

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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The Grange Visitor

(ENLARGED)

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SEE new advertisement of R. M. Bellinger on eighth page.

Agricultural Department.

SAVING MOTHER.

The farmer sat in his easy chair,
Between the fireside and lamplight's glare;
His face was ruddy, and full and fair,
His three small boys in the chimney nook
Coned the lines of a picture book;
His wife, the pride of his home and heart,
Baked the biscuits and made the tart;
Laid the table and steeped the tea,
Defly, swiftly, silently,
Tired and weary, and worn and faint,
She bore her trials without complaint,
Like many another household saint—
Content, all selfish bliss above
In the patient ministry of love.
At last, between the clouds of smoke
That wreathed his lips, the husband spoke.

"There's taxes to raise, an' interest to pay,
And of there should come a rainy day,
I'd be mighty handy I'm bound to say
T' have somthin' put by. For folks must die,
An' there's funeral bills, an' gravestones to buy—
Enough to swamp a man, purty nigh;
B sides, there's Edward and Dick and Joe
To be provided for when we go.
So 'I were you, I'll tell you what I'd do,
I'd be savin' of wood as ever I could—
Extra fire don't do any good—
I'd be savin' of soap an' savin' of ile,
And run up some candles once in a while;
I'd be rather sparin' of coffee an' tea,
For sugar is high,
And all to buy,
And cider is good enough for me.
I'd be kind o' careful about my clo'es,
And look out sharp how the money goes—
Gegaws is careless; natur' knows;
Extra Trimmings
'S the bane of women.

"I'd sell the best of the cheese and honey,
And eggs is as good, nigh about 's the money;
And as to the carpet you wanted new—
I guess we can make the old one do;
And as for the washer and sewing machine
Them smooth tongued agents so pesky mean
You'd better get rid of 'em slick and clean.
What do they know about woman's work?
Do they calkilate women were born to shirk?"
Dick and Ed and Edward and little Joe
Sat in the corner in a row.
They saw the patient mother go
On ceaseless errands to and fro.
They saw that her form was bent and thin,
Her temples grey, her cheeks sunk in,
They saw the quiver of her lip and chin—
And then with a warmth he could not smother,
Outspoke the youngest, frailest brother:
"You talk of savin' wood and ile,
An' tea and sugar all the while,
But you never talk of savin' mother!"

The Future of Agriculture.

I remember to have heard it said that of all the pursuits which engage the attention of mankind, agriculture has made the least progress. Now if this be true, it behooves us, as intelligent men and women, to look about us and discover, if possible, the cause and a remedy.

Mechanical ingenuity and skill have done wonderful things for us, in the way of implements and machinery, but not one whit have they educated us in the intricacies of that science which treats of the needs of every plant we cultivate. No man is master of his business until he is familiar with every detail which pertains to it. If a man is a bungler in carpentry, do we engage him to build our homes? If he is an unskillful mason, do we employ him to construct our walls? Most emphatically no!

Until he becomes familiar with the mechanical principles which are necessary to make good durable structures, he would starve at his trade.
Mother earth is the only source from which a bungler can gain a livelihood. And even she refuses to respond when the necessary ingredients of vegetable growth are exhausted. Much study and profitless experiments have been employed to restore fertility to the soil, of which ignorance has robbed it. You can scarcely take up an agricultural book or paper that does not contain one or more articles upon the subject of exhausted soils, and how to reclaim them; each one bestriding a hobby of his own creation, with which he is immediately satisfied, if his readers are not. Hardly one of them can explain the first principle of the chemical combinations which are necessary to the vigorous growth of our grains, and grasses. Some enthusiasts aver, that green clover is the fertilizer that will restore the lost energies of nature, and cause her to yield once more her bountiful harvests. Others advocate, no less earnestly, the use of different manures, such as barn yard composts, phosphates, salt, plaster, etc. And the claims of these elements are not to be lightly set aside, for if intelligently applied, they are effective and bring forth the best results.

I do not wish to be understood that agriculture has not taken some steps toward a higher degree of excellence; she has taken

many, and grand ones too; but in the world's to-morrow we want her to stand abreast of all the greatest achievements of man.

It is God's favorite vocation vouchsafed to us, and should be honored as such. We want the world to feel its power. We want our government to be guided by its influence. We want to see it recognized as the peer of all the callings of earth.

There is nothing unreasonable in these wants, and they should be granted us, and nothing stands in the way of such a desirable consummation but our own shortsightedness.

We fail to make the most of our opportunities. Men in other walks of life bend all their energies of heart and brain to the accomplishment of their desires. They force the whole world to yield tribute to the interests they seek to maintain; they lay siege to the doors of our legislative halls; to further their schemes, and by every artifice of the human mind, by every force which may be made available, push themselves and their projects into the world's notice. What do we, my friends?

Statisticians tell us we are fifty two per cent. of the population of this fair land, and yet we are the least of all the forces which control the destinies of this mighty Republic.

In the great world's to-morrow we to be "like dumb, driven cattle," or shall we turn "heroes in the strife," and assert our right to be sovereigns? We wrong ourselves and our cause, when we encourage our brightest and most gifted sons and daughters to seek other occupations. Why should we not rather set forth the claims of agriculture in so bright a light, that they will be won to choose it, as the most agreeable of all pursuits? It gives me pain, my friends, to see the noblest of our young men and women, turning their backs upon their rural homes, to plunge into the giddy vortex of our crowded cities. It is to such as they that we should look to lift agriculture out of the depths of ignorance, and place it on a level with the profoundest sciences known to man.

One great source of the discontent, prevalent among our young people, lies in the fact that work, work is the burden of the husbandman's song from morning until night. How many boys do we find throughout the country whose rounded shoulders and horny hands speak of too much work and too severe toil. Can you wonder, that the boy looks with envy upon his city friend, who seems to have so much of leisure, and so little of the heavy burdens of life?

O! fathers and mothers, do not lay such grievous loads upon the tender young shoulders, if you would have them follow the employment you love so well. Prepare them for the battle of life by giving them as liberal an education as you can possibly afford. Cultivate in their young minds a taste for rural pursuits, by initiating them into the details of business, and the mysteries of agricultural science. Their powers of judgment and discrimination should be frequently exercised, that they may early form the habit of planning, as well as executing the operations of the farm.

It is my opinion, that if every father would make a confidential friend, as well as co-worker of his son, instead of driving him to the field like a slave, there would be less of fleeing to the cities, as places of refuge from the galling bondage of the farm.

I have several instances in my recollection of men whose boyhood and youth were one complete treadmill of toil; whose educational advantages consisted of now and then a day in the winter district school, when the father had nothing else for them to do. Now, my friends, do you believe that such a meagre mental culture as this will ever ennoble or elevate the science of agriculture? There is no question that mind is the motive power that shall push agriculture forward to the honorable position we so much desire to see her assume. Brute force may sow seed, reap crops, and perform the various mechanical operations, but mind must direct and plan it all.

Naught but a cultured intellect can ever search out the profound mysteries of the vegetable world, ascertain its needs, and apply the requisites. If this be true, I assume that we of to-day are the moulders of to-morrow; and if we would have that morrow's sun rise in prosperity, and set in

glory, we must make use of the means requisite to secure so desirable an end.

My brother Patrons, there is another and very important feature to be considered in the future of agriculture, and that may be summed up in one word—politics. It is not my intention to consume time with a lengthy political argument, but I wish to say that, with the intelligent use of the ballot, farmers might greatly mitigate many of the evils of which they complain. Holding, as they do, that powerful weapon in their grasp, they should make monopoly a humble suitor at their feet, and official knavery a scorned thing of the past. The time has come when principle instead of party must be our mainspring of action, if we would ever be free from the powers that enthral us. You would consider it the act of a madman to place a knife in the hand of a deadly enemy, but how much better do you, who vote year after year with those parties who are entirely subservient to the interest of your oppressors? Ah, my friends, party ties are strong and dangerous, and we should refuse our support to any man or set of men whose public acts show them to be antagonistic to the general good. If we truly love our country and feel in our hearts a deep interest in her welfare, we should frown down the false sycophants who come bidding for our suffrages. Let us teach them by our stern political rectitude that principles and not men are the schoolmasters of our actions, and if they would enjoy offices of public trust they must forget the latter and heed the former.

It is a sad sight indeed, to see, in such a government as ours, cut-throats and plunderers occupying places in public confidence, committing deeds of dishonor which should cause every honest man to blush for shame. And yet, year after year, we allow ourselves with childlike credulity to be led to the polls, there to deposit our humble consent to more knavery, and to deeper and more disgraceful breaches of public faith.

You, my brethren, will probably admit all this to be true, but at the same time you will say, We cannot help it; there is nothing to be done. What! Shall the creator say to the thing created, Thou art my master? Away with such a miserable subterfuge! We can help it; we can make those pigmy gods, sitting on the throne of state, quake with fear at our righteous indignation. Then "why longer hug to our breast the delusive phantom of hope?" that our party will correct the evils under which we suffer, when we know that that party is controlled by political charlatans? Let us, my brethren, do our own thinking, and then act with a hardy sense of justice which will give credit to ourselves and safety to our country.

A. D. STEVENS.

Plymouth, Mich.

Agricultural College News.

From the Lansing Republican.

The State Board of Agriculture held a meeting at the College recently, Franklin Wells, G. W. Phillips, T. D. Dewey, H. G. Reynolds and Pres. T. C. Abbot were in attendance. The principal business related to repairs and small improvements needed on the various college buildings. It was decided to put a new roof on the College hall.

Prof. Johnson was authorized to purchase for the farm ten additional milk cows. A committee was appointed to consider the feasibility of starting at some future time machine shops, and opening a course in practical mechanics in connection with the course in agriculture.

A committee was appointed to consider the question of instruction in military art, and if possible to secure an instructor from the war department.

The degree of M. S. was conferred on John P. Finley, class of '73, now a sergeant in the U. S. Signal corps at Washington, for proficiency in science of meteorology. This degree was never bestowed on a more worthy person than Mr. Finley. He entered the signal service as a private in 1877. While in the training school at Fort Whipple, his qualifications were such as to attract the notice of the principal officers of his corps. After finishing at the training school he was sent at once to Philadelphia, and shortly afterward to the general office at Washington, where he has been ever since. In 1880 he was sent west to investigate the cause of certain tornadoes. The report of this investigation the war department has seen fit to issue in a separate volume, elegantly printed and illustrated. For the past year Mr. Finley has had charge of the editorial work of the weekly bulletin issued by the service.

It has been the custom for some time past to select the speakers for commencement by lot, from the whole senior class. The following have been drawn to speak at the next commencement: C. W. Crossman,

Benton Harbor; E. A. Murphy, Lyons; T. F. Millsbaugh, New York; E. N. Ball, Hamburg; C. B. Plummer, South Haven; J. F. Evert, Moore Park; J. M. Hollingsworth, Ridge Farm, Ill.; J. H. Irish, Pontiac.

Considerable under-draining will be done the coming year. The farm department will tile a portion of what was formerly the tamarack swamp of No. 12. The horticultural department has in process of construction an eight-inch drain to remove the surface water from the lawn north of Wells' hall. This latter drain is needed, as very much of the water that gathers in that hollow passes down the steam pipes, and interferes with the heating of Wells' hall and the chemical laboratory. After that drain is completed, the unsightly brick work around the man-hole in that portion of the lawn will be removed. Drains are also being constructed to carry the water from the cellar of the new barn.

Prof. Kedzie has purchased some fine instruments for illustration in chemical physics, among which we notice a fine aneroid barometer and a portable anemometer.

Talks on Poultry, No. 6.

REPAIRING AND CARPENTERING.

If you intend building a new hen house, send to the Poultry World, Hartford, Conn., for some back numbers containing illustrated plans and specifications for buildings, runs, etc. You will receive many hints well worth the ten cents per number.

For the spring repairing, some suggestions may be in order. A poultry house should be protected from the north or west storms by trees or buildings; the roof should slope only one way—toward the south, and have in the roof a double window which may be covered by a board shutter when necessary; it should be tight for winter and for fumigating, making proper allowances for ventilation in summer; it should be divided into at least two rooms with a hallway, and be particular that each room is well lighted; some prefer a ground floor, otherwise keep the floor sanded; keep the inside thoroughly whitewashed, and have a padlock for the door if anyone in the neighborhood borrows chickens.

Roosts should be built at one end of a room independent of the sides of the building, and should slant considerably, well littered underneath. The ends of the roosts should be square; prepare the planks on which they rest so that the ends of the roosts will fit into them, then nail a strip over the planks covering the ends of the roosts. By these schemes lice will not get into the cracks of the wall, and roosts are readily removed. If you have Asiatic or heavy fowls build roosts about three feet high around the sides of the room like the frame for a picket fence.

About a dozen nests may be built side by side about a couple of feet from the floor with a plain board front, and nothing upon which the hens may roost. Entrances to the nests should be large enough, and the edge upon which the hen alights to enter the nest may be whittled to a blunt edge, so she will not be particular about lingering there to befool the nest. The board covering the back of the nest slopes considerably and is fastened with leather straps or hinges to form a lid or cover, and opens all the nests to view for egg-gathering. Many use cheese boxes or half barrels for nests putting them around in odd places all over the premises. This suits the hen, and we never found it any great inconvenience.

Try the following fence for parks, runs or garden: Nail a wide board to firmly-driven stakes, and from the inside of the enclosure nail ceiling laths their own width apart with three shingle nails in each lath, first having sharpened the top of each lath. We have had two in use two years. A fowl will never fly over anything without first alighting upon something.

