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# Agricultural Pepartment,

THE TRAMP.

BY WILL CARLETON.

We worked through spring and winter, through summer and through fall,
But that mortgage worked the hardest and the
steadiest of us all;
It worked on with all; It worked on nights and Sundays; it worked each

holiday; It settled down among us, and it never went away. Whatever we kept from it seemed a'most as bad as atched us every minute, and it ruled us right and

The rust and blight were with us sometimes, and sometimes not The dark-browed, scowling mortgage was forever or The weevil and the cut-worm, they went as well as

The mortgage staid forever, eating hearty all the same.
It nailed up every window, stood guard at every door,
And happiness and sunshine made their home with us no more:

Till with failing crops and sickness we got stalled upon the grade,
And there came a dark day on us when the interest

wasn't paid;
And their came a sharp foreclosure, and I kind o' lost
my hold my hold

And grew weary and discouraged, and the farm was cheaply sold.

The children left and scattered, when they hardly

yet were grown;
My wife she pined and perished, an' I found myself What she died of was "a mystery," and the doctors

never knew;
But I knew she died of mortgage—just as well as I wanted to. If to trace a hidden sorrow were within the doctors'

art, They'd 'a' found a mortgage lying on that woman's broken heart.

I'm helpless an' forsaken, I am childless and alone; I haven't a single dollar that it's fair to call my own; My old age knows no comfort, my heart is scant o The children they run from me as soon as I come

The women shrink and tremble, their alms are fear The dogs hurl curses at me, and hunt me down the

road; My home is where night finds me; my friends are Oh, little is there in this world for one who's poor and old!

But I'm wealthy advice. To take or not to take it, with no difference in the You may have it, an' thrive on it or run round it, as

you please; But I generally give it wrapped up in some such Worm or beetle, drougth or tempest, on land may fall, But for first-class ruination trust a mortgage 'gainst them all.

Fattening Cattle, No. 5.

BY C. G. LUCE.

Proper facilities and care in watering stock should be given a prominent place. This is essential at all times, winter and summer. Whether the cattle are fed whole or ground feed, in the stable or outdoors, the importance of watering must not be overlooked or forgotten, At all seasons of the year well, or pure spring water is equal to the best. Of course, part of the year running brook or clear lake water is just as good. But in extreme hot weather it becomes too warm, and in very cold weather it is too cold, and in many cases difficult of access. It is never well to rely upon a pond, where the ice has to be opened in the winter while the poor brutes stand around on the pond shivering as they wait for one another to drink. Have seen this done for hours at a time; and just as the patient steer thought his hour had come, and he humbly kneeled down on the ice, and plunged his nose into the hole with bright anticipations of drinking his fill, some envious beast with sharp horns attacks him in the rear, and away he goes to again wait his turn at the hole in the ice; or, cold, discouraged and disheartened, he shakes his head, goes back to the barn without water for the day. With this system of watering it will be difficult to make winter feeding profitable. Of course, there are but few of us favored with springs of water. But (a good word for the wind mill men) we can make the winds pump for us without much labor or great expense. To attain the very best results water should be just as good for the stock as for the family use. We are wasting feed when we do not look after and provide well for watering. Salting is another matter akin to this.

Though we may feed on the choicest hay and the finest meal in the warmest stables in winter, and graze on the sweetest and richest grass in summer, and neglect salting,

our stock will not thrive. Cattle should be fed an abundance of salt in winter, summer, spring and fall. This is a duty that no one can afford to neglect. An occasional mixture of ashes will add to its benefits. Don't spare the salt. This is something that we can better afford to waste a little than to feed too sparingly. There is no better way than to keep it where stock can go to it at any and all times. If kept properly salted they will never eat too much. If cattle have not been salted for a long time, they will eat too much at first if placed within their reach, but if kept salted as they ought to be, there is no more danger from this source than there is of their eating too much wheat straw. The essential is, give them all they want all the time.

After having observed all of these rules so imperfectly sketched, and many others that will occur to the experienced feeder, there is another thing of importance in securing profits or even pay for feeding cattle, and that is their sale. Few of us farm just for fun. It is the pay we are after. Though we are careful in our selection of breeds, and in our specimens of breeds, though we are punctual in feeding, and are kind to the stock, though we feed on the best, and the water is pure as crystal, and give salt in abundance, and then make a bad sale our profits are gone. We have not secured what we labored for-the pay. This is not so much meant for those who feed and sell in carload lots as for those who feed in small lots. The larger feeders generally look out for price in making sales. If they have done their duty in selecting and feeding they have something to attract the attention of shippers, and can sell at such prices as their stock is worth in the markets of the world. But the small feeders, those who feed one, two, or ten head, are the ones who receive the least encouragement to improve their breed and feed. Shippers cannot afford to look them up, and pay such prices as they do for cattle fed in large lots. It is much more expensive finding and buying, and cattle picked up one, two and three in a lace, do not ship as well as when the carload has been fed together. They are much more uneasy in car and yard, and, as a con sequence, shrink more in shipping. For these reasons, these small lots must rely, to some extent, upon the local markets in their vicinity. And these, as a rule, extend to the small feeder no sort of encouragement

in well-doing. This branch of the question received some attention in the first of this series of articles. But its importance, and the fact that its correctness has been questioned in some quarters, leads me to refer to it again. With a broad charity, which it was thought commendable to exercise, this short coming was attributable to a want of discriminating knowledge on the part of our beef eating city population. But esteemed friends enter an indignant protest against this assumption, and they cry out-anything but that; charge us with wickedness of any sort, but with ignorance never. But whatever may be the reason the fact remains the same. Our cities and villages do not buy or consume, as a rule, the best beef that is raised and fattened in this State. At Christmas as choice beef will be exhibited in our neatly kept markets as can be found on the hooks in any markets of the world. But that this is not the rule is known to every man who fattens a steer for sale. If any fastidious beef eater is skeptical in regard to this, step into the cattle yards or slaughter house pens that supply any city, and take a good look at the cattle intended for slaughter. Good healthy cattle, surely, but not such stock as the farmer should be encouraged to raise or feed. If the character of the demand can, by any means, be changed by our local markets, the battle for improved breeds and feed is at least half won. If our friends will demand of their market-men cuts from the choicest beeves, they can and will be supplied. We ought to eat as good beef as they do in Old England. The farmers will produce it when there is a steady home demand. As I have tried to show they can afford to

produce no other. In concluding, I desire to say to those who have honored me by a perusal of these articles, that I have not the vanity to suppose that any of you will adopt the suggestions made, because you see them in print. But if anything said shall stimulate thought, observation, inquiry, and experiments, the result of these cannot fail to be good.

Michigan Crop Report, March 1, 1882.

For this report returns have been received from 1,041 crop correspondents, representing 750 townships. Six hundred and forty-nine of these returns are from 426 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

The estimates, almost without exception, show the condition of wheat, the condition of cattle and sheep, and the prospect for apples and peaches, better than one year ago. In only three counties-Alpena, Delta and Gladwin-do the wheat prospects seem to be less promising. The total area in wheat in these counties in May, 1881, was only 821 acres. The condition of wheat in the southern four tiers of counties is estimated at from 12 per cent better in St. Clair, to 141 per cent better in St. Joseph county, where the crop in 1881 was almost a total failure. The average for the 28 counties in the southern four tiers is 43 per cent, and for the entire State 33 per cent better than on March 1, 1881.

In addition to the returns made by crop correspondents, reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed during the months of January and February at 481 elevators and flouring mills, or about twothirds of the whole number in the State, as shown by the list in this office. The whole number of bushels marketed, as shown by the reports, is 2,885,235, of which 669,487 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties, 915,333 bushels in the second tier, 422,767 bushels in the third tier. 607,505 bushels in the fourth tier, and 270,143 bushels in the remaining counties of the State. At 56 elevators and mills, or 13 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the months named.

Condition of Wheat, and condition (as regards flesh) of Cattle and Sheep, March 1, 1882, compared with March 1, 1881, and prospects for average crops of Apples and Peaches.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	mpared with Mar. 1, 1881.— er cent.————————————————————————————————————	esh) March I, compared with far. 1, 1881.—Per cent.	esh) March I, compared with farch I, 1881.—Per cent	ge crop.—Per cent	verige crop.—Per cent	
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#### Age of Eggs.

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A farmer from Ohio gives the following test for finding the age of eggs: "Dissolve four ounces of common salt in a quart of water; drop in the egg. If it is over five days old it will come to the surface and project shows in proportion to its increased egg. ject above in proportion to its increased age; if only three days old it will float in the water, and if but a day old it will descend to the bottom of the vessel."—Farmer's

#### Root Culture.

Bro. Cobb: -At the Galesburg Institute Mr. Dell, the presiding officer, said if time could be found the second day he would call me to talk on root culture. As every moment was occupied with what was on the printed program there was no time for outside matters. As the VISITOR reaches the ear of thousands who were not at the Institute, and as I consider roots one of the most desirable crops to grow, and as I never fail to plant them and never miss a good crop, I will tell your readers just how to do it. There is but one way to be sure of a big crop. I have never grown less than 600 bushels to the acre, and from that to 800. I never grew a crop that the labor cost three cents a

I will only ask space at this time to say, take an old June grass sod as first choice, clover sod second. If neither of these take corn or potato ground which had been well tilled the year before. Cover with good rotten manure and plow under. After you plow for corn harrow over, no matter how often, but every time you find the weeds starting. The vibrating harrow manufactured at Kalamazoo is the best I ever saw for that purpose, and in fact for any other for which a harrow is used. Unless the ground is thoroughly worked there is great danger of the seed not germinating. Sandy loam is the best. In due time I will give directions for planting and cult'vating, so that they will be sweet and tender, and can be fed to milch cows without any turnip taste to the milk or butter. We often have orders for butter, with strict orders to send no butter from cows fed on turnips, and my wife smiles when we get returns saying the butter was splendid and want more of it. They can be grown on most any kind of soil, but light soil is the easiest to cultivate and the turnip is of a better quality.

S. R. HENDRYX. Hamilton, March 3, 1882.

Talks on Poultry, No. 4.

POULTRY HOUSE-CLEANING.

Mottoes are fashionable, and if the poultryman wants one for his hen-house, he might have the word "Cleanliness" framed and hung where it will always remind him of his duty.

Everything pertaining to the poultry yard should be cleaned four times a year, and whitewashed twice. Cleanliness, like other virtues, is its own reward. Besides, it pays. The most complete and most persistent enemy to success in poultry is lice, if allowed a start. Freedom from disease is an object. You may have a sick horse or cow and thank fortune you have well ones left, but if one chick collapses with lice or disease, the remainder generally come down like a ten-pin alley. Hen manure is worth saving and using; it sells for \$1.00 per barrel around Kalamazoo. If surroundings are kept clean, fowls present a better appearance.

It is preferable to have roosts movable; they can then be taken out of the hen-house and cleaned first, and be out of the way in

cleaning the house.

After the house is cleaned, it may be closed, and with a little sulphur and tobacco lighted with a live coal on a shovel, fumigate thoroughly, and allow to remain closed a while. See that fowls are all out, and get yourself out suddenly after lighting the mixture. After the place is fumigated, it should be whitewashed liberally. After the roosts are whitewashed and in place, a spring bottom oil can is just the thing to out kerosene on them, and into cracks and revices.

The old hay or straw in the nests should be urned and the nests whitewashed. After resh hay is put in, use the patent medicated est eggs.

Coops and hatching room need attention, Dusting boxes may be emptied, whitevashed, and refilled with dust, ashes and flour sulphur. Be particular about good dusting places; it is the only way fowls have to keep themselves clean, and is cheaper than lice or disease.

If you wish to complete a thorough job, rub a little flour sulphur into the feathers of each fowl, and feed a tablespoonful in a warm mess twice a week.

To disturb fowls as little as possible, work on roosts and hen-house mornings, and on nests and dusting boxes afternoons.

Grand View Farm, } OLD POULTRY.

## Communications.

THE ROAD THAT VANDERBILT.

This is the road that Vanderbilt. This is the curve that's in the Road that Vanderbilt.

This is the cut that hides the curve that's in the Road that Vanderbilt.

This is the Spuyten Duyvil town, that lies by the cut that hides the curve that's in the Road that Vanderbilt.

This is the parliamentary train that came to Spuyten Duyvil town that lies by the cut that hides the curve that's in the Road that Vanderbilt.

These are the representative men That came in the parliamentary train Down to the Spuyten Duyvil town, that lies by the cut that hides the curve that's in the Road that Vanderbilt. These are the bottles that there and then

Belonged to the representative men Who came in the parliamentary train Down to the Spuyten Duyvil town, that lies by the cut that hides the curve that's in the Road that Vanderbilt. This is the man who pulled the bell,

Who drank so free of the fires of hell, That was in the bottles there and then, That belonged to the representative men
Who came in the parliamentary train
Down to the Spuyten Duyril town, that lies by the
cut that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.

This is the engine from Tarrytown, That in the dark came thundering down And rushed with all its might and main Straight into the waiting train That was stopped by the man that pulled the bell Who drank so free of the fires of hell That was in the bottles there and then That belonged to the representative men Who came in the parliamentary train Down to Spuyten Duyvil town, that lies by the cut that hides the curve that's in the Road that Vanderbilt.

These are the wounded; these are the slain-Victims of that night of pain, When the engine from Tarrytown
In the dark came thundering down
And rushed with all its might and main Straight into the waiting train
That was stopped by the man that pulled the bell
Who drank so free of the fires of hell
That was in the bottles there and then That belonged to the representative men Who came in the parliamentary train

Down to Spuyten Duyvil town, that lies by the cut
that hides the curve in the

Road that Vanderbilt.

-From the Inter-Ocean.

#### Our Common Schools.

Read before the Farmers' Institute at Galesburg February 1, 1882, by D. C. Pierce

I am more that gratified that the subject of "Our Common Schools" has found its place on the program of this club.

But two or three years ago we only succeeded in bringing it prominently before even the State Teacher's Institute. That was an important step in bringing this subject to public notice.

Using a building as an illustration of our material prosperity as a nation, I would make our common schools the foundation of such building, and all else that ministers to our necessities or pleasure the superstructure. As the superstructure of any building usually receives more attention from the observer than the foundation, so the absorbing topics of politics, patent rights, tariff, taxes, transportation, markets and margins, raising grain and stock, and building for ourselves a little better house than our neighbor's-have received an undue share of attention, to the exclusion of our common schools. By observing men, this foundation was considered very imperfect years ago, and for a number of years this question was attached to the blanks issued by the State, Superintendent for the returns of the school institute: "In what way can our schools be improved?" Many answers | ing it. Every consideration, whether it be like this were returned: "By some efficient method of county supervision." As a result we soon had a county superintendent. favor. To illustrate, in my own township After a few years trial of this improvement, | there are nine schools; eight have the same which had its good and bad features, it was abandoned, and a worse than the first set up. Six years we have endured this, and during the last two the crumbling and apparent going to ruin of the foundation of our great commonwealth aroused the apprehension of our best educators, and as a result of two years of agitation and study they have given us the present method. The fact that scarcely a legislative session passes without some remoddling or addition to our school laws shows that something is or was wrong.

Besides these changes already mentioned, we remember the abolished rate bill, and the free school system established in its stead, based on the principle that an educated people is the best safeguard of a republic, and that property should pay those who guard its rights.

The law of compulsory attendance at school, of uniformity of text books, of the proper use of library money, of the addition of higher studies, and many other changes are in the line of improvement, so that we may hope that the foundation may in time correspond in strength and beauty | that gave it. of perfection with the grand superstructure of our commonwealth that rests upon it.

To some of these improvements we will now turn our attention. But a few years | ing that, as the plow and team, the reaper ago the burden of education fell upon those who sent children to school. The change that made the property of all share this burden alike was, and I am sorry to say, is yet, regarded by some as an unjust taxation.

that they have educated their own children and now must help to educate the children of others. These complaints may at first seem to have some foundation in right, but the greater public good attained by this method has outweighed all objections to it. It teaches us first that this great commonwealth of ours-though made up of individuals is yet one in interests, that though a man is entitled to the property he may accumulate, yet the protection that a good government and civilized society throws around that property, demands a portion of it. Without education it would have to be protected by standing armies, and all the other expensive machinery of despotic governments. I submit that those who complain of high school taxes would not be willing to change them for a tax necessary to protect their property if there were no schools. The old rate bill method was manifestly unjust in this, that it afforded protection for nothing to the property of those who sent no children to school. I am assuming, of course, that education is a protecting power. To this assertion I need not call the aid of argument. But we may scarcely expect that opposition will cease as long as there are people who are actuated by short-sighted or selfish motives.

