

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

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A HYMN FOR FARMERS.

Agricultural Pepartment.

The following hymn, written for the occasion by Mr. John G. Whittier, was sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," at the banquet of the American Horti-cultural Society, in Boston recently: O painter of the fruits and flowers,

We own thy wise design, Whereby these human hands of ours May share the work of thine Apart from Thee, we plant in vain

The root and sow the seed; Thy early and Thy later rain, Thy sun and dew we need. Our soil is sweet with thankfulness,

Our burden is our boon; The curse of earth's gray morning is The blessing of its noon Why search the wide world everywhere

For Eden's unknown ground That garden of the primal pair May never more be found.

But, blest by Thee, our patient toil May right the ancient wrong, And give to every clime and soil The beauty lost so long.

Our homestead flowers and fruited trees May Eden's orchard shame; We tast the tempting sweets of these, Like Eve, without her blame.

And north and south and east and west. The pride of every zone, The fairest, rarest and the best May all be made our own.

Its earliest shrines the young world sought In hill-groves and in bowers; The fittest offering thither brought

Were Thy own fruits and flowers.

And still with reverent hands we cull Thy gifts each year renewed; The good is always beautiful, The beautiful is good.

Fattening Cattle, No. 2.

In the last VISITOR a few thoughts were presented in regard to the kind of cattle that should be fed, and the kind that should not. And I desire again to call attention to the fact that this is of first importance. It is the very foundation upon which we build. In this number a few words in regard to the care of cattle in feeding. It will be conceded by all thoughtful men that our civilization extends to each member of society certain rights and imposes certain duties. It extends to the farmer, as well as others, the

Regularity in time of feeding is of great importance. The same amount of food will -yea, minutes, than when the stock is supbe convenient. When cattle are kept in a state of expectancy by irregular feeding they will bellow, sweat, and fret off much of the good their food should do them. again lapse into a condition of lazy quietude. This regularity must be observed Sundays, the same as other days. If week day feeding is done at 7 o'clock in the morning and is certainly lost, if not more. Of course the Lord but yourself, and abusing your cattle.

Cattle of all kinds should at all times be treated kindly. Do not frighten them while and never make them run. The boys must | with pails from a vat in the stable. not chase them around, and of all things for them as far as practicable.

Cattle should be made to gain every day, from the time they are on their feet until they go to the block. It is a great waste of raw material to fatten for awhile, and then let them shrink. After they have comstart them up again. Some may do this for streak of lean. But they are dear streaks. Calves should never be knocked in the head with a milk pail Cattle are creatures of fatting while your s, it is much more easy to continue on in the habit than it is to acquire it at a maturer age. Besides, the at once. form is more perfect in an animal that has never been shrunk up by poverty of feed. In the next we will try to say something in regard to the relative value of different hours summer and winter. varieties of feed

Milk and Silos in the East.

Of course in the care of so many cows system is absolutely necessary, so a clock is kept do much more good when fed at stated hours in the stable, and each work is set its proper time and must not be varied. Each cow is fed plied at most any time that it happened to her grain in a small tub where it is wet up beforehand and allowed to soak several hours, thus making it easier of digestion. At five o'clock in the morning, the milkers, nine in number, arrive at the When fed regularly they continue in a state stable. The first work is to push each cow's of repose until the moment for feeding ar- tub of meal up to her, then follows milkrives. Then they are ready to eat, and ing, after this hay is fed. The rule is to feed as near as possible just as much as they will eat up clean in one hour.

By the time hay is fed it is 7 o'clock and breakfast is ready. After breakfast the Sunday at 9 o'clock, the one day's feeding night feed is put in the tubs and wet up. This is the same as the morning feed, and good Grangers will arrange to make their consists of four quarts of different kinds of Sunday chores as convenient and light as grain ready mixed in the granary, corn possible. So if you do not get up until 9 meal, wheat bran and barley meal-but I o'clock to feed, you are not only cheating did not learn in what proportion each was used-and with each cow's mess is put one pint of cotton seed meal, and all' is stirred up with a gallon of water.

By the time this job is done the cows have fattening. Do not make them move rapidly finished their hay, and are then watered

If the weather is warm and pleasant they never dog them or permit it to be done. It are then let out for a short time while the is better to have the same man feed and care stables are cleaned, but if the day is cold and stormy the cows remain in while the stables are cleaned.

At half-past eleven they receive their second foddering of hay, and after dinner are again watered, and if the day is pleasant are turned out a little while. At half past three menced to fall away it takes a great effort to P. M. the tubs of grain are again set up to the cows, and as soon as they have finished the sake of securing a streak of fat and a the time is occupied in mixing the morning feed

At half past four milking begins, and after milking the cows are given a feed of habit. And if they acquire the habit of ensilage; tall that can be packed in a bushel and a half basket makes a feed for three cows, and is about all they will eat up clean

> By the time they are all fed it is seven o'clock and the stable is closed for the night. Thus the men work about the same

Mr. Tanner was one of the original silo men of the town, having built one of 200 tons capacity in 1880. He is enthusiastic

Poultry Accounts.

The following are some facts from a record of 1881, per 100 fowls, Kalamazoo market, White Leghorn variety :

Received an average of 20 cents per dozen for eggs the entire year; they averaged highest in February, 30 cents, and lowest in May, 12¹/₂ cents, rising gradually in price toward the close of the year. Number of dozen eggs sold, 775, or over 25 eggs per day for the year,-one-fourth the number of fowls; received for eggs, \$140; fattened fowls sold, \$35; total receipts, \$175; expense for feed, \$75; profit for year \$100, or \$1 per hen per annum. Fowls, however should be kept in lots of not more than 50. Between one and two dozen fattened fowls were stolen, of which no account is taken.

You say this is not much of a showing. Well, that is a point we are coming at. If you have done as well or better, tell us how you did it. A man near Kalamazoo cleared \$2 per hen in 1880 from a flock of 25. The next year 50 were kept, and the profits were proportionately smaller. That teaches one lesson-division into smaller flocks. Others may have done better than either, but the first figures show what anyone can do with poultry whose head and hands and heart are full of plenty of other work. Old Poultry doesn't want to be a gobbler about these talks on poultry, but all we are here for is to provoke some discussion and get different opinions and methods.

Perhaps we are too easily suited, but if we receive one-half the number of eggs per day that there are hens in summer, and onefourth in winter, we wear the smile of contentment. March is a good time to commence poultry accounts, and might be called the beginning of the fiscal year in this business.

Grand View Farm, Kalamazo, OLD POULTRY.

Educated Farmers.

Lawyers, physicians, clergyman and liter-ary men make the discipline of their in-tellect a constant study. They read more, think more, write more than the laboring classes. The difference between the educated and uneducated portions of society is a real difference. Now a proud and lazy fellow may rail and swear at this, and have his labor for his pains. There is only one way

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right to realize all he can honestly out of his situation. This is due to himself, his family, and the community in which he lives. The present and future good of society prohibit impoverishing his fields. But doubtless the feeder begins to ask, what has this to do with fattening cattle? It really has much to do with it. If you or I are keeping and trying to fatten cattle in such a way as to impoverish us, it is only a question of time when we shall be compelled to abandon the business. We violate the rule. We do ot grasp the opportunities within our reach, nd we lose this natural means of fertilizing ur soil.

When we undertake to lay down full and complete rules even for our own guidance we are beset with many difficulties. The process in all its details is governed so much by varying circumstances that a full set of rules for one farm will not in all respects meet the requirements on another. The products of the farm, the number to be fed. the time of year that the stock is to be placed on the market, will each and all have some effect. But most of the cattle fed in this State are fed in small lots. Large feeders are the exception.

But whether the number fed be few or many, whether the chief products of the farm be grass, grain or roots, there are certain rules of universal application. In the first place the feeder must have a downright liking for the business. He must like to see them eat. He must like to see them grow. He must like to see them lie quietly and chew their cuds. He must get satisfaction out of their enjoyment. If he has not a natural taste for this he must cultivate it. And for this purpose I appeal to his selfishness, as well as his humanity. There is money in it-or at least saved by it.

A few days ago a successful sheep feeder remarked to me as he exhibited his well-fed work. It was not an irksome task for him. And verily he will reap his reward. The the same relish if satisfactory results are reached.

In this vicinity, where 'we are all so much interested in the welfare of the cow, and especially of those particular cows that produce what has been called the "basis of city milk." the predominant topic of interest among farmers is always milk. Although there is no regularly organized Farmers' Club here, wherever two or three are gathered together there is always a free discussion on the cow and her product.

As may be inferred, almost the only article produced for market is milk. Some butter is made, some stock raised, some wheat and other grain is also raised, but not as much of any of these is produced as is consumed, and the great West is called upon to make up the deficiency. While as for sheep, our shildren hardly know the animal by sight. The milk from this side of the town of Sharon, Connecticut, as well as from the adjoining towns in New York, goes to New York City by the Harlem railroad. But the works of the New York condensed milk company, situated at Wassaic, N.Y., receive a large quantity of milk from a radius of about eight miles, which is then sent to the city in its condensed form. Among the patrons of this factory are some of the most successful of our milk farmers, and a few items about the winter care of milch cows may not come amiss to the readers of the GRANGE VISITOR.

A short time since I paid a visit to the stables of Wm. H. Tanner, of Wassaic New York. Let me say right here that Mr. Tanner is not one of those privileged persons who farm it for fun, but he farms it to make money, and his farm has been brought from a moderate condition to its present state of high fertility by a judicious care and outlay.

He has now in his stables 130 cows; 122 of which are giving milk. This includes flock : It does me good to see them eat and those that are nearly dry as well as those enjoy themselves; we just wait upon them new in milk, for in this business we are as we would children. And he loved the obliged to have a succession of new milch cows the year around. The present yield is nearly 1400 quarts per day, being an average cattle must be fed and cared for with of about 102 quarts each. This is considered an excellent average at this time of vear.

in its praise, and hopes to build a new one next season, and stables for forty more cows. And it is worthy of remark that the owners of all the silos around here, of which I gave some account last summer, speak in the highest terms, so far as I can learn, of ensilage as a food for cows.

Mr. Chaffee, who is to address the meeting of the Housatonic Milk Association at New Milford, Connecticut, Jan 31, also built a silo at the same time as Mr. Tanner, and considers it a great success. Sharon, Conn. SOIL.

Do Not Cut Off Your Lambs' Tails.

The time was not long ago when a horse was not thought to have reached a marketable condition until his tail had been cut short and made to assume a position like a hat peg. Now it is quite generally conceded that the Creator knew best how he should be, and we wonder how men could ever have be so foolish and inhuman as to try and improve on nature by so disfiguring that noble animal. Yet many are just as foolish and inhuman in trying to better perfect nature by depriving their sheep of that necessary appendage, the tail.

The excuses for this barbarous and unnecessary operation are as numerous as they are weak. Some say-and it would be hard to convince them to the contrary-that the long-tailed sheep are more apt to become taggy, but I know from experence and careful observation that this is entirely a mistake and that the short tailed are ten times worse in this respect. All other arguments in favor of the practice are just as opposite the truth as this, and one needs but to try it, and leave the lambs as Nature intended for one season, to be convinced.

The operation stunts the lambs and causes loss in the growth. The tails afford great protection in winter from cold winds and storms. If any one has a few long-tailed sheep in his flock, he will notice that almost invariably they are the largest and most thrifty sheep he has. Remember this, and next spring do not go blindly against your own interest and unmercifully chop off your lambs' tails. A. T. STARK. Otsego, Mich.

really to get over it, and that is to rear up a generation of well educated, thinking, reading farmers and mechanics. Your skill and industry are felt; and they put you in these respects ahead of any other class. Just as soon as your heads are felt as much as your hands are, they will bring you to the top. Many of our best farmers are men of great

natural shrewdness; but when they were young they "had no chance for learning," They feel the loss, and they are giving their bildren the best advection they can Farmchildren the best education they can. Farmers' sons constitute three fifths of the educated class. But the thing is that they are not educated as farmers. When they begin to study they leave the farm. They do not expect to return to it. The idea of sending a boy to the school, the academy, and the college, and then letting him go back to farming is regarded as a mere waste of time and money. You see how it is even among yourselves. If a boy has an education, you expect him to be a lawyer, or a doctor, or a preacher. You would tacitly admit that a farmer does not need such an education, and if you think so you cannot blame others if they follow your example.

There is no reason why men of the very highest education should not go to a farm for a living. If a son of mine were brought up on purpose to be a farmer, if that were the calling which he preferred, I still would educate him if he had common sense to begin with. He would be as much better for it as a farmer as he would as a lawyer. There is no reason why a thoroughly scientific education should not be given to every farmer and to every mechanic. - Henry Ward Beecher in "Flowers, Fruits and Farming."

LONDON Truth says: "America is sending us prime beef and mutton. American wool is ousting English from the market. American apples are more numerous in the English market than home grown. America is now sending us 'English' plum puddings ready for boiling. American horses have this year won the principal races in England and France. And now that America is bestirring herself about her navy, what will be left for poor old England to plume her-self upon ?"

Calhoun Co., Mich. Mr. Editor :- I can say to my brother Grangers that I can fully endorse the Patrons' Paint Works as being honorable and prompt in business, and that the Ingersoll Rubber Liquid Paint is all they claim for it. Cheapest and best Paint we ever used, and they deliver it freight paid, so we are not obliged to use the inferior swindles offered us by country stores. P. BROCKFORD, Lecturer [See advertisement.-ED.]

GRANGE THE VISITOR.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882

Communications.

WHAT WAS HIS CREED?

He left a load of anthracite In front of a poor widow's door, When the deep snow, frozen and white, Wrap'd street, square, mountain and moor. That was his deed; He did it well. "What was his creed?" I cannot tell.

Blest "in his basket and his store." In sitting down and rising up, When more he got, he gave the more, Withholding not the crust and cup. He took the lead In each good task— "What was his creed?" I did not ask.

His charity was like the snow, Soft, white and silken in its fall: Not like the noisy winds that blow From shivering trees the leaves, a pall For flower and weed Drooping below. "What was his creed?" The poor may know.

He had great faith in loaves of bread For hungry people, young and old; And hope-inspiring words he said To him he sheltered from the cold. For man must feed As well as pray, "What was his creed?" I cannot say.

In words he did not put his trust; In faith his words were never writ; He loved to share his cup and crust With any one who needed it. In time of need A friend was he-"What was his creed?" He told not me.

He put his trust in Heaven, and worked Ever along with hand and head; And what he gave in charity Sweetened his sleep and daily bread. Let us take heed, For life is brief! Adopt his creed And give relief.

-Exchange.

Look out for Swindlers.

Bro. J. T. Cobb: - A new method of collecting royalty is now in operation in Lagrange county, Indiana, as follows: The patent right man calls at the farmer's home and enquires what kind of a sewing machine is used and, appearing to wish to show them how to improve certain parts of the machine, he takes off just enough to make the machine worthless, and then collects his traps and the parts taken off, and tells the owner to call at such a place and pay the royalty thereon and take back what

he has taken off of the machine. One of these collectors was brought to a sudden stop upon the highway. The husband happened to be in the barn, and after the royalty visitor left, the lady ran out and told her husband what had been done by the patent right swindler. He repaired to the house, loaded his shot-gun, mounted his horse, and in due time overtook the patent collector. At the point of the shot-gun the fellow returned what he had taken off, and left for parts unknown. Readers of the VISITOR, be on the lookout for these scamps, and have your shot-guns ready.

Fraternally yours,

GUTELIUS SNYDER.

Three Rivers, Mich., Jan. 24. P. S. - Fifteen fools in Indiana, same

election? He would consider it very wrong hundreds of millions of our hard earnings to even intimate that his wealthy friend by every form of monopoly which is prohad not given a full and true statement of tected by law, from railroad kings to drive his assessible property. I am confident that I can take the assessment of any town where I am acquainted with the property owners, and point out a large majority of the wealthiest men who are not taxed on onehalf their personal property, and what is true of this section will apply to every other part of the State, and any one can verify it if they will carefully examine the rolls. There is no remedy except to administer the oath in all cases without exception; but few men will swear falsely to save a little tax, especially when they can be so easily detected. The section authorizing the town board to

review the assessment should be stricken out, for the reason that it would only increase the expenses without any benefit to taxpayers. The town boards would generally only endorse the action of the supervisor. The clause in section 12, requiring the county clerk, on the report of any bank cashier, to notify the supervisor of each town of the amount of stock held by persons in his town, is a good one, and another clause should be added, of still greater importance, requiring the register to report to each supervisor the names and amounts of all mortgages registered by residents of their respective towns, before the assessment is made, and that township clerks furnish a list of all the chattel mortgages filed and owned by residents of the township, and these should be assessed to the owner, and the property mortgaged be exempt to the

amount of the mortgage. We hope for the credit of the legislature and the good of the great mass of our people, that they will not pass the bill without some radical amendments which will more effectually equalize the burdens of taxation. REFORMER.

DowAGIAC, Mich., Feb. 4th, 1882.

Lessons from the Past. An essay read by Perry Mayo, Lecturer of Cal-houn County Grange, January 12, 1882.

"A little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep, so shall thy poverty come as one that travaileth, and thy want as an armed man." It has been said that history is constantly repeating itself. Whether this be true or not, it may be stated as an axiom in political economy, as else. where, that like causes produce like results. This fact being acknowledged, let us glance

backward a few years in the history of our country, that we may draw a few lessons therefrom that may be of use to us in the present and in the future.

Ever since Joseph made a corner in breadstuffs, mentioned in the 47th chapter of Genesis, the same thing has been repeated in every generation and in the same manner down to the present time, and with the same results. And the persons or class of persons who have thus been enabled to secure all the benefits arising from the labor of others, have always been of the same general character; proud, aggressive, domineering, and unscrupulous, deaf alike to the demands of justice and right and the cries of the oppressed, continually forging the chains of slavery, and piling up their

well agents. We proclaim to the world that we will have our own, by the ballot if we can, at the cannon's mouth if we must. Patrons, know your duty and dare to do it. We recently heard a person in high position in our Order make the declaration before an intelligent audience that he had voted a straight party ticket for fifty years without a scratch. Great heavens! "Sleepy Hollow" in Michigan and Rip Van winkle a reality, and a member of the Grange !! The thunders of the last half century have failed to rouse him from his slumbers, but the slide gate and drive well men have been more successful. After four years pounding on his political

skull he feebly cries "what's wanting?" and the people cry in chorus, "more light!" Such men are the bane of the country and a curse to any party. They are the political Gatling gun which slaughters friend and foe alike. They are the voting machine which the unscrupulous ring politicians use to shoot down the very best men who dare to stand up and fearlessly denounce the evils which exist in all political parties, and which have delivered us over bound hand and foot.