For a coop of the ordinary triangle style make the sides which are usually slatted with boards, and one of the slanting sides with laths. Sink the lath side in sufficiently to allow a board covering similar to the other slanting side. In pleasant weather the lath side of the coop may be turned toward the sun, and the board covering the lath side, being fastened on with leather hinges may be thrown over the other slanting board. If you want something rain and rat proof, close the coop and place upon a platform.

Grand View Farm, }
Kalamazoo. } OLD POULTRY.

A beet sugar manufactory is to be started at York, Pa.

Agricultural Dep't continued on page 5.

Communications.

THE HARVEST FEAST.

JOHN E. WAGGONER.

Gathered around the feast board
Matron and maid, and patrons, all
Offering thanks to our gracious Lord
For his goodly gifts be they great or small.

Patent Laws.

Bro. Cobb.—I see in GRANGE VISITOR
of March 15th, an article from Mr. Hiller, on
"Patent Laws", also in March 1st an article
on the same subject from Bro. J. J. Wood-

TOTAL population of the United States,
50,155,783; total population 10 years of age
and over who cannot read, 4,923,451;

Our Education.

The following is in reply to an article published
in the Visitor of January 15, from Prof. Isaac L.
Case, of Tennessee, upon the subject of education.

Therefore, such questions to a citizen of
Michigan seems unnecessary we have so
thoroughly answered it by our educational
institutions, and a university standing first

Nothing shows the intelligence of our
people more than to say that our State is
practically out of debt, and carrying about
a million and a half in her treasury

We shall never attain to the highest type
of freemen until every citizen shall have
education sufficient to intelligently weigh
every question of political economy that

Representation in the State Grange.

As Brother David Woodman has made
two replies to my article on the above sub-
ject, and as no one offers to help me, I shall
have to fight the battle alone, but I shall be

I differ widely with my brother as to the
spirit of our Grange laws. I know of no
institution in which all the members enjoy
a broader equality and unrestricted liberal-

But the brother seems to think that in
selecting delegates to represent us in the
State Grange we should not confine our
choice to the members of that body, but

by so doing a more competent person could
be found to represent them, how quick my
brother would jump to his feet and de-
nounce the measure as anti-republican.

But the brother says: "Why are the
great mass of Patrons deprived of this in-
alienable right which is granted to the most
humble citizen of this republic?"

Brother Woodman speaks of some men
that want large salaries and little work, but
he could not possibly mean the members of
the State Grange whose salaries they have

He likens the State Grange in some re-
spects to legislative bodies "who cling to
their office with a death like grip, and are
not likely to enact any laws to lessen their

The brother says that the office should
seek the man and no the man the office, but
he can believe that the office would be more
likely to find a competent man among those

COURTLAND HILL.

Home Surroundings of the Farmer.

An essay written by Sydney Rector, a deaf mute and
a member of Benton Harbor Grange. It was writ-
ten for and read at a Farmers' Institute held at
Coloma Feb. 24, 1882, and its publication was re-
quested by the Institute.

There is no position or profession in life
more honored, dignified, and independent
than that of the farmer's. He is as free as
the mountain air and lord of all he surveys.

"Man builds his castles far and high
Wherever river runneth by;
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand

As long as the farmer supports and pro-
tects the governments and its laws he is not
harrassed by fear of his rights being usurped
or his property being taken away so long as

Still, are our rights and privileges respect-
ed as much as we wish them to be. Look
round and see. Politicians ignore us or
use us as tools in their hands for their own

on us and middlemen live at our expense.
To whom does the blame belong? To our
shame and humiliation, to a large extent,
the farmers. Shall we sit down, mourn and
regret it? Nay, thanks to our constitu-

Thanks to the Granges, the Farmers' Alli-
ances and other societies we are glad that
our voices are already being heard in legisla-
tive halls; that our wrongs are being reme-

Is farming any harder than any other
profession? Is it drudgery? It is true that
at certain seasons we have to work pretty
hard, but should it act as a damper upon our

But why do not the boys and girls stay on
the farm? Simply because we do not give
home its due care and attention as it deserves
from our hands, neither now do we, we are

The home should be built substantially
with as much architectural display as one's
means will allow, having in view comfort
and convenience. Do not pay as much at-

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or his property being taken away so long as

Still, are our rights and privileges respect-
ed as much as we wish them to be. Look
round and see. Politicians ignore us or
use us as tools in their hands for their own

jump, play, and turn somersaults. You,
mothers, do not forget that you were once
girls. Allow the girls as much liberty as the
boys, running, climbing, horse-back riding,

Who could but help liking a family that is
refined, courteous, thoughtful and possess all
the virtues necessary, yet indispensable, to
make a happy home. Such a home

"Is the resort
Of love and joy, of peace and plenty,
Supporting and supported, polished friends
And dear relations mingle into bliss."

"Even the glare and glitter of a court, the
splendor of a palace, and the pomp and glory
of a throne, yield in this power of conferring
happiness to domestic worth and virtues."

"It is the secret sympathy,
The silver link, the silken tie,
Which heart to heart and
In body and in soul can bind."

No one can be too careful of his or her
words or deeds, for,

"Alas, how easily things go wrong;
A word too much, or a kiss too long,
And there falleth a mist and a blinding rain,
And life is never the same again."

If farmers will make their homes what
they really should be, and they themselves
sociable and pleasant there would be less of
boys and girls leaving the farm and homes,

In conclusion, my friends, let us strive to
make our homes and the life there as happy
as is possible, so that when, one by one they
are gone or called away to a better or fairer

Watervliet, April 5, 1882.

English Sympathy.

A fortnight ago there was advertised in
large print in the White Chapel (or "Five
Points") quarter of London, a stereoscopic
lecture on "America." A penny gave ad-

The toad, though ugly and often despised,
is the gardener's friend. In France they are
bought by the dozen, large prices being paid
for them, to be placed in the garden.

Correspondence.

The Grange in Missouri.

Bro. Cobb:—Since I last wrote to the VISITOR, nearly two years ago, I have had some observation and experience in this part of the country with regard to its resources. But first, I would say that the Patrons are becoming more interested in the cause and aroused to the importance and necessity of more thorough co-operation.

Those outside the gates are realizing the necessity of organization to resist and endeavor to counteract the burdens that are being imposed upon them by some of the other pursuits of life.

To illustrate: we raised but very little corn last year, but a fair crop of wheat. Corn is now shipped here from southern Kansas, and this is almost a direct route to St. Louis, but still it is being sold for from 12 to 15 cents a bushel higher than the market price in St. Louis.

Last season was a peculiar one, being intensely hot and dry through July and August, and to add to our calamity, the chintz bugs came to take what the heat and dry weather had failed in doing.

Rains come about the first of September and gave us a very fine month for sowing wheat, and those that availed themselves of that opportunity now have a very fine prospect for a good crop.

E. A. Taylor said, "When I think of the monopolies that abound, and then that this is the only organization whereby farmers can combat them, and in cases had been able to do so I think we have been benefited and could be more if we could only get our neighbors to come out with us."

Bro. Wooden: This is the only organization where farmers can come together and exchange views. That it was his duty to attend the Grange and would if his age would permit.

The winter was very mild, some rough weather through March but not very cold, hence fruit is making an early start.

As far as the health of the people the last year is concerned I think I never knew a year when there was so little sickness or so few deaths as in the community in which I live.

This county is not only healthy with a delightful climate, but has all the resources that any one could desire who is willing to work to develop them.

face, with fine living springs of clear, soft water, and as fine streams both large and small as can be found in any country, and plenty of mineral wealth under the surface waiting to be brought forth by the miner's pick.

By being a little negligent in sending for the GRANGE VISITOR I missed the January and February 1st numbers, and somehow I cannot seem to make up the loss of them. I feel that our Grange papers are doing a great work.

If any of your readers wish to learn anything more definite with regard to this part of the country than they can learn from a newspaper article I will answer any inquiry that may be made.

H. D. WEGE, Master Laclède Co. Grange, Mo.

According to previous arrangements the hall of Springville Grange was thrown open for the reception of Rome and Woodstock Granges in Union meeting.

Those outside the gates are realizing the necessity of organization to resist and endeavor to counteract the burdens that are being imposed upon them by some of the other pursuits of life.

To illustrate: we raised but very little corn last year, but a fair crop of wheat. Corn is now shipped here from southern Kansas, and this is almost a direct route to St. Louis, but still it is being sold for from 12 to 15 cents a bushel higher than the market price in St. Louis.

Last season was a peculiar one, being intensely hot and dry through July and August, and to add to our calamity, the chintz bugs came to take what the heat and dry weather had failed in doing.

Rains come about the first of September and gave us a very fine month for sowing wheat, and those that availed themselves of that opportunity now have a very fine prospect for a good crop.

E. A. Taylor said, "When I think of the monopolies that abound, and then that this is the only organization whereby farmers can combat them, and in cases had been able to do so I think we have been benefited and could be more if we could only get our neighbors to come out with us."

Bro. Wooden: This is the only organization where farmers can come together and exchange views. That it was his duty to attend the Grange and would if his age would permit.

The winter was very mild, some rough weather through March but not very cold, hence fruit is making an early start.

As far as the health of the people the last year is concerned I think I never knew a year when there was so little sickness or so few deaths as in the community in which I live.

This county is not only healthy with a delightful climate, but has all the resources that any one could desire who is willing to work to develop them.

From a Member of Weston Grange.

Brother and Sister Patrons:—As it was impossible for me to meet with you, tonight, and take part in the exercises, I promised our Worthy Secretary that I would write an essay, but I find that moving and writing essays don't work well together.

And now, my sisters, allow me a word of encouragement from the past. When I was at Lansing attending the session of the State Grange I made some new acquaintances with members of distant Granges, and one of the first questions exchanged was, "To what Grange do you belong?"

To the sister whom the Master shall appoint to fill my place let me say, be ever faithful, my sister, and when you give the beautiful words of instruction to the laborer, Guard well the golden grain, may he feel that he has taken a step in advancement that he never will regret.

Bro. Cobb, Sir:—At a regular meeting of our Grange the resolution adopted by the State Grange at its last session, holding our members in Congress responsible for their actions in amending the patent right laws, was unanimously concurred in.

If our congressmen think that the farmers of Michigan are dozing, they will be brought to understand that they are hugely mistaken, and that if we can't all go to Congress, we can and will vote.

Mr. Reed said, "We read of some churches of which some members have telephonic connection therewith whereby they are enabled to recline on a couch at home and listen to the discourse."

Bro. Cobb:—Tallmadge Grange, No. 639, held their second anniversary April 8. I do not think the readers of the VISITOR have ever made our acquaintance so to show them how well we are prospering I will give as brief as possible our report of the past two years.

Tallmadge Grange was organized April 9, 1881, with 62 charter members. Since then 58 have joined our ranks.

Another monopoly has arisen under the fostering care of our patent laws. This time a monopoly is an adulterant. The "National Confectionery Company" claims patents on the use of glucose in candies.

Now there are plenty of journalists to whom I would as soon impart a secret as to any gentleman who is not connected with a paper.

One soon learns to distinguish between the journalist who is a gentleman and the mere newsgatherer who is unscrupulous as it is possible for him to be.

Glass Creek Grange, No. 425.

Brother Cobb:—Our Grange is having regular meetings every week with a full attendance, and a good interest is being kept up by various literary exercises.

On the same day the grand jury of Franklin county, Ohio, returned indictments against two members of the Ohio House of Representatives for accepting bribes from lobbyists interested in certain canal schemes.

It seems a little singular that three different States should be almost simultaneously announced as affected by attempts to bribe legislators; but the singularity consists only in the simultaneous announcement.

Some months ago a bill looking to a certain control of railroads in Ohio was framed, and presented in the State Senate by Senator J. H. Brigham, a member of the State Grange.

The Grange is probably the largest and strongest, but is by no means the only organization of voters who are beginning to look at politics and politicians with non-partisan eyes.

It is a notorious fact that the New York Central Railroad presented a bill against the Erie Railroad for \$35,000 as its share of legislative expenses at Albany during a single session.

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MASSACHUSETTS farmers have may not have as good a soil as Western farmers, but they are looking after their own interests. The Franklin Farmers' Club recently passed resolutions sharply calling legislators' attention to the needs of Massachusetts farmers.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

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

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

Table showing departure of trains from Kalamazoo, including Accommodation leaves, Local Passenger, Evening Express, etc.

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

Table showing Kalamazoo Division Time Table, including stations like La. Grand Rapids, Ar. Allegan, Ar. Kalamazoo, etc.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Table showing Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway time table, including stations like La. Port Huron, Grand Trunk Junction, Maylay City, etc.

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, - - - - MAY 1.

Secretary's Department.

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

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ARBOR DAY.

The day after our last number went to press we received the proclamation of Gov. Jerome, designating Thursday, April 27, as ARBOR DAY, and recommending, in obedience to a resolution adopted by the Legislature of 1881, which invites the "attention of the people of the State to the importance of planting trees for ornament, protection and shade," that the designated day be generally observed throughout the State.

We think it needs but little argument to show the wisdom of this suggestion, and we set this down as about the most sensible work done by the Legislature during its long, dreary session.

The destruction of the timber of our County, oftentimes in a vandal manner, is a matter that to deplore is not to arrest. The average citizen is indifferent to results that have no direct and immediate bearing on his present business. What he wants is a dollar now, or soon, and he takes little or no thought as to the climatic effect of denuding a country of its timber. The future health, comfort, or prosperity of the people of another generation is of no sort of consequence, and does not enter into his calculation as it should, or as it well might from the standpoint which he occupies of a real business selfishness.

