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

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TRY planting sunflowers in your garden if compelled to live in a malarial neighborhood. They also make good food for fowls.

Agricultural Pepartment.

WHAT THE BURDOCK WAS GOOD FOR.

"Good for nothing," the farmer said, As he made a sweep at the burdock's head;
But then, he thought it was best, no doubt,
To come some day and root it out.
So he lowered his scythe, and went his way,
To see his corn, to gather his hay;
And the weed grow set and strong and tall And the weed grew safe and strong and tall, Close by the side of the garden wall.

"Good for a home," cried the little toad. "Good for a home," cried the little toad,
As he hopped up out of the dusty road.
He had just been having a dreadful fright,
The boy who gave it was yet in sight,
Here it was cold and dark and green,
The safest kind of a leafy screen.
The toad was happy; "For," said he,
"The burdock was plainly meant for me."

"Good for a prop," the spider thought, And to and fro with care he wrought, Till he fastened it well to an evergreen, And spun his cables fine between 'T was a beautiful bridge,—a triumph of skill; The flies came 'round, as idlers will; The spider lurked in his corner dim,— The more that came, the better for him.

"Good for play," said a child, perplext
To know what frolic was coming next.
So she gathered the burs that all despised,
And her city playmate was quite surprised
To see what a beautiful basket or chair
Could be made, with a little time and care.
They ranged their treasures about with pride,
And played all day by the burdock's side.

Nothing is lost in this world of ours: Honey comes from the idle flowers; The weeds which we pass in utter scorn, May save a life by another morn. Wonders await us at every turn. We must be silent, and gladly learn. No room for recklessness or abuse, Since even a burdock has its use.

—St. Nicholas for May.

Field Trial of Farm Implements.

The morning of June 6th found us on the way to attend the field trial of farm implements held on the farm of Mr. Sweet, near Grand Rapids. The day was all that could be asked for, the ground in perfect condition for an easy trial, being rather heavy opening soil. We arrived on the grounds at about eleven o'clock, A. M. and found several hundred farmers collected and interested. We passed the plowmen rather has-Asst. Steward-William Sims,......Kansas. tily for the purpose of seeing the fine herd of Holstein cows and young stock. To say that several of these were near perfection is but justice to the herd. The same will apply to the two males kept at the barn.

Arriving at the house we found a large crowd that for a long half hour gave very close attention to the speeches by Mr. Burlingame, of the Western Michigan Farmers' Club, D. T. Dell, President of Kalamazoo County Club and Col. Messmore for the Grand Rapids press. All were good. The dinner furnished by the W. M. Club was substantial and satisfactory. The afternoon was spent in viewing the several implements at work. I think the general opinion in regard to work done by the half dozen riding plows was not quite what should be expected when we consider the expense. Next comes the walking plow, from the old wooden mouldboard covered with strips of wrought iron to the latest improvements. Here was some good work done Following the plow trials were the riding spring tooth harrow, with seeders and without. Among so many good implements all having their own special good points, I leave the farmers present to judge of their merits, the ground being too mellow to fully test their capacity. We found several other kinds of implements for pulverizing the soil, all good in their places, but not having time to see them tried I cannot say as to their good or bad qualities. On other parts of the grounds we found mowers, hay carriers, creamers, churns, &c. Here the ladies seemed to congregate. If at one point more than the others I apprehend that the good looks of our friend McCall or the Acme creamer was the cause. And now, Brother Cobb, I think the W. M. F. Club may be congratulated on having for one of its members so enthusiastic a farmer and stock raiser as the farm and stock of Mr. Sweet indicates.

WEEDS should never be permitted to get an inch high. Go over the garden beds with a steel rake as often as once a week. The labor will be more than repaid by the increased growth of the crop, and the weeds will never make their appearance. The labor will be far less that is required to clear out weeds after they have grown several inches, and have checked and partly spoiled the crop.-Country Gentleman.

I think so much of ditching and draining that since I and my sons have gotten most of our wet lands drained, we have become of our wet lands drained, we have become deeply interested in trying to induce our good old Uncle Sam to take hold of his. Uncle Sam has a very large farm with a slough and swales running through the middle of it, with several large ponds near the head of the slough. He is a very clever old gentleman, but has sadly neglected his ditching and draining, to the great detriment of his farm and family. Among many others Uncle Sam has two sorts of boys—farmer boys and bicycle boys. The former are in favor of ditching but the latter are not.

Some years ago Uncle Sam took especial pains to encourage his younger boys to run the bicycle. He helped them to build a hundred thousand miles of iron and steel bicycle track; somehow or other the old gentleman liked to see them run and spin, and "go it." Meanwhile he did little or nothing to aid his farmer boys in ditching and draining the ponds or sloughs of the great farm; his bicycle boys well nigh per-suaded the old genleman that the whole family could live and grow rich simply by riding the bicycle. And indeed they were a fine, lively set of fellows as ever the world saw; they could run of errands, deliver messages and light packages, by night and by day, all over the farm, with the speed of the wind and the promptness of the noon-mark; they were very handy fellows on the farm, so handy that they got nearly sell the atterns. they were very handy fellows on the farm, so handy that they got nearly all the attorneys and politicians and newsboys on or about the farm, and most of the money besides, under their practical control. But the farmer boys and shop boys are now trying to get the old man off from that craze and induce him to pay some proper attention. duce him to pay some proper attention to ditching and draining the old homestead.

But, to speak more seriously and directly, the whole American people have great reason to rejoice that our rulers and legislators seem at last to have taken hold in earnest of the greatest and most beneficent industrial work of the age, both for the republic and the world at large—the work of deepening, shortening, uniting, consolidating and improving our thirty or forty or more thousand miles of navigable water transportation, so as to bring it into its normal practical uses to the whole republic, especially that part of it connected with the great lakes, the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and the rivers of the Eastern and Southeastern sea-

They have also proposed a military commission to take surveys and estimates from the great lakes to the head waters of the Illinois river, making a free passage for the boats and barges of lakes and rivers to pass from one to the other, and from New Orleans to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, thus relieving the whole lake shipping force from its months of thralldom to ice and idleness in a winter for continued service on the Lower Mississippi and on all the rivers of the open South and Southeastern seaboard. They have also provided for similar surveys and estimates for a ship canal across Florida, shortening the lines of water transit to all the great cities of the East. The two first named items will bring our entire grain and produce trade with Europe, and the last will bring our entire trade with all the great cities of the Eastern States, so continuously into competition with the railroad routes that their rates can never be exorbitant or oppressive either in summer or winter. This looks like business and not mere

child's play.

This will of necessity cheapen transportation and the cost of living; add to the profits of all production, and to the value of all capital; all personal and real estate, in all the States in the republic, North, South, East, and West. So great a boon we may now hope for; it will cost us nothing. We need only to hold up a little in paying our national debt, which none of the creditors want paid; and before the debt need be paid the profits of all these works will pay all costs many times over. The actual expense of the two canals cannot be fifty millions, not one tenth of what our people have paid out to develop our railroad system, not even one eightieth part of the 4,200 millions our railroad experts say we must expend in new railroads with the next fifteen years, if we rely on the railroads alone, to the continued neglect of our water transit. Besides, these canals, if well done will last forever, with but very slight repairs, while the greater part of the 4,000 millions of railroad expenses will have to be repeated in inevitable repairs every fifteen or twenty years in all time to come.-Prof. J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, Ill. Farmers' Institute.

In a horse suit in justice court, a few days since, the complaining witness unconsciously expressed his opinion of lawyers in a very neat manner, but not at all pleasant to the attorney who was questioning him. Hav-ing been asked a certain question, which he expressed his inability to answer, the lawyer remarked "you are not much of a law-yer." "No," responded the witness, "I am no lawyer, and I shall try to tell the truth as well as I can." His position was not ques-

Glucose or Sugar Meal.

There is no doubt that a large quantity of glucose meal has been scattered through the country this spring, and sold to dairymen on the ground of increasing the flow of milk. Regarded simply in this light, it seems certain that it is a profitable article to feed to milch cows. Patrons of cheese factories claim that they would prefer to sell feed to milch cows. Patrons of cheese factories claim that they would prefer to sell their cheese at one-half to three-fourths of a cent per pound less money, if they could be allowed to use the glucose feed. Sugar meal sells here at about \$8.50 per ton, so that when cows are fed upon it entirely it makes a very cheap food. For a time also the animal seams to thrive upon it.

imal seems to thrive upon it.

But there is another light in which this But there is another light in which this subject must be viewed, entirely apart from the cheapness of meal as food, or from its effect upon the cows. The milk produced by these animals has got to be used, either as food in itself or for the production of butter or cheese. And on general principles most dairymen, if unbiased by the desire for gain, would at once pronounce that an article which becomes so sour in a few days after leaving the factory as to taint the air and be smellable 20 to 30 rods away, must be an improper food for milch cows, and must affect their milk unfavorably. It is universally acknowledged that whey should not be fed to cows, on account of the effect it has upon milk, and the same principle is even upon milk, and the same principle is even more imperative in the case of glucose meal. In the use of milk for the household, although no odor can be detected when cows have been fed upon the meal, the moment the milk is poured into a cup of coffee it as-sumes a stringy appearance and becomes an object of suspicion. We hear of one milk-man who commenced using the meal with-out the knowledge of any of his customers. They at once began to complain, and threat-ened to leave him if there was not an im-provement in the milk. He stopped the use of the meal and there were no more com-

plaints about his milk.

But its worst effects are seen in the cheese made from this milk. In the first place, it takes about one-third more annato to color takes about one-third more annato to color the cheese, which at once shows the presence of an undue amount of acid. In the second place, the milk has to be heated much higher than usual, and even then it is impossible to bring the curds to a proper consistency. They remain throughout soft and selvey and will not our down firm and to the whole republic, especially that part of it connected with the great lakes, the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and the rivers of the Eastern and Southeastern seashore line. Congress has proposed a liberal appropriation for the deepening of the Mississippi from New Orleans to Cairo, which when completed will practically move the sea-board almost a thousand miles inland, through the very centre of the richest lands of the continent and the world.

They have also proposed a military comformation for the great lakes, the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and the solid. A Chicago dealer lately wrote to one of his consignors in regard to his cheese as follows: "They have the appearance of being finely made, but, on inserting the try-er in the cheese the plug comes out porous and gritty, and on holding them any length is something in the milk, in my judgment, that causes these conditions. The cows are fed on something that is sweet, or foreign to fed on something that is sweet, or foreign to their customary feed. The cheese seem precisely like those of a certain factory which I handled last year, which rotted down in 30 days, causing a loss to me after I had sold them. Some of my customers refused to pay at all. After investigation I found the cowe had been fed on glucose (meal), which invariably produces this kind of cheese."

This is only a single example of experience which has been repeated in various parts of the country. And it shows that the use of this article is one which is liable to cause serious loss to everybody connected with it. A condensed milk factory, located in a village only a few miles east of here, lost several thousand dollars last season because some of its patrons used glucose meal as food for their cows. The condensed milk prepared from it was sent back to the factory by those who purchased it, as wholly unfit

or any kind of use. With facts like these, concerning which there can be no sort of question, before our dairymen, they must see that it would be the height of folly to commence, or, if already commenced, to persist in the use of sugar meal for the mere sake of a little increase in the yield of milk. In the end it will invariably result in serious loss either to themselves or to the factory to which they send their milk. And if it is discovered that certain patrons are feeding the meal, the factoryman himself should take the matter in hand, and insist that the practice be done away with. It is an injustice done not only to himself but to the other patrons of his factory. Cheese this year are sold upon their merits, and not upon the reputation of the establishment where they are made. Under this system, stock which is made out of glucose milk will very soon tell its own secret and ruin the name of the factory which sends it forth. - Utica Herald.

MANY farmers throw away the old brine in beef and pork barrels and fish packages. Sometimes they throw it on a grass patch, or under a tree, and kill the vegetation with it. If they desire to kill vegetation with it, they should pour it on patches of burdocks and thistles, or around trees that are worthless. It is better, however, to use it for manure, in which case it should be applied with judgment. It may be applied to asparagus beds or quince trees liberally, but to other things sparingly. Ordinarily the best disposition to make of it is to pour it on a manure or compost heap, and allow it to be absorbed.—Exchange.