Preeminently above all other acquirements is that of education. It lays the foundation of our greatness as a nation in all its departments. It should claim our attention in proportion to its value. Lands and stocks in the hands of the ignorant yield their possessors only sordid interest, and the community in which they are located receive still less.

It is hard to conceive how a rational enjoyment of property can be realized by the perversely ignorant. If the children are to enjoy the property that is so often left them by loving parents who have accumulated a competence by hard labor, they should be fitted for it by a proper education. But how often is the reverse true? How often with sadness do we bear witness to the fact that "his children are not as well cared for as his stock." Whom "he" referred to may be does not matter. It applies to all who are committing this worse than negligence. The uncultivated mind is the worst enemy we have to fear. The life of our Republic is jeopardized in proportion to the extent the ballot is put into the hands of ignorant voters. "The free state can have no guarantee of its life, save in the intelligence of its citizens." It is therefore a primary and fundamental duty of the state to see that its citizens are all educated. With these brief reasons for justifying the so-called onerous school tax we must hurriedly pass on and view as briefly some of the many subdivisions of this voluminous subject.

We must pass the law of compulsory attendance without comment, and stop but a few moments on uniformity of text books. If it were desirable to put a clog upon the work of the school room, no better one could be invented than the usual multiplicity of text books, dividing the time of the teacher where concentration is the thing sought, so separating the children that the interest in study which should be engendered is dissipated. This terrible scourge of our schools has a remedy. The law says the district board shall, not may, prescribe a uniform list of text books to be used, and all others excluded in their district. This is an imperative duty of the district board, and whether asked for by the inhabitants or opposed by them, it should be done. This point cannot be too strongly pressed. There is not the shadow of an excuse for neglectthe cost of books, or the advantages to be gained by the pupils or teacher, is in its books prescribed by the district board, and one has books of all sorts. In those with the uniform books, in schools of about 25 pupils, pursuing from nine to eleven different studies, we find from 25 to 30 classes to be heard daily; while in the one mentioned with but nine pupils, pursuing but six different studies, there are 42 classes to recite. And what is worse, this is the wealthiest district in the township. I hope some of them are here. What good can a teacher do in such schools compared with the others? They divide and waste the energies of the teacher, they scatter our money and resources, and bring to naught the advantages of method and system.

Another evil of which very many districts are guilty, and of almost equal magnitude, is the misappropriation of the library fund. The districts that have applied this fund to their children of mental food to fill their pockets with unjust gain. This money does the people, and is in no sense theirs to use except in the way prescribed by the law

The greatness and glory of a state are its men, and the glory of man is a cultivated mind, and books are as essential to producand thresher are to the farm results.

The work of the schools should not be merely the acquision of facts, but the teacher who is worthy of the title aims to stir up equal to or more than all their other taxes; should be there to meet that want, and sup- 2d, the justice, propriety, and necessity of ing. If a proper education were universal- for a beginner it is put too much in the form

lement the work of the schools in freeing the mind from the thralldom of ignorance.

'Tis education frees the mind of man,

It is a lamentable fact, plain to every observant mind, that in every district where books are not read, that the youth are growing up with starved and dwarfed intellects, the merest scrubs of the human race. Books are the great storehouses of knowledge, and we ought to have a profounder faith in them as educational agencies.

For many years the cry has been going up that our common schools were not yielding the results they should from the money that was being expended on them. More attention has been paid to this matter during the last two years than for many years before, and the change of examiners is one of the results. A higher standard of qualification in the teacher has been required by them than prevailed with the township superintendents, and this is believed to be the expression of the general desire of the people. Those who said anything about it said give us better teachers, but this was impossible under the township superintendency. As a rule, they made the getting of a certificate a very easy matter, or the unsuccessful candidate in one township could easily step over the line into a neighboring one and try again. The result of a higher standard can but be beneficial to our schools. We should be in hearty sympathy as it is in direct accord with the improvements we are seeking to promulgate here as a body of farmers. The thoroughness of the weeding out process in our county is shown by these figures: Candidates examined, 185; certificates granted, 131; 54 failing to pass, or nearly one third. This is for the present winter schools.

We are told in the new school law that after January, 1882, Civil Government and United States History will be required of those who intend to teach even in the district schools in addition to the common branches already taught or required. Why this addition, and why these two especially? Several higher branches have been added of late years to those formerly designated as the common branches for district schools, but the teachers were not required to pass an examination in any of them to get a certificate that entitled them to teach in these schools. The people are using these higher studies, and it is time teachers were required to know something of what they are trying to teach. These two have been selected, first, we may suppose, because a knowledge of our history and government is the best preparation for citizenship and the intelligent use of the ballot. Their study engenders love of country, awakens a reverence for the institutions that our fathers have planted, and acquaints our children with the laws under which they

The tendency of thought both among the educators of our State and the people has ical geography, botany, physiology, natural philosophy, algebra, geometry, book keeping, chemistry, civil government, U.S. history, vocal music, and drawing. A good school may be taught without any of these; but one thing is certain, if the masses ever get any knowledge of these studies they must be put into the common schools, for not one in 20 ever go to college, and not one in 40 ever complete a college course.

Further, a child may prove very dull in arithmetic or grammar, and yet be delighted with botany or physiology, and if allowed an opportunity to study them, may develop into a great naturalist or an M. D. Then let our children study that which will best develop the talents with which nature has endowed them. Not long since one of our agricultural college professors advocated putting plant physiology and agricultural chemistry into the common school's.

This question of higher studies may be carried to extremes, but we cannot apply ourselves with too much energy to the much needed improvement of our common schools. They are, in the broad sense, the colleges of the people. They demand the attention of every lover of our country, and of our race. Scattered all over our land like stars in the firmanent, they are destined to exert an influence which, permeating the masses, shall solve the great problem of human liberty. To them we must look for emancipation from the very ills that threaten the downfall of our Republic.

Considering my subject in its exact wording, "The condition of our Country Schools," I must give my candid opinion other purposes have robbed themselves and that at least one-half of them are not conducted in a profitable manner, either as regards the money consideration or the not represent hard earned taxes paid in by higher one of acquired results; and of the better half but few may be said to be above par in excellence. Some of the causes of this condition I have mentioned, and will here enumerate: 1st, the grudging disposition on the part of taxpayers to furnish a liberal support financially to the schools, seconded usually by the election of district officers who are the exponents of their ideas, who will see to it that the teacher who will "keep the school" for the least money shall have the place. (Let me here suggest a resistless thirst for knowledge which shall that there are those who can "keep" a They complain that their school tax is reach out for gratification; and the library a school who are not fit to "teach" one.) cating children that they would leave farm-

of school books. 4th, the lack of a selected and well read library.

Here, as in almost all other evils, the correction lies in the power of the people themselves. Some of the means for the improvement of our schools is evidently to correct the abuses mentioned. This, in some districts would require different men upon the school boards, or different minds put into those already there.

We can have better schools if we are willing to let our money say so. This is a very prominent feature, running through almost every speech made at the State Teachers' Institute, lately held at Lansing. One thing we must make up our minds to: that if we are to have better schools, we will have to pay more for them. When the county examiners have commenced to cull out and give us only the best teachers, we should be willing to pay in proportion to the value received.

We can further improve our schools by visiting them more. We could scarcely consider ourselves blameless if we should hire a man for three or four months on a farm, and not go to see how he is doing his work, or even asking a question about it: yet this is the way the school teacher is usually treated, to whom we pay the larger wages, and trust the cultivation of the immortal minds of our children. We can and ought to correct every evil that lies in the way of realizing the fullest benefit to be derived from this most beneficent provision for the welfare of the people,—the common

#### Mental Improvement in the Grange.

Bro. Cobb: - We have never heard of any attempt among the members to introduce in their Grange a regular system of mental improvement; for instance, by a course of reading in biography, history, or voyages and travels, or by a course of study in science. Suppose it could be said of a certain Grange that a number of the members had studied Botany so earnestly that they knew the name of every plant in the district, the size, shape, color, arrangement, etc. of the flower seed, and in fact all about the plant. That they were now going through a course of natural philosophy, and that in a neighboring Grange the members were reading an extensive work on geology. If something like this could be affirmed of even one Grange in a hundred then there would be a plain visible result, from an intellectual point of view, that the Order might point to with pride. But we hear of no such results from the organization of Granges. The principal evidence offered to show that there is an intellectual improvement is that many more farmers can now address meetings than formerly.

The advantage of obtaining a knowledge of such subjects as above mentioned is almost self evident. It is a too common opinbeen of late years to put within the reach of | ion that if farmers' children could be taught the masses some of the more useful of the the exact subjects only that are needed to to a part that anyone has been unable to higher studies. Thus we now have phys- carry on a farm, they would then be paragons of wisdom in their own business. There could not be a more foolish mistake. A farmer to be thoroughly skilled in his profession needs to know a little botany, and a little chemistry, and a little geology, natural philosophy, meteorology, etc., and to know a little of any subject it is necessary to learn a good deal. And one science is so connected with another that it is impossible to define a boundary dividing necessary from unnecessary sciences, for botany is closely connected with chemistry, chemistry and botany with geology, geology with natural philosophy, this with meteorology, meteorology with astronomy and astronomy with mathematics. Farming being the naturgive constant excercise to the mind as well as to the body; and it also requires more exercise of the mind, more judgment, to carry it on in perfection than any other business. A person who has a taste for any science finds the pursuit of it a pleasure so ardor, without the least thought of pecuniary advantage. As an instance, it has been remarked of ardent botanists that their pleasure in their pursuit is so great that they have peculiarly placid countenances, though

struggling with the deepest poverty. Were it the universal custom to give children, both boys and girls, a thorough education in the elements of science it would be easy for them to continue any branch they wished, for then there would be plenty of people to help them through any difficulty. The quantity they should learn will vary with the individual; it should be sufficient | galvanism. to both give them a taste for continuing their studies, and at the same time the capability to do so. But instead of this we find attempts to diminish even the present breadth and thoroughness of their eduschools for general education; in this way as dense ignorance as possible of that knowledge, an acquaintance with which distinguishes the educated man from the man who has merely learned how to make money. How can farming ever reach the level of other professions so long as such opinions

are held among farmers? It is often given as an excuse for not edu-

the school tax. 3d, the want of uniformity | ly given to children it might increase the number in the learned professions slightly, but it would certainly increase the number of well educated farmers a thousand fold. There would not then be such inducements for youths to leave farming to enter an intellectual profession, for it would be an intellectual profession. If a farmer's son now learns a little science he must go to a city to find companions that can sympathize with his tastes. But under a thorough system of education he would have no trouble in finding such companions at home. And farther, by properly educating all children the profession of farming would be raised to a level with the highest. Almost all the most intelligent and pushing youths would remain farmers, and many would leave other professions to find in farming a better sphere for their capacities.

> To any one who feels interested in pursuing the subject of education farther, I would recommend the following books: The Mental Illumination and Moral Improvement of Mankind and The Improvement of Society by the Diffusion of Knowledge, both by Dr. Thomas Dick; and The Objects, Advantages, and Pleasures of Science, by Lord Brougham. Anyone of these is well worth

> And now having pointed out the absence of a regular system of mental improvement among the Grangers, and shown something of its importance, I will suggest a plan which I think could be carried out by them. Where it is possible to find a person who

is thoroughly acquainted with a science that the members of the Grange have concluded to learn, and who is able to explain clearly what he knows, they cannot do better than to engage him to teach them. But nearly every Grange will have to depend on itself, so the members must carry out some plan of mutual instruction. We will suppose Natural Philosophy the science chosen, and Mechanics the department commenced first, let every member read at home as many pages of the text book chosen as have been determined on at the previous meeting, till he or she understands them. The quantity should depend on the frequency of what I may call the mutual improvement meetings, the less frequent the meetings the more should the members read up beforehand, and then let as much as can be well gone through be read at the meeting. The members, I think, should try to meet once a week. If anyone is puzzled with any part, he or she should ask the help of friends at home. Even if none of them are learning or has learned the same subject they may be able to suggest the solution. The very act of explaining the difficulty often clears it up. But if an explanation cannot be obtained, either at home or from a fellow Granger, it must be brought before the meeting for reading natural philosophy. At the meeting let the most clear-headed person be chosen president. He should read aloud as much as was determined on at the previous meeting. When the reader comes understand, the person who has had a difficulty should ask for an explanation, which the president should give, and the reading may then go on. But if the president cannot explain it, he should ask whomsoever he thinks can to do so. This may occasionally lead to a general discussion in which the most clear headed person, the president, not being a disputant, will generally be able to see the truth, and at the summing up give the explanation wanted. Here I may caution the members not to waste time debating after a point has once been made clear. If the members meet with a difficulty which they cannot solve after fairly trying and spending a reasonable time on it it may be left for a while; when they get al occupation of the human race is such as to farther on they will either come to some thing that will throw light upon it, or from the training received by meeting and overcoming similar difficulties they will find on looking back that this puzzle has become quite simple. This plan will be found of great use in everything which requires great that he will follow it with the greatest | thinking, whether it be an obscure passage in some book the members are reading, or a difficult bit in what they are learning. After finishing reading they should determine how much should be read up at home for the next meeting.

The best book I know of to commence with is Joyce's Scientific Dialogues. It is very interesting, very clear, and very simple; exactly suited to beginners. By going through the whole book carefully a good fundamental knowledge will be obtained of mathematics, astronomy, bydraulics, pneumatics, optics, magnetism, electricity, and

After reading up this book some different subjects might be taken, botany, geology, heat, chemistry, the art of reasoning or or logic, etc., one at a time through. But I would not recommend anyone to be satiscation, such as technical schools to supersede | fied with an elementary knowledge of every subject; he should try to perfect himself in teaching them a trade, and keeping them in one at least. So after obtaining a good general acquainance with the subjects last mentioned, a student will be able to choose one which suits him. This he should try to thoroughly master. For mechanics the next work might be Tomlinson's Introduction to the study of natural philosphy. Olmsted's Natural Philosophy for Schools is a very good book for referring to after ununderstanding the subject pretty well, but

of rules, instead of explanations of the principles of the subject. Then Tomlinwith the subject. This is a book that thoroughly and clearly explains the principles of the science. I know of no work on any science equal to it. Both these of Tomlinson's are in Weal's series of elementary

It would be well if the Grange could make arrangements for occasional readings of history, biography, or other subjects. These as the mechanics, or whatever other science may be on hand. Let the best reader be chosen to read aloud for the time agreed on. If history is taken, different incidents will occasionally suggest a remark, such as an instance of a country commencing a war and slaughtering thousands of people with the most defiant disregard of the justice of noticed to have a striking resemblance to events of to-day. Judicious remarks of this nature make the reading more useful as interrupt the reading to make a remark unless they feel some necessity for doing so. If even one person keeps on the watch for a chance to make an observation, the Grange will find that it is spending its time listening to a loquacious neighbor instead of a great historian.

In choosing a book to read at the Grange history, biography, travels, etc., or any other book, one should be taken that is not trifling, but yet interesting and not commonly read by the members. For this last reason, a history of another country would, in general, be preferable to a history of one's own. It should be interesting to induce members to read other similar books at home. This is the most valuable result | their families, but also friends and neighof public reading and study.

I will give the names of a few historical works from which I think a good choice might be made. Prescott's History of the Conquest of Peru, and his History of the Conquest of Mexico; Macaulay's History of England from the accession of James II to the death of William III; Carlyle's Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell; Howe's Greek Revolution; Thier's French Revolution.

It will be found that a large book is preferable to a small one. It must not be thought that because a large book takes three times as long to read as a small one, that the extra time is lost. A small book, such as a school history though it contains many events, does little more than mention each, being, indeed, much like a mere index: there is little pleasure in reading it, or profit either, for it is forgotten very soon. But in a large work a writer has room to describe important events minutely, making a vivid picture, and hence an interesting one remembered without effort. In Macaulay's History we have just such a book. It is not a task but a continued pleasure to

It is the same with all kinds of subjects, science, biography, voyages, travels, etc., a small book may sometimes be useful as an introduction to a better work, or it may rve for a book of reference but it is comparatively valueless for obtaining a true knowledge of any subject.

Yours fraternally, HAROLD BURGESS.

Burgoyne, Ontario.