It has occurred to me, and I have said very many times within the last two years, that I can see how I could have earned \$100 a day, and perhaps \$500, at a time of life when to have earned one dollar for each of 30 consecutive days would have been a degree of prosperity that would have made me giddy. If 40 years ago I had planted a walnut in every fence corner of line fences and of division fences that were likely to remain permanent, and perhaps devoted two or three acres of a point of land or out of the way place to the cultivation of walnuts in the same manner as we cultivate our corn, for say a couple of years, we should today have had a fortune within our grasp that would have equalled, we have no doubt, from one to five hundred dollars a day for every day's work expended in their care and cultivation. And there are now few young men in southern Michigan, who have control of farms large or small, who have the good practical sense to do what they have to do well, but what might plant the seeds of a like prosperity by giving this subject of tree planting and culture a little attention. We have named the walnut for the reason that in our part of the State it is not only very hardy but a rapid grower, and, so far as we know, is not subject to serious injury from the ravages of any enemies.

Walnut is now, and no doubt always will be, a valuable timber, even when we use paper for floors, for wainscoting and a thousand uses now demanding wood.

Before this sheet is seen by our readers, the ARBOR DAY of 1882 will have passed, and we hope will have been largely improved by the good people of our State. Though the winter was mild, the spring seems disposed to splice it out and waft its icy breath into her very lap, and give those who neglected the duty of ARBOR DAY more time to set still another tree. Though too late for the proclamation, we are not too late to make suggestions to those who have or may still set trees.

The experience and observation of many years has satisfied us that either we do not know how to set out trees, or else three-fourths of those who set trees do not know how to do the work so as to afford a reasonable chance for the tree to live and flourish. We are having special reference to the setting of trees by the roadside or on unplowed ground.

It seems to have escaped the observation of many people, and we may perhaps say most people, that sod ground or hard ground during the first summer, if there was a liberal rainfall. But if the season is dry, the sod or hard ground soon dries out and rapidly absorbs the moisture from the limited supply surrounding the roots of the tree, and for want of necessary moisture it dies outright, or stands without much growth, a

monument of the folly of the owner, who sees but learns not. The ground, where a tree is to be set, should be thoroughly and deeply pulverized not less than six feet square before the tree is set, and if this was not done when the tree was set it will pay much better to spade up the ground several feet around the tree right away, before the ground dries out this spring, than to pull up a dead handspike next spring and repeat the trial.

After a tree has been well set a liberal mulch should be applied of half rotted straw, if it can be had; and by a liberal supply we mean that a good two horse load should be used in mulching about eight trees. A couple of forklifts that the hens will scratch over a rod square in a week is too thin to be called a mulch. Saw dust is sometimes used for a mulch. We have heard it objected to as having a bad effect upon the soil. As we are without observation or experience we express no opinion as to its value. If it has no deleterious effect, it is certainly a very desirable article to use, as it retains moisture and lasts well. But no farmer can have an excuse that he has no material that he can mulch with. Something can be found, if nothing nearer, he should go to the woods and get forest leaves, and keep them from blowing away by weighting with earth, stone or rubbish of some sort. In any country subject to drought mulching may be set down as essential, except where ground is cultivated, and there it is often of advantage.

We know of no business that the old maxim, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," applies to with more force than to the work specially assigned to ARBOR DAY.

TECHNICITY IN LAW.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Judge Willie granted the motion to quash the indictment in the case of Rendell, indicted in connection with star route frauds, on the ground that the defendant, being indicted under the name of M. C. Rendell, instead of his full name Montford C. Rendell, is not properly described in the indictment.

This little item appears in the news column of a county paper claiming to be the leading paper of Western Michigan. Of course not a word of comment precedes or follows it. There is no special reason why there should. Items of this sort are common and do not attract attention. The attorney of this man Rendell may have devised this way of escape for his client. But of this no matter as that is legitimate legal practice in this country. But there are two points in this item to which we call attention. First, the fact—that a trifling irregularity is of more importance with the judge of a judicial tribunal of the "Greatest Country on earth" than the cause of justice for which this tribunal was established and is maintained at the expense of the people who are thus doubly defrauded. This matter attracts no attention for it is sustained and made a part of a universal usage of the courts of all grades in this country.

Of the guilt or innocence of this man Rendell this question has nothing to do. The general public believe a whole lot of those fellows have been stealing from the government, and in this instance the judicial department is practically conspiring aiding and abetting the business of defrauding the government. If some poor devil in Washington steals an old pair of boots the court will probably not stop to enquire whether the full name of the culprit appears in the complaint. Or if his Honor, Judge Willie should find out that his man "Friday" had pawned a horse blanket from the stable of the learned judge, would he hunt up the family record of his servant before making a complaint, or would his man Tom be brought before a police justice and convicted on evidence just as easily as though the full baptismal name of Thomas D. Murphy was clearly written in the complaint.

We are free to say that to interpose such a paltry pretext between a citizen charged with a high crime is an insult to the government of which the Judge is a paid officer. It is an insult to the common sense of common men and these practices are as quicksands underlying and undermining the foundations of the government established by our fathers. How long will the citizen respect law or its administrators in the face of such judicial decisions. Here are seeds of communism and their growth is assured by judicial and legal culture.

The other point to which we call attention is the fact that the newspapers of the country publish an item of this kind as a matter of news without one word of condemnation. It is received as a matter of course. Here is a man that has perhaps defrauded the government out of money enough to buy one quarter of the country newspapers in our great state, and because his full name is not in the indictment, without objection or protest on the part of the press, he is allowed to turn to good account his past experience in rascality by a technicality too paltry to command the respect of the most verdant and confiding simpleton who yields obedience to the laws of the land.

The usages of courts are absurdly ridiculous and farcial as well as contemptibly outrageous and have been these many years and will continue to be so long as the press yields a ready acquiescence to this criminal

foolishness—this partnership in rascality on the part of these tribunals.

The press is ready to cry out against petty delinquencies and sanction the conviction and punishment of trivial offenses committed by the poor and defenceless, but when a judge of a United States Court becomes a party by indirection to a big steal no objection is heard from any quarter. Done in the name of law—justice is commanded to be silent—by order of the court, a high-toned rascal stalks abroad with unalloyed reputation and the attorney who discovers that an i was not dotted or a t crossed in the name of the respondent as it appears in the indictment, is a first class criminal lawyer, and commands a small fortune for clearing a rich rascal from the gentle terrors of the law.

We deplore this abandonment on the part of the press of its duty to the people from whom it draws its support.

In this the press is as false to its duty as is the culprit to common honesty, or the learned judge to a decent regard to the demands of justice.

The bar and the courts of the country, by the rules and usages which have been adopted and govern their action, are a standing reproach to our boasted civilization and a formal mockery of that justice which vindicates the rights of those who appeal to her tribunal. Until the press demands the application of some common sense to the administration of law, we shall not have it; but on the other hand we shall have a communism that in the near future is likely to set aside with rude hands the ridiculous farce of judicial form, which, drawing its support from the people, gives in return the nothingness of form, and the wickedness of fraud.

OUR HIGHWAYS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

As the season of the year for road-making is at hand we deem it opportune to present the following clipping, which was written by one who knows what he is talking about. We trust it will not only be read by overseers and commissioners of highways, but by farmers and people who travel on highways or contribute to road-making or repair by money or labor. There seems to be a surprising amount of both carelessness and ignorance on the part of the people in regard to this road business, and it strikes us the first condition will be one-half removed when the second is overcome. Every Subordinate and County Grange in the State should spend a part, at least one-half hour of one meeting each month until December next, talking about matters relating to roads. Every taxpayer should know exactly what the laws of the State are that relate to highways. Most men know but a very little about this matter, and only a very few who know more than a very little.

Let me suggest that Granges devote this duty of becoming thoroughly posted on highway law upon some intelligent member, and that this committee be called upon from time to time to explain all its provisions. Such committee would be very much aided by questions from members, the answers to which at the next meeting he would be prepared to give. A general interest in the subject will be followed not only by more exact knowledge of legal requirements but by more judicious work. We are often surprised at the crude notions that some men entertain. 'Twas but the other day at town meeting we were discussing the subject with a farmer who has been traveling roads nearly as long as we have and he insisted that the best way to treat roads was to let them alone, or, at most, when rough scrape them a little and let them go, and we failed to convince him that the most important thing to do in road making and repairs was to first provide for the escape of the water that by rain or snow fall gets on the roadway. Scraping is one of the methods to secure this object but requires some preparatory work, and that work should be done with some system.

In a very level country like some parts of Michigan merely to scrape a road to make it smooth is childish treatment of an important business. In our part of the State the gravel, stone, or shale referred to in the article we give cannot be obtained and the roads must be made of the material present in the roadway. If that is sand and sand only, a good road cannot be made with the material at hand. Something else must be procured, and what that something shall be can only be determined by knowing what good material can be got most conveniently at reasonable cost. But on any land that will pack when dry or nearly so, a good road may be maintained nearly all the time by first making a good broad oval surface, and then by frequent attention in keeping it in good repair. And this may require a little work every month in the year.

Every road much used when once made and compacted by time and use, requires scraping after every considerable rain. Ruts should be unknown even on all dirt roads except in a long wet time and in the spring as the frost comes out of the ground. As soon as the surface of a roadbed is wet the excess that falls will at once seek the gutters if the road is in good repair, and if there is no surplus water present there can be no great depth of mud. A farmer should feel as ashamed of mud holes and a generally bad road alongside his own premises, or we might say on his own premises, for the roadway is his and covered by his title deed,

as he should be of half plowed or half cultivated land. Every public spirited citizen should give more attention to the condition of the roads and do something to cultivate public sentiment. And it is obviously the duty of every Grange to give this subject more attention.

We commend this article to the attention of all who travel outside of their own door-yards.

One of the greatest disadvantages of our beautiful Michigan is her poor roads. At least four months in the year our roads are simply mud drives—and almost impassible, and not fit for heavy teaming one-half the balance of the year. And there is no necessity of this. Highways are something that everybody is interested in and they should receive proper attention.

The defects most prominent are roadbeds rounded up so that teams necessarily pass on the summit and cut the way into ruts and ridges. The first heavy rain produces mud holes and broken surface. Efforts to escape them only make matters worse, and as a consequence the road becomes nearly impassible. Each year the same remedy is applied—a quantity of dirt plowed and scraped from the ditches and ridged upon the driveway. The body of the road becomes from six inches to two feet higher in the center than at the sides. Except in the best of weather there is never good driving. The "path master" is generally a busy farmer or some one's hired man changed annually and selected with no idea to fitness. He orders out his neighbors, each one as ignorant as himself of what to do, and stops, no matter in what shape the work is left. This is our road "system" and it is as bad as it can be. In many cases it would be better to let the roads entirely alone.

The roadbeds are generally too narrow. The consequence is the same as when too high—necessarily rutting. The driveway should be 15 or 20 feet in width, with a slight slope or roll. Such a road will not be so rapidly graded at first, but in the end will pay. Let it be well set in gravel or shale, and it will need but very slight repairs in ten years. It will be good in all weathers. The path-master's work should be to see that small breaches are promptly repaired and the grade kept.

In building a country road, of course, the first requirement is good drainage, without which no material will endure. This, unfortunately, is the least considered of all matters by the "path-master" system. Good, clean gutters should be established, discharging readily into a creek or reservoir. Gutters with no outlet simply receive the water and hold it until it is evaporated or sinks into the soil. In this way our country roads become very frequently a source of malaria and sickness. This community is especially poisoned by roadway stagnant pools.

The second requirement is gravel or shale, or broken stone, not less than 10 or 12 inches in thickness. A road once carefully made of this material can be easily kept in repair by the present annual system of taxation or labor. There will be few ruts or holes, if the roadway is of sufficient width and inclination, and drainage.

Let it be understood that all labor is thrown away that is not used to make a roadbed thoroughly every way. If silted in any particular nothing will result but mud, ruts, or misery. Stone, gravel, or shale must all be used with understanding to make it of any more value than clay.

The wear of bad roads is estimated to demand from two to five times the horse power of a reasonably good road. So the farmer really pays in wagon wear and horse wear far more per year than he would if subject to a road tax sufficient to secure a first-class roadbed. It is, therefore a matter of policy to improve, and to do it so thoroughly that the work will endure. The chief wear of farm life is not on the farm but on the road. Mud and dust are equally injurious to horses, harness, and vehicles.—*Nashville News.*

TO REMITTERS.

We are in receipt of money in small amounts almost every day in the year, and the way in which it is sent illustrates the difference there is in folk. Occasionally a person will send us ten or fifteen dollars by mail, perhaps 300 miles, and not even register the letter. The next letter we open will have a Money Order for fifty cents bought in a neighboring town, and this class of cases are frequent. To our experience these are extremes of carelessness and caution, and as is generally true with extremes should be avoided.

We always associate the idea of per cent. and hazzard with the business of remitting, and of the several means in use employ the cheapest when safety is secured. There is really very little money lost by transmission through the mails, and we feel disposed to take the chances of sending any sum less than \$2.00 for short distances at our own risk, rather than pay any percentage for security to any body.

To pay more for security than a year's interest on the money we never thought we could afford, without the hazzard was increased by long distances. To pay ten cents for a Money Order of fifty cents, equalling 20 per cent., is a higher rate than any Granger can afford, or should pay.

In the absence of the convenient scrip of former days, we receive postage stamps for fractional parts of a dollar. In this way we get far more than is required for office use, and have to find a market for the excess. But we don't object to this kind of payment from a remitter who sends a small sum. We object most strenuously to receiving stamps in excess of one dollar in one remittance.

We frequently get a half dollar in silver, which requires double postage that the sender does not always pay.

The express companies have lately adopted a new scheme of low rates for remitting small sums, which is intended to absorb a share of the Money Order business now

done by government. The government rate is too high, and we are glad that the express companies have taken hold of it.