THE urine of all animals, especially those that are highly fed, is more valuable as manure than the solid excrements, and should be carefully saved by suitable absorbents.

Talks on Poultry, No. 9.

EGGS.

The present price of eggs is not due so much to their scarcity as compared withother years, but from their being used instead of meat. Nothing comes nearer meat in nutriment than egg, unless it may be the spring chicken the boarder gets in his boiled egg. Scarcely any food can be served in so many ways and still be comparatively cheap, wholesome and appetizing as ye little egg. Let no Granger lady impeach Michigan enterprise enough to use receipts for preparing food without eggs, such as go the rounds of the press occasionally. Raise the eggs and enjoy the product. In the ladies' department of the VISITOR, if we mistake not, appeared one excellent recipe for eggs: Beat well, and take with or without milk, before going out for chores in the damp, chilly morning air. It stays the stomach and improves rather than lessens the appetite for breakfast.

Eggs to be strictly prime must be gathered daily toward evening. If this rule is observed you will find nests as soon as the hens steal them, for if half dozen eggs are taken from a nest at once the hen will desert the nest. To avoid the abandonment of the nest after being found, we replace eggs with about half dozen nest eggs. The risk is also lessened of their getting brooded upon, or broken, thereby teaching the hens to eat eggs, - but why enumerate reasons for doing business on business principles?

Sometimes it happens you wish to test eggs. By looking through the egg toward a strong light with the hand cornucopia shaped with the little finger and fleshy part of the hand enclosing the small end of the egg, a nice distinction can be attained by practice in testing the age of eggs. We have a looking-glass egg tester, but it is seldom used. The former plan is handy and is used except where settings of eggs are to be tested for their fertility.

Grand View Farm, OLD POULTRY.

State Poultry Association.

GRAND RAPIDS, June 7, 1882.

We are trying to find out the number of local poultry associations in the State, in order to get them to join a proposed State association. A call in the GRANGE VISITOR asking all local associations to send their address to yourself or me would greatly aid the scheme. I will send you a list of the names I get at the next meeting. We are trying hard to make Michigan the leading State in poultry interests. Our subscription list now numbers 50 members, with a capital of \$270. We will not organize with less than \$500, as this will insure the payment of premiums at the first exhibition and engender confidence. By subscribing \$5.00 on or before July 1, 1882, one becomes a member; more may be given, as we have some \$10.00 members. Our present object is to solicit subscribers that will pay prompt and be on hand when called for. Will keep you posted as things progress. Respectfully,
R. C. GREINER, Sec'y pro tem.

Bronze Turkeys.

The Bronze is the king of turkeys. In short they are noted for their great size and rich, changeable bronze colors. They are always beautiful, are good foragers, and it costs little to raise them where grasshoppers and insects are plenty. They are No. 1 layers, handy, and easy to raise; they make a very rapid growth, and if the winter is not too hard, or does not set in too early, young gobblers will weigh 25 pounds by Christmas or, that is, at about six months of age, and hens 13 or 14 pounds. Turkeys, unlike chickens, grow all winter, and make weight for the feed they consume. The Bronze do not fully get their growth till they are about three years old. At maturity hens weigh from 15 to 20 pounds, and gobblers from 30 to 40 pounds each.

In most sections turkeys are very profita-ble, and double the weight can be made from about the same feed and trouble that is given to the rearing of small common turkeys. It pays to keep the best "blooded" stock, if we get much larger returns for our outlay. We give it as a fact which many persons do not understand, that turkeys shrink from three to nine pounds in shipping, as being nervous they eat little, and the journey worries them. They soon recover, however. Customers are apt to weigh them on receipt, and many a seller gets a cursing for sending lighter weights than he represented, when it was owing to the shrinkage of the birds. They should not be weighed under three or four weeks of good keeping after their arrival on a new place. Shrinking happens the same with other fowls, too.—Dirigo Rural.

THE beak of an unhatched chick is provided with a hard, sharp scale for fracturing

Communications.

POET-TREE.

Oak, Caroline! fir yew I pine; O willow, will you not be mine? Thy hazel eyes, thy tulips red, Thy ways all larch have turned my head, All linden shadows by thy gate, I cypress on my heart and wait; Then gum! beech cherished, Caroline; We'll fly for elms of bliss divine.

O, spruce young man! I cedar plan-Catalpa's money, if you can; You sumach ash, but not my heart; You're evergreen, so now depart; You'd like to poplar—that I see— Birch you walnut propose to me— Here's pa! you'll see hemlock the gate; He maple litely say "'tis late!"

Locust that lover, while he flew For elms before that parent's shoe; He little thought a dogwood bite And make him balsum much that night, Hawthorney path he traveled o'er, And he was sick and sycamore.

The New Department.

Speech of Hon. Edward S. Lacey, of Michigan, in the House of Representatives, Monday, May 8, 1882, upon the bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture.

MR. SPEAKER: I should feel that I had not done my whole duty if I did not do all in my power by voice and vote and influence to promote the passage of the bill under consideration. I shall not attempt in the brief time allowed me to discuss its several provisions. They are not in all respects what I desired; but in the main they seem to be well considered and wise.

The people whom I represent here are not sticklers for details. They have no pride of opinion as to particular methods; but they do insist with surprising unanimity that the powers of the Agricultural Department be enlarged and that no extraneous interests be engrafted. They ask that it be made an Executive Department, fully understanding that matters of detail will receive wiser and more intelligent consideration under the full light of experience after the main object shall have been accomplished.

There are three excellent reasons to be given for the adoption of this measure. 1. A large majority of the people earnestly

2. The experience of other nations proves it to be wise and expedient.

3. The magnitude of the interests involved

THE PEOPLE DESIRE IT.

In regard to the first proposition it may truthfully be said that within my own district there is but one sentiment expressed on this subject. Petition has followed petition, and letters have poured in upon me without number. Resolutions favoring it have been passed by county, State and national granges, by farmers' alliances, and by agricultural associations of every name and character, and outside of these representative organizations the demand is equally as earnest and universal.

Is there any good reason why this request, coming up to us from the representatives of more than twenty-five millions of our most worthy and intelligent people, should be re-

They come not as a class asking for special privileges and immunities, but as enlightened citizens having proper respect for the dig-nity and honor of the calling in which they are engaged, and fully realizing its necessities; having carefully considered the magnitude of the interests involved, and actuated by a firm belief that whatever tends to promote the interest of the tillers of the soil will surely add to the prosperity of those engaged in every other vocation, and will as certainly tend to increased intelligence and thrift, to enhance prosperity and contentment, to the highest welfare of society, and the greater permanence of our free institutions.

I cannot give a better idea of the desires of those who are practical farmers than by quoting from the proceedings of the National Grange, which met in this city in November last, the following resolution:

Resolved. That a committee of ten of this body be appointed to visit the honorable Commissioner of Agriculture, to confer with him in relation to the elevation of this Department to higher rank, and to convey the protest of the National Grange against embracing in that Department other industries beyond the one we represent—agriculture.

It will be observed that the earnestness with which they ask for an enlargement of the powers of the Department is fully equaled by the vigor with which they protest against incorporating with it other industries having nothing in common with their own. This spirit runs through all that has come up to us from our constituents.

The Hon. Cyrus G. Luce, Worthy Master of the Michigan State Grange, a practical farmer and an old experienced legislator, in an address delivered on the 13th day of last

"For years the intelligent, progressive farmers of the country have earnestly desired that the Agricultural Department should be advanced in its scope and influence to such position as the importance and welfare of agriculture demands. The Grange, both State and National, as true exponents of this advanced public sentiment, have taken active measures to secure its elevation to a Cabinet position. While their efforts have not been crowned with success, yet a bill was introduced in Congress providing for the change. It seemed to meet with much favor, and a motion to suspend the rules in order to put the bill on its passage came near succeeding. Let the fate of this measure be what it may, great advance has been made in the Department. It has been lifted up from the very inferior position it occupied in the long years of the past to some-thing like a just appreciation of its true mis-

"A new danger in connection with this subject now presents itself. The idea is advanced of establishing a department of industry, and giving to agriculture a humble place in this department. This proposition is not and should not be satisfactory to agriculture. We believe that there is enough of this one industry that is great enough to command the energies of one-half of our whole people to claim a department by and for itself. The plan for connecting it with railroads, mining, and manufacturing will find no favor with us. While it is not within the scope of this communication to present reasons for this view, yet we may say And, sir, I repeat, let us limit our action to that the man peculiarly adapted to pre-

side over and care for an agricultural department might not be so well qualified to look after railroads, mining, and manufacturing. And we certainly have no desire to become the tail to a kite for any one else. We deserve and desire to occupy no second place."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I insist that we are here in a representative capacity, and that in legislating upon a subject which has been fully and intelligently discussed by our constituents it is both just and wise that the conclusions at which they have so unanimously arrived should have very great weight, especially where the question involved is one of method and not of principle

EXPERIENCE OF OTHER NATIONS.

In passing to the consideration of my second proposition it is important for us to remember that all the great nations of Europe have made the agricultural an executive depart except Great Britain and Russia. The former is so situated by nature as to oblige her to rely mainly upon commerce and manufactures, and yet she has given greater governmental aid to agricultural interests than have we.

The latter, although the most despotic of civilized nations, and possessed of a great class of farm laborers but recently emerged from serfdom, has, nevertheless, placed her agricultural affairs under the control of an executive department agricultural in every thing but name, possessed of ample means and clothed with extensive powers. Austria, France, and the Dominion of

Canada have executive departments exclusively agricultural, while Hungary, Prussia, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland have like departments, in which agriculture is the central figure. To this latter list may be added the greatest of South American nations, the enterprising and progressive Empire of

In Prussia the minister of agriculture domains, and forests is a member of the cabinet, and the executive department of which he is the head controls the expenditure of about \$12,000,000 annually, and is charged with the fostering of agriculture, the control of the public lands, the management of an experimental farm in each province, con-nected with each are horse-breeding sta-

It collects information through Prussian consuls in foreign countries, and from other sources, and imparts it to the public through an official paper published and circulated by the government, and also by means of a vast number of public officials, all of whom, from the county superintendent to the rural police, are under the direction of this department, and are required to both gather and disseminate information in relation to the

pursuit of agriculture.

In addition to this force, when the public interests demand it, as in case of floods, the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases among cattle, and in other emergen-cies where vigorous and concerted action is required, the army may be called into its service. In case of the total failure of harvests over large districts seeds are distributed without charge. It also conducts a governmental school of agriculture and one of

forestry.

In France the head of the department of agriculture is a cabinet minister, and the annual appropriations for its support are over \$7,000,000. The policy of the department is broad and liberal, endeavoring to give aid and encouragement to every thing appertaining to agriculture.

Agricultural schools are opened, in connection with which are taught trades and the arts. Model farms are conducted; sta-tions are established for the improvement of sheep, cattle and horses; veterinary schools are under its care; professors of agricultural science travel from place to place, giving in-structions to the farmers; rare seeds are distributed, and the planting of shade and fruit ted largely to the success of the Order trees is encouraged. These efforts have resulted in great good to the agriculturists of France, and the development of her silk and beet-sugar industries illustrates the beneficial effects of the application of scientific investigations and methods to agricultural pursuits.

I have thus mentioned briefly the organization and methods of like departments in two of the great nations of Europe to show that the measure before us has been fully tried and has stood the test of experience The organization of the departments in the other countries named is of the same general character. The experience of all these nations has demonstrated the wisdom of the action proposed, and among their enlightened statesmen but one opinion, and that a favorable one, is entertained or expressed.

In none of these countries (if we except Russia) is the pursuit of agriculture to be compared to our own in point of magnitude, and looking to the near future even that exception becomes unnecessary.

