend for blooming in the window make a mistake if they delay taking them up until frost is threatened. If the plants are left in the pots which have been plunged in the open ground the change is not so sudden; but if the plants have been turned out of the pots, and their roots have been allowed free growth, it is another matter. With many plants turned out, the bet-ter plan is to raise new ones from cuttings for next winter's blooming and let the old ones go. But it is often desirable to take up and pot an old plant. In such cases do not wait until there is danger of frost, and then

wait until there is danger of frost, and then hurriedly dig up the plant and crowd its roots into the pot.

Suppose the plant to be taken up is a geranium; begin at least a month before the time of removal to prepare it for the change. It will have made an enormous top, which must be cut back and the plant brought into must be cut back and the plant brought into a neat, compact shape. The change from the open ground to the pot should be made before cool nights have checked the growth. Amateur gardeners, as a general thing, are afraid to use the knife. If in taking up all the plants that are to be kept in the window during the winter they would cut the tops back to correspond with the disturbance of the roots, they would have much better success. Very old specimens of such quick-growing plants as geraniums are so rarely satisfactory when lifted from the ope-ground that even at this late day we sho orefer to start young plants from cuttings. On the other hand, hard-wooded plants, such as roses, with strong plants, are preferable, and these should be taken up this month and be well established in pots. The plant should be pruned before it is lifted, and then given a fair sized pot with rich soil. Give water and place it in the shade for a few days, and it will recover from the change and be in good condition for the window.

No plants are more satisfactory for window and the place has the state of the condition of the window.

dow culture than the Dutch bulbs, as they are called, especially hyacinths and narcis sus.—American Agriculturist.

Helping the Party.

In the days gone by a Detroit Sheriff who had made a close shave of being elected, had theill luck to lose a prisoner from the jail. The fellow made good his escape to the country, but the Sheriff overhauled him about eight miles out and drove him under a barn. The prisoner was captured and yet he was not. If he could not get out the sheriff could not get in, and threats had no effect on him. In this emergency the officer called out:

"Say, Jim,"

"Yes."
"You know I had a mighty close shave getting this office? "You did that."

"Well, I'm laying my pipes for a second term. If I lose you I might as well hang up. The opposition will hold it up in letters four feet high, and hundreds of men it moved own party will slip my name. Do you hear me ?' " T do."

"Well, I ask you to come out, not exactly as a prisoner going back to jail, but more as a patriot bound to stand by his party. Come,

Jim."
"I'll be hanged if I don't!" replied the prisoner. The judge was agin me, my sentence was unjust, and I hate jail, but if it's going to help the party and crush the hydra headed opposition out I come!"—
Detroit Free Press.

The Grange Visitor for 1882,

A LARGE EIGHT-PAGE GRANGE PAPER WITH A CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

IS PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH FOR FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Its purpose, object, and aim is the improvement of the American farmer in every department of his business. To this end it advocates the social and educational advantages of the Grange; it encourages more independent political action and demands larger representation in the legislative departments of the State and National Governments from the class whose material interests are greater than any other. Without expecting a millenium in its day, the Visitor believes it necessary to continually labor for the correction of such aggressive evils as our civilization develops and fosters.

Offering no wares of any kind as premiums it relies on its friends to increase its circulation. Address,

J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager, Schoolcraft, Mich. WHY.

BY FLORENCE LEISENBING.

Why sigh we for the future time, Some bright day yet to come, Till present joys are all forgot, And life seems burdensome? Why not enjoy the present time, The blessings that it brings? The bright days that we sigh for then Will come with swifter wings.

Why heed we not another's woes, But dwell upon our own, And think that sorrow such as ours No other heart has known? When if we'd only look around For some sad life to cheer, Perhaps we for our own sad hearts Might find a solace here.

Why talk we of another's faults, Remembering not our own? Could we see ourselves as others do We would not be so prone To chide another for the wrongs That we ourselves might do, Were we by the temptations led That they, no doubt, passed through.

Why are we given to discontent, And mourning at our lot. Deeming life's work so hard to do, Its pleasures all forgot, When, if we'd look on the bright side Pleaures would longer last, And insure a happy future When the present time is past. Hudson, Mich., Nov. 25, 1881.

Ladies' Bepantment.

Change.

An essay prepared and read at the Union Grange. held at Cannonsburg, Mich. Oct.

Change is continually taking place everywhere and in everything. Without it there would be no growth or progress. In some things it takes place so slowly as to be unnoticed, and in others so swiftly as to be seen by the most careless observer. The maral kir lom furnishes us with examples of the slower changes, and the animal and vegetables of the swifter ones. The seasons follow each other in rapid succession, giving us seed-time, flowering, and harvest, each' beautiful in its time. The large oak has become so by successive changes from the acorn to its present form. "As the tree falls so it lies," is a saying I have heard used as an argument against continued progression. I do not think it a good one, for it seems to me the change in the tree still continues. We perhaps do not see it in a moment, but after a time we can see the decay, and at last it has all passed into other forms. Nothing is lost, only changed.

The human form is no less susceptible of

change. There is a time in its existence

when the skeleton is composed wholly of

cartilage, which at the age of twenty years has become nearly all bone. These bones are composed of animal and earthy matter. In youth the animal matter is the greater, and this is the reason children suffer less from accidents than older persons, in whose bones the earthy matter predominates, making them brittle and, if broken, less disposed to unite firmly and quickly. It has been estimated that the body undergoes an entire change once in about seven years, something after this manner; Every part of the body is supplied with arteries, which lie as far from the surface as possible, and veins which are near the surface. These are connected by very minute tubes called capillaries. The arteries, with one exception, carry the pure blood, which contains all the materials necessary for the formation and repair of all parts of the body. While the blood is passing through the capillaries, wherever growth is required or waste taken place there the proper elements for increase or repair are taken from it, and the waste particles gathered up and then passed on to the veins to be returned to the heart and lags and purified. The materials for the formation of the blood are supplied by food and drink, which should tell us to take nothing into the stomach or even mouth but that which is clean, nutritious, and wholesome. Our Worthy Master instructs us at the close of every Grange to "avoid intemperance in eating, drinking, and language; also in work and recreation," and we would do well to heed his instruction. Exercise of the muscles causes change of some portions of them, and increased flow of blood is necessary to supply this waste. This for a time strengthens them, but if too long continued the person becomes tired, which shows too great a waste, or lack of vital force, and that rest is necessary. The same may be said of the brain. If the warning is unheeded, sooner or later the penalty will have to be paid. This is intemperance in work. Brothers and sisters, avoid it. The same principle will apply to dancing, playing, and all other amusements, good and healthful if not carried to excess, but very hurtful if they are. Intemperance again.

The destruction of the stomach by the use of strong drink, and the poison taken into evils caused by intemperance, the avoidance of which would be one of the greatest bles-

Remember instructions.

sings to humanity that could be given. A change indeed!

