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

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Agricultural Bepartment.

LAND-POOR.

BY BOBERT COLLINS.

I've another offer, wife, of twenty acres more Of high and dry timbered land, as level as a floor. I thought I'd wait and see you first, as Lawyer

'To tell how things will turn out best a woman is ahead. And when the lot is paid for, and we have got the L'll say that I am satisfied, it's all the land we need; And next we'll see about the yard, and fix the house

up some,
And manage in the course of time to have a better

There is no use of talking, Charles, you buy that And we'll go scrimping all our lives and always be For thirty years we've tugged and saved, denying

While all we have to show for it are tax-receipts and I'd sell the land if it were mine, and have a better With broad, light rooms in front the street, and take

life as it comes. If we could live as others live, and have what others We'd live enough sight pleasanter, and have a plenty While others have amusements and luxury and

books, Just think how stingy we have lived, and how this old place looks That other farm you bought of Welles, that took so many years At clearing up and fencing in, has cost me many,

many tears. Yes, Charles, I've thought of it a hundred times or And wondered if it really paid to always be landpoor; That had we built a cozy house, took pleasure as it Our children, once so dear to us, had never left our

I grieve to think of wasted weeks and years, and months and days, While for it all we never yet have had one word of

They call us rich, but we are poor-would we not freely-give
The land with all its fixtures for a better way to live? Don't think I'm blaming you, Charles, you're not a whit to blame.

I've pitied you these many years te see you tired and It's just the way, we started out our plans too far

much when dead. 'Tis putting off enjoyment long after we enjoy; And, after all, too much of wealth seems useless

toy.
Although we've learned—alas, too late!—what all Our brightest earthly happiness is buried in the past. This life is short and full of care; the end is always

We seldom half begin to live, before we're doomed Were I to start my life again, I'd mark each sep'rate day, And never let a single one pass unemployed away.

If there were things to envy, I'd have them no And have a home that was a home, and not a cage or pen;
I'd sell some land, if it were mine, and fill up well the rest; I've always thought, and think so yet, small farms

Fattening Cattle, No. 3.

well worked are best.

BY C. G. LUCE.

We are taught in the Grange Ritual that grass is the basis of agriculture, that without it the higher orders of animals, including man, could not exist. We are forcibly impressed with the truth of this declaration when we undertake to fatten cattle. It must be done in such a way that we can collect pay for feed and trouble back from the cattle. The time may come when breeders and feeders will all resort to soiling. But that time has not yet arrived in this State. Land must be dearer and labor cheaper or fat cattle higher, before this can be done with profit. It may be that our heirs or assigns will turn our farms into huge silos for the preservation of food. But a good many things will occur before all of this happens.

For the present we must follow the old way to some extent, at least. We must fatten on grass, both green and dry, corn, oats, roots and bran. The first, most important and cheapest of them is grass. Whoever would realize the best results from his farm in this respect must use his best efforts to make the most of his grass. He must let it grow on the low, wet ground. He must make it grow on the high and dry ground. He must not be content with merely making two spears of grass where but one grew before, but he must multiply them by three or four. We should have grass for the cows, grass for the calves, grass for the fatting steers. Grass is cheaper to

farms. A variety of grasses enhance the value for fattening pursose. Clover, timothy, and blue grass mixed make rich pastures. Unless we can put on a great part of the beef with grass we cannot make it pay to fatten cattle in this country. But all of our farms with proper treatment will produce grass of some kind. New clover alone will fatten rapidly, if properly fed. In urging the cultivation of grass, I do not forget the impediments and disappointments. Spring and summer drouth will kill out the young clover; winter will freeze it out; the pasture will become brown and parched with drouth and scorching heat of dogdays. Yet with all of these things in mind which sadly clip the expected profits, I find it better to rely much upon grass for fattening.

Brother Hebron has not given us an overdrawn statement in the last VISITOR of what fifteen acres of good pasture will do. For nearly three months it sustained equivalent to 20 head of cattle. And all of this time his best steers were gaining more than two pounds per day. One of the secrets of his success was, he did not turn on to his pasture"field until the grass had obtained a good start. This is a rule that should always be observed. Grass will sustain 50 pert cent more stock by permitting it to secure a good growth before turning into it. The statement that the brother furnished is a reliable one. The only criticism I have to make is he sold his cattle too low if they were as good as their weight indicates. He sold for 41 though the types say 41. But his figuring indicates 41.

But in this climate we do not expect to rear and fatten cattle on grass alone. During our long winters they must be supplied with something else. What it shall be, and how fed are questions that must, to some extent, be controlled by circumstances. In this vicinity we rely almost entirely upon corn for cattle feed in fattening. Hay, straw, and corn fodder are used in connection with

A knowledge of the edible value of the different varieties of teed is essential to a correct estimate of judicious feeding. Taking good well cured hay as the basis, we will find that 56 lbs or one bushel of corn is e qual for life sustaining or fattening purposes to 100 lbs. of hay. So when corn is worth 50 cents per bushel, hay is worth \$10 a ton for feeding purposes. This will be sustained by careful experiments. Sixty-two pounds of oats are equal to 100 pounds of hay. Two hundred and twenty pounds of good wheat straw is equal to 100 lbs. of hay. Corn fodder varies so much in value according to its weight that a statement of its

relative worth cannot be made. But as prices rule one year with another, corn, straw, hay, and corn fodder afford the cheapest and best varieties of feed for fattening purposes. This furnishes a demand for mixed farming, which is very desirable for more reasons than one. Practically I know nothing in regard to feeding roots. I have a carefully prepared table of their relative value, but cannot lay my hands on it to-day. Perhaps I can find it in time for the next Visitor.

Draining.

draining, a subject too little understood and practiced in Michigan. "C. C." enquires, whether it will pay to underdrain heavy clay land that can be surface drained with dead furrows? Yes. All heavy clay lands are greatly benefitted by underdraining, because it makes them more friable, giving a better chance for the roots to penetrate deep and spread wide, and renders the land more able to endure severe drought. Thorough draining judiciously done is the best investment a farmer on heavy soils could make, better than money in the bank.

(2). How far apart and deep should drains be laid in such soil? Answer: No man could tell unless he saw the land and knew the nature of the subsoil, and perhaps not until after he had tried different distances. No land could be called thoroughly drained until all the water has entered the earth leaving the surface dry within 48 hours after the heaviest rains have ceased to fall. Perhaps three feet in depth, all things considered, is as near right as any. Within certain limits the deeper the drain the farther apart they may be, but to make a drain fatten with than corn at 25 cents per bushel. four feet deep and fill it again will usually applying manure, but whatever the plan

This is true at the present price of Michigan | require as much labor as would be required to make one and one-half or three feet deep. in other words the labor required to construct ten rods four feet deep would easily construct 15 rods three feet deep in any soil, and in some soils 20 rods, and would not and other foul weeds are rapidly increasing draw the water so much farther in tenacious soils to make it an object to dig so deep, counting the feeder tiles wanted. From one and one half to two rods would probably be about the right distance apart. If you find many seams or cracks in the clay with the water oozing out, or stratas of sand or gravel, or places where there are bars of sand and water where the sides slide down, the drains can be further apart than if the clay is tenacious and will not clear the spade. Use common sense. Try on an acre or two and experience will soon determine which is right.

(3). The implements required are a good spade, a long handled, round pointed shovel, and a pick,-all that are necessary. There are what are termed bottoming tools, consisting of a tapering spade, a long handled shovel, the blade like a common fire-shovel, and a scoop with a long handle, the shank turned over like the curve of a goose neck for cleaning the bottom while standing on the bank. The scoop is very useful as it is used to scrape from the upper end before laying the tile. In laying the tile care must be taken to make the joints fit above and on the sides unless collars are used, but they are not generally made in this country. Do not cover with straw before putting in the earth. If the joint is not perfectly tight use a small portion of turf from the side of the drain, or a piece of old newspaper. or what is better, moist clay pressed firmly on the joint, then pack the earth or rather the clayey parts firmly down on the tile, endeavoring to keep the water from entering the tile from above: make it

enter from the bottom. (4). I have never seen any machine that was of any benefit. I use a No. 40 Oliver chilled plow to throw out the surface, and loosen the subsoil 18 inches, and after the drain has got in the first foot of dirt have a

long evener and plow the dirt in again. Allendale, Feb. 7, 1882. GRANGER.

Seasonable Farm Work.

Winter is a season of comparative leisure for the farmer, yet there are many things that can be done advantageously during the winter thereby relieving the pressure during the hurrying season. One of the essentials for the harmonious working of the domestic machinery is a plentiful supply of fuel.

The present time is pecularly favorable for

getting the year's supply of wood in readiness for use. There is but little sap in the timber, no snow to interfere with the cutting, and, although the hauling cannot be done as conveniently as with the sleigh, yet the advantage of having the wood free from snow makes it more agreeable handling. Another important matter in the preparation of fuel, which many farmers ignore, or at least neglect, is that it should be seasoned under cover. Wood protected from storms and sunshine during the process of seasoning has from fifteen to twentyfive per cent. more value for fuel than when Editor Grange Visitor:- I see the VISITOR exposed to the changes of weather incident of February 1st contains an inquiry about to our climate. Any one skeptical on this point can easily satisfy himself by making an experiment on a small scale. Some kinds of timber are injured more than others by exposure to the weather, beech being among the kinds which depreciate most. It is not necessary to build an expensive wood shed, unless one has the means and inclination to do so, but it is entirely safe to say that an investment of five dollars in cheap lumber would afford ample covering for the year's supply of fuel for the average farmer and prove a source of comfort and profit to himself and family.

If the matter of fuel has been disposed of, the piles of manure that have been accumulating about the stable doors during the winter might be hauled to the fields. If the coming crop is to be corn, and the lands not too billy or uneven, there would be economy of labor in spreading the manure as fast as drawn. If the field is intended for wheat; it might be a better way to pile the manure and apply as a top dressing just before seeding.

There is a difference of opinion even among good farmers as to the best method of

pursued good results are almost certain to follow the application. Sowing clover seed will soon be in order. Let the seed be procured in time, and it wi:l pay to be particular as to the quality of seed. Canada thistles in many parts of our State, and the prudent farmer will guard against them as far as practicable, by sowing perfectly clean seed.

As to the time for sowing and the proper quantity of seed to be sown there is great difference of opinion. There is a theory that sowing seed too early incurs danger of loss from sprouting and freezing to death, but I am convinced from thirty years experience and observation that more seed fails "to make a good catch" from too late sowing than by being sown too early. The last days of February or early in March have with me proved an auspicious time for sowing clover seed. It is of little use to sow Timothy seed in spring unless the ground is to be harrowed after sowing. The proper quantity of clover seed to be sown is also a matter about which farmers also differ, varying from two to eight quarts per acre. In my experience four quarts per acre en well prepared land has proved sufficient.

Martin, Mich., Feb., 10 1882.

Talks on Poultry, No. 2.

BREEDS OF FOWLS. Now is the time to decide which breed of fowls is best adapted to our condition. A man (we won't say farmer) said the other day that he could scarcely remember when his hens had laid any eggs. He didn't think they were the right breed. We saw them and aidn't have to think very hard to come to the same conclusion. Each breed has its characteristics, perhaps his are good eaters. Laying fowls cost no more to feed than idle ones, and a man who keeps fowls that do nothing but eat six months in the year, when eggs are highest, loses at the spigot and bunghole both in this business. Full-bred cattle cost more than some farmers think they can afford, but not so with poultry, and blood will tell. "Whatever is worth doing at all," etc .- you know the rest. Whatever breed you keep, a feed of sunflower seeds occasionally will make their plumage glossy. (We didn't get this sunflower suggestion from Oscar Wilde.) The cost of raising sunflowers is trifling.

Bantams, Ambrights and Seabrights we pass by as too small for common use.

(1) For villagers who have small lots, have no range, have to buy feed, and who keep fowls as much for table meat as for eggs,—the Asiatics have always been favorites. The Cochins dress most meat to the gross weight of any breed. Brahmas are sitters. "All the king's horses and all the king's men" can't persuade them to the

(2) For parties living on the outskirts of town, having good range but having to buy feed, and whose chief object is eggs,-there are the Leghorns, Hamburgs, Games, Spanish, etc. These are non-sitters, foragers, light weight, and layers. Leghorns are quite light; Games are pugilistic; Hamburgs love to roost in the topmost branches of the highest trees. Fences are nothing to these breeds, and they do not endure confinement

(3) For farmers who raise feed, wish good foragers, raise fowls for meat and eggs, and who want a good business fowl,- the Plymouth Rock is recommended. If all darkly marked Plymouth Rocks are kept they will breed a muddy color. Roosters must be lighter colored than hens, and this injures the appearance of the flock. The reason of this seems to be that it is not a distinct breed, but simply an improvement on the old Dominique.

Only the principal faults of breeds are mentioned; the man who sells you the fowls will tell you the good points.

From experience with Buff Cochins, Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks, we prefer them in the order named for the three conditions mentioned. OLD POULTRY.

THERE is a weekly sale in Paris of toads, which are brought in casks filled with damp moss. One hundred good toads are worth from \$15 to \$17. These are bought for gardens.

A COMPANY has bought 2000 acres of land in the vicinity of the natural bridge in Virginia, and propose to make a pleasure re-sort for the world.

Communications.

PHILOSOPHER GREEN.

BY A. WABNER.

John Green was a mortal of wond'rous conceit, Who'd take no instructions from any he'd meet; And fancy he'd knowledge and wisdom enough

On questions of moment he never was mute; The canons on various themes he'd dispute,
And tell his companions on steamboat and cars
Who dwell in the sun, and the moon, and the stars.

He never asked any advice in his life-He laughed at the man who consulted his wife; And vowed that the lawyers would know little pelf, If people were only as shrewd as himself.

One day a young man on a bicycle, he Saw riding at leisure, in frolic and glee, And asked him if he might his bicycle try; The rider said yes, with a grin in his eye

When told how the treadles to work up and down Philosopher Green eyed the youth with a frown; And clumsily leaping the saddle astride, He started right off, as he thought, for a ride.

He rode a short distance, retaining his seat, His vanity tickled, his joy was complete; The treadles he worked with a rapturous will, And soon he shot over the brow of a hill.

As flies the proud tiger escaped from its den, As flies cunning Reynard pursued with the hen, Down hill, all akimbo, Philosopher Green, Went shooting along on that slender machine. He covered the ground like a hound-bunted stag;

And then did his teelings to misery drop— He couldn't the bicycle manage or stop. It 'gan from its course in a jiffy to veer; For he, through excitement, unable to steer, Just shot down the hill, and, a little beyond,

His ringlets stood out in the wind like a flag:

It ran with its rider way into a pond. The water was soon to the tops of the wheels, The rider was soaked from his head to his heels: And then in a moment he saw in his mind The dangers attendant on going it blind.

Then from his old ways he did suddenly turn. Concluding 'tis wisdom to listen and learn; And also the knowledge that all should revere, Is that which is bought with experience dear.

Beautiful Homes and Educated Children.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters :-In opening, I wish to say that I feel my inability to do justice to the all-important subject that I have the honor of presenting to you for your consideration this evening. The subject is one that should interest everyone in this broad and, by nature, beautiful land of ours. I think that we are too prone to believe that the ornamentation of home should be left to the wealthy, and that the average farmer can be better occupied than in setting out shade trees or cultivating flowers. We are too apt to stick to the traditions of our fathers, forgetting that we live in an age of progress, that what was necessary fifty years ago would now be looked upon as folly. The rail fence in front of the farmer's home, the old well-sweep for drawing water or, what was worse, bringing it from a spring or creek perhaps forty rods away,-may have been necessary fifty years

I believe in the word "Excelsior!" The world is moving, and the onward march of quoted by Bro. Cobb: that was in reference civilization is changing all things. The to a very successful Grange store conducted youth is no more required to get his education by the light of a pine knot, or the farmer to grind the grain for his family in a mortar. The oxen and cart have given way to the steam horse and easier means of transportation. Lightning carries our ideas thousands of miles in an instant. So fast the world moves, and yet we have those among us who say and believe that the old way is good enough.

ago, but is not now.

