

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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THE LIGHTNING-ROD DISPENSER.

BY WILL CARLTON.

A great railroad smash reminds me in an under-
handed way,
Of a lightning-rod dispenser that came down on me
one day;
Oiled to order in his motions—sanctimonious in his
mien—
Hands as white as any baby's, and a face unnat'ral
clear;
Not a wrinkle had his raiment, teeth and linen glit-
tered white,
And his new-constructed neck-tie was an interestin'
sight—
Which I almost wish a razor had made red that
white-skinned throat,
And that new-constructed necktie had composed a
hangman's knot,
Ere he brought his sleek-trimmed carcass for my wo-
man folks to see,
And his buzz-saw tongue a-runnin' for to gouge a
gash on me!

Still I couldn't help, but like him—as I fear I al'ays
must,
The gold o' my own doctrines, in a fellow-heap o'
dust;
For I saw that my opinions, when I fired 'em round
by round,
Brought back an answerin' volley of a mighty simi-
lar sound,
I touched him on religion, and the joys my heart had
known,
And I found that he had very similar notions of his
own.
I told him of the doubtings that made sad my boy-
hood years,
Why, he'd laid awake till morning with that same
old breed of fears;
I pointed up the pathway that I hoped to Heaven to
go:
He was on that very ladder, only just a round below!
Our politics was different, and at first he galled and
winded;
But I arg'd him so able, he was very soon con-
vinced;

And 'twas gettin' tow'rd the middle of a hungry
Summer day,
There was dinner on the table, and I asked him,
would he stay?
And he sat him down among us—everlasting trim
and neat—
And he asked a short crisp blessing, almost good
enough to eat,
Then he fixed upon the mercies of our Everlasting
Friend,
Till he g'n'd the Lord Almighty a good first-class re-
commend;
And for full an hour we listened to that sugar-coated
scamp,
Talkin' like a blessed angel—eatin' like a blasted
tramp.

My wife—she liked the stranger, smiling on him,
warm and sweet;
(It al'ays flatters women when their guests are on
the eat!)
And he hinted that some ladies never lose their
youthful charms,
And caressed her yearlin' baby and received it in his
arms.
My sons and daughters liked him—for he had pro-
gressive views,
And he chewed the cud o' fancy, and g'n'd down the
latest news,
And couldn't help but like him—as I fear I al'ays
must,
The gold of my own doctrines in a fellow-heap of
dust.

He was chiselin' desolation through a piece of apple-
pie,
When he paused and gazed, upon us, with a tear in
his off-eyes,
And said, "O happy family!—your joys they make
me sad!
They all the time remind me of the dear ones once
I had!
A babe as sweet as this one, a wife almost as fair;
A little girl with ringlets—like that one over there.
But had I not neglected the means within my way,
Then they might still be living, and loving me to-
day.

One night there came a tempest; the thunder peals
were dire;
The clouds that marched above us were shooting
bolts of fire;
In my own house I lying, was thinking to my blame,
How little I had guarded against those bolts of flame,
When crash! through roof and ceiling the deadly
lightning cleat,
And killed my wife and children, and only I was left!
Since then afar I've wandered, and sought for life
have cared,
Save to save others' loved ones whose lives have yet
been spared;
Since then it is my mission where'er by sorrow
tossed,
To sell to worthy people good lightning-rods at cost.
With sure and strong protection I'll clothe your
buildings o'er;
'Twill cost you twenty dollars (perhaps a trifle more;
Whatever else it comes to, at lowest price I'll put;
You simply sign a contract to pay so much per foot).

I signed it! while my family, all approv'n' stood
about;
The villian dropped a tear on't but he didn't blot it
out!
That self-same day with wagons came some rascals
great and small;
They hopped upon my buildings just as if they owned
them all;
They hewed 'em and they hacked 'em—ag'in my loud
desires—
They trimmed 'em off with gawgaws, and they bound
'em down with wires;
They hacked 'em and they hewed 'em, and they
hewed and hacked 'em still,
And every precious minute kep' a-runnin' up the bill.

To find my soft-spoken neighbor, did I rave and rush
an' run;
He was suppin' with a neighbor, just a few miles
farther on;
"Do you think," I loudly shouted, "that I need a mile
o' wire?
For to save each separate hay-cock out o' heaven's
consumin' fire?"

Did you think to keep my buildin's out o' some un-
certain harm?
I was goin' to deed you over all the balance of my
farm?
He silenced me with silence in a very little while,
And then trotted out the contract with a reassuring
smile;
And for half an hour explained it, with exasper-
atin' skill,
While his myrmur'dus kep' probably a-runnin' up
my bill.
He held me to that contract with a firmness queer
to see;
'Twas the very first occasion he had disagreed with
me!
And for that 'ere thunderstorm, ere the rascal finally
went,
I paid two hundred dollars, if I paid a single cent.
And if any lightning-roddist wants a dinner-dia-
logue
With the restaurant department of an enterprisin'
dog,
Let him set his mouth a-runnin' just inside my out-
side gate;
And I'll bet two hundred dollars that he don't have
long to wait.

Breeding Ewes and their Management.

As a source of profit there is no one
branch of industry that pays better than a
good flock of breeding ewes, if properly
managed. By the term good flock we would
be understood good not in number, but in
quality as an essential.

It is immaterial what breed the farmer
adopts as his base to work from. There are
certain positive characteristics in each,
which if wanting in any great degree will
cause failure in proportion to the defects
existing in his flock, hence profits will be
diminished.

That these defects may be seen more dis-
tinctly, we mention some of the points es-
sential to a good breeding ewe of any breed,
and which, if properly observed in selecting a
foundation on which to build, seldom
disappoint. Let it be understood here that
we are not writing to instruct the fancy
sheep breeders of the State, but for the in-
terests of the farmers who keep sheep on
their farms, looking to the wool and in-
crease on the wool and mutton for their
profit.

As essential for a good foundation we
should regard quality of wool, form and
constitution, as three points not to be over-
looked. To be more particular—a fine wool
sheep should produce a yearly well washed
fleece, weighing from eight to ten pounds,
of even fibre, not less than two inches in
length as it lays in the fleece, with a clean
pink or tinge of straw color, free from wax
or yellow gum. It should have a fine, even
crimp, capable of expanding three inches
without breaking. In form the ewe should
be long-bodied, straight top and bottom,
medium slope of hips, small, well capped head,
level neck and shoulders, medium length of
legs, with good length of wool, extending
as low as the hock and knee joints; a plain
surface, except around the neck, where a
few folds are admissible.

This class of ewes, which will grade as
three fourths or seven-eighths merinos, cut-
ting mostly X or XX wool, averaging 100
lbs in weight before shearing, and showing
good constitutions by being free from goiter,
thick in the shoulder, straight on the sides,
upright head, a clean velvety ear, and broad
between the fore legs—make our model for a
fine wool ewe. Our models for the other
two classes vary but little from the fine
wools. Wrinkles or folds are not admissi-
ble in either class. Their average weight at
two years should be 150 lbs. Great stress
should be put upon points showing consti-
tution, as by nature they lack some of the
protection furnished the fine wools to with-
stand the changeable climate of Michigan.

Our purpose in sheep husbandry is to pro-
duce the largest per cent in profits from the
capital invested. Hence it will be seen
that the two different classes run in differ-
ent channels to reach the final result. With
the fine wools we study to produce wool
and lambs for wool, mutton being a second-
ary purpose for the clearing off of surplus.
With the middle and long wools early mutton
and much of it, is the leading factor,
wool the secondary consideration.

With our flocks thus established, or in
line leading to that standard it is of the
highest importance that we make no mis-
take in the management of the same, and
by this we mean the whole flock: whatever
will affect our profits at the end of the year.

First in value in the management of the
flock is the quality of the increase. This by
proper crossing may be made to bring quite
an advance per cent in value over the foun-
dation stock, whether for wool or mutton, or
both. Hence the importance of much

judgment in the selection of the male. He
should be very full and strong in every
point where your flock shows deficiency,
especially free from goiter. If he has a soft,
silky ewe's fleece on him reject him, as his
produce will fail to reach the parent stock.
If deficient in points of constitution reject
him; it don't pay to have sickly lambs
dropped. Avoid cheap bucks to breed from.
If they must be raised and sold, let them go
to Texas, away from Michigan winters.

With a buck to your liking use him mer-
cifully with your flock, by tending him
until he has passed through once; then you
can let him with them if you choose.

The critical period now commences with
the ewes, and it requires the best judgment
of the flock-master to carry them through
the next six months without losing a heavy
per cent of his lambs. If we would avoid
this loss, let us study the habits of the flock
a little. They are a roving group of ani-
mals: from early morn until twilight they
are on a move, cropping a little here a little
yonder, and unless forced to the shade by a
burning sun, will travel their runs over sev-
eral times a day. We, in love for our dumb
subjects, have built them barns of the ap-
proved kind for winter; we put them in
and keep them in, perhaps with a small
yard added, all of the next six months, gen-
erally on dry feed, and in many instances
without water. Is it any wonder that
whole flocks become diseased under such
treatment? As a result, fever is developed
in the system, the wool stops growing, some
of it is cast off; nor is this all,—the unborn
progeny partake of every ill afflicting the
mother. At birth it will develop in goiter,
or enfeebled vitality, which flickers for a
moment and then dies. We ask of there
can be any other cause assigned for this
mortality in lambs, which reached 50 per
cent last year. Is it not the result of dis-
obeying a plain physical law of nature? If
so, and we do not doubt it, the quicker we
obey, conform our practice to the teachings
of Hygiene in the management of our
flocks the quicker and more lasting will be
our profits.

It is not so much in the particular kind of
feed you would give sheep as in the manner
of giving it. They like variety and that
often, in small quantities. Roots are desir-
able as a change if you have them. Shelled
corn is good both for wool and lambs, if you
will exercise your flock thoroughly every
day. Good clover hay will fatten and make
a flock stupid without exercise. It is a good
wool producer. Timothy hay is poor food
for sheep: not as good as bright straw—the
stiffness of the stalk, the file surface of the
leaf and seed ball irritate the stomach,
developing in stretches or general lazitude.
No better food than bright cornstalks has
been found for one of the feeds for each day
in fall and winter.

We now come to the period when lambs
begin to drop, where extra care and watch-
fulness comes in. If you have had care and
method exercised in wintering up to this
time, don't change your course further than
to see that your barn has no strong drafts
for cold air. Let your lambs drop with the
flock. After a day or so remove them with
the mothers to other warm quarters. Get
the mothers to a little grass as soon as prac-
ticable, giving them a good feed of oats or
roots twice a day. If your flock are fine
wools April is a good month for the lambs to
drop; if mutton sheep or long wools, two
months earlier.

I have bred sheep for twenty five years.
When I have followed this method care-
fully it has always been attended with fine
results. When I have been negligent in
any particular, the results have been dis-
astrous just in proportion to my negligence.
Hillsdale, Jan. 3, 1882.

Report of Committee on Marketing Wool, Made at
the Late Session of the State Grange.

Worthy Master and Brother Patrons:
The special committee appointed at the
session of the State Grange in December,
1880, to carry out the proposition set forth
in the following preamble and resolution
adopted by that meeting, to-wit:

WHEREAS, One of the great and growing interests
of our State is the production of wool, and in view
of the fact that this product furnishes a large re-
venue to the common carriers of the State and country;
and
WHEREAS, We believe it to be for the best inter-
ests of the wool growers of our State, to so combine
our efforts as to secure the best possible rates of
freight, and a uniform system of sale; therefore,
Resolved, That this State Grange appoint a Special
Committee, whose duty it shall be to perfect such a
system as shall carry out the plans, herein set forth
present the following report:—

The committee appointed were H. Ship-
man, A. C. Glidden and Geo. W. VanAken.

The first meeting of the committee was
held in the cloak room adjoining this hall,
during the session of the Grange. After an
exchange of views as to the best plans to
pursue, it was agreed that the committee
should divide into sub-committees of one
each to work up the interest in his part
of the State as best he could; that each mem-
ber should correspond with houses previous-
ly shipped to, and any others thought best,
for the purpose of selecting the firm who
would handle our wool the cheapest, and
whose commercial standing and recommen-
dations for honest dealing were such, as to
warrant the committee in recommending
them to the Patrons as safe parties to handle
our wool.

After an extended correspondence,
the committee met at Kalamazoo on the
18th of March, 1881, and a careful review of
the correspondence and facts obtained were
had, and the conclusion reached that Penno
& Manning, of Boston, were the preferable
parties to sell our wools, as past experi-
ence in handling our wools, and the general
satisfaction given, as well as their com-
mercial standing, and the very favorable recom-
mendations from Boston banks as to their
honesty and integrity, all ended to show.
Your committee have labored diligently,
and with a determination to make a success
of this co-operative effort, so far as possible,
with the many obstacles to be overcome in
such an undertaking.

THE RESULT OF THE EFFORT.
Penno & Manning report to the com-
mittee that they have received 225,000 pounds
of wool from Michigan Patrons and farm-
ers through this effort this year, as against
less than half that amount last year.

This has been effected, notwithstanding
the combined efforts of many local dealers
to belie and misrepresent the facts, for the
purpose of intimidating those who thought
of shipping, that they could continue as
leeches upon our industry.
Our experience shows that the effort made
by your committee to ship, did actually in-
crease the price of wool in many localities
from 3 to 5 cents per pound. While this
amount of saving is not so large as to make
us rich, it has paid well for the labor and
expense incurred, by the knowledge gained
of the class of wool most desirable in the
general markets, and the most acceptable
manner in preparing it.

Your committee are full in the faith that
this co-operative effort is a step in the right
direction, and should be prosecuted with
vigor in the future, that we may reap the
fullest possible reward for our labor.

Respectfully submitted,
H. SHIPMAN,
A. C. GLIDDEN,
GEO. W. VANAKEN,
Committee.

Holsteins.

It is an established fact that the "Hol-
steins," famous in their native country for
hundreds of years for their milk and butter
producing qualities, are fast becoming the
popular dairy stock of America.

Beautiful in form and color; large without
being coarse; pre-eminently adapted to the
dairy, yet easily fattened,—they lack none
of the beef producing qualities claimed for
other large cattle.

These cattle are comparatively unknown
in America, yet the few hundred that are
here are scattered from the broad Atlantic
to the golden shores of the Pacific, from the
rugged shores of Maine to the sunny clime
of Florida, showing conclusively that this
broad expanse of country has become
thoroughly awakened to the magnitude of
its dairy interests, and the necessity of
developing a class of dairy cattle of the largest
milk producing qualities.

Michigan, alive to her interests in this,
as in every other respect, is proudly con-
scious that, through the energy and enter-
prise of some of her sons, she can display a
fine showing of thoroughbred Holstein
cattle. Of these, we wish to speak particu-
larly of those owned by Mr. W. K. Sexton,
of Howell, Livingston Co., who has recently
added to the fine herd, purchased last spring
by B. B. Lord, of Sinclairville, Chautauqua
Co., N. Y., a direct importation of several
head from Holland. That these are of the
best will be readily believed when it is
known that his instructions to his agent
were to purchase first-class stock regardless
of price, as no other would be accepted by
him.

Mr. Sexton's importations are each wor-
thy of a separate history, but want of space
forbids, and we will only particularize the
four-year old cow "Jacobina," from the cele-
brated "Dornbos" strain, well known in
Holland for the many prizes taken by them
at their large cattle shows; and the yearling
heifer "Flora," a beautiful prize animal.
Many diplomas were exhibited by her own-
ers, in her native country, that had been
taken by her near relatives.

Mr. Sexton is also owner of the far-famed
"Chautauqua Girl," imported by Mr. Lord,
whose record of 85 lbs. in a single day has
never been equaled the first year after im-
portation. Her record for the month of
June, 1881, of 2,400 pounds, has never, to our
knowledge, been exceeded by any cow.

As his agent is making his yearly impor-
tations, Mr. Sexton will be able to fill all
orders, and he invites inspection of his
stock at his stock farm, three miles south of
Howell, Mich. He intends making no
reserve, but offers each and every one of his
cattle for sale, to select from.—Michigan
Farmer.

Report of Committee on Transportation.

Worthy Master, Brother and Sister Patrons:—

Your Committee on Transportation realize at least in a measure the magnitude and importance of the subject committed to them. It is a subject which involves not only the value of the homes of at least three-fourths of the population of this State who are directly or indirectly engaged in the pursuit of Agriculture, but includes the questions which have been agitating the minds of the Agriculturists regarding the onerous, excessive and exorbitant rates of freight collected by railroad companies. The discriminations and competing made by corporations owning and controlling a continuous line of road between two or three points, frequently charging two or three times as much for the same class of freight and in same quantities at non-competing points, and that over a very much shorter distance of the road; the non-uniformity of rates as between individuals living and shipping from the same point; the irregular, uncertain and sudden fluctuations of tax levied for the same business; the over-looking of value, cost or risk on products to be transported but fixing a basis of charges by taking all the article exported will bear, are questions which affect not the agriculturists alone but the entire industrial interests of the State. We feel the potency of the remark of the Worthy Master of the National Grange in his communication, where he says "the profits of the farms, many of which had already been mortgaged to build the roads, were being absorbed by exorbitant freight and storage charges in some instances exceeding the article itself," then after showing us that the agitation for the correction of this great and growing evil originated in the Subordinate Grange, and the influences they brought to bear upon the Legislatures of some of our States, and their persistent efforts in obtaining a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that even when legal authority had granted the Company the right to fix their own rates, still subsequent enactments to restrain them within limits was no violation of the original contract. He says, "We next appealed to the Congress of the United States, the only body having power under the constitution to regulate commerce between the States, and demanded an investigation of our grievances, and, if found to be well grounded the enactment of the necessary statutory remedies." In compliance with this request, in 1874 the Senate appointed a special committee on Transportation to the seaboard composed of the following able statesmen and prominent leaders in the great political parties of the country: Senator Wm. Windom, Rep. (Main,) John Sherman, (Rep.) Ohio; Roscoe Conkling, (Rep.) N. Y.; H. G. Davis, (Dem.) West Va.; T. M. Norwood, (Dem.) Ga.; J. W. Johnson, (Dem.) Va.; John H. Mitchell, (Rep.) Oregon and S. B. Conover, (Rep.) Fla. After devoting several months to an examination of the subject they made a very able and exhaustive report to the Senate in which they declare: "In the matter of taxation there are to-day four men representing the four great trunk lines between Chicago and New York, who possess, and who do not infrequently exercise powers which the Congress of the United States would not venture to exert. They may at any time and for reasons satisfactory to themselves by a single stroke of the pen, reduce the value of property in this country by hundreds of millions of dollars; and that by combination and consolidation these colossal organizations were daily becoming stronger and more imperious." "They also affirmed that Congress had full power over inter state commerce and could therefore remedy these abuses."