Paul says, "There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body," and so say I. The spiritual body is the exact counterpart of the natural body, and permeates every part of it, and is formed by the emanations given off from it by the thoughts, appetites, and passions, and is just as much the subject of change. The appetites and passions may be controlled, and in this manner change. Thoughts change by intercouse with fellow-beings. We cannot meet together as we do here in the Grange without each receiving some change, be it ever so little. Each exerts an influence over every other one in whose company he is. If this were not so, the Grange could work no good, and would be dull indeed. This should teach us to always keep good company. "Evil communications corrupt good manners," and by choosing bad company we are defiling our spiritual bodies. This is especially true with the young, for as the change takes place faster in the natural in youth, so they are more easily influenced in the spiritual.

Brothers and sisters, if you were building a house would you not select the best material, and employ the best workmen that you could, and do all in your power to make your house as near perfect as possible? and if you made a mistake, would you not try to correct it? Both your natural and your spiritual body is simply a house for your real self to live in, and you are the builder. Is it not much more important, then, that you should select only that which is good for their construction, and try hard to remedy mistakes.

Be temperate in all things. The Grange has produced a great change for the farmer. It has elevated and educated all true working members. Much remains to be done, and by perseverance and unity its work will surely be accomplished.

This Union Grange has met with a change since its last meeting in this place in the loss from sight of members worthy and well qualified, always ready to do the work assigned them. Always will they live in our memory, from their associations with us in the Grange. They have changed by dropping the worn-out natural body, and now live in the spiritual body.

'They are not dead, those noble souls, But gone unto a world above : They live, they reign forevermore
On earth to shed their light and love; Their pain is past, their trials sleep In God's eternal ocean deep—

God's ocean of immortal love, Immortal wisdom where the light And joy of happiness divine
Encrowns each conqueror in the fight;
Each task performed—to them are given
The welcoming smile of highest heaven

Their forms may rest in earth's dark bed. Their minds repose awhile from care; But they shall wake with added power, And work—for in heaven's clearest air, All freed from mortal pain and ill, Each happy soul is active still.

To be reborn in higher life: All tread some darkling vale of tears-All must encounter earthly strife: But what have mortal hearts to fear When risen friends in light appear?

Our noble coutrymen, our brave Reformers, teachers, friends so true They constitute when freed from earth, A shield invincible and new; They from their spheres of light above Unite us in the bonds of love.'

MARTHA P. BERRY.

Reply to Sister Waldo.

While looking over a pile of papers and carefully selecting the VISITORS to be put away for future reading, I came across-the June number, containing Mrs. Waldo's very didn't she slash right and left! That is right, let all have fair play upon all sides fairly and truthfully. Personally, I may have no cause for complaint. If you and I exclaim, "Why do you take up the cudgel in the defense of woman?" Is it any reawhen I please, and have money to meet my wants, why I should be blind to the fact that are little better than slaves, who work hard early and late, economizing always, and if she wants a dollar to spend must go to her lord and master and ask for it, to be denied if he sees fit, and in that case go because I love my husband and sons less, who are dearer to me than life itself, that I write thus, or because I love right and jus tice? Would to God we all might see the and plaything or slave of man, but his equal and co-worker. Mrs. W. made some sweeping remarks, and evidently thought she-was getting to the bottom of this question. If condition of woman, she will be astonished and believe with Hamlet:

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than was ever drempt of in your philosophy."

She says we are placed upon an equal the system by the use of tobacco, are other Dr. Jackson's New Civilization, from the

in the matter of recognizing the existence force in them. Never a thing directly, only and always to help themselves. Where for man's advancement and advantage it has been deemed necessary or best to improve the conditions of living for woman, men have moved them forward, otherwise not. I challenge any man, married or single, priest or politician, to show one instance on the part of men wherein they have come forward irrespective of any good to come to themselves, and planned and pursued projects for the advancement of the higher interests of woman. If they have done it, the evidence must be founded along the lines which civilization has traveled, and if it exists I have failed to find it." Of the courtesies extended to us by men in public on all occasions we are their debtors. I have been ashamed many times at the seeming indifference and thankless manner with which women receive these civilities. But are all women, as you say, "in all conditions of life moral, social and domestic, accorded by our lords and kings, the highest and softest seats?" I think not, nor is it best for them to be always thus treated. I have one of those favored ones in my mind now, a petted child always, educated after the manner of the girls of the period, in all that goes to the make up of a fine lady, attractive and pretty. She won the love of a worthy man who was able to afford her all the comforts and luxuries of life.

He wrapped her round with his riches, And covered her up with his care. His love was the love of a manhood, Whose life was a living prayer.

But there came a day ere the sun of life

had reached its meridian, when the strong

protecting arm that was always ready to

work for and shield her from all danger,

was powerless, and the loving hands that

knew no weariness when ought could be done for her comfort, nestled idle over the gentle heart that ever throbbed with passionate love for her. Alone, with four little children, overwhelmed with grief, and surrounded by bewildering responsibilities, she knew nothing of the laws, nothing of the details of business, with no practical knowledge, no self reliance. She placed her business affairs in the hands of unscrupulous persons who defrauded her out of the greater part of her means, and now she ekes out a meager subsistence by taking boarders and practicing the most rigid economy. Wouldn't it have been better, a thousand times better for her, if he had taken her as a partner in his affairs and taught her at least the first rudiments of business, and made her acquainted with the details of his every day affairs, than to have placed her upon this "soft and elevated seat" without one particle of knowledge of self support. L. P. W. says perhaps one ground of complaint is, we are women and not men, and we look with a covetous eye upon their lordly, kingly, independent ways, and envy them. Well may we envy them their brighter and broader intellect that gives them the power to converse upon affairs of state, the torics of the times and current literature while the majority of women can talk of nothing deeper than fashions, society and frivolties. I once heard a gentleman remark in speaking of a social gathering, The ladies could talk upon nothing but hired girls and babies-an ungracious remark, but nevertheless true, I dare say. Now why is this? Because she hasn't the capacity to learn? Not so; but from early girlhood all the way through life she has taken up her duties as man's inferior. It is supposed because she is weaker physically, she must be cutting rebuke to the grumbling sisters; mentally. The organs for expressing ideas of which she will class me one. Whew, are the same, therefore it must be qualified by sex. Before we take this all in, let us reverse the parties. Let the powers, priviand treat the question of woman's rights leges and properties be given to woman, and let the disabilities, disadvantages, disfranchisements be given to man for ages, were alone, Mrs. W., I might tell you of acts | think you he would be the brighter and of love and kindness that would make you | braver? If they were disabled, wouldn't they not become weak? If disfranchised, how long before they would grow indifson because I am favored, can go and come | ferent to the public welfare? If you take away their right to earn and hold property, would they not become as whimsical, cathat all over the land may be found women pricious and extravagant as any woman ever was? Again, if you make laws for them, and enforce these laws without their consent, and make them slavish, how long before they would become unpatriotic and rebellious? And we couldn't then stand by without the dollar? Is this right? Is it and admire their "lordly, kingly and in dependent ways." Heaven forbid, I love them too well to wish to see them thus degraded. I used to think this move ment to enfranchise woman a reform day when woman would be neither the pet against nature, but now, in my mature years and judgment, I do not. She is accountable to the laws as well as man; it should be her privilege to have a voice in making those laws. I think she would be just as she will go into past history before this good a wife, mother, sister and daughter as movement was agitated and see the legal | she is to-day, and vastly superior intellectu ally. Being permitted to take part in the administration of government and taught to believe it was proper to do so, she would wish to be informed of its philosophy and fundamental principles, and so would befooting with man. Here is an extract from | come interested in the public weal, and be a