Brothers and sisters of our Order, the time will come, if it has not already arrived, when our whole social fabric must be changed. We must prepare ourselves for a higher life, we must prepare ourselves intellectually for the great changes that are continually Trusting I have thrown some light on the taking place around us. The delusions that surrounded the Dark Ages are fast being displaced by the light of science. We begin to see the necesssty of educating the youth of our land so as to make them capable of bearing their part of life's great duties. Yes, brothers and sisters, the time has come; in a few short years the Grange has taught the world that there is a higher order of intellect among farmers than was supposed to exist, and it is expected of us that we should so educate our children that they may be qualified to fill any position that the people of this great nation may assign them. When we do our duty to ourselves and our childdren, we shall no more hear the unwelcome title of "mudsill" applied to us.

The fault of the unsocial condition rests largely with us. Like begets like, is an unerring law of nature. All things find their affinity. Put a dirty, patched dress on your little girl, send her to school with others who are dressed neat and tidy, and see how she will shrink from their company, and they from hers. Watch her and learn a lesson from her downcast eye, that is always wandering toward her poor garments. Would you have your children well thought of? neighbor's boasting what great things the should be urged to become subscribers. then clothe them respectably, not gaudily, and feed them intellectually, so that they may be fit company for those higher orders of intellect among whom they may be

Worthy brothers and sisters, perhaps I have tired your patience already, but I wish | parties will be able to find the dollar for you, to present a few more thoughts on this important subject, how to make home pleasant. and continue to preach to them a sermon Any home can be made pleasant. It is not that will last long after you have left them.

judge of the man by the number of broad a better and more lasting impression than acres that he may possess nor the jewels that he may wear, but the tried, trusted and ever-faithful friend shall live in my memory as long as life to me is given. My friends, my family-how shall I keep them? [would make their sojourn with me so pleasant that they would be attracted to the old home as surely as the needle points to the pole. Cultivate a flower bed and plant evergreens; they attract and please the eye and are an ornament almost from the start.

We shall die, but the real good that we have done, the monuments that we have erected, shall live long after we have passed that bourn from whence none return. And what nobler monument, I ask, could we wish than to have it said that we lived in the hearts of our family and friends?

No man or woman has a right to pass through this life without doing something to make the world better for their having lived: and methinks I see in the not-distant future, this, which we call our Agricultural Society, reaching out its arms embracing all that may come, working for the ultimate good of all, by their fellowship, their counsels, and their guidance, doing for one another what is impossible for one to do alone, until (pardon my perhaps wild aspirations) our homes shall blossom like the rose, and we as a community be united in a bond of friendship more lasting than we have ever known. This is the wish of your BROTHER L. L. R.

Co-operative Agencies.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :- My attention has been called to an article in the VISITOR of Feb. 1, "Was it a Mistake?" The article is some mixed up. It may be difficult to answer all points. My name being used, I feel compelled to answer it.

Bro. H. K. Smith must be laboring under a mistake, and I repeat I am the only Patron in Chicago that is carrying on the commission business for and in the interest of the Grange. The brother states that Brother J. M. Chambers is doing a good business in Chicago. I am aware he is here, but have yet to learn that he is engaged in the commission business. He has only an office on Washington street, up-stairs, certainly no place to sell goods. I do not doubt that Bro. Chambers buys for the Order, and he may receive some consignments, but he certainly does not sell them: he simply turns them over to a commission house to be sold on account. As to whether his plan or mine is best, time alone can determine. This much I can say: This agency has never cost our Grange, from its first inception to the present time, one penny, neither is it necessary for the Order to raise me a thousand dollars as a fund for buying goods. I claim it needless; the "pay as you go" system does not require it, and any other will fail sooner or later.

The reference made to the four per cent was not intended for this agency when by Bro. Stegeman of Allegan, Mich. Would remark that if the time ever comes when Bro. H. K. Smith should take a pecuniary interest in a co-operative store on any pet plan, and see it run successfully on a margin arm of the Order should receive due enof four per cent, he will surely appreciate the talent that conducts it if it leaves him a to be despised even if many of us regard it for buying is regulated by the amount of the bill and the time required to fill the order - from one to two and one-half per cent, except on very small orders. Where a man buys at the closest figures I do not see how even two per cent can be refunded for the benefit of any Grange or individual. subject, I am Fraternally yours,

THOMAS MASON, Bus. Ag't Mich. State Grange.

Patrons, What are you Doing about It?

Bro. Cobb: - Having been assigned work on a committee to solicit subscriptions for the Drive Well Defense Fund, I have been laboring for the same, and as a result I enclose draft and list for \$55.00. I have some fields not yet worked which I have good reason to believe will afford a liberal harvest, which I expect to gather in due season. Our Grange appointed a committee some months ago to work at this, and after waiting weeks without receiving any favorable report, they were discharged for inaction, and a new committee appointed. The above is the result of the labors of but one of the committee, while several subscribers have not yet paid.

To those Granges which think they need Lecturers to revive and wake them up, and get them up to a white heat, I would say: Go to work yourselves; take this drive well swindle as your first text. Don't go to your Grange has done; tell them the bare facts, and what we believe we shall be able to do with the aid of their dollar, and that if we accomplish this we shall save to them the support by the membership cannot be too other nine claimed by the swindlers. You will be surprised to see how readily the and your action in this matter will preach

many loud revival lectures.

In justice to ourselves and to those outside the Order. we should not incur all the exonly to ask and receive, and it will be equably distributed where in justice it tion. should be. Patrons, what are you doing about it? J. C. ENGLISH.

Lowell, Mich, Feb. 9, 1882.

The Patent-Right Bill.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :- A meeting of the St. Joseph county Pomona Grange was held in Centreville Grange hall Feb. 2, 1882, at which time the installation of officers for the present year took place. The attendance was large, and the meeting enthusiastic in its work. A resolution disapproving the action of Hon. J. C. Burrows in introducing House Bill No. 784, relative to infringements on patent rights, was unanimously rejected, and a committee was appointed by the Master to draft a bill and present it at the next meeting of the Pomona Grange, to be held the first Thursday in March, for approval or disapproval, as the Grange may see fit at that time.

The committee hoped that when the GRANGE VISITOR reache i us we might find the bill which was drafted at the State Grange, but we were disappointed. The committee, of which I am one, think that the bill referred to would be the one most desired. If it is thought best by you to publish the bill, do so in the next number of the Visitor, if space will admit; if not, send me a copy of it if you have one on hand, and oblige,

DAVID HANDSHAW. Mendon, Feb. 6, 1882.

One Way to Strengthen a Grange.

Brother Cobb:-Perhaps a few words from Springville Grange at this time would not be amiss. We have but little of which to boast, but that little may give courage to some weaker than ourselves, Since starting on the new year there has seemed to be an increased interest on the part of its members, and we look forward to vigorous labor in the coming year. Our Worthy Lecturer has introduced a series of programs for each meeting consisting of essays, songs, reading, declamations, etc., closing with a question for discussion, which take like hot candy, and the discussions are good and profitable.

What we much need is a hall of our own, one which our members will take pride in adorning and making pleasaut, and it is believed by many that if we had a hall it would be an inducement for others to unite with us in the advancement of the noble calling in which we are engaged. Many of the members of our Grange are already anxously looking forward, and with some faith, to the time and believe it near at hand, when the rights of the farmer will be more respected than they have been in the past. There are some things which I would like to dwell on, but will forbear lest I may weary J. E. Ellis, Sec'y. your patience.

From Illinois.

I was pleased to note your commendation of State agencies in a recent paper. Every couragement, and the economic arm is not satisfactory dividend. This agency's charge as a selfish feature. Our agency in Illinois has done well, despite the large reduction in membership which has gone on since 1876; we have it now on a permanent basis, we believe, and our faith in it is shown by ten or a dozen Patrons coming up with \$100 each to put in as a business fund. Our agency, under instructions from the executive committee, treats the Patrons of other States the same as our own people in Illinois, and buys and sells for co operative stores at absolute net cost, as we believe in doing everything to keep up these helps in the Grange.

Our State Grange meetings are growing more interesting, and attracting more visiting brethren and sisters each year.

Of course we know you Wolverines beat us in membership, and in management of all affairs pertaining to making the Grange a permanent institution in the land; we are sorry we have to confess that the "garden State," so far 'ahead in grain and some other farm products of all her sister States, is so greatly behind Michigan, Ohio, Mis souri and perhaps other States in sustaining this great farmers' association. But we have done better the past year, and record a gain of some 600 for 1881, and 1882 opening finely, some Granges re-organized, and quite a number of suspended Granges restored since our State Grange meeting in January.

Your VISITOR is doing a good work in your own State and elsewhere; it should be found in the home of every family in Michigan where there is a Patron, and would do good work among farmers not Patrons, who Grange papers are as essential in keeping up the interest in all that pertains to the Grange as anything we have, and their from allowing them to vote. They want to persistently urged.

One of our Granges up here in Joe Davies' wants to build a hall. It can raise about \$2,000 as a building fund. Seeing youhave a good many Grange halls in Michigan, will not some brother send us an esti-

account, however, that while we can probably buy hardware, paints, oils, sand and stone as cheaply as you can, our lumber costs us some \$18 per thousand feet for sills, pense of defending these suits. We have joists, studding and all common lumberdressed and finishing in the same propor-Fraternally yours,

G. W. CURTISS. Nora, Ill., Feb. 13, 1882.

An Apple Evaporator.

Bro. Cobb :- I send you a description of my apple evaporator. Most of the arrangements for evaporating fruit are covered by patents, and not wishing to take out one I will publish my plan and then it will be public property. All the improvement I claim is in handling the fruit while in the process of drying. To make the thing plain I will describe the parts separately: I have five cars without roof or floor, capable of receiving eight racks of fruit, and of a size to fit the inside of the flue. The

flue is of the size needed, and extends from the furnace-which is in the basementthrough the different floors and roof, with a door hung on sash roller, large enough to let the car and its load of fruit roll into the flue on a level of first floor; also another door of the same size as close to the rafters as possible, to let the cars out. On the inside of the flue are spring latches, which will let the cars pass up but not down. On the lower floor is a railroad track extending into the flue. Under the rafters is an iron rod parallel with the track below, and hatchways go through the floors parallel with the flue. For hoisting arrangements I use the hay car and ropes from the barn, with a windlass.

A car receives its eight racks more or less, the door is raised, the car is rolled into the flue and the door closed again, which does not occupy more than half a minute. The car is raised from the track up the flue far enough to allow another car to pass under and be hitched to the car above, and so on until the flue is full. When the fruit is dry the upper car is unhitched, run out on the rod and lowered to the hatchway, the fruit is taken out, and the car descends to the track below.

I claim this improvement: the descending car can take the fruit from workmen on different floors, and also in putting in and taking out fruit the workmen are not exposed to the hot draft of the furnace.

E. D. JENNINGS. Campbell, Feb. 6, 1882.

In School and Out.

Bro. Cobb :- The farmers, through the VISITOR and at the Grange meetings, I see are discussing the qualities of an education best adapted to the farming class. The question is an intricate one, though at first thought we might be led to say, as I frequently have, "the more the better." This cannot be practically true. It is too

frequently the case with those of both sexes who up to the age of 21 have no other care but that of getting lessons. The parents think that, as little schooling and much hard work were their lot when young, they will lighten the burdens of the children as much as they can consistently, by money and working for them. The children, for their part, think "dad" and "mam" have no harder battle than they, and it is nearly the truth. It is a tax for them. They come home tired, nervous and cross. Too much of a monotony: day follows day, week in and out 'tis the same. "It's your business and I want you to 'tend to it."

Well may we ask, Why are not the children of to-day as strong and hardy as those of the past few generations? Too much "school cramming" is the principal reason. They are not educated right: too much mental training with not enough physical exercise; too much theory and not enough practice and experience. With the boys it is frequently different. They are compelled by circumstances to "stay out summers and work." This makes it nearly as it should be, for reasons which will be noticed farther on. Girls have an altogether different row to hoe. I venture the assertion, and think it not far from the facts, that four out of every five farmers' daughters of this State, from the age of twelve to 20, do not help "mother" get breakfast or supper, or do anything but read or perhaps get ready for the next dance or other social gathering. The training of boys, however, with regard to morals and temperance, is more difficult. I don't wish to be thought denouncing a higher education, far from it, but the way schooling is generally managed lays upon the parents the necessity, by a different regimen or in some other way, of procuring a 'capacity" (you have all heard the story), or of dealing with about as many "educated fools" as they may have children, at the age I have mentioned. And, in my opinion, these educated personages of the female sex are just the ones to instruct old fogies like myself about the good that would result grumble about something, and "woman suffrage" is the hobby just now. But I am digressing.

Can't we think of a better way than to hurry a child up in the way it now is and has been done? The world was not made in a minute. That youth or girl who learns to the rich furniture or the gaudy attire that They will see that the Grange is looking mate and plan, roughly sketched (perhaps), do an honest day's work is far better off makes the man or woman. I cannot after the farmers' interests, and it will make of one to cost that figure, taking into the than any college degree can make him, if eaten by them to advantage."

he don't know how to apply his education. The latter class are continually crying out, "if they only had \$500 or \$1,000," the more the better, "they would turn their air-castles into realities." Such do not know what a day's work is, and therefore can't appreciate labor; while the poorer class, with fewer years' attendance in the common-schools than working years, years of toil for a sustenance, know more what the worth of the almighty dollar is, and generally succeed in life-are happier at home and more useful to the world.

Brother farmers, give us your views of this educational problem. I hope you will present the subject in a clearer light than I REUBEN.

Why the Visitor is Not Published Weekly.

As I have received many inquiries in regard to the GRANGE VISITOR from Patrons in different localities, who seemed to expect that the paper would this year be issued as a weekly in accordance with the very urgent demands of very many representatives at the last meeting of the State Grange, I take this opportunity to answer all such through the columns of the VISITOR.

After a very full and free discussion of the whole matter at the State Grange, it was left in the hands of the Executive Committee to do as they should deem best for the interests of the VISITOR and of the Order which it represents.

After considering the matter in all its bearings, the committee were unanimously of the opinion that the change could not safely be made at this time. Such a change as was demanded would double the expense of issuing the paper, and to meet this increased expense a subscription list of at least five thousand at one dollar each would be required. The committee had no assurance that such a list could be obtained. While we know that there are very many good Patrons in the State who would cheerfully pay the one dollar to receive the paper weekly, yet we must be certain that enough could be obtained to meet the increased expense involved in such a change. To none has the future of the VISITOR been a matter of more anxious solicitude than to the members of the Executive Committee, and none would rejoice more to see its sphere of usefulness enlarged. But as custodians, for the time being, of the interests of the Grange in this State, and responsible, in a great measure, for a judicious and careful expenditure of the funds of the State Grange, we could not safely enter into any undertaking which might cripple our resources and thus do a lasting injury to the cause we all have at heart. Constant demands are being made for aid to build up our cause in very many localities, which must be heeded. A large portion of the funds in the treasury must be used for this work. Much more than is at our command might be profitably used in this direction. For the present the VISITOR must be self-supporting. We dare not make any change which might make it dependent upon the treasury of the State Grange for support. Whenever we can receive a reasonable assurance that a subscription list sufficient to make it self-sustaining as a weekly can be had, we shall be only too glad to make the desired change. Until then let us make it as good as we can in its present form.

To all those who desire to see the VISITOR issued weekly, I submit this proposition: Send up to the next meeting of the State Grange a list of subscribers at one dollar each, large enough to meet the increased cost which will necessarily have to be met if the change is made, and you may rest assured the Ex ecutive Committee will gladly comply with your wishes.

To those who are impatient for the change and who thoughtlessly charge us with being too timid, let me say we have no desire to thwart your wishes, but have ever stood ready to help on the work of the Grange as far as it was in our power, but cannot enter into any arrangement which might do a lasting injury. That we have not been remiss in our duty to the Order, let the history of our work since the organization of the Grange in this State bear witness.

To most of our brothers a communication upon this subject may seem uncalled for. From some sources complaint has been made and the committee has been charged with a desire to ignore the demands made at the State Grange. So far is this from being the case, we have given the matter our most careful consideration, and have come to these conclusions most unwillingly, as we as earnestly desire to make the VISITOR a weekly journal as any Patron in the State. Fraternally,

J. Q. A. BURRINGTON, Chairman Executive Com.

The Poultry Yard advises the feeding of coffee grounds to fowls, saying: "When the infusion is made and drawn off, only a portion of the nutritive properties are extracted. What we get are chiefly the exhilarating and refreshing elements of the bean which are calculated to diminish the wear and tear of the animal frame, while we often throw away the major part of the positively nutritious substances which remain in the grounds. The chief of these is legumine (vegetable caseine), but there are others in smaller quantity, such as sugar, gum, fatty matter, etc., all of which, if saved and given to our poultry, would be

Address.