Such are the class of men who think more of their party than their country, who would rather the nation sink than that their party should be injured. We remember a few of this class in the past, and would that they had been buried so deep that their hideous skeletons might not be held up to attract attention while thieves plunder the country.

The resolutions passed by the National Grange have the true ring. Let us then be up and doing. Too many of us will have to break away from old associations. It will be hard for us to "sing the songs of Zion in a strange land," but we must make the sacrifice, looking for no reward but a clear conscience and the knowledge that we have done our whole duty to our God, our country, and ourselves.

The "Visitor" Going Outside the Order.

Bro. Cobb: -- I will give you a few items from our Grange as to what we are doing. Last Saturday, Jan. 21, we had a public installation of officers, and at 3:30 P. M., our little hall was full of Patrons and those outside the gates, to hear Worthy Brother Sparks, of Buchanan Grange, install our officers. He commenced with the condition the farmer was in way back before the Grange was born, and came along up to its organization, its prosperity, its losses and its achievements, and reaching out into the future, portrayed to us what the Grange will be in time to come. If the Grange reaches his ideal it will be grand indeed. Brother Sparks has a way of talking that is cheering and interesting to all his hearers.

After the speech he installed the officers. A few minutes spent in chit-chat and the Grange opened in the 4th degree, and it was stated that Berrien County Pomona Grange had appropriated \$26, to be divided among

Elk Lake Grange, No. 469.

Bro. Cobb :- Allow me space in the VIS-ITOR to say that to the Elk Lake Grange good times are coming. On the above date, Grange 469 had a jovial oyster supper, at the residence of brother Joseph Sours. The attendance far exceeded our expectation. A lively Grange spirit was manifested by the representatives of neighboring villages, therefore we are greatly encouraged to hold the fort. Worthy Lecturer S. H. Hyde, Traverse City Pomona Grange, writes saying, all being well he will be with us on the evening of February 4th, to install our officers; then we shall have another good time. We are also making arrangements for a public lecture as soon as possible, and then we shall have another good time.

The bill for the supper was 25 cents each -balance left for good of the Order, \$16.91. After supper was over there was taken of the fragments that remained I cannot tell how much. Our Sister Sours, who is now getting along in years, was just like a mother getting ready for so many children, and the same can truthfully be said of our brother, Joseph Sours. Several told us that our charge was too low; instead of paying 25 cents they paid 50 cents each. Much more could be said but I forbear. I close by saying that in unity is strength. With Lowell Sours Master, our Grange must flourish. H.G. LEE. Elk Lake, Jan. 25th, 1882.

Report of the Committee on Dormant Granges Made Before the Last Session of the State Grange.

We continue to present reports of Standing Committees made at the late session of the State Grange as adopted.

Worthy Master and Brother Patrons :--Your Committee on Dormant Granges, to whom was assigned the duty of devising and reporting such means as in their judgment should be used to restore to life and usefulness those Granges that are in a dying or a languishing condition, have given the subject such consideration and investigation as their limited time and opportunities would to enumerate all the causes which produced the dormant condition of so many Granges that "run well for a season" but soon seemed to lose interest in our grand work. A few of the prominent causes, however, may we think be profitably mentioned, a due consideration of which will aid us in the work of re-organizing or resuscitating dormant Granges.

1st. The too frequent practice of Deputies organizing Granges too near each other and with too limited memberships.

2d. The failure of Lecturers to properly instruct the applicants in the grand purpos-es and ultimate aims of our Order. Too es and ultimate aims of our Order. Too many have been left to infer that pecuniary gain or political preferment was the mission of the Grange.

3d. Electing officers, especially Masters, Secretaries. and Lecturers, entirely unfitted for the duties of their positions.

4th. Organizing Granges in cities or large villages.

5th. The admission as Charter members of persons from all pursuits and professions, instead of confining the same to those engaged in agriculture.

6th. And more fatal than all other causes, the failure on the part of the Deputies and the 13 Subordinate Granges of the county, to pay for the GRANGE VISITOR, to those out-side the Order, provided each Subordinate Grange would raise an equal amount, or in neighboring Granges.

5th. The Worthy Lecturer should deliver a lecture to each restored Grange once in two years, at least, and some other able lecturer once every year.

6th. We recommend that all past dues to the State Grange from a revived or re-organized dormant Grange, be remitted.

Your committee are aware that the course recommended will involve a large expendi. ture, but believe that in no other way can the desired end be reached, and we also believe that for every dollar expended, two will be returned.

will be returned. By referring to the By-Laws of the State Grange, Sec. 8, Art. 13, we learn that it is the duty of County Granges to look after the interests of Subordinate Granges, visit the interests of Subordinate Granges, visit them, give them information, and aid the work in every way possible. And your committee believe it to be the duty of the County and District Granges to immediately appoint committees to visit the dormant Granges in their jurisdiction. It is true the County Granges receive no dues from Subordinate Granges, yet their existence depends upon the continued life of the same, therefore, we recommend that the County and District Granges be requested to expend as much as the state of their finances will permit, in aiding weak and dor-mant Granges in their jurisdiction, and that they be especially enjoined to see that the Lecturers discharge the duties required by the By-Laws.

Regretting that we had not the time or Regretting that we had not the time or opportunity to give this subject a more thorough investigation, your committee submit this report, confident that, if the recommendations herein contained are adopted by this Grange and carried out, it will do much to solve the difficult problem of resuscitating Dormant Granges.

All of which is respectfully submitted. LEVI SPARKS, Chairman.

Full of Grit.

"The stage has gone, sir, but there's a widder lives here—and she's got a boy, and he'll drive you over. He's a nice little fel-low, and Deacon Ball lets him have his team for a trifle, and we like to get him a job whenever we can.'

job whenever we can." It was a hot day in July. Away up among the hills that make the lower slopes of the Monadnock mountains, a friend lay very ill. In order to reach his temporary home, one must take an early train for the nearest station, and trust to the lumbering old dusty coach that made a daily trip to K——n. The train was late, and the stage after wait-ing awhile was gone. The landlord of the little white hotel appeared in his shirt-sleeves, and leaning his elbow on the bal-cony rail, drop; ed down on the hot and cony rail, drop; ed down on the hot and thirsty traveler what comfort could be exthirsty traveler what comfort could be ex-tracted from the opening sentence of my sketch. 'Would he not come in and take some dinner?' 'Yes.' 'Would he send around for the deacon's team?' 'Yes.' 'And the boy?' 'Yes.'

And the dinner was eaten and the team came around—an open buggy and an old white horse, and just as we were seated the door of a little brown house over the way

opened and out rushed the 'widder's boy.' In his mouth was the last morsel of his dinner; he had evidently learned to 'eat and run.' His feet were clothed in last winter's much worn boots, whose wrinkled yel-low legs refused to stay modestly within the limits of his narrow and faded trousers. As his legs flew forward his arms flew back-ward in an ineffectual struggle to get himself inside of a jacket much too short in the sleeves. 'There he is,' said the hostler, 'that's Widder Beebe's boy. I told him I'd hold the deacon's horse while he went home to get a bite.' The horse didn't look as if he needed to be held, but the hostler got his dime, and the boy approached in time to relieve my mind as to whether he would conquer the jacket or the jacket would conquer him and turn him wrong side out. He was sun browned and freckled, large mouthed and red-haired, a homely, plain, patched little Yankee boy; and yet rode along through the deep summer bloom and fragrance of the shaded road winding up the long hills in the glow of the after-noon sun, I learned such a lesson from that little fellow at my side, as I shall not soon forget. He did not look much like a preacher, as he sat stooping forward a little, whisking the flies from the deacon's horse, but his sermon was one which I wish might have been heard by all the boys in the land. He did not know he was preaching, or he would have stopped, I think. As it was, I had to spur him on now and then by questions, to get him to tell me all about himself. 'My father died, you see, and left mother the little brown house opposite the tavern. You saw it, didn't you, sir-the one with lilac bushes under the window? Father was sick a long time, and when he could not work he had to raise money on the house. Deacon Ball let him have it, a little at a time, and when father was gone, mother found the money owed was almost \$300. At first she thought she would have to give up the house but the deacon said, 'Let it wait a while," and he turned to me, and patted me on the head and said, 'When Johnny gets big enough to earn something, I shall expect him to pay it.' I was only nine years old then, but now I am thirteen; I remembered it and remember how mother cried and said, 'Yes, Deacon, Johnny's my only hope now;' and I wondered what I could do. I really felt as though I ought to could do. I really felt as though I ought to begin at once, and yet I could not think of anything I could do.' 'Well, what did you do?' I asked quickly for I was afraid he would stop, and I wanted to hear the rest. 'Well, at first I did very funny things for a boy. Mother used to knit socks to sell, and she sewed the rags to make rag carpets, and I helped.' 'How? What could you do?' 'Well the people who would like a carpet would not always get time to make it. So I went from house get time to make it. So I went from house to house among the farmers, and took home to house allong the latinets, and took house their rags, old coats and everything they had, and out in the woodshed I ripped and cut them up. Then mother sewed them, and sometimes I sewed some too, and then rolled them into balls and took them back to the owners, all ready to be woven into carpets But did that pay you for your work?' 'Oh, yes; we got so much a pound, and I used to feel quite like a merchant when I weighed them out myself with one of our weighed them out myself with one of our steelyards. But that was only one way; we have two or three old apple trees out in the back yard by the wall, and we dried the ap-ples and sold them. Then some of the farmers who had a good many apples began to send them to us to dry, and we paid them so many pounds all dried and then we had

county paid \$10 each to settle the drive well ill-gotten gains, until outraged justice claim. May the Lord have mercy on their poor souls!

Should it Pass?

Editor Grange Visitor:-The bill prepared by the tax commission reads very much as if it was drawn by some shrewd money lending lawyer, with loop holes purposely inserted, out of which rich men can easily law. They demanded that the territories, defraud the government of their just proportion of taxation, while the great burden is thrown upon the comparatively poor who constitute the great majority of the people. Wealthy aristocratic churches and parsonages, costing vast sums of money, and so gorgeously furnished that no poor man dare, or can enter them without being considered an intruder, are wholly exempt; while the poor man's team, wagon and harness. on which he depends for the support ors' graves; themselves -raised in luxury of his family, is taxed at its full value, while in many instances it is mortgaged to some money lending sharper for more than half the light of the burning of their own its cash value, who escapes taxation on his claim. The commission seem to have ignored entirely the demands of justice, that ened ruins and a howling wilderness,-and every man should be taxed on the property he actually owns, no more, and no less. They have inserted one obscure clause stating that a man who wishes a deduction punishment, because they slept at their from his credits shall make an itemized post while these crimes were being perpestatement of his indebtedness, but if the poor man has no credits he can make no we will bequeath to our children's children, deductions, even if his farm and personal and the homes throughout the length and property is covered with mortgages for nearly their entire value. If this is not the ones who went forth to defend the right and legitimate construction of the clause, I trust returned no more forever. Let us not repeat Brother Chamberlain will explain it: if they mean to do justice to the debtor he should have his entire indebtedness deducted from his assessment.

The clause permitting the assessor to use his discretion in having the lists of property instead of four millions of people. The sworn to, should be made peremptory in clanking of the chain may be heard in every every case. Whoever heard of a supervisor administering the oath even where he must ies, the demands of justice, and the cry of have known that not half the personal the oppressed, the widow and the orphan. property of a rich man was included in his list, especially when he was in a great profit by their example. This people never

asserted her rights and involved all in one common ruin

This class has been particularly conspicuous in this country in the past. They held in bondage of the most abject kind four millions of people who were declared by the founders of our government to have been created equal. They made us all aiders and abettors of their crime by a fugitive slave which were to be the homes of untold millions, should be dedicated to their use. They held the native by the throat and boasted that they would call the roll of their slaves in the shadow of Bunker Hill monument. They held the people in terror, and were deaf to all entreaties, and to the dictates of common sense. What was the result? The women of the South lived to see their fathers, husbands, and sons lowered into traitand idleness-living on the unpaid toil of others, fleeing for their lives in the night by dwellings; their country, as fair as any the sun ever shone upon, a mass of blackwith bitter, bitter tears they realized that the way of the transgressor is hard."

The North also received its share of trated. A National debt was ours, which breadth of the land mourn the loss of loved the experiment.

To-day, intrenched in our National capitol, our State capitol, and our courts of justice this same class, under the name of monopolies, are making slaves of forty millions train that passes. They are deaf to entreat-They have had predecessors. They may measure indebted to the rich man for his will be slaves. We have been robbed of

other words the County Grange would pay half up to two dollars for three months subscribers outside the gates. On motion this Grange voted to comply with the conditions of this offer, and at the next meeting (which will be the 4th of Feb.,) each member is to bring in a list of those he wishes to join our Order, and then the money will be sent. Now I hope each Subordinate Grange in this county will take advantage of this offer of the County Grange, and by so doing place the VISITOR in 520 homes outside the Grange. It can be done; now, let's all work for it.

Berrien County Grange is going the rounds with her institutes. The one here was well attended and with the exception of some of those that were on the programme failing to come, was a success, and strangers begin to ask for admittance. This is what pleases me and nothing would be more gratifying than to have every farmer of this community knocking for entrance. Brother Cobb, that essay written by Patron, from Farmington, Mich., entitled "Liberty or Slavery" is my opinion exactly, and if I had a thousand names I would sign all declarations for an organization of this kind. Speed the day. Yours fraternally,

GILES P. STRONG. Hill's Corners, Berrien Co., Mich., Jan. 23d.

What is to be Said of Sherman Grange, No. 632.

Bro. Cobb :- Sherman Grange, No. 632, is a little more than holding her own. We are still adding to our Grange by applications for membership at every meeting. Our installation of officers took place at our last meeting. We have made a change in the office of Lecturer this year and we anticipate that our Grange will nearly double its membership this year. We intend to hold a series of public meetings in Sherman and at other places in Wexford Co. to diffuse information, so as to give every farmer with wife, sons and daughters, a knowledge of our Order, and give them a chance to join our ranks and labor for the right.

ISAAC N. CARPENTER. Sherman, Mich., Jan. 23, 1882.

So much in relation to the past, now what of the future?

How can we reinlist those that have fallen out by the way? How infuse new life and hope into those who are true Patrons at heart, but who, yielding to the force of cir-cumstances have been discouraged and laid aside the implements for a season? How can we raise again the standard of our noble Order in districts where, though not entirely surrendered into the hands of the enemy, it is trailing in the dust?

These are the questions for consideration, to the proper solution of which, your com-mittee have given all the time at their com-mand, and in view of all these have decided to recommend the following :-

In accordance with the suggestion of the Worthy Master, the available surplus funds in the hands of the Worthy Treasurer should be used liberally for the purpose of re-instating Dormant Granges. To this end the Worthy Lecturer should, (under the direction of the Executive Committee) be immediately sent into those counties or districts requiring aid, with power to call to his assistance such local Lecturers as may be found available, to thoroughly instruct all in the principles of the Order. The meetings should be public, and all invited to attend. At least two such meetings should be held in each locality where a reorganization is contemplated, at intervals not exceeding two weeks. Then let local Deputies be appointed, men of good judg-ment, and observant of the principles of the Order, to follow up immediately, and call a meeting for re-organization. At such re-organization, refuse all objectionable or improper persons (as those who are not

strictly eligible), admitting only those who will give strength and character to the new organization.

2nd. We recommend that all expenses attending re-organization be paid from the treasury of the State Grange, believing that the revenue which would be derived from such Granges would, within less than one year, more than compensate the State Grange for the outlay, and be a source of continued revenue thereafter.

3rd. Great care should be exercised by the Worthy Master and Lecturer in selecting assistant Lecturers and Deputies. Only men of good judgment and address, intelligent and able to discuss the principles of the Order in a clear and proper manner, should be allowed to enter the field.

4th. All such Granges should be taught the absolute necessity of owning a hall in which to hold their meetings. This is es-sential to the growth, or even life of most Granges.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

Farming for Boys.

shins." My most vivid recollection of the

first severe frosts are those that come before the cows had been brought from the pas-

tures and the stabling of them had begun.

On these cold, frosty mornings it was far

from comfortable to run through the grass

cold and wet and sometimes I stood for a

minute upon the spot of grass where a cow

had been lying during the night and thus

warm my toes a little. The cows used to like the spots that their warm bodies had

made comfortable and did not like to

Another time in Autumn when the frosts

seemed very cold was during the husking of corn. It seemed as if there was some rela-tion of cause and effect between the husking of corn and the coming of the frost; but I

guess it was only that the corn is a late crop. The frosts would come any way, even if there were not fields of corn for it to nip. I

had an idea that the frost was some sort of a

This idea came, it may be, from the fact that frost was spoken of as Jack Frost, and that he came and went like a great monster. They

would tell me that Jack Frost-I sometimes wondered if there were no other mem-

bers of the Frost family—came and with a brush would paint the beautiful pictures on

from cornfield to cornfield, to paint pretty

pictures on the windows and lay his wither-ing hand upon the tender plants. I say it is

pleasant to think of that imaginary being that works such mysterious things, but fic-

tion or fable is one thing and the truth

I would not take away any of the fun and

beauty that there is in Jack Frost, but it is best for us to look the matter of frosts

straight in the face, and see if we can answer the question: What is a frost? If I should say that frost is frozen dew it would be adding something to proper knowledge of

the nature of a frost. But what is a dew?

This question deserves an answer, for when we clearly see how dew is formed we can

Now we shall have to go a little into the subject of *meteorology*. That is a pretty long name and a subject about which there is a

great deal of theorizing or reasoning, and is a science of itself. Meteorology is nothing

a science of itself. Meteorology is nothing more nor less than the knowledge of the at-mosphere, but applying the laws to this that are found to be in force in other things we can come to quite definite conclusions.

For instance let us take heat: which we know if applied to iron will expand or increase it

in size. If heat is applied to water the expansion is seen in boiling water, until it is

changed to steam, when the water occupies

twenty-eight thousand times its former space. Now if heated iron is allowed to cool

it will grow smaller, and so steam will de-

crease or condense until it is water again. It is not necessary to heat water very hot to

understand about a frost.

is another.

BY A FARMER BOY.

the rest to sell.' 'But you surely could not do much in ways like this?' 'No, not much, but something; and then we had the knit-ting.' 'Did you knit?' 'Not at first, but efter a while method here to the sector. after a while mother began to have the rheumatism in her hands, and the joints became swollen and the fingers twisted, and it hurt her to move them. Then I learned to knit; before that I always wound the yarn for her. I had to learn to sew a little, too, for mother did not like to see holes without patches.'