Notwithstanding the lapse of time since 1874 and the numerous petitions forwarded to Congress at each and every session, from every part of the Nation, relative to the abuses of these great and mighty corporations which are the creations of law, and as such, should be subject to the same power,—yet your committee on transportation at its last (9th) session of the National Grange, of whom Bros. J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, and W. A. Armstrong, of N. Y., are members, both of whom have done iconoclastic work for the good of this Order and gained the confidence and esteem of their Fellow-Patrons throughout this State, tell us "these corporations, emboldened by success, challenge restraint while they fortify in possession every point not already impregnable." They say to-day as last year they are "intrenched in the several State Capitals, domiciled in the central citadel. Confident and strong, they sway the commerce of a continent and dominate its industries with cold neglect of the golden rule, that is the vitalizing spirit of free government; and with cynical contempt of the common honesty and homely virtues that support the structure of civil liberties. A power within the State accelerating in growth, licensed by its own inordinate greed, usurping as desire advances, limitless in audacity,—how long will it be before the State itself will be a supplicant to its creature that lays lustful hands upon the shreds of authority yet preserved, swaggers in every precinct of the legislative domain, with its mammon defiles the ermine, and has towering scorn for the people and especial contempt for the class that suffers most by its cruel exactions—farmers?"

One of the amendments to the constitution of this State adopted by the legislature, and approved by the people in 1870, to-wit: Sec. 2, Article 19, reads as follows: "No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property, or franchise with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line, and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given of at least sixty days to all stockholders in such manner as shall be provided by law." It would evidently seem to have been the intention of our law-makers and the people in the enactment and ratification of this amendment to protect themselves in a measure, at least, from the abuses of monopolies in excessive and exorbitant rates through competition, but the system of pooling and making a common treasury from which these roads draw pro. rata according to the allotment of capital, by the terms of the combination, brings us to realize the truthfulness of one well versed and high in authority in railroad manipulations, "that where combination is possible, competition is impossible." Of this pooling system Chief Commissioner Fink, who has entire charge, says "when the people understand the subject better

they will either by the force of public opinion or through local enactments, compel railroad managers to work the railroads of this country, in harmony with each other, and prevent selfish railroad companies from endeavoring to gain some advantage over each other, and from standing in the way of the proper management of the roads in the interest of the public."

It is the agricultural industries of the States in this great nation that supply by far the greater portion of products which go to make up the commerce which freight the railroads, the inland waters and the seas; which keep in motion the machinery of the various manufactories, mills and workshops in our land; which finds employment for the building up of all, both great and small cities and villages; in fact which developed this wilderness, which but a few years since was reported by the government surveyors as one vast morass or swamp, habitable only by reptiles, wild beasts and occasionally a red man of the forest, into one of the greatest permanent revenue bearing districts of which this nation can boast. It is the push, pluck, determination and never-tiring zeal of the agriculturist which has rendered it possible to erect this stately edifice for the preservation of our property and the enactment of necessary laws to preserve and "perpetuate a free republic as an inheritance for generations yet unborn."

The farm statistics gathered yearly by the Secretary of State, showing as they do our tens of millions of bushels of wheat, corn, oats, barley, peas and potatoes, together with a yearly gathering of a million tons of hay with which to nurture and mature our live stock, to supply the markets of the needy, to say nothing of our vast dairy, fruit and other products of industry bears conclusive evidence of our great interest in railroads which to-day are the great thoroughfares of commerce upon which we chiefly rely. Our Worthy Master of the State Grange in his annual address in speaking of the powerful agency of railroads in advancing our civilization says, "a great railroad man asks by way of a crushing argument, What would the farmer do without the railroads? We certainly would have a slow journey through life. But then, what would the railroads do without the farmer?" Your committee believe there was a time when the agriculturists of the country existed without railroads, although we freely confess our "mutual dependence," and since the inauguration of our modern and more rapid transmission of thought and exchange of products, the prime motive powers underlying the objects of this Order, have been more widely and rapidly disseminated among the masses. Give us the protection which certainly in a "government of the people, for the people, and by the people," our numbers and the importance of our avocations would entitle us to, and we will have in this age of genius and mechanism a more equal distribution of wealth among those who created it. If petitions and prayers will no longer move in our behalf those occupying the high and responsible positions or seats in our congressional and legislative halls, I know nothing better than to follow the advice given by our Committee on Transportation of the National Grange, viz: "Let us exert the force inherent in our numbers, direct this through the ballot-box in such a manner that every legislature, State and National, shall reflect the will of the people, and all their interests, rather than of corporations. Secure in these bodies, due representation of the chief industry of the land. Let farmers organize in utter disregard of the restraints that political parties impose, and let them keep steadily in view the governing purpose to purge the body politic of the venalities that handicap material progress. They may co-operate with all persons and all associations that work in the interest of free and enlightened administration of justice, but for themselves they must move for the protection of natural rights against the monstrous greed of corporate power, that riots in the chaos of principles overturned and confused by its wanton assumptions. They must invoke order, law, grace and justice for all, lest revolution intervene, to clear away with rude hand the web of tyranny that now fetters industry and retards development."

RICH. MOORE, J. M. PETERS, JOHN MCNETT, JONATHAN JOHNSON, O. M. SYKES, L. RINALDT. Com.

Report of Committee on Patent Rights.

To the Officers and Members of the State Grange of Michigan:—

Your committee upon Patent Rights having had the several matters placed before them by this Grange, under careful review, as well as the resolution recently introduced into the Senate of the United States, by the Hon. Senator Thos. W. Ferry, of this State, proposing important changes in our present Patent Laws; and, also, the text of the bill relating to the same, as reported in the public prints introduced into the House of Representatives by the Hon. J. C. Burrows, one of the Representatives of this State, would respectfully report upon the same, as follows:—

That the full and exhaustive report of your committee last year, upon Patent Rights, referred to us in the address of the Worthy Master, covering so completely, as it does, the entire grounds of our complaints, growing out of the many defects in our statutes, and the constructions of the courts upon the same, would seem to leave but little for this committee to do, further than to reiterate and to reaffirm the action of the last year's session. But, as new developments are constantly opening up, and cases of new prosecution are continually arising, and harassments to the people are multiplying to an extent so alarming as to well cause a condition of consternation among us, your committee would ask for increased vigilance upon the part of this State Grange and, if possible, a more vigorous action. The prosecutions that have already arisen under the claims of the "slide gate" men, the "driven wire," the "clover huller" and the "barbed wire" patentees, and the vast sums collected under threats of prosecutions only give us a foretaste of what we may expect in the future, and are but the preliminary skirmishing of the great battle, which, unless averted is surely upon us. Nearly every farm imple-

ment is covered by from one to a dozen patents. The vehicles in which we ride are most of them protected by the same laws; the appliances for protecting our fruits from insect depredations and preparing them for market are included in the same lists. The products of the dairy are no exceptions to the rule. If we enter the household we find there the same condition of facts; upon our warming, our cooking, our eating, our washing and our dressing conveniences, the ominous word "patent" is written everywhere, and not content with this it follows us to our couch and patents the bed upon which we sleep, and then, still further, to add a last sacrifice to our existence it fastens itself upon our burial case and stamps its affix even there.

Without enumerating, there is hardly an industry known to our civilization that is exempt from prey, through the operation of our present pernicious patent laws, and constructions of the courts. And when conscienceless patentees and their assigns, and their more unscrupulous agents, encouraged and flushed by a few favorable court decisions upon our present system, shall commence suit all along the line, boundless, ubiquitous, everywhere; searching every industry and grasping every convenience of life, we shall then possibly realize the magnitude of the contest in which we are engaged. With the principle of patents we wage no war. It is a privilege that is justly granted by the constitution of the United States that inventors of useful machinery and other devices, and their assignees, may be protected in the product of their brains, the same as in other property rights; but, we find in the constitution no special privilege which will enable them to trample upon the rights of others or to harass them by vexatious law-suits. Granting to others, all the privileges of our free institutions, and seeking not to limit them in the enjoyment of their legitimate or constitutional rights, we claim most emphatically, and will push it to the farthest extreme of possibilities, through the enlightenment of public sentiment, through the courts, through the halls of legislation, and, as a dernier resort, through the ballot-boxes. This principle that the laws shall deal out, to all alike, an equality of protection; and that the courts without influence from political machinery, or monopoly or venality, in the purity of its ermine, shall administer "equal and exact justice to all."

And, as a partial furtherance of these views, we would recommend for re-affirmation and re-adoption the following resolutions, being the same as were adopted by this State Grange at its last annual session: "Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and are hereby requested to procure such an amendment of the patent law as shall exempt from prosecution all persons who have purchased and used, or may hereafter purchase and use, patented articles without actual personal notice of the claims of the patentee or his assigns."

Resolved further, That in the opinion of this Grange, any person, company, association, or corporation, should have the right to manufacture, use, and sell for use, any patented article, on payment to the patentee or his assigns of a reasonable percentage of its market value, which percentage should be fixed by law.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Grange be instructed to send printed circulars to the Secretary of each Subordinate Grange in the State, asking them to send to him the names of all persons within the territorial jurisdiction 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, article used, its value, and the amount demanded as a royalty; and, if settled, the amount paid; 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.

Resolved, That our Secretary be instructed to request a like action on the part of the Secretaries of all the other State Granges, in order that by a full exposition of the swindling practices now perpetrated under the protection of law, Congress may be convinced that justice demands the change in the patent laws which we now propose.

In regard to the resolution offered by Hon. T. W. Ferry, in the Senate of the United States, Dec. 5, 1881, and which reads as follows:—

"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 of, or obligation to pay, any royalty for such purchase or use of any patented article 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 claimed to have been duly patented."

We would recommend the following resolution:—

Resolved, That, while we are willing to believe that the honorable Senator, in offering his resolution, was sincere in the conviction that a law framed in accordance therewith would fully meet all the requirements of the case,—yet we fail to see where in it would give us that complete protection which we ask; and relying upon that confidence which should always exist between the representative and his constituency, we respectfully request him to so modify its provisions as to make it in accordance with our views as set forth in the first of the foregoing resolutions, to which we would respectfully ask him to refer.

In regard to the bill introduced Dec. 8, 1881, in the House of Representatives by the Hon. J. C. Burrows, one of the members of Congress from this State, and which reads as follows:—

"To amend Revised Statutes so as to read as follows: Damages for infringements of any patent may be recovered by action on the case in the name of any party, either patentee, assignee, or grantee. But no party in any such transaction shall recover damages for the use of any patented article when it shall appear in the trial that the defendant in such action purchased such

article for a valuable consideration, in open market and without knowledge that the same was patented."

We would recommend action as follows:— Resolved, That while we consider it a step in the right direction, it is only a step, and falls short of what we expect and demand. What we want is a law, clear, simple and unequivocal that will protect innocent purchasers in the use of articles patented without subjecting them to interminable delays of law and enormous expenses, and which will make the manufacturers and vendors alone liable for infringement.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to draft, or cause to be drafted, a bill in accordance with the views as expressed in this report as is embodied in the first resolution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. R. HARRISON, M. T. CARLTON, O. K. WHITE, H. S. BOOTH, WM. PENNY, SAMUEL STAUFFER, F. MENIL.

Communications.

THE SINGER'S ALMS.

In Lyons, in the mart of that French town, Years since, a woman leading a fair child, Craved a small alms of one who, walking down The thoroughfares, caught the child's glance, And smiled.

To see behind his eyes a noble soul, He paused, but found he had no coin to dole. His guardian angel warned him not to lose This chance of pearl to do another good; So as he waited sorry to refuse The asked for penny, there aside he stood, And with his hat held as by limb the nest, He covered his kind face, and sang his best.

The sky was blue above, and all the lane Of commerce where the singer stood was filled, And many paused, and listened, paused again, To hear the voice that through and through them thrilled. I think the guardian angel helped along That cry for pity woven in a song.

The singer stood within the beggars there, Before a church, and overhead the spire, A slim perpetual finger in the air. Held toward heaven, land of the heart's desire, As though an angel, pointing up, had said, Yonder a crown awaits this singer's head."

The hat of its stamped brood was emptied soon Into the woman's lap, who, drenched with tears Her kiss upon the hand of help. 'Twas noon, And noon in her glad heart drove forth her fears, The singer pleased, passed on, and softly thought, "Men will not know by whom this deed was wrought."

But when at night he came upon the stage, Cheer after cheer went up from that wide throng And flowers rained on him. Nothing could assuage

The tumult of the welcome, save the song That for the beggar he had sung that day, While standing in the city's busy way.

Oh, cramped and narrow is the man who lives Only for self, and pawns his years away For gold, nor knows the joy a good deed gives; And feels his heart shrink slowly, day by day, And dies at last, his bond of fate outrun; No high aim sought, no worthy action done.

But brimmed with molten brightness like a star, And broad and open as the sea or sky, The generous heart. Its kind deeds shine afar, And glow in gold in God's great book on high, And he who does what good he can each day, Makes smooth and green, and strews with flowers his way.

How to Keep the Boys and Girls on the Farm.

First try and make it one of the pleasantest and most desirable places to live. To accomplish this let every member of the family after arriving at an age to enable them to do so, have an interest in so planning and arranging it. Then let the boys, as they arrive at that age that renders it necessary that they begin to learn how to make a living for themselves, cultivate a portion of the land, and have the product of the same, to market and use the proceeds as their own, then allow them with the money to purchase and keep stock. This will soon enable them to provide for themselves, and make them feel independent of parents, and dependent upon themselves for supplying all their own wants, and as a general thing will teach them to economize and do away with a good many imaginary wants that they would call upon father to supply, if he controlled all their labor and supplied them. It is natural for every person to feel a desire to call things mine or ours, and unless they have some interest of their own, either in the stock, or a portion of the land to cultivate, they are apt to feel discontented and want to leave home and seek some other employment.

The writer when a boy was encouraged in this way until he had accumulated quite a little sum by commencing with poultry, then a pig, then cultivating a piece of land, when all was taken from him to help an older brother, who was struggling to gain a profession. This so dampened his ardor as to discourage any further attempt to own anything in his own name until after leaving home.

Never do anything calculated to discourage youthful ambition, that it is possible to avoid, if that ambition is in the direction of laying a foundation for future prosperity.

The girls as soon as old enough should help mother in all her domestic affairs, and where there is a number in the family as soon as a good district school education has been obtained, let the oldest learn how to cut and make her own dresses, this will enable her to impart the same to her sisters.

Then alternate the different kinds of household work so that all in turn will have learned how to keep a house of their own when they get one.

Encourage them to take an interest in

the stock, and poultry, by giving them the surplus butter, eggs and poultry to sell, to enable them to buy those little extra articles that mother don't think they need because she did well enough without them when she was a girl. But all mothers don't realize the great increase in our wants between then and now.

Encourage them to look after the fruit and vegetable garden and give them a share of the surplus to market after the family has been supplied, and above all induce them to cultivate flowers and evergreens in the front yard and around the house. Nothing will attract more attention, and be so indicative of a happy home as a well-trimmed grass plat, with evergreens and flowers about the dwelling. To improve the mind and to find out what is going on in the world, let a half dozen or more families select some central house for meetings, let each subscribe for a different newspaper, magazine or book and after reading them through take them to this central place and exchange with one another. In this way each can be supplied with all the reading matter they want at little expense.

Young men are too apt to think that they will get rich much faster in trade or speculating in stock, real estate or produce, than by farming, but if an equal number will compare notes when old age overtakes them they will find those who followed farming through life much the best off. Being situated where they can labor little or much as inclination and ability serves them, they are more likely to enjoy themselves in the decline of life by residing on their own broad acres, with the stock and the crops growing and increasing in value, thereby realizing that they leave something real for those who depended on them through life. Many in other avocations leave their families with many bank shares, which the Executor finds the Cashier has stolen from the bank, and the heirs are called upon to help pay the depositors.

H. B.

The Railroad Commissioner Again.

Bro. Cobb:—In this article I do not wish to find fault with our Railroad Commissioner, for I know him to be one of the most pleasant and genial men to be met with, and believe he is performing his duties better than nine-tenths of those in similar positions. But I wish to call the attention of the people to their own faults.

Mr. Williams says: "He is not to forget that while he is paid by the State for his services, the railroad companies also pay a very heavy amount into the treasury of the State, amounting in 1880 to \$525,000, and for the last fiscal year to the sum of \$618,934.82, and which sum all goes into the school fund."