An address of George VanNest, Master, delivered before Wyoming Grange Kent County.

Worthy Patrons:-I thank you for the honor conferred upon me by choosing me as your Master for the ensuing year, and I should feel myself entirely incompetent to the performance of its complicated duties did I not hope and expect the kind co-oper ation of all my brothers and sisters of the Grange; yet being selected by you to fill this important office, and believing you all to be candid men and women, I am bound to presume that you believe I shall be able to perform the duties thereof at least indifferently well. And yet with all the active aid which I have a right to expect of you it seems to me presumptuous to expect to make any material improvement in the prosperity of the Grange beyond what has been accomplished by my worthy predecessors.

With you, brothers and sisters, fully realize the accumulation of afflictions that have visited our Grange during the past administration. Not only has one of our oldest members been garnered by death, but two of the most prominent officers of our Grange have been taken from us by remarkable accidentsboth cut down like the rose in full bloom. both in the prime of life and in the morning of their usefulness, both earnest, energetic workers in and out of the Grange for the good of the Order, and ever ready to assist in any enterprise that had for its object the benefit of the Order and its members, sparing neither time or energy to make it a success-both taken while away from home by accidents most lamentable.

Aware as I am that the success of the Grange and the happiness of its members are to a large extent dependent upon the actions of its presiding officer, I shall so exercise the authority vested in me and so make my rulings that no member's rights shall in any manner be trespassed upon. I shall endeavor to distribute the work equally among the members of the Grange, so that none shall feel that they are over-worked, and none shall feel that they have nothing to do; that all may take pride and pleasure in the labor allotted to them.

LIBRARY.

First, then, among the most important of all our Grange advantages I desire to call attention to our library, which during the last year has been the source of so much pleasure and profit to our members; and I would earnestly recommend that immediate steps be taken to add to its volumes from time to time as the finances of the Grange will admit. I would also call the attention of the library committee to the necessity of making and enforcing such rules that no brother or sister shall be permitted to draw books from the Grange library and loan them to persons outside the gates, and in my opinion there should be a fine imposed upon any member so doing. If outsiders wish to use our library let them join the Grange.

SOCIALS. I would also call the attention of our Grange to the necessity of making immediate preparations for holding a series of socials during the present winter, as upon that source of revenue to a large degree depends our library funds.

"AGRICULTURAL WORLD." I would recommend and urge upon every member of our Grange to subscribe for the Agricultural World, that being our only organ in this county, and I consider it our duty to sustain papers that advocate our principles. The World is now and always has been ready to publish anything that our Grange desires published free of charge. I therefore consider it our bounden duty to give to it our undivided support by becoming subscribers to and correspondents of the World. And while I would thus urge you to endorse and sustain our own home organ I would not for a moment lose sight of the

GRANGE VISITOR. rightly recognized as being indispensable as Grange authority and the organ of the State Grange, being rich in instruction in all Grange matters as well as containing reports of State Grange officers. It is expected that every Grange family, if not every Patron in the State is a subscriber, for wherever we go its name is familiar as a household word, and I trust for the coming year every Patron in Wyoming Grange will become a subscriber, for there need be no fears of our having too much Grange literature in our families, beside the VISITOR has a right to demand the Grange support.

CHANGE OF PROGRAM. I would call the attention of the Worthy Lecturer to the propriety of varying the program a little from that of last year by having matters relating directly to the farm discussed more, with hints from the Sisters on the economy of the household well interspersed, not forgetting the education of our younger members, and remembering to always have our exercises enriched by num erous selections of instrumental and vocal

GRANGE ANNIVERSARY.

I would also call the attention of the Grange to the propriety of holding annually an anniversary in commemoration of the birthday of Wyoming Grange, No. 353, and this I would heartily recommend.

TRIAL FAIRS. I would call the attention of the Grange

proper times trial fairs of machinery upon the farms of different members of the Grange in order to have practical tests of all kinds of machinery upon our farms at their proper seasons. To such fairs our manufacturers and dealers in agricultural machinery are only too glad to exhibit. And I would advise the appointment of a committee for that purpose.

ANNUAL FAIR.

I would further recommend that the Grange hold annually a Grange fair in the village of Grandville for the exhibition of all kinds of farm and household products, and the handiwork of our sisters, to be under the control of a president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall be elected by the Grange and have full power to make rules and regulations, appoint date of holding the same, and further have full power to carry out the same. And I would recommend that the certainty of holding said fair be early settled, that all may prepare themselves for making it a superior exhibition, with authority to invite other Granges to unite with us in said undertaking.

GRANGE GROUNDS. I would also call attention to the feasibility of the immediate purchase of grounds for sheds for teams. I believe that if good sheds were put up where teams and buggies could be driven and secured without unhitching, where horses, buggies, buffaloes, and blankets would be sheltered from storms, it would tend to increase the attendance of the Grange during the inclement seasons of the year. These grounds should be sufficiently large to further accommodate a Grange hall whenever we shall feel that it

SALE AND PURCHASE BOOK. I would further recommend that the Grange procure a blank book to be kept in a convenient place, where on Grange days all can have easy access thereto. in which members having for sale or desiring to purchase horses, stock, vehicles or implements of any kind the same can be entered thereon, invitation. This plan is productive of so that all can easily obtain desired informa-

is advisable to erect one of our own.

FARM VISITING COMMITTEE. I ask you further to consider the propriety of the selection of a proper committee whose duties it shall be from time to time to visit

same to the Grange.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. I shall appoint the members of the various standing committees with the view of having upon them brothers and sisters who will be prompt in making their several reports in proper time, and I urge them to not only learn, if they do not know, at what time their reports are required, but knowing the time never to fail in having their reports of the County Grange last Summer they ready for presentation to the Grange. "Dilatory committees make dilatory Granges."

Now in conclusion I would say, as I have said before, the success or failure of Grange interest is never due entirely to the officers. A good officer without co-operation may preside over a poor Grange, while a poor perfected and are generally well sustained officer with co-operation may pres de over a good Grange, and no Grange without steady ompt attendance and the active cooperation of all its members can be perfect in its work or complete in the benefits conferred upon its members. Then, let us all heartily strive for the coming year to see how perfect a success we can make Wyoming Grange.

Cassopolis Farmers' Institute.

Worthy Brother Cobb: - Cheerfully complying with your request to write up the proceedings of the Farmers' Institute held at Cassopolis on the 17th and 18th inst., I would state that at an early hour of the first day the court room was well filled with a well-dressed, well-behaved and intelligent audience, evidently deeply interested in the discussion of the various questions pertaining to the welfare of the agricultural class.

Owing to the late arrival of the faculty from the agricultural college, and a delinquency or a misunderstanding on the part of some of the speakers and essayists, the programme was not strictly adhered to; nevertheless, there was no lack of interest evinced, and no lack of topics presented. New ideas, clothed in fitting and expressive language, were freely advanced and promptly responded to, with an energy and a spirit creditable to the advanced thinkers of the country.

The addresses delivered by the professors were all of a plain and practical character upon subjects more directly pertaining to farming and farm life, yet in many respects applicable to other pursuits and professions; were delivered in clear and forcible language, peculiarly their own, and whilst well adapted to the understanding of the masses, were well considered enough to arrest the attention of the most learned critic. These addresses, essays and discussions, so full of thought, and upon so wide a range of subjects, embracing drainage, care of stock, ripening of wheat, cultivation and manufacture of sorghum, management of poultry, duties and amenities of home life, domestic and social relations-questions fraught with the deepest interests of the community at large, and varying from grave to gay, and from the formal to the practical, ever and anon enlivened by inspiring strains of artistically rendered music-combined to render the occasion one of the most pleasant and profitable events in the history of Cass county. SOLON.

to the importance of holding at their | Porter, Cass Co., Mich.

Correspondence.

From Ex-Lecturer Whitney.

Bro. Cobb: - Have just reached here from a visit to Macomb county and its Patrons. Met with the Pomona Grange on Tuesday, at Armada. They had a very pleasant meeting; and this new organization will soon be felt a power in Macomb county. On Wednesday met a goodly number of farmers, south of Romeo, and addressed them. They seemed much interested and good will come of the meeting. Last evening I had a very large audience at Armada; the hall was full, even crowded, and the result was that Armada Grange, No. 445, some time dormant has waked up to duty again and having become rested is to be found among the active in the future. The organization gave them 30 or more members and they can and will soon have double that number. Brother J. E. Barringer is the Master, and Bro. A. J. Freeman, Secretary. This is one of the fruits of the county or Pomona Grange. It has much yet to do and may it persevere until there is not a dormant Grange or member in the county-yes, and even until every farmer of intelligence is to be found inside the gate. Detroit, Mich., Feb. 10, 1882.

The Work Advancing in Kent County.

Bro. Cobb :- Kent County Pomona Grange held a meeting yesterday, March 8th, at Central Grange Hall, and as we have seen but little in the VISITOR in regard to this Grange, perhaps a few words as to its workings and influence may not be amiss. It has done a good work financially, and a better one educationally and socially. It holds its regular quarterly meetings at Grand Rapids, and intermediate meetings with the different Granges on much good. And here we will say that within the membership of Kent County Grange is a band of "earnest workers," who are not all the time looking to their individual promotion and distinction, but are unitedly working shoulder to shoulder for the farms and households of members of the the improvement, advancement and perpe-Grange and to report the condition of the tuity of the Order. And when meeting with weak and dormant Granges as they sometimes do, giving freely the help and encouragement that is in their power to give, they always leave the Grange strengthened and encouraged to greater efforts for future usefulness. We have in mind one Grange that had held meetings but seldom in two years, just managing to hold together and hardly that. After the meeting had thirteen accessions, and now feel that they have a new lease of life, and are earnestly working to promote the welfare of their own Grange and the Order. The business arrangements, in the charge of an efficient executive committee, are quite well by the Patrons, making it alike satisfactory to both parties

At the last meeting referred to, it was voted to have a series of lectures, particularly among the weaker Granges, the Pomona Grange to bear the expense; also that 500 copies of the extras printed by the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin Company, should be purchased for distribution among the Granges. In listening to the reports from Granges, it was found that most of them have halls of their own, and there seems to be an awakened feeling inside the gates and a better feeling outside, and more inquiry in regard to Grange principles, than ever before since the date of its organization. Hence the lectures. Whether the "drive well" contest has anything to do with this, others may judge.

The Lecturer has a well arranged programme at every meeting, given out at the preceding meeting, and few there are that fail to respond with something original. Young and old are brought in and made to feel that they have a responsibility that cannot be shifted on any other shoulders. Home schools are encouraged, and schools have been held in a number of halls. There is one at present at South Lowell that numbers 32 students, and bids fair to be a sure thing for the fall and winter months in years to come.

Socially,-well when we tell you that after every meeting of the Grange we have numerous invitations to "go home with us and stay all night" and we go and stay until after breakfast, and they urge us to stay until after dinner, and we stay, and they tempt us to stay until after supper and we stay, and sometimes all night again, we don't think there is any need of saying any. thing socially. And if we didn't sometimes think maybe they would like to return some of those visits, we should be tempted to take up our abode with the Patrons of Kent County now and forever.

J. E. REMINGTON. Alto, Feb. 8th, 1882.

Progressing.

Alive and bound to stay. They drove us

about that Grange, after a little." We now number 80, with a class of 8 to ride the goat. Are going to build sheds for our horses in the spring. A home in the country, away from the village is worth the most to us. Old heads of our Grange now see - what they did not see at the right time-that young people are not interested in monopolies and business metters, any farther than to buy

They are now joining our Grange quite rapidly, since we understand human nature better. Our Lecturer is on the right track. We read, write and talk. Our Grange owns quite a grocery-we keep a small stock on hand, buy principally of G. W. Hill, Detroit, and have found things satisfactory for three years. Convenience with us is worth something, the saving is worth more. In regard to this matter of trade, the question resolves itself into this: Do we as Grangers prefer to build up our own homes in preference to the town? If we do not, then we can take the savings and distribute them among the most honorable dealers, and call it all right. Fraternally,

WM. W. T. Allen Grange, No. 78, Feb. 13.

Enthusiastic Grange Meeting.

Editor Grange Visitor :- At Grange Hall 448, P. of H., on the afternoon of Feb. 14th a public lecture was given; Special Lecturer T. F. Moor addressed the people of this vicinity on topics that concern our interests, and we think should command the attention of the laboring classes of the country. He was listened to with marked attention to the close, and then, like hungry Oliver, they cried for more. He delivered a lecture also at Dryden Center, in the evening of the same day, to a large and appreciative audience. Hew to the line, brother, make it lively whilst you remain in Lapeer county. Let no man fear that we shall "permit ourselves to be turned over to or into any political party," we, as individuals, have run in that groove long enough; we now propose to rise superior to party dictation. "Get thee behind me."

That the time may soon come when the circulation of the GRANGE VISITOR shall be double the 10,000 so ardently desired, is the sincere wish of your subscribers here.

North Attica, Lapeer Co., Feb. 18.

Wayne Pomona Grange,

No. 8, held its regular quarterly meeting at Willow Grange hall, Jan. 30, commencing with a public lecture. The roads were rough, but the day was pleasant, when a goodly number of Patrons and friends from different parts of Wayne and Monroe counties assembled at Willow Grange hall to listen to a lecture from Bro. Franklin, Mas-

ter of Vermont State Grange. The hour, 2 o'clock, having arrived, Bro. Pattingell, Master of Wayne Pomona Grange, called the meeting to order and after making a few stirring remarks in regard to the object of the meeting, introduced Bro. Franklin, who commenced his lecture by reading the constitution of the National Grange, and setting forth the benefits to be derived from co-operation. He also referred to the injustice done the mass of the people by railroad corporations in freight discrimination, whereby a privileged class is allowed lower rates than others, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer. He also spoke of the purchase of large tracts of public lands in the South and West by individuals and corporations of this and other countries, all tending to establish a tenant system, which will eventually prove as bad as that now existing in other countries. In his remarks he urged the people to petition their representatives in Congress, asking for the enactment of laws to remedy the evils now existing; to watch carefully the actions of these representatives, to cast party allegiance aside, and support for office only those who will pledge themselves to work in the interests of the mass of the

people. Brother Franklin is an able expounder of the farmer's rights. At the close of his remarks Bro. Franklin, assisted by Bro. James Vreeland, of Monguagon Grange, proceeded to publicly install the officers of Wayne Pomona Grange. At the close of the installation the assembly adjourned to the dining room, where they partook of a bounteous feast prepared by the sisters of the Order.

After dinner all returned to the hall, when Bro. Franklin fayored the audience with that beautiful song, "The sword of Bunker Hill." Bro. Pattingell then proceeded to open the Grange in due form, and a committee of three was appointed to make arrangements for a Farmers' Institute to be held at Redford. A class of 16, men and women, were then initiated into the mysteries of the degree of Pomona. At 11:30 P. M. Wayne Pomona Grange closed work, to meet again at Plymouth March 31.

> Fraternally yours, ROBERT BRIGHTON, Sec'y pro tem.

COCKLE-SEED is like wild mustard, oily, and will remain in the ground for scores of years until turned up by the plow, when it out of town three years ago. We anchored grows again. There is probably not one three miles south, with 40 members in good order, at one time previously 160. They said when we went "we won't hear any more it difficult to destroy this pest.

In the first four days of this month 150,-000 hogs were slaughtered in Chicago,

CROUND LIME!

FOR A FERTILIZER, \$4.50 PER TON.

Ground Lime-Stone, \$2.50 pr. T. LIME IN LUMPS

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AS GOOD AND CHEAP AS CAN BE BOUGHT IN MICHIGAN.

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Dimits, in envelopes, per	doz.,	25
By-Laws of the State G	range, single copies 10c.	
per doz.,		75
By-Laws, bound		20
"Glad Echoes," with mi	isic, Single copy 15 cts.	
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ration of Subordinate	Granges, with Copy of	
Charter, all complete		10
Notice to Delinquent Me	embers, per 100.	40
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hundred, American Manual of Pa		40
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Address.	J. T. COBB.	20
DEC 1	MICH. STATE GRANGE,	
	SCHOOLCRAFT, MI	

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.