* * * * * * But, sir, I have already occupied too much time; I cannot go further into details. I can only suggest that the protection of our vast animal industry from the contagious diseases which threaten its very existence, the inauguration of some plan by which the farmers of the country may be able to save their crops from the locust, the grasshopper, the Colorado beetle, the canker-worm, the midge, the Hessian fly, the weevil, and a thousand other such foes, are matters properly coming before this department for consideration. And, sir, these are not all the ills

that the farmer is heir to. The cruel despotism established in some cases by vast corporations; the frequent unjust exactions and discriminations made by transportation lines; the outrageous black mailing operations engaged in by the unprincipled owners of patents; the unwholesome conditions of the market produced by gambling in options; and many other evils of lesser but still grave importance, are now proper subjects of governmental inquiry and of legislative action, and I sincerely hope that the department which we hope to establish by this bill will aid in bringing these matters to the notice of the proper au thorities, with such suggestions as to the proper remedies to be applied as shall at last bring all interests into harmony, and insure a just and equitable division of the fruits of labor between all the different

branches of industrial and commercial pur-Mr. Speaker, I believe that this is a propitious time for the movement we contemplate. The present administration of the department is peculiarly acceptable to the people, and all are convinced that any new powers granted to it by the present Congress will fall into capable and experienced hands. And, sir, I repeat, let us limit our action to ent independent department. If in the fu-ture it shall be found practicable to add certain divisions or bureaus having control of subjects in greater or less degree affecting the pursuit of agriculture, our successors, in the light of experience, after the depart-ment is fully organized, can do so much more wisely than we. But for the present let us be content with the action recom-mended by those who have made the pursuit their life-work and study.

In conclusion, sir, let me say, that as for myself duty seems clear. I shall vote for this bill. It is in the interests of those who are conspicuously the conservators of the public weal. Time and again when some tide of dangerous error has swept over the land, bearing upon its seething bosom the discontented, the thriftless, the ignorant, and the vicious, threatening to ingulf all that makes this land the hope of the world, we have looked always, and never in vain, to the farmers of the land as to the rock whose firm, unyielding strength should breast the flood and safely shelter us until the waters had receded and the dangers

passed away.

It is in the interest of that class among rance, indolence, intemperance and vice most rarely found. It is asked for by those whose hearts always beat in sympathy with the oppressed, and to whom the downtrodden have never appealed in vain. It is desired by those whose success is necessary to the prosperity of every other vocation; by those who best understand and will longest defend those personal, civil and political rights the enjoyment of which is guaranteed to every American citizen.

The Grange as Seen by an Englishman.

An English farmer traveling in Texas had pportunity to observe the influence of the Grange, for he was accompanied by a Lecturer, with whom he attended many meet. He reports to the London Field a truthful account of his observation as follows:-

We were much impressed with the great and wide-spread influence of the Grange system. We had good evidence of the sucessful manner in which it promoted social intercourse and moral culture among the farmers and their families. We saw that through it farmers were obtaining at much lower rates than they could otherwise obtain them, not only many varieties of im-plements and machinery used on their farms, but also all the household luxuries and necessaries, whether in the shape of food or cloth-We had met with the Grange Lecturer, in different parts of the Union, and we invariably found him an individual of a practical and intelligent turn, with a mind well stored with agricultural and general knowledge, and with a readiness, ease and clearness of expression almost peculiar to the class. Through the wilds of Texas we traveled with a Grange Lecturer, who was out on an organizing as well as an educational tour. He visited all the principal settlements, gave lectures to the settlers on improved farming and other matters interesting to them, explained the objects and advantages of the Grange system, and assisted in forming local branches. He was a middleaged, frank, genial. intelligent grey-haired man; he had spent his earlier manhood at farming, had served in the army, had turned back to his favorite calling and was adding to the direction of his own farming operations the delightful task of instructing others. All the business and ceremonial meetings are held in strict secrecy. After the business and ceremonies, such as the initiation of members, are all over, the hall or assembly room is thrown open to the friends, and here a monthly feast is held. This feast is a social affair, and has contribu-There is no pretense at display, all being simple and home-like. The spread is entirely of home production, being the contributions of the farmers' wives and daughters. Dancing and games usually follow, as the members have liberty to bring friends with them, these festivals are festivals are generally successful. An important feature at each meeting is a discussion on some topic of interest, the topic and leading disputants being selected at the previous meeting. The Lecturer is always present and he is supposed to be ready to speak for his Grange at all times and upon all topics.

This institution is immensely popular among the American farmers, and I have often thought while traveling here that an organization similar to this would be of great service in England, and in fact all over the Old World. It might be beneficial to have the same organization in the two countries. I should perhaps explain that the Grange is not a political organization; it supports no rarty, nor does it ever take any part in politics as an organization. But while it ignores parties and individuals, and while its members always vote and act in accordance with their own free will, it is but natural to expect that its discussions and resolutions should exercise an influencealways, however, a healthy influence—upon the conduct of politicians.—The Husband-

The Country's Danger.

There is real danger to the country in the vast expansion of power which the monopolists have secured, and by the time the people perceive the coils that are being wound around their necks there may be trouble. The safest way is to look the danger squarely in the face and to understand that the entire business of the country, linked as it is to the telegraph and the press, is virtually at the mercy of Jay Gould, Cyrus W. Field and D. O. Mills. They own the cables to Europe, the entire telegraphic machinery on this continent, and three out of the seven newspapers of the Associated Press. One paper more and the triumvirate will have the majority of that organization.

Do the people as yet understand the importance of this? It means that this triumvirate will have the news of the markets of the world in their possession, can operate in accordance with this news long before the great public are aware of the dealings on the London Stock Exchange, the Paris Bourse, or the Chicago grain market. One week's operations in this manner, alone will pay for the construction of more and more cables to all parts of the civilized world .-New York Real Estate Chronicle.

THE corn crop prospects in Minnesota are flattering. Wheat needs rain.

Prohibition vs. License.

Worthy Master and Members of the Order: -Any careful observer of passing events, mentally inclined to note cause and effect, is aware that the traffic in liquor is the efficient cause of more domestic, social, politcal and moral evil than all other branches of business carried on in the State and nation. Year by year the subject assumes greater proportions and prominence. Year after year still stronger laws are enacted, until in several States it now occupies its proper position outside the catalogue of legitimate

Christianity, the first measures adopted for

the purpose of regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors were taxation. Under this system any person or persons by the payment of a certain sum of money were permitted to sell. This system was popularly known as the license system, the signification of the word "license" being, to tolerate, to permit, to authorize. Such laws were in force in the province and commonwealth of Massachusetts for more than 200 years after the first settlement. And yet the history of that long period shows that the evil of intemperance continued and increased. In the year 1787 a new license law was passed and remained in force until the year 1832. The moral class of the community, becoming alarmed by the frightful increase of intemperance, organized a society for the purpose of promoting temperance. And as the result of the efforts of the temperance organization, in 1837 we find the first symptoms of any prohibitory measure. This year (1837) is memorable for the repeal of the tax regulation or license law, as applying to the State at large, and the enactment of a law vesting authority in county commissioners to grant or withhold license in the several counties, as they might judge the public good required. The commissioners in six counties refused to grant any licenses for a number of years. This gave the people an opportunity to compare and contrast in adjoining counties the benefits and the evils of the two systems, prohibition and license. As the result of such comparisons they adopted in 1852 the prohibitory system for the entire State, and have adhered to it firmly, except for short periods when the liquor interest by spasmodic efforts forced them back to the tax system for a short time. Other States followed in the reform and adopted the prohibitory theory, and like old Massachusetts have been subject to the advancing and receding waves seen on the incoming tide. And as each succeeding wave advanced further on the shore, so the temperance reform movement occupies a nobler, stronger, and higher position after each depression. The prohibitory laws are the outgrowth and expression of enlightened public opinion, generated by the religious convictions of Christians-freed from the mercenary taint of honors or gain -culminating in the election of legislators whose principles accorded with the prevailing sentiment of the people.

out. We had also a prohibitory law upon in such States: our statutes until the winter of 1874-5, when by an organized effort of the liquor dealers, assisted by prominent State officers, it was repealed and the present tax law, so called,

The prohibitory law of this State was not to blame for the continuance of the traffic to quite an extent. That it was imperfect and needed amending; that it did not accomplish all that could be desired-is conceded, but the charge of utter failure is denied. Its restraining influence was great, especially in the country towns and villages. Its effect was to prevent any person who wished to be thought respectable from engaging in it, and consequently confined the traffic to the lowest class. The personal liability clause alone was of incalculable value in restraining beastly intoxication. During the last 14 years of the law's operation the condition of the country was most unfavorable to its design. While on the one hand the disturbed condition of society caused by civil war, with all | cy a signal triumph and victory over the its consequent excitement, idleness, extravagance and recklessness, developed an extraordinary demand for intoxicating beverages, and unprincipled dealers seized the opportunity to violate the law and fill their not only the public authorities but the people at large were too much engaged in putting down the rebellion, and later in reconstructing the South, to watch closely the incipient stages of rebellion at home. I repeat: The continuance of the liquor traffic under prohibition in this State was not owing to unwise legislation, but to causes that were uncontrolable. Different methods of dealing with it in other States did not produce better but worse results during the time of alleged failure here. A careful study of statistics confirms this statement. Other things being equal, prohibition has been three-fold more successful than taxation in suppressing the traffic.

As the excitement caused by war and reconstruction subsided, the attention of the people turned from the South to home insti-

enforce the law more vigorously and also to petition the legislature to remedy its chief defect, relating to proof of sale, by amendment making the bars, decanters, glasses, signs, etc., prima facie evidence of sale. The Attorney General's report for 1873 furnishes evidence of the increased vigor in enforcing the law, 550 arrests, resulting in 527 convictions for violations of the prohibitory law, being reported for the year. This increased activity in the temperance cause roused the violators of the law—the liquor dealers—and they perfected probably one of the most perfect organizations in the United States, for the express purpose of advancing the In the onward progress of civilization and interests of the manufacturers and dealers in liquor. Their first efforts were to effect the repeal of prohibition and the enactment of a license or tax law, and in the elections of 1874 they quietly but effectually made their influence felt in every representative and State senate district. In public they assumed the garb of the sheep, and in that wooly dress shouted, "Prohibition is a failure, and ought to be repealed;" "Give us temperance reform through tax regulation." This cry was echoed by time-serving policy politicians in search of political capital and reechoed by the political press through the length and breadth of the State, causing one of those peculiar waves of public opinion to sweep over the State with such force as to submerge and nearly suffocate for a brief period the sincere, earnest, practical and reliable temperance sentiment of the people.

The earnest workers and reliable leaders in the temperance cause were so shocked and paralyzed by the result of the election that no effort was made to stay the tide or counteract the influence of the liquor dealers until about the middle of the legislative session of 1875: and yet before the close of the session the number of citizens remonstrating against the repeal of the law were three to one petitioning for its repeal. It is a significant fact, and one worthy our careful consideration, that not one of the many petitions asking for the repeal was from any temperance society or other organization having for its object the moral and intellect-

ual improvement of society. Are men apt to petition for that which injures their own business? Does the wolf pray that the sheep be closely folded and guarded? Does the fox rejoice when the poultry is safely housed and free from harm? If the sales of liquor were not restricted under the prohibitory law, why did the dealers ask for its repeal and pay the tax, under the present law, for the privilege of selling? Is it reasonable to suppose that the dealers who make their profits in proportion to the amount sold are more partial and unbiased judges of the benefits or injuries to society in general of the two systems, license and prohibition, than persons who without pecuniary profit devote their time and energies to the improvement of society. The thought is preposterous.

The only correct method by which to arrive at just conclusions regarding the efficiency in suppressing the liquor traffic of the two systems, license and prohibition, is by comparison; and for the purpose of comfollowing prohibitory measure, to-wit.: "The parison I call your attention to the amount legislature shall not pass any act authoriz- in value of liquor consumed by the inhabiting the grant of license for the sale of ar- ants in one year in four States under license, dent spirits or other intoxicating liquors;" and three under prohibition, as appears by and the people by vote refused to strike it the sworn statements of the liquor dealers

UNDER LICENSE.

New Jersey Rhode Island Maryland Wisconsin	650,000 225,000 650,000	10,234,249
	DER PROHIBITI	
Massachusetts	1,250,000 650,000 350,000	27,979,595
Totals	2,250,000	\$ 43,022,655

These figures speak for themselves. It will be seen that the four States under license, with a population less by 25,000, consumed more than three times the amount consumed in those States under prohibition. Do the above statistics confirm the statement that prohibition is a dead letter and a signal failure; or rather do they not show that prohibition, notwithstanding its defects. has gained in general and practical efficientax system in suppressing the liquor traffic?