Now when any corporation wish to show what tax they pay, they always deal in aggregates, never showing what per cent. it is, or what relation it bears to the tax of other property. Now what are the facts? In looking at the valuation of the taxable property of this State as fixed by the State Board of Equalization, and then at the total taxation levied for all purposes, we find that it amounts to over two per cent. So that every man that owns \$100 in bank stock, farms, houses, lands or mechanical industry, pays in Michigan over \$2 taxes. But under our present system of specific taxation telegraph property in Michigan pays 23 cents on the \$100. The street railroad property pays 25 cents on the \$100. Other railroads 27 cents on the \$100. Taking their own valuation for a basis, and for many years the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, reported to the Commissioner of Railroads, the valuation of their road in Michigan to be about \$17,000,000. Yet for all those years they reported their road to the Auditor General for taxation at a valuation of \$4,733,240. And the big-hearted, noble Governor Bagley, in 1877 recommended to the Legislature that all property be put on an equality, that each should bear its just proportion of the burdens of taxation. Did they do it? No. Why should they listen to the recommendations of a Governor? They could feel right in their pockets, in the shape of a railroad pass, a more substantial reason for not meddling with other folk's business, and they behaved themselves so satisfactorily to the railroads that the next summer they gave them, with the State officers and members of the press a free ride to the Upper Peninsula, and this was only a repetition of what they did in 1875. When our Railroad Commissioner took charge of the excursion, the track was cleared, nothing was allowed to delay the train, and stopped at night where the accommodations were the best, and everything made to run so smoothly and all were so well satisfied with the Railroad Commissioner that they gave him a vote of thanks and presented him with a cane that was ornamented with some rare products of the rich mines of the Upper Peninsula.

Now as long as we return these same men, or those like them, to our Legislature, we may expect no change. But if we should get men there who believe all property should bear an equal proportion of the burdens of taxation, and should enact laws for that purpose, then railroads in Michigan instead of paying \$500,000 or \$600,000, would pay over \$2,000,000, and then if all went into the school fund, we could give all our children a college education.

WM. HULL. Centerville, Dec. 28, 1881.

From a Three Rivers' Banker.

[Though evidently not intended for publication, we venture to present the following letter from Hon. E. S. Moore, President of the First National Bank of Three Rivers, as it has some strong points well worthy of consideration. Mr. Moore is a gentleman of ripe age and large experience as a farmer as well as banker, and in commercial pursuits; and now in the evening of his days looks out upon his native land from the standpoint of a citizen whose love of country is above every other consideration.—Ed.]

Mr J. T. Cobb.—I enclose you pay for the VISITOR for the year 1882.

I take your paper to encourage a paper devoted to the interests, not only of the farmer, but to the welfare of the people generally. I take three political papers representing the Republican, Democratic, and National parties, and one Independent, and I hold your paper as being more independent and free from party bias and ready to speak out against abuses and disorders of the times than any paper I take. Although it is not a political paper, yet your readers have an intense interest in good government, and as the "price of liberty is eternal vigilance," they must watch. The various political parties with their papers are all the time in a party strife making one side white and the other side black, while there is not much choice in either side as to that.

The two great parties are about alike in this, and I hope for the time when we shall see independent votes enough to correct this evil of party strife, and when the people will send men to Congress who will go for the right, and oppose the wrong wherever found; and where shall we look for change in this bitterness and strife, if not among the farmers? Let them come to the rescue. They are about one-half of all the voters in the U. S. and they scarcely have a representative of one-tenth.

Monopolies are controlling the country you know. The railroad and moneyed power make the laws and then trample upon them at will.

The agricultural interests pay these abuses in indirect taxes, on protection laws to manufacturing, transportation, and patent right frauds, and if the producers and laborers don't hold the country by their independent votes, by sending true men to Congress, and holding them true to the best interests of the people, more than to party—the government for the people, and by the people will be a farce.

Yours Truly, E. S. MOORE.

THREE RIVERS, Mich., Dec. 28th, 1881.

Protection From Patent Swindlers.

I am a reader of the GRANGE VISITOR, and now write a word for it on account of the good results likely to be produced among Grangers and farmers who are not Grangers. All are just now feeling so well, that a word of thanks to the GRANGE VISITOR seems in order.

The stand taken by the VISITOR in regard to patent right swindlers, who have for years imposed upon the farming community by collecting royalties and threatening suits in U. S. court, has saved the farmers of the State a large amount of money. Heretofore, these unjust demands have often been paid as the easiest and cheapest way out.

Your course in the driven-well claim has made you many friends outside the Grange as well as among members of the Order. We think the agitation will be productive of good by giving us an amended law that will protect innocent purchasers of common articles. The present law leaves all exposed to pay some sharper on a trumped up claim, or pay a larger sum to defend our rights.

The bill that meets with favor among the people, is the one introduced by our own Congressman, Hon. J. C. Burrows. His bill strikes right at the root of the evil, making it impossible to collect royalty for articles purchased in the open market by an innocent purchaser for a valuable consideration. Bills giving certain time to bring suits, say one, two, or three years would be of but little use as a remedy. If Mr. Burrows' pushes his bill so it becomes a law he will have done us good service, and himself credit. His course in this matter thus far gives great satisfaction. Encourage the passage of the Burrows' bill.

O. A. W. GALESBURG, Dec. 29th, 1881.

The Farmers' Alliance in Nebraska.

Being a constant reader of your valuable paper and much pleased with the stand it has taken for right and justice for the farmer, especially for the Patrons of Husbandry, I thought if you had room to spare in your columns I would tell my old Michigan friends what we are doing for our protection against the centralization of capital and monopolies of all kinds which operate to make the few immensely rich at the expense of the many.

The Grange in Nebraska is nearly dead. I do not know of any grange that is still holding meetings, yet there may be some in other parts of the State.

We have another organization here, which is gaining strength very fast, called the Farmers' Alliance. Michigan is justly proud of being the banner Grange State,

while Nebraska boasts of taking the lead in the Alliance movement, having over three hundred Alliances: Kansas follows next with over two hundred and fifty.

Many counties have organized county Alliances, enabling local organizations to work more effectually than they can do without them.

Several counties put an Alliance ticket in the field and carried the entire ticket in most of the counties and a part in the others.

We have a State Alliance well organized, which will hold a special meeting Jan. 25th, 1882, for the purpose of adopting measures for our organization through every county in the State—to institute an organizing committee for the State, one member for each county, to work in connection with the Executive committee—to discuss and adopt measures by which precinct organization may be made more general, thorough and systematic—and to generally solidify, strengthen and harmonize the Alliance throughout the State. Thus you see we "mean business" and are bound to work till the farmers are so far able to control the legislature of the State by the aid of the laboring classes, whose interests are almost identical with the farmers, as to protect their own interests.

The task the Alliance has set for itself is a severe one. It is to secure the election of a legislature which will enact just laws and enforce the provisions of the State constitution in regard to corporations, the State constitution declares that the State shall have power to control corporations that are chartered by the State, (such as railroad charters etc.) to secure the election of representatives in Congress and a U. S. senator who will be faithful servants of the people of their State, instead of attorneys for a railroad corporation, and the election of State officers in full sympathy with the people on the great subject of transportation.

That all this and even more can be accomplished by thorough organization, the events of the past election have fully demonstrated, and we hope and expect to be able to control the elections next fall instead of their being controlled by railroad officials and professional office-seekers.

A brother Granger made enquiry through the VISITOR, how the members of the Grange were to become organized that they might work together at the polls, where they must expect to do a part of their great work.

I have been anxiously waiting for a solution of this question by some of the brothers of the Order, through the columns of the VISITOR, but as yet have seen none.

I wish to suggest a way which might be acceptable and prove very effectual in the end.

The Farmers' Alliance is working in part for the same objects of reform for which the Grange is working, and as both Orders are composed of farmers, I believe they might work very harmoniously together. As the discussion of politics is forbidden in the Grange, perhaps the members of the Grange might do more efficient work and become more thoroughly organized, politically, by forming a Farmers' Alliance in every district in which a Grange is held, composed of those members of the Grange who are so inclined, and as many others as they can induce to join.

Many farmers will join the Alliance who will not join the Grange. It costs nothing to obtain a charter to organize an Alliance, and only ten cents per year for dues to the U. S. Alliance, per capita. This is a trifling amount, and the people who object to joining the Grange because it costs so much, cannot have that for an excuse for not joining the Alliance. Others object to joining the Grange because it is a secret Order. This objection is removed in the Alliance, as it is not a secret Order, its meetings being free to all usually; they may hold secret meetings if they choose but it is not customary to do so.

There are a few Alliances in Michigan now, but not enough to have much influence as yet. I hope they will continue to organize more Alliances, and try to keep pace with sister prairie States, all of which are becoming very enthusiastic over the Alliance movement. If any wish to know more about the Alliance movement and its objects, they can obtain all the information they wish by addressing the Western Rural, 155 & 157 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. E. CAMPBELL, Sec. Saline Co. Alliance, Crete, Neb.

Liberty or Slavery.

Our Revolutionary fathers bequeathed to us the blessings of liberty, and we are so confident of our inheritance that we forget that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The slavery that was abolished by proclamation of Abraham Lincoln was the only one that was ever based upon the color of its victims. Force has been the basis among barbarians, but in civilized nations extreme wealth in the hands of the few and consequent extreme poverty of the masses, have been the basis of all the slaveries in the world's history. It was a slow and gradual process by which the land, and finally the wife and children of the plebeian became the property of the patrician. But modern means for transferring the property of the masses into the pockets of

individuals have kept pace with railroad and telegraph facilities. We travel now at almost lightning speed. Americans will not be allowed a thousand years nor a hundred years to answer the question at the head of this article.

Doubtless it was this thought that prompted the Past Lecturer of the National Grange to suggest that Subordinate Granges forego the discussion of dog laws and production, and attend to the weightier matters of the law, the causes that threaten to undermine the foundation of our liberties. Doubtless it was this thought that prompted the Worthy Master of the national Grange to exclaim: "The time may come—and may God speed it—when the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer and the business man, arm in arm, will march up to the polls, and cast the ballot."

"Which shall fall as silently as falls the snowflake on the sod, To execute the freeman's will as lightning does the will of God."

Brother Cobb, I wish to make this article intensely practical and suggestive. There is point in what our prohibition friends say: "It is blasphemy to pray for temperance and then vote for intemperance."

Has it ever occurred to my brother Patron that it involves an inconsistency, to say the least, to talk antimonopoly in Grange sessions, and vote for monopoly at elections?

The brother will answer: "There is no antimonopoly party; one is obliged to choose between the two old monopoly parties." That is precisely the difficulty that we all want to see removed. Where there is a will there is a way.

It would be folly, nay, it would be downright stupidity to continue ten years longer to tear down by our ballots what we are striving to build up by our Grange teachings and by our petitions. It is very properly contrary to our organic law to devote Grange sessions to political action or to promoting the schemes of office-seekers or demagogues. But this does not release us from our political duties the rest of the week, any more than the non-sectarian character of the Grange releases the good Patron from his Sabbath devotions; and fidelity requires that our political action, when taken, shall be in accordance with Grange principles. This should be the Patron's test of political parties and political principles. If a Patron cannot demonstrate that the principles of his political party are in accordance with Grange principles, he should be looking around for Master Woodman's new political party. Brother Woodman has seen and deplored the political and social degradation of the masses of Europe, and he warns us that there is danger of the same conditions here. There, it is no uncommon sight to see a woman yoked with an ox to do the plowing. That is a double team, and the owner would feel insulted to be called a one horse farmer. American women are sublimely indifferent to politics, which may be all right, but it sorely tries our patience to see so many men afflicted with the same sublimity. Our antagonist, the new slave power, is never indifferent; he is a monopolist, "an Erie man all the time." Will we never learn a lesson from him, and learn to be anti-monopolists all the time? Will we continue to fritter away our strength by party divisions, and wear the yoke of the new task master, the aristocracy of wealth; or, will we, by concentrated effort and united political action, thro' woff the yoke and

"Be 'ot like dumb, driven cattle, Be like heroes in the strife!"

Nine-tenths of all the farmers, mechanics, laborers and business men are Anti-monopolists. This is the issue of the hour. Let us have an Anti monopoly party. All we have to do is to say it shall be and it will be. Let us do three things, namely: agitate, agitate, agitate. Circulate, for the signatures of the people, declarations of our wish for the organization of a political anti-monopoly party, or sign those that are already in circulation, and let us never cease to labor till all the "Erie men," upon the one side, and all the people, upon the other, shall be assigned their proper places in the monopoly and the anti-monopoly parties—the two great political parties of the near future. Then let us count noses instead of weighing money bags, which is the present passion.

Then, after the people had taken the teeth and nails out of the monster monopolies, they could turn their attention to the lesser ones; such, for instance, as the monopoly whereby fifty thousand lawyers, more or less, do all the legislating for, and dispense all the justice (injustice) to fifty million people. Along with this monopoly will go all those ancient, queer and ridiculous law phrases, such as "appurtenances thereunto belonging," "hereditaments aforesaid," "and further this deponent saith not" &c., &c. Such outlandish jargon is used to convey the impression that legal lore is entirely beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals. It will be remembered only to be laughed at, like the knights and the windmills of Don Quixote.

The two dominant political parties strive to perpetuate the issues that were living ones in the days of Jackson and Lincoln. It is an impossible task; they live only to oppose each other, for there is nothing left to them but the dear old names. New issues require the giving up of old names. Who mourns now for the loss of the names Whig and Federal? I am aware that the greenbacker claims that the National party has always been an anti-monopoly party; more so even than the famed N. Y. anti-monopoly league; for he says, that protests very faintly, if at all, against the establishment of a privileged class, who alone the government guarantees shall receive interest on one hundred and ninety dollars for every one hundred invested; and shall have as absolute control over the circulating medium of the country as the learned quack, with his little lancet, had over the circulating medium in the veins of the father of his country.

It will require a struggle to enable this man to give up the name national greenback, and yet he will do it if he can find a name that is more comprehensive, that promises to unite and concentrate all the forces of anti-monopoly. For the prohibitionist to give up the name prohibition will be as hard as to bury the dear form of a beloved and only child. And yet he will give it up, at least for a season, when he sees that the danger is imminent that we may have no country, in which to prohibit any crime.

Surely when men can make such sacrifices as these, the members of the dominant parties ought to be able to sacrifice such euphonious names as stalwart and half-breed republican and democracy and reform.

The good Patron, who may happen to belong to one of the dominant parties, should remember that there are as good and true Patrons who are nationals or prohibitionists as there are in any party. He should never allow party prejudice to betray him into saying, "all that the prohibitionist wants is free whiskey," or, "all that the greenbacker wants is worthless money, and an unlimited amount of it;" and he should leave to his party organ the unpatriotic work of comparing the greenback to confederate scrip, French assignats and John Law's money.

The anti-monopoly movement is the peoples' movement. There is danger that ambitious, unscrupulous and disappointed leaders, among the old line monopolists, will don the anti-monopoly robe, and make the very word odious to honest but unthinking men. The people should forestall such leaders and give them to understand that they must take back seats, or quit decent company entirely.

Did Washington consult Lord Howe before he massed and moved his army? Shall we consult the Erie man before we mass and move? If we are wise in our political organization we shall achieve a speedy and bloodless victory.

Let the people's party be named this—and nothing more—ANTI-MONOPOLY. "By this sign conquer." PATRON.

FARMINGTON, Mich. Dec. 31, 1881.

The Commission House of Thomas Mason.

[The following communication explains itself, and if the figures prove anything, they prove that the business experience and pluck of Bro. Mason have overcome all difficulties. There is no guess work about it. The commission house of Thomas Mason is a fixed fact that it would be well for those to remember who have articles that are wanted in the Chicago market. The reliability and industry of Bro. Mason are unquestioned, and his business should continue to increase until in his line his house stands second to none in the great city of Chicago.—Ed.]

Bro. Cobb, DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—I give you some facts and figures that you may publish if disposed: I commenced business at this agency May 15, 1878, with a capital of \$500.00. The first year, ending December 31, I did a business to the amount of \$30,607.40; the second year, \$43,997.00; third year, \$68,295.90; fourth and last year, \$79,691.49. Car loads of cattle or grain are not included.

I should say that this agency was not established with a view of accumulating profits, but rather that each consignment should realize to the shipper its full market value. This is the leading principle that animates it and so far has successfully overcome all obstacles and placed this house in the front ranks with the old established houses. The shipper to this agency rapidly learns, first, that his goods will be sold strictly on their merits; that he can rely on getting the highest market rates on day of sale, and last, though not least, that he is absolutely sure to get his pay, and promptly. Over 100 commission houses have gone up since I have been here, each time with from \$2,000 to \$150,000 of farmers' money.

This agency was not opened for a privileged few, but the organizers being true Patrons, have endeavored, so far as human foresight is able, to protect the interests of all Patrons and shippers who may have dealings with this agency, from any State or Territory.

I would add that my system for buying goods on orders is to keep no stock on hand, but buy as ordered, fresh and new goods at lowest possible prices, to which a per cent. is added to cover time employed. Orders must be accompanied with cash somewhere near the amount of the order—balance to be paid on receipt of bill. Our motto is, "Pay as you go;" therefore this agency will

always be self-sustaining, having no debts and being no tax to either State Granges or individual members except so far as they use it. Having been actively engaged over 25 years in commercial business, I feel competent to take care of all business the Order may at any time favor me with.

Fraternally yours, THOS. MASON,

Bus. Manager N. W. Produce Ex. Ass'n. Chicago, Jan. 3, 1882.

AN experimental shipment of ten tons of beef has just been made from San Antonio, Texas, to New York, by rail in refrigerator cars, to be shipped thence to France. If the experiment proves successful, it is intended to follow with larger shipments.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

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

Table listing various supplies and their prices, including Porcelain Ballot Marbles, Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members, etc.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

Table showing DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO, TIME-TABLE—MAY 9, 1880. Includes WESTWARD and EASTWARD routes with times for various stations.

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

Table showing KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE, (Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.) Includes GOING SOUTH and GOING NORTH routes with times for various stations.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Table showing Corrected Time-Table—July 31, 1881. Includes WESTWARD and EASTWARD routes with times for various stations.

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, -- JANUARY 15.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

THE GRANGE VISITOR FOR 1882.

The growth of the VISITOR has been steady and constant since its first issue in April, 1875, until this time. It is perhaps not too much to say that this growth must have been based upon its real merits, for at no time have special inducements been offered to enlarge its list and multiply its readers.