#### A Whole Flock to Save One.

If a man have an hundred sheep and one of them goeth astray, he goeth and seeketh that which is gone astray, and if so be that he finds it in his neighbor's field he goeth and telleth his neighbor that he may regain him by examining as to ownership as between him and thee alone, and if he will not hear thee, call two or more of thy neighbors and friends of both and make it known to them by what marks and other signs each claims the sheep; then if it cannot be made to appear to the neighbors to whom the sheep rightfully belongs, let each consent to sell it to the highest bidder and give the proceeds of the sale to some poor widow having a family of children to support, thus more than compensate the small loss to

In some way like this were such matters settled in olden times. But such is not the way it is done at all times in Kalamazoo county. The men who think they have lost a sheep appeal to the law giver, and as neither are conversant with the intricacies of the law, each must hire a lawyer, and after a tedious trial of the case. wherein both claimants, their families, their hired help and their neighbors have told the wise men of law, their place of residence, age, and other particulars outside the case, they are allowed to answer the questions propounded to them as touching the sheep

of their client to its ownership. The case is finally decided, but unfortugetting beat, has lost all his good neigh-

moned from the plow, the workshop and the store, twelve of whom, together with son's Mechanics for a deeper acquaintance | the honorable judge, clerk, sheriff, and his deputies, the parties themselves, their attorneys and a large number of witnesses, spend a number of days in the trial of the case to decide the ownership of one innocent, inoffensive sheep of the value of less than five dollars. The evidence was so conflicting that a part of the twelve men (in the particular case to which we refer) called on to decide the case were of the opinion that it bemight be taken perhaps on the same night | longed to A., while a part decided that it belonged to B. So they reasoned among themselves that they had better fail to agree, and then the parties would go back to their homes, and as neither had gained any advantage over the other, that they would upon sober second thought drop the suit divide the cost and so end it, as each if they sold sheep to pay the expense already inthe case; some acts of oppression may be curred would have none left to go astray.

THE

And here the matter would have undoubtedly ended had not the attorney's fees been greater than the value of the property in well as more interesting. But no one should dispute, but another trial must be had as A. next time could make his side of the case so plain that another ju would give him a verdict, and they did.

Now B. claimed to have seen where he missed it and asked for a new trial, which was granted, he expecting next time to reverse the judgment, but after another long and tedious trial the jury confirmed the judgment of the previous trial.

Thus has this trifling matter been dragged through three terms of the circuit court. at an expence to the county of between six and eight hundred dollars, and probably a much larger sum to the parties themselves; besides the very bad unfriendly feeling left not only with the parties themselves and bors outside, that got mixed up in the case.

The parties are all strangers to the writer, and this is not published out of any ill will to them, but to show the necessity of so altering the laws as to leave such small matters to be settled by the parties themselves or by arbitration through the good offices of two or more of their friends, and nobody can more plainly see the necessity of so changing the law than the litigants themselves.

#### Mt. Hope, No. 87.

Bro. Cobb:-Our Grange is having regular meetings every two weeks with a full attendance and a good interest is kept up by essays and select reading. Have just finished conferring the 4th degree on five candidates, and two more applications are on the table. Have now 45 members in all.

Jay Gould's paper, the New York Tribune, in commenting on the nomination of D. B. Turney, as the antimonopoly or farmer's candidate for Congress in the 15th district of Illinois, says:

The fool farmers of a western State have resolved to elect a congressman for themselves, on the plea that the republicans and democrats have jined teams for rascality and pillage with railroad jobbers and corruptionists; and they have nominated a preacher, who is a president of a college or conference, to be their champion, thereby taking steps to get politics into the These agriculture giants know a pulpit. heap about statemanship, financiering, rail-roading and yaller corn but it will be a long time before their representative will plant his foot on the floor of congress to snort about railroad discrimination, watered stock and the rights of food raisers; for the fellow they are yelling for will not set up the corn juice, nor tell them any stories, nor compromise his convictions. And when the regular old slambang party comes along with the regular party nominee, free whiskey, brass bands and big badges, those clod hoppers will forget all about their virtuous resolves to use all honorable means to secure the election of President Turney as our next representative in congress, and will fall into line and vote just as they always did, the straight party ticket without a scratch. As most of them cannot tell B from bull's foot nor read spelling anyhow, they won't know whether Kearney's name is on their ticket or not; and it is even possible, if not probable, that most of them will forget the name of their nominee before the time for election comes around, if they have not yet already forgotten it. Let them stick to their plow handles and let pol-

Patrons and farmers, what do you the rejoicing of the poor widow would think of the above piece of insolence? And the above is only a sample of the vile abuse the New York Tribune and some other city papers are heaping upon the farmers, calling them everything but gentlemen. The daily editions seem to take delight in demeaning the farmers, as they know the dailies do not have general circulation among the farmers. Of course the weekly editions of these papers are a little more sly about it, they trim off the corners and make it more smooth, and say, Let us lawyers and editors run the thing; we will make your laws and do your thinking, we will bring you out all right if you will just let us alone. But let me say to you, Brother farmers, we have already allowed these papers, in such a way as shall strengthen the claims owned and controlled by railroad men to taffy us and sway our judgment far too long. We must drop them and look after nately so much bad blood has been shown our own interests, and above all we must in the progress of the trial that the party give our entire support to papers that support our interest, like the VISITOR and other borly feeling, and declares that he will not Grange and agricultural papers, every fargive up that sheep if it takes his whole mer ought to know that nearly every inflock to enable him to retain it. Then he fluential paper in New York is owned and appeals to the great court, where all the tax- controlled by Gould, Field, and Sage or payers of the county will assist him. Then other railroad managers. Now in my opintwenty-four good and true men are sum- ion the best thing we can do is to give their the trouble

papers the grand bounce and have no more to do with them and starve them out, they are not friends to the farmers.

GILES STRONG. Hills Corners, March 18, 1882.

Sundry Topics by O. Tomlinson, Lecturer Colon Grange, No. 215.

This Grange has increased in numbers quite largely during the past winter. I think we have come to stay this time sure. The pioneers and the young folks are really putting their shoulders to the wheel.

What has become of the State railroad commissioner since Bro. Wm. Hull's decription of that excursion? I wonder if free passes have any bribing power.

I second Bro. Taylor's suggestion for the printing of the names of the legislators who passed the recent tax law. We want to know who those fellows are, sure.

I have read the VISITOR since its first publication, and pronounce it the real friend of the farming and industrial classes. Go right on, Bro. Cobb, with the same firm impartiality that you have shown, and make the VISITOR a complete John the Baptist, preparing the ways for the union of voters on a platform that will be a charter of American liberty.

We have finally got to vote together to accomplish anything, and I am ready to shake off all the party names I ever had, and take one that will sweep this Congressional district next fall. There is the rub, gentlemen. Law-makers elected by us without "reasons in their pockets in the shape of free passes," are what we want.

As long as Vanderbilt, Gould & Co. can keep us yelling at each other "Secession Democrats," "Black Republicans," "Fiatists," while they nominate the men we are to elect, they are showing the intelligence, and we are the asses (print this word, nothing else defines our position.)

Now, when the time comes next fall to nominate a man in this Congressional district, if we can't be all the time anti-Erie, don't let's talk any more about "monopolies," but have the VISITOR confine itself to chickens, bees, etc.

#### A Reliable Seedsman.

MOLINE, MICH, March 6, 1882. Editor Grange Visitor-DEAR SIR:-Several years ago I became disgusted with purchasing seeds in small packets, and raised my own seeds. Later I grew them for my neighbors, and then for the surround-Ing country, until I have a local trade es-

tablished as seedsman. Last year I fed out or burned up all unsold seeds. I have saved the stock offered last year-except parsnip seed, which I do not keep over-and sell it at one half price, or in bulk at 25 per cent reduction. Except cucumber, melon, squash and pumpkin seeds-which improve with age. I send out no seed advertised on price-list but what is strictly fresh grown, of all varieties I have grown or hired grown, and with the varieties purchased in bulk of B. K. Bliss & Sons. of New York, and vitality tested before packing the same, to complete the assortment. If any packet, or ounce, or one-half pint, or pint papers of seed fail to germinate applied to brick work it renders the bricks or to come true to name, they will be replaced free of charge while the seed of any

variety is in stock, or the following year. I am a beginner, with limited capital and extra choice stock warranted. None but choicest of seed grown. No one-sided contracts sent out. My motto is: Low prices, large packets, new seeds. Send for price-list.

W. H. GARDNER. Moline, Allegan Co., Mich.

#### Is There Any Danger?

The third semi-annual report of the Railroad Commissioner of the State of Georgia, submitted May 1, 1881, says:

"The moral and social consequences of these corruptions are even worse than the political; they are simply appalling. We contemplate them with anxiety and dismay. The demoralization is worse than that of war -as fraud is meaner than force, and trickery than violence. Aside from their own corruptions, the operators aim directly at the corruption of the press and the government. Worse even than a purifying storm is this malaria in the air, which poisons all the body politic, and corrupts the youth of the country by presenting the highest prizes of society to its most unscrupulous and un-

worthy members." On the 27th day of January, 1880, Mr. Gowen, then President of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, in an argument before the committee on commerce of the House of Representatives of the United States, in Washington, said:

"I have heard the counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, standing in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, that court with the displeasure of his clients if it decided against them, and all the blood in my body tingled with shame at the hu-

miliating spectacle."

The New York Times, under date of May 19, 1881, in an article regarding the encroachments of corporate power, says:

"It is not only absorbing to itself the fruits of labor and the gains of trade, and piling up wealth in the hands of a few, but it is controlling legislation and endeavoring to sway the decisions of courts in its own interest. We are now at a stage in the contest where the people may vindicate their authority and place these corporations under the regulation of law."

A SURE CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS. -Boil a potato with the skin on, and take a small piece of the skin and apply it to the corn over night, and it will surely remove

#### A Mighty Farmer. 6

Some veritable Baron Munchasen, writing in the Chicago Tribune over the signature of Eli Perkins recently made certain assertions as to his ability to gather and consume cornstalks as fuel, and this is the way the Keokuk Gate City takes him to task. For Farmer Ruggles' statement see VISITOR of March 15th.

The Gate City is anxious to know the ad-

dress of Farmer Ruggles. It asked him to send it. It wants to know him. It don't care much about his height, weight, color of his hair, age, nativity. complexion, married or single, or whether his mother "chawed rosin." It wants to confer by letter with him and get the exact figures as to his cornstalks for fuel practice. From what is before us Farmer Ruggles is a mythor a man of wonderful powers which should not go unrecognized in this broad land. A man famous for splitting rails, another great from making military breastworks of cotton poles, another full of brassy-mouthed reputation for giving a little more grape—and so on— was made President of the United States. So may Farmer Ruggles leap from his forty pound bundle of cornstalks into the chair of the Chief Executive of the greatest country, etc. The Gate City will aid him in this laudable ambition, or in any other way which his great powers may indicate. Farmer Ruggles has wood and coal on his farm, but cornstalks are the best and cheapest fuel he can get. Six hundred bundles of forty pounds each will do for the winter. He binds the 600 bundles in two days alone. He has no help; he does it all alone. He is a strong man; he is a mighty man of valor. Let us see. In two days of twenty working hours he binds tightly 24,000 lbs., or twelve tons of cornstalks, and has them ready for his airtight stove. In one day he binds 200 bundles of cornstalks of forty pounds each, or 12,000 pounds, or six tons alone. Nobody to lay them out straight, or to cut off the strings (if he binds them with strings), or to help him handle his six tons of cornstalks in a day's work of ten hours. Farmer Ruggles must make up and bind a bundle of cornstalks weighing forty pounds every two minutes—thirty every hour—and handle 12 000 pounds of his "cheapest and best fuel," when there are both wood and coal on his farm. He is a mighty fast work. er and a herculean man of strength is Farmer Ruggles. Doing this, he may well 'smile at the idiots in Minnesota who have fifty acre cornfields, and still go cold or buy coal." He has a right to smile. In fact, he might with safety enjoy a quiet chuckle! And on some especially cold day he might even laugh heartily at the idiots who insist on burning wood or coal. Why not? Farmer Ruggles tightly binds alone 24,000 pounds of the best fuel-600 bundles of cornstalks in two days alone, two minutes to a bundle, forty pounds to a bundle, thirty bundles an hour-and all the time he is at work he not only laughs at the idiots who burn coal and wood, but contemplates with sublime satisfaction the wagon load of ashes he has left for the fertilization of his wheat field. Farmer Ruggles, send the Gate City your

WASH FOR ROOFS .- N. E. Fish, of Michigan, gives the following as an excellent and tried recipe for a paint or wash for roofs: Slake lime in a close box to prevent the escape of steam, and when slaked pass it through a sieve. To every six quarts of this lime, add one quart of rock salt and one gallon of water. After this, boil and skim clean. To every five gallons of this, add by slow degrees three fourths of a pound of potash and four quarts of fine sand. Color ing matter may be added if desired. Apply with a paint or whitewash brush. wash looks as well as paint, and is as desirable as slate. It will stop small leaks in roofs, prevent the moss from growing over and rotting the wood, and render it incomutterly impervious to rain. It endures as long as paint, and the expense is a mere

#### Railroad Discrimination against Home Products.

"Is it not absurb to think that wool has been contracted for by steam in San Francisco from New Zealand and Australia, and then by rail here at 2c per pound, while the railroads charge 2½c from San Francisco to New York? We call that protection, but not to domestic interests. We should like not to domestic interests. We should like to see all the wool of California come by sail to pay the railroad for its selfishness. think of charging that freight on wool, sometime not costing more than 10 or 12c being a direct railroad tax of 15 to 20 per cent, on the growth of California. No wonder estates of ten and twenty millions are collected for individuals; but how is it with the people of California? We hope the Legislature of the State will look into the matter of freight on through merchandise, and see how it is that wool can be brought from New Zealand to New York by rapid transit for two cents per pound, as against California wool paying two and three quarters for going less than a third of the distance. There is something wrong in such discrimination against Amer ican industry. As far as we are concerned, we are glad they favor Australia, but we do not want to see our mills paying the burden on California wool. Two and three-quarters cents is too much to pay. By way of Cape Horn it is but one and a quarter, or only one-half the charge by railroad .- U. S

And this is the way inside our country. A car load of wool is sometimes brought to Philadelphia from Chicago for less money than will bring a car load from some point in the State of Pennsylvania, direct by rail and no transfer .- Wool Growers' Bulletin.

### Sunflower Seeds.

Some who have tried it say that sunflower seeds are, as food for poultry, worth twice their weight of corn. While we have no doubt that under some conditions this would be the case, we should not recommend their separate use, unless it should be for a week or two just before killing. There is too much oil in sunflower seeds for a steady diet. If the proper variety is selected—that is, the large-headed, single sort - the amount of seed produced on the same ground would very nearly or quite equal in weight a good crop of corn; and if there be any virtue in the sunflower as an antidote to all malarial plagues, as claimed by some, this would be a

### H H.TAYLOR.

DOWAGIAC, MICH.,

Will sell on receipt of postal Orders about 50 BUSHELS of the JUSTLY

#### Celebrated Burbank Potatoes.

at \$1.75 FOR A SINGLE BUSHEL, or 6 bushels to one order for Nine Dollars, Sacks included. Also about 8 Bushels of

BEAUTY OF HEBRONS.

AT TWO DOLLARS PER BUSHEL

#### PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Kept in the office of the Secretary of the

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,

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

	Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,		75
	Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep		
	accounts with members,	1	00
	Blank Record Books, (Express paid),	1	00
	Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treas-		
1	urer, with stub, well bound, Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from		50
	Treasurer to Secretary, with stut, well bound,		
	Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound,		50
	Applications for Membership, per 100,		50
1	Membership Cards, per 100,		50
i	Withdrawal Cards, per doz.,		25
1	Dimits, in envelopes, per doz		25
1	By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c.		
1	per doz.		75
1	By-Laws, bound		20
	"Glad Echoes," with music, Single copy 15 cts.		
1	per doz.,	1	80
	Rituals, single copy,		25
1	per doz.,	2	40
	" for Fifth Degree, for Pomona Granges,		20
1	per copy, Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorpo-		10
1	ration of Subordinate Granges, with Copy of		
	Charter, all complete,		10
	Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100.		40
	Declaration of Purposes, per doz., 5c.; per		10
			40
	American Manual of Parliamentary Law		50
	" " (Mo-		
•	rocco Tuck,)	1	00
	Address of J. J. Woodman before the Nation-		
-	al Grange—per dozen		20
	Address of Thos. K. Beecher—per dozen		10
	Digest of Laws and Rulings,		40
	Address, J. T. COBB,		
	SEC'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE	,	
	SCHOOLCRAFT, M	IC	H

#### MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

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

Accommodation leaves

Local Passenger,	11 33	9	85
Evening Express,	1 35		
Pacific Express,	9 47		
Mail	4 21		18
Day Express,			
Day Express,		×	36
EASTWARD.			
AND THE LOCAL			
	A. M.		
Night Express,	2 30		
Accommodation leaves,	6 50		
" arrives,		9	30
Mail		12	85
Day Express,		1	88
New York Express,		7	46
Atlantic Express,			28
Now York Atlantic and Pasific Proposes and	Y Y .	-	_
New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses and ger daily. All other trains daily except Sunday	Local .	P888	en
H. B. LEDYARD, Gen Ma	nager, 1	etr	110
E. C. Brown, Ass't Gen. Supt., Jackson.			
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, G. P. & T. A., Cl	nicago.		