TIME-TABLE - MAY 9, 1880,

Accommodation leaves,	A. M. 4 56		
arrives,		9	38
Local Passenger,	11 33		
Evening Express,	1 35		
Pacific Express,	2 47		
Mail		1	18
Day Express,		2	86
EASTWARD.	A. M.	P.	M
Night Express.	9 30	1	
Night Express,	2 30 6 50	9	86
Night Express,	2 30 6 50	9	86
Night Express,	2 30	9 12 1	86
Night Express,	2 30	9 12 1	80

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen Manager, Detroit,
E. C. Brown, Ass't Gen. Supt., Jackson.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. (Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.)
GOING SOUTH.

	NY&C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way Fr.
Le, Grand Rapids. Ar. Altegan Ar. Kalamazoo Ar. Schoolcraft Ar. Three Rivers Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Toledo Ar. Cleveland Ar. Buffalo	9 17 " 10 15 " 10 50 " 11 18 " 11 45 " 5 35 PM	4.50 PM 6.05 " 7.05 " 7.43 " 8.12 " 8.40 " 2.45 AM 7.05 " 1.10 PM	5 00 Am 8 10 46 11 40 40 1 40 Pm 2 45 46 4 50 40
GOING NO	NY&B	N Y & C Express.	Way Fr.
Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Schoolcraft Ar. Schoolcraft Ar. Kalamazoo Ar. Allegan Grand Rapids	12 45 PM 7 85 ' 12 01 AM 6 00 '' 6 28 '' 6 58 '' 7 30 '' 8 40 ''		8 45 AM 10 00 " 12 10 PM 1 40 " 4 20 " 8 10 "
All trains connect at White Pigeo Supt. Kalams	A.	G. AMSDI	en.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Corrected Time-Table-January 31, 1882.

WESTWARD. Day Night Flint Express. No. 2. No. 4. No. 6. No. 22. STATIONS. 7 00 AM 7 00 PM 4 15 AM 7 10 " 7 10 " 4 25 " 8 15 " 8 05 " 5 40 " 8 40 " 8 25 " 6 12 " -Grand Trunk Junction Imlay City Charlotte Battle Creek. Vicksburg ___ Schoolcraft___ 2 00 " 1 20 AM 3 05 " 2 25 " 3 16 " 2 35 " 4 04 " 3 26 " 5 00 " 4 20 " 6 35 " 5 55 " 8 55 " 8 20 "

	LASTWAI	en.		
STATIONS.	Express No. 1.	Express.	PtHur'n Accm'd. No. 5.	Accm'e No. 21
Ar. Chicago	8 10 AM	8 30 PM		
Le. Valparaiso	110 35 "	11 00 "		5 55 A
" South Bend	. 12 20 PM	12 50 AM		10 55 4
" Cassepelis	1 20."	1 47 "		1 20 P
" Schoolcraft	2 15 "	2 35 4		4 15 "
" Vicksburg	2 26 "	250 "		5 45 "
" Battle Creek	3 50 "	4 00 4		a7 45 "
" Charlotte	5 05 "	5 08 "		
" Lansing	5 45 "	5 50 "		
" Durand	7 10 4	7 25 "		
" Flint	8 15 "	8 85 "	d6 50 AM	
" Lapeer	9 05 .4	9 10 "	7 50 66	
" Imlay City	9 32 "	937 "	8 98 11	
" G. T. Junction	10 33 "		10 20 4	
Ar. Port Huron	10 40 "		10 35 "	

All trains run by Chicago time. All trains daily except CHAS. B. PECK, Traffic Manager. apr ly to E. P. Keary, loca

The Grange Fisitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, - - - MARCH 1.

Secretory's Reportment.

J. T. COBB,				SCHOOLC	RAFT.
Single copy,	six mo	nths.	,		25
Single copy,	one ve	ar			50
Eleven copies	a one v	cor			5 00
To ten trial si will send th	ubscrib	ers for	th:	ree month	is we
Sample cop					
Address, J.					eh.

PREMIUMS-SEE CUTS ON PAGE EIGHT.

The Wheel Spring Tooth Harrow of S. J. Wing, for largest number of subscribers before April 1. Price, \$40.00.

The Acme Creamer and Butter Cooler of Duncan & McCall, is offered for the next largest list. Price \$35.00.

The third premium on the list is the Spring Tooth Harrow of Chase Taylor & Co. Price \$25.00. The fourth, a Dodge Plow. Price \$15.00.

The fifth, an excellent Washing Machine, worth \$7.00. The sixth, five sets of gate hangings.

Most excellent fixtures for farm gates. Price \$5.00.

The seventh, the smallest Excelsion Washer, worth \$3.00.

We are a little at a loss to know what our enterprising friends are doing, or just how much they are not doing, to secure the premiums we offered in the VISITOR of February 1st. A first-class spring tooth wheel cultivator worth \$40 is offered any person getting the largest number of subscribers to the VISITOR before the first day of April. We want somebody to get this implement, and as we should not like to have any of our friends get so good a thing without doing some good, honest work, we want to hear from them pretty soon. Our offer seems to have been overlooked. See cuts of first, second and third premiums on our eighth page.

Besides these there is the fourth-the Dodge plow-a tool that farmers will soon want and must have. Nor are the other premiums offerded unworthy of notice. The Excelsior Washing Machine is used at our house every washing day and will pay anyone to do some good work canvassing for tne Visitor. Who is at work to capture that-failing to do better? We wish to hear at once from those who are at work for

RAILROADS AND NEWSPAPERS.

The last sentence of a brief but solid article on our seventh page of this number from the Brooklyn Eagle is what we wish to call special attention to. "If the suffrage is t be our salvation, it must be applied sharply while there are still odds on the side of unbought and unterrorized mankind." If our voting readers have skimmed over any attention they should turn to it and read it again. It is the kind of talk that should be preached in every village and city in the land, and it is one of the worst outlooks of the future, that while the press is daily flooding the country with the very best means of creating an intelligent public sentiment in regard to this matter of transportation and the respective rights of all parties, yet there is only here and there a paper that has the independence to talk to the question in a straightforward, manly, business way. The country press, as a rule, matters of a local character that don't concern a dozen people in the wide world, but never a word or article showing the aggressive and absorbing character of the great railroad monopolies that have grown to such collossal dimensions and power within the last score of years. Or if, perchance, some reference is made to this matter, not one of them will advise the voter in caucus, convention or at the polls to support or oppose this or that man or candidate with reference tions, the direction and control of the government itself. With the political press, party interests and supremacy overshadows all considerations of country, now or hereafter. There is a net work of railroads covering the continent, and no well developed village that has not some legislator, judge, or attorney with a railway pass in his pocket, who objects to having this matter Judge Edward A. Thomas. This article is a of railroad absorption discussed. The press in the main is timid and subservient. Influential papers are subsidized, and in looking over a vast field only here and there appears an outspoken, fearless champion of the rights and interests of the people.

On another page is an article from Geo. A. Peters, showing up the very common outrage practiced upon the people of locali-

ties less favored than others.

mildly mention these little irregulities? great body of the people are losing that depend on legislative and judicial aid to attain that end?

If the creature is not superior or above its correct these abuses, and the vital question is, Will they ever do it? It is safe to answer, no, if we wait for the partisan press of the country to take hold of this matter and adregard for their own interests.

Nor is the press alone to blame. The people do not discriminate as they should against that class of papers that become parties and abettors to the growth of this mammoth power that is so openly unjust in its dealings with its patrons.

We hope the time is not distant when the people, better informed, will be more sagacious than now and not nurse and encourage by their patronage those agents of strength to monopolies, and weakness to themselves. Twas but the other day a local paper copied from the VISITOR, "The Farmer and the Railroads," a very clear political showing of the disposition of the railroad managers to manipulate things and absorb the profits. This was followed by a direct reference to the grip that the great railroad interests had on the political parties of the country, with a little mild advice to farmers to "have something to say about the amount they are unjustly taxed for transportation." But as this might possibly hurt the party or offend some railroad attorney of their acquaintance, of course it was not wanted, and was not published.

All was copied from the Daily Graphic, which though a city paper is doing more good honest service for the farmer in this matter of transportation than scores of country papers that rely for their bread and butter on the farming community.

In this matter the country newspapersand we may include a large percentage of the agricultural press also-are unworthy the patronage of an agricultural people, for by them no effort is made to correct the evil complained of.

Much has been said, and truly said, about the influence and power of the press, and as much more might be said of its general unwillingness to do anything that will directly or indirectly hazard its pecuniary interest and give it the quality of outspoken inde-

We are forcibly impressed with the serious truth embodied in these words which we quote from the article referred to and ask a person is reminded of those famous generour readers to ponder them well: "Of all misleading delusions there is none more mischievous than the notion that popular suffrage and popular power are synonymous."

The omission of a clause in the pleadings, or the insertion of an unnecessary colleges to the content of the second section is reminded of those famous generals who, opposed to Napoleon, preferred to suffer overwhelming defeat than to gain a victory by any but the long established tactics. The omission of a clause in the pleadings, or the insertion of an unnecessary colleges to the content of the content o chievous than the notion that popular suf-To the voter these are words both of reproof and warning. To the independent, intelligent voter and the philanthropist these words are orders to work for the enlightenment of his fellow citizens.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

This valuable monthly for March is on our table. On its 105 pages several subjects are ably discussed. The first, "The Conthis paper without giving that little extract | duct of the Guiteau Trial" by Senator Edmunds is one npon which the public rendered its verdict long before the conclusion was reached, and the learned writer, discrediting much that was alleged by the press of the country to have occurred on the trial, evidently concurs to a considerable extent in the popular condemnation of the presiding judge. He says: "The court in this instance failed to secure order and decorum in the trial through a mistaken notion of its power and duty. The answer to its critics, foreign and domestic, will not excuse it to that public sense which demands is enterprising in the pursuit of some petty of courts of justice that they shall be the scandal, and will devote columns to paltry objects of awe and fear to the guilty and of reverence and hope to the innocent," The great object of judicial proceedings is to secure justice, and nothing is more unfortunate as tending to the confusion and perils of anarchy itself than the loss of respect and confidence of the people whose rights are secured by law in the tribunals established for its enforcement.

This great trial, disgustingly prolonged, gave abundant evidence of the popular recognition of the existence and power of to his past, present or future connection law, rather than of popular respect for the with or relation to this great interest that is forms and license of its administration. so rapidly absorbing, through its manipula- The learned senator cites instances of similar trials in other countries, and after fully discussing the questions and principles involved, commends the constitution of the republic for the protection it affords to the individual citizen

> We pass the next subject, "The progress of the French Republic" to the third which concerns us far more-" Trial by Jury" by well considered attack upon the prevailing system of jury trial where one irresponsible, ignorant, perverse or purchasable juryman can and often does thwart the objects sought to be obtained after much time has been expended and expense has been incurred by a protracted trial.

We believe the time has arrived for a more general discussion of this question. Without stopping to discuss legal practice, or Does the country press ever do more than show from the usage of courts why the

Does it ever ask these voters to fight shy of respect and confidence essential to the concandidates who are ready to accept passes tinuance of any system in a government of from railroad managers, and never ready to the people; we recognize the fact that the make any move in the direction of securing | judicial department of our government from justice to those classes of society who must the clogs, delays, and hindrances that have become marked features in its administration, is to be discussed, criticised and condemned until such reforms are introduced creator, then have the people the power to and enforced as shall conform to the spirit of progress and improvement which constitutes the crowning feature of this last half of the ninteenth century.

We make some extracts from the first half vise the people to vote with an intelligent of the article of the learned judge, to which we invite attention:-

We received the jury system from England with the common law, upon which it was effectually ingrafted. It is not questioned that for many centuries while in force there, it was entitled to all the praise and to all the esteem which was then and has since been bestowed upon it. A system, however, which may have been most beneficial to the people of that country five hundred years ago and even necessary to the preservation of liberty, may not by any means prove the best to be enforced under the free institutions of the American Repub-

As to the practical working of the jury system I admit that much might be urged in its favor, but I believe that the facts which may be produced in opposition greatly pre-

Lawyers, the followers of precedents, are conservative. Many of them owe their success in life to their remarkable influence over juries. Others are attached to the jury system because they believe it to be inseparably blended with the fundamental principles of the common law. The people have been taught to regard it as the ægis of liberty.

Thus many, both lawyers and laymen are opposed to the change. Their arguments are plausible but are founded more upon the past than the present. The necessity of a change in this country, both as to grand and petit juries, has become manifest in many In some states grand juries have been abolished and the more simple and economical mode of commencing a prosecution by filing an information has been substituted. In others the power of petit juries is so far restricted that now they rarely sit in civil actions except in those "sounding in tort." But in most of the States and Territories of this Union the true honored practice remains in full vigor and force.

Justice should be meted out with certainty, economy, and promptness. Under the present system this cannot be done. The system itself is antiquated, unreliable, expensive, and cumbersome. Litigation is feared and avoided by our merchants, bankers and others on account of the delay, uncertainty, and great expense which it entails. As is well know many practical business men prefer to compromise what are just claims for a few cents on the dollar rather than incur any danger of a legal contest by enforcing such a claim at law. In many States the rules for administering justice are so refined and technical and their merits are so ardently advocated by many attorneys, that allegation, has frequently caused an important case to be decided directly contrary to its merits.

Many Americans are becoming convinced that the present system imposes unnecessary burdens upon taxpayers. There are, I admit, some professional jurors, as they are termed, who have pleasant anticipations of court week, who at that time brush up their old clothes and assume an air of remarkable wisdom. If possible they will get them-selves placed on the regular panel. Should they fail in that they will take a position on the verge of the court, hoping that they may be called in case of an emergency. Should they succeed in getting on a jury they will "hang" as long as they can in order to draw further pay to obtain one or more dinners at the expense of the county and to gratify their own feelings of importance by controlling the jury. But to the majority of American citizens the performance of jury duty is an onorous burden. The jurors taken from their offices, stores, and farms in the busiest seasons of the year to sit, perhaps for days, on a where even the amount of one hundred dollars is not really involved, and in which they can feel no special interest. They are often confined during the day in a low, damp, ill ventilated court room and are afterwards locked up at night without food, bed, or blankets "until the jury agrees," and frequently kept for weeks from their homes and places of business. Besides, the juror is often placed in an embarrassing or uncomfortable position. He is called upon to settle disputes between intimate friends or near neighbors of his own, well knowing that the defeated party will ever after be his

inveterate enemy. How frequently attorneys hear a suitor exclaim something similar to this, "Now my case is all right, John Doe is on the jury, he is the best friend I have," or "I know he will not go back on me." He is often locked up until compelled by hunger or exhaus-tion to agree to a verdict (which he believes to be wrong), because the majority have decided it was right. The equity attained by these forced verdicts can scarcely be impartial. He is in one sense a judicial officer. and the idea of locking up a judicial officer to prevent his being tampered with causes, to say the least, very unpleasant suggestions of the condition of legal affairs. In many cases of felony if a jury returns a verdict of acquittal he will be denounced and contemned by all law-abiding citizens; if a verdict of guilty, he runs the risk of being shot in the back by the friends of the defendant, or by the prisoner himself when he escapes.

The other articles of this number are strong and able, in short the Review is all good reading.

WE have a couple of new advertisements county. We don't know anything about the goods he introduces, but we know the agent to be a reliable, square man, that can be depended upon every time.

H. H. Taylor, of Dowagiac, advertises extra varieties of potatoes. Write him.

MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL.

The subject of a ship canal across the lower peninsula of Michigan has been before the public for some time, but not so prominently as to produce much discussion.

The abuses of privileges granted to railroad corporations are notorious and confessed, and there seems to be such a determination on the part of these corporations to appropriate by unfair means more than an equal and fair share of the increased wealth of the country, that we welcome any scheme that will subserve the interests of the people and operate to restrain and control, if but indirectly, those roads affected in their business by competitive methods of transportation.

This has already become an immense country, with its 50,000,000 people; and it is expanding in its material resources at a rate never before equaled in the world's history. The grasp and grip of corporations has been even more rapid and wonderful than the growth of the country and its bus iness interests. We are well aware that public affairs are not always managed in the interests of the people, and it has become an important question for discussion, whether government control should not be substituted in the management of the transportation and telegraph interests of the people. The grasping policy of corporations is rapidly creating a public opinion favorable to governmental control, and the successful management of the postal service may be cited as convincing proof that important business affairs may be managed by government.