Those who have had faith in the beneficent work of the Order have been its friends and by their voluntary work has our subscription list been increased. Upon such do we still rely to labor to enlarge its sphere of usefulness, according to their faith in its value to the Order, and the agricultural class that it is especially designed to benefit.

We do not like to occupy space in forcing upon the attention of our readers the claims of the VISITOR. But identified as we have been with its management since its first issue in April, 1875, we feel that we shall be pardoned if we urge its claims upon the members of the Order, and ask them to explain to their neighbors and friends the general character of the paper, and the independent stand it has uniformly taken in behalf of the interests of the people.

This is the season of the year most favorable for Grange work. Farmers have more leisure to read, to talk, to visit, and plan for future work. If we do not make large additions to our list during the winter, we shall not during the year. Renewals and new subscribers have been coming in since Jan. 1st, at the rate of one hundred per day, and while we are thankful for these we cannot forget what is so generally conceded by the hundreds of good Patrons in the State that the good of the Order demands more and more readers of the VISITOR. Nor need we limit its benefits to the Order, for we get no stronger words of commendation than come to us from those outside the gate. There is no one thing of which we are more confident. If those who understand and appreciate the educational character of the work the VISITOR is doing in this State, will each devote a little time to the work of introducing the VISITOR to their fellow-farmers who are yet unacquainted with it, our list before the first of April will reach the point of our ambition,

10,000.

Shall that work be done? To any one taking an interest in this work we are always ready to send a package for use in canvassing. Please send us names of those to whom you desire us to send a sample copy of the VISITOR. Terms as heretofore. Single copy, six months, 25 Single copy, one year, 50 Eleven copies, one year 5 00 To ten trial subscribers for three months we will send the VISITOR for \$1.00 Sample copies free to any address. Address, J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mich.

THE DRIVEN WELL.

Since our last number no new developments have come to the surface of special interest except it may be the fact that the denial of the application for an injunction by Judge Withey was couched in such terms, and accompanied by such explanatory remarks as to be considered of such importance by the applicant as to justify the printing in pamphlet form of the opinions of the judge, a copy of which I received with a circular from Henry A. Harrison, of Lansing.

Mr. Harrison by the same mail also favored us with a collection of the judicial opinions delivered by several district judges. To all of which we answer that the courtesy of the bench, as we have previously shown, demands that subsequent decisions should follow the lead of the first decision given in the case. That additional testimony goes for nothing.

If the gentleman who managed the defense of the Association in Northern Indiana in the case brought before Judge Gresham is reliable, then we can have little hope of a favorable decision until such decision is reached before the court of last resort.

That gentleman stated publicly before not less than fifty people who were listening to his statement of the case at a public meet-

ing held in Kalamazoo that Judge Gresham refused to hear or examine evidence of previous use that was offered, but declared that previous decisions of District Courts must be respected and followed. This evidence must go to the Supreme Court of the United States for final determination.

We need only add that evidence of previous use before Mr. Green claims to have conceived the idea, is being accumulated and will, we believe, establish beyond a doubt, the important fact that Mr. Green was not the inventor of driven wells.

We are not advised as to when a hearing on the merits of the case will be had before Judge Withey, but shall be able to state additional facts in regard to this matter in the next issue, as we shall meet Bro. Platt within a week.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In order to save the labor and expense of sending individual receipts for money received as subscriptions for the VISITOR, we have determined upon acknowledging the receipt of all such moneys—in sums of one dollar or more—through the columns of the VISITOR.

We shall, as heretofore, be glad to receive single subscriptions, but there are so many of these that it will take too much space to acknowledge all here. We commence with the fiscal year—December 1, 1881.

DECEMBER.

- 3—Wm Post, \$3.00; Geo Marten, \$2.00; Wm Penny, \$2.40; A K Burson, \$1.00. 5—S A Hunt, \$1.00; J B Christy, \$1.10. 6—Mrs S Kimberly, \$1.00; H W Hillyard, \$1.00; W M Andrews, \$1.00; J F Payea, \$1.50; H E Patch, \$1.00; Wm Colyar, \$5.00; Wm B Langley, \$2.50. 7—B O Dell, \$2.00. 9—R E Perry, \$1.50; Eva M Wilcox, \$5.00. 10—G A Peters, \$2.00; H Shipman, \$3.00. 12—Wm Burton, \$2.00. 13—John Benjamin, \$1.00; H E Wightman, \$1.00. 14—Giles E Strong, \$1.00; G W Andrews, \$2.00; John Moor, \$1.00. 15—Samuel Wolfe, \$1.00; E E Leland, \$6.50. 17—H Gilbert, \$5.00; Lorin Richmond, \$5.00; Wm Colyar, \$5.00. 19—Levi Nash, \$7.00; C L Whitney, \$2.00. 20—G O Merriam, \$10.00; Riley Rice, \$1.00; H D Chapman, \$7.00. 21—Amasa Wilcox, \$1.00; John M DeWitt, \$1.00; H Hillyard, \$2.50; Mrs Julia White, \$6.50; A M Dobbeldare, \$1.00; Mrs S Kimberly, \$1.25. 22—Milo Vannetter, \$5.00. 23—D W Sias, 2.50; T Grover, \$1.00; Sam'l Mars, \$4.00; J W Whitney, \$1.00; S Healy, \$1.00; J S Hayes, \$5.00. 24—W D Cochran, \$1.00; Chas W Wilde, \$5.00; Mrs Flora Moore, \$1.00; A Rogers, \$1.10; D Handsaw, \$1.00; F G Pray, \$1.00. 26—H S Fisk, \$4.50; W H Mattison, \$3.00; H C Bradshaw, \$5.00; J F Goss, \$1.00; H Bradshaw, \$5.50; Mrs S E Peck, \$1.50; G W Leland, \$2.00. 27—John Klingersmith, \$1.00; A B Knapp, \$2.25; Dr Chase, \$1.00; Geo W Andrews, \$1.00; D A McCain, \$1.00; Nathan Steward, \$1.00; S H Mallory, \$6.50. 28—G H Barker, \$5.00; S A Nichols, \$5.75. 29—C Y Runyon, \$5.50; N Adams, \$4.00; C M Richardson, \$5.00; Alonzo Potter, \$5.50; Henry Shultes, \$1.50; R Keeler, \$6.00; John S Conant, \$1.00; Mrs Helen Finch, \$5.50; F Mooran, \$1.00; J W Wilcox, \$3.00; M Buell, \$1.00; Joseph Burgess, \$1.00; Wm Colyar, \$3.00; Wm Langley, \$1.00. 30—A M Kocher, \$2.50; Mrs E Wells, \$10.50; J W Rosebrook, \$1.00; Thos. D Smith, \$5.00; A McKelsey, \$5.00; L H Woodworth, \$6.00. 31—W Carpenter, \$5.00; R M Shafer, \$1.50; W R Kirby, \$1.50; J H Catto, \$3.50; Wm Haslet, \$10.00; Mrs E J Martin, \$4.50.

JANUARY.

- 2—John Carmer, \$2.00; N D Emmons \$1.00; A S Gardner, \$2.50; A G Warner, \$7.10; E S Dart, \$5.50; Sam'l Morey, \$5.00; A Keys, \$1.00; E D Milner, \$2.00. 3—Jas Gowle, \$3.00; Amos King, \$5.00; S D Keys, 5.00; C M Slayton, \$10.00; G A Bishop, \$1.00; G S O'Brien, \$1.50; J J Hendershott, \$3.50; J P Howell, \$5.00; J A Courtright, \$4.50; W Milliman, \$4.00; Mary Yauney, \$4.00; J A Marsh, \$5.00; H A Carr, \$5.00; E Starkweather, \$1.50; W C Pratt, \$1.00; E C Newman, \$2.00; A Luther, \$6.60; Chas Buttrick, \$5.00. 4—E H Bancroft, \$3.00; Geo Aplin, \$2.00; J H Parks, \$6.00; C L Miner, \$2.00; Geo H Prowley, \$6.00; B J Wiley, \$5.50; J Woodhull, \$2.50; A P Talmage, \$6.00; Mary Shattuck, \$3.00; H B Hoagland, \$8.00; D H Traver, 1.00; D K Charles, \$12.40; A J Leonardson, \$2.00; H Hawley, 6.50; I N Brooks, \$6.75. 5—Wm Mather, \$9.00; Jas Anderson, \$5.50; Peter Wilson, \$2.00; A J Smith, \$1.60; A B Grant, \$2.00; Hiram Andrews, \$7.50; Sam'l Langdon, \$4.50; Mrs A McNett, \$1.00; L W Brown, \$2.75; M L Squier, \$3.50; S V R Earl, \$5.50; G R C Adams, \$2.50. 6—R E Perry, \$5.00; A S Gardner, \$4.00; O L Horton, \$5.00; G W Rudd, \$6.00; J S Briggs, \$1.00; H N Anderson, \$5.50; C J St. John, \$1.00. 7—Harvey Blackman, \$3.50; M B McAlpine \$5.10; R H Vose, \$2.00; Z N Robinson, \$7.50; L N Watson, \$4.50; Mrs C A Travis, \$2.00; C Thompson, \$4.75; John Wiebe, \$2.50; A F Johnson, \$4.00; H A Greeniey, \$1.00; A Lampan, \$6.70; S G Leland, \$6.00; C W Buttons, \$5.50. 9—G O Merriam, \$7.65; T E Cooney, \$1.00; C E Stearns, \$2.00; E B Congdon, \$5.50; J C Noble, \$5.00; D H English, \$12.50; A H Rice, \$1.60; W S Simons, \$1.50; W D Smith, \$5.00; A McKelsey, \$1.60; S L Bentley, \$11.50; M F Fredenbury, \$1.00. 10—W H Cook, \$3.00; Samuel Morey, \$1.00; Arthur Sharp, \$1.50; Geo Fuller, \$5.00; L Thompson, \$1.00; G A Dockeray, \$10.00; T M Sheriff, \$1.00; Wm Crampton, \$2.50; G H Wightman, \$2.00; Mrs J A Pope, \$2.50. 11—Ross Brown, \$5.50; W C Howell, \$8.60; C Goodnoe, \$5.20; D Fitzgerald, \$5.00; C E Chappell, \$3.50; Warren Hasen, \$2.50; J D Studley, \$5.50; T J Shoemaker, \$2.00; M K Bosworth, \$2.50; A J Reed, \$1.00; J A Hall, \$1.00; S Rossman, \$8.10.

12—S H Mallory, \$3.00; W P Whitney, \$1.00; Horace Baldwin, \$7.00; A J Warner, \$1.00; W T Tillotson, \$1.00; Mrs A Granger, \$5.00; E M Morrice, \$2.50; Henry Gee, \$3.50; E Foster, \$1.50; H A Stone, \$1.00; E Bartlett, \$1.50; P L Pierce, \$1.00.

PATRONS' BUSINESS HOUSES.

On our third page is a report from Bro. Thomas Mason, manager of the only Patrons' commission house in Chicago. After sending that article to the printer I received the following summary of the business done by Bro. Albert Stegeman, agent of the Patrons' store at Allegan.

For the information of those of our readers not posted, we mention what we understand to be the fact, that all goods are sold at an advance of four per cent. above actual cost; that to none but Patrons are goods sold, and those who purchase a time "permit" to trade; and that no credit is given to any one.

These figures dispose of some disputed points and prove conclusively that ready pay and a capable business man for manager, who has the confidence of all who are invited to co-operate, are the essential conditions of success. We do not propose to enlarge upon this subject and only add what perhaps, half the Patrons of the State will read and forget in an hour, that is, that the Order in this State has not only done much in the way of educating the farmers of the State, developing individuals and improving the agricultural class, but to those who are disposed to use these advantages it has made large provision for securing those financial benefits which through co-operation have been so often promised.

The Patrons of Michigan can order almost everything they need of Bro. Thos. Mason, Chicago; Geo. W. Hill, Detroit; or Albert Stegeman, Allegan: from a needle to a wagon, and get their goods at a small advance on the wholesale price. You who are without experience, try it.

ANNUAL STATEMENT—PATRONS' STORE OF ALLEGAN.

Bro. Cobb—I send you a brief statement of our business for the year 1881, which is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Gross Sales of Merchandise (147,417.49), Amount of Produce Sold (9,179.89), Making a total (156,597.38), An increase over 1880 (31,390.50), Our income for the year (7,052.54), Expenses (4,417.44), Leaving a Balance of (2,635.10).

Yours, etc., A. STEGEMAN, Agent.

OZONE.

After the Ozone advertisement had appeared a second time in the VISITOR, we received from several quarters enquiries about it, and also clippings from papers giving the opinions of some chemists as to its value. As it was pronounced a fraud by its very good authority, we decided at once to set it out. When we accepted it, we thought it had a suspicious look, but as the Husbandman, which claims to be very careful to know of the reliability of its advertisements was carrying the advertisement of this Ozone we accepted it, not however, without some misgivings that the advertisement was poor goods. Our readers will bear witness that we have not been sold very often in this advertising business.

BETWEEN the compositor and the proof-reader, which in this instance means the editor, is a mistake of one figure in our article on the drive well in the last VISITOR. In asking for evidence of previous use the date given, January 1, 1872, should have been Jan. 1, 1862. We have, and can produce in court proof of two wells having been driven within ten miles of our office prior to that date, and we believe that a score or more may be found in this State of equal early date, and those are what we want. We expect if this matter ever gets to the Supreme Court of the United States that priority of use will be established in several States, and that the evidence there produced will not be encumbered with the precedence of previous decisions.

On our last page is a cut of the barn floor horse power, sold by Smith & Woodard, of Kalamazoo. When our attention was first called to this new power, we thought it might be a good thing, and when we took a good look at it we felt sure that it was the very power that we used to want years ago when we were doing our own farming. Simple, light and portable it makes nearly worthless those piles of cogged cast iron that we used to tug away at in handling, because we had nothing better. This power can be set up in the barn, used and then laid away in a few minutes by one man until wanted.

For the Agricultural Department of the VISITOR, we have a couple of articles that we expected would appear in this number, one on Fattening Cattle, from a farmer whose opinion is based on a large experience, not only in this, but in other branches of farming. We hope to keep this department well supplied with articles from practical farmers, and if their opinions and experience does not coincide with each other, there will be opportunity for such comparison as will bring out valuable facts. By a conflict of opinions and ideas the truth is reached.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

We received during the State Grange Session at Lansing, from sundry persons \$107.50 for renewals and new subscribers to the VISITOR. Of this amount \$34.65 was paid by Bro. W. E. West, a young member of Capitol Grange, who as a canvasser is a decided success. If every Grange had such an active worker to canvass for the VISITOR we should have the 10,000 subscribers we want before the first of February.

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

We want a few thousand trial subscribers for three months, 10 for \$1.00.

Not to make money but to advertise the VISITOR among our brother farmers.

We want individuals to send us a DOLLAR with ten names.

We want Granges to send us \$1.00 with ten names.

And, again—we want this duplicated as often as the industry and ambition of friends of the VISITOR can find names and dimes to make it \$2.00 for twenty names.

Now is the most favorable time of the year to get subscribers, and with a determined effort on the part of our friends the next edition of the VISITOR will be

10,000.

Shall we have it?

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MILWAUKEE R. R.

Since returning from the last session of the State Grange we have had several letters from parties who held our certificates of attendance at the Ninth session of the State Grange, and in returning home presented the certificate to the agent at Durand, and were refused return tickets at the rate of one cent per mile as agreed upon with Mr. T. Tandy, the general passenger agent of the road. We notified the general agent of this fact, and he furnished us with correspondence showing it was simply a mistake or oversight and that the general office was in no way at fault, and that no inequality or wrong may be suffered, offered to refund to all parties the excess charged any persons who paid full fare on their return from the State Grange at Lansing, from Durand. The excess paid can be recovered by sending my certificate of attendance to T. Tandy, General passenger agent, D. G. H. & M. R. R., Detroit.

EACH fortnight brings to light more Grange halls in Michigan. We add 11 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?

Table with 4 columns: NAME OF GRANGE, NO., SIZE OF HALL, VALUE. Lists various granges across Michigan with their respective hall sizes and values.

SOME complaints have reached us that the mailing of the VISITOR was not well done, and that in some instances the paper failed to reach subscribers altogether. We are satisfied that the complaint was well founded. To justify is the first impulse with every human being when charged with delinquency, and we rise to explain. Six months ago we turned over the mailing of the paper to the Kalamazoo Publishing Company, who print it. As the Kalamazoo post-office is in the same building, we thought this would save both labor and time. This company have undertaken to get the work of folding and mailing done with cheap help, and have overdone it. We think the little set to we had with the manager since the last issue will correct this cause of complaint. In short we guarantee better work in this department, as we are determined to have what we pay for.

We have a reply on our table to "No. 22" in the last VISITOR. Referring the matter to the "Good of the Order" we concluded not to publish it. Well meaning people don't see things just alike, and as in this instance these are all well meaning people, that perhaps for the time being feel inclined to say what they think is true, yet we hold that the truth should be suppressed sometimes. The only enquiry with us is this: What were the motives of the parties, and if pronounced not bad, with malice aforethought, then drop the whole thing and go on our way rejoicing.

THE National Lecture Bureau is prepared to furnish first-class lecturers to Pomona or Subordinate Granges, for a very reasonable sum, \$10, and it seems to us to be particularly within the province of the Pomona Grange to employ lecturers, not to talk to strong Granges, but to aid in stimulating the weak and restoring the dormant to life and action. See Bro. Whitney's endorsement of Sister Bristol on the 7th page of this paper, and do not let her leave the State until other engagements call her away.

READ a call from Tennessee on our fifth page. Here is an opening for short answers or long ones, and we hope Prof. Case will get answers from the level headed, practical, common-sense people of Michigan in such numbers as will prove to him and to those Southern people that he is striving to benefit, that the success of the common people of the North as contrasted with the common people of the South is largely due to their common school education. Write to Prof. Case.