And he looked half smiling at the specimens on his own knees. 'But you did not mend those?' I asked. 'Yes, sir, but I was in a hurry and mother said it was not done as it ought to be. They had just been washed and I could not wait for them to dry.' 'Who washed them?' 'I did, and ironed them, too. I can wash and iron alall white and glistening with a coating of ice, and drive the cows up to the yard where they were milked. My feet used to get very most as well as mother could.' 'But she does not let you do it?' 'She don't mean to have me, but how can she help it? She can hardly use her hands at all, and some days her feet are so bad she cannot leave her chair. So I have had to learn to make get up and leave the couch of grass from which they had kept the frost of the night. the beds and scrub the floor, and wash the dishes; and I can cook almost as well as a girl.' 'Is it possible? I shall have to take supper with you on my way back to the city and test your skill? 'Johnny blushed and I added, 'It's a pity, my boy, that you have no sister.' 'I had one,' he said gently, 'but she died; and—if she had lived, I wouldn't have wished her to lift, and bring wood and water, and scrub, as poor mother always did. Sometimes I wish I could have sprung all the way from a baby to a man. It's such a demon that came like a thief in the night to destroy whatever it could lay its hands upon. slow work growing up; and it was while mother was waiting for us to grow up that she worked so hard.'

'But, my dear boy, you can't expect to be son and daughter and mother all in one. You cannot do the work for the whole family?' 'Yes, I can; it isn't much, and I am going to do it and the work father left un-done. I am going to pay Deacon Ball that mortgage if I live.' 'Heaven grant you brush would paint the beautiful pictures on the window glass, and a great deal else that would naturally lead a young boy to think that by getting up early some cold morning that the young—or old fellow—could be caught at his work. It is all very pleasant to think that there is a Jack Frost, that like Santa Claus, goes from house to house, and from cornfield to cornfield to paint pretty may,' I said fervently, under my breath, 'for not many mothers have such a son.' 'Mother does not know I mean to do it, and she is very anxious I should go to school, and I mean to go sometime; but I know just where the boys in my class are studying, and I get the lessons at home. Mother reads them to me out of the book, while I am washing the dishes, or doing her work. and when we come to anything I can't make out, I take it over to the teacher in the evening, and she is very kind-she tells me.

Very kind! Who would not be kind to such a boy? I felt the tears coming to my eyes at such a sudden vision of a son doing a girl's work, while the poor mother held the book in her twisted hands and tried to help him to learn. 'But all this does not earn money, Johnny. How can you hope to save if you give your time indoors? 'Oh. I don't do girl's work all day; no, indeed, I have worked out our taxes on the road. It wasn't much, but I helped the men build a stone wall by the river; and Deacon Ball lets me do a great many days' work for him and when I get a chance to take anyone from the hotel to ride, he lets me have his team for almost nothing, and I pay to him whatever I make, And I work on the farm with the men in summer; and I have a cow of my own, and I sell the milk at the tavern; and we have some hens, too, and we sell the eggs. And in the fall I cut and pile the wood in the sheds for people who haven't any boys—and there's a good many people about here who haven't any boys,' he added thoughtfully, brushing a fly from the old white horse with the tip of his whip. After this we fell into silence, and rode on

through the sweet New England roads, with Monadnock rising before us ever nearwith Monadnock rising before us ever hear-er and more majestic. It impressed me with a sense of its rugged strength—one of the hills rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun; it is a sense of the mountain to the lit-the bills rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun; it is a sense of control of the mountain to the lit-the bills rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun; it is a sense of control of the mountain to the lit-the bills rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun; it is a sense of control of the mountain to the lit-seen on cold days when the thermometer is a sense of the mountain to the lit-

Frost is ice frozen from dew, and dew is vapor or steam, if you wish to call it so, that has collected on some cool object. If you breathe on a piece of cool iron it will be wet One of the signs of the coming of the cold with the moisture of the air from your lungs; season are the frosts, and I presume that most of you have had frosts. But what is a frost? I have no doubt but that you know breathe upon a very cold iron and it will form as a frost—in the one case you have imitated the dew, in the other the frost—Farmers' how a frosty morning feels and how nice it Review. is to get near the warm stove and rub one's hands, and as one has said, "toast your

Polly's First Half-Dollar.

"I never had a whole half-dollar in my life; I suppose it is because grandma is so *drefful* poor, and I haint got any father or mother, only just her." Polly, the six-year-old miss who made this remark, was quite hor-rified at seeing Agnes Bond toss up a four-bit piece on her way to the store. "I know your grandma is poor, but I like you all the same," and the affectionate Agnes put her arms lovingly around the forsaken-looking arms lovingly around the forsaken-looking girl. "What be you going to do with all that money, Aggie?" "O I don't know yet. Buy walnuts, perhaps, or oranges. What would you do with it, Polly, if it was yours?" "I'd buy grandma a new dress, and some shoes, and some butter, and some flour, and some candy, and some—"" "Stop, Polly, you couldn't buy so many things. You might get some butter, or the candy, but dresses cost lots of money. You sit right still on the grass until I get back" right still on the grass until I get back."

Aggie ran home as fast as she could go, but soon returned in a happy state of excite-ment, and all out of breath. "Here, Polly, ma says you may have my half-dollar, and buy what you please." "O my!" cried Polly, in great glee, "let me kiss you, and I'll go and buy my things before grandma comes. She's up to Miss Holley's cleaning up the house, and I guess she'll be surprised." The little friends parted very happy, Aggie going home without her walnuts, and the young financier to the store, her head filled with shoes, dresses and groceries. She tiptoed to look over the counter in Mr. Jones store, and found that gentleman sitting at his desk. "What will this little girl have to day ?" he asked tenderly, thinking of his own darling, who but a month ago had closed her blue eves never to awaken.

" I want grandma a dress, because she is so ragged, and some shoes, so she can go to church, and some molasses." "How much money have you got, my dear?" "I've got a whole half-dollar that Aggie Bond gave me." "Aggie Bond is a precious child," said Mr. Jones, recalling the sweet flowers che had so often wort to his side Magrie she had so often sent to his sick Maggie. "When will you get my things?" asked Polly, tired of standing so long on the tips of her toes.

Mr. Jones thought the matter over. 'A dress and shoes—the original cost could be but three dollars and a half. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." Iam afraid that I haven't lent the Lord as much as I ought. I'll wait on you in just one minute, Polly. Come right around here and pick out grandma a dress yourself. Anything in this pile,' said he, touching a lot of ginghams as he passed. 'I'll buy this, and she laid her hand on the only piece she could reach.

After tying up a bundle of gingham and After tying up a bundle of gingham and shoes, and making a strong loop of twine to carry it by. he put the half dollar in his pocket, and Polly laughed for joy as she 'turned to go. The trader thought of his own little daughter again. 'Look here, Polly, I've made a mistake; I forget to give you the change.' 'I forgot too,' said Polly; and she turned heat to receive from Mr and she turned back to receive from Mr. Jones two half dollars. 'Are we all square now?" asked Polly. 'I think we are. Why didn't you buy something for yourself with your money?" 'Why, I just forgot myself. And I don't know as 1 want anything.' Polly's grandmother could not understand what it all meant, as she examined her ni presents and the two ualf dollars. 'Aggie gave me the half dollar, and I bought the dress and shoes, and had this left.' 'But that is more than you had at first.' It looked a little mysterious to Polly, but she concluded it was because he did not give her the flour, and butter, and molasses. It was made clear to the grateful woman when Mr. and Mrs. Jones called that evening with dresses, aprons and shoes that their little she clapped her hands for joy. 'Every-body is *drefful* good to me, and I'll trade with Mr. Jones every time I go to buy things. He never cheats a bit.'

details. Now our next point is New Orleans. We want more money so we find flaws in the original bill of sale, and as we take a hand in electing the judges they pronounce the title invalid, holders haven't money to contest it, so we serve writs of ejectment on the fellows who have improved our lands and sell 'em again at higher figures. This gives us another raise, then we freeze out the original stockholders, sell the road, buy it in, reorganize, water the stock like the d—l and give everybody a chance."

"But the law steps in—" "Oh, d—n the law. The law doesn't cover railroads, railroads are too lively, be sides we are putting up a job now to have a majority of our own men in the United States Senate (we've got all the State Sen-ates now) and the Supreme Court, and then we can head off any 'communistic attacks,' you know. When we get our road to New Orleans out of our earnings, our lands, and the taxes we should have paid the government, what we made on the construction company and the reorganization, Uncle Sam swoops down, calls for his money and threatens to take the roads. Well, there's nothing small about us, we say, 'take the old road, it's a busted concern anyhow.' Then he won't want it so bad, you see, and we continue business," "But how do you freeze out the stockhold-

ers ?' "Why, we hire the Government Commissioner to make a report and bear the stock. That shakes the holders out and we rake it in in blocks. Then he makes another one, you see, and the market rallies." "But this costs money; you need a good

lot. "Well, we've made a good lot in back freights and sockin' it to the small shippers and the non competitive points, to say nothing of Construction Company, our lands, and freezing out stockholders.

The policeman made no reply. "Then from New Orleans we go to New

York." "But have you made enough to build the New York road? The Eastern people won't stand the back freight racket."

" Maybe not, but the dear public there are

always keen to put up for railroads. The bankers arrange all that, and if it's too thin for the United States they have pals across the big pond who are always ready to help unload a road on foreign investors for a divide. They are always ready to build the road and let the company run it-and

we're the company, you know. "One splendid racket to work is when stocks are low we buy, then form a pool with other roads, show big earnings, stocks "which the roads, show big earnings, stocks advance, everybody rushes in, and we let 'em boom it up till we think they are high enough, when we quietly unload, pass the work to break the pool, we sell short and the lambs are sheared both ways."

"Railroading is a money-making busin anyway. By givin' the big shippers spe-rates and slingin' around passes pretty li ly, givin' free excursions, subscribin' erally to Statesman's benefit funds, and casionally buildin' a church—perhaps of ing a newspaper here and there to bla guard anti-monopolists and lead pu opinion; by pursuing a liberal policy I this, we can always make ourselves so with the ruling classes. Of course this co money, but as we tax both producers consumers we reassess all these little penses on the public, and more too, for farmers and other small shippers ne bargain for rates; steam transportat costs mighty little, and what with new ventions and the growth of the coun it's gettin' less every day. That enal us to pay dividends on all the water put in, which keeps investors quiet a everybody whose influence is worth an thing, says what a great and glorious co we have! See what free railroads a a free government has done for us!" "But what about the 'free and equal' provisions in the constitution of the United States?"

lature, make laws to suit, and roll it up at the rate of millions a year. It don't matter much whether it's gas or water, steam or electricity, or money—anything the public want—all you've got to do is to claim an improvement of some kind, get a charter, form a company, lay in with other corporations to monopolize something, and you can strike it rich; only it's all got to be done according to *law*, and if the law as it stands don't cover what you want to do, you must change it before you go ahead."

3

H. T. Howe, inspector of butter in Chicago, has sworn out warrants against five dealers, for selling adulterated goods. One sample was found to contain 80 per cent. of lard.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Kept in the office of the Secretary of the

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,

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

Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,..... Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep 75 . 00 .. 1 00 56 50 50 50 25 25 per doz., By-Laws, bound,... "Glad Echoes," with music, Single copy 15 cts. 75 per doz., for Fifth Degree, for Pomona Granges, 46 46 2 40 per copy, Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorpo-10 ration of Subordinate Granges, with Copy of Charter, all complete,.... fotice to Delinquent Members, per 100,..... 40 Declaration of Purposes, per doz., 5c.; per hundred, American Manual of Parliamentary Law..... """"(Mo-American Manual of Parliamentary Law "(Mo-rocco Tuck,)..... Address of J. J. Woodman before the Nation-al Grange-per dozen..... Address of Thos. K. Beecher-per dozen..... Digest of Laws and Rulings, 1 00 20 40 Address, J. T. COBB, SEC'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM		0.
 TIME-TABLE — MAY 9, 	1880.	
WESTWARD.		
Accommodation leaves,	A. M. 4 50	
Evening Express	11 33	
Pacific Express, Mail Day Express,	2 47	1 19
EASTWARD.		2 34
Night Express,	A. M. 2 30 6 50	
Accommodation leaves.		0 20
Accommodation leaves, arrives, Mail Day Express,		12 00

side, with a sort of recognition of their kinside, with a sort of recognition of their hin ship. Somehow they seemed to belong to-gether. I felt as if the same sturdy stuff was in them both. It was only a fancy, but it was confirmed the next day; for when I came back to town after seeing my invalid friend, I went to call on Deacon Ball. I found the deacon white-haired and kindlyfaced. He kept the village store and owned a pretty house, and was very 'well-to-do.' Naturally, we talked of Johnny, and the deacon said to me, with tears in his watery blue eyes:

'Why, bless your heart, sir, you don't think I am going to take his money, do you? The only son of his mother, and she a widder and all tied up into double bow knots with the rheumatics besides! True enough, I let the father have the money, and my wife she says, says she to me, "Well, deacon, my dear, we've neither chick nor child, and we shall be just as well off a hundred years hence, if the widder never pays a cent: but 'cording to my calklation it's better to let the boy think he's paying." Says she to me, "Deacon, you might as well try to keep a barrel of vinegar from workin' as to keep that boy. It's the mother in him, and its got to work." We think a good deal of the widder, Mandy and me; I did, before I ever saw Mandy. But for all that, we hold the mortgage, and Johnny wants to work it out. Mandy and me, we are agoin' to let him work.' I turned away, for I was to sup at Johnny's house, but before I went I asked the deacon how much Johnny had already paid. 'Well, I don't know; Mandy knows. I pass it to her, and she keeps the book. Drop in before you go to the train, and I'll show it to you. I dropped in, and the deacon showed me the account. It was the book of a savings the account. It was the book of a savings bank of a neighboring town, and on its pages were credits of all the little sums the boy had earned or paid; and I saw they were standing in Widow Beebe's name. I grasped the deacon's hand. He was looking away over the house-tops to where Monadnock was smiling under the good-night kisses of the sun.

'Good-bye, sir, good-bye!' he said, re-turning my squeeze with interest, 'Much obleeged, I'm sure, Mandy and me too; but don't you be worried about Johnny! When we see it, we know the real stuff it takes to make a man—and Johnny has got it. John-ny's like that mountain over there—chuck full of grit and lots of back bone.'

FREE PASSES .- Petitions are circulating in Wisconsin to have it made unlawful for members of the Legislature, State officers and members of the judiciary to accept rail-

A hotel with 600 rooms, costing \$150,000 is to be erected in the Yellowstone park.

south slopes of roofs of houses covered with steam, while that part of the roof sloping to the north is covered with snow or white frost. The air is filled with water in such fine particles that they cannot always be seen, but when they are seen they appear in the clouds, and then only when the strata of air in which these particles are found is cold enough to make them come together by driving away the heat that keeps them apart. This is also seen when

air containing moisture comes in contact with a cooler body. Let me take a familiar illustration of this. A pitcher of cold water is placed in a warm room and in a short time its outside is covered with a thin film of water. This film thickens and soon drops of water stand out all over the surface of the pitcher and begin to run down its sides. Some call it the sweating of the pitcher; others may think that the water comes through the sides of the pitcher. This is not so, but on the other hand it is the invisible water in the warm air that has been con densed or collected upon the cool surface of the pitcher. When a warm air that holds such moisture is cooled down it is unable to hold the water or vaper of water and it takes on the solid and visible form.

Now instead of the pitcher let us take the surface of the earth with its grass and other forms of vegetation. During the day the sun has heated both the air and the earththe air being heated by the reflection of the sun's rays back upon the air. This is seen in ascending great heights; it grows colder because further from the earth where there is no reflection surface-the earth, being the first to be heated, is at night, when the sun's rays are withdrawn, the first to cool. In thus cooling the air also lowers in temperature. Then what becomes of the water held in suspension in the form of vapor? Let us see:

The dew does not "fall from heaven" as some have stated, but is taken out of the air that comes in contact with the cold surface. The amout of dew depends upon the quantity of vapor or water in the air and the coldness of the surface upon which the vapor

may condense. Some days the pitcher will "sweat" much faster than others though the sides of the pitcher are of the same tempərature. When the sides of the pitcher are as warm as the air it would not gather the moisture.

Dew, then, is the changing of water in the air into the liquid form upon the cold

surface of the earth, leaves, etc. It takes place mostly at night because it is then that the leaves, stems, etc., are colder than the surrounding air.

Frost, and by frost I mean the white hoar frost, as it is called, is formed in the same manner as dew, only when the temperature is so low that the dew after it has formed freezes into ice. Frost is a frozen dew.

Another New Road.

From the Carson (Nev.) Appeal.

Yesterday Constable Stern discovered in the city jail a map of the United States and some railroad connections which were entirely new to him. On making enquiries he discovered that the map had been drawn by a couple of prisoners and was the ground plan of a big railroad scheme in which the two were interested.

"We propose," said one of them, "to start a new railroad system beginning at Carson and ending at New York."

"When will you begin the operations?" queried the officer.

"As soon as we get out. Now let me out-line the plan. We start out with some pins, chains, and compasses and make a survey We announce through the press the propos ed Carson, Arizona and Texan line. Then we incorporate and let in a lot of the solid citizens, appoint a committee to go to the financial centers and lay in with a syndicate of bankers to place our securities. They make a satisfactory lay, advertise heavy in the high-toned papers, and the treasury begins to bulge. We get the country excit-ed, the people subscribe for the bonds, and they go like hot griddle cakes. Do you catch the idea?"

The Constable began to grow interested and nodded his head.

"Well, then, we apply for a government subsidy, throw a few thousand shares of stock around Congress, get some of the orators to talk of the wealthy country about to be opened up, great natural resources requiring development, &c., and the thing's done. Then we sell the land at five dollars an acre, and push our road right through to Texas."

"You get quite a start," said the officer,

"but who pays off the hands?" "Oh, I forgot one of the most important accessories; of course we organize a construction and finance company; as directors of the railroad company we vote unanimous-

"What do we care about the Constitution! that was made before steam, electricity and corporations came in, and it

don't apply now if it ever did. "We let the masses continue to think, though, that they control everything. On the Fourth of July and at election time, our lawyers and the other fellows we pick out to represent us in the Logicity. out to represent us in the Legislatures take the stump and give the workin' men a little taffy about freedom and equality, the will of the people, etc, and by the aid of brass bands, fireworks, and beer, we get the poor devils so patriotic they are willin' to do most anything; then havin' our own men in both parties to steer things, we keep 'em about equally divided, and capital comes out on top every time."

"But suppose an Anti-Monopoly party should come up and combine the rank and file of all parties, wouldn't that trouble

you?" "Well, yes I think that would; but the "Well, yes I think that workin' classes, are people, especially the workin' classes, are such d-d fools, they're always quarrelin' among themselves, and we join the fight one side or the other and keep 'em broke

up all the time?" "Why wouldnt it be cheaper for the pub-lic to build their own railroads and other public improvements."