has done for woman in all ages of the world, ter kind. She would bring all the moral force she wields in private into the support of the of this grand faculty (liberty), this mighty | public or general good, and in time it would enhance and build up a better and purer government. Judging of the capacity of woman to hold office by what has been the effect where exercised in the Grange, we may presume it would be for good. We have a neighboring grange whose officers are all women but one, and a better regulated Grange isn't to be found, or one more judiciously and systematically conducted.

Yours for the right, AUNT HATTIE.

Fashion, and Who Follow it.

One can hardly pick up a paper now-adays but what the eye is greeted with some spicy article upon the absurdities of womans' fashions. The doctor tells us that by following the fashion we ruin our health and that of our children. The minister preaches to us from the pulpit the wickedness of following the fashion. The lecturer counts the ruffles on the ladies' dresses and then tells us that we are an extravagant set of beings; that it takes twenty-six yards of cloth to make a dress; that we wear tight shoes, lace our waists, paint our cheeks, wear false hair: and in fact all the vanities that women are supposed to be guilty of are tied up in one bundle, thrown at them and they are expected to accept the charges, plead guilty and be condemned without judge or jury.

Are the women the only ones who bow at the shrine of fashion? No, indeed! The men have their fashions, and some of them are not only absurd but are very ridiculous. Let us go and search in the closet of our memory and see if we cannot find a remnant of that coat with cloth enough in the skirts to clothe a whole family of boys. Had pinbacks been in vogue at that time there is not the least doubt but that they would have had as much pride in pinning back their skirts as the ladies do at the pres-

Listen, "Ex Granger," there is a mournful wail upon the breeze. "What is it?" did I hear you say? It is the dying groan of those large pants that were large enough to carry a grist in to mill. "Fashion, fickle Goddess" becoming disgusted with the unbecoming things discarded them for another style, the neat fitting pants that make a man look as though he was running in opposition to a circus performer, and I opine they were just as comfortable when sitting

down as the ladies are with the pin-back. Once upon a time the gentlemen wore a necktie that contained from one and a half to two yards of silk, and when tastefully arranged in a large bow knot it carried conviction to the public mind that the bearer had spent his "bottom dollar" for a necktie. Mr. Granger, did you ever see one of those stand-up collars? Fancy, weren't they? Tobacco chewers were obliged to carry a he, too, has left. Another official chair is stool in their pockets, and young men had vacant. Let it be draped to represent our to stand on their tip-toes to see over the tops of their collars. Fashion soon numbered them among the have beens. She also about the same time discarded the boot that turned up at the toes, for the stub toe, and we think she made a good exchange.

Mollie, I agree with you, let them sweep their own dooryards first, then help sweep ours. Men do admire fashionably dressed ladies, they will stand upon the street corners and criticize a lady's toilet, and the ladies know it, therefore they dress to please their fastidious tastes. Here comes one of our fashionably dressed gentleman of to-

> His coat is of the Ulster cut, His hat is new and gay, His pants are fashion's latest style; But his tailor he cannot pay.

In fashion's courts he constant walks In patent leather shoes; His hair is scented, crimped, and curled, He smokes cigars and chews.

Of music he is very fond, His choice it is the fiddle; His whiskers have the Burnside cut, His hair parts in the middle.

He is tall and slim, no post more straight, His hands are lily white; He drinks lager beer and brandy Till it makes his head feel light.

He's a graceful dancer too, withal, He plays base ball with ease; He studies hard the art to learn The fairer sex to please.

He will not work, oh no, not he,

He struts around, he stalks about. He sports a rattan cane; He breaks the hearts of three or four girls, And boasts that that's his game.

'Tis far beneath his mien; He sits around the corner store To see and to be seen. Sherwood, Dec. 3, 1881. VERONCIA

Test for Glucose.

The following is recommended as a test for glucose in sugar: Take a handful of the mixture and drop it into a glass of cold water; stir it a few minutes and you will note that the cane sugar is entirely dissolved, leaving the grape sugar undissolved at the bottom of the glass, in the form of a white,

In Memoriam

In all ages and times there has ever been omething inexplicable in death. To those who have often mourned, the past rises before them like a dream, until its very histories seem blending with these shadowy lines that so softly mark the boundaries of

the undiscovered country.

Death! All that is born must die. We know that this is one of the never varying rules of life, and yet who is there that has ever been on familiar terms with death?

The soldier, accustomed by his trade to look upon mangled masses of destroyed humanity, may come to have a contempt for it, but even with him death never becomes a familiar thing. In the tented bivouac his mind rather dwells upon the loved and cherished amid the peaceful scenes at home than to think that on the morrow he, who is now so full of life and active ambition, may be numbered with the slain. We, who amid peaceful scenes, learn to contemplate death as something that is far away; something that must come, we know not when or how; yet which each one for himself or herself puts in the distant future with the years of a ripe old age on the western sunset line of life.

Death, coming to all in its own time, we somehow expect to fade out at the end, surrounded by those who will long remember us when the days come and go, and we are not, for God has taken us. The line lying between the fullest life and the lifeless dust of the dead is an invisible thing. We may often come up to it, but except the eye of faith burn brightly in our souls, we can never know what lies on the other side.

Christianity teaches us that the dead do not die. Yea, more than this—there is not a people on the habitable globe and never has been, so far as history has shed its light, but who believe that in the hereafter there is something better than the toil and struggle, the turmoil, and oftimes tribulations gle, the turmoil, and oftimes tribulations that beset us here. We mourn when our friends fall by the wayside, weary of life's battles; and yet we cannot say but it is better for them. We mourn because our hearts are full of sympathy, and those who are nearer the dead than we, have need of it—and sympathy in men is God-like. Our sorrow can do nothing for those who have sorrow can do nothing for those who have passed the shadowy line. Their calm, still faces, though wet with the tears of the warmest affection, give no sign. The eyes that were wont to speak to us are now looking the other way, opening upon other scenes of life, that shall never more see death. Tears and sympathy are for the living. The dead have passed beyond them.