A LINE from Bro. Whitney tells us that Bro. Mickle returned from the State Grange, a little the worse for wear, and is not yet able to respond to calls for work in the lecture field. We are sorry for this, as there is work to be done, and Bro. Mickle when in health is just the man to do it. As he can't respond to calls just yet, we shall have to issue a large edition of the VISITOR as the best thing that can be ordered.

We have not given much attention to clubbing the VISITOR with other papers, but we shall be glad to receive at any time \$2.00 for the VISITOR, the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin and the Little Granger. The price of a single subscription to each is \$0.50, \$1.50, and \$0.50, in all \$2.50. There is no danger of Patrons buying too much Grange literature. Send for all these papers.

We have taken from the Michigan Farmer a very favorable notice of the Holstein stock of Bro. Sexton of Howell of which we know nothing. We only know that Brother and Sister Sexton are among the most active Patrons in the State, and sometime we mean to see both them and their stock right where they live.

We have a few copies of the VISITOR of 1881 bound that can be had on application at cost, 75 cents for binding, to which add for express charge to deliver, 25 cents.

The Great Salt Lake.

Four barrels of water of the Great Salt lake will leave, after evaporation, nearly a barrel of salt. The lake was discovered in the year 1820, and no outlet from it has yet been ascertained. Four or five large streams empty themselves into it, and the fact of its still retaining its saline properties seems to point to the conclusion that there exists some secret bed of saline deposit over which the waters flow, and that thus they continue salt—for, though the lake may be the residue of an immense sea which once covered the whole of this region, yet by its continuing so salt with the amount of fresh water poured into it daily, the idea of the existence of some such deposit from which it receives its supply seems to be only too probable. For the past fifteen years, until last year, the lake has been gradually rising; but in 1879 it receded two or three feet—a most unusual occurrence—owing to the exceptionally warm weather. There are no fish in the lake, but myriads of small flies cover its surface. The buoyancy of the water is so great that it is not at all an easy matter to drown in it. The entire length of the Salt Lake is .85 miles, and its breadth 45 miles. Compared with the Dead Sea, the Great Salt Lake is longer by 43 miles and broader by 35 miles.

Mr. Editor, DEAR SIR:—I am glad to say that the Patrons' Ingersoll Liquid Paint is all that it claims. We of our Grange shall use it altogether in the future. It is cheap, pure and glossy. Fraternally, Branch Co., Mich. P. W. STRANY. [See advertisement.—Ed.]

Communications.

THE WORKING-MAN.

The noblest men I know on earth. Are men whose hands are brown with toil, Who, backed by no ancestral groves, Hew down the wood and till the soil, And win thereby a prouder name Than follows king or warrior's fame.

To the Friends of Education.

DURHAMVILLE, Lauderdale Co., Tenn., January 7th, 1882. Editor Grange Visitor.—DEAR SIR:—A few days since the Master of your State Grange had the kindness to send me a copy of your paper, and I am so well pleased with it that I send you 25 cents for a six months' subscription. I like the stand the writers in it take on education.

I enclose a circular, asking for information in regard to educational matters, which I have been sending to the farmers at the north who employ hired labor—and many of them are giving their experience. I shall have this information published in all the papers in the south that will do so. A man from your section would be astonished at the crude ideas the majority of the people here have on the subject of education. I wish to collect as correct information as possible in regard to its value, from those who have had a good opportunity to judge.

I desire to obtain expression from the members of the Grange in your State, in regard to the difference, if there is any, between educated hired laborers and uneducated ones.

To illustrate: If a man had no children to educate, but hired laborers to do his work, would an educated laborer be of enough more benefit to him, to pay him for the taxes he would pay to give the laborer a good common school education?

Will you assist me in obtaining this information, by publishing the questions and calling the attention of those interested in the subject, to it. I would like to have as general expression on the subject as possible. Answer through the VISITOR, or address me direct.

CIRCULAR.

I am in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties and wish your assistance. I desire to obtain proof that an educated farmer, mechanic, or laborer can make more money and live a happier life than an uneducated one. I have been teaching here many years, and know that public schools can not be established outside of the cities, unless more definite information in regard to the value of an education to the laboring classes is disseminated.

The people of the South are dependent almost entirely upon the cultivation of the soil for their support. The South may be truthfully called "a great country neighborhood." Only one in twenty five of the population of the Cotton States live in cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants, and many of these are supported almost wholly by taxes levied in some shape upon the farmer. The farmers are not only the wealth-producers of this section of the country, but they are the voters, who, if not educated, will control the future destiny of the whole country. Their children need a thorough practical education; yet, as a class, they are the most skeptical in regard to the benefits that an education will bring to them.

Very many of the people think, that if a boy who has to work for a living, knows how to read a little, and can calculate the price of a bale of cotton, it is all the education that he needs, and that beyond this, "book learning" will be of little or no benefit to him.

I make some extracts from communications written by a successful and influential farmer, in regard to the education of the laboring classes. They were published in a paper that has a large circulation and great influence. They supply the kind of arguments that the opponents to education desire, and the majority of the people are too ready to believe them, because facts can not be obtained here to prove them untrue.

This writer says: "It can't be proved that a liberal education scattered broadcast over the land makes a people better or happier. Too much schooling makes young people proud and lazy, and unfits them for the common troubles and hardships of life. 'Educated boys, as a general thing, are of 'no count'; they won't work in the fields or in the workshops; they are too stuck up, or too lazy, so they take a profession or 'laze' 'round.'"

"People are getting a little too smart already, and I reckon we had not better encourage too much learning. 'It is no part or business of the State to educate the children. The system of free public schools does more harm than good in the long run. There is too much free education in this country, and I am glad some of the strong men are writing and talking about it.'"

"Education is not so big a thing as some of our people think; we are spoiling hundreds of young men who would have made good, useful, working boys in the fields and in the workshops."

I wish to prove, if possible, by the actual experience of the educated farmer, mechanic, laborer, that these assertions are not correct. I wish to prove that a good common school education does make a man better off in every respect, let his occupation be what it may. Will those who read this circular be kind enough to answer any or all of the following questions, or hand it to some friend who will give the information desired. I do not wish to tax the patience of

any one, but would be pleased to have as full particulars as possible:

- QUESTIONS. 1. Your occupation? 2. How long did you attend school before you were fourteen years of age; how long after fourteen? 3. Do you wish you had spent more or less time at school? 4. Did you read any books while not attending school? Do you think the habit of reading books and periodicals relating to your business beneficial? 5. What advice would you give to a boy who intends to be a farmer or work at some trade, in regard to obtaining an education? If he had the opportunity to attend a good school, how much of his time would you advise him to spend at school, and what branches do you think would be most beneficial for him to pursue? 6. What, in your opinion, are the most essential qualifications to make a man successful in your occupation? 7. Would you be willing to make your home in a State or a community where you would not have the opportunity to give your children as good an education as you have received? 8. What is the amount of school tax you pay on \$100 worth of property? Would you be willing to pay a smaller tax and deprive your children of the advantage of an education in proportion as the tax is diminished? 9. If you employ hired labor do you observe any difference in the skill, aptitude or amount of work performed by the educated and uneducated laborer? In what does this difference consist, and can its value be estimated? Any other information you can give in regard to the benefits an education confers will be thankfully received.

ISAAC L. CASE, A. M., Principal of Hatchie Academy.

Correspondence.

A Meeting of Cass County Grange, No. 20.

Mr. J. T. Cobb.—Cass County Pomona Grange, No. 20, organized about five years ago, held their annual meeting at Goodwin's hall, Cassopolis, Jan. 4, 1882, for the purpose of electing and installing officers for the ensuing year.

The new year finds the Grange in a prosperous condition, with about 100 members working in various ways for the good of themselves and the people at large, discussing the matter of taxation, transportation, organization, and many other things, some of which are education, cultivation, patent gates, drive wells, barb wire, patent rights, and our rights.

The forenoon was spent in settling up the accounts of the old year, and arranging for the new one. A recess was given of two hours. In the meantime the sisters of the Order spread a bountiful repast, of which we all partook. The afternoon was occupied in electing the following officers:—

Master, Abram Miller; Overseer, R. J. Dixon; Lecturer, Gideon Hebron; Steward, Joseph Patterson; Assistant Steward, M. E. Peck; Chaplain, Jerome Wood; Gatekeeper, Joel Moore; Treasurer, John Barber; Secretary, John Ritter; Pomona, Mrs. R. J. Dixon; Ceres, Mrs. Rob't Wiley; Flora, Mrs. Joel Moore; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss Arminda Lybrook.

An evening session was held, at which time the officers were installed.

It is the desire of the Pomona Grange that all fourth-degree members of Subordinate Granges in good standing should join the Pomona Grange and give themselves a double opportunity to do good.

JOHN BARBER.

Edwardsburg, Jan. 9, 1882.

Ionia County Grange Meeting.

Bro. Cobb.—The annual meeting of Ionia County Grange was held at Ionia under charge of Ionia Grange on Dec. 23d and 24th. A large attendance and more than ordinary interest was manifested by those present. Hon. A. M. Willett was elected Master, Wm. H. Mattison, Overseer; A. W. Sherwood, Lecturer, and E. R. Williams, Secretary.

IONIA, Mich. Jan 2d, 1882.

Attending to Business.

COLOMA, Jan. 6th, 82.

J. T. Cobb.—Find enclosed Secretary's quarterly report for quarter ending Dec 31, 1881, also, post office order for amount due. You will see that we have gained in numbers rapidly for the past year, due mostly to the VISITOR and to a Farmers' Institute held in our hall last winter. We have during the last three months purchased a village lot adjoining our hall and erected a barn 26x60 feet, so we still advance. I think nearly fifty copies of the VISITOR have been ordered from our post-office. I also like Bro. Whitney's suggestion relating to subordinate Lecturer's address, and hereafter add to the reports of officers as made, that of Lecturer. One year ago we reported 31 members—today we report 64. Can you beat that? Fraternally,

MRS. HELEN FINCH.

Home Grange, No. 188.

INFORMATION concerning the rights of the people and the nature of corporations and their subjection to the civil power has been spread broadcast the past year. More has been done in 1881 to spread a knowledge of the truth in these matters, than in the ten years preceding. If we have not yet secured the legislative relief needed, we have at least laid the foundation for it.

Report of the Committee on Railway Transportation of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

The committee report that no legislation to remedy the abuses of railroad management is likely to pass the present Legislature of New York. The bill providing a Board of Railroad Commissioners in this State, similar to that of Massachusetts, passed the assembly by a vote of 74 to 33. It then went to the Senate, where it was held by the railroad committee of that body. A majority of its members were elected in the railroad interests, and the railroad committee was arranged to their satisfaction, with Senator Wagner, president of the Vanderbilt Drawing-Room Car company, as its chairman. This cause, in which the public have a vital interest, is being tried by a packed jury, and before a judge who has a pecuniary interest in its being adversely decided. The killing of so reasonable and conservative a bill as that establishing a Board of Railroad Commissioners, shows that the management of the New York Central Railroad is not willing to submit to any supervision or regulation in the interest of the public. On the other hand, President Jewett of the Erie road has met the question in quite a different spirit. In a recent letter he frankly admits the existence of evils which should be remedied, and favors a supervision by railroad commissioners, which he thinks would be beneficial in establishing better relations between the railroads and the public. Your committee do not hesitate to say that if the subject of the relations of railroads to the public could be approached in this spirit, there would, in the opinion of your committee, be but little trouble in adjusting them upon an equitable basis, and we need hardly state that your committee would labor strenuously to secure the railroads in the full possession of their rights, as it has to enforce a proper observance of their duties.

When, however, plain statements of fact are met with flat denials, and familiar principles of right and justice are evaded by sophistical argument, it only remains to continue the agitation until the public are sufficiently educated to elect representatives who are not creatures of the railroads, and who will protect the public rights.

The chief points at issue are:— 1st. Are rates for transportation reasonable? 2d. Do railroads fix their charges upon that basis of fair and impartial treatment to all persons and places which the public have a right to expect from common carriers? 3d. Are the great corporate interests of the country responsible for the corruption of our elections, our legislation, and our courts, which has become a matter of grave public concern?

The two first questions railroad men generally answer in the affirmative, and the third one in the negative. As regards the first, railroad men point to the steady decline in charges as a clinching argument in their favor, but they keep carefully in the background the fact that they are performing a public function; that the people who conferred the franchise are partners in the benefits of steam roads; that the common law as interpreted over and over again by the courts, declares that the present owners of these highways are only entitled to a reasonable return upon the capital actually paid in by stock and bond holders; that "reasonable" has been frequently defused as not exceeding ten per cent.; that for the purpose of getting more, a practice has been habitually resorted to, which the present Attorney General of this State recently termed "a fruitful source of robbery and fraud," and that by such practices fortunes are accumulated in a day greater than those which ordinarily result from a lifetime of successful business effort.

They neglect to state that steel rails, more powerful engines and improved freight cars, with labor-saving inventions in nearly every department of railroad management, together with the increased business resulting from increased population, have reduced the cost of transportation to an amount so fabulously small that railroad experts are themselves astonished at the result attained, and both on the principles of the highway and of the patent law, all these advantages, in excess of a reasonable return to the capital invested, belong to the public. The accumulation of wealth by individuals in the railroad business, at the rate of millions per year, is a standing refutation of the assertion that the public are receiving their full share in the enormous advantages of the steam roads, and the fact cannot be too prominently kept in view that the public are entitled to all the advantages resulting from these inventions, after the capital actually put into them has been reasonably compensated. This is the view taken by the highest legal authorities in the land, and probably accounts for the strenuous efforts now being made by the great monopolies to get control of the law-making and law-interpreting power.

The chief methods by which the public is thus cheated, are by the various forms of stock watering, from the Credit Mobilier Construction company to the bold assertion that the property can earn a larger percentage than the public are likely to contemplate with equanimity, and hence the stock should be increased, so that a pretext may be had for maintaining an unnecessarily high tariff of charges. Of the first method, the construction companies of the Pacific railroads were examples, followed by a chain of others, from that time to the present, some of the later examples being those of the New York elevated railroads and the American Union Telegraph. As an illustration of how this method of stock-watering is managed, the following, from the Daily Graphic of March 18, 1881, may be of interest:—

"The Central Construction Company is now paying at its office, No. 80 Broadway, a final dividend in Western Union Telegraph Company new stock at par, of 150 per cent on the \$5,000,000 of subscriptions made last year for the construction of the American Union lines. With the previous dividend of 150 per cent in American Union stock, this gives to the subscribers the equivalent of 300 per cent in a new Western Union stock at par on their investment. This was the first par on their investment. Companies established by J. Gould, and whose subscriptions have been so eagerly sought after by the wisest class of investors. The others are said to promise to pay fully as well as this."

THE SECOND POINT. Do railroads fix their charges upon that basis of fair and impartial treatment to all persons and places which the public have a right to expect from common carriers?

The Hepburn committee pronounced these charges "fully proven;" that the statement of the President of the Central Pacific railroad, that no such discrimination existed upon the roads with which he is connected, has been disproven on the floor of Congress by exhibits of freight bills; that they are going on to day, to a greater or less extent, all over this country, generally with the effect to favor the large shipper, and thus throw the enormous influence of the carrier into the scale to make the rich richer, and keep the poor man from rising—concentrating slowly but surely the business of the country in a few hands, to the detriment, as your committee believe, of the public good. Even now there are signs of a new commercial crisis, the direct result of certain classes having too much money, thus fostering a spirit of reckless speculation, which must reach and injure every legitimate industry.

THE THIRD POINT. Are the great corporate interests of the country responsible for the corruption of our elections, our legislation and our courts, which has become a matter of grave public concern? If your committee were to make such statements upon their own responsibility as are justified by existing facts, it might naturally be thought that its members had, through undue zeal or deep feeling, been led to overstate the case, and we therefore simply append the following recent utterances, official and otherwise, by eminent men, upon this subject:— Governor Gray, of Indiana, in a message to the legislature of that State, in January last, said:—"In my judgment the republic can not live long in the atmosphere which now surrounds the ballot box. Moneyed corporations, to secure favorable legislation for themselves, are taking an active part in elections by furnishing large sums of money to corrupt the voter and purchase special privileges from the government. If money can control the decision at the ballot-box, it will not be long until it can control its existence."

The Attorney-General in the State of New York, in commenting upon an extraordinary proceeding in the Supreme Court, June 3d, 1881, to thwart proceedings instituted by the State to protect the public interests, in the case of the New York elevated railroads, stated that he was—"Amazed now at the power that corporations seem to have to embarrass necessary legal proceedings taken against them; that the increase of the influence of corporations in this country, and their ability to thwart the supervisory proceedings taken against them by the public authorities to prevent great monopolies or to subject them to proper restraints, are among the most alarming characteristics of the time, and constitute a danger to which all the people must be aroused before long, if we would preserve our free institutions."

The third semi-annual report of the Railroad Commissioners of the State of Georgia, submitted May 1, 1881, says:—"The moral and social consequences of these corruptions are even worse than the political; they are simply appalling. We contemplate them with anxiety and dismay. The demoralization is worse than that of war—as fraud is meaner than force, and trickery than violence. Aside from their own corruptions, the operators aim directly at the corruption of the press and the government. * * * Worse even than a purifying storm is this malaria in the air, which poisons all the body politic, and corrupts the youth of the country by presenting the highest prizes of society to its most unscrupulous and unworthy members."

On January 27, 1880, Mr. Gowen, then president of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, in an argument before the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives of the United States, in Washington, said:—"I have heard the counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, standing in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, threaten that court with the displeasure of his clients if it decided against them, and all the blood in my body tingled with shame at the humiliating spectacle."

The New York Times, under date of May 19, 1881, in an article regarding the encroachments of corporate power, says:—"It is not only absorbing to itself the fruits of labor and the gains of trade, and piling up wealth in the hands of the few, but it is controlling legislation and endeavoring to sway the decisions of courts in its own interest. We are now at a stage of the contest where the people may vindicate their authority, and place these corporations under the regulation of law."