The Postal Money Order plan is a good one, convenient and safe, but to charge ten cents for a fifty cent order is too much, and the express companies will drive government to adopt a more reasonable rate.

We don't write this to encourage the sending of postage stamps, for, as we have said, we get an excess—have to sell about \$150. of stamps every year. But we are willing to take stamps from any remitter who has the courage to take the chances of loss (and we know they are very small) to the amount of fifty cents, rather than that he should pay twenty per cent. for the security furnished by a Money Order.

THE STATE CAPITOL ENGRAVING.

We have sent several dozen lithographs of the State Capitol to those entitled to them by virtue of having sent us five or more names of subscribers and \$2.50, since our offer in the VISITOR of March 15th. If we have neglected to send to any person entitled to this fine engraving we shall promptly forward it on receipt of notice.

UNTIL WITHDRAWN THIS IS MADE A STANDING OFFER—FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR ONE YEAR WILL ENTITLE THE PERSON SENDING US THE NAMES AND \$2.50 TO A SPLENDID LITHOGRAPH OF THE STATE CAPITOL OF MICHIGAN, SIZE OF SHEET 22X28 INCHES.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

This heading preceded a short address found on the seventh page of the VISITOR of April 15, and then credited to Sister M. A. Lessiter. We have just received a card from her disclaiming the authorship, and expressing great surprise at the statement that she was the author. She informs us that Brother Chester M. Slayton was the author, and that she sent it to us for publication. We are glad to make the correction, and as this is all the amends we can make, we shall not stop to enquire whether the fault was with us, or the compositor. We hope to avoid making any more of the same sort.

We have a complaint intended for publication from a brother who, in place of his name, signs "The inexperienced Farmer." As his communication is without date or name, we can only answer in this manner.

His complaint is that the older farmers of the Grange to which he belongs take no pains to instruct the younger members, but are only intent on making money. Possibly our correspondent does not do his part fully. Perhaps if he would push his inquiries a little, he might get posted from the very persons of whom he complains. We advise him to raise any proper question at a proper time, and the chances are more than even that he will be fairly answered. And this very move may not only benefit him, but also many other members of the Grange. Evince a spirit of energy and somebody will respond. This brother has not been a diligent reader of the VISITOR, or he would not have written on both sides of his sheet, he would have dated it when he commenced and signed his name when he closed. We hope he will do better next time. There is room for improvement.

FROM Bro. Frank Wilde of Coopersville, we have a circular covering his poultry business. Our readers will remember the advertisement of Bro. Wilde which run through the summer of 1881. He is a reliable young man who has taken to this chicken business and is dealing in but two kinds—Plymouth Rocks and Partridge Cochins. The poultry business when attended to well, we believe, is a very much better business than is generally supposed. The average farmer keeps chickens, but their treatment and management might properly be labeled, "general neglect." Anyone disposed to invest in this line we think can rely on Bro. Wilde.

A BRIEF letter of late date from A. Smith, of Croton Grange, Newago County, gives an encouraging account of the condition of that and the neighboring Grange of Ensley Centre. A joint meeting of the two Granges was held early in April, and proved very satisfactory to all present. An excellent programme was carried out. The Grange has made a good campaign during the winter of 1882, as our returns for the quarter ending March 31st are showing.

We find in the *Husbandman* of late date a letter from Brother Alonzo Sessions which we copy. We are glad to know that he is still able to aid by his careful observation and long experience in determining questions of a practical nature that relate to the chosen profession of his life. We have sometimes been favored with letters from Brother Sessions, and we know our readers will be glad to again see something from his pen.

We have had several enquiries in regard to incorporation of Granges and the liability of individual members. To answer these, we republish an article from Worthy Master Woodman, found in the April number of the second volume of the VISITOR.

DON'T fail to read and heed the sensible article of A. D. Stevens, of Plymouth, on our first page. We want to hear often from him and such as he.

Agricultural Dep't Continued from 1st page.

Right of Stock in the Highway.

DECATUR, Van Buren Co., Mich., April 17, 1882.

Mr. J. T. Cobb.—I enclose you an article on the Right of Stock in the Highway which I had published in the Decatur Republican for local reasons. I should like to have it published in the GRANGE VISITOR as it will reach or be read by more farmers than any other paper. The farmers are the ones that need posting up on this stock question:—

This is a question that is at present exciting much interest and discussion, especially in the older settled portions of our State. Many neighborhoods have already restrained stock from running at large, and others are contemplating it in the near future. It would therefore seem to be, not only an act of policy, but also a matter of simple justice that all parties interested should possess a more definite and correct knowledge of the rights involved in this question. Most persons are really supposed to be amenable to reason, consequently when their understandings are once thoroughly convinced become more submissive and will therefore more readily acquiesce in accepting a radical change that affects adversely a supposed legal right, when once convinced that it could never have had an actual existence.

From the lapse of time since the introduction of this practice, the impression has obtained among a large class who have been accustomed to turning their stock into the highway at pleasure, that they were simply exercising a legal right to do so, and to deprive them of this supposed right in a sudden and peremptory manner without any previous preparation, will perhaps tend to excite their animosity and make things generally unpleasant. If there can be anything done to relieve this necessary process of reform of the friction which it will otherwise occasion, even in a small degree, it will certainly pay to try it. But should this fail in producing the result sought, we will simply have performed an act of justice and courtesy, and in facing the after consequences we shall feel strengthened by the conviction that we have also performed a necessary duty.

It may be just as well in the beginning for all parties interested to understand that this old backwoods pioneer practice that has so long outlived its usefulness and the necessity that called it into existence, is now much longer to be tolerated. Its doom is inevitable and its duration is only a question of time, intelligence and civilization.

In order to obtain a correct understanding of the true relationship that the public sustains to the highway, it is very important to know the extent of its right in it, and in what it consists. This explanation can be comprised in a very few words. It consists in nothing more than the right of way or the right to travel it. We have most convincing reasons for the assertion that there are many persons who have not taken this limited view of the right of the public in it. Many, in fact claim that the road is public property, and hence their right to use it in any manner not specially prohibited by the law-making power. But when we compare the reason upon which this right rests with the special object for which the highway was really designed and the exception in a manner in which it was obtained it must appear obvious to every candid, unprejudiced person that the one right to travel it clearly embraces the single interest to which the public can possibly lay any legal claim. From the universally acknowledged public necessity of highways originated the clause contained in the constitution empowering the government to enter upon, take and use private property for public purposes. No correct interpretation of this clause can be constructed in any manner that will deprive the private individual whose property is thus taken for public use of his ownership in it, but merely asserts its absolute right to use private property for this purpose.

It is seen that in every real estate transfer there are unconditional acknowledgments, that proprietors rest with the individual. When a farm is sold every acre that the deed originally called for is included, and the same is true in the assessment of taxes. Not an acre is excepted because it is in the road. It sometimes happens that a road ceases to be necessary and in consequence is vacated. In such cases the proprietors of the land embraced in this highway assume control over it just as absolute as though the road had never existed.

From these incontrovertible facts just adduced it cannot be otherwise than perfectly clear to the understanding that the highway so far as ownership is concerned is private property and as such is sacred from any meddlesome interference by our legislators in legalizing its use as a public stock pasture. We believe, however, that they did perpetrate some very folly in this few years back by an enactment authorizing the supervisors to regulate this stock question. But it was just about as sensible as to authorize them to regulate the weather, for they would have just about as much real power in the one case as the other. It merely shows how little even men of their grade of intelligence had studied this question, and how poorly they were prepared to comprehend and limit their power over it.

The tenure upon which this old practice of pasturing the highway rests is clearly nothing more than a simple privilege which in the first place was accorded by universal consent, and has since been continued by implied consent. Resting upon a mere question, then of course it can be revoked at will. (The Supreme court has already decided that road fences are not a legal necessity. The way therefore is open for doing away with a practice that does serious injustice to the land owner and is no positive benefit to anyone. It casts a grave reflection upon our progress in adopting improved methods of stock-grazing and breeding, and upon our advancement in intelligence and civilization.

N. D. THOMAS.

Michigan Crop Report, April 1, 1882.

For this report returns have been received from 923 correspondents, representing 680 townships. Six hundred and one of these returns are from 412 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

The growing wheat in Michigan suffered little or no injury during the month of March. According to the estimates, six per cent of the acreage sown last fall has been winter killed. The crop in the south-

ern four tiers of counties promises 47 per cent better, and in the entire State 38 per cent better, than on the first of April, 1881. The condition of clover is not so promising. Twenty-nine per cent of the entire acreage in clover meadows and clover pastures is reported winter killed, and the condition of that portion not winter-killed is four per cent below the condition one year ago.

The prospects for apples and peaches are favorable. Cattle and sheep throughout the State are generally in good condition. The mortality among breeding ewes and lambs, with few exceptions, is reported no greater than usual. The mortality among swine is reported greater than usual by 37 correspondents. Cholera is given as the cause in Branch, Cass, Ionia, Lenawee, Monroe, Oakland, St. Joseph, and Wexford counties. Two correspondents in Kalamazoo county state that there are fewer cases of cholera than one year ago.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of March at 291 elevators and mills. Of these 231 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is nearly one half of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 448,155 of which 151,552 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties, 133,055 bushels in the second tier, 65,723 bushels in the third tier, 71,873 bushels in the fourth tier, and 25,972 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 47 elevators and mills, or 16 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month. At 230 elevators and mills the quantity of wheat marketed was 420,247 bushels, which is 27 per cent of the quantity marketed at the same places during the months of January and February.

REPORTS FROM OTHER STATES.

The Indiana crop report for April shows that the acreage of wheat in that State is about two per cent greater than in 1881, and that the condition is about 11 per cent better than "a fair average condition of any year at this date."

A statement received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington shows that in the seven States producing a surplus of corn—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska—there were, on March 20, 174,321,290 bushels of corn on hand, against 338,408,662 bushels on March 20, 1881, and that in the same States there were 35,662,040 bushels of wheat on hand, against 64,393,953 bushels on March 20, 1881.

Mr. J. L. Dodge, the statistician, closes his report as follows: "Assuming these results as representing approximately the grain in the hands of farmers, there is still a quantity in the hands of grain dealers in country and city, a considerable portion of which may be traced in commercial records of stocks on hand."

"The consumption of wheat during the four remaining months, for over 14,000,000 people of these States, would be about 21,000,000 bushels, some of which will be supplied from flour already manufactured. In five of these States very little seed will be required for spring wheat. In Iowa and Nebraska, spring wheat States, and a small area of spring wheat in the others, about 8,000,000 bushels will be needed for seed, leaving 28,000,000 bushels for consumption and market, nearly half of which may possibly be spared as a surplus. There is also a small surplus in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and on the Pacific coast."

Condition of Wheat and Clover, and condition (as regards flesh) of cattle and sheep, April 1, 1882, compared with April 1, 1881.

Table with columns for STATE, WHEAT—Per cent of acreage sown winter-killed, WHEAT—Per cent of crop winter-killed, CATTLE—Per cent of crop winter-killed, SHEEP—Per cent of crop winter-killed, and various county names.

A General Deputy.

As announced in the last VISITOR, Brother John Holbrook, of Lansing, has been appointed a General Deputy for the State, and he is now prepared to take the field and labor for the good of the Order. In presenting Brother Holbrook to the patrons of Michigan as a General Deputy, a few words in regard to him and the duties he assumes seem to be appropriate.

He has accepted the trust at our earnest solicitation. He has occupied the position of Master of Capitol Grange, one of the largest and most flourishing in the State, for two years, is now Master of Ingham County Grange, is young, of robust constitution, pleasing address, a genuine farmer and devoted to the best interests of the Order.

His appointment is not intended to interfere with the labors of the Worthy Lecturer or any of the other faithful workers in the field. Nor with the several Special Deputies or their work. He will come in as additional force to aid in the good work. If those who desire assistance from the State Grange will write to me at once they can now be supplied. May and June are good months for field labor. Of course he can not respond to all calls at once, but we would like to have applications filed as soon as practicable, so that judicious arrangements can be made.

The intention is to devote much time to the weak and dormant Granges—to organize and re-organize.

The work is progressing finely in the State. Six new Granges have been organized since the first of March. More are to follow.

I appeal to the faithful few in the new counties to now let your wants be known. By this we do not mean to exclude the older settled counties. In some of these we hope to have calls for Missionary work. This is especially true of Jackson, Cass, Monroe and Genesee. We earnestly hope that Jackson County may be sufficiently aroused to elect Delegates to the next State Grange; will be glad to receive calls for help from there to this end.

C. G. LUCE, Master State Grange.

Incorporation of Granges.

Every subordinate Grange that owns a half or other property of value should incorporate under the General Law of the State, in order to secure to each member of the Grange his just rights, and equal proportion of his investment in the common stock, or property belonging to the Grange. The title to real estate, is vested in the person or persons, or corporation named in the article of conveyance. Hence if a Grange owns a half, it should have a title to the plot of land upon which it stands; and if not incorporated the title must be vested in some individual, or committee, selected by the Grange for that purpose, which is not always satisfactory to the Grange, or safe for those who have invested their money.

After a Grange has become incorporated, the title to all property owned by the Grange should be vested in the Grange; then every member in good standing becomes a stockholder, or joint owner in all the property of the Grange. "An incorporated Grange may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, and may purchase, take receive, own and hold real and personal estate, and the same or any part thereof, grant, sell, mortgage, lease, and convey at pleasure." The property of the Grange will be liable for the debts of the Grange, and the members will be individually liable to the amount of their interest in the property. An incorporated Grange, "may create a capital stock" for business purposes, and divide the same into convenient shares, and make all such rules and regulations in respect to the same; and the management thereof and for the collection of assessments and calls upon such shares as may be expedient."