For us who have gathered here, the pres-

sent is more than usually a solemn hour. There is another vacant chair. within a twelve-month have we heard at the outer gate the alarm of that messenger whose pass-word s "death." First, the patriarch and pioneer, in the ripe years of a well-filled life, went to his rest. Then another, whose well remembered face smiles down upon us over the sad emblems that for months shrouded the Secretary's desk, by one of those untoward accidents that no one can explain, from the fullest life and usefulness, passed to the better land of the immortals. And now another, whose valuable life just one step more or one step less would have saved to us, has gone down in the strength of a vigorous manhood to the silent halls of death. He was a true man, a noble brother, a sympathetic friend. The step that would have saved him from the fatal bullet-the time represented almost by the tick of the watch-was denied him, and rrow, for we are all mourners. Mourners because our brother is not, and yet it is not ours to question the providence of a God who doeth all things well. We shall never feel the pressure of his warmly clasping hand. Never again hear the voice which in all its utterances proved the interest of his soul in all the good works of our Order. Nothing of him is left to us save his example; and that will ever be present with us as that of a man and brother, energetic, persistent, and honorable in all the business affairs of life, and as a Patron of Husbandry, intelligent, earnest, progressive, considerate and sympathetic. Brother Lafayette E. Taylor is no more. Good friend, true man, beloved brother: hail and farewell.

Worthy Master, on occasions like this words, as such, are of little account. They seem to have lost their usual meaning. And yet it is fitting and just that we should place on record our tribute to our departed brother. This is all that we can now do. And we perform this simple act, feeling that the use of language fails, in this instance, to reflect the worth of the deceased, and only in the weakest manner portrays the

With such thoughts filling the minds of your committee, in addition to the fore-going, the following resolutions are sub-mitted for the consideration of the Grange. Resolved, That in the death of Brother LAFAYETTE E. TAYLOR, his family, society, business circles and the Grange, have lost an affectionate husband and a

member who honored well all the positions of life. Resolved, That his sudden demise, surprising and stanning every friend, and falling with crushing force upon his beloved wife, Sister Delia J. Taylor, entitles her to the fullest sympathy of every member of Wyoming Grange, and the same is hereby sincere-

Resolved, Also that the sympathy of this Grange is hereby tendered the aged parents and relatives of our deceased brother in this hour of their sad afflic-Resolved, That as a memento of our respect and

Resolved, That as a memento of our respect and sorrow the Charter of this Grange be draped in mourning for three months; also that the stand of the Overseer be appropriately draped and remain unoccupied for a like period; and that the implements of the Worthy Steward and his assistants be each knotted with a bow of crape.

Resolved, Further, that a copy hereof be entered at large upon the records of this Grange; also that a copy neatly engrossed and under seal be presented to our afflicted Sister Taylor; and that the Secretary be instructed to furnish copies of the same to the Agricultural World and Grange, Visitor for publication,

E. G. D. Holden,

E. G. D. HOLDEN, E. G. D.
E. A. BURLINGAME,
I. B. HAMILTON,
MES. JOHN PORTER,
MISS ELIZA DAVIS,
Committee.

To DETECT adulteratron in ground coffee, place a few grains in a saucer and moisten them with a little cold water. Chicory will very soon become soft, while coffee will take a long time to soften. Again, fill a tumbler full of water and gently drop a pinch of the Dr. Jackson's New Civilization, from the pen of a very learned and aged man, written not six months ago. "Now see what man companion. She will then looks, and quite bitter to the taste. It won't do to use hot water in your test, however, for if you do the whole thing will dissolve."

sticky substance, not at all unlike starch in looks, and quite bitter to the taste. It won't do to use hot water in your test, however, for if you do the whole thing will dissolve.

Pouths' Department.

ONLY A CHILD.

BY FLORENCE LEISENBING.

Only a baby in mother's arms, It is only a little care; But though he is only a baby now, He may some day your burdens bear, Some day when you are feeble and weak; The boy that's a babe to-day May smooth the way for your weary feet, And take all your cares away.

Only a child with tangled curls; He is never a minute still; But though he is only a trouble now He's a mission to fulfil; Though only a child with childish toys He will yet take a manly part, And in his manly strength will be The pride of a parent's heart.

Only a boy with boyish ways. Who thinks he is almost a man; But he will learn more as he older grows, So have patience if you can, For as years rolled on the baby was The child with tangled hair; They still rolled on, and the child became The boy with prospects fair.

If you patiently wait, 'twont be long Till the boy to a man will be grown, And then he will shoulder your burdens As well as enough of his own; So do not find fault with the children, But notice their sorrows and joys, Remembering the greatest of statesmen Were once little barefooted boys. Hudson, Nov. 17, 1881.

WORKING FOR A LIVING.

"What are we going to do?"
Florence Ellis asked the question, with her eyes full of tears, and her pale face turned anxiously upon her sister. Irene Ellis, a tall, stately brunette, glanced up in unfeigned distress.

"God will help us" she answered solve.

"God will help us," she answered, solemnly.

Florence continued: "I am at a loss. How are we two girls to get along in the battle with poverty—we who have never known such a dreadful thing before and have never encountered life's hardships? Now, we are thrown upon our own resources and mamma's health in so wretched a state-poor mamma!"

"Florence, I wish you had accepted Cap-tain Winslowe!"

Florence turned away, her pale face even

paler. "Captain Winslowe did not love me "Captain Winslowe did not love me, Irene. He only sought me for the wealth which was then ours. I have been told of his love for—for another. "And" she added, bitterly, "he has held himself aloof since father's failure in business; and even when poor father died, he never came near us. Don't talk of him; he is a heartless, mergenery man."

cenary man." Irene's eyes searched the pretty, drooping

face before her seriously.
"Florence, I don't believe you really have

so poor an opinion of Captain Winslowe in your heart as you gave utterance to. You are deceiving yourself. Who gave you all the information concerning him?" she added, abruptly. "Mr. Terrill."

"I don't like that man, Florence! I be-lieve he is scheming for some selfish end. you for months, and I am He has loved firmly persuaded that he would stoop to any mean and dishonorable act to gain your love; even to the slandering of a good

Florence started. "What do you mean?" she asked hastily.
"Nothing; I have no more to say now. But answer me one question, Florrie—honestly and candily—do you care for Mr. Terrill?"

"No," the reply was short and decisive. "No, I do not!"

Irene looked thoughtful. "And you do care for Winslowe?" she affirmed. "I believe that, Florence, though you must not think I am forcing your confidence."

Florence remained silent, but Irene had heard an old saying that "silence gives consent," and drew her own deductions.