Additional evidence might be submitted, but your committee believe that this is sufficient to indicate the impending danger, not only to the producing and commercial interests of the country, but also to its political and moral welfare. If the principles upon which our government is founded are not mere abstract theories, it is time that the people were stirring to maintain them. The juggernaut of monopoly seems at present to be rolling on and crushing everything in its path, but your committee have faith that the awakened patriotism of the American people will yet be able to block its wheels.

F. B. THURBER, H. K. MILLER, CHARLES WATROUS, L. M. BATES, FRANCIS BAKER, Committee.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Livingston county council will be held in Howell Grange Hall Tuesday Feb. 7th.

The election of officers occurs at that time. An interesting programme for the day has been prepared, consisting of dinner, music, essays, &c.

MRS. W. K. SEXTON, Sec. Livingston Co. Council.

Van Buren county Grange will hold its regular quarterly session at Porter Grange hall, February 2d, 1882. A good programme may be expected. Let all Patrons within convenient distance attend.

C. B. CHARLES, Sec. Bangor, Jan. 2d, '82.

The following is the order of exercises for the special meeting of Cass county Pomona Grange, to be held at Silver Creek Grange hall on the first day of Feb., A. D. 1882, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.

1st. Calling to order at 1 o'clock. 2d. Prayer by Chaplain. 3d. Music by the choir.

The regular meeting of Oceana Pomona Grange, No. 23, will be held at Shelby, Jan. 25, 1882, commencing at 10:30 A. M., at which time will occur the election of officers.

Arrangements have been made to hold the next meeting of Shiawassee Pomona Grange, No. 31, at Morrice, on Saturday, Jan. 21, 1882. The program, as far as prepared, is an excellent one, and as this is our first meeting at Morrice, let us all turn out and go prepared to do permanent good in that vicinity. All fourth-degree members are earnestly invited to attend and take part in the exercises. Fraternally yours, J. C. STONE, Sec. Laingsburg, Mich., Jan. 11.

4th. Lecture by Gideon Hebron, of Porter. 5th. Benefits of Association, by Thos. Mars, of Berrien Centre.

EVENING SESSION. Subject.—What are the Obligations of the Pomona Grange to the Subordinate?—Mrs. O. M. Sykes, of Keeler. 2d. Good of the Order, by Levi Sparks of Buchanan. The evening session will be open to the public. The query-box will be resorted to at intervals during each session. By order of committee on programme. R. J. DICKSON, Chairman.

The following is the programme of the Farmers' Institutes to be held in Berrien county.

FOR BUCHANAN, JAN. 21. How to harvest and secure the various crops with a view to economy and safety.—Norman Nims. How to best prepare the various products of the farm for market.—O. C. Spaulding. What is the most equitable method of taxation?—Thomas Mars. Money tax or labor tax for the improvement of highways.—R. V. Clark. Township fairs, vs. county fairs.—G. W. Reese. Sociability of farmers' families.—Mrs. C. O. R. Barnard.

Farmers' Institute at Pearl Grange hall, Jan. 25th. 1st. Why should farmers organize?—Norman Nims. 2d. A poem by J. H. Rogers. 3d. The best breed of cattle for our climate.—Edward Marsh. 4th. The improvement of our public highways.—Erastus Murphy. 5th. The duties of farmers relative to home adornments.—Thomas Mars. W. J. JONES, Sec. of county committee.

FOR DAYTON FARMERS' INSTITUTE, JAN. 28. Why are agricultural profits so small compared with other investments?—Levi Sparks.

The duties of farmers relative to home surroundings?—O. C. Spaulding. What is the most equitable method of taxation?—Burns Helmick. Money tax or labor tax for the improvement of highways.—G. N. Parketon. The social position of the farmers' family, what it is, and what it should be.—Mrs. Sarah Howe.

The annual meeting of Western Pomona Grange, No. 19, will be held at the hall of Ottawa Grange, No. 30, in Ottawa county, on Thursday and Friday the 26th and 27th inst., for the election of officers and for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting. The following is the order of business for the occasion. Opening Grange at 10 o'clock, A. M. on first day.

Reports of Sub Granges and officers. Election of officers at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conferring 5th degree in the evening. Installation of officers in forenoon of second day. The remainder of the session will be devoted to the discussion of subjects of general interest. All members of the Order are cordially invited to attend. W. F. KELLY, Sec. BERLIN, Ottawa Co. Jan. 10th, '82.

The Patrons of Livingston county will hold a Farmers' Institute in the Court House, Howell, Thursday, February 2d. The programme will be as follows: THURSDAY morning, 10 o'clock. Music. Prayer by Rev. James Lewis. Address of welcome.—Bro. J. B. Thurbur, Master Livingston Co. Council. Response.—Bro. J. W. Wing, Ann Arbor.

The benefits to be derived from Farmers' Institutes.—Bro. Wm. Ball. Profits in selling washed and unwashed wool compared.—Bro. W. H. Sexton. THURSDAY afternoon, 2 o'clock. Music. Prayer—by Rev. T. M. Shanafelt. Lessons in plant life illustrated.—Bro. W. J. Beal, Agricultural college. Subject not announced.—Sister Meyers. Profits of Corn and Wheat culture compared.—Bro. Charles Fishbeck. Subjugation of Marshes.—Bro. Theodore Welcher.

THURSDAY evening, 7 o'clock. Prayer—by Rev. A. J. Bigelow. Music. The necessity of co-operative organization among farmers, to protect themselves from Patent Right Swindlers.—Bro. James Harper. Our Common Schools.—Bro. P. T. Gill. National Prosperity.—Mrs. W. K. Sexton. The second lecture in the series established by the National Lecture Bureau, will be given in Brighton, by Bro. Franklin, Jan. 31st. The third, by Bro. A. B. Smith, in Fowlerville, sometime in February, and the fourth by Sister Bristol, also in February, at Howell.

We cordially invite all Patrons in adjacent counties to come and enjoy these meetings with us, and as they occur in the same month as our annual meeting, and institute, the best thing you can do is to come January 31st, and stay over through February. Bro. Thompson's lecture in Howell, the first of the course, was just grand, and we are already reaping the benefits of it in the accession of new members. MRS. W. K. SEXTON.

The regular meeting of Oceana Pomona Grange, No. 23, will be held at Shelby, Jan. 25, 1882, commencing at 10:30 A. M., at which time will occur the election of officers. GEO. C. MYERS, Sec'y.

Arrangements have been made to hold the next meeting of Shiawassee Pomona Grange, No. 31, at Morrice, on Saturday, Jan. 21, 1882. The program, as far as prepared, is an excellent one, and as this is our first meeting at Morrice, let us all turn out and go prepared to do permanent good in that vicinity. All fourth-degree members are earnestly invited to attend and take part in the exercises. Fraternally yours, J. C. STONE, Sec. Laingsburg, Mich., Jan. 11.

St. Joseph county Pomona Grange, No. 4, will hold a special meeting at Centerville Grange hall, Feb. 2, 1882, for the purpose of installing officers and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. S. H. ANGEVINE, Sec. pro. tem.

Ladies' Department.

AN INQUIRY.

BY FLORENCE LEISENING.

Tell me, ye happy birds, That far above us soar, Is there no spot on earth, Where peace reigns evermore? No lone, secluded spot From scandal ever free, Where, free from gossip's tongue The mind at rest may be? The joyous wanderer alights below, Just for a moment, as it answers,—No!

Tell me, thou sun so bright, Shin'st thou not on some spot Where gladness reigns supreme, And sorrows are forgot? Where friends may find the joy That peace of mind can give; Where friendship holds the fort And scandal cannot live? Then to west the sun retired in eve And a voice in pitying sadness answered,—No!

Tell me, my secret heart, Is there no place of peace, Free from the world's cold scorn, Where slandering tongues will cease; Where friendship ever lives, No more by wrongs oppressed; Where sorrow finds relief, And troubled souls may rest? Hark, the reply, it spoke in accents low,— Make for thyself that place by bidding gossips go, Hudson, Dec. 26, 1881

MAKE CHILDHOOD SWEET.

Wait not till the little hands are at rest Ere you fill them full of flowers; Wait not for the crowning tuberose To make sweet the last sad hours; But while in the busy household band, Your darlings still need your guiding hand Oh, fill their lives with sweetness!

Wait not till the little hearts are still For the loving look and phrase; But while you gentle chide a fault The good deed kindly praise. The word you speak upon the bier Falls sweeter on the living ear, Oh fill young lives with sweetness!

Ah, what are the kisses on clay-cold lips To the rosy mouth we press When our wee one flies to her mother's arms For lovelier tenderer caress; Let never a worldly bauble keep Your heart from the joy each day should reap, Circling your lives with sweetness.

Give thanks each morn for the sturdy boys, Give thanks for the fairy girls; With a dower of wealth like this at home, Could you rifle the earth for pearls? Wait not for death to gem love's crown, But daily shower life's blessings down, And fill your hearts with sweetness.

Remember the homes where the light has fled, Where the rose has faded away; And the love that glows in youthful hearts, Oh, cherish it while you may! And make your home a garden of flowers, When joy shall bloom through childhood's hours And fill your lives with sweetness.

A BAD MATCH.

A maid, as by court records doth appear, Whom fifty thousand dollars made so dear, Unto her waiting lover sternly said: "Forego the weed before we go to wed; For smoke, take flame; I'll be that flame's bright faner; To have your Anna, give up your Havana." The wretch, when thus she brought him to the scratch, Lit his cigar and threw away the match.

Home Influence.

With what kind of an influence shall we surround our homes? As I look into your faces to-day, brothers and sisters, I feel assured that these words fall not on the ears of the careless, indolent and unheeding, but present themselves to the hearts and lives of those who are constantly, yes, daily and hourly busy with the cares and burdens of life, and ever on the alert to grasp any and every idea that will be for the good of their families or the surrounding community.

But are we not too busy with these cares and this hard labor? Ought we not to pause and ask ourselves what kind of an influence we are exerting over those with whom we have to do, whether it be for good or for evil?

For a few moments let our thoughts go back to our childhood's home. Do we not find there those hallowed and precious influences which have followed us and clustered around and kept us from many evil ways as we passed along the journey of life? Truly those influences were precious to us then; they are as dear to us now as the memories of our parents, who long since passed from the shores of time. Those influences remain. So it will be with us. Our influence will live long after we have ceased to breathe. Shall it be of a high and elevating character, or low and debasing?

How eagerly the children look to the parents for an example! And by this example they are to a greater or less extent guided. Some have said, and perhaps truly, that the mother exerts the greater influence over the children. In some cases this is true, especially when the children are small, but as they grow in years, their minds growing with their bodies, the influence of both parents should be equal, and this influence should be of the right kind. If the father is upright, ho nest, and just in all things, true to himself, his neighbors, his children, and his God; and the mother gentle, kind, and loving, yet firm and patient, think you not the influence will be pure and good? But if the father is profane, dishonest, and perhaps intemperate; and the mother unkind, unloving, and over-indulgent, what will be

the result? Much, perhaps, that is wrong, and nothing right.

How important those influences which fix the habits and mould the character and destinies of those who are soon to become actors in the great drama of this life. On both parents alike rest the duties and responsibilities of training aright those little immortals which are given them, perhaps only for a few days or years at most, then to be transplanted, if rightly cultured here, to their heavenly home. If the influences of their earthly homes are to be carried with them to their heavenly, how important that it be good and true!

As children grow to more mature years there should be an influence exerted over them that will be as a shield against all the temptations which an evil world and bad companions can throw around them.

How are we to do this? It's not an easy task, and yet not so hard as at the first it might seem. It can be done by gentle though firm perseverance in controlling them, by loving words and cheerful smiles, by striving to make home as happy and attractive as other homes around them. It is an old but very true saying, "Line upon line, and precept upon precept; here a little, there a little," always some bit of advice or counsel, some word of reproof or encouragement.

Home influence should be one of love and freedom, not of harsh discord or restraint. Picture to yourselves a happy family, and you will find no fear there; there is no needless fault finding or harsh words, but if need be a gentle rebuke with a ready and loving forgiveness.

Pardon me if I am wrong, but I think the father is too apt to be harsh and reserved with the children, especially towards the boys. You know he is sometimes styled the lord of creation, and some have such an inborn love of controlling and carrying out their notions that they forfeit the respect and obedience of their sons, and throw away the peerless gift of a daughter's love. What is the consequence? Childhood is robbed of its gladness, youth of its brightness, and an opportunity lost for laying the foundation of a noble, generous character.

The influence of our homes does not stop there, but is felt throughout the neighborhood. Our neighbors know whether everything is right with us or not. Whether we will or no we are continually showing to those around us of our inner life, which life goes to the making of the outer life or character. We cannot be too cautious of our words and works, all of which have a bearing on the community.

It follows the children daily to school, and if we succeed in keeping them from falling an easy prey to bad habits, bad morals, and the associations of evil and wicked companions, will not this recompense us for all our striving and toiling? But this will not be all the reward which will be ours to enjoy. We will have the blessed assurance that we have done our duty, the result of which shall be made known to us in the far away future when we shall be called home from our labors. This influence is felt largely in the church. As members of the church we are judged by our home life, by our everyday life, more than by a loud or great profession.

In a greater or less extent we carry this with us into the Grange, and as we call the Grange our home then the influence which is there diffused is home influence. If so, how important that every act, every word, and all our intercourse with each other be of the right character.

The influence which goes out from the many Granges of our happy America should be and it will be of lasting benefit to our beloved country if each one of its members strive to do well his part, remembering that all things must be done with the approval of our great Master above.

Mrs. L. F. BALDWIN. Berrien Springs, Jan., 1882.

Bring Ye all the Tithes into the Storehouse.

[An essay by Mrs. D. R. Holly, read in Laingsburg Grange, No 228, Dec. 10, 1881.] The ant and the bee, in their efforts to sustain life, gather themselves into colonies, families or societies. And thus we see them putting forth every effort of which they are capable, using their united strength in order to gather in store sufficient food for each approaching winter. But the busy bees, by their united efforts, furnish not only themselves with bread and honey, but furnish millions of the human family with their delicious sweets. And they supply our markets with tons of wax, of which the human family could ill afford to do without. The bees are also very systematic in their labors. They have their officers from the queen or mother bee, down to the common laborers. And perfect harmony prevails throughout each entire colony. Their beginnings are small; but as each little bee gathers his mite, and as all gather daily all of their tithes into the storehouse, the results are enormous. Thus we have an example set before the enquiring mind, not only of faithful perseverance, but of co-operative industry.

Somewhat over three hundred years ago, a small company of European people, tired of the oppression of monarchical government, and possessed also with a love of adventure, started on their journey west in search of a free home. And as you all know they moored their bark on New England's rock-bound coast. There, also, they pitched their tents, each one happy in the thought that they were free. Not free to act according to their own individual selfish purposes, but to act co-operatively, to bring all their tithes into the storehouse; to erect for themselves a government wherein the people might rule. After struggling along a few

years they began to prosper and desired to change their product for foreign goods, but here a difficulty arose. They soon found that they were not free, that Old England had never loosed from them her death-like grip, but imposed grievous duties upon all goods imported at their ports, at the same time giving them no power to represent them selves in parliament.

They soon began to murmur, not because of the duties imposed, but because of taxation without representation. This created a spirit of rebellion, and you who are acquainted with American history know very well the results that followed, how that at the point of the bayonet they established a free government wherein the people might rule, and wherein the people for a number of years did rule, until a strong party spirit began to prevail with high aspirations for political power, and men soon began to form themselves into political rings, and to sacrifice their money, their honor, and their principles in order to obtain as lucrative an office as lay within their power to reach. Yes, as political rings, they brought all their tithes into the storehouse, and in nearly every case by being united they have accomplished their object. Thus they have carried things with a high hand until they have not only sacrificed their honor and principles, but they have sacrificed the government, yea, they have sold the labors of America's toiling millions.

The old rings have continued to increase in power until they have become giant monopolies. They began first by buying representatives in our legislatures, then our representatives in Congress, then our high officials en masse. And now, sirs, they have bought our government. The bankers and railroad kings have already such a firm grip upon the reins of our government that they are fast driving her to destruction.

They tell us that we are a free people; but Patrons, wherein are we free when the monopolies have encircled us with the dark pall of oppression like a winding sheet? Is there no redress for these wrongs, or shall we suppress them by lying supinely on our backs and hugging the grinning skeletons of our old political parties until our enemies, the monopolists, have bound us hand and foot? Brother and sister Patrons, we shall never find redress for these wrongs save at the ballot box. The time has now come when we should lay all partisan feelings aside and let professional men and all of the giant monopolists know that we are in earnest in this matter, and that we mean to be united in striving to elect representatives to Congress and our Legislatures that will represent the agricultural and laboring classes according to our numbers, and that will enact such laws for our protection that will give us an equal chance with other classes. And now as we hold the balance of power let us use it unitedly. Did I say unitedly? Would to God that we might. Our brothers may if they would, but the sisters, who are ever subject to taxation without representation,—alas, is our case hopeless? Shall it never be granted unto us to put our shoulders to the wheel with ballot in hand and help our brothers remove the giant curse of intemperance that so darkens our land? Perhaps it would not be right, perhaps not just, but I fail to see the reason why. And now, friend Patrons, shall we not imitate the little bee, and by each one adding his mite, and by all gathering their tithes into the storehouse, we may not only furnish ourselves with food, but we may perhaps afford some good to those brothers and sisters who have never yet entered our quiet enclosures.

Don't Worry.

A young lady in this city has charge of a large house full of lodgers, has an invalid mother to look after, and that usual plague of American housekeepers, a "girl" to worry her; yet this lady never speaks a fretful, sharp or angry word, and never complains. She skips about the house like a light-hearted child, with a pleasant word, smile or joke for every one. She does her own and her mother's dressmaking; she sets moments for fancy work and reading; she is busy from one end of the day to the other. I asked her the other day,—

"What time do you get up in the morning?"