"Ah, there you are again, but we get over that by holding up to view the hor-rors of official corruption and centraliza-tion of power in the hands of government, and as long as we can stave off civil service referm there's no danger of the people owning and running railroads-although they may work the post office and the telegraphs

"How'd you get on to all this?" asked the

officer. "Four years in the same cell with the President of an Eastern railroad, and he oc-President of an Eastern railroad, and he oc-cupied his idle hours teaching me the busi-ness. How did he get in? Why he forgot himself one day and tried to play on an individual some of the games he'd been workin' on the public, and it not only bust-ed him but he got fifteen years besides. He's got ten years to serve yet, and he'll watch my career with a tutor's interest

my career with a tutor's interest. "I wouldn't 'a' been here now if I'd only followed his advice, but while I was getting ready to go into the corporation business I laid in with a road agent up here; couldn't resist the temptation to forcibly interfere with the pecuniary affairs of an individual, and here I am. The corporation racket is the only thing worth workin' now-a-days as long as you only plunder the public ac-cording to law you're safe. This is an age of law, and if you're posted you can make more money lawfully than you can any other way. After you accumulate a compe-tence, you can aloot or hur your own losis

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

(Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.) GOING SOUTH

	N Y Exp	& C ress.	NE	Y	& B M	Way	Fr.
Le. Grand Rapids							
Ar. Allegan	91	7	6	05	44	810) "
Ar. Kalamazoo				05	66	11 40) 14
Ar, Schoolcraft				43	44	140	PM
Ar. Three Rivers	11 1	8 "	8	12	66	2 4!	5 66
Ar. White Pigeon	114	5 "	8	40	**	4 50) 16
Ar, Toledo	53	5 PM					
Ar. Cleveland	10 1	0 **	17	65	44		
Ar. Buffalo	35	5 AM	1	10	PM		

GOING NORTH.

	N E:	Y a	t B M	N Ex	Y (pr	& C ess.	Way Fr.
Le. Buffalo	12	45	PM	12	35	AM	
Ar. Cleveland	7		16				
Ar. Toledo	12	01	AM	10	50		
Ar. White Pigeon	6	00	66	3	35	PM	
Ar, Three Rivers	6	28	44				10 00 "
Ar. Schoolcraft	6	58	=	4	28	46	12 10 PM
Ar. Kalamazoo	7	30	46	5	00	66	1 40 "
Ar, Allegan						68	
Grand Rapids						46	

Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Corrected Time-Table-January 31, 1882.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		Day Express. No. 2.			Night Express. No. 4,			nt ess. 6.	Accm'd No. 22.
Le. Port Huron	7 00	AM	7	00	PM	4	15	AM	
" Grand Trunk Junction	7 10	66	7	10	56	4	25	44	
" Imlay City	815	64	8	05	16	5	40	**	
" Lapeer	8 40	66	8	25	33	6	12	14	
" Flint	9 25	66	9	00	66	87	05	66	
" Durand	10 18	66	9	46	66				1
" Lansing	11 50	66	11	21	56				
" Charlotte	12 26	PM	11	57	46				
" Battle Creek	2 00	46	1	20	AM				7 00 AM
" Vicksburg	3 05	66	2	25	66				9 36 4
" Schoolcraft	316	56	2	35	66	100			10 15 "
" Cassopolis	4 04		3	26	11				1 20 PM
" South Bend	5 00	44		20	45				4 15 4
" Valparaiso	6 35	=	5	55					89 15 **
Ar. Chicago	8 55	==		20	66			_	40 10

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	Expr			pr	ess.			
Ar. Chicago	_ 810	AM	88	30	PM			
Le. Valparaiso	_ 10 35	===	11 (00	66			5 55 AM
" South Bend	_ 12 20	PM	12 5	50	AM			10 55 "
" Cassepolis		=6	1	47	66			1 20 PM
" Schoolcraft	_ 215	44	23	35	66	_		4 15 "
" Vicksburg	_ 2 26	66	25	0	.66			5 45 "
" Battle Creek	3 50	. 66	40	0	66	_		87 45 "
" Charlotte	_ 5 05	66	50	8	66	_		
" Lansing	5 45	66	5 5	60	25			
" Durand	7 10	46	72	5	64			
" Flint	8 15	46	88	5	66	d6 5		
" Lapeer	9 05	.6	91	0	55.	7 5	3	
" Imlay City	9 32	46	93	7	66	83	3 44	
" G. T. Junction	10 83	46.	10 2	8	66	10 20) "	
Ar. Port Huron		66	10 3	5	66	10 3	5 66	

CHAS. B. PECE, Traffic Manager. S. R. CALLAWAY, General Superintendent ap ly to E. P. Keary, local For information as to rates, gent. Schoolcraft, Mich.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

VISITOR RECEIPTS (CONTINUED).

JANUARY.

28.-Wm H Post. \$1.00; A H Hatch, \$3.00; W. H. Cook, \$4.50; Fred W Templeton, \$1.00.

30.—SH Mallory,\$1.00; Jas McDiarmid,\$1.00; RF Welwood, \$1.50; John E Wilcox, \$1.00; Wm H Castle, \$1.00.

\$1.00; Whi H Castle, \$1.00;
31.—H Hawley, \$4.00; Mrs Ann Shadle,
\$2.20; I E Phelps, \$1.00; Mary E Sickles,
\$5.00; E E Hewitt, \$1.00; Esther Taylon,
\$3.50; N J Holt, \$5.00; C N Bullis, \$5.00;
Mrs Lucy Chappell, \$1.00; H Baldwin,
\$4.90 \$4.90.

FEBRUARY.

1.-Perry Babcock, \$12 40; L J Dean, \$3.00; E M Haven, \$1.00; A Emery, \$1.00; John Preston, \$1.00; C M Woodland, \$5.00; W B Langley, \$2.00; S D Brower, \$3.00; Wm B Cutting, \$1.00.

W C Lankton, \$5.00; Mrs Clara Mix,
 \$3.50; Thos Gibbs, \$4.00; H S Fisk, \$1.00; A F Johnson, \$1.50; C V Nash, \$1.00; Miss Carrie Kingsley, \$1.00; M Buell,
 \$3.00; E K Gill, \$5.50.

-E D Wallace, \$1.00; O J Anthony, \$1.50; C M Risley, \$1 30; John Chappel, \$1.00; A M Etheridge, \$1.10; C G Jackson, \$3.50; D A Denison, \$2.57; G H Read, \$1.00; I E Phelps, \$2.00.

.-J D Studley, \$2 00; Lettie Ward, \$5.50; John McKibbie, \$4.60.

J. J. R. Brown, \$5.00; Ira Joy, \$1.00; H. Curtiss, \$1.00; G. H. Barker, \$1.00; J. C. Sawtell, \$1.60; C. E. Andrews, \$1.00; E. J. Osborn, \$4.50; D. D. Harger, \$4.50; A. P. Talmage, \$1.00 Mrs E Wells. \$2.20; E. A. Horton, \$1.00 Horton, \$1.00.

.-L Day, \$1.50; H Chatfield, \$1.00; A B Clark, \$250; O Girsberger, \$1.50; G J Stedman, \$1.00; O L Horton, \$2.50; Edwin Starkweather, \$1.00; Geo Fuller, \$2.00; Danl Lawler, \$2,50; A A King, \$5.50.

-Edwin Mason, \$2 00; Peter Smith, \$2.00; Jas Anderson, \$2.50; L H Barnet, \$1.00; O R Edwards, \$1 00; Jacob Wesler, \$1.50; E S Bellany, \$4.90; C E Myers, \$1.00; E D Jennings, \$1.00; E T Rowe, \$3.00; T D Smith, \$4.00; J Wilcox, \$2.00; J W Schell, \$1.25; N Phelps, \$2.00; Mrs J A Courtright, \$1.00.

-W A Webster, \$7.00; Ed Fellows, \$1.00; E Kelly, \$1 50; Sara Corey, \$3.78; Mrs H M. Ward, \$1.20; C E Harris, \$7.00.

10.-J D Merritt, \$1.00; A H Rice, \$1.00; H T Albro, \$5 00; A Mench, \$1.00; Wm H Mather, \$3 50; Austin Sprague, \$3.00; H W Tuttle, \$4.50.

11.—Mrs Jennie Pope, \$1.00; A Mench, \$1.00; S Healy, \$1.00; I E Phelps, \$2.00; E C L Mumford, \$2.00; H C Rawson. \$5.00.

13.-Lewis S Goodale, \$2 00; H Cogill, \$2.50; W M Andrews. \$5.00; O. W Damon, \$1.00; Mrs. D Eddy, \$3 20; U Sherman, 1 20; G M Gardner, \$1.00; W H Castle, \$4.30.

THE TAX COMMISSION.

The Legislature will be in session before our subscribers receive another number of the VISITOR to consider the tax bill which the commission appointed by the Governor have, after much labor, prepared.

Of the bill submitted we are most surprised at the omission by the Commission of the very strong point about which, in all discussions that we have heard, there was most general agreement, that is-requiring all persons to substantiate by oath or affirmation the correctness of the statenents of their property. That men will swear falsely, of course everybody knows -but why omit this requirement when it is entirely certain that with it the assessment would be much nearer correct. We cannot think the Commission did its duty in this matter. The mistake ranks with that of the Governor in making up the Commission without the most important interest in the State being more fully represented in the body.

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, - FEBRUARY 15.

Secretory's Department.

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

Single copy, six months,		2
Single copy, one year,		50
Eleven copies, one year	5	00
To ten trial subscribers for three month will send the VISITOR for	8 7	we
Sample copies <i>free</i> to any address. Address, J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mic		

D. M. FERRY & CO .- A MODEL CONTRACT.

White Russian oats have been enquired for by several of our friends. The Hon. Eli R. Miller, of Richland, Kalamazoo county, under date of Feb. 4, informs us where he bought some and what he got more than he ordered. Here is his letter :

Mr. J. T. Cobb: -- Enclosed I send you a pretty fair sample of cheek. I bought from seedsmen D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, three bags "Russian Oats" at-well, no matter at what cost. In.each sack's mouth I found, not "Benjamin's cup," but this I enclose you. Can't you give them a puff?

The "find" was a card, on the face of which was printed in large figures and letters:

> 3 BU. - 96 POUNDS WHITE RUSSIAN OATS.

type, was the following, which we understand is the other "cheek :"

"While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, it is hereby mutually agreed between ourselves and the purchaser of this package, that we do not warrant, and are not in any respect liable or responsible for seed sold by us, or for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof, in any respect.'

Mr. Miller's endorsements of this "man of straw" contract is-"not agreed to, I paid for what I ordered," adding, "each '96 pound' bag weighed 92 pounds."

We know nothing of D. M. Ferry & Co., beyond the fact that it is an old established Seed House and has been supplying the farmers and gardeners of Michigan for many years with seeds.

We are not giving the FIRM this free advertisement of their Russian oats with any expectation that the seed men of the country will quit putting on the market seeds of all sorts that were grown before the late war, and labeling them each successive season, "Fresh Seeds;" but it is a matter of some surprise that an old firm like this should undertake to palm off this "hereby out a nice refrigerator is like a horse withmutually agreed" sort of a contract on the intelligent people of Michigan. We advise D. M. Ferry & Co. either to go into the royalty business or else confine their "mutually agreed" contract business to orders from Egypt, or some agricultural districts where there are no Granges, farm- site supply of ice to keep its contents cool ers' clubs or farmers' institutes. No, gentlemen seedmen, you are not up with the times. You don't seem to know that over 600 Granges have been organized in Michigan within the last ten years, and that the members meet about twice a month and that at these meetings practical questions relating to their business are discussed with intelligent freedom. With 20,000 members going to school for a few years, you cannot expect that little contract business of yours, if ever so nicely printed, to delude the average wolverine farmer. Nor is this all. Michigan has an Agricultural College and a State Board of Agriculture. Since this educational movement of the Grange sprang the table only in their best condition when into being in this State, this State Board nearly as cold as water fresh from the well, have established a system of Farmers' Institutes that are attended annually by thousands of farmers and their wives. The professors sent out from the college to instruct the farmers in some special department of their business have done most useful work; have-an ice-house without ice. We told nor have they been wholly instructors. At the readers of the VISITOR once about our these Institutes they have come in contact with practical farmers who have participated in the discussions, brought out important facts, and all have made some positive advance in the great field of agricultural knowledge. In these few years the Michigan farmer has learned much; not so much that he will henceforth be saved entirely from the consequences of imposition, but he has learned to combine against the royalty robber and to look with suspicion upon the labels of the trader. And the time is not far distant when the seeds that have been repacked annually for a quarter of a century, can't be put in a new clean package or mixed with new seed and sold to a Michigan farmer. The houses that persist in these practices will have to find their customers elsewhere. We do not suppose the house of D. M. Ferry & Co. is better or worse than other seedsmen of Detroit, and the well the desired depth, or raise it above other cities all over the country. Adultera- the curb when its contents are needed. In tion and fraud have crept into almost every department of production wherever possible, and what is particularly unfortunate the other, must be above the well 12 or 15

loss is but a mere fraction of the real or resultant damage. The people of this country buy loads of

about one cent per pound, and after it has been skillfully mixed with a score or more of articles of daily consumption, they pay a hundred or more per cent. on its cost and eat it, to the injury of their health and shortening of their life.

The farmer and gardener buys seeds labeled fresh, many of which he is quite sure lost all vitality a dozen years before, and these facts are being better understood each year.

We have published many articles showing up the adulterations of food, and shall continue to do what we can to overthrow those practices which are alike damaging to the health, the pecuniary interests, and the morals of the people.

This contract business, which has called out our brief article, is not new by any means. It has been practiced long enough to give it character. We may be mistaken, but we had supposed that it was not in use among business houses claiming to have a good standing. We have not said anything about the "92 pounds," and we don't intend to, but that little contract looks so fishy that we are surprised that D. M. Ferry & Co. should try it on our friend Miller, President of the Fish Commission of the great State of Michigan.

We do not advertise very much, and as a rule charge and collect pay for what little we do; but occasionally, as in this instance, we do a little free. It will soon be seasonable to sow oats, and, as this edition of the VISITOR is 9,000, we are safe in saying that not less than 20,000 people will learn before the 1st of March where to obtain "White Russian Oats."

AN ICE HOUSE WITHOUT ICE.

The first half of February has been so spring-like in Southern Michigan that the business of storing ice for summer use has not been pursued to any considerable extent. Nor was January of this year favorable for securing an abundant crop of this article, which with many farmers has come to be a sort of necessity. We used to belong to that class-had an ice house and watched in early winter for favorable conditions to stock it well with a good article for summer use. Every person interested in this matter knows good ice, good roads, good weather, geod help and good saw dust are some of the favorable conditions that do not all come together within the compass of the two days, when one can attend to filling the ice house just as well as not. And those

who have put up ice and find it such a luxury, know that it costs something to build even a cheap ice-house, and the cost of filling each year is no trifling item of expense, without all the conditions are unusually favorable. Then a well filled ice-house without a buggy, not wholly useless but not as

the derrick of a windmill stands over the well. That is the way my cupboard refrigerator is operated and has been for two years, white clay that is imported at a cost of and it is good enough.

The whole affair did not cost half as much as a cheap ice-house, and when once provided needs no repair. Its first cost makes provision for continued use for years. And it is no more trouble to go to the well-

house, draw up the cupboard and get what is wanted than to go to the cellar for the same thing. The enquiry has been made before this time by some of our readers, how do you use your well to keep a cupboard in

and to get water from; well, we don't. Before we adopted this substitute for an ice house we had a regular "driven well" pipe in the well that had been driven several feet into the bottom. This was drawn out and driven outside the brick well, and is now to all intents and purposes as straight an infringement of Mr. Green's patent as 25 feet of gaspipe has produced anywhere, on which royalty remains unpaid.

We havn't got this cooler process patented yet, and with the precedent of Mr. Green before us, there seems to be no necessity of making haste with our application for some years yet. With our very satisfactory experience with this plan, if we had only a drive well we should dig and curb a well expressly for this use, and if water was too far from the surface, so that we could not afford to dig and curb to it, we should dig down about fifteen feet, put a tub in the bottom and then run a small pipe from some convenient point near my drive well to this well prepared for my cooler. Through this convey pipe I would supply this tub in the bottom of the well with water occasionally or as often as necessary to keep the tub of water fresh. Any excess would overflow and be absorbed by the earth. Water is essential for evaporation to maintain the desired low temperature. We have written this for the benefit of those farmers who have failed to fill their icehouses, and we advise such and also those who have been intending to build an icehouse, but have not got at it yet to try our plan. If you do, you will neither fill or build one for future use.

We do not forego the luxury of ice cream because we have no ice. When wanted, we send to the market, get as much ice as is needed, get out our freezer, and-well, let somebody else make it for us to eat.

In all this, the object sought-to keep cool and sweet all such articles as are better and more palatable by being brought to the table in that condition by the use of the refrigerator and ice-may be attained at much less cost and much less trouble by the plan we have outlined and have in use-than by the use of ice.

THE DRIVEN WELL.

No new developments have come to our knowledge on this subject since our last sent us and the letter we give herewith. The cheek of Andrews' Bros. is amazing. A month before the date of this circular an adverse decision was had in a case pending before a United States District Judge of the Northern District of New York that involved the validity of the patent, and this decision was published in every important paper in the country. It is obviously true that the great mass of well users in Michigan have not paid any royalty on driven wells to anybody and don't intend to, but there must be here and there some weak-kneed fellow that pays, else these agents would not persist in their labors as royalty collectors. We believe that even now the back of this fraud is broken, and we have no sympathy for the man who yields to either the persuasion or the bull-dozing of these royalty fellows. Here is their last circular :--

tempting to a "Granger" and if we must submit to be being robbed by slide gate, wagon tongue supporter, and drive well thieves why, we will submit with as good grace as possible, and hold in grateful remembrance Mr. Green, Wm. D. Andrews & Bro., and James E. Franklin, who propose to divide the swag with us infringers.

The proposal to make a discount of fifty per cent. satisfies us that the above named gentlemen are not ordinary thieves.

We don't propose to be outdone in generosity and propose to allow them the benefit of the latter statement at one hundred per cent. "if they wish to take it."

Yours truly, Wm. K. CARROL.

MASTERS, LECTURERS AND SECRETARIES FOR 1882-WHO ARE THEY?

The duties of Secretary of the State Grange are prescribed in the 6th Section of Article 7, of its By-Laws.

To meet the requirements of the 4th paragraph of this section is the most difficult work assigned us. We have not time and could hardly afford to make a personal visit to each secretary of a Subordinate Grange, or even write this officer a letter of enquiry, asking who is Master, Lecturer, and Secretary of his Grange for the current year. Several times every year we ask through the VISITOR, but never get fully answered. WHAT WE WANT.