"Here," cried Florence, suddenly, (per-haps she desired to change the subject) here we are, discussing two nonentities, when we have real business in hand. Irene, you and I have a most difficult—perhaps impossible—task before us. We must contrive in some way to make money—to furnish the means of support to mamma, and not let her suspect the source of our revenue. It would kill her to think that her girls were working for a living. Poor mamma—reared as she has been, it is not in our power to prove to her the true dignity of labor. She thinks that every woman who works with her hands is irretrievably disgraced. Irene, I wonder which is the greater degradation, honest, though manual labor, or to marry some man merely for a home and the fine things which his wealth can supply?"

Irene shrugged her shoulders.
"In mamma's estimation," she said, "there could be no greater or more lasting downfall and disgrace to her two daughters than to be compelled to work. But for my part, I glory in the strength and independence which God has given me. Do you know what I have decided to do?"
"No: what is it?"

The question was asked breathlessly. Irene smiled.

"I am going to work in a printing office. You know I once learned to set type—just for fun, and now I can turn my accomplishment to real profit. Mr. Merton, the publisher on Main street, has offered me a situation. I am quick and a tolerable "workman" already; practice makes perfect

ation. I am quick and a tolerable "work-man" already; practice makes perfect, you know, and I am confident that in time I shall become a good compositor."

"But mamma," gasped Florence.

"She will think that I am in school. You know we have a trifle left, and while our little capital lasts I shall be perfecting myself in my trade, and soon will be able to take good care of us all. I disfike to deceive mamma, but we must live, and what are we to do?"

"But," began Florence, dubiously, "what is to be my share in the programme?" "On, you must stay at home with mamma. You like to cook and do housework, and with a little assistance from an experienced woman, you can soon perfect your-self in that business, and so, altogether, we can contrive to make mamma very com-

Florence made no reply, but in her busy brain a strange idea started. Lodged there, and took root. The two energetic girls carried out their schemes, and so carefully that poor, foolish Mrs. Ellis was spared the shock of knowing

the truth in regard to their occupations. Under the directions of an experienced and practical cook, Florence soon learned to make the most delicious cakes; and the odd

plan which had originated in her brain was to dispose of this commodity—to sell enough every day to add to their slender income. But how was this possible without her mother's knowledge? and such knowledge would be worse than death to the proud wo-

It was a rainy, disagreeable evening, and Captaine Winslowe left his office with a weary step. He was a successful lawyer, and had been occupied all day with an important law suit which had baffled and tormented him.

Springing into a street car to ride home— glad to be free from the torments and vexations of the day-his thoughts were full of the woman whom he so dearly loved. For Captain Winslowe was an honorable man, and he had given his whole heart to Florence

What had been his indignation and surprise when one day Mr. Terrill entered his office and astonished Winslowe by informing him of his own betrothal to Miss Ellis, and producing a cruel note from Florence in which she coldly gave Winslowe his dis-

Of course he had no alternative but to submit-but his heart was heavy, for he sincerely loved the girl.

Then followed her father's reverses and death; but Florence avoided him so studiously, that at last he understood that she wished to drop his acquaintance; and then all intercourse with the Ellis family came to an end.

Sitting in the street car, his mind busy with these sad memories, Winslowe observed an old woman in one corner.

She wore a long, waterproof cloak, and a great black bonnet with a heavy veil drawn over her face; but he knew by her bent and stooping figure that she was old and decrepid.

In one hand she grasped a small basket, which had held cakes, though the stock being nearly all sold, a few remained.

Somehow the young man found it difficult to remove his eyes from the drooping figure. From beneath her rusty black skirt one foot peeped out, and the glimpse he caught dis-closed a tiny foot, small and delicate, not the size exactly that one would expect to see among the lower class. He found himself gazing at the little foot as though he were fascinated.

At length the old cake woman arose hurriedly, and reached up to the strap above her body to ring the bell. In her haste she dropped the faded black glove which she had worn, and which she had removed for some purpose; and to Winslowe's amaze-ment, I'e saw her hand was small and white, smooth and delicate, as any drawing-room

belle's. The car stopped and the old woman hob-bled forward; it gave a sudden start, and she was thrown forcibly upon the track as the car dashed on.

Winslowe caught a glimpse of a deathwhite face, and he sprang from the car, his heart quivering with a nameless fear. He stooped over the senseless form, and uttered an exclamation of amazement and horror. Hailing a passing carriage he placed the unconscious woman within, and ordered the carriage to be driven to his own house. He bore the still unanimate form within, laid her on a sofa, and sent for his old house-

"Where am I?" The old cake-woman struggled to a sitting posture. Captain Winslowe bent over

her.
"Florence-Miss Ellis!" he asked, for God's sake tell me the meaning of this masquerade ?"

She staggered to her feet.
"Let me pass!" she moaned. "I—"
But he caughther hand in his.
"Listen to me," he cried. "I believe upon my word, that there has been foul play.

Tell me, Florence, are you engaged to Mr. Terrill?" Who told you so?" "He himself, when he delivered me your cruel note of dismissal.'

My note of dismissal?" Florence sank down on the sofa again in bewilderment. The Captain seated himself beside her, and so at last the whole truth came out.

How Terrill had been at the bottom of all this trouble, thinking to win Florence for his own wife; but his scheme had failed in very particular.

And then Florence confided to Captain

Winslowe the whole trouble of their financial troubles; and how, unknown to any one—even her sister—she had been for several weeks engaged in selling cakes on the street, in the disguise of an old woman, and had really realized quite a fair profit. He caught her in his arms.

"My poor darling," he cried, "how you must have suffered! But I thank God for clearing up all the mystery and trouble. And nothing can ever part us again, my darling—nothing, save death."

And, one day last week, I attended a grand double wedding, and saw Florence Ellis be-come the bride of Captain Winslowe at the same time that Mr. Merton, the wealthy publisher, became the husband of the fearless-hearted, independent Irene.

Sorghum for Fodder.

I have raised a small patch every year for the past six years; a small quantity I have made into syrup, for family use, using a rough wooden mill, and boiling in a galvanrough wooden mill, and boiling in a galvanized sheet iron pan. The remainder I have fed to stock. Horses, hogs, and cows are greedy for it, and all seem to thrive on it. Chickens go for the seed. It will keep green here in Santa Barbara county almost the entire year. It will flourish on rich ground and poor ground. Cut to the ground when ripe, it starts from the roots, and in a

few weeks there is quite a growth of fodder. It will grow the second year, but it is better to plow it up and plant afresh. It will stand drouth much better than corn. It produces a larger amount of fodder to the acre. It can be planted early or late; is easy of cultivation; is a very valuable forage plant to continue the supply of green feed, which it can here at least be made to do almost the year round.—Pacific Rural. do almost the year round.-Pacific Rural

A Vermont Silo.