"Oh, about six or half-past. I used to rise at half-past five."

"And you keep going from that time in the morning till you go to bed at night, always doing something? You must be strong." (She's a little bit of a woman.)

"Yes," she said, "I am strong. There seems no limit to my strength."

"And you never worry," I said.

"No," she answered, "I think that's it. I never do worry. I think that's why I'm so strong—why I don't wear out."

She never scolds. I was speaking to her one day about a "help" who could not be trusted to do a single thing properly without watching, and hardly then; whose word could not be relied on; and whom she had taken the greatest pains with, showing her over and over, and week after week, how to do things. I think I said:

"I couldn't have patience with her. I know I should scold."

She said:

"I never scold a girl. I won't allow myself to get into the way of scolding. If I can't get a girl to do things without scolding, I will do without one, and do the work myself."

Perhaps you say:

"Well, she can. Probably she has a naturally sweet temper. I could not do so."

Perhaps not. But I think her patience and gentleness and bright spirit are matters of principle with her.

Any one that has lived in a boarding-house, even without any of its care, must know how constantly there are things to try the patience of the best-tempered woman in the world. This one, that one, and the other are coming with this and that complaint. You are called upon at all hours. People are coming and going,—sometimes forgetting to pay their rent. Ellen will not sweep behind the wash-stands, or under the bureaus, without you stand and watch her. In fact, there are a thousand and one things to worry you, and put you out of patience.

If you let yourself begin to worry, the habit will creep upon you. If you let yourself "scold" a "wee bit," you will, before you know, be in the habit of fretting and fussing and scolding all the time. I wish all tired housekeepers could try my friend's methods of not worrying, and see how much strength they would save themselves; see how much easier the wheels of life would turn, how much pleasanter a place the world would be to dwell in.

Things will go wrong, and things will happen that are unpleasant as long as the world turns round. We cannot help them, or if we can, it is by making the best of them and not worrying.—Watchman.

Correspondence.

"All Along the Line."

Brother Cobb.—There are two copies of the VISITOR taken in our Grange. We are rejoiced to hear that Patrons in Michigan are doing so well; the VISITOR a success; money accumulating in the State Grange treasury; memberships increasing; and so united in combating swindlers, I only wonder that your State does not do more at co-operative purchasing. Why cannot the four or five States contiguous to Chicago embark in a wholesale supply house as the Patrons about Cincinnati are doing? There ought to be unity enough among Patrons everywhere to safely embark in the purchase and sale of their supplies on the Rochdale plan. There is much competition now amongst retailers, but they are organizing their forces, have already commenced in Chicago. They expect to regulate prices and to force wholesale men to sell to none but the trade. Then what will we do? Might as well commence now to learn to do our own business.

Our little Grange has in the last four years done a business of over \$12,000, mostly with our State Agent, with less than ten dollars worth of loss, with all our inexperience, and all done at a cost of less than three per cent. over cost, whereas our retail merchants would have averaged 12 to 14 per cent., and if they fail to make money it is on account or poor judgment in ordering goods and trusting irresponsible parties.

I think if State Granges would look more carefully to the selection of purchasing Agents and see that the members have facilities for ordering first class goods at strictly wholesale rates that we should soon build up a very profitable system of co-operative purchasing, ventures that will not only profit the members but the whole farming community.

We are buying all our yarns and woollens direct from the factory at Williamsport, Pa., and are much pleased with them. An extra common yarn costing less than 80 cents per pound. Our Agent is handling all our oil, snow white, at 16 cents per gallon, good hominy at 8 1/2 pounds for 25 cents, parlor matches at 55 cents per gross, choice Rio Coffee at 16 1/2 cents per hundred, finest teas at 65 @ 70 cents, fine Valencia raisins at 11 cents, etc., etc. We save a round profit on stoves, carpets, etc.

It is our experience that if farmers can be kept from town they make much better Grangers. Appropos—Where Patrons start a supply house let it be away from a village, and any bright farmer's son can successfully run a co-operative store, let him start in a small way at first and go slow until he learns the business, and then let the Patrons buy in as large lots as possible and for cash. The advantages of farmers handling their own supplies is, first, it learns them much of the laws of trade; second, will save enough to build halls, to run and make the Grange attractive; third, to get better goods; fourth, to extend the influence of the fraternity outside the Gates, and gain friends by giving outsiders some of the advantages; fifth, makes much better Patrons by keeping farmers away from town; sixth, keeps the children away from the vitiating influences of villages; seventh, adds much to making the farmer feel independent.

The Order in the State of Illinois is not doing as well as in your State. State Grange funds having been lost by incompetent officers, and the State Grange Master in Congress two years, State Lecturers writers instead of talkers, altogether have caused us to fall behind some of our sister States, but we are holding our own manfully and do not feel like "Texas" in a late number of the VISITOR, like giving up because they don't send us "aid from abroad." Fraternally,

H. K. SMITH. Clear Creek, Ill., Dec. 26, 1881.

More Infringements.

Bro. Cobb.—Another patent right swindler, Messrs. Weiler & Millick, of Albany, N. Y., demand of George & Tweedalle, Constantine, Mich., ten thousand dollars as infringement on a horse rake tooth which they have been manufacturing for the last 15 years, and paying an annual royalty to Eberly & Hauck, of Mechanicsburg, Penn. The prosecutor offers to settle for \$500, defendant refuses and suit has been brought.

Grange Enterprise in Kansas.

The co-operative store of Johnson County, Kansas, started about five years ago with a capital of about eight hundred dollars, which has been continually increasing. It has paid 10 per cent. per annum on all its capital stock. Paid every expense and divided in net profits during this time a little over thirty-five thousand dollars as rebate to Patrons trading at the store. If there is any co-operative store that can beat that, let us hear from it through the VISITOR.

Fraternally, SAM'L J. BARNARD.

A Swindler of Patrons under the Garb and Cloak of a Patron.

Bro. Cobb.—In August last a man giving his name as Charles Allen, of "Home Grange, No. 216, State of Illinois," gave to one of our brothers in this State the sign of distress and stood the test showing him to be a Patron or at least one in possession of all that was necessary to appear as one, and was furnished \$7.00 in cash to enable him to get home with, agreeing to send the money back the next week. It never came to the brothers. He gave the name of his Master as John Good, and Secretary as Wm. Lee, both of Grand Junction, near Chicago, Ill. It is no doubt, from all appearances, that he was an impostor, and as all such should be posted for the benefit of brother Patrons, who are liable to be swindled by him or others of his stamp, this statement is made. Respectfully,

M. F. CARLTON.

Not in a Grange Meeting for a Year.

Bro. Cobb.—I have not been to a Grange meeting in over a year, but I feel just as much interest in the Order as I did when I was where I could attend every week. I still hold my membership and intend to hang on, if I do not see a live Granger in the next five years. Once there were Granges all around here, but they were dead before I came. I meet numbers of men who were members, and they all say that the Grange is all right, and they were sorry to have it die but could not help it. They owned a hall here, but it was sold and turned into a feed store. I like the VISITOR very much, and send 50 cents for next year. If any Patron should come this way, I shall be glad to have him call.

Yours for the right, A. FORD, M. D. MILLBROOK, Mecosta Co. Dec. 31st.

Whitney Grange, No. 154.

Mr. Cobb.—Watson has a Grange, No. 154, and a Grange hall, which with the ground and sheds cost \$1,500, and don't you forget it. I have looked for a mention of our hall in the VISITOR for a long time and "mourned because I found it not," but expect to see it hereafter.

Bro. Stegeman in Allegan is doing a business of about \$125,000 in a year, and the Watson Grange helped largely to start the store. I am a Charter member of our Grange and I traveled on foot from house to house in the fall of 1873 until I got 20 men and ten women enlisted, and then sent for Bro. Thos. Buckout and organized what is now a large Grange. I was Secretary for the first 13 months, and have held no office since. My hobby is temperance.

J. B. ALEXANDER. Watson, Dec. 19, 1881.

Keene Grange, No. 270.

Bro. Cobb.—Thinking that perhaps you would like to know how our Grange was doing, as well as the size and worth of our hall, I write you, to say we are in a flourishing condition. Have just finished a class of six, and have three petitions before the house, with quite an interesting excitement in regard to the Grange among outsiders. Our members have but one driven wheel, but we have pledged ourselves for \$20 if needed to fight the royalty hunters with; though we are not much exposed on this, we may be on something else. Our Grange is living for itself, and in order to do this, it must live for all. I expect when I make my quarterly report to send in a large list of readers for the VISITOR, thirteen already secured. We have just painted our hall, built a cistern and put up eave troughs, at a cost of \$75, which improves our looks very much. Respectfully and Fraternally,

J. H. PARKS, Secretary Keene Grange, No. 270. Saranac, Dec. 19, 1881.

From Florida.

Bro. J. T. Cobb.—Last week I sent you a pamphlet describing Sumpter Co., Florida. I will now tell you of my experience. I arrived here eight weeks ago, and about the middle of November I planted some corn which has tasseled out, also some peas that are now full grown with pods and still blossoming. Potatoes are large enough to hoe, tomatoes in bloom. Oats sown 12 days ago look quite green, as does clover and timothy sown about the same time. A sod of June grass brought from home is growing quite green, although it looked very dry when it arrived. The weather is just delightful. There have been two or three rainy nights, and to-day it has rained nearly all the time, the rest of the time was fine weather with the heat as high as 84° some days, and one night almost down to freezing—35°.

Oranges are a fine crop. The town of Leesburg is filled with loads of them every day. They sell to packers at from \$1.25 @ \$1.50 per hundred by the load, always counted.

Enclosed find 50 cents for the VISITOR, for I must hear from my old friends and brothers through its columns. We have no Grange here, but we have a fruit growers association which is nearly as good.

E. T. PIPER. Leesburg, Fla., Dec. 10, 1881.

Daughters' Department.

"DAWN INTO PANTS."

BY HELEN OSBORN.

DEAR UNCLE, I writes on a letter, An' I wants it wed to my aunts, I've dost been an' dawn into pants,

I fints 'at I loots awfir jolly, So muts like a little bid man; Ma says it's a drate piece of folly, Pa laughs dust as hard as he can.

S'e says: "Oh! oh, my baby is lost!" An' 'tates on from mornin' til night, S'e fints I 'tould allwisa wear dresses, I s'pose; but I 'touldn't—not twice.

I've dave bofe my dolls to ze heathen, An' ze barbers tut off my turis, You 'ud hardly know it was me then, Who once was so muts like ze dirle.

I've tut up my sashes for horse wains, An' twaded my s'ippers for boots; I doestn't wear any more wuffles, But on'y nice gen'lemen's suits.

Fee cheers for ze pants 'ats so splendid 'At muts 'tittle fotes dro so fast; My pettitote days is all ended, I s' "one of ze boys" 'at last.

An' 'ats why I writes this epissell, My velly dear untie an' aunts; Tell tounsin I'm learnin to whistle, It's a way fotes have who wear pants, Yours twatermally, BILL T.

P. S.

Pwitty soon I sal do into bizness, An' mates lots of stamps, I desees, An' zen I'll marry a nice 'tittle dirle, An' div her all my old dresses. -N. Y. Independent.

"Sunflower."

Dear Uncle Nino.—As your young folks' column does not seem to be overcrowded I thought there might be room for me.

Sweet Briar, you live nearly the other side of the garden, but I am glad you are not outside the Gates. I think you are mistaken about Our Little Grangers being for the babies, for I am sure that Aunt Looksie would publish the letters from the older ones if they would only write. I think this writing letters would be a great advantage to us if each one would endeavor to write something instructive. Our teacher has each member of the class in geography write all they can learn about one of the principal cities of the country we are studying about, each one having a different city, in the form of an essay. Of course every one wants their to be the best and so try to find out all they can about their city, then they hear the others read and learn about them also.

Now if we could do some such way, not perhaps about cities, but about great men or some historical event, or anything of some profit or pleasure to know, I think our letters would be both instructive and interesting.

You will find enclosed an original story written for a school composition. If you think it worth publishing I shall be pleased to see it in print.

From your affectionate niece, Jan. 2, 1882. SUNFLOWER.

A Story of the Olden Time.

Little Hannah Adams was sitting on her grandfather's knee in front of the old-fashioned fire-place, while grandma and mamma washed the supper dishes and tidied up the room before sitting down to a long evening's work of sewing and knitting. Little Hannah lived in the city and was visiting at grandpa's with her father and mother. She was named Hannah because grandpa Adams said he didn't want any of his descendants to have one of these new fangled sentimental names such as "Tinnie," and "Linnie." He wanted her to have a good, sensible name like her grandmother's, so she was christened "Hannah," and I am glad to say she had sense enough not to be ashamed of her name.

But I began with Hannah on grandpa's knee. Of course her first plea was, "Hannah wants to hear a story."

"She does, eh! How is grandpa to help that?"

"By telling her one, of course."

"What shall it be about?"

"O, about what you used to do when you were a boy."

"Well, when I was a boy there used to be quite a family of us, but they are all gone now except me. Harry was the last. He died in California. But this isn't telling you a story, is it, pet," said grandpa, suddenly recollecting himself, "I will tell you how we planned for a day, and how our plans failed." Just then Uncle John and Hannah's father came in from the finished chores, and after getting a pan of rosy-cheeked apples, sat down by the bright fire as interested in the coming story as Hannah herself. "I remember just how the room looked," continued grandpa. "The great fire-place with its roaring fire, for it was a cold night in the middle of November. In fact the room looked much as it does to-night. It looked much the same except that there was a room full of merry girls and boys. There was eleven of us in all, six boys and five girls. Then there was father and mother, my grandfather, two hired girls, and three hired men, for we had a large dairy and farm to feed and clothe so many. You know all our wearing apparel was made at home, even to our boots and shoes. One woman was employed most of the time in

spinning wool in summer and flax in winter." "Oh grandpa!" interrupted Hannah. "Please tell about how the flax was prepared for weaving, and why don't people raise it now? It must have grown easily, or everybody could not have had such chests of linen."

"Yes, we always calculated the seed paid for raising to make linseed oil from. The flax is a handsome plant, growing 2 1/2 feet high, and has a small blue blossom. It is pulled in the fall, and I used to think it back-aching work spreading it over the fields in thin layers to rot the woody part of the fibre from it. It had to be watched to see when it was right, for it must not lie too long, or the fibre would be spoiled. Sometimes we had three or four acres covered. When first pulled it was taken to the barn and one of us boys took a handful of stalks at one time and whipped the tops over a large stone to separate the seed pods before spreading. After it was again gathered the first thing done was to break the woody portion in a machine made for the purpose, and these pieces, called 'shives' must be shook out from the fibre, which was done by striking it over the edge of a board with a wooden knife called a 'swingle.' It was then taken to a coarse hatchel, and the first fibre drawn being coarse was called 'swingle tow,' then we took it to the house where a finer hatchel was used and, this last hatcheling was generally done by the spinner."

"Thank you, grandpa, now I want the story."

"Father had said when he came in from chores, 'It looks as though it would snow before to-morrow night; we shall have to work lively to get things fixed right before it comes. I want Zach and Amos to do the milking to-morrow, and Abel and Zeke can hitch up the oxen and get that but'nut for Phebe to color the cloth for the meeting clothes. Sally must look to the dye tub to see if I must get any more indigo to color the girls' plaids. And mother, you are going to dip those candles, ain't you?' My mother had been busy showing my little sister Jemima how to bind off the heel of her first long stocking. She now looked up and exclaimed, 'Abijah, have you forgot to-morrow's Sabba' day!' Father staid a minute and then said, 'Why—why—so 'tis.'"

"Grandpa," said Hannah, "I did not know as anyone ever forgot when Sunday came in the olden time."

"Not often, dear, I guess, but father was what people called a master hand for work."

The Men Who Succeed.

The great difference among men, of all callings, is energy of character or the want of it. Given the same amount of learning and integrity, and the same opportunities, and energy will make one man a conqueror. The want of it will see the other a failure. Dead beats are all men without force. They had as good a chance as any of their companions. Others went ahead and carried off prizes, while they were lying by the way-side dejected and despondent. It takes nerve, vim, perseverance, patient continuance in well doing, to win a great prize. And the young man who goes into a profession without this pluck and force will not earn salt for his porridge. He will drag along through life with the help of his friends, getting some credit with them for being a well-meaning man, in delicate health and unlucky. The real trouble is, he lacks energy. All the learning in the world will not qualify a man for usefulness. It requires push, stamina, vigor, courage, resolution, will, determination—in one word, energy.—N. Y. Observer.

FROM EX-LECTURER WHITNEY.

The Vermont Coming.

Bro. A. B. Franklin, the Worthy Master of the Vermont State Grange, will visit Michigan under the auspices of the National Lecture Bureau, P. of H., beginning in Lenawee county, Jan. 27, at Weston Grange. He will be at White Lake Grange, Oakland Co., Jan. 28; Wayne Co., Willow Grange, Jan. 30; Brighton, Livingston Co., Jan. 31; Lansing, Ingham Co., Feb. 1, and will probably visit Ottawa county Feb. 2, and may stop in another county.

Sister Bristol Coming.

Sister Augusta Cooper Bristol, of New Jersey, has been secured by the Lecture Bureau for a special initial course of lectures, and will begin near Cincinnati on the 25th inst., and will reach Michigan about the middle of February and will make seven or eight points in Michigan, all of which will be duly announced hereafter. Remember Sister Bristol is the equal of any lady lecturing in the United States. It will pay to go some distance to hear this talented lady. Go and hear all and induce all outsiders to go and do likewise. Advertise all thoroughly and in every practical way.

Grown.

Our Little Grangers has come out as announced, in double its original size. It is a handsome gift to make any little girl or boy. The December number has letters to Aunt Looksie from girls and boys of sixteen different States.