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

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

NY&CNY&B

	Express.	Ex & M	way Fr.
Le, Grand Rapids	8 00 AM	4 50 PM	5 00 AM
Ar. Allegan		6 05 "	8 10 "
Ar. Kalamazoo	10 15 "	7 05 "	11 40 "
Ar. Schoolcraft		7 43 "	1 40 PM
Ar. Three Rivers		8 12 "	2 45 "
Ar. White Pigeon	11 45 "	8 40 "	4 50 "
Ar. Toledo		2 45 AM	
Ar. Cleveland		7 05 "	
Ar. Buffalo		1 10 PM	
	NYAB	NYAC	l
	NY&B	NYAC	777 39
	NY&B Ex&M	N X & C Express.	Way Fr.
Le. Buffalo	12 45 PM	asa proout	Way Fr.
Ar. Cleveland	12 45 PM 7 35 "	12 35 AM 7 00 "	
Ar. ClevelandAr. Toledo	12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM	12 35 AM	
Ar. ClevelandAr. ToledoAr. White Pigeon	12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 "	12 35 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 35 PM	
Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon Ar, Three Rivers	12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 " 6 28 "	12 35 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 35 PM 4 00 "	
Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Schoolcraft	12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 " 6 28 " 6 58 "	12 35 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 35 PM 4 00 " 4 28 "	8 45 AM 10 00 " 12 10 PM
Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon Ar, Three Rivers	12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 " 6 28 " 6 58 " 7 30 "	12 35 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 35 PM 4 00 "	8 45 AM 10 00 "
Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Schoolcraft	12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 " 6 28 " 6 58 " 7 30 "	12 35 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 35 PM 4 00 " 4 28 "	8 45 Am 10 00 " 12 10 PM

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

	STATIONS,	Expr No.	688.	Ex	vigi prolo.	888.	Ex	lin pro	888.	Acci No.	
	Haron					PM			AM		
	d Trunk Junction		66	7	10	66	4	25	66		
" Imla	y City	815	66		05	**	5	40	66		
	er		66	8	25	44	6	12	66		
" Flin	t	9 25	66	9	00	46	a7	05	44		
" Dura	nd	10 18	44	9	46,	"					
	ing	11 50	"	11	21	44					
" Char	lotte	12 26	PM	11	57	46					
" Batt	le Creek	2 00	44	1	20	AM				7 00	AM
	sburg	3 05	"	2	25	66				9 36	40
" Scho	olcraft	3 16	66	2	35	44				10 18	
	opolis		66	3	26	66				1 20	PM
" Sout	h Bend	5 00	66	4	20	66			-	4 18	66
	araiso		66	5	55	66				a9 1	5 66
	ago		66	18	20	44	1				

STATIONS,	Expre No.	88.	Nig Expi No.	C3343+	PtHur'n Accm'd. No. 5.	Acem'd No. 21.
Ar. Chicago	.8 10					
Le. Valparaiso	10 35	66	11 00	**		5 55 AM
" South Bend	12 20	PM	12 50	AM		10 55 "
" Cassepelis	1 20	*6	1 4	1 66		1 20 PM
" Schoolcraft	2 15	66	2 35	66		4 15 "
" Vicksburg		66	2 50	66		5 45 "
" Battle Creek	3 50	44	4 00	66		a7 45 "
" Charlotte		**	5 08	66		
" Lansing		66	5 50	46		
" Durand		16	7 25	"		
" Flint		46	8 35	66	d6 50 AM	
" Lapeer		.4	9 10	66	7 58 "	
" Imlay City	9 32	66	9 37	66	8 36 "	
" G. T. Junction	10 33	"	10 28	**	10 20 "	
Ar. Port Huron		66	10 35	66	10 35 "	

All trains run by Chicago time. All trains daily except apily to E. P. Keary, local

# The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, -- - APRIL 1.

# Secretory's Department.

J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft
Single copy, six months,2
Single copy, one year, 5
Eleven copies, one year 5 0
To ten trial subscribers for three months we
will send the Visitor for\$1 00
CHUD IN TOTAL

#### SEND IN YOUR CLAIMS FOR PREMIUMS APRIL 4.

THE VISITOR - APRIL 1st, 1875, AND APRIL

After the organization of the Michigan State Grange-which work was accomplished on the 15th and 16th days of April, 1873, in the courthouse of the village of Kalamazoo-and during the rapid growth of the Order in the succeeding two years, it was often found necessary to give information to Patrons and Granges by circular letter from the Executive Committee of the State Grange, its Master or Secretary. This method was found to be so expensive and unsatisfactory that during the winter of 1875 the Executive Committee decided to try an experiment. By reference to the first issue we find its purpose or object briefly declared in the following

"INTRODUCTORY." "At a late meeting of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange, after due deliberation and discussion, as a means of more direct and regular communication between the officers of the State and Subordinate Granges, it was determined to issue a monthly circular in this form. The Master and Secretary were directed to execute this determination of the Committee and to send two copies of the first issue, and one copy of each subsequent issue to each Subordinate Grange in the State."

As the Secretary was the only officer whose time was supposed to belong to the State Grange, the matter of management from the first largely devolved upon him, and, small as was the sheet and infrequent its issue, the labor and responsibility towered up before our inexperience in colossal essayed to perform a task imposed upon us by the supreme authority.

By reference to our report to the State Grange the following December, we find that at the end of the fiscal year, or nine months from its first issue, we had 540 subscribers. The price established at first was the same as now, fifty cents per annum. From a mistaken notion of its character by the postal department of the government, after two issues its name was changed from Circular to GRANGE VISITOR, to avoid payment of the postage which circulars and transient papers were required to pay. Its advancement meet us everywhere and we original name indicated its object, as already are prone to laud our civilization as unexstated. The size of the sheet was 18x26 inches, and its monthly issue was continued until January, 1878.

By this time so urgent were the demands from Patrons in different parts of the State for something more than this little monthly sheet, that the Executive Committee determined on a three months experiment of a semi-monthly issue, and also an enlargement of fifty per cent-and no increase in price. Although the expense was more than doubled, by the growth of our subscription list we got through the year without running behind. No change was made for another

The improvement in the paper added to the number of its friends and supporters, and the Committee felt justified in ordering another enlargement of fifty per cent on the 1st of January, 1880. And now the VISITOR was an assured success, for this year another thousand were added to its subscription list.

The clamor for something more induced the committee to authorize at the close of this year still another enlargement, and the issue of January 1st, 1881, was a sheet 30x42 inches, or almost three times as large as the first issue. Estimating both sides, its wider columns, and its general make-up, and its being issued twice as often, we find we are giving more than twelve times as much reading matter for the money as we did the first three years of its issue.

We have referred to quantity only, and leave those who have read the paper from the first to pass upon its quality. Established for a specific purpose, it has not in spirit departed from it, but by a natural and healthy growth it has, with enlarged ideas and a more full and complete appreciation of the grand aims and purposes of the Order, added to those objects and builded upon them until the GRANGE VISITOR has acquired a standing and character second to no periodical published in the State outside of its metropolitan city. With an edition of from 8,000 to 9,000 for the first three months of 1882, it must have at least 20,000 readers,

The responsibility of selecting, determining what shall be accepted, and what rejected, and of talking to this large number of our fellow citizens once in two weeks, is no navy is small, yet the improvements intro-

the principles enunciated in the Declara-TION OF PURPOSES of the Order, we have endeavored to cultivate and promote those principles, and keep within the safe limits of that noble declaration. To succeed in this is the height of our ambition.

For the success that has already attended our efforts, we are largely indebted to the aid and support of many worthy Patrons of to these columns, and while we shall with unflagging zeal endeavor to promote "the good of the Order" and in so doing promote the general welfare, we must, as heretofore, be aided by our fellow Patrons to insure

We cannot of course always meet the views of all correspondents. One would have us go very much farther than we do in treating any matter that directly or indirectly relates to political action; while another fancies that we sometimes tread upon forbidden ground. But in this there is no serious disagreement that alienates from a common purpose, but with that Charity which is a marked feature of the Order, as occasion continue each in his own way to strive and promote the Good of the Order.

Believing as we do, that the VISTOR is performing a valuable educational work, we ask all who concur with us in that opinion to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness by aiding to extend its circulation.

#### JUDICIAL JUSTICE.

In this number of the VISITOR we have an article from a business man of Kalamazoo giving his views briefly, not only of the folly of going to law but of the fraudulent character of the judicial machinery in use in this country.

Our contributor has referred to a good old way of adjusting differences where small matters are involved, but that plan includes too much real goodness and the application of too much common sense to be of general use. The case referred to has run through a justice court and three terms of the circuit court of this judicial district at a cost to the taxpayers of the county as stated by our correspondent of from \$600 to 800; has called from their own individual business and work more than 65 witnesses, the larger part of whom knew as much about the real merits of the case as the man in the moon; has embroiled a neighborhood, from the effects of which it will not recover for months, and proportions, as with fear and trembling we may not for years, and if it has not impoverished the litigants it is safe to say that if they persist in taking more of the same medicine it will in a very few years.

And what is all this about? Simply a matter of ownership of one sheep.

It is a matter of congratulation with us all that we live in this wonderful age of progress. We hear this referred to every day and we appreciate it as we pick up our daily paper and lead what has happened within the last twenty-four hours in all parts of the earth. And it is no matter of fancy but of fact that evidences of material ampled in the world's history. But do we have occasion to glorify that branch of it which relates to the department of justice? We treat this branch of our civilization with quite as much liberality as any other in the matter of preparing for its administration.

We establish colleges and universities and endow them, sometimes munificently, at the expense of the people, and talk loudly of our splendid system of education. Our own State has a university, the fame of which is worldwide and to which the public spirited citizen points with pride. This university has a law department where scores of young men take instruction to qualify themselves for practice at the bar and the bench. Prompted by a praiseworthy ambition these young gentlemen pore over the dry pages of accumulated legal wisdom to prepare and qualify themselves for what! - Why, theoretically, to aid and assist for a reasonable compensation their less fortunate fellow citizens who may chance to disagree upon some question of dollars and cents, to adjust is said is to day three years behind its work. that difference upon such principles of justice and right as the great mass of good common sense people very readily assent to. But really they are preparing for nothing of the kind but are qualifying themselves to a certain extent at the public expense, to live on the manage to so influence and control legislaby rules and usages of courts to furnish the greatest latitude for defeating the very objects for which courts were established. We every other department of our civilization but this we are making progress.

In religious opinions there is more toleration, more charity, more fraternity. In mechanical arts so rapid is the progress that the busy man makes no attempt to keep up with the times in any other department outside of that in which he is personally interested. In the admistration of the several proach was made through the portals of the departments of the government we find the spirit of the age stamped upon its work. To what perfection has our postal system been brought within a score of years. Compared with our national rank and importance our something can be done to relieve a long-suf-

time of need, have kept pace with the progressive character of the ninteenth century. lel cases are of frequent occurrence in every So in every direction in which we look, until we turn to the administration of justice. How that is operated and run is very well illustrated by our correspondent and by an article from the Salt Lake Tribune on our sixth page. This illustration is a little brash perhaps in statement, but it is substantially this and other States, who have contributed true of court practice all over the country. A technical point is worth a score of facts and will override them in court every time. Ostensibly there is a worthy object sought when a case is brought to court, but the legal profession have provided such a network of intricacy in rules and usages that the prime object for which courts of justice were established cannot be reached. We say cannot, in civil cases, because of hindering causes and delays, and the onerous cost of obtaining it in time and money. In criminal cases because of the advantage given a culprit of every technicality that human ingenuity has been able to devise.

Practically the administration of justice amounts to this. A horde of well dressed arises, we cheerfully agree to disagree, and young men educated to some extent at the public expense are annually turned loose upon the community to fatten if they canto live upon at all hazards. By their education, association, and constant connection with legal matters they naturally gravitate to the law making business; as a result, not wholly chargeable to the profession, a complexity of statutes that invite prolonged

But this is by no means the worst feature. The fact that cannot be set aside and which is rapidly bringing the whole judicial department of this great government into disrepute lies right here. This is a fast age and people are impatient of delay. When they buy athing they want it, and that is but reasonable and right. Now when men go to law they find that the whole machinery is run by a body of men that seem only intent on making expense and delay the chief factors in the business. This statement needs neither illustration nor argument. One man knows it as well as another and a little better too, if he has ever taken any of this kind of medicine.

The legal profession must and will have a living and what they cant get from clients they manage to get from the dear people in some other way. We first buy a law library for the judge. Then employ a stenographer to write up all the evidence. Print briefs of the cases for the lawyers, in fact incur all the expense, direct and indirect, that can be made and then every one that can get hold anywhere aids and assists in consuming time by dragging in a thousand things wholly irrelavent. Witnesses are sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth and then comes the tug of war. These learned gentlemen exercise their skill to suppress and pervert such truth as they don't want and encourage any deception and misrepresentation if in a direction to favor their side of the case. Witnesses are treated as without personal rights, insulted and harassed for a despicable purpose, and nineteen judges out of twenty will sit by and listen to tedious hours of questioning and crossquestioning altogether foreign to the case without a word to check on the one hand or protect on the other, and the only justification offered is, that this course is allowed by the rules of evidence. But we need not enlarge on this subject. It is notorious that tribunals of justice, so called, are so encum bered with forms, technicalties, pretexts and pretenses, that the verdict of the blind goddess is not obtained while postponements or appeals are possible-always provided the litigants are able to respond to the demand for attorney fees. With willing or yielding clients that have resources, there is no sort of reason with the average lawyer for reaching conclusions while it is possible to avoid them. "How not to do it" is the test of skill and the perfection of our judicial system. And it is this systematized fraud upon the rights of individuals and communities that finds the calendars of courts full, from the circuit court of a small district to the supreme court of the United States which it

It is this vicious system that practically in the name of justice works a forfeiture of the rights of the citizen. And in the name of law, regardless of cost, lays violent hands upon scores of men and women who are often impertinently questioned and insulted people, and without any exact system, they by its licensed advocates when the amount involved is too paltry to justify a judicial tion that room may be left to cavil and then determination in any court above that of a country justice.

The burdens of our judicial system have become grievious and should not be tolerated, do not now make this point for the first not only because they are grievous, but it is time, as we have all along insisted that in a reproach to our civilization, that we tolerate a judicial system that permits a private dispute about a trifling matter to involve the people of a county in an expense of hundreds of dollars. These legal gentlemen talk loudly and learnedly of individual rights, and treat the matter as though communities, had no rights that individuals might not trample upon with impunity if the ap-

It is idle to expect to improve our judicial system as improvements are made in nearly everything else that can be named. But trifling matter. Having an abiding faith in duced and the knowledge available for a sheep case exhibits to which we referred cordingly. fering people from such judicial folly as this

in the beginning of this article, and paraljudicial district of the state.

This article is sufficiently long already but we promise to make a determined effort to shut out by legal enactment, these small suits from all courts higher than that of the justice of the peace. The legal gentlemen that the people have in part educated and are in every city and considerable village of the country given a support, without any compensating equivalent in return, will resist to their utmost the necessary protective legislation.

It remains then for those who suffer, to help themselves, and the Visitor invites attention to this matter and invokes the aid of the voters of the state to relieve the taxpayers from a burden that is both onerous and odious and shield the legal profession from the pitiful spectacle of devoting days and weeks of their valuable time and taxing their cultivated intellects in this public manner while engaged in the profound subject of determining the ownership of one SHEEP.

#### OUR AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Our readers have been favored in this department with a series of articles, the last of which appears in this number, from the pen of Worthy Master Luce on the subject of 'Fattening Cattle." He has given us with sufficient particularity his views on this important branch of farming. Of course all will not agree with him, so here is room for others to present their methods of feeding, or raise objections to his. His experience to his mind demonstrates the value of the plan he has adopted, and as he is a successful farmer his methods are entitled to careful consideration.