We have looked over our list of Granges that we recognize as alive, and find the following formidable list whose Secretaries have failed to report the names of the Master, Lecturer, and Secretary elect for the vear 1882

Will the Masters of Granges at once institute enquiry and find out whether the Secretary has done his duty in this matter? We have added Lecturer this year because the last State Grange so ordered.

Even in Michigan there are Masters and Secretaries who do not take the VISITOR. From such we do not expect reports.

6, 31, 36, 37, 53, 57, 54, 63, 78, 83, 91, 102 112, 114, 118, 126, 128, 130, 134, 140, 141, 145, 159, 163, 176, 186, 189, 191, 199, 203, 224, 241 247, 255, 271, 273, 286, 292, 293, 301, 313, 315, 326, 331, 333, 335, 336, 338, 340, 344, 355, 361, 364, 381, 385, 396, 399, 401, 408, 422, 431, 438. 439, 440, 462, 464, 469, 470, 471, 480, 487, 492, 523, 574, 593, 602, 603, 610, 621, 622, 629, 633, 635, 636, 637.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

There are nearly 20,000 Patrons of Husbandry in Michigan, of course nearly all of them farmers; and although farming is called a healthy employment, yet it is not so healthy that faiming communities do not require the services of the undertaker and lots in cemeteries.

The obituary notices which we print occupy considerable space. On this account alone we would not, however, refuse to continue the publication of these notices, issue further than the following circular but the great fact that all must die and that each death brings to some circle, large or small, sorrow and mourning, is so well established that a rehearsal of the matter in substantially the same terms is not a matter of particular interest to the 20,000 readers of the VISITOR. For the larger part of these obituary notices, with the preamble and resolutions, we might as well use a good sample, and have it stereotyped. We take it these obituaries are not generally read, except by the few who know the subject of the notice. We have therefore determined to hereafter publish only brief notices, restricting the space occupied to two squares or less.

D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH. On the opposite side of the card, in small

> wallable for use as we could wish. That refrigerator costs. Then again it is a perpetual tax on a man to go to the ice house every other day for several months, dig out, wash, and put in the refrigerator the requiand nice.

We are not guessing about this matter. We have put money and time into this business just as thousands of farmers all over the country are still doing and are being commended for the doing. We have an ice-house still on our premises but there is no ice in it, and we should not have filled it if the favorable conditions named had all been present at any one time within the last three months.

Now we are writing this article for the benefit of those who have enjoyed the luxury of cold firm butter in dog days, together with all the other articles that come upon but who have failed this winter to provide for this luxury next summer by putting up their usual supply of ice. Some people may have such cool cellars that they need neither ice-houses with ice, or such an one as we ice-house, but as we have twice the number of readers now that we had then, we repeat substantially, our former statement.

Our ice-house without ice is our well, into which we let down a barrel shaped cupboard about four feet long, all open on one side from top to bottom. The shelves are of course circles and are about one foot apart. In this there is room for all the cream, butter, fresh or cooked meat and vegetables that a large family need in supply from day to day. The manner of low. ering this into the well a dozen feet or so, may be by a windlass outside the curb with a rope passing from the windlass over a pulley suspended say eight feet above the center of the well. Or by the aid of some old iron or a box of sand equaling in weight the well filled cupboard, it may be so balanced that little effort is needed to lower the cupboard into this way the pulley supporting the weight at one end of the rope and the cupboard at

THE DRIVEN WELL.

February 7, 1882. "The Green patent has been again con-firmed, the last decision being by U. S. Judge Blatchford, of the Western District of New York.

"Six U. S. Judges are now recorded in its favor and no adverse decision has ever been given. Royalty on domestic and farm wells not exceeding 11 inches in diameter is ten dollars.

"Infringers in the counties of St. Joseph, Van Buren, Allegan, Barry, Eaton, Kent, and Muskegon sending five dollars within 20 days to our agent, James E. Franklin, Grand Rapids, Michigan, can obtain a license at 50 per cent. discount which covers all past and future use. After 20 days from date of this notice full royalty will be charged and infringers liable to suit without further notice.

W. D. ANDREWS & BRO.

233 Broadway, New York. Joint owners and attys. for patentee,

DEAR SIR: - The enclosed is sent you thinking that perhaps you are interest-ed in driven wells. If you have none you have none please hand it to some neighbor who has. We wish our discount notice to be as general as possible in order that all may have "if they wish to take it" advantage of the discount. Yours, etc.,

JAMES E. FRANKLIN, Agent, Rooms 19 & 20 Pierce Block,

Grand Rapids, Mich. Agent for the Counties of Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Van Buren, Allegan, Barry, Eaton, Kent, and Muskegon, State of Michigan.

RAVENNA, Mich., Feb, 8, 1882. Editor Grange Visitor :-- The above generous proposition was received by myself and several neighbors a few days since, and the question now arises do we "wish to take it." about the matter is, that the direct or first- feet, and this plan is only practicable when A discount of fifty per cent. is wonderfully articles from practical farmers.

DEFENSE FUND.

Several of the Granges that pledged amounts to the Defense Fund ranging from \$5.00 to \$50.00 have not yet met the 25 per cent assessment ordered by the Executive Committee. We call attention to this matter, hoping that will be sufficient. Delinquency is a bad quality and leads to the suspicion that the individual members are not as prompt as they should be.

In the last number of the VISITOR, a correspondent asks several questions in regard to drainage. We find in the Agricultural World a lengthy and somewhat exhaustive article from the pen of a Mr. Fuller, a practical and observing gentleman of Kent county. The article was read by the author before the Farmers' Club of Kent county, at one of its late meetings. We find we have not room in this number for the whole of the article, and have therefore omitted the argument presented to establish the value of drainage. Our personal knowledge of the subject is so limited that we shall express no positive opinion as to the logic of Mr. Fuller in his argument in favor of drainage, but for those who are already satisfied that it will pay to under-drain, we give that part of his article entire which directs "How to Drain," with such illustrations as Mr. Fuller has introduced into this part of his article.

A FEELING that the Agricultural department of the VISITOR should cover more space, has often cropped out, and as our friends have been liberal toward us of late. we have given in this number twice the usual amount in this department. We shall try in future to answer this demand more fully than heretofore. We want short

The Commission should have had in its make-up two or three business farmers. Our friend Chamberlain on the Commission is all right as a man but a good ways from a thorough bred as a practical farmer, and we understand he is the representative of the great agricultural interest of the State in that Commission.

WHO is looking up three months subscribers? Here is a field for Grange missionary labor that should be more thoroughly worked. If a diligent effort is made by Patrons who have the good of the farmer as well as the good of the Order at heart, before the first of April several thousand farmers of the State, who as yet hardly know of the existence of the paper, will become regular subscribers. And we know of no way that a little work well applied will be more likely to add to the membership of the Order than by scattering the VISITOR among the farmers of the State. Besides there is a good chance for some active workers to get good wages for time spent. Send in the names: it will pay. Remember our premiums offered in the last VISITOR.

THE farmers of Kalamazoo county held an Institute at Galesburg on the first and second of this month. We were present and have no hesitation in saying that the papers read were creditable productions and the discussions which followed were also creditable to the farmers present from this and neighboring counties. We expected to have in this number about a two-column article of gleanings, but have failed. We secured several of the papers read, which we will give in whole or in part as soon as we can. The articles have good keeping quali-ties, but when our paper is *full* we must hold over all material on hand ""for future use.

WE have a short, practical article in answer to the enquiries on first page of the VISITOR of Feb. 1, in regard to underdraining, which we have laid aside for a future issue, as the lengthy article on this subject on our fifth page is enough for this time.

1000

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

GRANGE THE VISITOR.

gricultural Bepaciment.

HOW TO HAVE IT.

If milk and butter you would have A right delicious treat, Keep churn, and bowls, and milking pails Most scrupulously sweet, With boiling water, day by day, Cleanse each with utmost care; Then rear them at your doorway, To dry in open air.—Exchange.

Stock Raising.

This paper was prepared by Mr. Gideon Hebron, and read at the Cass County Institute, held Janu-ary 18th, 1882, at Cassopolis.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:-In the selection of subjects, your committee have assigned me one better adapted to my tastes than my talents; but as a question of absorbing national interest, it should be complimentary enough to satisfy the most ambitious aspirant for favors, yet so varied in its requirements, and so comprehensive in its enaracter, implying as it does an intimate knowledge of hygienic conditions and animal economy, and involving accurate tests and carefully conducted experiments, that weeks might be devoted to its study and a lengthy paper would be necessary for its satisfactory presentation. But this feeling is relieved by the thought that no such elaborate treatise is expected, and that what my essay shall lack in fullness of detail, fertility of thought, or force and variety of expression, the varied and versatile talents of this intelligent audience will either considerately overlook or promptly supply.

Much of the land in our State too low, or too broken, sandy or fragmentary, for the profitable production of grain, when reclaimed has a special adaptation for the raising of stock, and when pastured by improved breeds of cattle, sheep and horses, would show as good a margin of profits upon the investment, as the better arable lands devoted continually to the production of the cereal crops. And I confidently believe, and will assert without fear of successful contradiction, that upon hundreds of the grain farms of this State, where wheat has been the great staple and main dependence for many years, where for instance a thousand bushels have been produced annually,-that upon these same farms, a thousand dollars worth of live stock and their products could be raised and sold year by year, without lessening the amount of wheat, and at a less proportionate cost.

Some of the essentials to successful stockraising are well seeded pastures of the grasses indigenous to the locality, plenty of pure water at all times easy of access, salt continually within the same enclosure, and in summer, shade upon the more elevated portions of their pastures, thus securing protection from the vertical rays of a burning sun, comparative immunity from flies and malarious vapors, with the advantages of fertilizing the more drouthy and barren

of heaven as a roof above them, the frozen farming. earth their only lair-an expensive eyesore to their owners, a nuisance to the neighborhood, bearing the lifelong pinch of poverty, their existence often a prolonged torture, and their lives a miserable failure. So far, I have little more than outlined plans for the general management of domestic animals. To make these principles applicable to the winter fattening of cattle and sheep, the treatment must vary with the number, kind of stock, and farm products, and their relative prices.

Swine being of a different nature and requiring a somewhat different management, will receive attention in a separate article. To stall-fed cattle, I would turn them loose into a well-littered open yard, supplied with water and furnished with a a tight-roofed shed open to the south and closed at other three sides; or better, if set diagonally, open at southeast. This shed should have stanchions arranged along one side or through the middle, where each animal can be securely fastened, and receive his allotted portion at a regular and specified time, safe from the intrusive annoyance of his stronger or more vicious neighbor. After feeding would give them the liberty of the yard and shelter, permitting them to rub, lick, drink, lie down, or move about for exercise, and pursue at liberty and leisure their individual inclinations, This shed should be kept clean and dry by the frequent addition of fresh litter, and for this purpose I have found new saw dust an excellent material, that of the softer woods preferred. This makes a soft and elastic bed, and has the advantage of being a quick and retentive absorbent. If the cattle were of different sizes would divide them into smaller herds. grading them according to age or size, and vary their feed to suit their ages, wants, and powers of digestion.

So far I have found no better feed than finely ground corn and oats mixed with coarse bran. For two years old I would give equal parts of this mixture, taking bulk as a standard. Three year olds should have at least the half corn meal, balance equal parts bran and oats.

The amount to be given can only be ascertained by feeding, and no certain rule can be adopted, as different animals vary in their powers of digestion and assimilation. would feed meal at six in the morning, again at noon, and again at six oclock in the evening, but would never give more than they would eat with an eager appetite. Upon natural grass lands remote from markets, hay can be fed to a good advantage, and the hides and hoofs of cattle will be found to help materially in its transporta. tion to the seaboard, or its exportation to foreign parts.

But where the cultivation of wheat and corn are found profitable, hay becomes a comparatively expensive luxury, where good early cut straw of wheat, oats, and charcoal, and a pile of it should always be barley bears only the price of paper ma-

mon or withered holt, with the blue vault wishes to change his routine or diversify his

The rules given for the care and fattening of cattle will apply with very variation to sheep, the difference being that their feeding grounds should be frequently changed in summer. Whole grain can be substituted for meal, oil cake should be added to their diet, and stanchion can be dispensed with while feeding.

But little more grain is needed for fattening than is necessay to maintain their growth and keep them in thrifty condition, whilst the increasing weight of wool will frequently pay for the extra amount of grain, usually leaving the gain in weight and enhanced price as profits to the feeder.

The management of swine must vary materially from that of other stock. Commencing with the weaned pigs at the age of eight or ten weeks I would, if warm weather, give them the use of as much ground well seeded to clover, oats or native June grass as they frequently eat over and keep short and fresh. They should be divided into herds of not more than 25 to 40 in a herd and graded according to size and strength. Their pastures should be dry, and for the purpose of freqently changing their feeding grounds, I have found a piece of land fenced into small inclosures and furnished with portable sheds to be a great convenience. An orchard can often be used for this purpose, thus giving in addition to grass the luxury of shade and fallen fruit. These grounds should be supplied at all times with clean water, which can be pumped by wind power and furnished from a hydrant or tank placed at the connecting angles of four enclosures. But where a lake or stream is accessible this will be found cheaper and a luxury wonderfully enjoyed by the little ingrates.

For feeding I would give shelled corn soaked for at least 24 hours in water, alternately at noon with dry bran and finely ground oats and corn made into swill, being careful not to permit the swill to become sour. If the number of pigs kept would justify the expenditure I would have the meal mixed with roots and steamed or cooked. As the pigs increase in size stronger feeds can be substituted and after harvest a wider range can be given, and if regularly fed and their wants properly attended to their ratio of gain will increase.

To finish the fattening I have found a crop of early ripened corn the cheapest, the most convenient, and the most economical of anything with which I have experimented. For this purpose the corn should be planted as soon as the ground is in condition to receive and germinate the seed, and if thus early planted will be ready for feeding on or before the fifteenth of August. Would commence at first by cutting and throwing out for a few days, and would then fence off as much as the hogs would consume in ten or fifteen days.

When running in corn hogs will eagerly eat a large amount of either soft coal or within their reach. A box of salt and

On the 26th of September the aforesaid shotes now grown to hogs were changed to another field and the account would stand as follows :--

HOG ACCOUNT. DR. CR. To 12½ acres of corn ground, @ \$5.00 per acre, To planting and cultivating, @ \$5.15 \$ 62 50 To planting and cultivating, @ \$6.15 per acre,...... By gain on 12½ acres of corn-4,6081b., @ 5½ cents per 1b.,... To profits on hogs from 12½ acres of corn,.... \$ 76 81 8253 44 114 13 253 44 253 44 Cash gain per acre,____ Profits on corn per acre,_ 20 271 9 121

This showing has the disadvantage of a poor crop of corn, but is balanced by the compensating advantage of high prices for hogs; yet, taken upon the whole, yielding as good returns as an average crop of wheat, with lighter draft upon the soil.

My record would furnish data for other pages of these figures which might be changed to show the real and relative cost and profits of feeding the different kinds of stock, the amount to a hundred pounds of meal or a bushel of corn, but I have not the time to continue them, and your patience might be taxed to longer listen.

Some of the advantages of rearing and winter fattening of stock are, that it converts the more bulky products of the farm into cash while adding to the fertilility of the lands upon which they grow, enables the farmer to hold his animals for a better market, or at least distributes his sales over a greater part of the year; preventing an excess at one time and a dearth at another. It relieves the worry of farming while adding to its profits; gives employment to labor which would otherwise be idle in winter: increases the value of our exports, while lessening the cost of transportation it employs capital; develops talent; culti-vates aesthetic tastes, and whilst adding to the national wealth, prosperity, and prestige, cheapens the food of famishing millions in foreign States.

How to Drain.

The difference between drainage and underdraining is only the difference between one plan and another. Drainage really lowers the water level to the depth of the drain; in effect it raises the land just so much higher above the water surface. When a piece of land 20 feet in width is back furrowed to the depth of eight inches, that whole land has been slightly raised, and left a water course in the back-furrow. Put a furrow eight inches deep in the back-furrow and there is an additional ditch of eight eight inches more above the "natural waterbed, and so far partially drained. It is only partially drained, because the drain is im-perfect. "The depth of the drain is insufficient to drain the land to the proper depth for the full benefit to the roots of the crops. Dig this back furrow 2½ feet deep, as wide as a shovel on the bottom, with aslope of 11 to 1 on the side, and you have a ditch of 10 inches on the bottom, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep and 3 feet 4 inches on the top. This width is as little on top as it is practical to have it, unless you clean it out yearly. This is an open ditch, and is in every way objectionable,

done with the be plow. think doubletree was eleven feet my long I should make one twelve feet, a horse at each end, with a stick between their heads to keep them apart. Fill the apper and lower end of the ditch by hand and tread it in hard so that the team can turn on it. The long doubletree should permit your horses to walk outside the thrown-out earth. If by any chance a horse steps in the ditch du ring the operation look to it carefully that he has not broken or misplaced a tile. The ditch should not only be filled but a back furrow turned on it. Some persons tread in the earth by walking back and forth on it. Have known a horse used to tread down the earth on a stone drain. If there is much fall a very heavy rain might turn so much water into a partially covered blind ditch as to roots will be found down to the tile, and on my land one could discern the lines of the tile by the extra growth of the wheat.

the by the extra growth of the wheat. Where to put drains must be settled by the lay of the land, kind of soil, etc. A flat swamp kept wet from springs could be drained by a ditch on one side parallel to that side and thereby dry the entire swamp. To drain a side hill that is too wet in the spring ditches should run up and down the spring, ditches should run up and down the hill and parallel with each other. The size of tile for main drains depends on the amount of drainage and the fall. The size of laterals depends on circumstances — the distance apart, the fall, the quantity of water to be carried. As a rule the small sized tiles for laterals are large enough. So far as the growth of crops is concerned the total submerging of a field for an entire day or two, or even more, is of no great import-ance if the water is immediately drawn off. A marsh that has no fall across its surface but has a fall at the end of it, so that the foot of a main drain can be kept open, will drain itself. The Amazon river for hun-dreds of miles is reported to have less than an inch to the mile, but the water goes off. Drains in a heavy rain will send off the

water under a two foot and a half head. Deep tillage on wet land through which the water does not readily percolate, is of little value because it has to be continually repeated. After drainage, such land once subsoiled, or loosened, remains loose and the roots pass readily through it. Wheat roots over my under drains would run to the tile, and where away from them they would run to the depth of the plowing and occasionally others would work further down. As the frost goes out in the spring and the soil is loosened thereby it was my theory that the water, if abundant, would work through very tenacious soil down to the drains as the water passed through the air would take its place, as I before said, and in this way the land was kept friable. This at least was my way for accounting for the fact that the soil grows deeper from the effect of the drainage. It is the fact we want and not the theory.