I now call your attention to corroborative evidence. Michigan in 1873, before the prohibitory law was repealed, with a population of 1,184,000, paid into the government treaspockets with the spoils,-on the other hand ury on account of liquor tax \$481,396, which amount, if equally divided among the inhabitants, is 40 cents for each individual-leaving out fractions. New Hampshire paid the lowest amount per capita of any State under license. Michigan paid 40 cents, New Hampshire 51. By comparing Michigan with Kentucky, a license State, we have: Michigan 40 cents, Kentucky \$3.89. By comparing Michigan with Indiana, another license State, we have: Michigan 40 cents, Indiana \$2.70, being $6\frac{3}{4}$ to one in favor of prohibition. By comparing Michigan with New York, a local option State, we have: Michigan 40 cents, New York \$1.42, more than 31 to one in favor of prohibition. By comparing the lowest prohibitory State, Vermont, with the lowest license State, New Hampshire, we have: Vermont, 5 cents, New Hampshire, 51 cents, more than tutions and affairs, and steps were taken to 10 to one in favor of prohibition. By comparing the three lowest license States with three prohibitory States, we have:

New Hampshire .. \$ 51 | Michigan \$ 40 62 94 New Jersey Vermont Total 1 97 Total 53 Average 65%

Again resulting in favor of prohibition as 33 It is generally conceded, is it not, that the

to one.

use of intoxicating liquors is productive of crime. If that is a correct theory, does not this sequence follow-other things being equal-that crime is an index to a certain extent of the amount of liquor drank? For the purpose of establishing the fact-for I do not propose to advance one step in this argument without proof-I call your attention to statements of men of large experience in criminal affairs. W. A. Cullin, judge of eighth circuit, Indiana, answers, "The proportion of crimes and misdemeanors brought under my personal observation during 17 years, caused either in whole or in part by the use of intoxicating liquors, is three-fourths." Judge Pitman, of the Supreme Court: "That the use of intoxicating liquors, in some of their various forms, increases the number of offences committed, or rather that a very large proportion of them may be traced directly to the use of intoxicating liquors, I have no doubt." Judge Coleridge, of Massachusetts: "There is scarcely a crime comes before me that is not directly or indirectly caused by strong drink." Judge Patterson, of Massachusetts: "If it were not for drinking, you [the jury] and I would have nothing to do." Massachusetts State prison report for 1867: "Whole number of convicts at the prison September 30th, 534: four-fifths of the number committed the crime for which they were sentenced either directly or indirectly by the use of intoxicating drinks." Hon. Gideon Haynes, warden of same prison: "Since I have been connected with the prison we have had 21 here for killing their wives, two for killing their fathers, and one for killing his mother. Of these 24, all but one were not only habitual drunkards, but actually drunk when they committed the crime." Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts: "The evils of intemperance force themselves on the attention of every statesman. They appear at the bar of our courts; they cry aloud from our prisons, jails and hospitals, and the wailings of our lunatic asylums are their voices." If these men were correct in their estimate of the result | tion that may come before the people. in evil and crimes of the use of liquor, may we not reasonably draw this conclusion. that under whichever system-license or prohibition-least crimes are committed, may defeat the will of the people, and put that system is most efficient in suppressing the traffic. Believing that we may safely rely on such conclusion, will you examine with me certain facts by which we may compare the results in the same community as manifested in crime.

Connecticut passed a prohibitory law in it was repealed, and a license law enacted. voters of the township, and so there were The number of persons committed to all the men enough being set to work in the townjails in the State in 1866-just after the close ship ten days previous to the election to of the war, when all the jails in the coun- carry the proposition, and thus \$11,500 in try filled rapidly-was 1,576. Committed in | bonds, were placed upon us by men who 1874, two years after license took effect, did not own a dollar's worth of real estate 4.481. Difference in favor of prohibition, in the township to pay taxes to the amount 2,905. Maine passed a prohibitory law in of a dollar, but they were legal voters, they 1851, repealed it in the winter of 1856, and had resided in the town ten days, hired to enacted a stringent license law. In 1858 reside here by the company building the the license law was repealed, and the prohibitory law re-enacted. The report of the Warden of Maine State prison shows there were committed to prison in the year 1855, under prohibition, 29; committed in 1856, under prohibition 36; committed in 1857, under license 52; committed in 1858 under license 69; committed in 1859 under prohibition 48, committed in 1860 under prohibition 41. Average committed per year under license 60½; average committed per year under prohibition 381; difference in favor of prohibition 221 per year. Committed to the House of correction in Maine:

You will observe how rapidly crime decreased under the prohibitory law, decreasing two-thirds in four years, from 60 in 1850 to 20 in 1854. Committed to Cumberland county jail from June 1st, 1850, to March 20th, 1851, a period of nine months and 20 days, under license, 279. Committed to same jail from June 1st, 1851, to March 20th. 1852, a like period of nine months and 20 days, under prohibition, 63. Difference in favor of prohibition, 216.

Michigan repealed the prohibitory law during the legislative session of the winter of 1874-5. Committed to Michigan State prison for a period of two years ending September 30th, 1873, under prohibition, 506; committed to Michigan State prison for a like period of two years ending September 30th, 1877, under tax law, 738: difference in favor of prohibition, 232-being more than 45 per cent. increase under tax law. Committed to the house of correction in 1873, 625; committed to house of correction in 1876, 749: increase under tax law. 124. Whole number convicted of high crime in the State in 1873, 1,102; whole number convicted of high crime in 1876, 1,682; whole number convicted of high crime in 1877, 1,811-increase from 1873, under prohibition, to 1877, under its existence."

tax law, 709, being 64 per cent. increase. I call your attention especially to one fact, that is, the rapid increase of high crime murder, arson, rape, etc.) under this tax law. In 1873 the proportion of high crime to the whole number of crimes was less than 133 per cent. In 1876, under tax law, the proportion of high crime was 233. In 1877 high crime reached 27½ per cent. More than one-fourth of all offences committed were

I might for an entire day repeat to you abstracts from like reports of State prisons, houses of correction, jails, alms-houses, etc., and the result would be the same. Such statistics, whenever and wherever comparison can be made, show most decidedly the superiority of prohibition over any other system in suppressing drunkenness and crime. "Society and the State most certainly have the right to protect themselves against great and overwhelming evils." And if it be true that a vast proportion of crimes have their origin in the use of ardent spirits; if our poor-houses, work-houses, jails and penitentiaries are tenanted in a great degree by those whose first and chief impulse to crime came from the distillery and the dram-shop; if murder and arson and theft and the most fearful outrages on society are the issues and consummation of intemperance—is it not the duty of every citizen member of society, whose generous impulses and moral sympathies are alive to human sufferings and woes, to rally around the standard of temperance, with its emblems of justice, mercy, truth and humanity, and in one solid phalanx, with ballots as our weapons, banish forever from our beautiful Peninsular State", that unmitigated evil and withering blight on civilization-intemperance. T. J. WEST.

Qualifications of Voters.

Bro. Cobb: - While the subject of reform is being vigorously agitated through the columns of the VISITOR, and the evils of our Patent Laws, and the power of wealthy corporations have been pretty generally shown up, it seems to me that there is another law that needs looking after, if we wish to shut out the money shark from our corn crib. viz. the law fixing the qualification of vo-

As the law now stands, a residence of six months in the state and ten days in the township, ward, or precinct, gives an American citizen the right to vote on any ques And while this may be in full accord with our free institutions, it is right here that a man of wealth, a company or corporation thousands of dollars into his or their pockets, or move county seats, at pleasure, and all done in accordance with the law.

To illustrate how nicely this may be done, give the Railroad Bond case of Chickaming township, (as given to me). Said bonds were given in aid of what is now the C. & 1854 that remained in force until 1872, when W. M. R. R., and were voted by the legal road and who could say them nav.

Now there are many other cases of like nature, that I might give, but I think the above will suffice to show how this law may be used to defeat the will of the people and rob them of their very living.

Now in view of the past, it seems to me that this law should be changed so that future generations of hard working, honest toilers may not be imposed upon as we have been by the money shark through the

And I would suggest that a six months or one year's residence as a necessary qualification for a man to vote might pull too heavy on the pocket books of corporations. or individuals for them to work that game many times.

Hoping that this question "Is the law requiring ten day's residence in the township a necessary qualifications to vote" just to all classes of our people," may be taken up and discussed by every Grange in the State, and that the result may be made known through the VISITOR,

I am fraternally, D. S. CARVIN. Lake Side, Mich., May 30, 1882.

Efforts have been made in France to produce machinery capable of extracting sugar from beets on the farm and by ordinary workmen. A firm in the neighborhood of Paris claims to have supplied the want; practical lessons have been given and with fair success at their works.

GOVERNOR GRAY, of Indiana, in a message to the legislature of that State in January last, said: "In my judgment the republic cannot live long in the atmosphere which now surrounds the ballot-box. Moneyed corporations, to secure favorable legislation for themselves, are taking an active part in elections by furnishing large sums of money to corrupt the voter and purchase special privileges from the Government. If money can control the decision at the ballotbox it will not be long until it can control

The Proposed Patent Law Legislation.

Editor Grange Visitor :- Over the signature of the Worthy Master of the State Grange in the VISITOR of May 15th, I find an article headed, "Progress of Patent Law Legislation." I shall have to differ with the writer of that article quite materially. He says if the bill which he gives in his article as coming from the committee on patents, becomes a law, the innocent purchaser will be exempt from action.

Now by carefully reading and rereading the bill given, I cannot see where the exemption comes in, only at the last end of an expensive law suit in the United States court. The bill says, "no action shall be sustained" under certain sections named. when the defence can prove that the patented articles were bought for a valuable con-

Now in the name of justice and honesty, what kind of an exemption is that? It may be a step in the right direction, but to me it seems so short a step that I would not notice only to condemn it. To illustrate, I go to a dealer in agricultural implements and purchase for use on my farm some article on which some one holds a patent. I use it for a while, when along comes Mr. Patent Right Swindler demanding a royalty, perhaps equal to the first cost of the article. In vain I tell him it was bought for a valuable consideration. That must be proved in the United States court, and I must go to Detroit to prove it. What does that mean? It means seven dollars and forty cents railroad fare to Detroit and back, besides all the other little expenses, such as witness' fees, lawyer's fees, &c., incident to a protracted struggle in our courts of justice. Who would not pay royalty rather than pay such a price for exemption?

What do we want? We want absolute protection for the user of patented articles. We want a law passed whereby all liability ceases with the manufacturer. We are willing to pay a reasonable price for the brain labor of the inventor, but we wish to pay it when we pay for the material, the manufacture, the freight, the cartage, the insurance, the agent's commission and all the other little items usually added to the articles we have to use. In short, what we want is exemption from prosecution, not exemption from payment at the end of a law suit.

Now, Mr. Editor, if I take a wrong view of the proposed law, I would like to have some one who is well posted explain through the VISITOR where I am in error.

J. L. KINYON. Marshall, May 20, 1882.

Trained Minds and Hands.

DURHAMVILLE, Tenn., June, 1882. Editor Grange Visitor, DEAR SIR: Permit me through the VISITOR to return my thanks to those of your readers who gave responses to the questions you had the kindness to publish last January. The questions were answered in many instances very thoroughly. They have been read to members of the Grange, and others in this vicinity, and the result has been most beneficial. The Grange at this place, which had become nearly dormant, has been revived, and with. One should have a large darning those who were the greatest skeptics in re-

gard to the benefit an education will be to their children if they are to make farmers good an education as possible. I sent out the circular to satisfy myself

concerning the estimation that farmers in torn narrow to mend with. answers, so far, have been overwhelmingly in favor of a higher education for the children of the farmer.

I shall send the questions to other sections of the North until I obtain proof so conclusive that none can doubt that trained hands, when guided by trained minds, will make farming one of the safest roads to an independent competence, as well as one of the most pleasant occupations in which a young man can engage.

It is my intention to place their testimony, when obtained, before the members of the Grange in the Cotton States, and urge upon them the necessity of establishing schools under their supervision in which their children and the children of their tenants shall not only have the opportunity to obtain an education that shall render them proficient in everything pertaining to their calling, but if possible to awaken in every young man and young woman the desire to obtain such an education.

If the children of the agricultural classes now growing up in the Cotton States in comparative ignorance, are properly educated, they will be ready to join with the children of the North when they reach manhood, not only in defending the wealth-producers of the nation from the encroachments of monopolists, but in perpetuating the purity of her institutions.