With the vast country west of us already famous for its wheat production and with its facilities for reaching the markets of the world the wheat growers of this great agricultural State can easily see that they cannot rely on growing wheat as a sure basis of prosperity. The farmers of Michigan must practice a mixed husbandry to prosper, and therefore a better acquaintance with every branch of farming constitutes the basis of

We desire that this department of the VISITOR shall furnish valuable aid in this direction. We think, from the first, it has been well supplied with instructive matter, and we hope by contributions from practical farmers to be able to maintain its present condition of excellence.

#### VISITOR RECEIPTS (CONTINUED).

MARCH. 13.—Jas M Laughlin, \$1.20; D H Denise, 2.00. 15.—Fred W Templeton, \$1 00; H M Brainard 1.45; H A Greenley, 1.00; Mrs M M Hall, 1.00.

16.-M S Gillette, \$2.00.

17.-E E Hewitt, \$3 00. 18.—J W Walker, \$1.00; L W Stiles, 1.00; C A Osborn, 1.50; M E Straight, 10.00; F Campbell, 1.00; Perry Babcock, 2.00; L S

21.-G W Andrews, \$2 00.

22.-D K Charles, \$3.15; Wm Panny, 1.00; D D Cook, 3.00; J L Stringham, 1 00. 23.—W S Goodrich, \$1.00; Harry Bartholomew, 1.00; C Goodnoe, 2.00; S P Albertson, 5.00; C A Nash, 1.50; H E Patch,

7.50; N B Scott, 250. 24.—Mrs M Benjamine, \$2.00; S O Smith, 1.00; Wm Thomas, 1 00. 25.-C F Armstrong, \$2.10; Andrew Flynn,

27.-W P DeYoe, \$1.00; A J Norris, 100; E R Beats, 4.50; Cyrus, Mead, 1.00.

Just before going to press we received a letter from Bro. Day. He says that his stock of plaster is being drawn upon to such an extent that at the present rate of shipment his stock will be gone in two weeks, and as he has been furnishing a well-seasoned and well-ground article so far this season, he does not propose to open the quarry and grind green rock to fill orders when the stock now on hand is all sold. He therefore suggests that Patrons go slow and not try to sell this plaster to outside parties.

A PRIVATE letter received just before going to press from Hon. E. S. Lacy, member of Congress from the Third District of Michigan, gives assurance that an effort is being made to anticipate, in advance of its regular order, action on the Burrows Bill, which is amendatory of existing patent right law. Some confidence is also expressed in securing amendments to the Bill before being reported by the committee having it in the last unprecedently dry summer, ranging

WE have been notified by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, that the Teacher's Institute for Kalamazoo county, that had been arranged for the week beginning with April 3d, will not be held at that time as circumstances have made a postponement necessary until the summer series.

We hope this notice will not be overlooked by those who may have intended to attend the institute.

THE VISITOR depends on its friends to add to the number of its readers. Those who think it is doing a good work should remember this and govern themselves ac-

Do NoT forget the advantages for canvassing for the Visitor that town meeting day affords. Remember! that to forward five names for the VISITOR with \$2.50, will secure a large lithograph of the Capitol of the State of Michigan. But little effort will be required to add a thousand names to our list on that day. Shall we have them?

From time to time we receive enquiries as to the status of the driven well suit. To which we only answer, it is in court, which means that it is out of the reach of all the stimulating influences which are applied to transactions in the world of business. And we have no sort of idea when any move will be made. The Granges of the State that made pledges are paying their first assessment, and we are now well prepared with the sinews of war to meet the aggressive

EVERY farmer needs fowls; it don't cost much more to keep a flock profitably than at a loss; a good poultry journal will tell you how to work the business most profitably; the Poultry Journal and Record, published by C. J. Ward, 184 Clark street, Chicago, is a live western poultry paper; if we remember correctly it is \$1.25 per year; every article and every number should be read by all who keep poultry.

FRUIT GROWERS say that the peach crop in Michigan the coming season will be enormous if not spoiled by late frosts.

POTASH is an excellent fertilizer for the grape vine. Fork in around the roots a few pecks of wood ashes. Cow dung contains a large portion of potash and but comparatively small amount of nitrogen, consequently it is a better fertilizer than horse manure for the grape vine.

THE Three Rivers Herald says: "A thousand acres of corn have been engaged of farmers in this vicinity, to be used in the canning factory which is being built in this place. This industry will give work to a great many hands and make a market for garden crops never before thought to be very profitable."

MR. JOHN W, JONES a very successful farmer near this city, reports complete success in protecting plums from the curculio by the use of air-slacked lime. Three years ago he conceived the idea and applied it after a large share of the fruit was stung. No fur-ther depredations were made and he had a fair crop. The following year he began treatment earlier and had a full crop, although the insect had begun its ravages befrough the insect had begun its ravages be-fore he applied the lime, Last year he dis-triouted the lime still earlier, and as the result secured complete immunity from the curculio. The trees were so heavily laden that props would not sustain the limbs and they broke over the supports. The plan is very simple, and all that is required is to scatter air-slaked lime freely over the tree covering the foliage and fruit.—Ex.

#### Timber Planting.

BY A. H. GASTON, LACON, ILL.

30.—H C Rawson, \$1.00; A J Brock, 11.00; A McKelvey, 2.00; A White, 2.00; T J Widemire, 1.50; J E Webb, 1.50; C R Lamb, 1.00; Alonzo Potter, 4.10; J C Jordan, 3.00; Many writers on lorestry have overlooked the oak, one of the most common forest trees of America. I will not describe the different kinds, but recommend extensive planting of the Swamp White Oak, more commonly known as Burr Oak, It is a rapid Many writers on forestry have overlooked monly known as Burr Oak. It is a rapid grower and completely hardy everywhere. The timber is more valuable for fence posts, railroad ties, etc., than any other variety. The nuts are as good for fattening hogs, sheep and deer as corn. It is usually an annual and profuse bearer. After 40 years annual and profuse bearer. After 40 years of observation in Ohio and Illinois, I have come to the conclusion that the Burr Oak mast can be relied on as food for hogs like corn. There is no doubt but that one 40acre grove, 20 years planted, would fatten 40 hogs a year on the average, making an income of at least \$400, and a fine pasture lot besides. The timber would be worth in 50 years at least \$4,000. Persons wishing to plant an oak forest, should gather the nuts, plant them in the Fall, cultivate two or three years, after that they will take care of themselves.

The Black Walnut should be extensively

planted. It is self evident, the way that they are being used up, that a few years will exhaust the present supply. Every farmer should gather nuts this fall and plant hull and all along their hedges, rail fences, and waste lands, and creek bottoms, etc. Then in place of planting Osage Orange hedges, we recommend planting walnut about ten feet apart, and using barbed wire. In these ways the Black Walnut timber can be re-

The Western Hardy Catalpa has, within the last few years, been attracting the attention of arboriculturists more than any other variety of timber. It is completely hardy and a very rapid grower. The timber will last any length of time in the ground or lying on the ground. It is as valuable for cabinet making purposes as black walnut; has leaves as large as the sunflower, and is a beautiful flowering tree. It should be in every yard, and planted extensively for timber, fuel and shade. From seed planted three to five feet high, with fibrous roots running down in our thin, hot, gravelly soil two to three feet. We are convinced that if the government should plant the "Great American Desert" west of Kansas with the Catalpa, it would succeed there, and in time put an end to those hot, dry winds that are so destructive to a large portion of our west-ern country. The bark of the Catalpa is as bitter as quinine, and will perhaps be utilized and in time take the place of that foreign drug which is manufactured from the bark of a tree, and be worth millions of dollars to America. We would recommend the Governor of the great State of Illinois to follow the example of the governor of our younger sister State of Nebraska, and appoint an arbor day for April, to get up an enthusiasm in forest and fruit tree planting, and teach our boys and girls that every tree planted is a living monument of the planter. -Farmers' Review,

## Agricultural Pepactment.

Fruits for the Farm.

Read by W. A. Brown, of Stevensville, at the Institute of Home Grange, Coloma.

In a region so favorable for the production of all varieties of fruits grown in northern latitudes as ours, and with the large experience of our people in growing fruits, both for home consumption and for distant markets, it would seem that a paper assuming to give information to the farmers of Berrien county regarding my subject might be considered surperfluous. But as new varieties of fruits are being introduced, some of which may prove acquisitions to the farmers' fruit garden; and, as in many instances, fruits which are considered the best for market are of too poor a quality to grace the farmers' table, I will endeavor to designate the several varieties of different fruits which I that the farmer is deserving of a succession of the best fruits, I may name some varieties which the market grower would condemn as being not prolific, not hardy, or as

The first and perhaps the best fruit of the season is the strawberry. A generation since, this fruit was unknown in its present abundance and perfection. Old meadows and sunny uncultivated places, affording a scant supply of delicious little berries, which were persistently hunted and greedily devoured by school children. We can remember our pleasant anticipations when permission was given to go strawberrying. Admonitions were given not to trample down the grass, which were unheeded as we scampered hither and thither, flushing the chattering bobolinks who rose above our heads and chided us for our intrusion upon

requiring more labor than the professional

fruit grower can afford to bestow.

their domain. A difference in the size and characteristics of wild strawberries were observable, and by selecting the best wild varieties and giving them careful cultivation, and by planting the seeds of the most promising specimens a few varieties were propagated which were utilized for the large eastern markets by cultivation. Among the early varieties introduced I remember the Early Scarlet, Hovey's Seedling, Peabody, and several kinds which have been superceded by newer and better varieties. It is about 25 years since the Wilson's Albany Strawberry was introduced, and though hundreds of newer varieties have been brought to notice, it is generally conceded that none of them possess all the qualities which have rendered the Wilson the best strawberry for distant markets. While not condemning the Wilson as a farmer's berry, I would recommend for the farm garden, Shirts, Cremont, Seedling, Wilson, Sharpless, and Triumph De Gand. These varieties are all among the best in quality, and though a large number of good sorts might be named the farmer who plants and cares for these five varieties need not be jealous of his neighbors who claim to have better berries. Strawberries, if left to run over the ground, multiply very fast by the runners taking root and forming new plants. But if permitted to run, the weeds and grasses will, in a year or two, get the start of the berries. and if white clover or June grass once get a firm hold of your strawberry patch, good fruit cannot be expected from any variety, and the only remedy is to plow under and commence again. The Wilson and the Cresent are sometimes called the "lazy man's berries," and will hold possession against weeds and grass and continue to bear some fruit, while the neglected Jucunda, Sharpless or Triumph will be condemned as worthless if not thoroughly cultivated and kept in hills or narrow rows; but as the Wilson and Cresent appreciate good usage, I would serve all alike, and cultivate thoroughly. In regard to soil, sandy loam is the best; but if your garden is clay loam, sand muck, or gravel, make it of sufficient capacity for a fruit and vegetable garden, and shut out the hens by making a permanent fence of pickets or woven wire on the sides, and moveable pannels of the same material at the ends, thus allowing the horse to do the cultivating. Five rows three and one half feet apart, and ten rods long will produce sufficient fruit for a large family, with plenty for canning, and some to give to neighbors who have none. Put the row of Triumphs in the middle, as they will require the most nursing, and will produce the least and best fruit. Cultivate the

charge the balance over to me. Immediately following strawberries comes the different varieties of raspberries, which are indispensable in the succession of fine | and trust luck for grapes.

same as the vegetable garden adjoining, and

let the vegetables and berries change places

every three or four years, but take up and

reset only one-half of the berries in one

year. Do not "kill with kindness" by

applying a large quantity of manure, but if

your land is heavy clay, mulch lightly late

in the fall with straw; and mulch again

with short straw just as the berries begin to

turn. This is for the purpose of keeping

the berries clean during the fruiting season.

If a protracted drouth should occur during

the fruiting season, water freely. Follow

these directions implicitly and if you fail to

get sufficient berries to pay for your labor,

fruits for the farm garden. The best market varieties will prove good enough for the garden, and the Mammoth Cluster, Gregg, Black Caps, Keitt, Reder and Brandywine, from among the red varieties, will be found hardy, prolific, and will give a succession of fruits until blackberries are ready for the table. Plant inside of your garden fence the whole length of your inclosure in rows eight feet apart, keep in hills four feet on the row, cultivating thoroughly, cutting out all sprouts excepting the new canes which come up in the hills. Keep the soil rich and mulch in winter, and again after spring cultivation. This berry will do well in partial shade, and no fruit is so much benefitted by a thick mulch during summer as the raspberry.

No fruit garden is complete without blackberries, and as there are but few varieties which are worthy of cultivation, we will select the two best, viz.: Wilson and Lawton. In making this selection we must give the requisite care and winter protecconsider the best for the farm. Assuming tion, as ordinary winters will kill the canes in most localities. The best winter covering is the soil as it will not induce fermentation, and is always at hand. The Wilson blackberry has a half running cane, which can easily be bent to the ground. The Lawton is more stubborn, but by grappling the canes with heavy mittens they can be brought near the ground and held in position with a few shovels of earth. If the canes are too strong to bring to the ground, bend in the form of a bow, and use plenty of straw, which can be held in place by embankments of earth. Do not murder raspberries and blackberries by cutting them during the growing season. The canes may be shortened by pinching in, but with plenty of room it is better to allow the canes to grow as nature designed them. Shortening the bearing sprouts in the spring will improve the size and quality of the fruit.

If an abundance of small fruits are grown but few currants will be required, but the peculiar acid of the fruit is agreeable to most tastes, and a short row of cherry currants, well cared for, should have a prominent place in every farm garden.

Boys and birds love cherries, but if only two or three trees are planted, the cherry birds will destroy every cherry before the ordinary boy will condescend to eat them; but the cherry is one of the most beautiful roadside trees, and will grow rapidly on any dry soil, without care or cultivation. Do not plant Early Purple Guinea, Black Tartarien, or other fine foreign varieties which will collapse with the first severe cold winter, and linger a black, unsightly trunk in the front yard, without sufficient fruit or foliage to attract the birds; but plant a few Governor Woods, Yellow Spanish, and plenty of Marella Mazzards; and plant the English Red Kent in every nook and corner, and in every by-place. The birds will not take them all, the boys do not like them, but they are excellent for pies, and are the best dried in the whole catalogue.

Life is not worth preserving on the farm without grapes and plenty of them from September 1st till New Years. Grape growing is a mystery to most farmers, who having planted the traditionary vine and Garfield, of Grand Rapids, contains the fig tree, succeed in growing a dense thicket, but get no fruit except the kind the fox in the fable could not reach. As elaborate essays on grape growing are plenty and cheap, and generally complicated and confounding, I will only name a few varieties adaptability of the most desirable fruits are which I consider good for a succession in our climate, and will outlive a system of growing, simple but easily comprehended. There may be better varieties than the following, but they are the most reliable, and good enough for a farmer or a king: Hart ford, Worden, Concord, Delaware, and for a long keeper, Diana. Good corn soil is well adapted to the grape. Give plenty of room, vines 20 feet apart in the row, and rows ten feet wide, train to temporary stakes the first two years, and allow only two canes to grow, pinching out all prominent side shoots, and tieing up the leading canes as the growth may need. Cut back the first summer's growth to two feet from the ground; and train two canes to the stake the second summer, same as the first season. The third spring you are ready for your wire trellis, which is cheaper and better that any other support. Stretch firmly two wires, the lower wire two feet from the ground, and the upper wire four feet from the ground. Cut the two canes of second summer's growth back to five feet from the ground. Tie the two canes to the lower secure the three feet of canes firmly to the lower wire; do not let too much fruit grow this season, but allow the laterals and leading canes to run; do not touch vine during the summer except to tie the leading cane to the lower wire, and the strongest new cane to the upper wire. Winter prune the vine back to two or three buds of the last summer's growth, excepting the leading canes on the wires, which may be allowed to meet the second season after training. Having your trellis full, cut off every winter all of the previous season,s growth excepting two buds nearest to the old wood. Do not use the knife in summer, but strong growing canes and laterals may be pinched in from time to time. Grow two rows of potatoes or beans between the young vines

the first two years; always cultivate well.

If you have high, dry land, and no peach yellows within 50 miles, you may venture to plant a few peaches, and if killed by winter plant again.