The following clipping from the Post and Tribune shows that some attention is being paid by Congress to this matter of a ship canal. In a private letter from the Hon. Henry W. Lord, we are assured that he is doing all he can to secure an appropriation of \$10,000 for a survey across the State to determine the feasibility of this enterprise: A HEARING BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Ex-Gov. Carpenter, member of Congress from Iowa, was heard before the congressional committee on railways and canals a few days since at length on the Hennepin scheme, urging it strongly, as in the interest of all the Northwest, and all the East. Mr. Lord followed, and pressed upon the consideration of the committee that the proposed canal across Michigan was of at least equal importance, and the whole should form one great inland water way, which to be com-plete must be constructed in its several parts. Mr. Lord also endeavored to impress upon the committee a realizing sense of the fact that there is a voice from a large class of citizens, and demanding attention with emphasis, to the fact that they produce more than three-fourths of all our export products and products for internal commerce, at least as to tonnage; that they are dis-satisfied with the present methods of transportation as to distribution of rates, and that they demand that all practicable water-ways shall be developed to serve as a check upon any tendency to unfair rates in railway transportation. These great barges, if ever set in motion through great barges, if ever set in motion through great producing regions, would multiply competing points everywhere, and an enquiry by engineers into the feasibility of these canals will at least have a tendency to arrest discontent.

THE DRIVEN WELL MATTER

Presents no new phase since our last. Granges that sent their pledges are paying the 25 per cent assessment ordered by the Executive Committee. Outside collections have not entirely ceased, though we are not getting much.

The royalty collector has not, however, abandoned the field. We have heard of him at White Pigeon and in Van Buren county, within the last ten days. We take it for granted that some timid citizens yield to the plausable representations of these fellows and buy exemption from the dangers of prosecution by accepting the half-rate dodge, which is having a run everywhere we hear that any work is being done. Well, after all that has been said in explanation of the situation on the part of the defense, it does seem that the man who pays at this late day is too simple for argnment to reach, and is entitled to sympathy for his simplicitynot for the money he has thrown away.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Some of our correspondents are evidently apprehensive that their articles have gone to the waste basket. To all those we would say, that is not certain. We have some most excellent articles on file that will appear as soon as we have room. The readers of the VISITOR have no doubt observed that in the make-up of this paper there is a much larger percentage of original matter than is usually found in this class of papers. And another fact better understood from our standpoint than from any other, that the harvest of this crop, unlike most others except the ice crop, comes in the winter. With the advent of the busy season of the winter we have had original matter enough to fill the VISITOR entire, but thought it good policy to lay aside some that had good keeping qualities, and use some borrowed goods. We may not always have given precedence in the very best manner, but we from Bro. John Preston of Pleasant, Kent are quite sure we have given our readers a good paper every time.

From what we have said we hope no one will withhold anything that to them seems worthy a place in our columns. Send along

SEWING MACHINES .- WHO WANTS?

A brother has written to us asking where sewing machines can be bought at reasonable prices. We can answer this question without any ifs. Send to Albert Stegeman, Allegan, make your order under seal of the Grange, and you will get a first-class machine for a small advance on manufacturers' prices. In other words, you will save from fifty to one hundred per cent from the prices of machine peddlers and local agents. Brother Stegeman sells more than one kind, and I don't guess about the quality of the machines he is selling. I know they are first-class, and the warantees and guarantees can come from no better source in the State. This unsolicited notice is for the benefit of Patrons. No others need apply.

VISITOR RECEIPTS (CONTINUED).

FEBRUARY,

14-G W Van Auken, \$3.00; Henry Gee, 1.00; R B Reynolds, 1.00; G O Merriam, 1.47; E Foster, 5.50: Wm Taylor, 1.10; Jno Swaney, 2.00; Frank Conn, 1.50; Wm Campbell, 1.30; P P Kline, 1.00; M Buell, 2.00; Z C Durkee, 1.10; A B Clark, 1.00; W B Langley, 5.00.

15—E P Rowe, \$1.00; H N Evans, 1.00; O H P Sheldon, 1.50; D H DeNise, 1.00; C Goodnoe, 4.45.

16—C G Jackson, 2.50; A B Knapp, 1.00; C Stevens, 5.00; Adonis Wynkoop, 3.75; Jas G Brady, 1.00; Truman Grover, 1.10; Finlay Campbell, 1.00; W H Mattison,

17—J S Briggs, \$2.00; C L Tousey, 2.12; Wm Johnson, 2.00.

18—C S Whipple, \$2.00; S G Brown, Jr., 1.40; G W Ewing, 1.00; Mrs C D Peters,

20—Jas Draper, 2.00; S H Hyde, 6.50; S L Bentley, 4.20; Mrs Flora T Moore, 1.00; A E Cole, 2.00; M P Newberry, 1.10; Mrs Clara Mix, 1.50.

22-M K Bosworth, \$1.00; E J Bigelow. 5.00; L L Plowman, 1.00; J L Stringham, 2 50; P C Mitchell, 1.65; Thos Retford, 1.00. 23—A W Sherwood, \$1.00; A L Kingsbury, 1.00; A E Green, 1.00; J T Russell, 2.50; Job Manby, 1.00; E Michael, 1.00; Mrs Geo W Woodworth, 3.50.

24—Mrs M Benjamin, 2.00; John Strong, 2.50; W H Cook, 1.10; Em Burd, 1.00; J T McDoud, 2.20; Addie Ames, 2.50; John Welle, 2.00; Andre McKelyov, 1.50 Wells, 2.00; Andy McKelvey, 1.50.

25—E W Johnson, 2.00; Mrs A Granger, 2 00; M M Lowry, 1.50; C S Bartlett, 1.00; Geo Nelson, 1.00.

THE recent great fire in New York, so destructive to printing offices, did not interrupt the issues of the Scientific American. It comes to our table as fresh and readable as ever, without the smell of fire on its bright pages. Its new place of business is 261 Broadway, corner of Warren streetcentral, and surrounded by many of the most important printing establishments in the country.

WE have a letter from Bro. Wm. L. Van-Dyke, of Olive Grange, No. 358, giving an encouraging account of the condition and prospects of that Grange. A revival of interest in the work of the Order has overtaken it, and its future is promising. This brother offers to do some work in getting subscribers for the VISITOR, for which he has our thanks.

SEE the new advertisement of Grange Jewels, from Brother Thomas, of Penn., in this number. This is an ad. that we should have had long ago for the accommodation of new Granges.

FARMERS who want to experiment with lime as a fertilizer are directed to the advertisement in this number of N. Davis, Ida, Mich.

A Western Model Farm.

The Koeta, Iowa, Eagle has found a Western man who is satisfied with a fifty acre farm. His name is Artemus Fisher, and he lives one mile and a half south of Koeta. The Eagle tells the story of his management, and of his success as follows: keeps one span of horses, three first class cows, and a nice little drove of the best hogs. He milks his cows for the creamery, and they made him nearly \$200 last year will, perhaps do better this year. He will sell \$500 worth of hogs this year, and have 30 stockers to keep over. He has \$200 worth of flax seed to sell; has an abundance of hay and grain to keep his stock in first-class condition during the coming winter. He keeps everything in apple pie order about his farm, his cows revel in clover up to their eyes; he attends to feeding, watering and milking as regular as the clock strikes; hence he gets the best results with the least possible feed. He keeps the stock under cover in the winter, and never allows any animal to shiver in the fence corners. He has a first class selection of fruit-not a large orchard, but a choice selection of the varieties that thrive and bear the best in this locality. Everthing about the farm bears the marks of intelligence, thrift and economy. Besides making a living for himself and the "old lady" he will sell at least \$800 worth of stuff off his fifty acres this year, and not With the advent of the busy season of the year we have fewer original articles. This no rush or hurran about the work on this model farm. Everything goes off quietly and regularly. The expenses are very small and the gains sure.

OFFICIAL returns show how vast are the flocks of sheep owned in the Australian colonies. The New Zealand and Australian Land company owned 300,000 sheep; Mr. Robert Campbell, 385,000; Mr. George Henry Moore, 90,000; Messrs. Dalgetty & Co., 208,000; Messrs. Clifford & Weld, 80,000; Sir Dillon Bell, 82,000; Hon. Wm. Robinson, your communications and we will give them a place as our best judgment shall determine.

| Mile | Mi

Communications.

Patent Laws.

In view of the action of the National Grange and the efforts which have since been put forth by farmers everywhere in relation to the unjust patent laws to induce Congress to amend the same so as to give some degree of protection to innocent purchasers and users of patented articles and implements, followed by the recent introduction of a resolution into the Senate by Senator T. W. Ferry, of instructions to the Committee on Patents, and a bill into the House by Congressman Burrows, both apparently aiming to accomplish the same object, I am requested to explain the provisions of this bill and the object sought by the resolution, and how they will change the present law should the bill be passed and the substance of the resolution enacted into

That Congress has full and undisputed control over this whole patent right question there is not the slightest reason to doubt, notwithstanding the theory which has been set up by prominent patent right claimants and their attorneys that the Constitution of the United States guarantees to the inventor the exclusive right to make, use, and sell his invention, and consequently Congress has no control over the matter.

The Constitution does not directly guarantee any such right, but simply confers upon Congress power to pass a law to encourage invention and discoveries, and the legalized robbery which is being perpetrated with an unblushing face in every State and neighborhood in the land is the offspring of the law and not of the Constitution. The following is the language of the Constitution: "Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

Congress may secure to inventors the exclusive right to their inventions for times limited, the same as it may levy taxes, coin money, regulate commerce, declare war, and raise armies, but is under no obligation to do either unless the general welfare of the people and the country demands it. No one will for a moment question the value and justice of well regulated laws for encouraging inventions and giving a reasonable prothe operations of the present laws an invenand then allow it to go into general use and even secretly connive with manufacturers and vendors to scatter it broadcast over the land, and when the crop is well and widely sown sends out his army of unscrupulous agents to gather in his harvest of legalized plunder by collecting royalty from every victimized purchaser.

Senator Ferry seems to have had this most odious feature of the present law mainly in view, and proposed to correct it most effectually. He also aims to protect innocent purchasers of any patented article, who have used the same unmolested for two years. The following is his resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Patents hereby is instructed to consider and report, by bill or otherwise, such proposed legislation as shall effectually protect all innocent purchasers and users of any device, invention or article, patented under the laws of the United States, from payment of or obligation to pay, any royalty for such pur-chase or use of any patent article abandoned to public or general use by the inventor or patentee thereof, or from the payment of any royalty for such purchase or use of any patented article whatever, unless claim therefor shall formally be made or presented by the inventor or patentee to the purchaser or user of the same within two years after such purchase or first use of the device or article so claimed to have been duly patented."

Such a law would be a step a long way in the right direction, but the inquiry very naturally arises, why not protect all innocent purchasers? And it seems that such was the conviction which finally forced itself upon the Senator's mind, for in reading the Congressional record, I notice that on December 20th, he called for the reference of his resolution to the committee, with the following remarks:

"I ask that the resolution which I introduced on the first day of the session, the 5th of December, instructing the Committee on Patents to report such legislation as will protect innocent purchasers and users of patented articles, be referred to that committee; and I desire in that connection to call the special attention of the committee to the importance of early action and report upon that resolution, in order that existing patent laws may so be modified as effect-ually to protect all innocent purchasers and users of patented devices against un-just litigation and damage, to which thousands have already abusively been subjected."

The resolution was referred without objec-

Such legislation as the Senator calls for, will meet with universal approval among all fair minded people, and but little would be left in the law, which seems objectionable. Yet, can there be any good and valid reason why the word "use" should not be stricken from the law altogether, and the manufacturer and his vending agents, be made alone responsible for violating patent laws? The real value of a "patent" upon Mr. Burrows' amendment to the law:an invention or discovery, consists in the

article, and its ready sale. There would be no value to the "patent," if there were no purchasers and users. The act necessary to create a real infringement must consequently consist in making or preparing a patented article for use, and offering the same for sale without permission from the patentee. Trade and traffic must necessarily be as unrestricted as possible, and be kept within the channels of regular business, and fair dealing. The common interest demands this, and when any article is allowed to go into the hands of regular dealers, and be sold in open market, it does seem that the people should be permitted to purchase their supplies of such dealers, without incurring personal liabilities. Or, at least, without incurring the liability of being summoned before a distant United States court, at any time within the next seventeen years, for having purchased an article which was at the time of purchase an infringement, or may have been so declared by the courts, ten years thereafter.

Congressman Burrows evidently intended by his bill to so amend the present law, as to give such protection to innocent purchasers and users of patented articles and devices, as in his judgment seemed practicable and consistent with the interests and relations which exist between the "patentee" and the people.

The following is his bill:-

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Section 4919 of the Revised Statutes of 1878 be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows ._

Damages for the infringement of any patent may be recovered by action on the case in the name of the party interested either as patentee, assignee, or grantee; but no such party in any such action shall recover damages for the use of any patented article when it shall appear on the trial that the defendant in such action purchased said article for a valuable consideration in open market and without knowledge that the same was pat-

The language of the bill down to and including the word "grantee," is part of the amended section as it now stands in the law; and the clause following, in italies, is Mr. Burrows' amendment. The language is clear and easily understood. Its passage would be a step in the right direction. I have no disposition to criticise the bill, but deem it my duty to point out what appear to me to be its defects, for the purpose of calling attention to its provisions and aiding in its perfection, before final tection to authors and inventors. Under action upon it. If the bill will give the the above to be true, and congress says it is, protection which the people in justice detor may obtain a patent on his invention mand, all right; if it is defective, let it be

> To show clearly just how "protection to innocent purchasers" would be given by such a law as this bill proposes, let us apply it to a familiar case in hand, and there test it in all hauling our wheat to market than they its bearings. A man is on trial for using a "driven well," put down five or ten years ago, and under the provisions of this bill he seeks to escape damage and cost. What would be be required to do?

> He would have to prove to the satisfaction of the court, first, that he purchased the freights lose about four cents a bushel on all well for a valuable consideration; second, wheat shipped to market. How do you like that he purchased it "in open market;" and, third, that he purchased it "without knowledge that the same was patented," when perhaps upon every joint of the pipe, and upon the head of the pump, where it has met his gaze every time he has pumped from the above point to this station last a pail of water for the last ten years, is indelibly stamped the word "PATENTED"; and this would be prima facie evidence that he had such knowledge. There is scarcely an article or implement of any value sold in the market that has not been patented, and by increasing their amount of freight, etc. does not still carry the patentee's stamp.

The purchaser buys the article with the understanding that it has been patented. He is told so by the manufacturer and dealer, and the high price charged, he is assured, covers the royalty on the patent. He is therefore made to believe that in buying the article he also buys the right to use it; and yet, under the provisions of this bill, he would be held for damages and cost (cost is included with damages in the present law), unless he could prove that he did not know that the article was patented at the time he purchased it. On the other hand, if he is able to satisfy the court that he bought the article in open market, raid all it was worth, and didn't know it was patented, the plaintiff in the suit could not collect "damages" for the use of the article: no reference is

made to cost of suit. It is not every person who keeps account or takes receipts for all money paid for the purchase of articles and supplies; hence, practical age. Does the Grange pay? Some after the lapse of a few months or years, they have no means of showing where or from whom they purchased an article, or

what price they paid for it. It is generally understood to be a well established principle in law, that "the accused cannot be convicted or adjudged seems to change this principle, and holds a laws" guilty, until he proves himself innocent. I can see no reason for this radical make out his case?

I suggest the following as a substitute for

"But no such party in any such action demand for the manufactured or prepared shall recover damages for the "use of a patented article," or be liable to pay cost of himself, but each class or profession of men under the warning that if they graduated suit, unless it shall appear upon the trial of the case that the defendant in such action purchased said article for less than its value and with full knowledge that the same was an infringement of a patent, and that the vendor had no right to sell the same.

With this change, I think the bill would give entire satisfaction and afford reasonable protection to the people.

J. J. WOODMAN. Paw Paw, Feb. 22, 1882.

Government Bonds-Railroad Rates.

Bro. Cobb-DEAR SIR:-The within communication I sent to the Daily Post and Tribune Dec. 26, 1881, enclosing a stamp and requesting them, if not accepted and printed, to return the copy to me. Since then I have written them three letters. They finally condescended to write me one postal card saying they forgot whether they received the communication or not. So I wrote it the second time, and forward it to you to use if it is found worthy to be printed in the GRANGE VISITOR.