A correspondent of the American Cultivator describes as follows the way Ex-Gov. Smith, of Vermont, constructed and filled a silo: The floor in the center of the large a silo: The floor in the center of the large barn was removed and an excavation made, in which the silo was to be placed. Twenty feet under the surface a large drain was laid to carry off any water which might gather about the silo. A foundation of stone three feet deep was laid, upon which to rest the superstructure. The top of the stone work is 15 feet below the ground. Upon this is laid the bottom of the silo, 38x24 feet. The bottom and walls are of brick one foot thick, covered on the inside with general. covered on the inside with cement. The walls are 24 feet in height. Longitudinally through the middle a division wall was erected, making in reality two silos in one, both water and air-tight except upon the top. The two silos will hold 10,944 cubic feet, and reckoning ensilage when compressed at 47 pounds to the foot, 514 tons of fodder can thus be stored. Over the top of the silo is an arrangement to raise the fodder and complete the fodder. der and carry it to the feeding floors.' About

100,000 bricks were used in construction.
In June 12 acres of corn were sown in drills in a field near the barn. This reached a luxuriant growth, and was estimated to weigh 35 to 38 tons to the acre. The corn was cut just as it was in the milk, and was cut just as it was in the milk, and drawn to the barn, where a two-horse power cutter cut it up in lengths of half an inch, when it fell into the silo, and there was evenly distributed and pressed down. The corn was then covered with plank, and weighted with a pressure of 200 pounds to the square foot, which is calculated to make it air tight. It is estimated that this 12 acres of corn would feed 42 cows the year round. Gov. Smith is a firm believer in the silo and in the feeding of ensilage. Should the results reach his firm expectations he will build others.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

BOWER-At a meeting of Colon Grange at their hall, November 26, 1881, the following resolutions of respect on the death of Mrs. ADAM BOWER were adopted :-

The messenger of death has again entered our fold, severed the mystic tie and removed from our midst our worthy sister, ELIZABETH BOWER, who passed from earth to her eternal home October 25, 1881, aged 53 years. Inasmuch as the dark shadow of death has hovered over our little fraternal band and taken from our sight and circle our belowd sister.

death has hovered over our little fraternal band and taken from our sight and circle our beloved sister we, in memoriam, offer the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the husband and family of the deceased in their great affliction, and in condolence would say, grieve not as you gaze at the golden portal, for she has entered in safety the better land, and is waiting to welcome you where all is felicity and partings are no more.

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days as a tribute of respect to one whose loss we deeply mourn.

loss we deeply mourn.

Resolved. That we present a copy of these resolutions to the husband of the deceased, and they be published in the GRANGE VISITOE, and the Colon Enterprise, and that they be inscribed on our Grange

Although the form by us beloved, Is by the grave concealed, And loving words and kindest acts Can no more be revealed Yet live those tender memories

That time cannot erase; A mother's counsels wise and Long years cannot efface. MRS A. S. PROUT. MES. O. TOMLINSON, MES. P. FARRAND,

STEWARD-Died October 24, 1881, at his resi dence in the town of Bengal, WILLARD STEWARD, aged 52 years. Bengal Grange, No. 225, of which he

was a member, adopted the following resolutions:-WHEREAS, The Reaper Death has again invaded our ranks and cut down in the full vigor of his man-hood our brother, WILLARD STEWARD, thus once more reminding us of the uncertainty of life, and ad-monishing us to be ready for the final harvest, there-

Resolved, That in the loss of Brother STEWARD this Grange has lost a consistent worker, the M. E. Church a faithful member, his family a kind and indulgent husband and father, and the community a

worthy and useful citizen. Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to the family of the deceased in this their great affliction, realizing how powerless are any poor words of ours to comfort, or to heal their sorrow. We can only commend them to the care of Him who doeth

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upor the minutes of the Grange and a copy sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Grange Visitor for publication, and that the Hall be draped in mourning for sixty days.

We shall sadly miss our Brother When we meet at our retreat; But we know that angles bless him. And he is waiting us to greet. LYDIA A. RICE,

GEO. H. HUDSON, DORR K. STOWELL, Committee.

SWIFT-Again have our hearts been saddened and called to render tribute to the memory of our Worthy Sister ELIZABETH R, SWIFT, Charter member of Capitol Grange, No. 540, who died October 30, 1881, in the 54th year of her age; therefore, be it Resolved, That in the death of our Sister the Order has met with an irreparable loss, the community a good member, the family a kind and loving mother. We shall miss her,

"There will be a vacant chair." But our loss is her gain. She has gone where sorrows and trials are no more.

Resolved, That to our sorrow stricken brother and family, whose pathways are thus darkened by this affliction, we, as a Grange extend our fraternal sympathy, saying: Weep not, Brother, God is true :

His angle bands will guide you through Earth's shadowed plane to that bright shore, Where loved ones meet to part no more. Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, also to the Grange Visitors for publication, and recorded in the minutes of the Grange.

GEORGE S. WILLIAMS,

MRS. GEO. S. WILLIAMS,

MRS. B. C. GOODNOE,

Committee

IMPORTANT

Grocers, Packers, Hucksters and the General Public.

THE KING FORTUNE-MAKER:

OZONE

A New Process for Preserving All Perishable Articles, Animal and Vegetable. from Fermentation and Putrefaction, Retaining their Odor and Flavor.

"OZONE--Purified air, active state of oxygen"--Webster.

This Preservative is not a liquid, pickle or any of the old and exploded processes, but is simply and purely OZONE, as produced and applied by an entirely new process. Ozone is the antisceptic principle of every substance and possesses the power to preserve animal and vegetable matter from decay. There is nothing on the face of the earth liable to Decay or spoil which OZONE, the new Preservative, will not preserve for all time in a perfectly fresh and palatable condition.

The value of OZONE as a natural preserver has been known to our abler chemists for years, but until now no means of producing it in a practical, inexpensive and simple manner have been discovered.

Microscopic observations prove that decay is due to sentic matter or minute gayme that decay is due to sentic matter or minute gayme that decay is due to sentic matter or minute gayme that decay is due to sentic matter or minute gayme that decay is due to sentic matter or minute gayme that decay is due to sentic matter or minute gayme that decay is due to sentic matter or minute gayme that decay is due to sentic matter or minute gayme.

but until now no means of producing it in a practical, inexpensive and simple manner have been discovered.

Microscopic observations prove that decay is due to septic matter or minute germs that develop and reed upon animal and vegetable structures. OZONE, applied by the Prentiss method, seizes and destroys these germs at once and thus preserves. At our office in Cincinnati can be seen almost every article that can be thought of preserved by this process, and every visitor is welcome to come in, taste, smell, take away with him and test in every way the merits of OZONE as a preservative. We will also preserve, free of charge, any article that is brought or sent prepaid to us, and return to the sender for him to keep and test.

EGGS can be treated at a cost of less than one dollar a thousand dozen and be kept in normal condition and the eggs as fresh and perfect as on the day they were treated, and will sell as strictly "choice." The advantage in preserving eggs is readily seen: there are s:asons when they can be bought for 8 or 10 cents a dozen and by holding them can be sold at an advance from one to three hundred per cent. One man by this method can preserve 5,000 dozen a day.