If you fail to grow peaches, pears are a good substitute, and the following varieties should be in every farmers' orchard: Doyne D'Ete; this is the earliest pear, small but very good; Orland's Summer, Sekel, Bartlett, White Doyeme, with Beurel D' Anjou, and Duchess De Angouleme as a dwarf will form a succession good enough for the farm

The mania for planting apples which are considered best for market has diminished the list of about 240 varieties contained in the Michigan State catalogue down to less than a dozen, and the sole merit of most of the market varieties can only be found in their good looks or long keeping qualities. The farmer is deserving of something better than Baldwins, Greenings, Canada Reds, Russets, Ben Davis, and Pennock, and if the farmer selects a succession of 20 or 30 of the best varieties to eat, and invites his city cousins to make a comparison between apples for market and apples good to eat, a revolution may eventually be expected, which will largely enhance the value of the apple product of Michigan. In naming the varieties of apple which should grace the farmer's table, no one person can be allowed to dictate, as tastes differ, and some varieties will succeed in one locality, that would be liable to failure in another. In looking through the long list, I cannot do better than to defer to the judgment of T. T. Lyon, President of the Michigan State Horticultural society, and will quote from a paper read by Mr. Lyon at the summer meeting of the State society at Battle Creek, June, 1880. My space will not allow me to enumerate the characteristics of the varieties named, as given in the State Horticultural report of 1880, and may presume that many favorites will be recognized in the list, and that many of the varieties are strangers in the farm orchared, whose qualities can be best judged after a fair trial. The following is the list: Early Harvest, Carolina Red June. Early Strawberry, Summer Rose, Primate, Early Joe, Garden Royal, American Summer Pearmain, Summer Sweet Paradise, Scarlet Pearmain, Mexico, Gravenstine, Chenango, Strawberry, Hawley, Jefferies, Jersey Sweet, Dyer (Pome Royal), Fall Pippin, Melon, Shiawassee Beauty, McClelen, Hubbardson's Nonesuch, Belmont, Jonathan, Westfield Seek-nofurther, Northern Spy, Lady Apple, Pomme Gris, Wagner, Snow, Ladies' Sweet, Paw Paw (Rubicon), Red Canada. I would add to this list Prolipi Beauty (Porter), and Yellow Twig for a long keeper. The annual reports of the Michigan State

Horticultural society should be in the library of every farmer who plants an orchard or a garden. These reports contain the discussions of the local and State societies, which relate the best methods of destroying the numerous enemies of our fruits and vegetables, and the most reliable information regarding new fruits and garden products is promulgated in these discussions. The portfolio of the Secretary, Chas. W. most useful quotations and suggestions of the year; and the catalogue of fruits, which is appended to the reports, is carefully revised by a committee from different parts of the State, and the characteristics and are given.

The Horticultural societies are co-workers with the Grange in every work which tends to improve the farm and the home, and we hope that the fraternal feeling already manifested will continue until every horticulturist will become a Patron, and every Granger will join the Horticultural socie-

#### Take the Best Grange Papers.

And these are the GRANGE VISITOR, of Michigan, published at Schoolcraft for fifty cents per annum and the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin, a weekly paper published at Cincinnati at \$1.60 per annum. Our Little Grangers, an eight page monthly for fifty cents per annum or five copies for \$200. The three papers will be sent to any address for 2.00. Even change. Address J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, or Grange Bulletin Company, Cincinnati. C. L. W.

#### Books for Patrons.

Every Grange should have a library, and if they have not begun one, should do so at wire, and bend to the right and left and once. Every Grange library should have a copy of the "Monitor in the Grange" by Bro. A. B. Grosh, the first Chaplain of the National Grange. The chapter on "Grange Libraries and how to get and sustain them" is worth the whole price of the book and is by no means the most valuable chapter in the volume. Price of the volume, \$2.00

Another volume that should be in each and every Grange library is "The History of the Grange," by Bro. O. H. Kelly, the Worthy Secretary of the National Grange so long. This volume is now out of print. Only a few copies now remain in market. Secure one at once. Get it in the best binding. Price, \$1.75. The Mentor and Kelly's history can both be had \$3.25. postage paid. Send an order with the above amount to

C. L. WHITNEY, 148 West 4th St., Cincinnati, O. Care Grange Bulletin.

## Communications.

Representation in the State Grange.

In the VISITOR of Jan. 1st I partially reviewed Cortland Hill's article, which appeared in a previous number, in favor of continuing the State Grange upon its present | never be persuaded to change it. basis of representation. In my former article I intimated I would continue the sub-

Although it will be several months before another session of the State Grange will be held, yet the discussion of a subject of so much importance cannot be out of order at this time. Investigation should always be in order with a progressive people, and any subject that will not bear it, is unworthy of our support. The great mass of the people, and farmers especially, investigate too little. If they would investigate more and act upon the results and their good common sense, it would be much better for them.

Some men are very anxious for office. They want large salaries and little work. When the office is secured they are unwilling to give it up; they cling to it with a death-like grip. If they are members of legislative bodies, they are not very likely to enact laws reducing their salaries or lessening their chances for re-election. While in some instances the State Grange has been an exception to this rule, in other cases it has not. In 1878 the State Grange instructed its delegates to urge upon the National Grange such an amendment to its constitution as would secure to all members of the Order their just rights; while at the session of 1880, after numerous petitions had been received, and the committee to whom they had been referred reported in favor of granting their prayer, that report, and the petitions of hundreds of good Patrons, were laid upon the table: that was the end of the matter for that session at least. Now, why did the State Grange treat the petitions of the members of the Order thus? Did the members of that body fear, if the door to the State Grange should be thrown open to all worthy members of the Order, they might be left out when delegates should be elected in the future? Did they do as they would like to be done by? Did they not do exactly as our legislative bodies have done by us and our petitions?

Brother Hill in commencing his article said: "At every session of the State Grange since its organization petitions have been sent from all parts of the State asking for such a change." Further along in his article he says, "These objections invariably come from those who have never been able to convince the Grange that they were the most competent persons to fill the Master's chair." I think the brother is shooting at random, or his weapon scatters too much. He hits many who have filled the Master's chair and have also been members of the State Grange. The question with us should not be, Has he been through the Master's office? but, Is he qualified, and does the office seek him? Does the brother repudiate that grand principle contained in the Declaration of Purposes, "which should always characterize every Patron, that the office should seek the man and not the man the office?" If the people would act upon that principle, and refuse to support those ring candidates who by "cheek," money and manipulation of caucusses and conventions secure their nomination, it would relieve the tax payers very much, by stopping the enormous leaks in the treasury caused by dishonest officials and other plunderers of the

If the organizing of the State Grange (as some claim) is to secure ability and experience, why allow a Past Master and his wife of years ago precedence over a Worthy acting Overseer or other officer of a Subordinate Grange? Some sympathetic Masters and Past Masters think it would be humiliating to the Master if a subordinate officer or private member should be elected delegate in preference to himself, yet we take a private member and place him at the head of State or National Grange, and no one is humiliated in the least.

The brother says, "Another objection" made "to this rule is that the wives of Masters and Past Masters become delegates by virtue of their husband's election " "They say the Master may be all right, but his wife may be a ninny; yet she is clothed with the same power that he is." The brother is of the opinion it will never do to allow delegates to be elected indiscriminately from fourth-degree members, because if "Mr. A. is elected representative and Mrs. B. is chosen to go with him to the State Grange, Mr. B. and Mrs. A. must stay at home," a storm might ensue which would endanger the lives of Granges, etc. He gives a somewhat gloomy picture of the results of such a change, I must confess; and if I was as sanguine as he is in regard to it, I would not object to the delegate's wife being a member by virtue of her husband's election. However, I have no fears of such deplorable results. But suppose some sister, as Master of a Subordinate Grange, should be elected delegate to the State Grange: what would be the status of her husband? Would "sauce for the goose be sauce for the gander?" Oh no! this rule will not work both ways.

session with some other sister's husband? It would never do. It would cause a general smash-up (in the brother's opinion) of Granges. The brother is of opinion that "there is not wisdom enough in the National Grange to make this rule any better," and after commending the State Grange as an intelligent and business-like body, closes in the belief that the National Grange can

It is claimed and set forth in the Declaration of Purposes that the Grange is founded upon the principles of equality; that it knows no North, no South, no East or West; that in the Order there is no aristocracy, castes or preferment,-yet at the same time and in direct violation of the principles set forth, and of those of a republican form of government, we allow a State Grange, composed of a favored class, to rule over us. Why is it that the great mass of Patrons are deprived of this inalienable right, which is granted to the most humble citizen of this republic? They should and will insist that three-fourths of the members of the Order should not be deprived of the right (if elected) to membership in a body which enacts laws to tax and govern them.

D. WOODMAN.

#### NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next regular quarterly meeting of the Lapeer County Pomona Grange No. 29 will be held with North Branch Grange No. 607, near the village of Clifford, April 13 (second Thursday), 1882. All 4th degree members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. The program includes the following discussions:

Is the Grange beneficial to the farmer?

Should farmers ship their own produce to the seaboard? E. Bartlett.

Is it more profitable to pack butter during summer months; or to sell it as you make it? By the Grange.
Which is the most profitable, cooking

food for stock, or feeding it in the raw state A. E. Leavigne. Which is the most profitable stock for the farmers of this county, sheep or cattle? E.

We hope members will come well prepared to discuss the foregoing questions. Meeting to open at one o'clock P. M. sharp. JACOB W. SCHELL, Sec'y.

The next meeting of the Kent County Pomona Grange will be held at Grand Rapids on Wednesday, the fifth day of April, 1882. All are cordially invited to attend.
W. T. Remington, Sec.

The next regular meeting of Berrien County Pomona Grange will be held at Bainbridge Grange hall on the 11th and 12th of April, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. fourth-degree members are invited to attend and take part in the discussions of the important subjects that will be presented at W. J. JONES, this meeting. Sec. Co. Grange.

The Barry County Pomona Grange will meet with the Rutland Grange on Thursday, the sixth day of April, at their hall in the township of Yankee Springs. Meeting will commence at 10 A. M. sharp. All fourth degree members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. The following

program has been prepared for the occasion:
Opening of the Grange.
Discussion—The cultivation of sugar-cane and manufacture of sugar and syrupopened by Bro. Geo. Brainard.

Song by the choir of Rutland Grange. Discussion on the question, Which is the best method of preparing and marketing wool?-opened by Bro. A. C. Towne. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Essay by Sister Hendershott — subject, Why should not farmers' daughters receive a scientific education?

Song by the choir. Discussion—What form of application and policy should a Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company adopt to best protect the insured and the company?-by Bro. M. V. Recess.

EVENING SESSION. Suggestions for the good of the Order. Applications for membership. Conferring the degree of Pomona. Yours truly. A. PARKER, Sec.

The next regular meeting of Lenawee County Grange will be held with Rome Center Grange on the second Thursday in May, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the officers will be installed, and the follow-

ing program carried out:
Political Economy—Bro. A. H. Briggs,
Duties of the Grange to subject of Educa-

ion—Bro. James Cook. The Farmer's Wife—Sister M. A. Briggs. Our Homes-Sister Hattie Beal. The Young People—Sister A. S. Bush. Recitation—Sister Florence Russell.

Music-Weston Glee Club. Duty of Farmers of to day as Citizens-E. Mickley.

Further time spent in discussion of papers. Fraternally,
JAMES COOK. The fifth degree will be conferred in the

Barry County, Mich. Mr. Editor:—I have given the Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint (White) for outside use a good test, and find it in all respects as recommended. It covers as much space and spreads much easier than any other Paint, and costs at least one-third less. I shall use no other in the future, and shall endeavor to induce my neighbors to do the same. I find the Patron's Paint Works very honorable in business, and who can be trusted by Patrons. Fraternally, Joh [See advertisement.—Ed.] John C. Dellen.

Write to Kalamazoo Publishing Co. for estimates on Printing, Bind-But how can the sister delegate attend the ing, and Blank Books.

#### Ladies' Bepantment.

#### WEARY.

BY D. E. A.

I am weary, oh! so weary, And the shadows darker grow; Oh! I fain would rest awhile, Till the "silver linings" show.

But the way seems dark and dreary, And the clouds are hov'ring low. There is no hand outstretched to help me; I know not where to go.

And I wonder, often wonder If this indeed can be All of life, of love, of heaven, Our Savior planned for me.

But through the mist and shadows That hover o'er my way, I hear a gentle whisper, Which ever seems to say :-

"Be patient in long suffering; There is a promise given.' And, if we perform each duty well, We'll find sweet rest in heaven.

#### WOMAN'S DUTIES AND WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

BY MRS. L. L. A.

First, Monday comes, with all its woes Of empty larder, unwashed clothes-The house all in disorder thrown By what as "Sunday rest" is known.

She has the right, when Tuesday comes, To make the beds and sweep the rooms, To churn the butter, make the bread, And on the table the dinner spread.

On Wednesday morning there is need That she should "get around" with speed; She has no time to read or play, For this, you see, is ironing day.

Let's speak of Thursday, if you will, While she the dinner-baskets fill: And listen as you pass the door How busily she scrubs the floor.

Of labor Friday has its share, Of needle-work and household care: The hose to darn, the clothes to mend, To all the other needs attend.

Then Saturday! oh, dreadful day! To leisure hours an enemy. Can woman's heart with pleasure thrill, When midnight finds her toiling still?

And while her "lord" shall take his sleep, The right to creep away and weep: So each successive week rolls round, Till "woman's home" becomes a tomb. Ravenna, March 12, 1882.

#### Butter Making.

An essay read at the Branch County Grauge, March 14, by Mrs. H. W. Noble.

The subject I am to present for the criticism of the Grange by request of the Worthy Lecturer is of importance enough to be handled by a more experienced and abler writer than I can ever hope to become; but remembering my pledge to perform the duties enjoined by this Order. I will endeavor to the best of my ability so to do, only asking much leniency in your criticisms of a woman, and not a very strong one either, that does for a family of four. besides hired help and company, the washing, ironing, making, mending, cooking, dairy work, keeping the house in order, does not leave much time to devote to essay writing. If she ever does have an idea worth jotting down, it is sure to occur to her when mixing bread or something else which cannot be deferred just then; or perhaps sitting down, with mind all composed for writing, when in come the children with noise enough to scatter almost beyond recall all the ideas you have ever collected. But to the subject :-

Which is the best place for keeping milk and butter, above or below ground? My experience in butter making began soon after I promised to love and honor my present life companion-one of those much derided cumberers of the earth, a farmer. I had a mind to say an independent farmer; and why are they not independent? and why, I would ask, should the calling of farming be rated below the working class of townspeople? Are not farmers as independent as the pettifogger, doctor, mechanic, and even those almost unapproachable clerks in a dry goods store, measuring off calico or others weighing out sugar and handling lessons taught in the Grange room are strictsoap?

My dairy when I began my experience in butter making consisted of one cow, and it has never risen above two in number. excepting once or twice when we milked three for a few weeks; and this milk was manufactured into butter in the most convenient place at hand, not deeming it of sufficient importance to warrant expending any money experimenting with it, as it was nearly all consumed in the family. This is all the real practical experience I have ever had in butter making, either above or below ground.

I have often talked with experienced butter makers, and nearly all agree that milk is better kept above ground. My idea of a milk house would be one of stone, or a double walled building having a dead air the Master. There are many conversations space between the walls, and if to this could that are proper among our own members, make our meetings of interest alike to all, be added a stone floor, with water facilities for keeping it cool, I think would be a nice arrangement for milk and butter. Brother taining to our own affairs which should be and essays pertaining to the household, viz.:

lowered it three feet below the top of the ground, and five or six feet above. It was well ventilated and nicely finished, convenient for manufacturing butter. Sister Walker told me their milk did very nicely in it, much better than in the cellar. Then another member had a very nice cellar; she thought their milk did well in that. So in discussing the subject I presume you will find those in favor of each method.

The thoughts which have occupied my whether it pays to make butter at all, excepting for home use, if we must depend upon the home market for the sale of it. How many butter producers within the sound of my voice know whether they money invested in this department of the farm for the entire season.

Again, is there distinction enough made by home dealers between good and poor butter to make it an object to produce a thoroughly intent on making good butter, point. preaches cleanliness to all concerned in the care of the cows, insists that no food be fed them that will impart a bad flavor to the milk, never uses her milk pans, pails or jars for ought excepting milk, washes and scalds them with the greatest care, and dries them in the sun-that great renovator of all impurities. She churns often, works all thoroughly clean tub, and carries it to market. The dealer looks at it, calls it A No. 1, or gilt edge. She asks the price. "Well, I am paying (perhaps) ten cents." She turns over in her mind how hard she had worked, how many extra steps she had taken, how much there was to buy, and how little this nice butter brings, Mrs. B. whether the men folks are clean or not, anything is fed the cows that will increase the quantity of milk, uses her pans to stew apple sauce, or they are made the receptacle for onions, or boiling hot lard which finds its way into every crevice, churns when enough cream has accumulated to make it neces sary, works out what buttermilk is on the surface, uses salt from the barrel in the barn in such quantities as will hide any unpleasant flavor, carries it to market in a and may be profitable. dingy old pail, and asks the dealer the price. He replies, "I am paying ten cents to-day. She accepts the price, and congratulates herself that she gets as much for her grease as Mrs. A. gets for her gilt edge, and hasn't worked half as hard.