It is the fact we want and not the theory. Evaporation is cold. To see which way the wind blows; wet a finger and hold it up: invert a glass — a tumbler any hard walk, in a dry time, and water will be found on its inside in the morning. It is never so dry that it is not moist under a board laid on any ground. The deeper the soil the more moisture it retains absorbs soil the more moisture it retains, absorbs and gives out-it becomes a sponge. It ever evaporates from the surface. When more water is held than the soil absorbs and evaporation goes on from the surface, that soil will be cold. The warm air, cannot penetrate to warm it and there is simply a cold evaporation from the surface. That is my theory, at all events; the fact is that it is cold and unproductive and brings about all the enumerated difficulties which have to be overcome in raising crops. Artificial ice is made by rapid evaporation. Ice is formed by evaporation in the copper mines in the hottest days of summer. As I say, wheat roots run down. A good farm lies within eight inches of surface; there is a better one within sixteen inches, and underneath that is another still better, and your children's generations will reach it by putting in drains five feet deep. I speak of the children's children of underdrainers. The corresponding children of those who do not drain will be found in the Saskatchuwan country wearing out another soil. The malaria of the country is driven off or prevented by draining. This is a conceded fact by all sci-entists and is a very important consideration. There are many farmers who are poor to-day because of the malaria peculiar to undrained lands. Insects injure weak plants, wevil will destroy a light crop, occasionally a too wet season and slow ripening, while the wevil can do comparatively little injury to a heavy crop ripening rapidly. If they do you do not know it. I do not pretend that insects are destroyed by underdraining, indeed the warfare upon insects is one so hopeless that I never had the courage to undertake it on a large scale. When my crops were put in I shut the field gates and left them till harvesting. Underdraining leaves no dead furrows to act simply as an open drain and to obstruct the mower and reaper, and to carry down by the water to a neighbor's land the best part of the farm. I have given many reasons for underdraining. If there is one reason against it, I do not know it. In my estimate I have put forty bushels of wheat to the acre. It put forty busnels of wheat to the acre. It is too large for an average crop, but the profits are in increased bushels, the mate-rial for those bushels are in the soil, and depth will give the soil. If by your old system of farming you have saved a little money, don't lend it, but improve your land. Take a ten-acre field and try it. It may seem an extravagant fancy; but I do not believe that there is a field in the State that would not be benefited by underdraining. I do not say they would to the amount of the cost. How much annual benefit must be received for an outlay of \$20 per acre? The interest on \$20 is \$1.40. How many of all the advantages here enumerated must be had to amount to \$1.40 per acre? What is \$2 per acre as a permanent, yearly investment on each improved acre of a farm? The barn is a source of yearly expense and depreciates from the day it was erected. The fences put on begin to decay the first year; they are made because they are a necessity Drains are buried, and the work is finished for generations. A drain may choke occas-ionally and "blow," as it is termed : that is, the water comes to the surface. That requires the digging to the tile and taking out the obstruction-a very easy and simple process. I omitted to say that the outlet of a drain should be of stone for a few feet, or

places.

Pastures at inconvenient distances from the farm buildings should be provided with open sheds having tight roofs to shelter stock from the long, cold, drenching rains which frequently occur in the months of May and October, causing a waste and shrinkage in forty-eight hours, from which it requires a week or ten days to recover.

It is no longer a disputed question among intelligent stockmen that animals of all kinds shall be kept not only in a healthy condition but that their growth shall be as nearly uniform as the varying circumstances and adverse conditions will permit. To maintain this condition they should be sheltered from the biting blasts and chilling rains which announce the approach of winter, furnished a clean and comfortable bed, and regularly given a sufficient allowance of feed, and of a quality adapted to their growth and other natural requirements, varying with the age, sex, kind of animals and the purpose for which they are severally bred and kept.

With the care and fare here indicated horned cattle should increase in weight August this field was relieved and the stock from one and one-half to two pounds per day for the first two or three years of their lives, with an decreasing ratio in gain as they approach maturity.

Sheep should yield an annual fleece of superior brook-washed wool averaging from eight to ten pounds per head, and ewes will raise from seventy-five to eighty per cent of lambs.

Horses should be worth at two or three years old from \$200 to \$250 apiece.

These results presuppose that animals of and adjoining States where such success has been attained, leaving a margin of profit satisfactory to the owners, and showing that the business is self-sustaining, and 59 per cent. can be conducted independently, as an auxiliary to grain raising, highly remunerative and almost indispensable.

These methods and this success is sharply contrasted by the practice of keeping scrub stock of all kinds and sizes, sexes, shapes and inues, compelling them to glean a dishonest and precarious subsistence by nipping the scanty herbage from the adjoining fields in summer or far from being unusual and only given to

terial.

With roots I have had but a limited experience, but the little that I have had, leaves no doubt that upon most of the farms in southern Michigan they can be successfully raised, might be made a profitable crop for feeding, and will yet become an important factor in the fattening of stock

The agricultural papers have published from time to time the results of carefully conducted experiments with a fullness of detail which the limits of my paper forof my last year's operations a few facts and per acre. figures which will illustrate what may be done under ordinary or adverse circumstan-

On the 17th day of May last, s'x head of grade cattle, varying in age from six months to three years, nine head of horses, two cows, and twenty head of stock hogs were turned upon fifteen acres of well seeded pasture land, top dressed with salt and gypsum; the grass having at the time attained agood growth. On the thirteenth day of turned upon aftergrowth of meadows, and on the ninth day of September three of the larger steers were sold, showing the following results :-

Three head of steers sold Sept. 3, weighing 4,050 fb. at 41 cents, amount to \$172.12. Same steers weighed May 17, 3,276-lb. which at 4 cents is \$131.04. Gain in weight in 117 days is 774 pounds. Gain in cash value, \$41.08. Gain per head in weight, 258 fb. Gain per head per diem, 2.2 th. This gives a gain in cash value of \$13.69 per the improved breeds or high grades are head, from which deduct 7 per cent interest kept, and instances are not wanting in this on investment, leaves us as near as can be estimated, \$12.69 per acre for use of land, or charging a rent of \$5 per acre for land would yield an interest on the invested capital of

The three head of smaller steers weighing May 17, 1,618 tb. in the aggregate, running upon the same pastures in summer and with very little extra feed in autumn and early winter, were found to have gained on the 31st of December 991 ib., being an average of 330 th. per head, and a per diem gain of 1.36 th. with an increase in cash value at 4 cents 78 th. of \$39.64, or \$13.26 P head. These results are ranging in autumn through weedy com- show what may be done by any one who

ashes, and one of sulphur should also be accessible, where they can eat at will, as appetite dictates or taste inclines, permitting them always to be the judges of their own wants.

Thus favored and with these rights and Thus favored and with these rights and use of machinery, gives level work over the privileges, hogs will fatten rapidly, gaining entire field, and gives an air circulation in proportion to size-pigs of one hundred

pounds gaining from one and a fourth to one and three fourths pounds per day, and hogs of one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred pounds gaining from two to two and one-half pounds per day, with a

The merits of this method of fattening are that the corn being green and soft is easily digested, the weather is warm and favorable to the process of fattening. The hogs can help themseves to a varied diet of grain and grass, needing at the time little or no shelter, can get their own drinks, make ditch, narrow on top, involves more repairs their own beds, husk their own corn, while pure air and exercise gives eagerness to their appetites and improves the quality of their flesh.

In addition to this it relieves the farmer of the care and labor of feeding. At seeding time, the corn being fed out in time and the waste remaining upon the land, leaves it in fine condition for a crop of wheat, and the hogs are ready for market when the demand

Referring again to my records I find that on the 13th day of August 60 head of hogs and shotes were turned into five acres of corn, and when removed showed the following results :--

1		and the second			
HERD OF TWENTY HEAD.	1b.	ħ.	dols.	1b.	
20 head of large hogs taken from corn Sept. 3, wt Same hogs, Aug. 13, wt Gain in 21 days (Jash value of gain @ 6 cts, per lb Gain per head per day	5,70J 4,711	990	59 40		1 1 1 1 1
HERD OF FORTY HEAD.			1		-
40 head of shotes when ta- ken from corn Sept. 26, weighed	4,770 2,610	2,160	118 80		
Total gain of both herds on 5 acres, cash, Aggregate gain of both herds in weight, Gain in weight per acre;			178 20		-
Aggregate yield of cash per acre, Rent and cost of raising			35 60		-
Net profit per acre with gained wt. @ 134c. @ b		100000	and the second second		

excepting, possibly, as an outlet to under drains; under peculiar circumstances I hardly know where a person would need one after his system of draining was perfected. Underdraining differs from this in being quite as cheap, taking no land, being less expensive to keep in order, no danger from sheep getting cast in them, favors the

that aids in keeping off frosts. An underdrain should be 21 feet deep, as wide as a shovel blade on the top and 4 inches on the bottom; and the best time to dig is in the spring, because you can dig clay more easily then than at any other The average width of your ditch time. bid. I will, however, give from the records gain of from four to six hundred pounds of ditch would require the moving of 22 inches of earth, say 2 cubic feet, then it would take 14 feet of ditch to require the moving of one yard of earth. Say of one yard of earth in three feet of ditch-in the blind ditch one yard is 14 feet-so far as moving the earth is concerned you would move as much earth in digging three feet of open ditch as you would in moving the earth from 14 feet of blind ditch. An open and more obstructions, for as soon as any obstruction gets in the ditch, damage occurs by back-water.

Add to the expense of the blind ditch one cent per foot for tile, add the drawing from the city and the filling up of the ditch. the comparative cost is in favor of the blind ditch. The width of four inches on the bottom is narrow, and involves the necessity of procuring a long-handled shovel and turning up the sides so as to leave it four inches wide. The usual way to dig is with a spade, beginning at the outlet of the ditch and taking a spade deep. A narrow, long spade is the best: they are made for this rpose, but are not essential. The earth that is not thrown out by the spade and gathers in the bottom, is then thrown out by a narrow shovel, going over the second time with the spade the earth would be thrown out in the same way. A man can work in a ditch four inches wide on the bottom, with one foot behind the other, and a two and a half foot ditch can be dug narrow on the top because a man's hips are above

When the ditches are dug, make the bottoms smooth and clean and as nearly level with an even fall as you can; then begin at the upper end and lay the tile, putting them end to end. The space between the tile lets in the water, and if the space seems too large lay a bit of stone or broken tile over the crack to keep out dirt.

Concerning the top of the ditch: A three foot ditch must be much wider on the top, because one cannot work in a narrow ditch of that depth. The earth should be thrown well back from the ditch on each side, eight to twelve inches, so that one can walk along the ditch and lay the tile, and the earth will not fall in. The filling of the ditch (after throwing in loose earth carefully the tile that none be misplaced) can

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

THE BEAUTIFUL GATE.

Ladies' Department.

6

Lines suggested by a request from an aged man to sing "Beautiful Gates Ajar." O sing to me of my spirit home, And the "beautiful gate ajar;" For oft in my dreams I catch a gleam Of the glory that shines afar. I've sought its blessings in happier days, When heart and home were light, But lonely 1 sit in the gathering gloom And ask for a song to-night.

O sing to me of the heavenly home, Where the many mansions be, And tell me if one at the beautiful gate, Looks out o'er the jasper sea, To mark my coming along the way To the city of light and rest? And shall I clasp her hand once more In the beautiful home of the blest?

I had fondly hoped her loving hand Might all my burdens share; But I know the denser the shadows here; The brighter the glory there; And heaven will be far more sweet For the sight of her sainted face-O say, doth she stand at the beautiful gate To guide to my resting place?

I know that soon these thirsting lips From the fount of life shall drink, I know that the dimness that shades my eyes, Is the mist at the river's brink-And when at last with my spirit gaze The shining city I see. I shall know the face at the beautiful gate That is waiting to welcome me.

DON'T TAKE IT TO HEART.

There's many a trouble Would break like a bubble And into the waters of Lethe depart, Did we not rehearse it. And tenderly nurse it, And give it a permanent place in the heart.

There's many a sorrow Would vanish to-morrow, Were we but willing to furnish the wings; So sadly intruding And quietly brooding, It hatches out all sorts of horrible things.

How welcome the seeming Of looks that are beaming, Whether one's wealthy or whether one's poor; Eyes bright as a berry, Cheeks red as a cherry, The groan and the curse and the heart-ache can cure

Resolve to be merry, All worry to ferry Across the famed waters which bid us forget; And no longer fearful, But happy and cheerful, We feel lifs has much that's worth living for yet. -Trnsley's Magazine.

What the Patrons Did at Lansing.

Realizing the possibility if not probability that I may be called upon as a delegate from this Grange, to the State Grange, to make some remarks, and not being gifted in the art of speech making, I shall have to resort to the next best way, that of putting down a few thoughts upon paper, and reading them to you, knowing full well, that it is a duty I owe you, and would be esteemed a privilege and pleasure, could I but say one word that would be for the benefit of our Grange, or be for the good of the Order. I believe no one, if a good Patron, could attend the State Grange and not be benefitted thereby, be they delegates or visiting Patrons, and those who cannot tell of the inspiration received should act it; those who can should do both, and they are the ones we should send as our representatives. I attended Wednesday, Thursday and Friday as a delegate, for which I am thankful to this Grange, as I should not have thought for a moment that I could have gone, had I gone directly from home on my own account, as I felt that we could not afford it; but as I was visiting friends in Jackson county, I thought that on my way home, I would meet my husband in Lansing, and attend the State Grange with him. Having attended one session I am prepared to recommend that all who love the Grange attend the State Grange, even as visiting Patrons; and hope we shall never again feel that it will not pay us to go even as visitors. I do not remember when I ever enjoyed myself better; had the satisfaction of better knowing what the Order was doing; listened to the remarks of the best talent our State affords-found pleasant acquaintances, saw our beautiful Capitol building, in which we have recognized rights, found that the Grange was a real power, and that our little Subordinate Granges way up north here could not perceptibly change its motion, though they do get ever so sleepy. But there is need of awaking to earnest work in every Grange, and by Patron and farmer everywhere. Thoughthe name of Grange, at present, is not quite as popular, perhaps, as some other names, yet I believe, if we all work, the time is not far distant when we shall be proud to be called Patrons of Husbandry. I for one am not ashamed of it, but only wish that every one of us would realize the need of co-operation, working together for the grand results which would surely follow hearty, earnest work in the cause we represent. There seems to be a persistent determination among our leaders to defeat all monopolies and patent right swindlers, and energetic, strong support is needed. The more are moving with irresistible force. Their

complished, at the same time wishing no wrong to others, simply justice to ourselves: and had it not been for the Grange what would have been the condition of the farmer to-day? Echo answers, what?

The monopolists are taking from us yearly, (besides what would rightly belong to them for services) \$200,000,000, and will we tamely submit to such robbery? Could we not make better use of it in educating our children, improving our homes, giving to the worthy poor, or building Grange halls, and furnishing them with good libraries? We have good, trusty men at the helm, let us help them, they are using every effort to help us. Again, I say, co-operate. The farmers could if they would, have it all their own way, with 65 per cent. of the whole number of votes, with co operation, organization, and concert of action, for the might with the right and the truth must always prevail.

The Grange I would compare to a vast army, with all its divisions, subdivisions, officers and subordinates, where we can use our tongues, pens and actions, instead of swords and firearms. At the head of this army stands the Grand Master of the National Grange, Bro. J. J. Woodman, as commander-in chief, then there are as many grand divisions as there are State Granges, the Masters of which rank as major-generals; then the Pomona or Dis trict Granges, so many brigades or regiments, the Masters bearing the title of brigadier general or colonel; and each Subordinate Grange ranks as a company, the Master of which a captain, and the members belonging thereto are high privates; all other officers ranking them in their order.

An army is organized for a special purpose and fights its way to honor and justice, or disgrace and defeat. So with the Grange, it has its own special enemies to fight, and success or defeat must eventually be the result. Which shall it be? All can readily perceive that, our enemies are strong; but perseverance in a good cause is worthy of, and will usually bring success, therefore, hope on and persevere ever, remembering that "he is thrice armed, who hath his quarrel just" and more. "We have assumed the aggressive, let no backward step be taken." Great armies and nations have been conquered, and so may we conquer. Notwithstanding our army meets with much opposition, even from those who should labor for its advancement, we know it is for want of knowledge of its purposes and aims. Such should be enlightened. Others who do understand, sometimes become weary in well-doing and fall out of the ranks. Again, we see some deserters and traitors, but we must expect such occasionally; then again, we see some envious, jealous ones in almost all organizations and they always give more or less trouble. Sometimes we see those who do not seem satisfied, unless they can have an office.

There is one thing farmers need as much as combination and that is education. I do ern themselves accordingly;? not mean by this to say that they are ignorant, but there is a vast difference between being ignorant and not being educated may damp or completely extinguish in a enough. There is also a great difference between a fashionable education, and one that fits a person for the practical duties of his calling. Merchants, traders, manufacturers and professional men found the necessity in their business of a more extended education, and with this they acquired the past few years, has convinced me that greater favor, although the farmers outnumbered all other occupations combined. The greater power of the other was manifest, for in our legislative halls were to be found fewer farmers than any other class. It could not be expected that any class possessing power would legislate against their own interest, and thus we find nearly all legislation was made against the farmer and in favor of those who through knowledge, had power.

The Grange is a school of instruction, where we may all acquire useful knowledge of all that pertains to our welfare as farmers and citizens, and as a means of enlightenment it is second to no, other educational institution in our land. We cannot afford to stand aloof from this institution as we can mutually assist each other in securing for ourselves equal rights with other classes, to relieve us from the oppressions of rings, monopolies and combinations that have hitherto been operating against us. It is to secure purity in our politics and justice in our laws. Therefore take pride in your Grange work, let every member be proud of his or her membership, and be proud of being one of the best Grangers in one of the best Granges.

Let me say our Grange school will be a success if we choose to do our part. Brothers and sisters, as I look to-day upon the faces of friends and Patrons here assembled, my memory goes back to the time when such meetings as this were unknown, when farmer looked upon farmer as one to be mistrusted, and one whom he must strive to surpass in worldly matters, and with whom he had no common ties of brotherhood, no bond that held man to man, as one to whom he owed more than the slightest civility. But that time is fast passing away. To-day farmers meet one another with the warmest and kindest teelings. To the Grange and its teachings, can this nearly all be attributed; it brings the east and west the north and the south together. They learn to talk and discuss questions of farm management and domestic economy, questions of national importance, of finance and taxation.