FRUITS may be permitted to ripen in their native climate and can be transported to any part of the world. The juice expressed from fruits can be held for an indefinite period without fermentation—hence the great value of this process for producing a temperance beverage, Milk and cider can be held perfectly sweet any length of time.

VEGETABLES can be kept for an indefinite period in their natural condition.

FRESH MEATS, such as beef, mutton, veal, pork, poultry, game, fish, etc., preserved by this method, can be shipped to Europe, subjected to atmospheric changes and return to this country in a state of perfect preservation.

Butter after being treated by this process will not become rancid.

Dead human bodies, treated before decomposition sets in. can be held in a natural condition for weeks without puncturing the skin or mutilating the body in any way, Hence the great value of Ozone to undertakers.

There is no change in the slightest particular in the appearance of any article thus preserved and no trace of any unnatural odor or taste.

The process is so simple that a child can operate it as well and as successfully as a man. There is no expensive appearants or machinery required.

A room filled with different articles such as eggs, meat, fish, etc., can be treated at one time, without additional trouble or expense.

IN FACT. THERE IS NOTHING THAT OZONE WILL NOT PRESERVE. Think of everything you can that is liable to sour, decay or spoil and then remember that we guarantee that Ozone will preserve it in exactly the condition you want it for any length of time. If yon will remember this it will save asking questions as to whether Ozone will preserve this or that article—IT WILL PRESERVE ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING YOU CAN THINK OF.

There is not a township in the United States in which a live man cannot make any amount of money, from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year, that he pleases, We desire to get a live man interested in each county in the United Sta'es, in whose hands we can place this Preservative and through him secure the business which every county ought to produce.

A Fortune Awaits Any Man Who Secures Control of Ozone in Any Township or County.

A. C. Bowen, Marion, Ohio, cleared \$2,000 in two months; \$2 for a test package was his first investment. Wood Brothers, Lebanon, warren county, Ohio, made \$6,000 on eggs purchased in July and sold Nov. 1; \$2 for a test package was their first investment. F. K. Baymond, Morris town, Belmont county, Ohio, is clearing \$2,000 a month in handling and selling Ozone; \$2 for a test package was his first investment. D. F. Weber, Charlotte, Eaton county, Mich., has cleared \$1,000 a month since August; \$2 for a test package was his first investment. J. B. Gaylord, 80 LaBalle street, Chicago, is preserving eggs, fruit, etc.. for the commission men of Chicago, charging 1½c per dozen for eggs and other articles in proportion; he is preserving 5,000 dozen eggs a day and on his business is making \$3,000 a month clear; \$2 for a test package was his first investment. The Cincinnati Feed Company, 498 West Seventh street, is making \$5,000 a month in handling brewer's malt, preserving and shipping it as feed to all parts of the country. Malt unpreserved sours in 24 hours; preserved by OZONE it keeps perfectly sweet for months. These are instances which we have asked the privilege of publishing. There are scores of others. Write to any of the above parties and get the evidence direct. Now, to prove the absolute truth of everything we have said in this paper, we propose to place in your hands the means of proving for yourself that we have said in this city, if we fail to prove any statement that we have made.

HOW TO SECURE A FORTUNE WITH

A test package of Ozone, containing a sufficient quantity to preserve one thousand dozen eggs, or other articles in proportion, will be sent to any applicant on receipt of \$2. This package will enable the applicant to pursue any line of tests and experiments he desires, and thus extists. A test package of Ozone, containing a sufficient quantity to preserve one thousand dozen eggs, or other articles in proportion, will be sent to any applicant or receipt of \$2\$. This package will enable the applicant to pursue any line of tests and experiments he desires, and thus satisfy himself as to the extraordinary merits of Ozone as a preservative. After having thus satisfied himself, and had time to look the field over to determine what he wishes to do in the future—whether to sell the article to others or to confine it to his own use, or any other line of policy which is best suited to him and to his township or county—we will enter into an arrangement with him that will make a fortune for him and give us good profits. We will give exclusive township or county privileges to the first responsible applicant who orders a test package and desires to control the business in his locality. The Man who secures control of Ozone for any special territory will knjor a monofoly which will enhance them.

Don't let a day pass until you have ordered a Test Package, and if you desire to secure an exclusive privilege we assure you that delay may deprive you of it, for the applications come in to us by scores every mail, many by telegraph. "First come first served" is our rule.

If you do not care to send money in advance for the test package, we will send it C. O. D., but this will put you to the expense of charges for return of money. Our correspondence is very large; we have all we can do to attend to the shipping of orders and giving attention to our working agents. Therefore we can not give attention to letters which do not order Ozone. If you think of any article that you are doubtful about Ozone preserving, remember we guarantee that it will preserve it, no matter what it is.

REFERENCES: We desire to call your attention to a class of references which no enterprise or firm based on any thing but the soundest business sucess and highest commercial merit could secure.

We refer, by permissioni as to our integrity and

The MOST VALUABLE ARTICLE in the WORLD. The \$2 you invest in a test package will surely lead you to secure a township or county, and then your way is absolutely clear to make from \$2,000 to \$10,000 a year.

Give your full address in every letter, and send your letter to

PRENTISS PRESERVING CO., Limited, S. E. Corner Race and Ninth sts., Cincinnati, O.

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received from the different Granges throughout Michigan. I shall do in the future as in the past—furnish the best goods for the least money.

Farm Harness, White Trimmed Breeching,
Round Lines, Snaps, Rum Straps, and
spread rings, complete, \$29 00

The same without Breeching, 26 00

" " with flat Lines, 28 00

" " " " without breeching, 25 00

Double Light Buggy Harness, white trimmed,
from \$25 to 30 00

from ... \$25 to 30 00
The same, Nickle Trimmed, from ... \$35 to 50 00
Single Buggy Harness, with round lines, white
trimmed, ... 13 00
Same with flat lines ... 12 00
Nickle Trimmed, ... \$15, \$16, \$18, \$20 and 25 00

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

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For CONFIDENTIAL Circulars.

The Poultry Market.