Very respectually yours, ISAAC L. CASE.

Mr. Editor:—We have used the Patrons' Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paints" and are highly pleased with them. A number of persons have examined the Paints and are well pleased with them.

Respectfully,

JOHN CLARK.

[See advertisement.—ED.]

Household Economy.

A paper read by Mrs. D. Woodman of Paw Paw, before a Farmers' Association convened at the house of O. P. Morton, of Texas, Kalamazoo Co, June 1, 1882

Economy is not penuriousness nor avariciousness, but is managing with frugality, guarding against loss or waste. This principle should be taught to children as soon as they are old enough to understand right from wrong. When they know enough to be amused by a picture or a book, they should be taught not to soil or tare it, and if it is necessary to give them a lunch, they should not be allowed to crumble it over the floors nor chairs, for it would soil them. once saw a little boy help himself to cookie, then take a saw and saw it up-of course it was wasted-and there was no reproof from the mother. I thought if that was a sample of the economy in that household it was no wonder such a heavy mortgage was resting on their farm. says, "He becometh poor that dealeth with a slack hand, but the hand of the diligent maketh rich." However, if it had been my child I would rather he had disposed of the cookie in that way than to have eaten it, for such a lunch is too rich for children and might have caused a doctor's bill, which is poor economy. If children want something between meals, it should be simply bread with milk, cream or butter; if they refuse that they are not hungry. There is often too much extravagance in the management of household affairs, that consumes time and money, and often impairs the health. have known some women to toil early and late to get fine clothes and then switch them out, often wearing their best when more common ones would do as well; such persons often excuse themselves for not going to church or mingling in society, on the ground that have nothing fit to wear, when it is their own fault. It is more economical in buying cloths to get good articles, then take care of them until able to get more, keeping the older for second best, and saving the best for extra occasions. It is poor economy to patronize second-hand traveling theatres, shows, and many other entertain ments that are so common of late. People had much better buy good books, papers, or magazines that will help to store their minds with useful knowledge, that they may have a fund to draw from in their old age—this is

good economy.

Every day brings opportunities to econo-How often the careful house-wife goes the rounds from garret to cellar, scanning everything, especially during warm and damp weather. Sometimes valuable articles, such as furs or flannels, are spoiled by mildew, mold, or moths. Furs should be put away early in the spring before the moths come around; there is no use in spending money for tobacco, snuff, or cam-phor, to put on them if they are put in a tight band-box with a cloth under the cover. The best way to keep flannel or worsted bed-clothes, is to but them into sacks made of thick twilled factory, for they seldom gather dampness or get musty in such receptacles, and it is a nice way to keep heavy cloaks or winter dresses. Make the sack the length of the garment, with a loop coming out of the mouth of the sack to hang it up by. In this way the garments are kept from the light and dust, and are not creased by being put in drawers or trunks. Dried fruit can also be kept in these bags any length of time, if heated to a temperature high enough to destroy insect

life before being put in.

Carpets need special attention: it is a good plan to take a damp cloth and hot flat-iron and go around the edges; this will kill the moths, if there are any, which is apt to be the case if they are not taken up once or twice a year. A little camphor-gum strewed around is an excellent preventive, but expensive. In making sale carpets, the ravelings should be saved to mend them with. In the different kinds of rags and warp to mend needle for the warp, and as soon as a thread is worn off weave in a piece, either tie each end or go an inch or two each way from the break, taking care to put the ends out of or mechanics, are changing their views and sight. For weaving the rags, take a piece of are now anxious to give their children as whalebone five or six inches long, taper one end and make an eye in the other, and with care you can weave in the rags so that they will seldom be noticed. They should be torn narrow to mend with. In this way other States placed upon education. The carpets will last nearly or quite as long again and look much better. A ragged carpet spoils the looks of any room, no matter how well furnished.

It is of the utmost importance to be

economical with our health. We should eat less rich cake and pastry and guard well the sources of impure air. The cellar especially should claim our attention, and should not be left entirely to the men folks and hired girls, for no doubt many a person has been made sick by the impure air arising from decaying vegetables and fruit. I have been in houses where I could tell that the cellar door had been opened, by the stench that came up, especially if a few decayed onions are mixed with cabbages and turnips. All such things should be removed as soon as they affect the atmos phere, and the cellar should be aired every few days from an outside door. If the vinegar barrels are in the cellar, they should be kept white-washed to keep them from getting mouldy, and an extra tub with lye in it should be kept for soap grease until used for soap. In this way it is kept sweet and clean. Of course it should be well ventilated in summer, when the milk is there, for milk is a great absorbent, and butter will very soon taste of the atmosphere that surrounds it. The cream-crock should have a strainer cover in warm weather, so the gas can escape after the cream is sour. The butter will be sweeter. A small piece of horse-radish root will keep the pickles from getting mouldy.

It is good economy for the husband, if able, to provide a good stove for his wife, good wood, washing machine, wringer, sewing machine and all the modern improve-ments that can help make her work easy, save her health and patience, and help to cheer her while going the ceaseless rounds of housework. If he would pay more attention to these things, it would save many doctor's bills, and perhaps save him the mis fortune of having an invalid wife. On the other hand, the house-wife should take good care of what is provided, not allow tubs and pails to stand around in the sun until they dry up and fall down, the clothes to switch on the line until frayed out or blown away and lost.

Children should be taught to take care of things. Some women have raised large

families of children, and still have their first sets of chairs, while others have to replace them every few years, and all other household goods in proportion. Mothers should teach their girls, if they have any, to be economical housekeepers; for if they never marry they may want to keep house, and if they themselves do not work they should know how work ought to be done.

Many women depend mainly on their hired girls, and often complain of their slackness and wastfulness. I have noticed that a slack housekeeper is apt to have slack help. Many girls whom we hire are young and inexperienced, but by precept, example and kind treatment they often make valuable help. If a woman is able to be around the house, it is as much her fault as the girl's, that the bread is sour, the coffee burned up, the butter sour or bitter, too cold or too warm to work properly, the clothes half washed, or scorched when ironed, or that cold victuals are thrown away which would make a palatable dish if properly prepared. We should see to all these things, if our help is not competent.

These are some of the ways in which we can and should practice household economy. It is attending to these little matters that helps to make one a good, thrifty, practical housekeeper.

Now is the time to show the practical value of the organization of the Grange. Let the members determine that they will vote for no man who is untrue to the agricultural interests of the country, and make hat determination known.

Write to Kalamazoo Publishing Co. for estimates on Printing, Binding, and Blank Books.

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. A large stock on hand of pure, finely-ground LAND PLASTER, Send me your Orders direct.

LOREN DAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE - MAY 15, 1882. WESTWARD.

Accommodation leaves,		9.85
Evening Express.	1 95	
Pacific Express,	2 47	
Day Express,		9 96
Local Passenger,	9 18	
EASTWARD.		
Nicht Dans	A. M.	P. M.
Night Express,	2 30	
Accommodation leaves,	6 50	9 80
M811		19 19
Day Express,		7 85
New York Express,		7 27
New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses dai Express west and Night Express east daily exce All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight t passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 25 P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 7:37. H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Ma J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago. O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., O	pt Satrains ca (east) nager, I	urdays arrying at 5:3t Detroit,

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

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

NY&C NY&B Express. Ex & M Way Fr.

8 00 AM	4 25 PM	5 00 AM
9 17 "		8 10 "
10 15 "		11 40 "
10 50 "		1 40 PM
11 18 "		2 45 "
11 45 "		4 50 "
5 35 PM		6 45 AM
10 10 4		9 10 PM
3 55 AM		
		Way Fr.
7 95 16	12 25 AM	2 50 PM
	10 50 "	9 50 AM 10 00 PM
6 00 "		
6 00 "	3 40 PM	8 45 AM
6 00 " 6 28 " 6 58 "	3 40 PM 4 05 "	8 45 AM 10 00 "
6 00 " 6 28 " 6 58 " 7 30 "	3 40 PM 4 05 " 4 34 "	8 45 AM 10 00 " 12 10 "
6 00 " 6 28 " 6 58 "	3 40 PM 4 05 " 4 34 "	8 45 AM 10 00 "
	10 15 " 10 50 " 11 18 " 11 45 " 5 35 PM 10 10 " 3 55 AM RTH. N Y & B Ex & M 12 45 PM 7 35 "	9 17 " 5 40 " 10 15 " 6 40 " 1 10 15 " 7 22 " 11 18 " 7 52 " 11 18 " 7 52 " 1 10 10 " 7 05 " 2 45 AM 1 10 PM EXTH. N Y & B N Y & O Express. 12 45 PM 12 25 AM 12 25 AM 17 35 " 7 00 "

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Corrected Time-Table-May 14, 1882.

TRAINS WEST. Mail and Express. Express. Ro. 2. No. 4. Pacific Express. No. 6. Way Freight. No. 32. STATIONS. 5 00 AM 7 30 AM 4 25 PM 5 00 AM 7 30 AM 4 25 PM 617 "
6 45 " 910 " 8 57 "
7 30 " 9 45 " 9 40 "
8 85 " 10 21 " 10 15 "
9 58 " 11 40 " 11 36 "
10 40 " 12 17 PM 12 13 AM 11 50 "
12 45 PM 2 22 " 2 21 " 9 45 "
10 0 " 2 33 " 2 33 " 1 25 "
1 55 " 3 22 " 3 23 " 1 25 "
4 23 " 5 40 " 5 50 " 4 30 "
6 85 " 7 45 " 8 00 " Imlay City. Lapeer_ Flint __ Durand Battle Creek Vicksburg -Schoolcraft.

STATIONS.	Expr.	Express. No. 1,		Atlantic Express. No. 3.		Night Express. No. 5.		Way Freight No. 33,	
Ar. Chicago	8 50					00 PM			
Le. Valparaiso	11 30	66	7 45	"		1 "	4 30		
" South Bend	1 07	PM	9 17				10 10		
" Cassepelis " Schoolcraft	2 57	**	10 48		26		12 20		
" Vicksburg	3 10	66	10 59		31		3 35	,	
" Battle Creek	4 05		12 01	**	4 (a4 20		
" Charlotte	5 05	66	1 04	166	5 0				
" Lansing	5 46	66	1 47	66		0 46		-	
" Durand	7 15	46	3 07	66	71				
" Flint	8 15	66	8 50	66	88			1984 (A.C.)	
" Lapeer	8 57	66	4 26		91			-	
" Imlay City	9 24	**							
Ar. Port Huron	10 40	66	6 00	46	10 3	35 "			

For information as to rate Agent, Schoolcraft, Mich.

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, - - - JUNE 15.

Single copy, six months, Single copy, one year, _____ 50 Eleven copies, one year ____ 5 00 To ten trial subscribers for three months we will send the VISITOR for----Address, J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Sample copies free to any address.

Secretary's Department.

J. Т. Совв, - -

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 PER-SON SENDING US THE NAMES AND \$2.50 TO A SPLENDID LITHOGRAPH OF THE STATE CAPITOL OF MICHIGAN, SIZE OF SHEET 22x28 INCHES.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY GRANGE AND RAILROAD PASSES.

On the first day of June the regular quarterly meeting of the County Grange was tendance was large, and the meeting was a dining hall of the Grange.

The work of the day was well done, but as there was nothing unusual about it, we pass it all by to refer our readers to the following preamble and resolutions which were introduced and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is a patent and notorious fact that all our judges and all our members of legislative bodies travel for business or pleasure under the influence and obligations of a free railroad pass, and thus virtually accept a bribe to influence official rulings and actions in their official capacity; there-

Resolved, That we, as members of Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange, hereby pledge ourselves, without regard to previous party affiliations, that we will not, by our vote or otherwise, aid in the election of any man for a legislative or judicial office who does not give in advance a public pledge that he will neither accept or use free railroad passes during his official term of office.

Resolved further, That we cordially invite other Pomona and Subordinate Granges in the State of Michigan to adopt the same or a similar pledge, and have the same published in the GRANGE VISITOR.

We are pleased to note the growth of that presentation, consideration and prompt adopdividual, political action as taught by the is to them a matter of secondary importance.