Editor Daily Post and Tribune:-The editorials in the daily of the 23d and 24th in regard to continuing the public debt, I think are of much interest to your many

Scio, Mich., Jan. 16, 1882.

readers. Perhaps they would have more force if the government were paying only 3 per cent interest, whereas it is paying 31, 4, and 41 per cent. Then this large amount of wealth invested in government bonds, say \$1,700,000,000, pays no taxes. I think that has quite an important bearing in discussing the question of the immediate, or as fast as the bonds become due, or the remote, pay-

ment of the national debt.

I did not start out to write either for or against the views advocated in your editorials. I think there are other and greater evils, and harder to be borne by the farmers of Washtenaw county, than the payment of the government bonds. To illustrate: We pay eight cents a hundred pounds, four cents and eight mills a bushel, on wheat, local freight from here to Detroit-distance, 45 miles: three cents and five mills per ton per mile for hauling. I think that if our last congress determined one thing for a certainty, it was that six mills per ton per mile for long hauls, and seven mills per ton for short hauls, was ample pay for a railroad corporation, and that they could pay fair dividends at those tariff rates. Assuming the Michigan Central railroad company takes two cents and eight mills more per ton per mile for hauling our wheat to market than they are rightly entitled to; that is to say, we pay the railroad company about four cents a bushel more freight for should receive. If they did their business on the principle, to live and let live; if its true-and I think it is-that all cost of transportation comes out of the men who raise the product that is to be transported,—then we farmers of this county through high that, farmers?

Second, We pay three dollars per ton freight on all plaster shipped to Scio from the paster beds near Grand Rapids. The freight on one carload of plaster shipped spring was \$42. How is that for high? Your space is so limited that I will not illustrate and show that if the plaster is of any financial benefit to the farmers, it is also a direct financial benefit to the railroad company, I claim that at least three fourths of the freight charges of the railroad company for hauling plaster from the beds into this county is a fraud and swindle on the users of that article. I suppose it's a legal one, and the farmer must grin and bear it like a

little man. I understand that the railroad corporations are rich and powerful, and that if you print this communication you may rise some fine morning and find your occcupation gonethat is to say, a man put in your place who will do his best to keep the farmers in ignorance of these great swindles. Still I do hope, for the good of the men who produce the wealth, you will print and oblige

ALCA. Scio, Dec. 26, 1881.

Does it Pay?

Yes, that is the great question in this backsliders from the enthusiastic rush to it of '74 say it does not. Now let us examine the matter from a moneyed basis only. I cannot, therefore, descant on the pleasant diversion we have of riding the goat or climbing the greased pole; neither about the grand and glorious exhibitions of fraguilty, until proved guilty." But this bill ternal love the brethren and sisters have for each other-why, such is their sublime selfperson on trial for violating the "patent abnegation that often, in their greeting with the friendly grip, they slip into each other's hands a golden token of love. From such change. Why not place the burden of proof pleasant fictions, which outsiders ascribe to upon the plaintiff, and require him to us, let us proceed to the substantial facts of this hard and cruel world.

Now, any one who considers our social condition, must see at once that with the

necessary condition of our present social state, regret it as much as we may.

Take the merchant class, for instance. In all ages, with their cabalistic signs concealing from their customers the price they paid their fair share of this world's wealth. The late A. T. Stewart made nearly a hundred could equal that? The other professions have prided themselves more on their superior culture, learning, and social ability than farmers, but they have all looked well to No. 1. All these classes get their living from the physical toilers of the world, and there is so much humbug and deceit in their manner of doing business that the most intelligent and progressive class of people are getting more and more skeptical and in clined to doubt whether their services are absolutely essential to enable common folks to get through this world to the best advantage, or commence the next aright.

In our Grange we discuss the laws of health and how to keep well, and our moral duties to each other. Of course we have nothing to say as to the different 'pathies or theologies. But what we wish more particularly to present just now is the advantages we have in buying goods. With only a small capital we can combine and order what goods we want, and distribute among our members, at a very small cost over wholesale rates. It is utterly impossible for any store-keeper to support his family, pay clerk hire, rents, etc., and retail goods as cheaply as we can buy. This was the great mistake many Grangers made in an earlier day, in starting Grange stores in the smaller towns. With the great advantages in modern times of the quick transit of railroads and the express, goods can now be handled far more economically as direct as possible from the wholesaler to the consumer.

It is a great mistake of many Patrons to think of buying through the Grange only such staple articles as merchants make the least profit on, such as sugar, salt and plaster. It is the little things needed in every household that eat up the hard earnings of most farmers and working men, and it is mainly on these the saving is made. There are plenty of Grange agents and stores that will send you anything from a knitting needle to a steam engine. I have no right to speak for others, but in my own case I know I have saved at least \$50 on purchases for my family for a year through the Grange, on \$300 worth of goods, and I am a working farmer only: those better off can save more. H. VOORHEES.

Traverse City, Mich., Feb. 18.

Wonders Never Cease.

We have scarcely recovered from the mortifying spectacle of seeing innumerable suits, that were commenced against the liquor dealers, thrown out of court, caused by the foolish legislation last winter, in ed by the foolish legislation last winter, in of special interest. Bro. Thomas Mason, amending the liquor law without putting in of Chicago, will address the meeting at 2 P. any saving clause for those suits, which ommenced before the law was changed. It is charged by our local papers that it was caused by sending so many Grangers to the legislature, who knew nothing about making laws.

·Now comes the humiliating information that a law was passed last winter, discrediting the diplomas given by the law department of our University at Ann Arbor, compelling a student who has spent two years' time and a thousand dollars in money in attending one of the best institutions of learning in the United States; who has been compelled to write a thesis and submit to a rigid examination by professors whose characters are unblemished and whose writings are standard authority throughout the United States,-I say, subjecting that student to the humiliation of submitting to an examination before a judge who is proclaimed by the bar to be a third or fourth rate lawyer (as they say that none but such will accept the position, on account of the low salary) and a committee whose legal attainments were acquired by loafling around a lawyer's office for six months and graduating upon the croquet and archery grounds, without saying anything about their accomplishments in a saloon or at the billiard table.

Now, if the object sought by these wise men who framed and passed this law was to build up this noble institution of learning, in which our people take so much pride and which has cost so much treasure, they ought to have extended the same benefits to the medical department; nay, they ought to have extended some of their rich blessings to the State Normal School, which is turning out each year trained teachers, who are fast becoming the pride of our people. They ought to discredit their certificates and send their graduates back to the old-fashioned town superintendent, who often was elected, not because he had any qualifications for the position, but he was a good worker in his party, and he wanted an office: let him issue his certificate, and it would be a sure guarantee of fitness, according to their logic. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, in speaking of the medical department, says that "Interested pervast mass of mankind life is a continual sons have attempted to breed disaffection struggle for existence; not only each for among the students and frighten them away,

are doing all they can to overreach and get their diplomas would not be accepted by the all they can from the others. This is a profession." And now the legislature, by enactment of law, have done the very thing which the worst enemies of the institution attempted to do by false reports, only in another department.

Now, what was their object? The solution for their goods, they engrossed more than of the question is comparatively easy when we remember that in the fore part of the session the legislature passed a law imposing millions in one life time. What farmer the duty upon the Supreme Court of making a syllabus of their decisions, which would be beneficial to lawyers only, and which the Supreme court refused to do. Now. Judges Cooley and Campbell were members of the Supreme Court and also professors of the law department, and Cooley is president of the same. So it is easy to see at whom the blow was aimed. If it would have a tendency to make less lawyers, we would hail it as a blessing, but that is not the fact; it does injure the University, and if the people of Michigan have not lost all of their pride and patriotism, they will rebuke these men by sending better ones to our next legislature, who will wipe out such odious laws. WM. HULL.

CENTREVILLE, Feb. 18, 1882.

What the Railroads Might as well be Expecting.

Make the consolidation of established lines and the pooling of earnings, unlawful, except under special legislative autthority applied to the facts of each case. Make discriminations of all kinds not sanctioned by special laws, crimes punishable by a right of action in favor of the party injured, against the corporation, and imprisonment of the guilty persons; make provision for quick trial and speedy judgment, with adequate powers to compel the production of books and papers, and compelling speech of unwilling witnesses. Let the railroads be operated as public highways, on which every citizen shall have equal rights in the adjustment of tariffs; give a fair compensation for the cost and risk of the service, measured by the distance, with full pay-ment for handling freight, to be specially ascertained and fixed; then leave the business of all the railroads to take its natural channels under the law of competition.

Railroad men will claim that these suggestions will contemplate an Utopia unattainable in this wicked world. We need not now discuss their practicability, because a sufficient number of the farmers and produ-cers to secure a fair trial of the plan have determined that the trial shall be had. It will commence very soon after the people secure control of their own Legislatures. If perfection is not reached in the first struggle they will get as near to it as they can. This body of citizens is rapidly increasing in numbers; they are engaged in the study of the subject in all its details; and they have intelligence enough to pursue their way to the end without variableness or shadow of turning—L. E. Chittenden in the Journal of

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The first quarterly meeting of District Grange, No. 17, will be held at Grange hall, Traverse City, March 8th and 9th, opening at 1 o'clock P. M. of the first date. degree members are cordially invited to attend the session which is designed to be one M. of the first day, on "The Handling and Shipping of Farm Products," and of fruits in particular, to which the public, especially farmers and their families, are cordially invited. Come out, friends, and hear Mr. Mason talk upon a subject that will interest you. S. A. GARDNER, Master.

S. H. HYDE, Secretary. The next meeting of Newaygo county Pomona Grange will be held at Hesperia the 9th and 10th of March. Meeting to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., and we expect Bro. Thos. F. Moore to deliver a public

address and install officers in the evening of the first day. All are cordially invited to NEIL McCALLUM, Lect. attend. Hesperia, Feb. 23, 1882.

Mt. Pleasant Grange will entertain the Macomb County Pomona Grange, March 8th. The following program is arranged for that occasion. The afternoon meeting will be open to all in sympathy with the Order. Program:

Opening of Grange. Music.

Reports from Subordinate Granges.

Tile Draining-Discussion opened by W.

Music.
Washing Sheep or Not-Discussion opened by T. C. Cady.

EVENING SESSION—Applications for membership. Suggestions for the good of the Order. Conferring the degree of Pomona.

A regular quarterly meeting of Kalama-zoo County Pomona Grange, No. 27, will be held with Portage Grange at their hall, Thursday, March 16th. Fourth degree members are cordially invited to be present and take part in the discussions, which will fol-low the presentation of the subjects named in the following program :

Opening of Grange at 10 A. M. prompt.
"How May we Improve the Fertility of
Our Farms?"—C. S. Whipple. "The Farmer in his Relation to Our Com-mon Schools."—G. T. Hall.

Recess for dinner. AFTERNOON.—"Present and Future of the Farmer."—Z. C. Durkee,
"Household Work,"—by the Lecturer.

"Breeding and Raising Horses,"-E. A.

Select Reading,—Mrs. C. C. Draper. "Farm Fences,"—G. W. Hunt.

Mr. Editor :- We painted our Grange with the Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint, and it wears well and I now propose to paint my house with it.

JOHN W. NICHOSON. See advertisement.-[ED.]

Ladies' Pepartment.

THE WELL.

Dark and cool the water lies In the old time-honored well; Down the depths the bucket flies, And how often, who can tell?

For the schoolboy, hot with play,
For the laborer, tired with toil,
For the traveler on his way,
Doth the tireless rope uncoil.

And how often, who can tell?
Or, who first the gracious draught
Drew up from the bounteous well?
Or, who sunk the ancient shaft?

They are dust who slaked their thirst At the little silver fount, In the wildwoods, where it first Called the huntsman to dismount

They are dust, the pioneers, Who the strong-a med forest broke, Where the old well now appears, Where now curls the village smoke.

So shall we within the vale
With our children's children dwell, But the waters ne'er shall fail
In the old time-honored well.

Some Impressions and Incidents of the State Grange, Session of 1881.

Read by Sister Cobb before Kalamamoo County Pomona Grange at its February meeting.

When we bid adieu to our loved ones, and leave our homes for a few days to visit the Capitol of our State, our hearts are filled with gladness, not so much because we shall soon look upon, and admire that massive building, which is the pride of our State, as for the reunion of friends and the forming of new acquaintances, which this annual visit promises.

When we enter the parlors at the hotels and the large dining halls filled with farmers and their wives, we realize that truly we live in an age of progress; and this feeling is greatly strengthened, as we see them wending their way to the legislative halls, women, farmers wives, ascending those steps, and with their husbands entering that hall, equal in power and influence.

As we entered the hall our eyes involuntarily rested on the Worthy Master. We had so long been accustomed to look upon the majestic form of our brother, the Past Master, that many had come to feel that no one else could fill the place. But the able manner in which our Brother presided, notwithstanding the constant anxiety lest at any moment he might be called to the bedside of his sick wife, must have convinced all that he was fully equal to the responsibilities of his office.

In the necessary absence of the Master in the making up of the committees, the worthy Overseer was called to the chair. Though youthful in appearance, he presided with ease and dignity, proving his ability to do the work assigned him.

We were so glad, for it corroborated the statement that we have so often made, that 'tis folly, yea wrong, to keep a few men in and that which I have gained also." the most prominent positions, because no others can fill them. There is latent talent, which should be developed, there are responsibilities which should be borne, not by the advocated the cause. Some went so far as minds clear, and their thoughts were beaufew alone, but by the many, and if there are benefits and blessings they should be distributed also.

As we looked around upon the audience, and saw the delegations seated in their respective places listening attentively, eager to catch every word, that they might know how to vote intelligently, our heart was filled with gratitude for the privileges we enjoy.

Occasionally we noticed some that were there for the first time. They seemed unaccustomed to mingle in such gatherings. They were evidently from rural districts, where they have been cutting away the forests and building for themselves homes. But through the Grange they were chosen delegates to this convention. For this event the mother laid aside the work and cares that had confined her so closely, filled well the cupboard that the wants of her family might be fully met, and came up to the came for intellectual food. She is "seeking light and knowledge." We are always glad to see such persons there. It will be a bright on the subject. spot in their life's history. And then they are so diligent, they strive to improve every moment, to catch every word, and as much as possible, drink in every thought. These carry home ideas that I trust will improve them and those with whom they associate, both in and out of the Grange.

The mother, while performing her daily round of duties, on her return home, monotonous and wearisome though they be, will many times recall some incident or She arose and expressed her gratification for it is impossible to make on this cold sheet suggestion, which absorbing her thoughts the privilege of meeting in a convention that best and dearest place on earth-a will shorten her hours of toil, and lighten her labor.

We were desirous to ascertain the location of our county delegation. We commenced of the women there were the wives of farpecting every moment to see them, but in excessive monotonous labor. She complithem quietly nestled down under the left wing of the Master.

you have chosen wisely and well; without and brightening her life. scarcely turning the head you can take in the whole scene at a glance. We learned said, "I thought whiskey and tobacco were in surrounding us with so many beautiful

concluded that what was lost in hearing was made up in seeing.

We hope they gleaned abundantly, yet we fear if they did they are better retainers than may be mistaken

When the committees were announced, plan, and express her opinions.

aroused to the fact, that if the mind of his another State. wife is to be developed, she must not be that they together may read, discuss subjects, interest and instruct their family, that mittees reported many interesting discusmake the worse appear the better, but the sturdy farmer with his earnest, honest reapart, but they timidly refused. Then a name was announced, and soon across the hall, the clear voice of woman sounded forth in commendation of our noble Order. Her heart seemed full, her tongue was free, and many were astonished at her eloquence and logic. There was a whisper of inquiry, who can that be? The reply was "she is a temperance woman and that is why she can talk," and we thought how many women have been called out from retirement to speak against that great evil that is ruining so many thousands. If they have not tasted the bitter cup, their sympathy for the heart-broken wife, mother and children has given them courage, and our mind reverted back some three years, when the president of our Ribbon club, asked us to address them, or write an essay, we replied we would be glad to but we could not, were sorry to refuse; then came forcibly to our mind, the inquiry, Where is the talent that was given thee? because thou hast not the five, and cannot be a star of the first magnitude, wilt thou forever withhold the little light that is given thee? and the condemnation rested so heavily, that we prayed, Father, forgive our ingratitude, and remove this pride from our heart, and help us to use | years of service. thy gifts, be they many or few, according

try to fulfill our mission. I would that every one present might realize their individual responsibility, and ceived under a bushel, lest it may go out, labors for the good of the Order we recall and they be left in darkness; and when the of our stewardship, "here is thy pound, servants."