The season for fattening and marketing poultry is now at hand, and perhaps a few words relative to the market and the propor way of supplying it may not be out of place. The high price prevalent for meats of all kinds will bring poultry into active requisition at good and profitable prices, provided the fowis are properly prepared for the trade. Everything depends on the latter. It is seldom that the market is so glutted that a fine case of turkeys or chickens, well fatted, cleanly and carefully dressed and neatly packed, will not sell at good and profitable terms for the shipper; whereas a poor invoice is always undesirable and fails to insure satisfaction to either the shipper or the consignee. Notwithstanding all this, however, which should be thoroughly understood by the trade everywhere and especially by growers and shippers, it is true that a large proportion of the dressed poultry which comes to this market is of such poor quality, or handled in such poor shape that it is almost impossible to sell it in competition with good stock, and the prices obtained are rarely satisfactory either to the receiver or shipper. In most cases this is the result of ignorance or carelessness on the part of or shipper. In most cases this is the result of ignorance or carelessness on the part of the country shipper, and could readily be obviated to a great degree by a proper attention to the following suggestions:

The following from an exchange in regard to the preparation of poultry for the market contains many good suggestions:

The following from an exchange in regard to the preparation of poultry for the market contains many good suggestions:—
Choice poultry always commands a ready market at good prices, while the "scalawag" stock is always a drug, and careful attention to feeding or preparing for market will invariably prove remunerative. Let it be remembered that in preparing for market corn is the best food to be used. It gives a fowl a plumper and smoother appearance, and a richer and yellower color than any other food. The fattening fowls should have all they can eat, the gain in weight paying liberally for the outlay, while the enhanced value from this course will sloo be from 20 to 30 per cent. per 100 pounds. The bird should be kept from food for 24 hours, before being killed, to allow the crops to become empty: "All poultry, especially turkeys, should be killed by bleeding in the neck, and picked while still warm, and must be drawn for the Detroit market. If it should be found that the skin of the bird is too tender to dry pick properly, then it may be slightly scalded, care being always taken that the scald is not so great as to discolor the bird or give if ed, care being always taken that the scald is not so great as to discolor the bird or give it a half-cooked appearance. Dry picking is always preferable. The wings of turkeys should be clipped, the heads cut off and the skin drawn over the neck and tied; with chickens, however, this is not necessary.
All poultry should be thoroughly cooled and perfectly dry before being packed, and packing boxes should be used especially for turkeys and geese, though for chickens and ducks barrels are not objectionable. Pack as compactly as possible, always lining the box or barrel with clean paper, and see that the package is so well fitted that when the cover is on the contents will not be shifted about in handling. Never use straw for packing the poultry, for besides creasing the bodies there is always more or less chaff, which detracts from the appearance of the fowls. Poultry prepared and shipped according to the above directions will always meet with ready sale, while half fattened, headly dressed and always handled stock. badly dressed and slovenly handled stock will always be a drug on the market.—

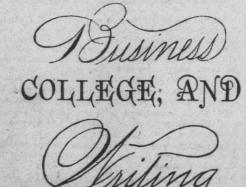
Detroit Paper.

Be Familiar With the Fowls.

We call our fowls domestic. Are they so? Webster tells us that domestic is "tame, not wild"; consequently, if they are wild and ungovernable, roosting in trees, laying eggs in wild, inaccessible places, roaming at will, and only heeding our calls when forced to do so by scarcity of food or the severity of the weather, they are not, in the true sense, domestic. Hence it should be our aim to correct the evil; for it will pay in the score of profit in the valuable manure saved by their roosting in sheltered and prepared places and in laying their eggs in safe and convenient retreats, to say nothing of the advantage to the owner in his being able to call them to-gether at any time to feed, or view them, or to select one-for the table, instead of chasing, for the latter purpose, all over the buildings and surrounding grounds, creating a panic among all the members of the feathered tribes, and possibly failing in the object sought, after all this trouble. To insure their domesticity, fowls should be visited often, treated with kindness, and cared for to such a degree that our attentions will be duly recognized and appreciated; and a friendship and familiarity will result, obtainable in no other way.

If the news has not become mangled in being transmitted so far, New Zealand is entitled to the palm in the matter of yields of wheat and oats. It is said that these grains yield as high as 80 bushels per acre, and that a yield of 117 bushels per acre has been obtained in favorable localities. Let of our accomplished America liars tackle this story from New Zealand. We don't want competition either in wheat or wheat yarns from any locality outside of this cradle of liberty.—American Miller.

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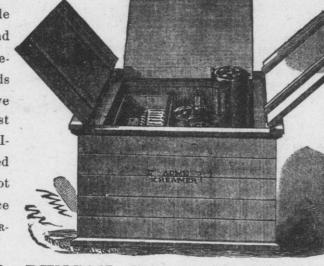
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LIST OF SEEDS. Worth One Dollar and thirty-five Cents:-

1 oz. Blood Turnip Beet, Price, 10 cts.
1 oz. White Belgian Carrot, 10 1 oz. Nutmeg Musk Melon, "
1 oz. Large Red Onion, "
1 oz. Student Parsnip, "
1 oz. Early Conqueror Tomato, "
1 oz. Purple-Top Turnip, "
1 packet New Hybrid Tomato, "
St. Lawrence," " "St. Lawrence," " 25

Also, I will send free for 25 cents, 12 packets
Assorted Vegetable Seeds; for 30 cents I will
send 15 packets Flower Seeds, Assorted Annuals;
or the two lots for 50 cts., or the three lots for 85 cts. This offer will hold good only during the months of December and January. Seeds are the growth of 1881: if not satisfactory, I will refund the money.

W. W. VANSTON, Seed-Grower,
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Is Independent, Non Sectarian, Aggressive. aim is to instruct its readers. It does not revel in the filthy details of vice. Subscription Price only \$1.50 per annum. SAMPLES FREE. Address,

VANFLEET & NOLL, 266 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

- OFFICE OF -

GEORGE W. HILL

80 Woodbridge St., West,

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 7, 1881.

DEAR SIR :- I have decided to make every Grange the following offer, which will give each family represented an opportunity of saving a considerable amount on their gro-ceries, and at the same time will be little or no trouble to the Secretary to transact the

I will send to any Grange, upon receipt of order with SEAL, the articles named in subjoined list, and if goods are not lower in price than at home stores, and not in EVERY RESPECT perfectly satisfactory they may be returned at MY expense of freight BOTH WAYS.

My cases are made and arranged expressly for the purpose; goods cannot get damaged, or mixed; lids have hinges, and screwed down, the whole is a complete little GROCERY STORE; prices guaranteed two weeks. Don't be confined to the list if anything else is wanted, but I do want the case to go out complete. I am trying to solve the problem of how I can supply each Grange with their goods—especially Groceries—at the lowest prices, with the least expense to myself and least troub e to the Secretary, so that it will be to our mutual advantage. I think I have hit on the right plan, but may have to make some changes. If you ever expect to be benefited pecuniarily, accept my effer and try my plan long enough for me to get it into practical order.

ORDER NO. ONE.

24	46	Best Rio Coffee in				16c 3
		Gloss Starch	1	66	66	7±c
		Corn Starch	1	16	66	8 tc
1,2	"	Good Soap	1	16	66	6 tc
12	16	Baking Powder	2	16	44	20c 2
		Cream Tartar,	2	16	44	25c 3
6	66	Ground Pepper	1 4	6		20c 1
6	66	Ground Ginger	1	36	66	25c 1
3	46	Nutmeg	1	66	66	\$1.00 3

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" "1"—medium—45c " " \$2 70 " "

" "2"—large —60c " " \$3 60 " "

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" 2 to 5c " " Raisins,.....

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