This demand made by the members of two County Granges as early as June 1st in a campaign year will tell in November. We expect to make a point on this matter on the fourth page of the VISITOR for the next six months. We expect the Subordinate and County Granges of the State will take action on this matter. We expect every candidate for the Legislature of this State and for Congress of every political party will be invited to declare his purpose on this question, and that his declaration will become public property and within the reach of every voter. And we give all of our fellow citizens who have an itching ambition to serve their country in a legislative capacity fair notice, that this accepting and using passes and assuming the obligation it imposes will no longer be tolerated by the voter who has sufficient personal independance to look after his own interest and that

all legislative and judicial officers, and they solute control over this matter we are liable are counted by thousands, from sheer gen- to get beat-the first man we met on the erosity, or from the business standpoint of street at Cassapolis was Bro. Luce-the last something for something? We have given man we were expecting to see. His wife fair warning that every candidate for a had improved a little and solicitous for the legislative or judicial office in Michigan Good of the Order at the last moment he had will be asked to define his position. And determined that the Cass county Grangers we shall urge voters to treat every candidate and farmers should not be disappointed in of any party as unworthy who does not a speaker and they were not, for he gave them place himself unequivocally on the safe a talk of an hour and a half that they ought side of this question. We say safe for the not soon to forget. From Cassopolis he went side of this question. We say safe for the not soon to forget. From Cassopolis he went sue we shall give a part of the speech of the reason that in some States the legislative to Buchanan, where a Grange meeting had Hon. John T. Rich on the same subject.

and judicial departments of the State government are already in the possession of, and controlled by railroad corporations. Under such control the greatest good to the greatest number is not likely to be the product of legislative action.

Grangers of Michigan, we invite you to take action on the subject of these resolutions, and report your action to the VIS-ITOR for publication.

OUR SAUNTERINGS.

Since our last issue we have indulged in a little recreation. Our first venture was to leave home by the evening train at 7:40 for Constantine, 20 miles away, where we were met by Bro. Hebron, of Porter, Cass county. An evening drive of eight miles brought us to his home before very late bed time. In the morning in company with our host we took a survey of the premises-a farm forged out of a dense forest by the sturdy blows of its owner since first we knew him thirty years ago.

With ample buildings, well fenced fields, a splendid flock of sheep, quite a herd of cattle, and more Poland China hogs than we have seen on any one farm in a dozen years, we began to be curious as to the food supply, for the amount of stock seemed quite in excess of the ability of the farm to feed and from its prime condition we knew there was no such thing as short rations. We were not long in finding out that Bro. Hebron is one of those farmers who believe that it pays to buy the products of other farms and feed them to stock to enrich his own. He is a liberal purchaser of millfeed and is now experimenting with oil cake.

We seldom meet a man who has so brave a view of the farmer's business as a manu. facturer, and the manufacture of pork is with him a specialty. A remark or two will perhaps explain his theory and practice. He said "I have seen farmers snatch away from held at the hall of Texas Grange. The at- a hungry hog an ear of corn that chanced to fall from the wagon and throw it back, as good one, which statement includes an though its total value had been saved-now excellent dinner well served in the large I like to see a hog eat. I like to see a hog manufacture grass and grain into money, and my study is how to run the factory so as to get a large production in a short time and that cannot be done except by liberal feed.

His method is a little different from any thing that we have before observed. A little way from the house are a half dozen or more pasture lots of perhaps a third of an acre each, with rail fences, and corners all wire bound. In each is a house about five feet square with a good roof. The sills project and are trimmed to serve as runners, so that the house can be readily hauled as a change of situation may be desired. In each pasture was a breeding sow with pigs of an average weight of say forty pounds, whose condition showed full feed and careful attention. These 57 pigs will never go hungry an hour but enjoy a happy hurried existence until ripe maturity brings them early to market. These little pastures with their houses are handy for calves, a sheep and lamb that needs special care or other animals that require frequent feed or attention. Our attention was directed to a patch of artichokes spirit of political independence which the that we should say more about, but Bro. Hebron has agreed to tell the readers of the tion of these resolutions indicate. The VISITOR all about their cultivation and use. adoption of similar resolutions by the We have referred to the wired fence corners County Grange of a neighboring County, and as that was a fastening new to us and and that without concerted action, adds has the approval of such a practical farmer force to our statement, that the healthy as Bro. Hebron, we will refer to the matter growth of conservative, independent, in- again. Like everything else it is patented, and if any of our readers venture to take Grange begins to crop out in such a way about a couple of yards of wire and bind that politicians must heed the righteous their fence corners by twisting the ends of demands of the people. Of politicians there the wire together, making a loup, which can is a vast army in the country who devote be strained tight by using the top rail as a their time and other people's money (what | binder, they will hold firmly in place the they can get of it) to the supreme object of fence so that no stock can push it down, at taking care of themselves and the political | half the expense of stakes with or without party to which they happen to belong, and it caps. Of course if you do this you are liais safe to say that the welfare of the people | ble to a suit for royalty or at least so some fellow said that collected \$1.00 of Bro. Hebron for a farm right. We don't see just how the thing was patentable but then we don't get \$30 for seeing, and that makes a difference. We think it is a good way to fix up an old rail fence and if those interested don't understand what we have said about it, write to G. Hebron, Constantine, for particulars.

When we left home we started for Cassopolis to attend a county Grange meeting that had been advertised some time, with State Lecturer Mickley as the speaker. His continued disability, and the precarious health of the wife of the W. M. seemed likely to thwart the promise of Bro. Luce to supply the meeting with a lecturer, and although well knowing we could not make a speech, he had written us to go there and at least "try and keep the people good natured." Bro Hebron as lecturer of the county Grange must needs be there, and with him we enjoyed a pleasant ride across the country 14

miles to Cassopolis. We have before said that we are loth to be Do railroad managers distribute passes to surprised at anything, but as we have no ab-

been appointed. We have since learned that the meeting there was large and in every particular a great success.

The special object of our visit to Cass having been set aside by the presence of the Worthy Master, we secured a few subscribers to the Visitor, renewed a pleasant acquaintance with old friends and took the first train home which we reached at 11 P. M.

THE IMPLEMENT TRIAL-THE VISITOR, ETC.

A friend who was present at the implement trial of the Western Michigan Farmers' Club on the 6th inst., has sent us his observations, which are found on another page. As this brief report substantially covers what we should have said, we were very glad to get it.

In the matter of canvassing for the Visi-TOR in the field we have done but little in the half dozen years of its growth. But now when we get a chance in a gathering of farmers we feel it our duty to try to add to our subscription list, and after hearing the speeches and enjoying the dinner so generously provided we put in a little time soliciting, with quite satisfactory results.

It is a fact we are slow to understand, why people do not learn to attend to their own business better. Most of those who have subscribed and paid for the VISITOR one year want to take it another year, yet unless some one solicits them to renew and does the work for them one-half of these subscriptions, as the insurance men say, will lapse.

Our increase has been just about a thousand a year since the paper was established. and it has relied on its numerous friends entirely for this growth. We find where such friends become lukewarm or alienated in any way that men who have taken the paper for years fail to renew and the loss has to be made up by additions elsewhere.

This loss should not occur and could not if every Grange would designate a committee of one whose duty it should be to solicit subscriptions to this paper, and look after renewals. We stand ready to compensate any one who will take hold of this matter and do some good work. We have struck our stake for 10,000, and must have

But we have digressed. We secured 20 subscribers, met quite a number of our old Kent Co. friends, and left somehow with the impression that the plowmen were mostly without large experience in the business. This impression came more from the inexperience of the plowman than from any fault of the plows. But be this as it may these meetings are productive of good results, and are a necessity in this fast Farmers must overtake and keep up with the times, and getting together often helps them to this end. The attendance was fair, and the exhibit a good one, and its promoters entitled to credit for a laudable endeavor to promote the interests of the farmers of Western Michigan.

We should have remained until the morrow but for an arrangement to be in Lansing the following day. We came near forgetting to mention that on our way up we were introduced to Mr. Lawrence, the gentlemanly editor of the Ohio Farmer. From him we learned a little about running a paper He said he paid over \$5,000 a year in premiums and frequently had a dozen men under pay soliciting advertisements and subscribers. The Farmer has been established 30 years and ought to stand on its merits without all this expensive machinery to keep it going. As subscribers have to pay for much of this expense we trust our friends who take the VISITOR will see the necessity of doing a little work for it when they have a chance, so that its cost may be kept at the lowest possible point.

A VALUABLE WORKER.

At the Kalamazoo county Grange meeting June 1st. all the officers were present except the Worthy Lecturer, Sister Mary

Her vacant chair reminded all present that at the last meeting the same chair was vacant. Sister Cox has been for years one of the most zealous, effective workers in the county, and her continued absence on account of feeble health called forth a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee to visit Sister Cox and express to her the sympathies of the Grange of which she has so long been a valuable member and that such report be published in the Vis-

The report is herewith presented: Bro. Cobb: - The undersigned committee visited Sister Cox at an appointed time. We found her physically quite reduced in sented we expressed our heartfelt sympathy, and added the earnest hope that a speedy restoration to health would enable her to meeting, assuring her of a cordial welcome.

MRS. R. L. HALLOCK, MRS. A. JUDSON, Com. MRS. H. S. BOOTH,

On our second page is about half the speech of Hon. E. S. Lacey, member of Congress kind. from the third district. We don't expect to make a business of publishing speeches of able speeches upon subjects that the Grange and petitioned for legislative action upon, we take great pleasure in presenting to our readwish we had only felt warranted in devoting the required space for the whole speech. We trust our readers will give what we have presented a careful perusal. In our next is-

OUR VISIT TO LANSING.

The State Pioneer Society held its annual meeting at Lansing on the 7th and 8th inst., in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

We were present during a part of the afternoon and evening of the first day. The attendance was fair and, as it should be, consisted largely of those who had passed the divide and were on the descending grade which in human life seems to obey a law of constantly increasing velocity, as it were, from the momentum of the gathered years that stretch away behind us. We have never found time to become familiar with the work of the State pioneer society, or review its historical records. But witn 51 years' actual residence in the good State of Michigan we feel an abiding interest in the society and its work. The early history of this peninsula when in its territorial condition, and later when it assumed the duties of an independent State, gave little promise of the enviable reputation to which it has attained. And it is a most laudable work to save from the destructive hand of time, all the facts that mark the changes that have occurred from that condition of savages and swamps, ague and isolation that were the prominent features of its early history all through these decades of years that have witnessed the steady developement of country and city until to-day Michigan occupies a proud preeminence over nearly all her sister states. From the intelligence and industry that characterize our people, we instinctively feel confident that this work has fallen into good hands and that ail the important as well as many of the minor incidents that go to make up the past history of our State will, by the existence of this society, be saved from the general wreck which the fast fleeting years brings to all things that have no more enduring record than the memory of man.

On the morning of the 8th, in company with nearly all the members of the Executive committee of the State Agricultural society, we left the Hudson House for a brief visit to the Agricultural college and

The weather proved unfavorable as occasional showers prevented an extended examination of the fields and crops. The buildings, greenhouse and stock were in turn examined, criticised, or commended, as the judgment of the several gentlemen were brought to bear at close range on the sub-

We were shown first into a large recitation room where the boys were taking lessons in botany by examining the structure of a leaf under the expanding influence of a small glass. Prof. Beal explained at some length the course of instruction pursued with the objects to be attained. Much of his talk would have been better understood and more highly appreciated if his visiting auditors had taken a few months of this sort of training in their boyhood days.

The Professor in his talk upon the various grasses that were being propagated on the College Farm, mentioned that the famous Kentucky blue grass and our June grass are one and the same thing, as he would show when he got us out among the grass plats, and he did. In the course of his talk he referred to the work done in testing seeds in years past, and stated that repeated tests proved most conclusively that of the seeds found everywhere on sale, quite a large per cent were worthless.