Some of you may think this overdrawn, but I assure you it is not. All this has come under my own observation, so I cannot see much encouragement to make extra butter; and judging from the past few years, successful butter making, either above or below

ground, on the farm, is about over. In both the eastern and western States creameries and butter making manufacturies have sprung up, and the owners of these establishments are commanding high prices monopoly of the trade. Home manufactured butter cannot compete with them from the lack of proper facilities, and the cost of producing a small quantity, compared with a large one is so much greater. Now, why cannot creameries spring up in Michigan? She is not usually behind her sister States in new industries. Farmers could take their milk to these creameries, have it made of uniform grade, have enough for home use, and the overplus send to the city market where it will command the highest price.

Another idea in sending the milk from the farm is it would take so much drudgery incident to the care of milk and butter from the farmers' wives and daughters. It would give them more time for rest, and more time to attend the Grange, and to cultivate their minds, so that if called upon to write an essay it would not frighten us so much.

### Secret and Open Grange Work.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grange:-Among the many interesting subjects discussed in the Grange, there is one upon which, we think, not enough is or ever has been said. We allude to our obligationboth as regards secrecy and fidelity. The ly moral and refining in their influence, but if they are disregarded, of course their good intent is lost. The obligation to which every Patron must assent, covers a much greater ground than is comprehended at an initiation, where more or less embarassment or timidity prevents an insight into the impressiveness which the lessons, with their moral, are intended to convey; and too often but a small share of the meaning or responsibility assumed is remembered. We promise to exercise a brotherly love one toward another, in all our deal as well as in our social intercourse, to conform to all the laws and regulations of our superiors, and to guard with fidelity the secret instructions of brothers, are quite essential in their time, our Order. Upon this point, much more but care should be taken that these subjects should be said, and most properly, by which should never be listened to by other ears, and many discussions on points per-Walker, of the Grange of which we were confined to the Grange room alone. It is

and fidelity be given, but it is necessary that fruit for future use, or even her idea of a it should be fulfilled. The violation is not often due to a wilful or wrong intent, but to programs; and may be it would be of interthoughtlessness and want of discipline. There is a broad field for each Lecturer in this direction, and his labor would surely result in much good to the Order.

Another point to which we would invite attention is that, if an application for menbership is rejected, no person outside the Grange room should ever know it. This is very important, but it is often entirely dismind most in regard to butter making is regarded. The reasons for this requirement are very obvious. If it were publicly known that a neighbor had been denied admittance to our Order, he would be subject to more or less ridicule and derisive remarks, which could be only to his injury, and could only receive a fair equivalent for labor and serve to disgust him with that with which once he was favorably impressed. It is not necessary that even our own members should know by whom among them the applicant was rejected, and the old adage, "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand superior article. For instance, Mrs. A. is doeth," would apply admirably to this

When work in the Grange does not forbid, the reading of our by-laws and rehearsal of many of the important lessons which we are taught, would surely be of advantage to all members-and here allow my opinion, that the greatest good resulting from the Grange movement will never be financially, but in the elevation of society, both intelthe buttermilk out, uses the best of salt, lectually and socially, uniting in the bond makes it into neat rolls or packs it in a of friendship neighbors, friends and communities hitherto estranged.

And now, in conclusion, I would say, Let us not put on a priestly robe in the Grange room and go away without it, but strive to illustrate the virtues of our Order in our own homes, rejecting all hypocrisy, being ever truthful, and never forgetting to cultiuate a forbearing charity—the greatest virtue don't trouble herself about the milking as to of which the human heart is susceptibletoward all mankind.

MRS. A. S. PROUT. Colon Grange, March 8, 1882.

### Interesting Grange Meetings.

Essay read before Branch Co. Pomona Grange, Feb. 1st, 1882, by Mrs. H. B. George.

My object in giving you my few thoughts to-day is, to contribute my mite in making the exercises of this meeting interesting,

The Grange is a school, and we may if we will bring within its walls both pleasure and profit. Here we both cultivate the mind and invigorate the body, and may be free from restraint, remembering that we

The subject assigned me by our W. L. is How shall we conduct the meetings of this Grange so as to interest all alike, the young and old and both sexes.

Like any organization, the Grange is just what its members make it, and its prosperity depends largely upon our energy, and zeal, We regard promptness, in time of meeting, on the part of both officers and members, as quite necessary. If notice be given that the time of our next meeting be the Grange still unopened. This shows a lack of interest with us. Then let us be gained in each meeting of the Grange. Our organization is a silent but efficient educator, intellectually, as well as otherwise.

How rapid has been the expansion of mind in some of our brothers and sisters during the few short years of the existence of the Grange. Men and women have learned to think for themselves, and not depend upon the "say so" of a few whom we have been taught to believe our superiors on account of superior advantages in some particular direction. But Patrons have learned that they have rights, and these rights must be respected. Farmers are made to comprehend that they are freemen in the truest sense of the word, and for the highest ends. This is the result of the practical education obtained in the Grange. We understand practical to mean usefulthat which may be put into practice in our every-day life.

Webster tells us that education is, properly, to draw out, and implies not so much the communication of knowledge as the discipline of the intellect. The Pomona Grange was not organized for mere show, but for hard work. That success in a good cause is gained only by perseverance, is taught within her walls. Indirectly this organization may reach, through its membership, every member of our Order. Here we may devise plans which shall be of real benefit, and thus be prepared to impart that of which we have received.

Our discussions and essays should be varied, so as to interest all. The plaster question, which has been and still is of such importance to our farmers, the "patent gate swindle," the "drive well extortion," and a score of other themes discussed by our be not too much talked about, so as to prove irksome to some less interested in them. To we need to consult the tastes of all, both young and old, of both sexes. Discussions some sister's method of making bread, butter, formerly members, built a stone milk house, not sufficient that the promise of secresy pickles, pastry of different kinds, preparing of the mercury barometer.

good garden, should have a place on the est to some of our brothers to know if she can suggest a plan for producing a good garden without much cultivation. I think they all know that we despise a weedy one.

Some may say that these subjects should be discussed in the Subordinate Grange; true, but they may be made profitable here as well. Plans should be instituted in this Grange by which we may aid our subordinate Granges by means of meetings, lectures, and every other available means, to secure a thorough revival of interest everywhere, increase our membership and influence, and to promote the higher welfare of the tiller of the soil.

Appropriate subjects for discussion should be assigned to the young members of our Grange, that their minds may be cultivated their ideas brought out, and they be prepared to fill our places, in the Order and be better qualified for usefulness in the future. We love to see them in the Grange.

I consider good music as an interesting part of our program, although too much neglected. I believe there is musical talent in every subordinate Grange if but put in practice, yet we have in our Pomona Grange never more than two or three subordinates represented, and those often very faintly. What is more enlivening than a good rousing song. I think our elder brothers and sisters, listen with quite as much interest as the young. No Grange hall should be considered as completely furnished, without a good organ, and welltrained choir of singers. We should be more in earnest in this matter, and seek to develop this God-given talent. Let us all do well, our life work, ever seeking to promote the best interest of all with whom we have to do, working for the good of our noble Order.

#### For Ourselves Only.

Editor Grange Visitor: - Reduction in prices "for the benefit of Patrons: no others need apply." As I read these words, the thought came to me, "What do ye more than others," if only those identified with the Order are expected to be benefited by it? There are some Christian churches whose members are not expected to join secret societies. Many may not find it convenient to attend, and so do not join. I am aware that the organizing and keeping up of such societies makes expense for the members, but is there any reform that does not cost? The for ourselves and our friends, is not that just what monopolies are doing?

MRS. A. HAMILTON. Peach Belt, Mich., March 9. '82.

#### A Day of Reckoning.

extensively in this country as at the present time, and there will certainly come a day of reckoning for this for their product, and are getting the 10 o'clock sharp, and twelve o'clock of that business. A mania seems to have seized the a man could carry his court on his hip, inday finds some of us entering the gate, and multitude to get a living without honest toil, and take the most reckless chances in the hope of accumulating fortunes in a few days prompt, both in time and attendance, that that in the natural course of events take years we may receive all the advantages to be of industry and close management to bring about. Most of these ventures are made on borrowed capital. Sometimes they are successful, but oftener prove a failure. The person who has loaned the money on the promise of exorbitant interest or a share in the profits of the scheme, is the principal sufferer, and the fellow who had nothing to lose casts about for some other 'gullible" who will furnish him more means for some other new venture. And thus the work goes on. Men of all classes, even staid and industrious farmers, are being drawn into the whirlwind or craze of speculation which is sweeping over the country. On this subject the Chicago Inter Ocean says: Until recently the buying and selling of stocks and grains on margins was confined to the larger cities, but now there is scarcely a town of 10,000 people without a broker or a bucket-shop. It is said that a Chicago firm has agents in more than 200 towns in the northwest, tempting people to speculate, and that its commissions from outside dealers are ten times what they receive from local custom. These agents enter small towns, open offices, hang out signs, become acquainted with the people, cultivate the acquaintance of the business men, and by telling tall stories of how much money people elsewhere have made in deals or Chicago exchange, start a furor for gambling that lasts until the town is "cleaned out;" then they pull up stakes and remove else where, and go through the same program. There is no way to prevent these confidence games as long as the people will be foolish enough to gamble. The commission men usually do not conduct themselves dishonestly and make only their commissions, but they offer opportunities for human weakness to develop itself, and whether their clients gain or lose they pocket their assess-ment upon credulity and avarice. Lansing has many victims of the craze who know how it is themselves, and the number is rapidly increasing .- Lansing Republican.

> A SIMPLE barometer can be made by filling a wide-mouthed bottle to within a few inches of the top with water. Then take a common, long necked flask, and plunge the neck of it into the pickle bottle as far as it will go, and the barometer is made. In fine weather the water will rise in the neck of the flask even higher than the pickle bottle. In wet and windy weather it will fall to within an inch of the mouth of the flask. Before a heavy gale of wind the water has been seen to leave the flask altogether, at least eight hours before the gale came to its height. This is the same principle as that

'I hate to live in a new country,' said Jones, 'where there is no law.' 'Yer bet yer,' chimed in Thompson. Law is the only thing that keeps us out of

everlasting chaos. 'Yes, indeed,' said a legal gentleman present. 'It is the bulwark of the poor man's liberty, the shield which the strong arm of justice throws over the weak, the solace and the balsam of the unfortunate and wronged, the—"

'Oh, stop 'er,' remarked a man with one 'I won't have it that way. Law is the boss invention for rascals of all grades. Give me a country where there is no law, and I can take care of myself every time. Now, for instance, when I lived in Ohio I got a dose of law that I will never forget. I

was in partnership with a man named Butler, and one morning we found our cashier missing with \$3.000. He had dragged the safe and dug out. Well, I started arter him and caught him in Chicago where he was splurging around on the money. I got him arrested, and there was an examination. Well, all the facts were brought out and the defense moved that the case be dismissed, as the prosecution did not made out a case in the name of the firm, and that if there was a firm the copartnership had not been shown by any evidence before the Court. To my astonishment the court said the plea was O. K., and dismissed the case. Before I could realize what was up the thief had walked off. Well, I followed him to St. Louis and there I tackled him again. I sent for my partner and we made a complete case, going for hin in the name of the commonwealth and Smith, Butler & Co. Well. the lawyer for the defense claimed that the money being taken from a private drawer in the safe was my money exclusively, and that my partner had nothing to do with it; that the case should be prosecuted by me in-dividually, and not by the firm. The old The old bloke who sat on the bench wiped his spectacles, grunted round a while and dismissed the case. Away goes the man again. Then I got another hitch on him and tried to convict him of theft, but the court held that he should be charged with embezzlement, Some years after I tackled him again, and they let him go. Statutes of limitation, you Well, I concluded to give it up, and I

"But about four years afterward I was down in Colorado and a man pointed to another and said: "That fellow has just made a hundred thousand in a mining swindle. I looked and it was my old cashier. I followed him to the hotel and nailed him in his room with the money. Now, I says, 'Billy, do you recognize your old boss?' and of course he did, Says I, 'Bill, I want that three thousand dollars you stole from me, with the interest and all legal and traveling expenses.' 'Ah! you do?' said he. 'didn't the court decide that-'

'To thunder with the courts,' says I puttin' a sixshooter a foot long under his 'This is the sort of legal document that I am traveling on now. This is the complaint, warrant, indictment, jury, verdict, and sentence all combined, and the true patriot works that all may be alike firm of Colt & Co., of New Haven, are my benefited through reforms. If we work only attorneys in the case. When they speak they talk straight to the point of your mug, you bloody larceny thief. This jury of six, of which I am the foreman, is liable to be discharged at any moment. No technical-ities or statutes of limitations here, and a stay of proceedings won't last over four seconds. I want \$10,000 to square my bill, or I'll blow your blasted brains out." Well, he passed over the money right away, and Speculation was never carried on so

said he hoped there'd be no hard feelings.
'Now there's some Colorado law for you and it's the kind for me! Eh, boys!' the crowd with one accord concurred in the stead of applying to the blind goddess in Chicago and St. Louis.—Salt Lake Tribune

#### How to Make Whitewash.

The following receipt for whitewash is recommended by the treasury department to all lighthouse keepers. It answers for wood, brick or stone. Slack about one-half pushel of unslaked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste, half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and one pound of clear glue, dis-solved in warm water; mix these together, and let the mixture strnd for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put on as hot as possible, with either painters' or white-

THE Chicago Times says: "Marcus P. Morton, an attorney of Troy, N.Y., purchased of one Bixby a patent covering a valve used on all cylinder steam fire engines. He has forced the city of Troy to pay him \$53,000 royalty, and Ben Butler is pushing his claim gainst Boston for \$500,000. All the chief cities in the country will be called upon to settle." Send in your bill against Lansing, and it can be considered along with the bill of the drive-well borer. - Lansing Republican.

FOR SCARLET FEVER .- An eminent phys ician of Chicago says he cures ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred cases of scarlet fever, by giving the patient warm lemonade mith gum arabic dissolved in it. A cloth wrung out in hot water and laid upon the stomach should be removed as rapidly as it becomes cold

THE Alvarado Sugar Refinery closed for the season on Tuesday the 7th inst., baving worked over 11,000 tons of beets an increase of 2,000 tons over last year The yield is from 140 to 160 pounds of sugar per ton of beets, This is the only beet-sugar factory in the United States, it appears, which ever made any profits.

An English mechanic has invented a horse-shoe, composed of three thicknesses of cowhide, compressed into a steel mold and subjected to a chemical preparation. It will last longer than the common shoe, weighs only one-fourth as much, does not split the hoofs, requires no calks, and is very elastic.

TO TAKE INK OUT OF LINEN.-Immerse the part that has the ink on in boiling hot tallow; when cool, wash out in soapsuds, and the linen will be as white as ever.

## Ponths' Pepartment.

For the VISITOR.

THE LITTLE PET.

I'm just a little lassie, with a lassie's winsome ways, And worth my weight in solid gold, my Uncle John-

My curly little noodle holds a thimbleful of sense-Not quite so much as Solomon's, but his was so immense!

I know that sugar-plums are sweet; that "No, my love" means "Yes:" That when I'm big I'll always wear my pretty Sun-

day dress. And I can count—'leven, six, nine, five—and say my

A. B. C. Now HAVE you any taffy, dear, that you could give

to me? I'm Bridget's "torment of her life," that makes her brain run wild,

And mamma's "darling little elf," and grandma's "blessed child,"

And Uncle Johnny's "touch-me-not," and papa's "'Gyptian queen." I make them all stand about, you see; that must be

what they mean. For opening hard old stony hearts, I've two precious

And one is, "Ah, I thank you," the other's "If you please."

And if these do not answer, I know another trick I squeeze two mighty tear-drops out- that melts 'em pretty quick.

I'm sweet as any lily bed, and sweeter too, I s'pose; But that's no reason why I shouldn't rumple up my

clothes. Oh! would I be an angel, if an angel never cries, Nor soils its pretty pinafore, a-makin' nice dirt-pies? I'm but a little lassie, with a thimbleful of sense, And as to being very wise, I'd best make no pretense; But when I am a woman grown, now don't you think

If only just about as good as dear mamma and you?