But what does the Grange do for woman? It opens its doors and bids her stand as an equal by her brother; she shares in his labors and honors; she fills her place with dignity. We are proud of American progress! Glad when we reflect that so much of it is due to the influence of woman. Therefore educate man for manhood, woman for womanhood. How absurd, as though all could have one! and both for humanity. Press forward to We want and have good leaders, whose honor and victory-victory over ignorance, enthusiasm can inspire the whole army, and honor over vice, seeing we are here in the world. Let us live to make each other happy. We have a good foundation, well laid, a noble structure to build, and may we as farmers and farmer's wives build wisely for those who are to come after. We claim smooth ground, without requiring a great that the Grange is a benefit; that it might deal of pulling or dragging along. And have done more we will not dispute. But some others, as soon as the hills and rough if this institution should instantly become extinct, it would leave memories behind quire renewal of strength. Now we have that would never perish. In conclusion, all confidence in our leaders; it is just as brother and sister officers, the hour for action has come. There have been many active hours in the days past, but never were hopes so flattering, prospects so bright as correct and encourage, at the same time we the present. May this year crown all the have the centrifugal forces to fight-the years past to the farmer and the farmers' only organization. Let us characterize this and had it not been for the Order of Patrons | year of our Order by greater official integof Husbandry, we believe this government | rity, activity and zeal than has been known in any year past. Don't be discouraged. a very strong term I am aware, and if we Learn your duties, study how to discharge do not want to be hod-carriers or mere them to please all working with you. Let "hewers of wood or drawers of water" for each do what he can, be it little or much; the rest of mankind, and be made a prey to and whatever you attempt, strive to do well,

sad or glad, pleasant or ill-natured, and gov-

Who is there who does not know how very easily one unkind word, or look even, single minute, the happy anticipations of perhaps many days?

Soon the little one learns to classify objects, as regards their purposes and uses, to notice their difference, as regards color, form, size and shape. My experience for to teach them to cultivate the eye, at this period of their lives, is of the highest importance; also to help them to cultivate a retentive memory, by treasuring up what they hear, with all the details, the place, the surroundings, and the exact likeness of the actor or speaker, to whom they are indebted for their materials.

In the meantime, let every mother keep her child's love and confidence as long as possible, and to do this, we need to keep our own hearts young. Let them feel that mother sympathizes with them, in all their childish thoughts and feelings, all their little joys and sorrows. Ah! the love of a child is a precious thing, and not to be lightly cast aside. Let their memories of home be pleasant ones. Gold may be lavished upon splendid structures, but it cannot purchase the atmosphere of peace, that pervades many a humble home.

One of the deepest thinkers of our age was not far from right, when he said: "Give me the entire control of a child during the first seven years of its life, and I defy all the world to counteract my influence."

Every one should and can in this age, provide their children with suitable books, and papers as well, not leaving them to select their own reading matter, promiscuously, until they have acquired a taste for healthful reading, that which combines instruction with amusement.

I am at a loss for words to express my abhorrence of a certain class of reading, which so often finds its way into the hands of the young, vitiating their tastes, poisoning their minds, and rendering them totally unfit for a life, which we find to be so real. Thoroughness in education is necessary to success, now-a-days, no matter what we undertake or how high we aim!

To be successful socially, which I sometimes think quite as important in its place, one needs to have cultivated literature and the graces of conversation, to be men and women of culture, and withal to possess a nature at once broad and generous, whose soul the constant wear and friction of life does not make narrow and selfish.

And here let me say, it is plain that the question of co-education-that is, the teaching of young men and women together in the college, as they are taught in the Academy and common school, has taken hold of the public mind with a grasp that amaze ment, and contempt, and incredulity and bigotry, at least, cannot shake off.

In conclusion, let me say that, although too much cannot be said in favor of the educational system of to-day, yet how many. who have climbed the dizzy hights of learning, fail to be satisfied with that for which they have toiled! Fame and the laurel wreath may have been theirs, but sometime in their lives, every human heart feels the need of a loving faith, that faith which looks out from the present, with its hard, cold facts, to the Eternal love, which governs all lots, and which will redeem all its promises to those who trust it, filling the heart with patience and cheerfulness and peace. EMMA L. CRANE. PALMYRA, Mich., Jan., 1882.

been the result? The slow but sure advancement of woman from a mere household drudge. She has come up to stand on an equal educational platform with man, as his compeer in science and the arts, and in reformatory and religious work she has performed what, thirty years ago, would have been thought impossible.

And all this has been accomplished, not because public opinion granted her the right to be heard, but because she would be heard. She has a will, you know. Now, readers, do not imagine that the present status of woman has been reached without hard labor. Women who have had the work at heart have endured the most cruel opposition. Some have even been imprisoned for the cause of women's advancement. Convention after convention has been called consuming time, labor, and money, which this noble and always increasing army of women workers have borne almost alone. For many years past they have held conventions at Washington at the same time Congress was in session for the purpose of presenting their petitions to Congress, and now for the first time in all these years the Forty-Seventh Congress of this great republic of America has granted women the right to be heard, and has appointed a committee to hear their petitions. Well, this is another step in advance.

In the year 1855, or near that time a national temperance convention was called to convene in the city of New York. Among the delegates chosen and sent was the Rev. Antionette L. Brown. She went to the convention expecting to have the same rights and privileges as other delegates. Supported by such men as Wendell Phillips, Garrett Smith, Charles Sumner and other liberal men, but immediately on being called to the platform a commotion arose; a woman wished to speak-that must not be, she shall not be heard, and the cries of "Put her down! put her down" nearly created a mob, and the same scene was repeated at every session of that convention until she was entirely ruled out without having raised her voice to speak. We would like our readers to answer the question, Who raised the mob, the woman who desired to speak in a good cause, or was it man's determination to rule woman?

Coming down the ladder of time to within three years of the present time a woman of Washington, Mary Clemmer, who is a watcher and writer of the doings of Congress, had occasion to say what she deemed truth in regard to Gen. Grant and his third term prospects through the New York Independent. Men read her views and immediately set to work to put her down. She received insulting letters from men of all ranks in life, the clergy included, who gave her to understand that women have no rights to meddle in politics, and the Independent was assailed and ordered to shut that woman's mouth. But that paper refused by saying,

'We will not shut Mrs. Clemmer's mouth. She may say what she pleases or what she thinks ought to be said."

then if we are as good followers, great and

go on! go on!

good results can be achieved. It seems a pity that some who would march boldly forward have to be held back by some slow, delinquent ones, who seem not to be able to follow along in the ranks, even on places are reached, we see fall back "and renecessary that they have all confidence in us-let it be mutually felt.

While we have the centripetal forces to strong army of monopolists and swindlers; would have been ere this an aristocracythe rapacity of other combinations, we must and let the word run along the line, Go on! labor together, enlist more into this army, (as we cannot draft them,) by organizing more Granges; keep our deputies busy, for the great field is very slightly cultivated,

only in patches here and there. We have not joined this Order without a need be. Surely the Grange would be a very tame place without troubles and difficulties to overcome, and when we have overcome them, and our work is done, may we hear that "welcome plaudit, well done,' be able to give to the guard the password, and march onward to victory.

MRS. J. A. POPE. Marilla Grange.

[Read at an open meeting of Marshall

Grange, Jan. 7th, 1882.] A great change is passing over this country-but farmers until now have never claimed anything for themselves. The coming change is no accident; its causes lie deep and have long been working. The farmers in their isolation and timidity have been slow to act and reluctant to follow leaders of their own class, but at last they

Home Culture.

Marshall Grange, No. 83.

MRS. J. L. KINYON.

There are many ways in which we, as purpose, we expected to work and fight if tellectual, as well as moral and physical demothers, play an important part in the invelopment of our children. Nor do I seek to underrate the value of a father's influence and example-particularly when a child is passing from childhood to youth and maidenhood - when I affirm that, in early life, a mother's opportunities to influence her child, either for good or evil, to lay the foundation for a life of usefulness and self-denial, or one quite the contrary, are far greater than those of fathers, in general. The real education of a child commences much earlier than many people imagine, who have considered the question in a general sense only, since it really begins the minute he looks, with eyes full of wonder, at his surroundings. He soon learns to distinguish the faces of those around him, and knows to whom he is expected to look for

love, care and protection. Did you ever consider how many different tones and inflections the human voice

The Rights of Women to Be Heard.

It is now more than thirty years ago, near the beginning of the great anti-slavery movement, that the agitators of that movement decided to hold a world's antislavery convention in London, England. The United States sent thither their delegates, and among those chosen delegates were two women, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The United States delegates arrived in London in due time and presented themselves at the convention. But something awaited them that they had not thought of. It would not do for women to sit as delegates in a convention of menthe like had never been heard of. After consuming a great deal of time in discussing the subject, those noble women, having the interests of humanity at heart, willing to endure the labor and bear the scoffs and cruel opposition incident to the time and cause, were denied the privilege for which they, with their husbands, had been sent! And why? because women must not be heard. During their stay in London Mrs. Mott and Stanton, with their husbands, held frequent conversations upon the subject, and fully comprehending the injustice done them, on their return home these men and women decided to hold a woman's rights convention for the purpose if possible of ascertaining what rights women really did possess, and what rights she ought to possess-the women to be heard. Well, after overcoming great opposition, the convention was held at Ithica, N. Y., not because public

The above circumstances among others too numerous to mention, ought to convince us that we must needs expect strong opposition in our efforts to shake off the manacles of barbarism that have held women subject to man's caprice.

Uncle Si is amused at the way the women pitch into each other." Well, Uncle Si, we expect opposition from our own sex, because, you know, men have educated women for their own purpose without allowing them the privilege of free speech-they having done all the talking-and to correct the effect of a bad education is hard work, and this is where the opposition comes in. A very worthy man said to me, "If women got the right of franchise do you think they would agree ?" I replied, "Perhaps as well as men do, and that is all that men can reasonably expect."

Variety in method promotes the cause of justice by calling forth conflicting opinions which all tend to the same end. Uncle Si also provides a scare-crow in the guillotine as used in ages gone by in so-called infidel France, perhaps to silence women. Well, as we understand the subject it was not infidel France that guillotined women, but Christian France under Catholic rule of church and State. Infidelity is a word with a vague, indefinite signification, but whatever its true meaning is the women of France enjoy more liberty than any other nation of the earth, and consequently are more exalted in general intelligence. We have had some excellent articles in the VISI-TOR on the subject of equal rights for women and we hope such reading will encourage thoughtful women to enquire into the subject, so that we can have union in women's work for women.

MRS. A. L. PALMER.

What a Sister Says of the Grange.

Brother Cobb :--- I should send you reports of home and County Granges, essays and papers to help the hard work of the editor of our excellent VISITOR, but my time is so fundamental principle being, the right of fully occupied with writing Grange and literary work in addition to that of housekeeping that it seems impossible. Our county delegates, brother and sister Cady, opinion conceded woman's right to be visited our Grange, Redford, No. 367, at our heard, but because a strong sense of justice installation Jan. 7th, and each gave a short demanded that she should be heard. That but interesting report of the work of the is capable of, and how soon a child learns convention was the stepping stone to the State Grange, and our annual word, which earnest the work, the sooner it will be ac- power must be felt and acknowledged. to tell by our voices, whether we are feeling | women's suffrage movement, and what has is splendid. Our Grange has adopted it

"Forward!"

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

for its battle-cry the coming year and we less they change their mode of living. It is our young folks would write for this col-

We have installed for Master, L. E. Wright, a young man who with his mother and brother have stood by our Grange food, we should have very little sickness staunch friends through its darkest days, and "happy are we" to now place him at the head. There are no third terms with of cooking such rich and unhealthy victus. Each Master has served two years, and gladly given place to a successor, believing that a longer service is injustice to individuals and detrimental to the Grange. New offices like new clothes give freshness and a renewed impetus to the work.

We gave them a cordial, home-like reception in our hall, which is more like a home than a hall, with its parlor and dining room connected by folding doors-its ample anteroom and dish and silver closet.

The 13th, in company with Brother and Sister Cady and daughter and the County Lecturer, A. T. Bradner, we visited Center Grange, No. 298, where we met Master O. R. Patingell, of Wayne Pomona, who acted as installing officer and were cordially received in their ample hall, which is decorated with the noble mottoes of our Order, in colored letters on its white walls, that they may be always in view to remind us of our work.

After the work of the evening, short speeches were called for from each visitor, and a recitation by our young elocutionist, Miss Maud Cady, who was again called out, and Grange closed with a bountiful suppermore than bountiful, for to the oysters were added a loaded table of dainties-too much, I say. Sister Newton, we make by this overbonnty our feasts of pleasure, a weariness and pain. MRS. E. P. F. BRADNER. SAND HILL, Wayne Co., Mich., Jan. 19th, 1882.

What Shall We Eat and Drink?

This is an important question, and one which we should all better understand. It is very important that our food should be of a quality that will build up and strengthen every portion of the body. Now, that we may do this, we must have a variety; we need not have our tables loaded with everything at once, but have a change in some way every day.

It is said of bread that it is the staff of life, and so it is, as it contains a larger portion of the elements that make up the structure of the human body than any other one kind of food. Then how necessary that we have good bread, and of different kinds! One will tire of a single variety in a short time, so a change is necessary. Use Graham and corn meal bread, not fine flour all of the time. We should also use oat meal frequently; it is wonderfully good to build up the system and give color to the poor pale cheek. It is said to possess strengthening properties nearly equal to good beef.

But we want something to eat with our bread: what shall this be? It must consist of a good variety of vegetables and fruits, for no one can have good health any length of time without them, for our system requires this vegetable diet. Now, right here, I want to say that I believe it to be the imperative duty of every family to have a garden, where they can have a good variety of vegetables to use, as occasion may require,

the things we eat that make our blood, and umn, and there will be "grief and sadness" the blood is the life of the body; if it is kept rich and pure by eating and drinking good compared to what we now have. So for the sake of health why not abandon the practice uals? Who can be happy without health? AUNT KATE.

THE



WATCH YOUR WORDS.

Keep a watch on your words, my darling, For words are wonderful things: They are sweet, like the bees' fresh honey— Like the bees, they have terrible stings; They can bless, like the warm, glad sunshine, And brighten a lonely life; They can cut, in the strife of anger, Like an open two-edged knife Like an open two-edged knife

Let them pass through your lips unchallenged, If their errand is true and kind-

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

Keep them back, if they're cold and cruel, Under bar and lock and seal; The wounds they make, my darlings, Are always slow to heal. Are always slow to heal. May peace guard your lives, and ever, From the time of your early youth, May the words that you daily utter May the words that you daily utte Be the words of beautiful truth.

- The Pansy.

Aunt Nina's Bow.

Dear Nieces and Nephews :- As introduced to you by Mr. Editor I step forward and make my bow. And as I salute you I feel that we meet for our mutual good. Do you notice that I speak first to the nieces? You surely know why. They have been the ones who have stood by and with their letters have filled the column assigned to the youth.

And right here let me call your attention to the word youth as defined by Webster: "That part of life that succeeds childhood;" and your Uncle Nine in his letter to you last June, says this column is intended for those between the ages of 14 and 20, and won't you for whom it is intended write for us? Read the letter from your Uncle to which I have referred and follow his advice. Take a subject, something you know about, or a little study won't hurt you, and write for us all you know about it. It is probably something we don't know as much about as you do.

And one word to the nephews. We do want to hear from you. You are always doing something of interest to yourselves, and surely it would be as interesting to us.

Your Uncle deserted you from some cause, perhaps, as Ella Spaulding says, "to finish his education," and if you don't want your Aunt to leave you too, let her have a warm welcome in the shape of good, carefully written letters, and plenty of them from all the youth. AUNT NINA.

Aunt Nina's Friends.

if Bro. Cobb takes our department away from us, just while we are talking about it. Oh! oh! "Granger Girl," I beg your pardon for that.

GRANGE VISITOR.

By the way, "Pretty-by-Night," just describe "Granger Girl" for us, and "Sweet Briar," too. But I can imagine just how "Sweet Briar" looks. I guess she is just about as tall as I am, and just about as big as I am, and her eyes are just about the color of mine, and her hair is just about like mine, and she wears it down her back just about as I do, and after all I do not magine she looks much like me. How near have I described you, "Sweet Briar?"

Come,"Pretty-by-Night," do wake up and describe "Granger Girl" for us; just between you and me, I am very much afraid of her for she scolds so about slang. I would like to ask her if she dances but hardly dare. Pretty, do you dance?

But perhaps our new Uncle will not be as lenient as our dear old Uncle Nine, so I will close, for fancy paints a yawning waste basket in the near distance for such scribes as I. BENTON HARBOR. Pearl Grange.

SUNSET ON THE HYMALAYAS.

BY M. H. H.

Can it be the gates are opened. And that strangely rosy light Is reflected from that City Over which there falls no night?

Over which there falls no night? I am sure those radiant colors, Softly blending in the sky, Are reflections of the bulwarks Of those mountains built on high;

And that stream of golden glory, With its beauties all untold, Is a glow that shineth downward From the pathways paved with gold; And that stream of silvery radiance, Ob Um spect that it must be Oh, I'm sure that it must be

When the sun has journeyed onward And has vanished from our sight-And has vanished from our sight-That the waiting guardian angel Must have closed those gates so bright, Closed the pearly gates and left us Outside, in the gathering night.

This is what I dreamed at sunset.

When the day-time sank to rest; Then I had another vision-It, the brightest and the best.

In that vision back I wandered To the fair Judean hill,

Where there echoes still that chorus, "Peace on earth, joy and goodwill!"

Gone the darkness from the hill-top, And the dewy mountain side Sparkles with a blaze of glory From the portals opened wide— Opened wide, forever opened; He whom God had deigned to send, He unbarred the heavenly gateway That is open to the end.