At this point some gentlemen innocently enquired if there were no papers that were honest with their patrons and exposed the frauds of seedsmen! And the answer of the Professor we set down as the best compliment we ever had in public. "Yes, there is one in this State.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

We believe the cheering which followed was not confined to the Grangers present. After the brief inspection of grounds, stock, &c., allowed by the limited time at the disposal of the committee, the party were invited to the chapel, where all the boys had assembled

President Abbott, in a few brief remarks for himself and his associates, expressed their thanks to the Executive committee of the State Agricultural society, for this voluntary visit, and hoped the chairman of its committee appointed to report upon health and strength but having lost none of the condition of the Agricultural College her interest and zeal in the work of the Grange. For ourselves and those we represent with Grange. For ourselves and those we represent with Grange. some remarks, and closed by calling upon Hon. Philo Parsons, of Detroit. Mr. Parsons, who by the way is a good talker, gave again meet her fellow members at their next in a brief review of the difficulties surmounted and work accomplished by this, the first and leading agricultural college of this country, much to inspire confidence in the good results that must come to the great agricultural class from institutions of this

President Abbott next called on the President of the State society, the Hon. Henry Congressmen, but where we can present Fralic, of Grand Rapids. His speech was short, sound, practical and we may add unhas taken special interest in, and written pretending. His excellency Gov. Jerome and some other gentlemen had arrived at the college in the morning after the main body of ers such speeches with their collections of the visitors, and had been with the party in facts and opinions. In this instance we its round of inspection. Of course it was quite the thing to have a speech from the governor and when called on by President Abbott he promptly responded in manner and matter quite satisfactory to the boys as well as all present. His advice to the stu- the number of August 1.

dents was worthy their attention, and if heeded will be worth more to them than any lesson in their regular course at the college. We took no notes at the time and cannot recall with more particularity what was said by these several speakers. Two or three other gentlemen were called out but the time allotted to this visit had expired and each occupied but a moment.

After the explicit declaration of Prof. Beal as to our outspoken habit, it will be sufficient to add that we believe all the speakers in their words of approval were sincere, and that the party were favorably impressed with the great object of this institution and of the work of its Professors.

We came near forgetting to refer to a lawyer of our party from the eastern part of the State, who on the way over to the college gave some of his experience in the courts of the State of New York where he appeared not as an attorney but as a litigant, and we felt his denunciations of the wickedness and worthlessness of legal and judicial practice there, justified our opinion so often expressed in the VISITOR of the judicial system of this country. We have entered his name on our list of trial subscribers and shall invite him to become a contributor to the Visitor. We think he would make a vigorous Granger though we don't know his politics or his business-whether he now runs a law office or a cheese factory.

Returning we reached the Capitol City in time for dinner which, as is our custom when in Lansing, was taken at the Hudson House. During our absence we secured 33 subscribers to the Visitor, the most of them new ones. Had a very pleasant visit with R. R. Commissioner Williams, who is giving, we believe, careful attention to his official duties. We also saw Secretary of State, Jenny, and Secretary Baxter, of the State board of Corrections and Charities, with whom we had a little business. Before night we were homeward bound. Seldom are we away so much from our county during any half month of the year. We trust, however, our time was not misspent.

THE PATENT LAW AMENDMENT.

The bill for the future relief, or rather protection of users of patented articles, which was got through the House so cleverly, is not a law yet by any means. The Senate, composed of a body of men more distant from the people, is the field where the fight is to be made. Here the lobby with all its influence, legitimate or otherwise, will make itself felt. We have no apprehension that Michigan Senators will not squarely represent their constituents and give a determined support to the bill. The justice of the object sought is so plain and clear that it would seem the specious argument of the pettifogging lawyer would not make headway against the reasonable demand of so large a class of eitizens as are now and have so long been exposed to the rapacity of royalty rascals. We see no force in the argument that rich corporations may seize upon a valuable invention of a poor man, manufacture and sell the patented article, and he would have no redress because he could not without means make a successful fight against a rich corporation. This talk is offset by this: A poor inventor may under the present law allow his invention to be sold for a dozen years and be used by 100,000 other poor men, and then he can collect royalty of every one of them, although they were innocent purchasers, and this poor inventor has quietly allowed or deliberately encouraged this general use for all these years, for the very purpose of gathering in a large harvest.

In the case supposed by those who see the rights of inventors so outraged by the bill in question, we want to know why inventors are entitled to more protection from the rapacity and power of corporations than are other people.

The rich and powerful always have the poor and weak at a disadvantage, but the law is open to all and if its administrators were as prompt and efficient as are the business men of the country, or employees of business men are in the conduct of all other business affairs, the objection would not live for a moment, and as it is there is no good reason why this class of citizens should have special protection from abuse that is denied to all other classes.

If all that is alleged as possible or probable becomes true under the operation of this bill, we again enquire, Are not the interests of the many or millions greater than the few or hundreds?

Our readers who keep sheep we presume have not overlooked the standing advertisement of Fenno & Manning, the commission merchants of Boston, to whom large numbers of the Grangers of Michigan shipped their wool last year. It is the best endorsement of the firm that we can give, to say that the men in this vicinity who consigned their wool to this house last year are sending it to the same parties this year. About twice the amount goes from this point that was shipped last year. We believe that all who consign to this firm will be dealt with honorably. The VISITOR of August 1st last year gave the manner of handling wool by this firm, as witnessed by us when in their house about the middle of July. Those who have their files of the VISITOR of 1881 can see how the wool is handled by looking up

A New Song Book.

National Grange, P. of H., Paw Paw, June 5, 1882.

The Executive Committee of the National Grange have, through their chairman, Brother Henley James, of Marion, Indiana, closed a contract with Professor James S. Orr, author of "Glad Echoes from the Grange," to prepare a new song book for the Order. This book will contain 128 pages, the songs and music to be the best and most popular that can be obtained, selected and prepared with special reference to their appropriateness for Grange and public meetings. The electrotype plates will be 5½x6½ inches. The work will be ready for the press by the first of September, and the first edition issued as soon thereafter as practicable. Prof. Orr is a worthy member of our Order, and his reputation as a composer of music and author of musical works is a sufficient guaranty that the work will be first-class in every respect, and a credit not only to the author, but to our fraternity. Contributions of songs and music, both original and selected, are solicited for the book, and we call the special attention of musicians and teachers of music in the Order to this invitation to lend a helping hand in making selections.

J. J. WOODMAN.

Among the Granges.

Bro. Cobb, DEAR SIR: - As I have received and accepted the appointment of General Deputy, it is due the members of the Order that an account of myself and my not my style to embellish my thoughts with unnecessary words, I will give you the facts in the case and let you fix them up to suit

I left Lansing Monday, May 29, for Ashland, Newaygo county, for the purpose of dedicating a Grange hall, situated about three and one-half miles from Ashland railroad. This hall is the property of Ashland Grange, No. 545, is 30x56, two stories ple room for a large company. The Grange hall is on the second floor, with the necesand ventilated. The hall was dedicated in due form at 2 P. M., May 30, after which came addresses, discussions and essays by I have refrained from mentioning names, the members of the Newaygo Pomona not because I have found none worthy of Grange, which was in session at that time, and also by spectators. The manner that questions of general interest were discussed reflected great credit on those who participated. and was very gratifying to the listener. The Pomona Grange of Newaygo county is doing a good work and cannot help but the necessary inconveniences of a new add strength to the Order. Some of the members came 25 miles to attend this meeting, and could not be satisfied with the session of one day, but continued the meeting the following day. Ashland Grange is justly proud of its hall, and you may be sure of one thing. No. 545 has come to stay. Long may she live!

I left Ashland on the morning of the 31st | Lansing, June 10, for Big Rapids, where I was met by Bro. A. B. Knapp, of Mecosta county, who had planned a campaign in Mecosta and Osceola counties, and was to accompany me and help along with the work: he is a good farmer and an enthusiastic Granger.

Our first meeting was held with Forest Grange, No. 362. They have a hall of their own, 16x31 feet, but too small for their membership, which I think is about 50. They are very intelligent and active members, and for clear grit cannot be excelled. This has been demonstrated thoroughly in keeping up their organization. Bro. Clifton is Master of this Grange and takes a great interest in maintaining and keeping up the Grange. As I was taken quite ill at this place, I failed to do justice to myself or the Order, but hope to meet with them again on some future occasion.

The next morning, Thursday, June 1st, we started for Hersey, Osceola county, and on the way there visited the State fish hatchery located at Paris, Mecosta county, and for the first time saw the beautiful speckled trout, in all ages of development, from the tiny fish a quarter of an inch long to the two-pound trout. California salmon, Mackinaw trout and carp are also raised here, and a visit to this place is well worth one's time.

In the evening we addressed a rather small but a very intelligent and attentive audience at the court house in the village of Hersey. There is no Grange at this place, but the indications are that there will be one organized in a short time, as there is a good farming country around, occupied by a good, intelligent aud industrious set of farmers.

From here we went to Chippewa Grange, where we spoke in the afternoon, and at the Sherwood school house, about five miles distant, in the evening. Chippewa Grange has had a great deal to contend with since her organization, but is coming out victorious. They have a hall of their own nearly finished, and I think they stand on a good solid basis.

I think, from indications that I saw at the meeting at Sherwood, that there will be one more Grange added to the number now in existence in this State in a very short time. The country is new, but the soil is fertile and the farmers are of the genuine kind

As it rained all the next day, Saturday, our appointment for that evening had to be canceled, and I was not at all sorry that Sunday was so near at hand, as I was feeling rather tired, not being accustomed to this kind of life.

Monday, June 5, I commenced business alone, Bro. Knapp having matters of his own to look after; but as I had but two more appointments in this vicinity, and these at points on the railroad, I experienced no difficulty in fulfilling my part of the agreement.

Monday night I spoke at Ashton, Osceola county, on the line of the G. R. & I. railroad, to a small audience, notice not having been circulated sufficiently, but I think the seed sown there fell in fertile places, and an organization will in a short time be a necessity, as there is a good farming country around, occupied by intelligent farmers.

The next day-Tuesday-I met with the officers of Tustin Grange, No. 651, and instructed them in the secret work of the Order. This Grange, as you will see by its number, was only recently organized, but they are taking hold of the work with an earnestness that will insure them success. They are taking through a class of two already, and have been organized less than two months.

The next day—Wednesday, June 7-was the crowning day. At that time we met with Berlin Grange, Ottawa county, at their hall on the fair grounds at Berlin, and after partaking of a dinner, which the sisters of Berlin Grange know so well how to prepare, the exercises of the afternoon commenced. work in that capastity be given; and as it is | First was music by the Berlin Grange choir, which was very fine, showing a good degree of talent and much training. After this we spoke our little piece and then had the pleasure of listening to the very interesting remarks of various members and spectators. Berlin Grange has a fine library started, consisting of perhaps 100 volumes at the present time, with the prospect of frequent Station, on the Grand Rapids & Newaygo additions. There has been much good taste evinced in selecting books, and a variety of instructive reading secured. One pleasing high, and is very nicely finished. The first and entertaining feature of this meeting floor is used as a dining hall and affords am- was the singing of the three Archer boys, sons of the minister of the village, which was very fine. Whenever I think of Berlin sary ante-rooms, is well finished, well lighted Grange I connect nothing with it but pleasing thoughts and memories.

And now, Bro. Cobb, in closing this, my first letter to the VISITOR, you will see that note, but for the reason that should I commence I would hardly know where to stop. But I do wish to call the attention, not only of the officers of the State Grange, but of every member of the Order, to the fact that in the newer northern counties of Michigan live as earnest and as honest Grangers as there are anywhere, but they are subject to country and need a little help, a little encouragement. They want to know that the State Grange and the members of the Order in the older settled sections of the State have not forgotten them, and a little help

Fraternally yours, John Holbrook.

Credit System.

Bro. Cobb:-Our Declaration of Purposes says,"We will discourage the credit system." The question now arises, How shall we do it; can we discourage the credit system by giving credit? There are many Patrons who never pay their dues till the close of the year, and sometimes not even then, but neglect to attend to it until they are two or even three years in arrears.

Our By-Laws make the dues payable quarterly in advance. At the altar we gave a sacred promise to support the By-Laws of the Grange. The moment we are in arrears for dues we have broken that promise. We have failed to support the By-Laws. Brothers, this is not right. Let us be prompt to pay our dues, prompt to keep all promises, whether great or small, living in the light of our grand Declaration of Purposes, and soon shall we see the Grange where it properly belongs, and where the Rev. Thos. K. Beecher justly puts it—side by side with the Church of God, both doing glorious work. Fraternally, Adrian, June 12, 1882.