#### The Benefits of Recreation.

Dear Aunt Nina and Cousins: -As Sweet Briar is so outspoken against aunts I will free my mind about uncles. They are good enough to buy our candies and take us to the shows, but when we want good advice, something that will elevate us in that dignity which Sweet Briar speaks of, give me an aunt every time.

The question, should we attend places of amusement while attending school, is in my mind decided affirmatively. First, it rests the mind and we return to our studies with new interest, as we have found that our studies are of practical use in adding to our enjoyments while in the company of others. Secondly, we learn that the company of those who are educated and refined is more desired and looked up to with more respect. Thus our ideas of manhood and womanhood are elevated and we aspire to reach that position; therefore we are encouraged to farther advancement in our studies. I expect the next question will be, What are places of amusement?

One word to Sweet Briar, If you have been called Aunt so long that you have lost all respect for the word we will allow you to omit it in commencing your letters. I am happy to welcome you, Aunt Nina.

Cheny, March 6, 1882. LINA

#### A New Contributor.

Aunt Nina:-I wish to become a contributor to the Youths' Department. My opinion is the same as "Sweet Briar's," and think as our kind friends have given us a place in their paper, we should make good use of it. For one I will try and do my share.

Through the VISITOR we can debate on questions that would be a great improvement to us. The questions introduced by Sweet Briar are good, and a great deal of deep thought and study might be spent on them.

I know by expreience that it is a great detriment to a student to attend places of amusement while attending school. His mind is apt to be on the doings of last night's festivity, and not on his lessons, and it is often the case that when the class is called he knows little or nothing about the lesson, for, as our teacher said, probably there has been a face between him and the book. It is almost an impossibility to keep up with the classes when one attends places of amusement, for the mind is muddled, the body jaded, and we wish there was never such an institution as a school established. If all were like me they could not attend school and places of amusement too, for it takes all of my time to get my lessons.

If students study for improvement, after a while they will not have to go to places to be entertained, but their minds will lead them to seek knowledge in deeper channels, and then they will be company for themselves. He or she who fails in particular will in the end be a particular failure. Knowledge is certainly a treasure to be cherished above all things. What one learns at school is only a small starting-point which gives one an incentive to seek further information than school books furnish.

There are places one should go for improvement where a casual thought or expression is given out that makes you desirous of going farther. One may go through any quantity of books, but if the mind is not on their reading it will certainly not do them any good. I expect to receive a great deal of useful information in our department, for I know there is a large amount HICKORY. needed in my case.

'Is Novel-Reading a Detriment to Scholarship?

In commencing this essay, the language of Horace, translated by Mr. Francis-

Examine well, ye writers, weigh with care, What suits your genius, what your strength will bear. Warns me distinctly against trying to lucid ly discuss themes superior to my talents, and being aware how difficult it will be to novels, I must submit my views to such cold critics as "Granger Girl" and "Sweet Briar." It is with some hesitation that I ex-'Aunt Nina" will look favorably upon

There are so many who entertain a prejudice against the perusal of novels that to express a sentiment in their favor would be to immediately court the criticisms of the in Howell, Brother Franklin at Brighton, weak, and the cavils of that superstitious class of humanity which cannot discern between right and wrong, and who entertain "follies as they fly."

Some of our brightest intellects-men of profound reasoning—with which the literature of our language is ornamented, were writers of fiction. The great Carlyle, the sage and philosopher of the nineteenth century, was not so particular about his intellectual food that he would not masticate a fictitious production from the pen of the charming novelist Thackeray. Our own Hawthorne, whose writings are admired by the literary world, was none the less learned by composing wild, romantic tales; nor do we suppose the perusal of a "Scarlet Letter" or "Marble Fawn" would retard our progress in the translation of Homer, any more than the loss of time-and in fact there gate, and can but be productive of great would be no waste of time, for the brain good. would be so invigorated that attainments would be more rapid, by refreshing it frequently with light literature.

The only disadvantage following the perusal of novels is that young people dethus neglect their prescribed studies. But we do not presume that any one eager for improvement would neglect their Virgil and devote all their time to a fascinating Trollope, but rather, after laboring diligently till the brain was dull and the memory confused, read a few pages of their favorite Dickens.

What an amount of interesting and instructive reading may be gleaned from the writings of Hans Christian Anderson? We do not fear that his "Only a Fiddler" will retard our progress in the accumulation of knowledge. The brain must be continually stand the dry boughs of truth all of the time, auxiliaries, like the works of Miss impart new vigor to the tired intellect. Besides, there is such a depth of feeling in such works that while they refresh and exhilerate the wasted system, they also stimulate to renewed efforts of diligence and at the same time make us feel more noble, instilling a higher sense of Christianity in the

This sketch does not propose to laud all stories which would be better to leave untouched. But it is improbable that one eager for improvement would leave that bright galaxy composed of such novelistic talent as Dickens, Thackeray, Goldsmith and our own mourned and accomplished composer, Holland, for the poor stories of a Benedict or a Bront. Could anyone, however prejudiced against novels, read Holland's "Kathrina," Dicken's "David Copperfield," or Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." and fear that such models of 'saintliness' and such authentic deliniations of character would be a hindrance to anyone's improvement, even in a scholastic

The perusal of such works is not a hindrance to scholarship, but partaken of sparingly will contribute towards building up a lofty, yigorous intellect. Snowdown, March 15, '82.

#### THE REAPER, DEATH.

CURTIS-Hamilton and Lafayette Grange, No. 529, has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its charter members. Sister ELVIRA CURTIS died Feb. 25, of pulmonary disease.

In the death of Sister Curtis the Grauge has lost a worthy member, our brother a devoted companion, and the family an affectionate mother. How appro priate the line "We shall meet, but we shall miss her."

LYON.-Died at her home in Danby, Ionia Co., Feb. 13, Sister MYRA LYON, wife of C. T. Lyon,

member of Portland Grange, No. 174. By her death the Grange has lost a useful and loved sister, and society a respected member. As expressive of our sorrow, it is ordered that the charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and a suitable expression of our bereavement be entered upon our Grange record.

SHAFER.-Died of diptheria, at her home in Weesaw township, March 3, 1882, TAMERSON SHAFER, youngest daughter of Bro. and Sister Reuben R. Shafer, aged 14 years, 9 months and 13 days. She has gone, our noble daughter, from earth called

away. The loss of her presence is felt every day By the sad and the lonely, the dear ones at home, For at bloom-time of life she has left them to

Mourn,—
At home with the angels, the good gone before,
Freed from earth and its cares evermore.
With kindest of thoughts she may quiet their fears,
And her hallowed presence dry all their tears.

GOODWIN .- A loved member of Hesperia Grange has crossed the dark river. The Grange adopted suitable resolution of respect to her memory and of condolence with the relatives of the deceased.

## Correspondence.

Enterprise in Livingston County.

Perhaps it would not be amiss to give the readers of the VISITOR an account of some prove the benefit derived from perusing of the fruits of Grange work in Livingston county. At our county meeting last November it was decided to secure, if possible the course of lectures established by the press my impressions, though I am positive National Lecture Bureau, and also to hold a Farmers' Institute, and a State Institute if the appointment could be secured-if not an independent one. We were fortunate enough to obtain four of the five lectures. Brother Thompson and Sister Bristol spoke and Brother Smith at West Handy Grange hall in the western part of the county, Brother Thompson's was a grand, eloquent lecture; Brother Franklin's I did not hear, but it was highly spoken of by those who heard him. It was my misfortune also not to hear Brother Smith, and as he spoke but a few days ago have heard no report of his lecture.

In regard to Sister Bristol, I feel that I cannot speak too highly of her as a public speaker and a perfect lady. She held her audience as if spell-bound by her words of eloquence and instruction. Some of the citizens of Howell who heard her speak said if she ever came again there would be no hall large enough to hold her audience. These lectures will give dignity to our Order, in the opinion of those outside the

We failed to secure the appointment of a State Institute, having had one but three years ago, but immediately set to work planning one of our own, which was wholly a Grange affair, essayists, choir and all, and vote too much of their time to them, and since it was such a grand success we will take all the credit. Brother Beal came and delivered one of his popular lectures; Brother Wing, of Ann Arbor, was also with us, and we feel that we are under infinite obligations to them for their assistance. The court house was well filled at each session; the program was well carried out, the discussions were prompt and lively, and it was altogether a very pleasant affair. The local papers called it a State Institute. It was never advertised as such, and I can see no reason why they should have called it so, unless they were under the impression that feeding upon something, and as it cannot nothing less than a State Board of Agriculture could so successfully plan and carry on an Institute. The whole was under the Martineau, revive the drooping spirits and direction of our Executive Committe, and the Patrons heartily responded when called upon to write, and I am sure we all feel amply repaid for all the time and labor spent. If we had been timid and fainthearted and sat down and idly folded our hands we should have lost all these intellectual feasts. We appreciate what we labor for, and I believe it is better to be crowded with work in a good cause than to have novels; there is a class of sentimental love nothing to do. The Granges in this county men selected and treated as juries usually are in a fine condition. We have taken the are, Judge Thomas holds to be out of the annual word for our motto, and you may put down Livingston county as one which takes no backward steps in the march of MRS. W. K. SEXTON. progress.

#### From Kentucky.

Hewell, March 7.

Mr. Editor:-Having lately received a sample copy of your valuable paper I was so well pleased with it that I have procured the enclosed list of three months subscribers. When these get their papers I shall be sure and get more. Your paper has never visited our county before. We have but one Grange in this county. This Grange, number 1569, has a hall located at Sugar Grove church. It has greatly revived this year and the outlook never was better. We also have a good Templars Lodge organized over four years since. Several of our brother and sister Patrons belong to the lodge and are doing good work in the cause of temperance as well as in the Grange.

Our Grange treasury is low but what funds we have we mean to use to the best possible advantage. Our young people here do not engage in this society work, much preferring frivolous amusements to genuine improvement. Wishing you great success in the work you have undertaken I remain, Yours Fraternally,

A. P. DAVIS. Sec. Union Grange, No. 1569. Water Alley, Ky.

#### Lent, No. 590.

Editor Grange Visitor :- I do not remember seeing any correspondence in your welcome VISITOR from Lent Grange, No. 590. Perhaps a short communication might interest and cheer some struggling Grange (as ours has been) to renewed effort.

We have had a long, hard battle for life,

but a few of us, just enough to keep our charter for the past year, held the fort. Now we are commencing to build a hall, and many outside are knocking for admission. Bro. and Sister Mayo, of Marshall, delivered a series of lectures to Granges in our county, which did us much good. Sister Mayo has a pleasing manner on the platform, and holds the attention of an audience. Her lectures are able and spiced with pleasing

and amusing illustrations. One is fully impressed that she is thoroughly in earnest. seeking to stimulate her hearers to higher and nobler aims in life, that they may "develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood." Go on, brother and sister, sowing the good seed, and may the Great Master bless your efforts.

The VISITOR comes regularly to gladden the homes of not a few of us, and we hope soon to double the numbers.

H. M. BRAINARD, Sec. Prairieville, March 1st, 1882.

#### Trial by Jury.

Whether justice might be dealt out more promptly, with greater certainty and at less cost than is possible under the present cumbersome judicial machinery, is a question that concerns everybody. It is notorious that concerns everybody. It is notorious that many business men prefer to compromise what are just claims for a few cents on the dollar, rather than incur the dangers, delays and expenses of a legal contest by en-forcing such claims at law. The rules for administering justice are so refined, and technical that the inadvertant omission of a word in the pleadings or the insertion of an unnecessary allegation, frequently causes important cases to be decided directly contrary to their merits. Instead of being a terror to pettifoggers and shysters who find their harvest in needless litigation, courts of law seem specially calculated to encourage them and to afford the least possible protection to their clients. It is not to be expected that the lawyers who profit by this state of things should be particularly clamorous for a reform, but the people who suffer from it are growing restive and casting about for possible remedies. In the North American Review for Febru-

ary, Judge Edward A. Thomas of New York takes up the cause for the people, and points out that one cause of the trouble is to be found in the jury system. His arguments, if not new, at least show the drift of public opinion. He shows that the circumstances which called the jury system into existentence in England and made it a great safeguard of justice, have wholly changed, and that the new conditions under which American justice must be dispensed required a different procedure. The old system is antiquated, expensive, unreliable, and cumbersome. It is founded in injustice and imposes unnecessary burdens upon litigants and taxpayers. Leaving out of account the incidental evils constantly arising from "packing" juries, impaneling "professional" jurors, etc., there are certain evils inherent in the system itself. To the majority of American citizens jury duty is an onerous burden. They are taken from their offices and farms at a personal sacrifice during the busiest seasons of the year, compelled to sit for days or weeks in a dark and illventilated room, often listening to a case in which very little is involved and in which they can feel no special interest, and in some States they are locked up when out of the jury box as if they were criminals. They are required to sift facts and weigh evidence of the most intricate and conflicting character, a task for which they are unfitted by physical discomforts, to say nothing of their lack of training in that business. The their lack of training in that business. juror is called upon to decide disputes beween intimate friends and near neighbors of his, well knowing that the defeated party will ever after be his inveterate enemy. If he votes to acquit, he is condemned by lawabiding citizens, and if he convict he is in danger of bodily injury at the hands of the prisoner or his friends.

Prompt and certain justice from a body of question, and he believes the purposes justice would be far better secured by submitting the cases to a court composed of one or three judges. Chancery and equity cases have always been tried by the court without ajury. The trial of civil actions without a jury is preferred in a few States. And it has been found to work satisfactorily. Wyoming Territory a law was enacted four years ago requiring a legitant who demanded a jury trial to deposit a considerable fee with the clerk to be applied in payment of jurors in case the depositor should win the suit. The result is that juries are waived in nearly all small cases and about two thirds of the larger, and courts occupy half the time they formerly did. "I believe," writes Judge Thomas, "that in criminal cases, under such a system, justice would be meted out more certainly and speedily, a less number of iunocent men would be convicted fewer guilty ones would escape, packing and manipulating juries would be done away with, crime would decrease, and while honorale and talented lawyers would have more business than at present, a certain class known as pettifoggers, jury manipulators and shysters would disappear from court."-Detroit Evening News,

WALL PAPER. -Sometimes spots will accidentally get upon papered walls that deface them badly. If it should be a grease spot, a paste of hot laundry starch, made very thick and spread on, while boiling hot, quite thickly over the surface of the spot and left till dry, then rubbed off with a soft cloth, will remove all the grease and not deface the paper. An ink spot or other dark stain, can be cut out with a sharp pen-knife, pulled off, and a bit of new paper matched and pasted over, which may save the trouble and expense of repapering the whole room. When the paper is dingy with smoke, take a quart of wheat bran, tie it up loosely in a thin bag, and rub the walls with it quite hard. Shake up the bran occasionally, and you will be quite surprised to see how clean and nice it makes the paper look, well pay-ing for the labor of cleaning. When the edges of the paper start up, a little paste or starch applied with your finger to the under edge and pressed down, with the surface smooth, will keep the walls neat in appearance and well preserved.—A FARMER'S WIFE, in Country Gentleman.

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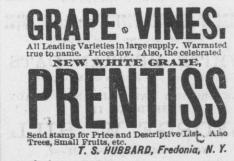
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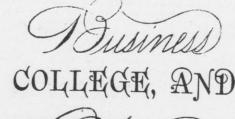
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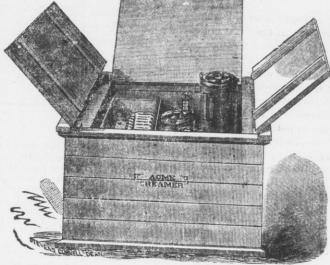
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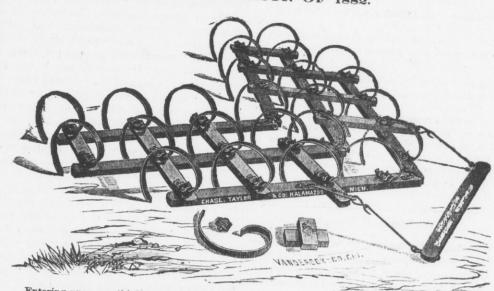
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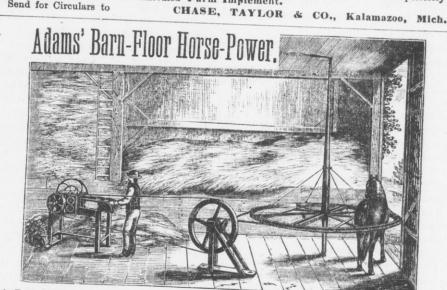
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