HOW TO INCORPORATE.

1st. The Grange should at a regular meeting resolve that at a subsequent meeting, the question of incorporating the Grange will be considered, and voted upon. General notice should be given, and all members requested to be present, and take part in the discussion, so that all may fully understand, and learn the benefits of incorporating. A resolution should be adopted to incorporate, and the Master and Secretary instructed to procure blank forms from the Secretary of the State Grange for that purpose.

2d. The blanks in the form should be filled, and the names and places of residence of the thirteen or more members who are to become the incorporators, inserted. The blank Charter should be filled so as to correspond with the Charter of the Grange.

3rd. The thirteen or more incorporators whose names have been inserted, should all go before a Notary Public, or Justice of the Peace, sign and acknowledge the same under the same date.

4th. The articles of incorporation should be recorded in the office of the County Clerk of the county in which the place of meeting and business office of the Grange is located; also in the roll book of the Grange, and the original articles deposited with the Master of the Grange for safe keeping.

5th. Other members of the Grange whose names are not upon the original articles of association, should now sign the same upon the roll book; and will thus be entitled to vote at the first meeting of the Corporation, for the election of officers and adoption of By Laws.

At the first meeting of the Incorporated Grange, provided for in the Articles of Association,—which should be at a regular meeting of the Grange, due notice of the same having been given—the incorporators, and all who have signed the articles on the roll book, should proceed to elect the officers of the Grange to be the officers of the Corporation, during the unexpired term of their offices, or until the next annual meeting of the Grange for the election of officers. The officers elected at the next annual meeting, as provided in the By-Laws, will be the officers of the Incorporated Grange. At this first meeting the By-Laws of the

Grange should be adopted as the By Laws of the Corporation.

7th. The Secretary of the Subordinate Grange shall, within ten days after the incorporation of such Grange, certify to the fact and date of such incorporation, and forward such certificate to the Secretary of the State Grange.

IONIA, Mich., April 5, 1882.

Meadows and pastures in this section and more or less through all the state, I am told, are in a sorry condition. A white grub with a red head, the offspring and precursor of the May beetle, I suppose, ravaged among the grass roots continuously from June to November, aided and encouraged by long-continued dry weather until the sod was dead, dry and loose, while the earth under it was light, open and loose, like a sponge. At the time, clover seemed to suffer less than other grasses, but open winter has I judge, finished most of it. I did suppose that June grass had come to stay, and that we could rely upon that when other grasses failed, but my confidence in that is shaken, when I see hogs roll up the sod by the acre. It seems to be a well established fact that the grubs and drouth combined, are too much for it.

If grass goes, the basis of my farming is gone, and I must associate with weeds or leave. What shall I do? I have no desire to grow or feed grubs—is there any practicable way to get rid of them? Or is there any kind of grass that will grow and supply nutritive food for animals in spite of them? There is some reason to hope that the frequent rains of winter and spring have not agree with them, but the wonderful tenacity of life displayed by the whole class of devouring insects, and the never-failing promptness of their work, discourages trust in such hope. Many of our best pastures are not in a condition to cultivate, and we can not plow and seed all our land every year, but I did not propose to give up and yield possession without an effort. Consequently when the rain came in September we commenced to sow grass seed, and have continued to sow during favorable weather each month since, and are sowing yet on still days. During the fall we used the harrow in re-seeding, but since then have sown on the surface, in each case taking the chance of losing both seed and labor. The seeds used are orchard and rye grass, timothy, clover, Caine's evergreen (or meadow oat grass), June and fowl meadow, adapting the mixture to soil and condition, the two last-named being used on reclaimed swamp and pasture. Clover and timothy are good enough where they endure and there are frequent rains, but with us they do not last, we are disappointed, and must renew the seeding too often. I had a field where timothy and clover were sown badly and balks were left. The next spring orchard grass seed was sown on the balks and last year the clover and timothy were gone, while the orchard grass had spread and got possession of the field. This grass has been watched with care to ascertain its character and qualities, and it can be said that it grew last year when nearly all other grasses, including June grass, were dry, the fire went through it, burned it down to the ground and it grew again, and the lambs cropped its daily growth.

On the first of November I visited the College farm, at Manhattan, Kansas, and saw orchard grass growing green, strong and vigorous, with the college herd feeding on it in the same field where June grass had dried up in the long continued drouth of last season. I saw no other green grass west of the Mississippi.

I ordered some of D. Caine's evergreen grass seed to test it, and it was sown last spring with timothy and clover seed mixed on out ground. All came up well, but in August only the evergreen grass survived; not a spear of timothy or clover was left while the evergreen grass remained and appeared to be doing well. This led to a visit to Mr. Caine, at his home at Battle Creek, to enable me to judge of the quality and promise of the grass with a view to further trial. I found Mr. Caine a very agreeable man, and saw the grass on his farm and vicinity in all conditions, from closely cropped pasture to mature hay ripened for seed. I ordered more seed of Mr. C. for myself and for the Kansas Agricultural college, and expect it will prove hardy and useful as a forage plant. Prof. Beal says the proper name for it is "meadow oat grass."

I am told by a very good neighbor that my pyrennial rye grass seed is the seed of quack grass, and that the Agricultural department has sent out large quantities of quack grass seed labeled "Per, rye grass seed." Perhaps he is correct, but I will be pleased to take my chances on any grass that will furnish a supply of good sweet pasture and stay.

The information I can give is, perhaps, of no value. My object in writing is to get information regarding the best seeds to use and the best methods in the contingency that exists. I think Mr. Hoffman has made a trial of orchard grass, and among the many practical men in the Club, are those, no doubt, who can give valuable information as to the best grasses and the best methods. If we could control the rain fall the problem would be easy, but we can not, and we must, so far as possible, prepare our farms for the extremes of drouth that seem to be more frequent and severe of late.

ALONZO SESSIONS.

VISITOR RECEIPTS (CONTINUED).

APRIL.

- 14—Mrs M Benjamin, \$2.00; M B Averill, 1.00; J C DeCou, 2.00.
15—P H Nye, \$3.50; G O Merriam, 1.00; Andy McKelvey, 1.75.
17—H W Tuttle, \$1.00; J F Owen, 1.50; T L White, 1.00; Geo Fuller, 1.50.
18—C A Lamb, 1.00; S H Mallory, 1.00; Z C Durkee, 2.50; W C Howell, 1.50; Sam Wolfe, 1.75; I L Ross, 1.00.
19—B J Wiley, 2.00; G B Horton, 2.00; H Andrews, 3.50; L L Plowman, 2.50; I H Gibbs, 1.00; N E Bidwell, 1.00.
20—G H Farrar, 2.00; W H Soap, 1.50.
22—D H Ranney, 1.50; S A Betts, 1.67; S Bradley, 1.50; Abbie Olds, 1.00; C Goodnow, 1.00.
24—Lydia Evans, 1.20; J S Briggs, 1.00.
25—Mrs G W Woodworth, 1.50; W O Cook, 9.50; P R Mason, 1.00; T J Tann, 1.00; C P Farr, 1.00; G A Cummings, 1.00.
26—Henry Gee, 2.50.
17—A D Finch, 3.00; Jared Smith, 1.00.

ANOTHER royalty leech has fastened himself on the country and asks 47c on every tiling and turning seat now in use in tens of thousands of school-rooms.

We find a letter on our table signed T. P. Barnum. The writer neglected to give his post office or the name or number of the Grange to which he belonged. We are therefore unable to answer his inquiries as we should be glad to, if he had made it possible for us to do so.—Ed.

AN agricultural implement trial will be held at Grand Rapids, June 6, under the auspices of the West Michigan Farmers' Club. All manufacturers of farmers' implements are invited to participate. Address: F. M. CARROLL, Sec'y W. Mich. Farmers' Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The number of varieties of insects is vastly greater than that of any other living creatures. The oak supports 450 species of insects; and 200 are found in the pine. Humboldt in 1849 calculated that between 150,000 and 170,000 species are preserved in collections, but recent estimates place the present number at about 750,000 species.

We often hear that such and such a one is a good farmer. How is good farming to be tested? Certainly not by the raising of one or two good crops. He is a good farmer who uniformly increases the aggregate product of his farm from year to year. The surest, truest test of good farming is a constantly increasing production of the soil.

CANADA has become more emphatically a dairy country than the United States. With a population of 5,000,000 they manufacture annually 60,000,000 pounds of cheese, equal to 12 pounds per capita, while we, with 50,000,000, make 300,000,000, or 6 pounds per capita. With a population not exceeding one-tenth of ours, their exports of butter are about one half as great as ours.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next regular meeting of the Newwaygo County Pomona Grange No. 11 will be held with Ashland Grange No. 545, on April 30th and 31st of May, commencing on Tuesday at 2 P. M., at which time the new hall of the Ashland Grange will be dedicated, and a public address delivered by the Worthy Master, after which the following essays and topics for discussion will be introduced: "The Duty of Farmers as Citizens," D. D. Hoppick, followed by L. Reindolt.

The best methods of cultivating and curing Clover hay, L. E. Wright; followed by T. H. Stuart.

What is the Grange doing to elevate the Farmers' Wives and Daughters; and what are they doing for the Grange? Essay by Mrs Wm. Hillman, followed by Mrs. S. V. Walker. Lessons in Natural History—The "Dead Beat," and the "Moss-Back," Essay by M. W. Scott.

How do Monopolies tax the farmer? Essay by Wilks Stuart, followed by Wm. W. Carter. Health and Farmer's homes—Essay by Lewis Bush; followed by T. Taylor.

What is the Grange? Essay by Mary Stuart.

Stumping, reclaiming and cultivation of pine lands. Wm. Hillman and Andrew Flynn. North America, Essay by Mrs. M. W. Scott. How can we dispose of our beef, pork and mutton to the best advantage? S. V. Walker and N. McCallum.

What are the facilities for mental and social culture without the grange? Essay by Mrs. James Malley.

This program will be enlivened with singing and music under the direction of J. B. Smith, assisted by Miss Mary Stewart, organist.

These exercises will all be public, and we cordially and earnestly invite the farmers of Newwaygo and adjoining counties to attend the meeting, and join with us in the examination and discussion of these questions for mental, social, moral and financial improvement.

MELVIN W. SOOTT, Lecturer County Grange.

The regular quarterly meeting of Kalamazoo County Grange will be held with Texas Grange, No. 171, at their hall, on Thursday, June 1st. Program of the day:

The meeting will be called to order at ten o'clock sharp.

Essay—Preparation and Application of Manures, A. Fankboner. Breeding and Raising Horses, E. A. Strong. Recess for dinner.

REPORTS FROM SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

Conferring of the Fifth Degree.

Essay by Mrs. Nathan Pike, essayist to select her own subject.

Present and Future of the Farmer, Z. O. Durkee.

Review of Grange Work, S. F. Brown.

What Kind of Stock Shall We Keep on Our Small Farms, A. Haas.

Fourth Degree members are cordially invited to attend and participate in the discussions which will follow the presentation of these several subjects.

The next meeting of the Branch County Pomona Grange, will be held on Tuesday, the 2nd of May, 1882, at ten o'clock A. M. The following program will be carried out: Meeting called to order and opened in due form.

Reports of subordinate Granges, and conferring fifth degree. Afternoon Session.—Question: "What constitutes a 'Monopoly'?" Is a monopoly always an evil? If not, under what circumstances is it objectionable? Brother H. H. George, Coldwater; essay: Insects injurious to vegetation, Brother Fisher, Sherwood Grange; essay by Sister J. C. Pierce, Coldwater Grange; Let the farmer's motto be, Excelsior, he hopes to attain what should be his true position; essay by Sister J. G. Parkhurst, subject, The advantages of City and Country life compared in forming of character, and habits of usefulness. Continuation of Brother Pessell's travels in the old world. Music to be interspersed by Coldwater Grange. Patrons do not forget your baskets for a picnic dinner. All members are cordially invited.

H. D. PESSALL.

The regular meeting of the Livingston Co. Council will be held at Oak Grove Grange Hall, Tuesday, May 2. Sisters Younglone and Crout will furnish essays relating to education, Brother Merrithew an essay entitled, "Planting Trees along the Highway," and Brother Welcker one entitled, "Some Lessons of Vegetable and Animal Physiology." Music will also form an important part of the program.

Mrs. W. H. SARTOX, Secretary.

Ladies' Department.

SOWING SEED.

BY MRS. G. W. WHITE.

"What shall I be?" a pretty urchin said,
As on his mother's knee he leaned his head,
With some faint stirring of a future plan:
"What shall I be when I shall be a man?"
My child," the mother smiled, "I cannot tell,
One cannot guess the future very well;
But high or low, or rich or poor, you can
Be a splendid temperance man."

A flash of wonder lit the hazel eyes,
Uplifted to her own in swift surprise;
You mean I must not drink, it is a sin;
Well, if I mustn't couldn't I begin,
Even as little as I am to-day.
To be 'splendid temperance man' in play?
She clasped him in the gladness of her joy
And whispered, Yes, my dear, my precious boy.

It was not long ago, counted by days;
But could you see his earnest serious gaze,
As oftentimes beside his mother's chair,
He talks of drunkards with a childish air,
And with his loving, rosy lips apart,
He vows that he will never break her heart,
And seals the vow with kisses, you would say,
He is a temperance boy and not in play.

I think some day a noble man will stand,
And lift unto the world a warning hand,
I think that he will paint with vivid tongue
The sorrow that a million hearts have wrong;
And this I know, whatever else may be,
He learned his lesson at his mother's knee,
And whatsoever may befall life's plan,
That temperance boy will make a temperance man.