Not for sunrise, not for sunset Of a quickly-ending day; 'Twas the dawning of a day-time That has never passed away. Earthly suns must fade in darkness, Earthly twilights end in night; Thare's a day, for God's beloved... There's a day for God's beloved-God himself makes endless light.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

WORDEN-WHEREAS, it has pleased the Great Master of the universe to remove from our midst Sister Angeline Worden; we acknowledge the justice of Him who holds the world in the hollow of his Order was observed as we rendered this last service to the person of our departed brother. The Grange by resolution ordered a copy of this

obituary notice sent to the Austin Register, Wis-consin Bulletin, and GRANGE VISITOR, for publica-tion. HORACE GREEN, EMELINE VARCO, JOHN C. HAWEINS,

Com

YATES .- Again the Destroyer has entered our midst. Death is a cruel visitor under all circumstances, but particularly painful to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in the death of Brother WILLIAM YATES, of Bloomer. Brother Yates died at his home on the 23d of January, 1882, of typhoid pneumonia. Our brother was cut off in the prime of life, in the midst of a useful and active career. While liv-ing he gained for himself the love and respect of all

ing he gained for himself the love and respect of all with whom he came in contact. The following resolutions were adopted by Mont-calm county Pomona Grange, No. 24: *Resolved*, That it is with feelings of deep sorrow that we hear of the death of Brother Yates. *Resolved*, That in his death the Order of Patrons of Husbandry has lost a much-loved, respected aad useful member, and has sustained an almost irrepar-able blow

able blow. Resolved, That we extend to the afflicted relatives and friends of our deceased brother, our heartfelt

sympathy. Resolved, That the chair of Overseer be draped in mourning, and remain vacant for the remainder of the year.

the year. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed brother and a copy to the Greenville papers and the GRANGE VISITOR for publication; also, that they be entered on the records of this Demand Grand publication ; also, the constant of this Pomona Grange. SISTEE ELVA ROSSMAN, ELVARDETH DIVI

SISTER ELIZABETH DIVINE, BROTHEE W. DIVINE, BROTHER WM. TAYLOR, BROTHER F. S. SHARP,

Committee

HAYS .- WHEREAS, By the inscrutable providence of God our worthy brother, ALEXANERE HAYS, has been removed from among us by death; therefore be

Resolved, By Commerce Grange, No. 328, that by this severe dispensation, involving the loss of a most worthy Patron and former efficient officer of this Grange, we are afflicted beyond the power of mere

Grange, we are afflicted beyond the power of mere words to express. *Resolved*, That we fully sympathize with our brother's children, now left without a head; there is a vacancy in that family that cannot be supplied, and we recommend them to remember and heed his words of wisdom, to profit by his fatherly counsel, to imitate his pleasing ways and his unfailing virtue. *Resolved*, That by this event we are admonished, for the third time within a year, that our brightest

Resolved, That by this event we are admonished, for the third time within a year, that our brightest and best are falling around us, that we must set our house in order and be also ready for the relentless sickle that pities not nor spares. Our brother will not come again to us, but we shall go to him, where we shall find him watching and waiting for us. *Resolved*, That the burial of our brother is like seed sown in good ground. We loosen the soil, we bury the seed, but when life seems extinct a fuller and richer existence begins anew, and we find first the blade, then the ear, and then the full corn in the ear.

Resolved, That our hall be draped in mourning for our brother during the term of two months. Cour protiner during the term of two months. Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the record of this Grange, that a copy of them be furnished our brother's family, and that they be published in the GRANGE VISITOR and in the Pontiac papers.

We cannot toil in vain ;

Cold, heat, and moist and dry Shall foster and mature the grain, Till garnered in the sky.

SLOAN COOLEY, A. H. PADDOCK, MBS, A. S. PADDOCK,

BROOKS .- Died at his home in Danby, Jan. 2, 1882, CHARLES S. BROOKS, a worthy member of Danby Grange, No. 185.

At a regular meeting of that Grange, held Jan. 25, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted : Resolved, That in the death of Brother Brooks Danby Grange has lost one of its most valuable mem-bers, one who was ever ready to perform any work assigned to him.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives of our

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

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M. B. CHURCH, Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich. juy1-tf.

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LOREN DAY.

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A. VANDENBERG, 92 MONROE STREET, GRAND RAPIDS.



But the sheen of wave and ripple On the shining, crystal sea!

Then I think, when evening closes And the twilight fades to night-

through the hot summer months, as much as it is their duty to provide bread; and I also believe that the good housewife should see that her table be well supplied with the products of the garden. Have cooked or raw vegetables or fruit every day in the year, if possible, as the health of the family depends on it.

It is a fact beyond dispute that we as a people are killing ourselves by eating and drinking. You can hardly find a young person who hasn't dyspepsia in some form or other now-a-days. It didn't use to be so. Why? Because they didn't eat so much pie and cake; neither did they drink tea or coffee as now. So you see how very essential it is that we should supply our tables with good, wholesome food, and see that our children eat it, and that they are not encouraged to make a meal of pie and cake, or coffee, and cookies or crackers. Such food will soon destroy the appetite for plainer victuals, and then look out for disease, for just as soon as the stomach becomes overtaxed or overworked it cannot digest what we eat, and the food is either rejected or must lie in the stomach and decay, thus destroying all the elements that should go to make blood. Then how necessary that we keep the great workshop, the stomach, in good running order ! One thing is sure : if we want to be healthy and have healthy children, we must be more temperate in our habits, eat plain, but good healthy food, drink but little or no tea or coffee, and use a good deal of milk, both for drinking and in cooking. I think if we were to follow this plan we might all have better health.

We are sorry to say that so little attention is paid to cooking as affecting health. I think but few stop to consider whether this or that is healthy or not, but go to work and make their pie-crust half grease, or put so much shortening in their cake that it can't stand. Just the same with buscuit; and we might go on with a long list, but will not. Yet these same persons wonder why it is that they have so much trouble with their stomachs, can't keep their food down; it sours, or they have heart-burn. So they resort to all sorts of stomach correctors for

Dear Uncle Nine:-I will write a few lines in the Youth's department of the VISITOR. enjoy reading the letters from young friends, but this week I saw that Sunflower was left all alone, and she a new correspondent too, so I thought I would try and keep her company. I think her story very nice. I think young people could find a good subject to write upon, if they would take their own county for one. I live in Crawford county, Northern Michigan. It is quite new, being only eight years since the first settlers came here. I think it a very beautiful country with its evergreens the year around, and in the winter they look like snow balls. Then it is so delight. ful in the summer to ride over the plains, down the hills and through the valleys. And then it is so nice to go out and pick whortleberries, everywhere they grow in abundance on all grounds that have not been cultivated. The most beautiful flowers grow wild here that I ever saw, among them all my favorite is the Trailing Arbutus. Before the snow is off the ground, the Arbutus is in full bloom. Just imagine a nice grove of evergreens with the earth carpeted with Trailing Arbutus, interspersed with wintergreens loaded with red berries, and you can have a faint imagination of what our country is as soon as the snow leaves us. We never have any mud here. The land is high and rolling, with sand and gravel soil. We are having good sleighing here at present.

I presume it would be quite a treat to to most of my young friends if they could look out and see a beautiful herd of deer. I enjoy that treat quite often and would never tire of it, but I am afraid it will be of short duration, as the hunters come in here every fall and kill them off by the hundreds,

Oh, I will tell you, people here call everywhere south of Bay City outside, so we here

live inside. Young friends, write often. Your affectionate neice,

LINA. Cheney, Crawford Co., Jan. 23, 1882.

Uncle Nine :- The air tells us "There's grief and there's gladness, there's joy and there's sadness;" and I think we would

nd, and bow in submission to the mandates of his divine will; therefore, Resolved, That in the death of our sister, Grand Ledge Grange has lost a worthy member, and this Ledge Grange has lost a worthy member, and this community a quiet, peaceful citizen. *Resolved*, That we extend to our deeply afflicted brother and family our heartfelt sympathy, realizing with them how powerless words are to heal, or earth-ly hands to relieve this affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our record, and that a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. "Death's but a path that must be trod

If man would ever pass to God, A port of calms, a state of ease,

om the rough rage of swelling seas. All heads must come To the silent tomb,

Only the actions of the just

Smell sweet and blossom in the dust." MRS. L. P. WALDO, MRS. S. BABTON, H. SHIPMAN.

ATWOOD-Died Dec. 31st, 1881, at his home in the town of Clinton, Macomb Co., Hiram D. Atwood, aged 41 years, a charter member of Mt. Clemens Grange, No. 637.

WHEREAS, Our kind and heavenly Father has renoved from our midst one of our charter members, our worthy Treasurer, therefore, Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning

for thirty days. Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Atwood the

family is bereft of a kind and affectionate husband and father, and the Grange has lost one of its most faithful laborers.

Resolved, That we deeply feel the loss of Brother Atwood, at our meetings in our council, and at our fraternal gatherings.

Resolved, That we extend to the family our heart

felt sympathy. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, be spread upon the records of this Grange, and one offered the GRANGE VISITOR

Resolved, That the office of overseer remains vacant until the next meeting.

T. J. SHOEMAKER, A. H. CANFIELD, MES. M. R. LITTLE. Com.

SAYLES .- Died January 24th, 1882, at his residence, Mr. James K. Sayles, aged 50 years, a member of Enterprise Grange, No. 181.

We are called upon to mourn the loss of a worthy brother, for the first time in the nine years of our rganization.

Brother sayles was for years a heroic sufferer, but Brother sayles was for years a heroic sufferer, but as we all must yield at last to the inevitable, so his spirit crossed the dark waters that separate us from the land of rest. Bro Sayles leit a wife and son to mourn the loss of a kind husband and an af-fectionate father, also three adopted daughters, thus leaving the bright inscription on the tablet of his life work—"I was thirsty, and ye gave me water to drink, hungry and ye gave me bread to eat, naked and ye clothed me, sick and ye administered unto me."

brother. Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning

for thirty days. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be spread at large upon the records of this Grange, that a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOB and the Port-land Observer for publication, and that a duly at-tested copy, under seal, be tendered to the family of our brother. J. WAREEN PEAKE, ADDISON BLOK

ADDISON RICE, D. G. GUILFORD, Committee.

INGERSOLL .- Died in the town of Cheshire, Allegan county, Mich., on the 19th of January, 1882, Brother COLONEL INGERSOLL, at the age of 22 years. Bro. Ingersoll was a member of Woodman Grange, No. 610, which adopted the following preamble and resolutions :

WHEREAS, A beloved brother, with whom we have ng been associated, has been removed from us by death : therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Ingersoll this Grange has lost a worthy member, the Order a true friend, and the community a good citizen; and that we are again reminded of the frailty of life, and that it becomes us to be diligent, doing our life-work cheerfully and well, that we may ever be ready to respond to the call of our divine Master.

Resoluted, That this Grange, in memory of our departed brother and as an evidence of our sympathy with the bereaved relatives, drape its charter in

mourning for sixty days. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the near relatives of the deceased, and oue to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. A. WILMOT, EDWIN MASON, M. WILMOT,

LUCY M. HUMPHREY, Committee.

Woodman Grange Hall, Feb. 4, 1882.

RICE .- The reaper of life's harvest still continues to gather in his ripened sheaves. And among those called to labor in the Great Grange above, is our Worthy Brother RUSSELL RICE, who died Oct. 23, 1881, at his home in Coldwater township.

WHEBEAS, The family of Bro. Rice has lost a kind and devoted husband, an affectionate father; the community an exemplary citizen, and the Grange a consistent member ; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a Grange unite in expressing our heartfelt sympathy with the Deresses of the children in this their great affliction. Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon Resolved, that these resolutions be furnished

our bereaved sister, and also that a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication

A L. SMITH, GEO. A. RUSSELL, CABOLINE FARKER,

Committee Girard Grange, No. 136, Feb. 8, 1882.

MICHIGAN is the ninth State in population, and the 20th in area. It is the first in the production of copper and lumber; third in the production of salt, and third in hops and buckwheat.

tural and family paper published. This widely circula-ted paper, now in its sixth volume, is published weekly, and sent to subscribers at \$1.50 a year including postage. Every number contains 8 pages, 40 col-umns of practical agricultural and family reading matter, including full reports of the West Michigan Farmers' Club, of which it is the official organ. The publishers offer for the next thirty days to send on receipt of \$2.00 THE WORLD for one year and a copy of "Our Farmer's Account Book," containing 212 pages on fine Ledger paper. a comprehensive syspages on fine Ledger paper, a comprehensive sys-tem of book keeping adapted to the wants of practical farmers everywhere. Over 80,000 of these books have been sold within the last year, and in many in-stances farmers have paid itinerant book agents as high as three dollars for them. Every farmer should have one of these account books, but we advise them to send direct to the AGRICULTURAL WORLD, Grand Rapids, Mich., and receive the account book and THE WORLD for one year for less than the book costs alone. THE WORLD and Grange Visitor one year, and the account book, \$2.50. Don't fail to mention this paper when writing. Address,

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German Horse and Cow Powders. This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 the Fatrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds'through their purchasing agents. Its compo-sition is no secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimi-late the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more wilk and food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and be in better condition. It keeps pointry heatiny, and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO, GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBERDGE ST., DE-TROIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO, and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (leose), price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.



(Continued from Fifth Page.)

of sewer tile. The effect of frost or wet on common drain tile is to destroy them. I do not expect, Mr. President, that every farmer is to rush for the tile yard and buy tile for twenty acres of his farm to-day. I do not expect that any man is to do such a work without counting the cost. I do hope that there are men who will count the cost, who will sit down and figure on the profits of high farming, and I may add on the that there are men who will count the cost, who will sit down and figure on the profits of high farming, and I may add on the lesses of poor farming: I hope some day it may be done in our presence. If I can in-duce one man to really keep an account with his stiff clay farm, I shall have induc-ed him to either underdrain or leave his farm. I do not expect the man who is clearing his farm to underdrain it. I do not expect the man who is digging out stumps and skimming the cream from the soil to underdrain, but I do insist that it is greatly for the interest of the party who succeeds him—who comes upon the land when it is really ready for the plow—to underdrain. To work such land without draining is to undertake to make an auger-hole with a gimlet. It is work by hand as against ma-chinery. It is struggling for life against odds—the leading a life of worry for the man, and driving the wife to the insane asylum, for it is from the farmers' homes that the greatest per cent of women are sent to the insane asylums. Men and women are willing to work for pay, but this eternal struggle for life, this poverty, this working for no pay, this strug-gle to pay for the land, and this finding that, as the family increases and the neces-sary expenses become greater and greater,

that, as the family increases and the neces-sary expenses become greater and greater, that the income is lessened or variable, with good crops one year and a failure the next, — I say such a struggle is enough to take the life out of a man and drive the worn-out woman to insanity.

This is not an overdrawn account. We have all seen it. A stump speaker tells us at every election that the whole world rests on the farmers' shoulders; that they are the "bone and sinew" of the country, and too many swallow it as a compliment. The "bone and sinew!" Yes, sir, the "bone and sinew!" Mr. President, no one of them has ever said they are the brains of the world, I would have them add to the bone and sinew the brain. Bene and sinew bone and sinew the brain. Bene and sinew are cheap, and the stump speaker knows it. It is brains our farmers want. "The world rests on them,"—perhaps it does—but put a farmer in any place but the Garden of Eden and he would be found perfectly helpless without a mechanic at his hand. Gentle-men, the old adage says, "The best manure is the owner's foot," which I suppose means toil, diligence, and thorough over-sight on his part. To this must be added intelligence and skill, or the very essence of that manure is lost. The most essential thing to do on clay soil is to underdrain.

AT a recent examination in a girl's school, the question was put to a class of little ones: the question was put to a class of little ones: "Who makes the laws of our government?" "Congress," was the ready reply. "How is congress divided?" was the next question. A little girl in the class raised her hand. "Well," said the examiner, "Miss Sallie, what do you say the answer is?" Instantly, with an air of confidence as well as triumph, the answer came: "Civilized, half civilized and savage."

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The Clinton County Pomona Grange will meet at the Keystone Grange Hall at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, March 1. All are cordially invited to attend. FRANK CONN, Sec'y.

The next meeting of Kent County Pomo-na Grange, No. 18, will be held at Grand Rapids on Wednesday, March 1. All fourth degree members invited. 15feb2t

W. T. REMINGTON, Sec'y. OUR



The next meeting of St. Joseph County Pomona Grange will be held in the hall of White Pigeon Grange on Thursday, March 2. The program is a good one and we hope to have a good attendance of members of the SAM'L ANGEVINE, Sec'y. Order.

The next meeting of Branch Co. Pomona Grange, No. 22, will be entertained by Quincy Grange at their hall in the village of Quincy on Wednesday, the 1st day of March, 1882. Meeting will be called to

Morning session : Opening Grange to be followed by the regular business and reports from Subordinate Granges. Afternoon session: Grange called to order at 1½ o'clock, open session. Question—Has Congress the power to control and regulate inter-State commerce ?-by C. G. Luce, Master of State Grange. Essay-Which is the best place for keeping milk or butter, aboye or below ground?-by Sister Noble of Quincy Grange. Lecture by the Worthy Overseer, "Insects injurious to vegetation." Essay by Sister Horton of Coldwater Grange. Question, "In what manner can we best Question, "In what manner can we best bear witness of the value of the Grange?"— by Bro. A. Luce of Gilead Grange. "Trav-els in the Old World"—by Bro. H. D. Pes-sell. The exercises to be interspersed with music by the Quincy Grange choir. Members of the Order are cordially invi-ted. H. D. PESSEL, Lect.

The next regular meeting of Barry county Pomona Grange will be held with Thorn-Fomona Grange will be held with Thorn-apple Grange, at their hall in the vil lage of Middleville, on the fourth Thursday (the 23d) of February, at 10 o'clock *sharp*. All fourth-degree members in good standing are cordially invited to be present. The program prepared for the occasion is as follows -:

Opening the Grange. Reports of standing committees. Reports from Subordinate Granges. Music by the choir.

Discussion-subject: Sugar-cane, its cul-tivation and the manufacture of sugar and Syrup.—opened by Bro. Geo. Brainard. Question—What profit is there in fatten-ing stock for market ?—discussion opened by Bro. J. B. Bray. Music. Recess.

Music. Recess. Why are the profits of the agriculturalists so small compared with the profits from other investments?-Bro. J. M. Willisson. Mind vs. Muscle-recitation by Bro. A. Parker.

EVENING SESSION.

Suggestions for the good of the Order. Applications for membership. Conferring the degree of Pomona. A. PARKER, Sec'y.



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Feb.1tf

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that they could control. As its name indicates, it is FOR THE MEMBERS OF OUR ORDER AND FOR THEM ONLY.

Its Annual Meetings occur at the same time and place as the annual session of the State Grange. This feature was for the express purpose of providing for a large representation of the members of the Society at its most important meeting of the year, when its officers are elected, and without special notice any amendment to the laws and rules govern-ing the Society may be made.

The MUTUAL PLAN adopted by this Society pro-vides that an Assessment shall be made ONLY when a member dies, and the amount of that aswhen a memoer uses, and the amount of that as-sessment is fixed when a person becomes a member, and cannot be increased at any subsequent period. This assessment is graduated according to age, which is an important and distinctive feature of this Socie-ty-one which should commend it to the favorable consideration of Patrons nsideration of Patrons.

If there are reasons why people should from time to time pay a small sum from their income or their earnings, in order to secure to those dependent on them in an hour of need a sum sufficient to bridge over the expenses and wants incident to that most trying period of life, those reasons hold good when applied to the Patrons of our State. Applications for membership may be made to

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Schoolcraft. Walled Lake or to Local Agents they may appoint.

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Or J. T. COBR, Sec'y, Centreville, Schoolcraft, Mich. febltf

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