We were highly gratified at the growing readiness and boldness with which many that was even addicted to the use of tobacco. Of course that was considered too radical, as it came home to so many of fixed habits, that were going down the hill of life; nevertheless we were glad that the subject was agitated, for it may arouse to good resolutions though some late in life, and the influence on the young must be beneficial.

The music was perfectly enchanting-so well selected and beautifully rendered. The temperance song "Think of my head in the morning" was a temperance lecture of itself, every part acted out so completely that in imagination the whole scene was before us. The song of tobacco portrayed clearly the evil of its use and we trust will and are not weary in well doing, we shall make a lasting impression on the minds of the audience.

The wool growers' association was in convention at the same time in the Senate chamber, and it was decided to hold an open sesbeautiful Capitol of our great State, not sion, and invite them to meet with us. Part for curiosity alone, but for a purpose. She of the evening was spent in discussing the and the inspiration went from heart to feasibility of abandoning the practice of heart, and we felt, "truly it was good for us washing sheep, giving experience and views | to be there."

> As in early life we were taught that what was sweet for one was sour for another, so there we learned that the right way for one was wrong for the other. We think, however, that from the discussion, much could be gleaned to assist those who were undecided, and were seeking information.

During the evening it was observed that a southern lady, a lecturer, was present. She was asked to make some remarks. of men and women. She stated that in looking over the statistics of our asylums, she ing it can, of course, be done in this manner was astonished that so large a percentage at the rear, and our eyes followed along, ex- mers, the disease produced, no doubt, by vain, till looking way to the front, we saw mented highly the Order that had called develop true art, and to assert our individuwoman out, where her mind could be di- ality in taste and our appreciation of beauty. verted, and she could find food for thought, Then we thought, what sagacity! surely thereby strengthening heremental faculties,

dispensers. 'Tis possible, however that we tobacco songs were called for. I was glad nature. for the evidence given outside the gates, woman was assigned a place also, and with wickedness and folly of using alcohol and spot or place, a gathering about it the imthe brothers she was expected to suggest, narcotics, and were resolving to rely upon

pure air and a clear conscience for keen What an educator the Grange has been to perception and strength of muscle, to enathe farmer's wife. She now sees the neces- ble them to came off victors in the battle of sity of spending some time in reading and life. The resignation of our faithful Lecsume these new duties. The farmer also is his amiable wife were soon to remove to

The brothers and sisters, desirous of givovertaxed with labor and care, and he ing some substantial expression of regard and are grateful for, and if need be would strives to relieve her as much as possible, and appreciation of their real worth, planned a little surprise for them.

The Worthy Master at an opportune mothey may enter the Grange with ideas, and ment announced that he was about to exa disposition to express them. As the com- emplify some of the unwritten work of the Order. A committee that had previously sions occurred, bringing to the front, not retired just here returned and placed on the polished lawyer, with his attempt to the desk in front of the Master a handsome silver tea set, also a castor, cake basket, butter dish, one dozen silver plated soning. The sisters were invited to take knives, desert spoons, and one dozen solid silver tea spoons.

The brother and sister were conducted to the front and the Worthy Master, in a few well chosen words, presented in behalf of the brothers and sisters this token of their regard. When he spoke of the untiring labors of our brother, in preparing the way for the future usefulness of our Order, he did not forget to say that during his absence from home his faithful wife "kept the green house green." We felt how comprehensive these words, for we had visited her in her home, and could understand clearly her labor, care and responsibility.

The surprise was so complete, the gift so fully appreciated, that the recipients could not restrain their tears. The effect was electric, all over the hall was seen the moistened eye. Every one seemed to realize that the ties of pleasant associations were soon to be severed. The response of the brother though uttered at first in broken sentences, indicated the overflowing of a grateful heart, and as he rallied somewhat, he expressed his gratitude, not only for this token, but for the sympathy and forbearance of his Patron friends all over the State, during his

The sweet spirit manifested by the sister, to our ability. We believe that prayer was and the touching words with which she answered, for since then, it has been comconcluded her remarks, I trust will not soon a desire to cultivate it. paratively easy to take up our work, and be forgotten.

The session to us was a pleasant one,

noble band of Patrons. many winters, their hearts were warm, their is all we can do to foot the bills. to suggest that no one should hold office tifully expressed. How full of power were their words of wisdom in giving an impetus

to the plans and purposes of our Order! As year after year we mingle with these friends, we feel 'tis well to compare the past with the present. Many of us remember the little trials and vexations that beset our pathway when we were first trying to fathom the mysteries of this Order. Yet for our patience and perseverence, as Patrons, can we not say that intellectually and socially we have reaped an hundred fold? Truly much has been accomplished. Public sentiment is changed. The people are understanding better our motives and acknowledging our claims. If we are diligent surely succeed.

But the hour came when the Master announced that the labors of the day were closed. Then came the hand shaking, the good-byes and farewell words, and a consciousness that this may be our last meeting,

Decoration of Farmers' Homes.

A paper read at a meeting of Branch County Pomona Grange, at Sherwood, Nov. 16, 1881, by Sister E. A. Horton, of Coldwater Grange.

A subject has been assigned your sister by the Worthy Lecturer to which, if justice much labor, and if well done much skill. It is the decorating of farmers' homes on a few pages of paper. Now, in the first place, home; that is impossible. But decorat--at least in the imagination. But as in all Grange work we should aim at improve ment, it behooves us to speak carefully, to be sure and cultivate no false ideals, to

The love of the beautiful is an inherent and God-given quality of man's character; When she was seated, a brother arose and | the love of the Father of the universe for us

wit quickly came to her rescue, and she that awaken in us such high aspirations, curtly replied, "I spoke only of woman." and lift us up and strengthen us for the The choir from time to time favored us duties that throng upon us. I say this love with choice music. Our temperance and of the beautiful is a part of our better

that the farmers were being aroused to the is a love of home, a clinging to one provements of our calling, and the investing of this dear spot with the one name that thrills the heart of prince and peasant alike, that dear sacred old wordmeditation, that she may be qualified to as- turer brought before us the fact that he and sigh for, we work for, we sacrifice and deny Home. Home-a place if we have not, we ourselves for, and hope sometimes almost against hope, to gain, Home-a place if we possess, we adorn, we improve, we enjoy, die to preserve its sacredness. Ah! deep down into the very fibres of our hearts and natures goes the love of home. This veneration of its sacredness, this sense of trust and security in its folding arms, where shutting its doors against all evil and surrounded by those we love, the purest joys on earth are known. How many of us when we have been sometime away from home sigh out the refrain of the poet, "when, oh! when shall I see thee, beautiful, beautiful home."

That the idea of beautifying our home is inherent is shown by our decorating our semeteries, the last home of our bodies, and waters refresh our tired souls. No, my friends; heaven would fail of charms for us vere it not beautiful and adorned.

You and I can remember as long ago as memory serves us the posey beds of mother and grandmother which bordered the walk the center of the vegetable garden was a of the beds of lovely clove pinks and catchfly, with now and then a bunch of batchelor stalks of love hangs bleeding. Ah! how the memory of old days throngs about us. They come unbidden, but ever welcome c hildren's memories will be as vivid as ours. Yes, this love of home has "grown with strength," until now, if we see a home

beautiful as a gift of nature, what shall we notwithstanding we missed the familiar do with it? It seems to me our homes are who is embroidering coffee sacking with faces of some of our veteran leaders whose the fittest places to exercise our taste and be careful not to place the light they have re- eloquent words, sound advice, and earnest our individuality of taste, but how often do We find the true and the false everywhere, we see this? In building a house we must and here is the rock on which we split. To with mingled feelings of sadness at their have just such a bay window as Brother A., discern which is which culture alone will day of reckoning comes, may we all be absence and satisfaction that of them we and just such a porch as Brother B., and decide the point to our satisfaction. What ready to say, when called to give an account can say, "Well done, good and faithful the front fence must be like Brother C's, was beautiful to us twenty years ago is but We are still cheered by the presence of a and inside we ape each other, instead of should our opportunities for observation. interest in the temperance reform, and the their heads were silvered with the frosts of We let some one else do our planning, and it Though some of following our own taste and judgment.

There is much done in the way of decorating that to my mind is only fussiness, outdoors and in. We have much to learn in this direction. We must cultivate true ideals. We must take a plat of ground and build on its fair surface our home. Then we must carefully plant each tree and shrub with regard to the house, its location, the kind of tree planted, the other kinds intended to plant; consider how it will look when grown, from the house, from the road, whether it will hide some desirable view-in fact, use our own judgment and taste. It seems as though some people can never stop planting trees in their yards, (and, by the way, we almost invariably get we want to plant some evergreens. Well, we want a couple of Scotch pines, and a couple of balsam firs and Norway spruces involved in it of time and money and and cedars and arbor vitæs and an elm or two, and we must have some maples and horse chestnuts, and we can't get along without some rose bushes and lilacs Nature's Motto is Onward-She Never Goes Backand snowballs and syringas and flowering almonds, and by the time they are all nicely set our yard looks like a nursery-and we have done all this calling it decorating our dooryard. Now, where in the name of common sense is the beauty in it? Perhaps ation of the world and its inhabitants (for to save space we might make a straight path from the front door to the front gate, and set a row of the various kinds of evergreens on each side of it, and though all are about be done, it admits of and even requires the same size when planted, a few years makes a great change, for all do not grow equally fast, and perhaps the highest ones are in the wrong places, so that even the beauty of symmetry and regularity is gone. But what would you have us do, says one,

plant no trees about our homes? Most surely, but would not a clump of maples or a better shade than the same number set in rows or scattered about isolated, and the what is more beautiful than a well-kept afterwards that it was difficult to hear, yet the principal causes of insanity," woman's objects that give us such pure enjoyment, much valuable time and money is spent to prized sea shells. Next are the articulates

cultivate a false idea of beauty. Each object may be beautiful of itself, but it is the whole combination we have to look at, and as such it looks fussy and overdone. It lacks harmony; harmony in surroundings Another inherent quality of mankind should be our study in decorating our homes, outside and in. When we learn to plan for spaces and views and shady places, we shall have advanced one sure step in true art decoration.

In decorating the inside of our homes art is but in its infancy. Most of us can remember when the decorations of the parlor consisted of the looking glass, pictures of the Washington family, of General Washington with old Whitey (his horse), of General Lafayette, and the family record neatly framed, and perhaps the silhouette of some dear old granddame in the days of her youth. There was asparagus around the glass and picture frames, and in the summer bushes in the fire place, and a plaster of Paris dog on the mantel-was it so long ago, after all? The first attempt to grow plants in the house I ever saw, my mother filled an old sugar bowl with cotton, moistened it and sowed wheat in it; it grew beautifully and sat on the mantel all winter and delighted our childish eye with its greenness. It is from just such beginnings that the present state of decorative art has grown. Who does not remember the old fashioned testers and bed curtains? They were but by our views about the celestial home of the forerunners of the lovely canopies we which the Bible tells us. In the description all admire. The old stick chimney with its of the new Jerusalen, how the thought of open fireplace, its brick heart and broad those fountains and green fields and still mantel, were but the unformed idea of the beautiful grates and marble mantles we new see in the homes of wealth and culture.

I am firmly convinced that much of the fancy work we put up in our homes is sheer nonsense, and as far as real decoration goes is a miserable failure, because of a lack of to the front gate. And how down through harmony in the whole. There is the whole secret of success in decoration-harmony, row of marigolds and four o'clocks, set back harmonious arrangement of colors, of fitness of the whole combined. Our efforts are a success or failure, or the effect is indifferent, buttons, and by the garden gate the great and we feel illy paid for our labor and poorly satisfied with our taste, just in proportion as we follow its laws. But it is well to try, even if now and then, to have an ideal in guests; and we must remember that our mind to strive after. Why I know a lady who raised ducks for two years to buy silver knives and forks to use on her table every our growth, and strengthened with our day, that her table might satisfy her love of beauty, and she said to me, "Mrs. Horton, devoid of ornament we at once mark its I have always been glad I did make the owner as a man devoid of culture, as one effort, for I have never been ashamed of who has neither a taste for the beautiful, or my table since, and the family have all enjoyed them so much." It seems to me her Now, my friends, having this love of the efforts were more praiseworthy than the work of a lady I heard of the other day and so on to the end of the chapter; outside passably so now if we have improved as we

There is no field where there is greater need for improvement, or more room for the exercise of our taste than in decorating our homes. Let it be one of the good works of this Grange to foster and encourage this art. Let us not live in vain. Let us leave behind us monuments of beauty in the homes we shall soon go from to enter no more forever. Let our children say with pride, "Father planned this house-is it not tasteful? This yard-is not the arrangement of the walks and trees fine? Ah! he was a man of taste. And within, mother planned this cornice and this arrangement of rooms, liked this combination of light and dark woods in the finish, suggested this tint of wall for this room, and that for the other-her taste was exquisite, only equalled by her judgment, which, of course, must our grounds about the house too small), then always accompany taste, or all will be imperfect."

Yes, this subject is a great one; much is brains. But I will close ere I weary you with my crude ideas.

ward.

For proof of this statement let us turn our attention to an earnest examination of nature's record. Beginning with the formthis is the one of the vast number of the solar system of which we can have the most definite knowledge, natural history shows us that first was created the dead inert matter, the soil, the rocks and minerals-some of these infinitely interesting in their curious and beautiful crystalline structures. Following this comes vegetable matter, the new, mysterious life, bringing the first faint promise of living beauty in form, texture, color, and odor.

After this, animal life next claims our other kind of trees be far prettier and make attention, and this with all its species and varieties, beginning with the microscopic and almost structureless protozoans, and a spaces of green grass will be so pretty, and little higher in the scale the foraminifera or chalk and lime builders. Following these green sward? If nine tenths of the half in the creative order are the sponges and tended flower beds were in nice grass, and | the interesting little corals. The next highthe other tenth was well tended, our taste on er division is that of mollusks, containing it is that which makes us fully understand that point would be vastly improved. Much the snail, the clam, and the oyster, also the of the work of decorating homes in this nautilus and many other species, to which manner is worse than wasted, for which we are indebted for our beautiful and muchor jointed animals, including worms, crabs, and insects.

We now come to vertebrates, the lowest of which are fishes, the next reptiles, and the third birds. The fourth and last, mammals, comprising several orders, the lowest of which is moles, the highest, man-nature's final crowning act of creation; man, glorious man! Forever ordained lord and master over all precreated creatures. Here, sisters, (brothers, pardon the digression,) is the evidence that settles beyond a shadow of a doubt our much contested question of women's rights. She was created after man. She was an afterthought; therefore, over her he has been given no authority. Oh, blessed link in the creative plan for us!

So far in our research we have traced a continued rise from the lower to the higher, and this in the order of creation, as there is ample evidence to show if we but look for it. But here we have reached the limit of natural history and for further enlightenment we must look to the records of men and nations, and what do we here find? On every side corroborative testimony for our fayorit theory. First we find man in the lowest conditions, rude, uncouth, uncultivated in manner of living, depraved or almost entirely wanting in morals, his only pleasure in existence that which is gained by triumphing over his fellow man; his only glory in the defeat of the same by mere strength of body. Nations becoming great only in their ability to conquerother nations, not in the power of building up their own people. And for amusement we find men and women depending upon the death struggles of the gladiators or some equally inhuman sport.

step, slowly, very slowly humanity advancing. Man is becoming more conscious of the objects of existence; more able to resist opposing forces in nature; stronger in mind; abler to subdue and make useful to himself first the animals placed under him, and finally, not content with this, seeks to bring out the latent forces-powers which he uses for his own advancement and profit. But more prominently than ever before, because of its rapid fulfillment, is the law of progression brought to our notice in the development of men and women during our own age and time. This is familiar in the facts so often mentioned, of the means of advancement. The inventions and discoveries which have changed man from the dull, plodding, dull headed machine to the intelligent, wide awake citizen of this our own boasted ninteenth century, who comprehends that the world with all its resources is before him, and that for failure to grasp them there is far less excuse than if he had found himself on the globe at an earlier period. All present are doubtless firmly convinced that the Grange movement is not destined to be one of the least tokens of progress. This fact alone, that woman is here freely given an equal station with that of her brother-in advance of her recognition as such by the laws of our law-makers in plain, large letters the sign, "onward, not backward."