O, mothers, in the sweetness of your home,
Remember that your boy will sometime roam,
That he will wander from your tender care,
And where he cannot hear your voice in prayer;
And now before shall come that hour of woe,
Train him to walk as you would have him go,
And by and by the harvest you shall scan
Will be a brave, God-fearing temperance man.

—Geneva Times.

Workers.

I presume this rambling article will not interest all the readers of the VISITOR, yet I do know that some of the sentiments expressed in it will meet a response in the heart of others.

The woman's foreign missionary society held a convention in our city two weeks ago. Mrs. York, presided admirably with a strict attention to parliamentary rules. She had a good program to work to. She knew who her co-workers were, and how much force she had in reserve. Essays full of rich earnest thought, impromptu right to the point, and the experience of returned missionary women and prospective ones added much to the interest of the convention.

Years ago if an organization called a meeting of its members, it was expected a man would preside because it was generally thought that a woman did not know enough, neither had self command enough to fill the office of president of a convention. A man was elected secretary, and a minister must be on hand to do the praying. But a very great change has come over the minds of the people. Since the crusade, the Grange and missionary societies have been organized, woman has come to the front, gained confidence in herself and the right, and advantage has been conceded her to fill any office in a convention, and the men take the back seats and look on admiringly. In no land is woman held in such high esteem, so highly favored, or granted such precedence as in America.

Many persons now-a-days are clamoring for so-called "Woman's Rights," and claim that if they are not allowed the ballot or to enter the political arena they are wronged. I am not going to give my opinion on this phase of the subject at present, but will say that there are certain inalienable rights implanted in woman's better nature which no law can withhold or man take away—that of being an intelligent, refined, temperance, Christian woman, an earnest worker in every good cause, a blessing to her family, the world, and even to herself. Many persons say, I have no time to do work outside my own household. To such I would say, you have all the time there is, and if properly managed, and all gathered up and not frittered away on useless things, you will find time to do much for others. Love of ease and love of self is one great hindering cause. How many listless persons there are who live hap hazard lives and condescend themselves with the imaginary idea that they have no influence, that there is no work for them to do; but when the great "harvest time" comes and the ingathering of fruit, it will be said of them, "Nothing but leaves."

These are glorious days in which to live, days of grand possibilities and opportunities, and yet great responsibilities follow in their wake, for "unto whom much is given much will be required."

Oftentimes we look at others and admire their intelligence, refinement and manner, their brilliant talents all furnished for the contest between right and wrong, and we are apt to think and sometimes say, "O, if I had their talents, their self-possession, I would write, and talk and work for the cause of humanity. But, sisters, we do not know of their sleepless nights, their conflict of mind, we do not know of their dread of unjust criticism, or of the sneers and slurs hurled at them, we do not know how they have wrestled and prayed for victory over opposing forces. It is all hid beneath a calm exterior only obtained by persistent effort.

Mrs. J. F. Willing said: "In former years

I was only a bundle of crooked sticks, and if there is the least bit of straightness about me now, I owe it all to the missionary society, cultivating a love for others, and working for others." MYRA.

How can we Help each other.

This question often arises in our mind, and the advantage of co-operation and unity of thought and purpose seems the best answer.

Labors are wanted who feel that to elevate humanity would compensate for earnest effort.

It is a conceded fact that in all ages but few are leaders, and but for the enlightened and progressive minds society would be stationary. Theory and practice should bear a close relationship on the broad platform of reality, for the most harmonious relations in life are produced by the broadest ideas of tolerance and liberty of opinion.

The intention of the Grange is to educate men and women into a higher condition of life, and to bring about much needed reforms, we should work together to emancipate the laboring class from the oppression forced upon them by circumstances.

Rings and monopolies are formed all over the land and the laboring class pay tribute. We have quietly submitted long enough and now should demand our rights, partisanship should not influence, but the earnest effort of all should be for the highest good of humanity.

When we want laws to benefit the agricultural class, we must send men to congress whose interests are identical with ours, and not a professional man whose main object is self aggrandizement and greed.

The farming community who are taxed so heavily to support the government, surely ought to have a voice in its control.

Agriculturists as a class have borne insult and injury until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, a part of it was merited perhaps, for though a man is a farmer, and is doing his own work, it is not necessary he should be ignorant and clownish.

Education and culture would elevate and ennoble him as much in his working clothes as though he was of leisure habits and wore broadcloth. Farmers have allowed themselves to be swindled and cheated by sharpers and deadbeats, until to be called a farmer was a sufficient guarantee that we could be fleeced with impunity, and receive contempt and ridicule from a certain part of the community who prided themselves on their superior position and ability.

You can scarcely pick up a newspaper (except our Grange papers) without finding more or less slurs about country people.

It seems strange that the agricultural class could so long remain indifferent to the position they occupied in society, but the Grange brought with it a new era of thought, we began to see ourselves as others saw us, and were soon convinced that our rights as farmers should be respected as much as though we pursued some other vocation.

The Grange first taught the farmer he could be a business man, that he could think and act for himself to his own advantage, and the result is the elevation of the farming class to a higher plane of respectability and dignity.

The financial feature of the Grange is a grand success, and yet the social feature is of far greater value.

To the farmer's wife it has been the bright oasis in the desert of her life, isolated from society by force of circumstances, and overworked from the same cause, it is not strange that she feels a dread of mingling in the society of those who have leisure and opportunity for mental culture and self improvement. Her diffidence naturally causes her to shrink from comparison, for it is only by study and self culture the mind is developed.

Many farmers' wives think they have no time to spare for mental improvement, they must work, forever work; they feel as though guilty of idleness if they spend a short time to examine the latest paper. Habits are hard to change and it requires an effort to get out of the old groove; often it is the wife's fault that she is but little better than a servant, as a general rule most husbands would rather their wives spent more time in reading and thought to brighten up their mental faculties, though they should neglect some imagined duty, for the companionship of people who understand and appreciate our noblest thoughts and highest aspirations is indeed a blessing.

Woman's mission should be ever to elevate and inspire by her own pure and upright conduct a nobleness of character in those who surround her. An interchange of ideas is beneficial and the opportunity the Grange affords to the farmer's family for social improvement is truly a pleasure. The Grange is the only organization that has allowed woman a position on an equality with her brother man, and her influence is already felt. The presence of a pure-minded noble woman in any company, is indicative of respectability and order, the comparison between our Grange sessions and our town meetings, and elections is sufficient proof.

The women of to-day are taking more interest in matters of public concern than at any previous time, and when they have the right of suffrage we shall expect political reform and national economy and a change of laws that make it a necessary requisite

for every person to be able to read and write if they take part in making the laws of our country, for in order to vote intelligently it is necessary to know something about the party we vote with, to understand at least to some extent, the principles embodied in the platform upon which the party stands, and we expect many more reformatory measures will be adopted when women have the elective franchise.

If we would help each other there should be a unity of purpose and the ready hand of sympathy ever extended, greatly adds to the sum of human happiness. We catch inspiration and power from the cheerful presence of friends. Then let us as patrons act from principle and work for the elevation of mankind and prove to the world that the success of an organization of farmers is among the possibilities of this country.

MRS. S. D. ROCKWELL.
Trowbridge, Allegan Co., Mich.

About Representation—Gossip.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:—To mention all the good things in the GRANGE VISITOR would take too much time and space, but I wish here to endorse every word, I think, of D. Woodman's "Representation in the State Grange," published in the issue of April 1, and ask all who do not remember it to read it again.

Two years ago, when my husband and myself were in the State Grange as representatives from Wayne county, petition after petition, to the number of 20 or 30 came in, asking equality of representation; that any fourth-degree member, in good standing, should be eligible to membership. We took like petitions from our own Grange and from the county Grange, the majority favoring the fourth-degree members.—"Husbandman and his wife who is a Matron." I offered a resolution that an equal number of sisters, as now, be sent, but that they be chosen on their own merits, not on the merits of their husbands (thereby proving, what the organization claims, equality of woman within its gates), which called out an insult to the Order from a prominent member of the State Grange, the last man, from his own connection with and duties in the Order, who should have offered it, and the only rude or offensive word I heard uttered in all the social and business relations of that busy week.

There is no more impropriety in men or women going to the State Grange without their wives or husbands than in going to their own Grange, to church or to a neighbor's; no more in going as delegates than in going as visitors. There is no law against a brother delegate taking his wife who is not a delegate, or vice versa. And here would come in a portion of the advantage of individual representation, as it would bring in more visitors, which help greatly to make the sessions interesting. In many cases where the expense of two, as visitors, would be more than the former's income could well meet, and man and wife both stay at home because neither is willing to go and leave the other, both would go if one were sent as delegate, thus virtually doubling the strength of the State Grange.

Brother Hill casts a deep slur on all Masters and Past Masters, who are themselves eligible to the State Grange, by saying, "These objections [to present eligibility] come invariably from those—" etc. Does he mean to say that no Master or Past Master goes for equality of representation in the Grange? that caste is the basis of this organization, and that *Mastership* of itself creates aristocratic prerogatives? If so, Down with the Grange! and let farmers organize a society in which there is no privileged class, where worth is the one grand element of election. But the brother is certainly mistaken; the 20, 30 or more members who presented these petitions to the State Grange of 1880, were Masters, or their wives who were eligible. Those who worked so earnestly for this equality were those same delegates, and I believe the majority of the Masters in this State, to-day, are in favor of this equality, and that the people have no fears of sending brothers or sisters to the State Grange singly, and never will have till that institution become corrupted by exclusive privileges!

Whatever of inequality has been incorporated in the organization of this noble Order is being uprooted in our Subordinate Granges and will be gradually eliminated from the letter of the law. The vigor and prosperity of the Order will depend on its purity and equality.

Sister Sexton speaks of Sister Bristol, as all feel who heard her. Sister Bristol writes April 2d: "God bless you for your letter and the flattering notice in the Michigan papers."—"As I desire the welfare of society I begin at the foundation."—"I lead such a busy life I can only write postal cards."

The meeting of Wayne County Pomona Grange, held at Plymouth Grange hall the 31st ult., was one of our very best sessions. The hall was densely packed, and nearly every Grange in the county was represented, and reports from Subordinate Granges were never better. Visiting friends from Oakland county and Farmington Granges added to the pleasure and interest of the meeting. Brother and Sister Green were, as always, most welcome guests.

Saturday evening, the 8th inst., Farmington Grange held an Easter feast, and some

20 guests from Redford Grange and quite a number from Livonia were given most hearty welcome. The feast was more than sumptuous—was elegant; the hall commodious and well furnished; the choir one of the best, and the officers, from the Master down, in thorough drill. Of course such a Grange does its work promptly and in order, making it a pleasure to members and visitors to go there. No one leaves it without wishing to return. No Grange makes a greater mistake than to think they can succeed, and go through the ceremonies of the Order in a loose, slipshod manner.

Redford Grange, No. 367, again votes to put the GRANGE VISITOR into every Grange family, making, I think, 34 copies. Their motto is, Support the VISITOR and it will strengthen you. This Grange gives its annual sugar party the 15th inst.

Fraternally,
MRS. E. P. F. BRADNER.

A Crushed Aethete.

A few months ago, says the *The Lockport Union*, the daughter of an East Lockport man, who had grown comfortably well off in the small grocery line, was sent away to a "female college," and recently she arrived home for the holiday vacation. The old man was in attendance at the depot when the train arrived, with the old horse and the delivery wagon to convey his daughter and her trunk to the house. When the train stopped, a bewitching array of dry goods and wide-brimmed hat dashed from the car and flung itself into the elderly party's arms.

"Why, you superlative pa!" she exclaimed, "I'm so utterly glad to see you." The old man was somewhat unnerved by the greeting, but he recognized the seal-skin cloak in his grip as the identical piece of property he had paid for with the bay mare, and he sort of squat it up in his arms and planted a kiss where it would do the most good with a report that sounded above the noise of the depot. In a brief space of time the trunk and the attendant baggage were loaded into the wagon, which was soon bumping over the bubbles home.

"Pa, dear," said the young miss, surveying the team with a critical eye, "do you consider this quite excessively beyond?"

"Hey?" returned the old man, with a puzzled air, "quite excessively beyond what?"

"Oh, no pa; you don't understand me," the daughter explained. "I mean this wagon and horse. Do you think they are soulful? Do you think they could be studied apart in the light of a symphony, or even a simple poem, and appear as intensely utter to one on returning home as one could express?"

The old man twisted uneasily in his seat and muttered something about he believed it used to be used for an express before he bought it to deliver pork in, but the conversation appeared to be traveling in such a lonesome direction that he pitched the horse a resounding crack on the rotunda, and the severe jolting over the frozen ground prevented further remarks.

"Oh, there is that lovely and consummate ma!" screamed the returned collegiate as they drew up at the door, and presently she was lost in the embrace of a motherly woman in spectacles.

"Well, Maria," said the old man at the supper table, as he nipped a piece of butter off the lump with his own knife "and how'd you like your school?"

"Well, there, pa, now you're shou—I mean, I consider it far too beyond," replied the daughter. "It is unquenchably ineffable. The girls are so sumptuously stunning—I mean grand—so intense. And then the parties, the balls, the rides—oh the past weeks have been one sublime harmony."

"I s'pose so—I s'pose so," nervously assented the old man, as he reached for his third cup—"half full"—but how about your books—readier writin'—grammar, rule o' three—how about them?"

"Pa, don't!" exclaimed the daughter, reproachfully; "the rule of three! grammar! It is French, and music, and painting, and the divine in art that have made my school life the boss—I mean, that have rendered my school life one unbroken flow of rhythmic bliss—incomparably and exquisitely all but."

The grocery man and his wife looked helplessly at each other across the table. After a lonesome pause the old lady said:

"How do you like the biscuit, Maria?"