The price of the paper alone is hereafter to be FIFTY CENTS, but with the Grange Bulletin it comes free or the two for \$1.60. You can get the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin (\$1.60), Our Little Grangers (50 cts.), and the

GRANGE VISITOR (50 cts.), all three one year for \$2.00; or the GRANGE VISITOR and Our Little Grangers for \$1.00.—Just even change. Address either paper, inclosing the above.

Lecturer's Document of National Grange P. of H. SUBJECTS FOR SUBORDINATE GRANGES FOR FEBRUARY.

Ques. 3.—How to co-operate successfully? Sug.—Unite in every effort in advancing the principles of our Order and the interests of our class. Work together in the missionary field for recruits. Think, read, and talk about the Grange, its principles and objects, with your families and neighbors. Let each member go to the Grange meetings, fully determined to learn and to teach; participate in the educational exercises and discussions of Grange questions. In this way you co-operate to educate and educate to co-operate. This method of co-operation will assure the success of the social and educational features, and then the financial benefits are only a question of time. By these co-operative efforts you will build up the prosperity of your Grange and fully establish its permanency; and when it is so established and co-operation continued, it will prove of tenfold more value to the members and their families than a like amount of time, effort, and means invested in any other enterprise.

Ques. 4.—How can we make farm operations most successful? Sug.—Systematize all farm work; then have family and all help co-operate in carrying the system into execution. Consider the kind of crops best adapted to your soil and climate, and the most salable in your markets, consider at home and discuss in the Grange meeting how to accomplish most and to the best advantage with the least expense and labor; how much hard work and muscle force can be saved by the proper exercise of brain power in arranging farm, fences, and fields, and in cultivating and harvesting; how to care for stock and crops while growing, to obtain the best results; and when, where and in what condition to market your product. This subject, well considered so as to be properly understood, would save much hard labor, produce better crops, return larger profits, and leave results much more satisfactory.

MARCH.

Ques. 5.—What agricultural organization is of most importance to farmers?

Sug.—Local agricultural organizations have only a local value and interest. State organizations have value only to certain ends and in certain directions. National agricultural associations and agricultural congresses may accomplish certain objects in certain ways. But none of these will ever relieve the farmers from bearing burdens of injustice, nor elevate them as a class. The organization of the Patrons of Husbandry is the only organization, through its work in the Grange, that will ever secure justice to the farmers, and elevate them to their rightful position. The Grange is therefore the all-important organization for the farmers, and they must sustain and stand by its pure principles. Does not the farmer who has forsaken the Grange, and those who have not identified themselves with the Order, demonstrate by their own acts of selfish isolation that they are not capable of self government? Hence they submit to the yoke of bondage placed upon them by their masters.

Ques.—The duty of Patrons. Sug.—The Grange is the only organization which promises any hope of relief to farmers. Our principles made a success. Will relieve the farmers from injustice and depression, secure their rights, the rewards of their own labor, and the profits of investment. It requires all the farmers to accomplish an object so great and noble. Members should labor faithfully to make every Grange a success. Labor with those outside the gates, convince them of error, and secure their affiliation with the Order. Our Grange and our success will be just what we make it. Fraternally, H. ESHBAUGH, Lecturer National Grange.

Driven Wells.

From the Cass County Republican.

Having read a number of times in the Republican regarding the pending suit of N. W. Green against parties using a drive well, I have donated a considerable time to looking up patents of that class, and have come to the conclusion that N. W. Green is not the first inventor or patentee of a driven well. I will give a few of the existing facts of the case, which prove a long prior knowledge of the art to the patent to N. W. Green. Nelson W. Green obtained a patent for constructing artesian wells, Jan. 14, 1868. The claim explains the nature of the invention, and reads as follows: "The herein described process of sinking wells where no rock is to be penetrated, viz., by driving or forcing down a rod to and into the water underground, and withdrawing it and inserting a tube in its place to draw the water through, substantially as herein described." I find a patent issued to Byron Mudge, Cortlandville, N. Y., made of sinking wells, dated October 24, 1865. This patent was issued over three years before Mr. Green's. The nature of the invention patented by Mr. Mudge is given as follows: "This invention consists in driving a pointed rod of iron or steel perpendicularly into the ground, withdrawing the rod, and inserting a pipe of nearly equal size in its place, which completes the well." You will observe that the process is identical with that of N. W. Green's. Byron Mudge's claim reads as follows: (Please observe how nearly identical the wordings are with the claim above given to N. W. Green's claim.) "The process or mode of constructing or sinking wells, where no rock is to be drilled, viz.: driving a rod down to and into the water underground, withdrawing it and inserting a pipe in its place, substantially as herein described." Does it not prove beyond a question that Byron Mudge's patent is identical with that to N. W. Green, and also that Byron Mudge is the prior patentee more than three years before N. W. Green?

More than three years from the date of Mr. Green's patent, he obtained a re-issue of it, having found that the iron bar claimed in his original patent could be dispensed with by simply driving the pipe itself into the ground, thus forming its own passage-way. The claim in his re-issue, dated May 9, 1871, reads as follows: "The process of constructing wells by driving or forcing an instrument into the ground until it is pro-

jected into the water, without removing the earth upward as is in boring." This claim is intended to cover the driving of a pipe, should the iron bar be dispensed with, which is a part of his original patent.

But I find a patent issued to Thomas Dutton and Thomas Maguire, Point Jarvis, N. Y. (Pipe or Tubes for Wells), Oct. 10, 1865. This patent is prior to the patents issued to Byron Mudge, and N. W. Green. And in describing how wells are formed in using their piping, I find the following: "This invention relates to that class of pipes commonly used in connection with pumps for obtaining water or other fluids from the earth, the passage for a bar previously forced down into the earth, of a diameter equal to that of the tube; when the passage is made through rock, boring tools are employed; in some instances the forcing bar or boring tools are dispensed with, the pipe or tube being forced down through the soil, thus making its own passage." Nearly seven years before Mr. Green's reissue, Dutton and Maguire state that it was common to drive an iron bar down, to form a passage for a pipe, and also that it was commonly known that the bar could be dispensed with, and the pipes themselves driven or forced down through the soil, thus making their own passage. This last process Mr. Green has a patent for in his reissue of 1871. Does not the statement of Dutton and Maguire prove that N. W. Green is not the first inventor of the process claimed by him, for which he is now suing for a royalty?

I will state that I find fourteen patents on drive wells, all prior to N. W. Green's. I will state further that I am not employed by any one in this matter, nor am I using a driven well. I have simply made a statement of the facts as I find them, for the benefit of the public, who may be interested personally in the matter; and as I hate oppression in any form, believing the royalty exacted by N. W. Green to be unjust, I advise all who can to contribute in defending the pending suits and thus vindicate their rights. I am, respectfully, ROSCOE B. WHEELER.

Dowagiac, Mich.

How the Work must be Done.

The question is sometimes asked "How are Patrons to accomplish all they aim to accomplish, without going into politics?" "For instance," say they who make the enquiry, "how is our Order so do anything toward reforming the government so long as it takes no part in the nomination and election of officials?" The question and illustration indicate a partial misapprehension of the real objects of our organization. There is a confusion of the direct and indirect aims of the Grange. The Grange was not founded for the express and immediate purpose of bringing about governmental reform and retrenchment. It was, however, founded for certain purposes which, once accomplished, will tend to produce political improvement. "The principles which we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship; and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country."

What, for example, will be the effect on the country generally of our efforts to bring the producer and consumer nearer together? If we work together harmoniously and faithfully there will come a time when nearly every farmer will be a member of the Order, and when nearly every member will buy whatever he needs directly from the manufacturer and will sell whatever he has to sell directly to the consumer. There will then be thrown out of employment a large class of men who now live by conveying commodities from the producer to the manufacturer, and from the manufacturer to the consumer. Finding their present occupation becoming unprofitable, they will be driven into productive enterprises, and the production of the country will be increased. The capital which they now employ in buying goods will then be employed in producing them. By this change the whole community will be benefited. Yet the immediate object of the Order, in endeavoring to effect it, is simply to benefit farmers.

Again, we as members of the Grange agree to discountenance the credit system; and our arrangements for direct trade our agencies supply houses and co-operative stores, are intended to comply with this agreement. What will be the result to the whole community if every Patron becomes fixed in the habit of paying cash for all that he buys and demanding cash for all that he sells? The immediate result will be that those from whom he buys for cash will be themselves enabled to buy for cash, and those to whom he sells for cash will be themselves compelled to sell for cash. The cash system will be more generally employed, not only by Patrons, but by merchants and manufacturers also. A remoter effect will be a lessened extravagance in living and an increased honesty in business. Our public life as well as our private life will be purified, for the extravagance and corruption now so common among officials are but the result of the prevalence of the same evils among individuals. A wide spread adoption of the cash system will purge society and thus purify the government. A higher tone will pervade the people; they will demand greater skill and greater faithfulness from one another and from those whom they shall call to rule over them. And there will be a larger opportunity for selecting as our rulers men wise and upright. But, while we may reasonably hope for these grand results from the abolition of the credit system among farmers, the Grange calls upon us to buy and sell for cash because by so doing we may greatly benefit ourselves.

The highest aim of the Order is to educate the farming classes. It strives to induce farmers to make for themselves pleasant homes, where they may live usefully, happily, virtuously. It seeks to do this by inspiring in them a taste for trees and flowers and pictures and books. And it strives to excite in farmers a higher professional ambition; a desire to learn all that can be learned concerning their calling, from books and by practice; an endeavor to do their work in the best possible manner, with the best possible results. And, finally, it strives to lead them to read more and become better informed in all useful knowledge. Can the success of these efforts become anything but a blessing to the whole country and to all classes of society? If the farms throughout the land were well improved and thoroughly tilled, if farmers' homes were convenient and pleasant and tasteful, if farmers were

all men of integrity and intelligence, they would be as prominent in society as they could desire to be, and all other classes would be better off. Yet the Grange labors to bring about this change with a view to the farmer's welfare alone.

The fact is, therefore, that the Grange works simply for the private benefit of farmers. It is not laboring for the general welfare at all. The good that will result to the community from the success of the Order is purely incidental.—Exchange.

The Stuff We Eat.

From the essay, before quoted, on "The Adulteration of Food."

A new article of butter and cheese has recently made its appearance in Western markets, containing from 50 to 75 per cent. of hog's lard. The Chicago Tribune of Nov. 17, 1880, states that 15 factories in that city are now engaged in its manufacture, and that one article used in making the cheese will eat through the oak barrels in which it is kept. Concerning its effects on the human stomach, I have, thus far, no evidence.

THE REMEDY.

How can those of us who prefer to eat butter and cheese made from the milk of the cow be protected against oleomargarine? Require every seller of that article to keep a sign on his stall or store, "Oleomargarine products sold here," and to put on every firkin, box, package, and cheese the word "Oleomargarine."

I would go further, and require every hotel, restaurant and boarding-house, keeper to stamp or label every lump of this article he puts on his tables "Oleomargarine." Then let honest health officers frequently ascertain what fats these factories are using, and keep honest chemists at work analyzing and reporting results in the papers, with names of manufacturers.

It may be said that there are not enough honest chemists in the country who are not already in the pay of one or more of these great corporations. Then offer inducements to trained chemists in Germany and other countries to come here, and at once take measures to increase the number of students in our schools of chemistry. We can afford to pay higher prices than are usually paid in Germany and other countries. We can better afford to pay very high prices than to have our markets filled with poisonous and dangerously adulterated foods.

THE POWER OF GLUCOSE AND OLEOMARGARINE.

That we may rightly understand the power which those who attack these articles have to encounter, I think it proper to say that their manufacturers, by simply adding one cent a pound to the price of their products, can raise annually a fighting fund of probably not less than \$5,000,000—enough probably to pay an annual salary of \$10,000 each to every prominent chemist in the country who can be enlisted in their behalf, and then have more than \$4,000,000 per annum left to be used in other ways. It is a gigantic power, able to retain chemists and health officers and some portion of the public press, and make it exceedingly uncomfortable for those who attack it. But there is a greater power, namely, the American people, who are every day liable to eat these products.

I hold in my hand a pamphlet just printed in New York City, evidently intended to be put before Congress, in which I am assured that glucose is harmless. You will doubtless be amused, in ways and by means I cannot anticipate, that all these articles are harmless. I shall not deny that each of them can be made, in a chemist's office, at some cost, to be practically harmless; but so long as men are willing to get rich by sacrificing the health of their fellows, and can get rich faster by using, at times and places where discovery seems improbable, poisonous and dangerous articles, so long shall we have the same state of things here which existed in England when Tenyson wrote: "The spirit of murder lurks in the very means of life."

If the power of dishonest, combined capital has become so omnipotent that these great crimes cannot be stopped here, as they have been to a great extent in England, and the people of this country cannot be protected, then republican government is a failure.

WHAT I WANT.

In conclusion, what would I have Congress do?

Appoint a committee or commission to probe these things to the bottom, and vote an appropriation large enough to do it. In their appointment I would let politics have no consideration, and would appoint no man that either glucose or oleomargarine can buy even with four and a half millions of dollars. I would employ no chemist or microscopist who has been regularly employed by the great corporations selling these products. I would permit no chemist or microscopist to make known his appointment or the results found to any but the committee or commission. I would have great care taken in obtaining the samples to be analyzed. If American chemists should not agree, then I would have samples taken to and analyzed by chemists in other countries.

It is said that a piece of zinc placed on the live coals in a hot stove will effectually clean out a stovepipe, the vapor produced carrying off the soot by chemical decomposition. It has also been shown that a can of kerosene placed on the coals will effectually clean out the stove.

The following, from an exchange, is true to the letter: "The most unfortunate day in the career of any young man is the day on which he fancies there is some better way to make money than to earn it: for from that feeling springs the many extravagant and visionary plans which are indulged in for the purpose of gaining a livelihood without labor."

THE REAPER, DEATH.

VOORHEES.—A Worthy Brother has taken a dimitt from Keystone Grange, to return to us no more forever.

By the death of Bro. R. S. VOORHEES society has lost a useful citizen and our Grange a valuable member; therefore Resolved, That this brief tribute to the memory of our esteemed brother be spread on the records of the Grange, and a copy sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

WM. C. BOTSFORD, MRS. SARAH BOTSFORD, I. D. RICHMOND, Committee.

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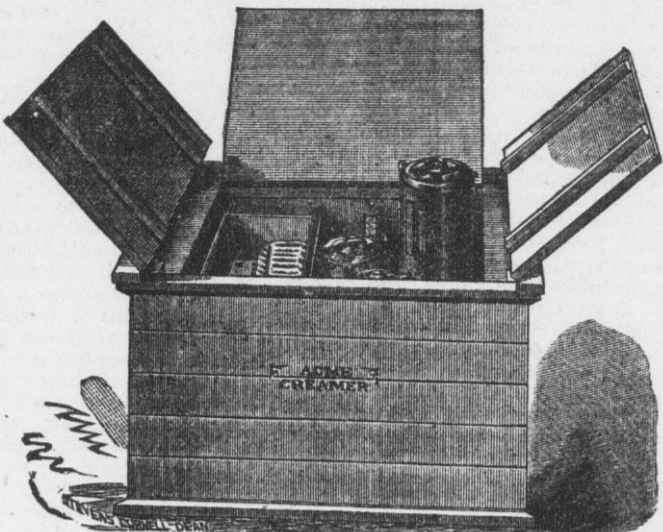
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1 Bushel Baskets,.....\$2 00 per doz.

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ROGER'S PLATED WARE.
SCALES OF ALL SIZES AND KINDS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
SALT.

I will furnish Salt for stock and fertilizing purposes, IN SULK, on board cars at Bay City, at \$4 50 per ton, in car lots of 12 to 15 tons, which is equivalent to 63 cents per barrel.

Freight rates to your station on application.

Everything in the Line of Merchandise Purchased for Patrons.

Observe the following changes in Prices from my last List:

Syrup and Molasses, about 5 to 10c per gal. advance
Raisins,..... " 45 to 60c per box
Peanuts,..... " 2c per pound
Matches,..... " 30c per gross
Brooms,..... " 25c per doz.
Fine-cut Tobacco,..... " 5 to 10c per pound
Smoking "..... " 2 to 5c " "
Soap of all kinds,..... " 1c " "
Best Family Crackers 7 1/2c per lb. and 25c for barrel.
Oct15t

HUSBANDS—OF SICKLY—WIVES!

MOTHERS OF DROOPING DAUGHTERS!

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

It is a SOVEREIGN REMEDY for
ALL, Claiming to annihilate Jaundice, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Gravel, and everything else which afflicts MEN EVEN MORE THAN WOMEN.

It works in ONE LINE and in that line it excels. The tender, Nervous Girl, the anxious, expectant Mother, the overburdened Housewife, the Matron, passing the critical change, are all guarded, soothed and sustained by its Gentle Influence. It is the prescription of an experienced Physician, perfected during a life-long practice, and its nine years of public record, in 30 different States, have proved it rightly named—A FRIEND INDEED TO WOMAN. The good words of those who use it are its best advertisement. An 8-ounce (\$1.00) bottle, or a 20-ounce (\$2.00) bottle sent on receipt of price, express prepaid, also references and testimonials, on application to

R. PENGELLY & CO.,
KALAMAZOO, MICH. (FORMERLY OF PLAINWELL.)
& Co., Detroit. Morrison Plummer & Co., Chicago.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTRY SHOULD EXAMINE THE

New Combined Spring Tooth Sulky Harrow

CULTIVATOR AND SEEDER.

Manufactured by

THE SCHAU & SCHUSTER SULKY

HARROW AND SEEDER COMPANY,

Kalamazoo, Michigan.

As a combined machine, it stands unrivalled in excellence, doing the work of a Harrow and Seed Sower most thoroughly and satisfactorily. It has taken high rank at once as ONE OF THE VERY BEST IMPLEMENTS FOR THE USES DESIGNED EVER INVENTED. Sows draft than any other Harrow in the market. It received first premium and diplomas wherever shown in 1880.

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