When we find daily and weekly repeated in our newspapers the records of sin, misery, suffering, folly, and wickedness in every stage and nature conceivable to the human mind, our faith in nature's plan is almost shaken, and we wonder how among so much bad there is room for any good. And when Mrs. Livermore tells us of the condition of the poor German women, how in a country famed for her universities and men of deep learning her women are kept in the most degrading positions and made to perform the most servile acts, even to being used as beasts of burden, and when we know of the affirmed condition of the women of Bohemia and adjacent countries, we almost fail again to see much progress for our sex or mankind in general. But does not the cool second thought say to us that it is not that things are so much worse, but that our means of knowing the truth are so much increased?

But this, in the language of George Eliot. "is looking at life parcelwise," and not from a broad standpoint, which would embrace the world as we must view it to obtain just conclusions. And in this light we have already turned our attention from which we are justified, I believe, in concluding that out of the old ways of sin, ignorance and superstition, for a majority of the people slowly but surely brighter paths are opening to those of enlightenment, liberty, and peace. However, we are not to forget that we ourselves are a part of nature and as intelligent beings are responsible in a greater or less degree for our actions and their results. We are first to heed the ir unction, "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." And when sure of this we are so to conform our lives in our daily and hourly conduct that there will be the least possible room for evil.

We find every day threads so entangled as to puzzle us sorely and some of them we can never unravel, but must leave for a future beyond, where there is more light than here. Carlyle says, " Is not every day the conflux of two eternities? Lines of influence from all the past and stretching onward into all all the past and stretching onward into all remedy and keep it for use when needed. If the future do intersect there." Some days the child is too sick to swallow without difwould surely seem so, and in this sense every one: that every day we have the wisdom and experience of all that have gone most immediately. Giv before, and that from this experience largely Hall's Journal of Health.

we are acting to-day, and the results of this to-day will influence all that are to follow, so that again it would seem fitting that we take care of this one day and see to it that its influence be for good, not bad.

It seems to me that we have the need, and the need makes the right to look at life from its brightest side. For in spite of the fact that we in general may recognize that the best prevails, many of us are so constituted that at times we are apt to lose sight of it when in times of unspeakable sorrow the clouds seem dark and forbidding. It is then that our braver natures are called upon to look beyond for the light. It seems a bright and cheering thought that "Always there is seed being sown silently and unseen, and everywhere there come sweet flowers without our foresight or labor. We reap what we sow, but nature has love over and above that justice and gives us shadow, blossoms, and fruit that spring from no planting of ours." Here is the sweet hope that beyond if not here, our life work with all its mistakes, its failures and its successes, will be understood, and justice be given unto all.

And now, one more thought: that we ourselves do not know the value of each deed of ours. Our work may seem to us dull, tiresome and of little avail; that in doing over and over those little things, washing those self same dishes, sweeping those self-same floors our lives are being spent with but little account, yet there is a duty performed, a necessaary service rendered, and therefore not in vain.

No stream from its source Flows seaward, how lonely soever its course, But what some land is g addened.

No star ever rose and set without influence some

where. Who knows what earth needs from earth's lowest But as we look further we find, step by No life can be pure in its purpose and strong in its

strife
And all life not be purer and stronger thereby. The spirits of just men made perfect on high, The army of martys who stand by the throne And gaze into the face that makes glorious their

Know this surely at last. Honest love, honest sorrow, Honest work for the day, honest hope for the mor-

row, Are these worth nothing more than the hand they make weary,
The heart tuey have saddened, the life they leave dreary?

Hush, the seven-fold heavens to the voice of the spirit Echo: he that o'ercometh shall all things inherit.

Bowen, Dec. 24, 1881.

Valuable Food Cures.

Ripe fruit and berries, slightly acid, will remove the ordinary diarrhoas of early summer.

Common rice, parched brown like coffee, and then boiled and eaten in the ordinary way, without any other food, is, with quie tude of body, one of the most effective remedies for troublesome looseness of bowels.

Some of the severest forms of the distressing ailment called dysentery, that is, when the bowels pass blood, with constant desire, with vain efforts to stool, are sometimes entirely cured by the patient eating a heaping tablespoonful, at the time, of raw beef cut up very fine, and repeated at intervals of four hours, until cured, eating and drinking nothing else in the meanwhile.

If a person swallow any poison whathaving an overloaded stomach, an instanremedy, more emclent and applica ble in a large number of cases than any half dozen medicines we can now think of, is a heaping teaspoonful of common sait and as much ground mustard, surred rapidly in a teacup of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach; and lest there be any remnant of poison, however small, let the white of an egg, or a teacup of strong coffee, be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quiet; because these very virulent poisons than any medicines in the

In cases of scalding or burning the body, immersing the part in cold water gives en-tire relief, as instantaneous as lightning. Meanwhile, get some common white flour and apply it an inch thick on the injured part, the moment it emerges from the water, and keep sprinkling on the flour through anything like a pepper box cover, so as to put it on evenly. Do nothing else, drink nothing but water, eat nothing until improvement commences, except some dry bread softened in weak tea of some kind. Cures of frightful burns have been made in this way, as wonderful as they are pain-

Erysipelas, a disease coming without premonition and ending fatally in three or four days, is sometimes very promptly cured by applying a poultice of raw cramberries pounded and placed on the part over night. Insect bites, and even that of a raitlesnake, have passed harmless by stirring enough common salt into the yolk of a good

to be kept on the bitten part. Neuralgia and toothache are sometimes speedily relieved by applying to the wrist a quantity of bruised or grated horse radish. Costive bowels have an agreeable remedy in the free use of ripe tomatoes at meals their seeds acting in the way of the white mustard or figs, by stimulating the coat of the bowels, over which they pass, in their

egg to make it sufficiently thin for a plaster,

whole state, to increased action. A remedy of equal efficiency in the same direction is cracked wheat-that is, common white wheat grains broken into two or three pieces and then boiled until they are as soft as rice, and eaten mainly at two meals of

the day, with butter or molasses. In all cases of cholera infantum in children under one year of age, the best remedy we know of is the Lactic Wafers, prepared by the Health Food Co., of New York city. We would advise all mothers having young infants to procure a box of this valuable ficulty, place one of the little wafers on the tongue, and it will soon be dissolved and swarlowed. It will quiet the stomach al-Give nothing else,-

Ponths' Pepartment.

TELLING FORTUNES.

I'll tell you two fortunes, my fine little lad, For you to accept or refuse The one of them good, the other one bad: Now hear them, and say which you choose

I see by my gifts within reach of my hand, A fortune right fair to behold;
house and a hundred good acres of land, With harvest fields yellow as gold.

I see a great orchard with boughs hanging down With apples, ru-set and red; I see droves of cattle, some white and some brown But all of them sleek and well fed.

see droves of swallows about the barn doors, See the fanning mill whirling so fast; I see them threshing wheat on the floor-And now the bright picture has passed And I see rising dismally up in the place

Of the beautiful house and land, A man with a fire-red nose on his face. And a little brown jug in his hand,

Oh! if you behold him, my lad, you would wish
That he were less wretched to see;
For his boot toes they gape like the mouth of a fish, And his trousers are out at the knee In walking he staggers now this way, now that, And his eyes they stand out like a bug's; And he wears an old coat and a battered-in hat,

And I think that the fault is the jug's. For the text says the drunkard shall come to be poor,

And that drowsiness cloths men in rags; And he dosen't look much like a man, I am sure, Who has honest hard cash in his bags. Now, which will you have? To be thrifty and snug,

And be right side up with your dish,
Or go with your eyes like the eyes of a bug,
And your shoes like the mouth of a fish?

Suggestions from Aunt Nina.

I think "Sweetbriar's" remarks are very good, and I like the idea of you all writing on one subject, for discussion. Try the subjects she gives, and see if these can not be made interesting to all. Am sorry she doesn't take kindly to an Aunt; but I shall stick by and see if she doesn't change

Be particular about the writing and spelling, as well as the opinions you express, for none are perfect in these respects. Now all take hold, and make a full column for the next issue.

AUNT NINA.

Cousins of the "Visitor."-" Granger Girl' has called upon me to awaken you to our situation. I will try, and if I fail, let some one else try. Figuratively speaking, let us "clean house." Banish all childish amusements and have a "Department" in accordance with our age and capability.

I do not think we need little puzzles to amuse us, and we can weil do away with Auntyism, (no disrespect to Aunt Nina). We ought to be able to write to the public or to one another, without having to write through an Aunty. Let us do this work thoroughly while we are about it, and banish the rattle box, and leave the dolls and whistle. We should stand on our dignity, ever, or has fallen into convulsions from if we possess enough of that commodity. Consequently, no more writing that "We go to school, study reading, spelling, etc.," telling our age, and closing because we can think of no more to say.

Several have spoken of choosing a subject, and all writing upon it. I would recommend "Should we frequent places of amusement while attending school?" and, "Is novel-reading a detriment to scholarship?" and request the editor to make corrections and give the decision. Let the arguments common articles number of be prompt and concise, granting one month, or two issues, for the hearing of the questions. As they must necessarily be of a moderate length to be interesting, and having small space, we would like the editor to select the best ones for publication, and if there be good points in the others compile them in a miscellaneous group; for if we wait for them all to be published, it would ful life-to know her was to love her. become tedious, and our greatest success will be in having some new subjects each month. We will extend a cordial invitation to that young man,-who shrugs his shoulders and says "Babies' column," - to come forward and help to make it something

> As I have taken up so much space with this, I will leave the rest of you to discuss these questions, if they receive your approbation. Let us not be afraid to speak our mind freely, and none should be offended for only when "Greek meets Greek, comes the tug of war."

> "Sunflower," "Earl" and "Pretty by Night," come to the front, and bring others with you, and show your mettle. "Granger Girl" will take the lead.

Yours with Fidelity, SWEET BRIAR. Keeler, February 14, 1882.

Dear Aunt Nina and Cousins: -Here I am again seeking admittance to our Youth's

Department, and I am very sorry for staying away and neglecting our poor column so long, and beg pardon of all the cousins. Ah! "A Granger Girl" will have to guess

again, for I fear Bro. E. S. would not feel very highly flattered by your attributing my poor effort to him; but as to writing to some effect, how can I do that? I can not introduce any subject myself, for fear no one will write about it.

Now, Aunt Nina, do please be kinder than our good Uncle Nine was, and give us a suffered this great loss.

good stirring question, and I will add my poor mite to help make it a success.

Well, Granger Girl, I thought you had some good Granger boys down at Coloma, and I should think they would be as much ashamed of our stricken column as we that have written are. It is just as much of a disgrace to them, I am sure. Ella Spaulding and Nettie Gifford, I think you are doing your share to make this column interesting, and as I am not attending school now, I shall try in the future to do my part.

We have a splendid Grange and are get ting along real nicely now. "Granger Girl" come up here and make our Grange a visit, and be sure and make yourself known to us, and we will try and introduce you. Now, Aunt Nina, I will close for fear of the bottomless waste basket.

With good wishes for the success of our Order in all parts of our land, and for our column a God speed, I will sign myself

Your Cousin, PRETTY BY NIGHT. Hartford, Feb. 10, 1882.

[You see "Sweetbriar" has taken the choice of a subject off my hands. Now do as you promise and write your opinions for us .- AUNT NINA].

Free Passes in Iowa.

The lower House of the Iowa Legislature spent most of Jan. 20th, discussing the resolution of Aldrich as to free passes. The resolution in substance, is in effect:

WHEREAS, The system of granting free passes on railroads has grown to gigantic proportions, including every class of public officials; and
WHEREAS, This state of things is viewed with alaum by the people, as it includes Judges of all State courts, all officers of the State, both branches of the Legislature, and delegates to political conven-

tions; and
WHEREAS, Exacting high rates of fare to the mass

WHEREAS, Exacting high rates of fare to the mass of the people and free transportation to the favored class is manifestly unjust; therefore Resolved. That the Railway Commission of the State be required to report to the House by Feb. 15, whether free transportation shall be given any class except paupers, mendicants, or other objects of charity; whether persons elected to office, members of the press, and political conventions be allowed to accept those favors, and whether railroads be inhibcept those favors, and whether railroads be inhib-

The resolution passed-56 to 40.

Is This a Land for the Rich?

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, in a recent editorial said:

"There is a pretty general feeling that the Continent of America was not discovered by Columbus, and civil liberty established by the Fathers of the Republic, to the end that fifty millions of people might be made tributary to a band of railroad magnates, or that farmers, artisans and merchants might, by hard work and keen competition raise up a dozen Vanderbilts, with each several hundred millions of dollars. Those who entertain this feeling have become persuaded that the time has arrived for the industrious masses of this country to protect themselves, if they ever intend to do so. It will certainly not be easier after the adversary has grown stronger. In this contest every delay is to the disadvantage of the people. Let the issue be deferred for a few years, and nothing but a miracle or a revolution as violent as that of France will overthrow the oppression. Of all misleading delusions, there is none more mischievous than the notion that popular suffrage and popular power are synonymous. Given the means of bribing multitudes, of intimidating others, of wrecking opponents, coupled with actual possession of the Government, and adverse sentiment must be paralyzed. If the suffrage is to be our salvation, it must be applied sharply while there are still odds on the side of unbought and unterrorized mankind.

The governor of Kansas answers the rumor that the population of the state has fallen off on account of the prohibitory law, by saying, that "the only place where there has been a decrease in the population is the penitentiary, where there are sixty-six less than there were six months ago.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

COATS-Died at the residence of her parents in Newton, Calhoun Co., Sister Alma Coats, aged 18 years and 8 months.

By her death, Home Grange, No. 129, has lost a loved member, who by her kindly ways and loving smile made all her friends. Hers was a most beauti-

FORBUSH-Died at her residence in Climax town-6 FORBUSH—Died at her residence in Climax township. January 28th, 1882, Sister Emma Forbush, aged 26 years, 10 months and 26 days. Sister Forbush was the wife of our Worthy Master; a useful and honorable member of society, and a

dearly loved member of Montour Grange, No. 49. RICE-On the 16th day of January, 1882, after a very brief illness, Sister Lydia A. Rice, of Bengal Grange, closed her labors, and quietly entered into

Sister Rice has long held an honorable position in our Grange, and in the Clinton County Pomona Grange, and in all the stations she has filled she will be greatly missed.

"Precious is the memory of the just."

RICE-Died at her home in Bengal, Clinton Co. Mich., Sister Riley Rice, a worthy and estimable member of our Order. As indicative of our sorrow, it was ordered that Bengal Grange be draped in mourning for thirty

days, and a suitable expression of our loss be entered upon our Grange record. SHURTZ-Died at his residence in White Pigeon, St. Joseph Co., Mich., Daniel Shurtz, aged 67 years, 1 month and 17 days.

A charter member of White Pigeon Grange, No. 304, after five years' faithful service as Master, and three years as Overseer, he has been called to his re-

WHEELER-Died January 21st, 1882, at her home in Adrian, Lenawee Co., Sister Nancy A. Wheeler, aged 46, a worthy member of Adrian Grange, No. 213. Resolutions of respect, love and sympathy were adopted and an order that the charter be draped in mourning, and the resolutions be spead upon the records of the Grange, was made by the Grange that

ward by the Master of the Great Grange above.

Alabastine

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

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

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

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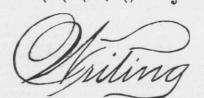
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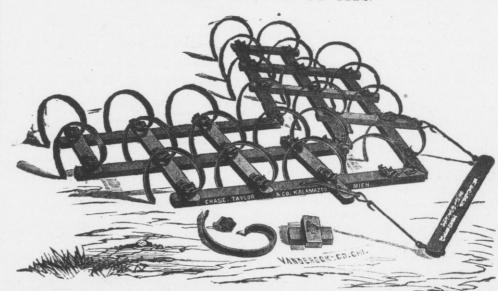
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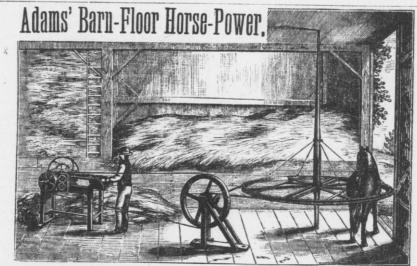
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