"They are too utter for anything," gushed the accomplished young lady, "and this plum preserves is simply a poem in itself!"

The old man rose abruptly from the table and went out of the room, rubbing his head in a dazed and benumbed manner, and the mass was dissolved. That night he and his wife sat alone by the stove until a late hour, and at the breakfast table the next morning he rapped smartly on the plate with the handle of his knife, and remarked:

"Maria, me an' your mother have been talkin' the thing over, and we've come to the conclusion that this boardin' school business is too utterly all but too much nonsense. Me and her consider that we haven't lived sixty odd consummate years for the purpose of raisin' a curiosity, an' there's goin' to be a stop put to this unquenchable foolishness. Now, after you've finished eatin' that poem of fried sausage an' that symphony of twisted doughnut, you take an' dust upstairs in less 'an two seconds an' peel off that fancy gown an' put on a kailker, an' then come down here an' help your mother wash dishes. I want it distinctly understood that there ain't goin' to be no more rhythmic foolishness in this house, so long's your superlative pa an' your lovely and consummate ma's runnin' the ranch. You hear me, Maria?"

JUDGE Baxter, of the United States Circuit Court, made a remark in an opinion recently rendered in Tennessee, that should be used as a text by every professor of law in the country. He said that his observations in the courts for forty-one years led him to believe that at least one-half of the litigation that troubles the courts arises from the misadvice of counsel.—*San Bernardino Judge.*

Buckwheat bran is used largely to adulterate ground black pepper.

More Practical Suggestions.

Many times when reading the experience of housekeepers in the columns of the HUSBANDMAN, I am gratified to see the spirit of progress emanating from sources that have long been traveling the same round, comparatively, in which the man was found claiming the course to be right to put a stone in one end of the bag to balance the corn in the other, as his grandfather used to do when he put the bag thus filled across his horse to go to mill. And while I accept the general improvements given, I sometimes want to go a little farther, when I know certain ways of doing things to have proved economical in the expenditure of time and means, yet productive of the comfort and happiness sought, for which we spend the hours, days, weeks, months and years of our oft too fleeting existence.

First, I want to go back to an article in the same paper some months since, which I thought to say amen to then; but procrastinated,—fearing,—until now the author may not read the encouragement I wish to give—the name has passed from my memory.

She, in substance, stated, that washings dried in a good sun, look sufficiently well without bleuing.

I step in advance of that: Some years ago, when I was a long time sick, unable to do my work as usual, and could get no help, I was necessitated to strike out into a different path from the accustomed so called housekeeping, of which I claimed my share of pride.

I made an experiment in washing first. The day before I expected to wash I put the clothes most soiled in a boiler of cold water with soap and sal-soda for a good suds, on the back of the stove to warm and boil if they would; the rest of the soap and sal-soda. In the morning I washed them all through one suds, then put them back in the machine and poured scalding water over them—no soap,—rinsed in one water after, without bleuing, and dried; for, it made a few less steps, saved a few pennies, and, being unable to perform my family duties, economy was quite an essential feature in the daily round. My washings looked so well, I have ever since pursued the course, except there are some garments I feel especially particularly about, when I use indigo in the scalding water and chemical bluing in the rinsing. If the muslin be bleached, I ask no whiter clothes; and to the sisters who are ready to denounce such a stretch of innovation on a long cherished custom, I would like to show some of the garments laid away for extra occasions.

The water is soft, and for many years I have used sal-soda—or washing soda I think it is sometimes called—in proportion, perhaps, of a third of a cup to a pail of water, and know it neither tinders nor yellows the fabric, as some persons claim; instead, it has much to do in preserving the whiteness, to secure which, many sacrifice a deal of time and strength.

This course making washing easier and being quicker accomplished than the accustomed way of boiling clothes, housekeepers escape one of the most excitable toilsome weekly round for their acceptance, and the family is saved many features of the most disagreeable of all days in the usual routine of business—the washing day.

Wisdom points to the necessity of women laying aside needless labor, and cultivating the mind preparatory to the great work now looming up in the not distant future; not the laundry department alone may the change properly be made, and here is where the second innovation came.

When I so far recovered as to begin to think about my housekeeping I was yet too weak to use a broom, carpet sweepers were not then in vogue, so with wing and dustpan I removed the loose dirt, with a damp cloth I wiped the dust from the carpet, and a dry one served to remove it from the furniture instead of winging it off to settle right back again—this course kept home comfortable, rooms looking tidy, and I did not keep overdoing by trying to perform that which I was not able to do. I still practice this course because I know it to be economical in two ways: first, my strength is kept in reserve for a better purpose—second, a carpet looking quite respectable, would have hardly shined left by this time had I continued to use the broom as formerly, and one who has never tried it, would be surprised at the appearance of relief given to a room, where the dust is wiped from the furniture without sweeping.

It is duty to one's self where circumstances present nothing but to continue this treadmill round of household duties to the end of life, that we simplify many ways of doing things, and thus make for ourselves a way out of this dull routine; for there is needed much missionary work, even in our midst, and everyone can do something. Having spoken of chemical bluing it may be well for me to give the recipe, as I prepare my own bluing by compounding:

One ounce good Prussian blue with ounce oxalic acid (some use half an ounce of this), one quart of rain water, shake and let stand for use. To test the quality drop a little of the Prussian blue in water, if instantly spreads like a cloud of smoke, through the water it is good; if it remains in grains, coloring the water but little, it is not fit for this purpose.

This is beautiful to color blue in carpets—dilute for any desired shade—requires no washing after it is dry. Some blue in a carpet colored in this way has been in wear several years and not the least tendered. Common lye soap may not do good work in the manner of washing I have described. I have never tried it and fearing some one may fall for that reason, I will give the recipe for soap I have used over twenty years, and it is as good for calicos as hard soap, always a jelly when cold, consequently not economical for careless persons.

Three gallons of rain water; three pounds of bar soap—I use the best—two pounds of sal-soda; one ounce of gum ammonia. Dissolve the soap, then add the other ingredients; then all is dissolved and cooled, (not cold), put away for use. Half-barrel or keg, according to quantity made, is suitable to keep in.

In answer to the query what shall be done with all the accumulated grease and scraps if I don't make soap? Will say they can be exchanged at the soap factories for hard soap; and ashes are better for the land in compost before leaching.—*Husbandman.*

It is stated that during the forty-four years of Queen Victoria's reign the salaries and perquisites paid to her and her family amount to \$5,000,000 a year, or \$220,000,000.

Youths' Department.

A STRANGER IN THE PEW.

BY MARY K. DODGE.

Poor little Bessie! She tossed back her curls, And though she is often the sweetest of girls, This was something she couldn't and wouldn't endure;

With such feeling at heart, and their print on her face, Last Sunday our Bessie hitched out of her "place" To make room for a girl, very shabby and thin,

"Good-by," whispered Bessie at parting," and mind Our pew's forty-five, with a pillar behind."

"When, all in a moment, the music grew loud, And on it came floating a beautiful crowd; They were angels, I knew, for they joined in the song,

"One came to my side. Very sadly she said, "There's a stranger in here." I lifted my head, And looked at the poor shabby girl with disdain.

I agree with "Hickory" upon attending places of amusements. For I fear it is as he says, there is too often a face between us and the book.

Young people are so romantic; if they attend the theater, opera, or a lecture, instead of paying attention to the stage their eyes roam around, and if they happen to meet another pair of eyes of the opposite sex, they are both pretty apt to be what we call "struck."

Please excuse me "Will" if I take exceptions to something you said. I do not mean to be a critic, though you have accused me as being such.

"American Plague Spot," in the volume entitled "Sports that Kill." Then there are plenty of short sketches, by eminent writers; poetry in abundance, from Thornton, Chaucer, Cowper, Addison, Pope, Goldsmith, Milton and Shakespeare if you please, to the poets of our present century.

I for one do know that it is hurtful to read novels while attending school. We will not die of hard study without them. If we should so wish, there are other things which will make us forget that "Life is real life is earnest."

This letter from Sweet Briar having miscarried did not reach us in time for publication in the last VISITOR. As she proposed the subject we all want to hear what she has to say even if the time has expired for writing on this subject.

The letter from "Pretty by Night" came too late. Will she not try and be more punctual? The same is true of the letter "from R. J. M.," and the name was not signed.

Dear Aunt Nina:—I am glad to find that there is still some one interested in the Youth's Department. We did not receive our number for February 1st. of the VISITOR, so missed "Aunt Nina's" introduction.

I think all of you have heard of little Hannah Adams, at her grandfathers. One morning when Hannah came down stairs rather earlier than usual, she found Grandpa sitting on a bench outside the kitchen door, with some large, ripe sunflower heads by his side busily engaged in shelling out the seeds.

"What are those queer things, and what are you going to do?" I am going to feed the chickens." "Yes, but what are these?" Why they are sunflowers gone to seed didn't you ever see one before?"

"Thank you Grandpa that will be nice." When Hannah went home she took the seed, and did as her Grandfather had said, and sure enough she had some plants that grew finely, and they were a great pleasure to the city child, who eagerly watched to see whether the flowers turned to the sun.

Not now, only the seeds are good for chickens. The plant is rather handsome don't you want some seeds to plant in your back yard at home. Ask your papa to dig up a place for you, plant the seed, and get Bridget to pour her washing suds on it once a week."

all were in holiday attire and formed a beautiful picture. After they had paid their respects to the queen, Hannah was presented, and received with great favor, the queen giving her a seat by her side.

now buy it at five or ten cents to the dollar. The company is reorganized; the same officers are re-elected. They are now, not only owners but owners of the road.

The visit of Mr. Charles Calahan of Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis the 23d was, it is understood, for the purpose of demanding of the Minneapolis harvester works in the name of C. H. McCormick of Chicago, Norman C. Thompson and Helen A. Gorham of Rockford, Ills., a royalty of \$10 upon each twine binding harvester that said company has made or will make.

The Reign of Monopoly. The two most powerful and oppressive monopoly rings in this country are, as has been shown in our former articles, the bank and the railroad corporations.

There are few greater mistakes than the prevailing disposition among people in middle-class life to bring up their daughters as fine ladies, neglecting useful knowledge for showy accomplishments.

THE REAPER, DEATH. SCOTT.—Died Feb. 14, 1882, Bro. MILO SCOTT, aged 34, a member of Trowbridge Grange, No. 296. Suitable resolutions of sympathy and respect were adopted by the Grange.

NEWMAN.—Died at his home in Milford, Oakland Co., E. C. NEWMAN, the Worthy Master of Milford Grange, No. 377. The Grange of which he was the honored head, at a meeting held April 15, adopted a preamble and resolutions expressive of their great loss and their sympathy for the family of our deceased brother, and ordered the same spread on its journal as a lasting record of their fraternal regard.

Yes, we miss her, sadly miss her. And we drop the falling tear; But we hope again to meet her, When our work is finished here.

THOMAS.—JOSEPH S. THOMAS, our respected friend, our honored brother, at the ripe age of 62, has fallen—he is dead. A good man has completed a well-spent life and, in obedience to the mandate of nature's God, has gone forward to enjoy the reward of a life of well-doing.

A Call for Cash. The visit of Mr. Charles Calahan of Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis the 23d was, it is understood, for the purpose of demanding of the Minneapolis harvester works in the name of C. H. McCormick of Chicago, Norman C. Thompson and Helen A. Gorham of Rockford, Ills., a royalty of \$10 upon each twine binding harvester that said company has made or will make.

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Alabastine Is the only preparation based on the proper principles to constitute a durable finish for walls, as it is not held on the wall with glue, etc., to decay, but is a Stone Cement that hardens with age, and every additional coat strengthens the wall.

HEADQUARTERS FOR LAND PLASTER LOREN DAY, Grandville, Mich., Is prepared to furnish LAND PLASTER, fresh ground, at contract prices, made with the Executive Committee of the State Grange.

Fish's American Manual of PARLIAMENTARY LAW Is the cheapest and best. The subject is made so plain that every Citizen or Society member should have a copy.

A. VANDENBERG, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN HARNESS, WHIPS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, &c., 92 Monroe Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

FENNO & MANNING, WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 117 Federal St., Boston. Consignments Solicited and Cash Advances Made.

AGRICULTURAL WORLD AND MICHIGAN HOMESTEAD Grand Rapids, Michigan, is the most popular agricultural and family paper published. This widely circulated paper, now in its sixth volume, is published weekly, and sent to subscribers at \$1.50 a year including postage.

German Horse and Cow Powders. This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents.

GRAPE VINES, PRENTISS All Leading Varieties in large supply. Warranted true to name. Prices low. Also, the celebrated NEW WHITE GRAPE.

GRAPE VINES, PRENTISS All Leading Varieties in large supply. Warranted true to name. Prices low. Also, the celebrated NEW WHITE GRAPE.

MR. HENRY E. ALVORD remarks that the so-called "fancy farmers" are generally worthy of respect; they take risks and carry on costly experiments often of lasting benefit to agriculture, and even their failures are of practical value.

ALPENA Co., Mich., Mr. Editor:—I used, on my house, five years ago, some of the "Imperial Liquid Rubber Paint." To day it looks well. The next year I painted a new barn with other paint. It is badly faded and most chipped off. Yours respectfully, G. H. RIZER.

OFFICE OF R. M. BELLINGER, MANUFACTURER OF THE Teasdale Steam Fruit & Vegetable EVAPORATOR.

To the Farmers and Fruit Growers of Lenawee, Berrien, Cass, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, Calhoun, Branch, Hillsdale, Jackson, Washtenaw, Monroe, and Wayne Counties, in the State of Michigan, and Lucas and Williams in the State of Ohio, and the entire State of California.

I want you to look at the Teasdale Steam Fruit and Vegetable Evaporator, Patented October 26, 1880. I want you to see its portability, its cheapness, its economy of time and fuel, in fact I want you to see its perfect and easy adaptability to the end in view—that is to place within the reach of every man the most efficacious means of saving and marketing profitably that part of the products of his orchard and garden which has heretofore gone to waste. Fruit evaporated by this process is

Never Burned or Scorched, Is always clean, white and free from dirt or dust, and in keeping qualities is absolutely unrivalled, so that it can be safely kept without injury to meet the best and highest prices. Come and see by far the BEST, THE SAFEST, THE CHEAPEST AND THE MOST ECONOMICAL MACHINE

in the line of Evaporators ever offered in this or any other market.

Superiority over all other Evaporators.

- 1st. The immense amount of drying capacity for the amount of room used. 2d. There is no possibility of burning, browning, or otherwise damaging fruit by the drying process. 3d. No experts are required to run the Evaporator; any man with ordinary intelligence can learn all there is to it in an hour. 4th. It takes only two hours to dry apples with this evaporator, while it requires six hours to dry with the hot air process. 5th. When drying frames are placed in the drying chambers they need not be removed until fruit is dried, for each frame, as can be seen, has a drying chamber by itself, consequently moisture cannot rise and dampen the fruit in upper part of dryer. And the idea of hauling innumerable drying frames up and down through a tower 40 to 50 feet high is entirely done away with. And no more danger of loss by fire than in burning a cook stove, which fact alone is largely in favor of our machine, for the average life of a hot air concern is not to exceed two years. There are many more points of excellence which we have not room here to mention.

Constructed of Galvanized Iron—a material that never rusts, making it a rig that will last a life time. Apples evaporated by this process have no smell or taste of sulphur when dried. All contemplating getting evaporators I would advise them to order at once, as the demand will be so great that later in the season it will be difficult to fill orders. All cash orders receive prompt attention. Agents wanted in every township and County in the State of California. Address all correspondence to

R. M. BELLINGER, Blissfield, Michigan.

TESTIMONIALS: To the Public.

The undersigned were present at the office of R. M. Bellinger, Blissfield, Michigan, on Monday, April 3d, and witnessed the TEASDALE STEAM FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EVAPORATOR in full operation. The cleanliness, economy and dispatch with which it accomplished desiccation and drying of fruit astonished and delighted us. Two hours with moderate heat was amply sufficient to accomplish the work. It seems to us no farmer or fruit raiser should be without one. The peculiarity of its construction renders it impossible to scorch or burn the fruit, and the product is therefore always reliable and saleable at a large per cent. above that of any other hot air evaporator with which we are acquainted. Its cheapness, lightness, and portability brings it in the reach of every one and a little experience in its working will, in our opinion, soon render it indispensable in every family.

OFFICE THOMAS MASON, FRUIT AND PRODUCE MERCHANT, CHICAGO, Ill., January 31, 1882. R. M. BELLINGER, Esq.—Your favor in relation to Pie-Plant, Apples, Sweet Corn, &c., at hand. In reply would say, the apples received that were preserved by your evaporator, command the very highest market price, being of a uniform light color and well dried. The sweet corn cannot be surpassed in appearance or keeping qualities, or in its cooking qualities. The evaporated pie-plant is something new, and from its appearance should judge it is destined to fill a place among our preserved vegetables of as much importance as the sweet corn or tomatoes, for the pie-plant can now be kept in stock equally as well with either, and with inferior unimpaired. I can assure you it will give me pleasure to sell all the goods you can get preserved by your process, as it will be impossible to overstock the market with goods of this quality.

THOMAS MASON, Business Agent Michigan State Grange, COLOMA, December 6, 1881. R. M. BELLINGER:—We cheerfully state that the TEASDALE FRUIT EVAPORATOR left with us by you is all that need be wished for the fruit farmer to save surplus fruit. Have sold my apples evaporated by the process for 15 cents per pound on board cars this season.

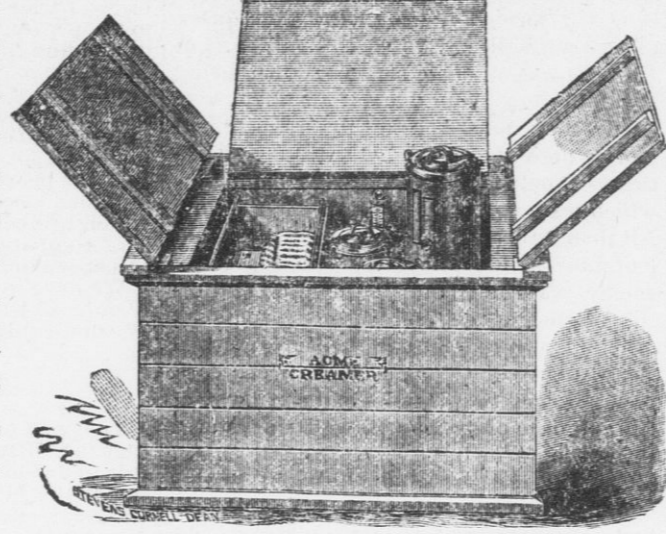
Yours, A. D. FINCH, MRS. A. D. FINCH, Sec'y Grange, No. 188.

Our prices on all evaporators from 50 to 100 per cent. less than any hot air evaporator. No farm implement will pay its cost so quickly nor so many times in a season. Always ready, and the daily wasting of fruit suggesting its use and reminding us. It is not what we make, but what we save that accumulates wealth.

N. B.—Cash paid for Pie-Plant, Black Raspberries, Sweet Corn, Apples, Hubbard Squash, Pumpkins, and Green Sage, delivered at Blissfield, Lenawee Co., Mich.

ACME CREAMER & BUTTER COOLER

A combination that will produce an even grade of Butter, winter and summer. No Ice required. Saves two-thirds the labor. It will save its cost twice the first season. A RESPONSIBLE AGENT wanted where an Agent is not located. Correspondence solicited. Send for CIRCULARS and PRICE-LIST.



McCALL & DUNCAN, Schoolcraft, Mich.

AGENTS:

- G. W. Hunt, Mattawan, Van Buren County. W. P. Herd, Lowell, Kent County. A. H. Smith, Sparta, " " Charles E. Thornton, Rockford, Kent County. Charles Pittman, Middleville, Barry County. A. Stegeman, Allegan, Allegan County. D. P. Newton, Watson, " " Simon Staring, Ganges, " " E. J. McNaughton, Cooperville, Ottawa County. Gutelius Snyder, Three Rivers, St. Joseph " Williams & Hartshorn, Owosso, Shiawassee County. O. C. Spaulding, Royalton, Berrien County. P. W. Watts, Chelsea, West Washtenaw County. John Wiebe, Bear Lake, Manistee County. J. A. Montagu, Niles, Berrien County. Sears & Messenger, Cassopolis, Cass County. John Hoffman, Homer, Calhoun Co. John Adams, Marshall, " Wattles & Wood, Battle Creek, Calhoun Co. J. R. Brayton, Belleville, Wayne Co. S. Andrews, Howell, Livingston Co. A. B. Cooley, Romeo, N. W. Macomb Co. H. H. Freeman, Lenox, N. E. Macomb Co. D. I. Dunton, Lapeer, Lapeer Co.

FOR SALE. The MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE offers for sale at reasonable prices

Three Yearling Short-Horn BULLS

Of approved breeding and from dams of good milking qualities. Also

A FEW COWS AND HEIFERS. All stock registered in American Short-Horn Herd Book. Call on or Address:

SAMUEL JOHNSON, 15mar4t AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Lansing, Mich.

THE 5-TON WAGON SCALES. ARE SOLD FOR \$60.

All Iron and Steel. Sold on trial—freight paid by us—no money asked till tested and found satisfactory. All sizes manufactured.

JONES OF BINGHAMPTON, Blinghampton, N. Y. Send for Circulars and further particulars.

PAW PAW, Mich., May 18th, 1878. JONES OF BINGHAMPTON: My Scales give entire satisfaction. I have subjected it to the most severe tests and find it not only correct in weighing large or small amounts, but perfectly reliable.

Yours, Fraternally, [Signed] J. J. WOODMAN, 3 in-lyr

Garden, Flower and Field SEEDS, OF EVERY VARIETY.

BOXES OF ASSORTED POPPIES furnished GRANGES Varieties not used to be returned.

WHITE RUSSIAN OATS. Special Prices to Patrons on Application.

NEW GROCERY PRICE LIST NOW READY. SEND FOR IT.

GEORGE W. HILL, 80 Woodbridge St., West, DETROIT, MICH. Feb. 1st

"BUY THE BEST!"

THE STODDARD CHURN.

The most popular Churn on the market. No floats or dashers inside. The cover removed in an instant, and replaced as quickly. Cork packing that never leaks. The highest award, a SILVER MEDAL, at Philadelphia, 1880, at the largest exhibition of Dairy Apparatus ever made in this country, after an actual test with the leading Churns manufactured. HIGHEST AWARDS at the leading fairs in 1881. EIGHT SIZES made, with or without pulleys, as desired. Agents Wanted. Send for Circulars to the manufacturers.

MOSELEY & STODDARD M'FG CO., Poultney, Vermont.

JOHN PRESTON, PLEASANT, MICH. Agent for Kent County.

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GRANGE HORSE NETS. We manufacture a first-class Horse Net at Charlotte, Michigan, and offer at prices as follows:—

Full Size Body, Neck, and Ear tips of 16-thread twine, by the dozen, each, \$1.10 Same as above made of 20-thread twine, each, 1.25 Body nets to the hames, each, .75 Ear tips, by the doz., 2.40

When express charges exceed one dollar per doz. the excess can be charged to me. Sixty days time given on orders under seal of a Grange, and 5 per cent discount off for cash with the order.

ADDRESS: JOSEPH SHAW, Charlotte, Mich.

EGGS FOR HATCHING!! FROM CHOICE

White Leghorn Fowls.

From breeding pens, \$2.50 per 13. From general flock, 13 for 75 cents, 26 for \$1.25, 52 for \$2.00. Shipped in baskets, and warranted pure and fresh in all.

Black Java, American Soubriquet and White Leghorns chicks till September 1st. Also Scotch Terrier dogs and Fitch Ferrats. Three-cent stamps taken for amounts under \$1.00. Terms cash with the order. No circulars. Write for what is wanted. Address, CHAS. P. ADAMS, Grand Rapids, Mich. April 5, 6t

PATENTS. LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counsellor in Patent Causes. For Terms, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, and Mechanical Drawings, in English, French, and German, KALAMAZOO, MICH. April 1st

LIFE INSURANCE FOR PATRONS.

The Patrons' Aid Society of Michigan WAS ORGANIZED IN DECEMBER, 1880,

to give the Patrons of Michigan an opportunity to belong to a

HOME INSTITUTION OF LIFE INSURANCE

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

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

The MUTUAL PLAN adopted by this Society provides that an Assessment shall be made ONLY when a member dies, and the amount of that assessment is fixed when a person becomes a member, and cannot be increased at any subsequent period. This assessment is graduated according to age, which is an important and distinctive feature of this Society—one which should commend it to the favorable consideration of Patrons.

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

Applications for membership may be made to JAMES COOK, J. W. EWING, Adrian, Eaton Rapids. ELLIAH BARTLETT, Wm. B. LANGLEY, Dryden, Centreville. R. C. CARPENTER, GEO. W. EWING, Lansing, Ross. Mrs. C. K. CARPENTER, C. L. WHITNEY, Orion, Cincinnati. J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, A. E. GREEN, or to Local Agents they may apply.

For By-Laws and Circulars apply to either WM. B. LANGLEY, Pres't, Or J. T. COBB, Sec'y, Centreville, Schoolcraft, Mich. feb1t

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EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTRY SHOULD EXAMINE THE New Combined Spring Tooth Sulky Harrow CULTIVATOR AND SEEDER.



Manufactured by THE WOLVERINE HARROW AND SEEDER COMPANY, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

As a combined machine, it stands unrivalled in excellence, doing the work of a Harrow and Seed Sower most thoroughly and satisfactorily. It has taken high rank at once as ONE OF THE VERY BEST IMPLEMENTS FOR THE USES DESIGNED EVER INVENTED. Sows all kinds of grain and grass seeds. The Harrow does not trail or clog, is constructed in two sections, either of which can be raised or lowered by the driver, working independently of each other, setting the teeth at any required depth. It is of very light draft, easily worked by one pair of horses, and has received the first premium and diplomas wherever exhibited. Send for Circulars. LORENZO BIXBY, Sec'y.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS. Manufactures of In Patent. The only Patent. Which destroy all. Hired freight paid to any depot in the country. Paint users should of the Paint can Paint. Addr PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, NEW YORK.

THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant, 181 South Water Street, CHICAGO, BUSINESS AGENT MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, Respectfully Solicits Consignments of

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, BUTTER, EGGS, WOOL, HOPS, POULTRY, GAME, VEAL, Grass Seed, Raw Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, &c.

BONDED AGENT of the N. W. PRODUCE EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, Chartered Feb. 13th, 1877.

To Patrons and Shippers.—This is the only Commission House in Chicago organized and controlled by the Patrons of Husbandry. The chief aim of this Agency is:

- 1st. Security for Payment to Shippers. 2nd. To obtain the Highest Market price for goods received, quality considered. 3rd. Quick Sales and Prompt Payment.

Shippers in all States will receive equal benefits of this management, the Business Manager being under Bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

This Agency will fill Orders for any goods in this market, at lowest possible rates. Cash must accompany the order for near the amount required; balance to be paid on receipt of bill. THOMAS MASON, Business Manager.

MARKET REPORTS, STENOGRAPHS and SHIPPING TAGS sent on application.

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