Affirmative Resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Clinton Co. Pomona Grange at its June meeting held at South Riley the 7th inst:-

WHEREAS, We appreciate the value of the bill recently passed by the lower house of Congress, which protects innocent purchasers of patented articles from the outrageous exactions of patent right inquisitors who infest the country, and

WHEREAS, The passage of the bill was owing in a great degree to the able address and management of the measure before Congress by the Hon. J. C. Burrows, representative from the 4th district, Mich., who first introduced the bill; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Patrons of Clinton County Pomona Grange, extend to the said Hon. J. C. Burrows a vote of thanks for his independent and manly action in representing the interests of the people in securing the passage of the bill, and also do hereby express our condemnation of the course of those who dodged the vote on this righteous measure, thereby proving themselves unworthy of confidence and unfit to represent the interests of the people.

"Standard Oil."

The public knows very little of the magnitude of the great Standard Oil Works of Cleveland, Ohio. One may ride for miles along the Bastile-like inclosure on Broadway, and behold the high, and dingy, and uninviting walls which no man can scale; He may pass clear around the many acres that are deveted to the works, and catch occasional glimpses of the great smoke stacks, and have his nostrils constantly offended by the foul smells that are emitted; but no adequate conception can even then be gained of the size of the institution which controls the petroleum trade of a continent and dictates prices to the world. These works are not like those of other manufacturing establishments. They are not like those of a State prison, either, to which admittance can be obtained by almost any citizen or newspaper-scribe by gaining a pass from the warden. The employee are said to be warden. The employes are said to be sworn not to reveal the secrets of the institution and the great entrances are carefully guarded from inquisitive strangers. The reason of this is said to be two-fold: first, every stranger is looked upon with suspi-cion, as one who may be bent upon inflicting damage or setting fire to the works; and, second, he may be capable of carrying

THE MANY COSTLY SECRETS which are embodied in the improved ma-

chinery and are the exclusive possession of the company.

At the time, some years ago, when the 1,500 barrel-makers employed in one of the shops of the company got on a strike and refused to submit to a reduction in the price of a day's labor, and the police of the city was largely concentrated at the works to prevent a riot, some little glimpses were gained of the interior workings of the institution; but even then the utmost vigilance was exercised to prevent any entrance within the walls to the too inquisitive representatives of the press. The writer was at that time employed on one of the daily papers in Cleveland, and possessed the usual degree of inquisitiveness; and as the rumor was daily and hourly circulated that a fierce riot was likely to break out among the Bohemian employes of the institution, and the wives and children of sympathizers with the idle men were constantly gathering in turbulent groups, and the situation was being discussed in all the various languages of the continent, and speeches were being made from improvised platforms in the market places, many visits were made to the scene of operations; but at no time did any writer, so far as kown, gain an inside view of the forbidding walls.

drews, an English day laborer, decided to go into the oil business, it has been known in a general way that the city has increased many tens of thousands inhabitants, and business many millions annually in money. But so quiet has been every movement, and so little has been said from this point in regard to it, that few people realize the vast-ness of the corporation here at home, or that a part of the city's growth is owing to it. It has only been a means of advantage and profit to Cleveland. Individual refiners, to be sure, have been crushed out and bought up, and an occasional individual howl has gone up; but it is in Pennsylvania and New York principally, that the iron hand of monopoly has been felt griping the throat of business, and it is accordingly in the State Legislatures and Boards of Trade of those States that the principal agitation against

the growing corporation has been heard. Most businesses thrive by advertising; but the Standard Oil Company never. Most businesses desire notoriety; the Standard has gained it and

DOES NOT LIKE IT.

Most corporations and manufacturing establishments pay largely for magazine and newspaper articles illustrating their wonderful capacity for the work in hand. The Standard takes every precaution to prevent this. It guards the secret of its craft as the miser does the hoarded treasures of his strong box. It takes pride in the magnitude of its works; but it is silent pride, and gloated over as the ducats of monopoly are counted and the enormous dividends are awarded from month to month.

Samuel Andrews, the day-laborer of 15 years ago, has retired from the corporation at the age of 40, and is just completing a pal-atial residence on Euclid avenue, which eclipses any of the baronial castles of medieval times; and has the delectable prospect before him of clipping the coupons from government bonds for a livelihood for the remainder of his natural days. It is estimated that it will cost at least \$500 a week to run his new establishment. The prophesy has been made over and over again, that the great corporation would some day collapse; and there are those who think that Mr. Andrews at times shared these fears, and, being already possessed of millions, and having a favorable opportunity to retire, he chose to do so. The acquisition of his wealth—so rapid, so easy, so enormous— must seem to him like the dreams induced by Oriental narcotics or the vaporous visions of an Aladdin's lamp.

But the Standard will not collapse so long

as its Alexander the Great-its Cromwellremains at its head.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has built it up, has fostered every part of its growth, understands its workings in every particular, and, from what he has done and can do, it is safe to conclude that nothing can check materially the on-sweeping, all-grasping power of the corporation. Should he be removed by death or otherwise, and the command transferred to his generals or to any successor, it would in all probability not long continue. Mr. Rockefeller is the life of the whole institution. He looks after the minutest details. He has his index finger ever on its pulse. Be it by day or by night: be it a question of the rise or fall, to the min-utest part of a cent, in the price of the crude or manufactured product; be it a question of purchase or sale-he is consulted, and gives his vigorous and instant decision. When he is in doubt, he says nothing. A telegraph instrument in the room adjoining his sleep. ing apartments is manned day and night so that he can be instantaneously reached in case of emergency. When in this city, he is mostly at his residence on Euclid ave-Resolved, Further, that a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Grange Visitors and county papers for publication, and a copy sent to the said Hon. J. C. Burrows.

He is mostly at his residence on Euclid avenoceasionally goes to the general office, and occasionally to the works on Broadway. But he keeps very close as a general thing, and of late spends a good deal of time in New York. I was told by a gen-

tleman who has lived within a block and a Lecturer's Communication, National Grange, P. of H. half of him here for two years past that he never yet saw Mr. Rockefeller, although he really had a curiosity to do so. He is said to be a quite constant attendant at the First Baptist church, however, when in the city and possibly the gentleman's curiosity migh be gratified by purchasing a pew in that church, and getting on the good side of the sexton. That Mr. Rockefeller is one of the greatest men at present in the business world, those who have had anything to do with him are anxious to admit. He has had a more even and reputable career than Jay Gould, and is probably next to him in WONDERFUL FORESIGHT AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

The younger Vanderbilt does not compare with him. The ambition of his life is said to be to devote a large portion of his fortune, when he gets time to consider the matter, to some great charitable institution connected with the Baptist church. He will probably build and endow a college some time, and connect with it a grand theological school.

I had a conversation to-day with a gentleman who had just passed through a large portion of the Standard works. He is a friend of the superintendent, and was invited to take in the show. His descriptions were quite interesting, though of course not scientific. He spoke in substance as follows:

"Since the completion of the great pipeline which connects the works here in Cleveland directly with the oil regions of Penn-sylvania, and the arragements for labor and time saving here at the works, the last steps would seem to have been completed towards the cheap production of kerosene. I have been in many establishments in my time, but never saw anything conducted on

SO GRAND A SCALE AS HERE. They are now absolutely independent of the railroads. The pumps at the works take the oil from their own tanks in the oil re-gions, and deposit it in the tanks here. The cost of transportation is only the minutest part of a cent per gallon, and the number of men employed is at the minimum. The employes are largely Bohemians. The company has found that these are the best everything considered. They work cheaply and are reasonably faithful. They made ar rangements some years ago for the importaand they took the places of their old employes as fast as they could learn the business. I never saw so much work done with so few men. They manufacture now about 3,600 barrels per day. These are taken from the rough timber, and by means of machinery that an unskilled man or boy can soon learn to attend, the best of barrels are constructed. They glue all of them on Since the day in 1865 when John D. Rockafeller, a small commission merchant on one of the river-streets, and Samuel Anone of the river-streets and Samuel Anone of the river-streets.

"Do they make their own paint?" "I cannot answer that question. I saw no indications of it, and rather think they do not. After the barrels have been finished by being passed through the various machines, and from one to another down a long line, they are placed on an endless chain, and run over an inclined plane to the paint-shop. Here they are kept moving from one to the other along through the various processes until finished."

"Did you see THE WORK OF REFINING?"

"Oh, I saw it in a general way; but, not being an expert, I could say little about it. You know that the location of the works along the banks of Walworth run is such that nearly all the oil and water necessary in the processes of refining can be made to run from one point to another, as it is wanted, without much pumping. When the oil is without much pumping. When the oil is refined, the barrels are filled with the greatest rapidity, and with the fewest possible number of men, from the fact that one man can attend to a large number of faucets. The tests of the quality of the oil would seem to be of the most delicate and accurate kind. Specimens are kept burning at various degrees of temperature, in various kinds of lamps, and, when the test is considered satisfactory, the barrels are submitted to the State Inspector for his test and mark. The Standard takes just pride in its own mark; and it is very seldom that anything is found wrong with the oil bearing its imprint. It is the idea of the company not to manufacture barrels or oil faster than needed in the market; and so, while the capacity is very large, some of the time only a small portion of it is employed. The compact by which the Standard and all the firms that are in it is to the effect that only a given amount of oil shall be manufactured by each in a year. In this way

PRICES ARE KEPT UP. and good profits are made, when otherwise much more business might be done, but perhaps on a losing or low-profit basis. the great desire of the Standard is to avoid anything that looks like notoriety, and they only go into the courts when they cannot avoid it. They were greatly annoyed by the law suit in the Common Pleas Court here, and especially as it went against them."

The Standard people are very anxious to obtain all the new inventions that look to improvement in the way of refining; and I am told that they were very sorry that they failed to obtain the new process for manufacturing high-test oil which has been put in use by a new company here. This company, which has started a small establishment in the Eighteenth Ward, makes large promises of what it expects to accomplish in the way of cheapening the product. One thing is certain—viz.: the Standard cannot be successfully competed with in the markets of the world unless a new company with some new and improved process can come into existence.—Gary in Chicago Tribune.

VISITOR RECEIPTS (CONTINUED).

MAY.

29-O K White, \$5.00; M B Welcher, 1.50. 30—Hiram Beebe, 2.00; Hiram Haring, 1.00; G H Wightman, 3.00; W A Webster, 1.00. JUNE.

Jane S Gage, \$1.00; H S Fisk, 3.00; A J Cromer, 1.00; Adam Haas, 1.00; E A Horton, 1.00. 2—Alvin Morley, 1.00; J C Sawtell, 6.00. 3—Mary L Dyer, 1.00: J C Pierce, 1.00. -M B Averill, 1.00; H Cogill, 1.50. 10-W T Green, 1.00; G McDonald, 1.00. 13—Day Spaulding, 1.50; P H Evans, 1.35. 14—F. Potts, 1.50; Jas Felker, 1.00.

SEE new ads. in this number of the Newark Machine Company and the Michigan

SUBJECTS FOR SUBORDINATE GRANGES FOR

Question 12-What has the Order of Patrons of Husbandry accomplished as an organization?

Suggestions-It has collected tens of thousands of farmers and their families, from every section of our country, into a fraternal organization for social and intellectual improvement, for moral elevation and financial advancement. It is leading its members from the accustomed isolation of farm life into social culture, and it educates them in the science of agriculture, in business, trade, political economy and the affairs of government. This enables us to deal justly with all interests, and to better protect our own rights from the greed of selfish monopolists, and thereby secure the just rewards of our own labor, and the legitimate profits of our own investments.

Ques. 13-What are the duties of officers and members in the Subordinate Grange?

Sug.-It is the duty of all to attend the meetings of the Grange. It is by a full attendance that the most good is accomplished; there is no co-operation where the many are absent. It is the duty of the Lecturer to be prepared at every meeting, where time will admit, to introduce the subject to be considered, whether of a local or national importance, give his views and invite dis-cusion. It is the duty of the Master to see that this is done. It is the duty of the members to aid in the discussions, speak upon the question, or read essays or selections upon the subject under consideration. Wherever this is the practice, there do we find prosperous Granges and Grange principles appreciated.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

A regular meeting of St. Clair Pomona Grange, No. 12, will be held at Farr station, in Greenwood, on the line of the P. H. & N. W. railroad, Wednesday, June 21, 1882 —a day meeting, open to all, to commence at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which speaking pertaining to Grange matters and farming and the interest of farmers, will be the principal order of business. An evening meeting will also be held, at which Grange work will be the order of business. All fourth-degree members are cordially invited to attend both, and help on the work of the Grange.

M. F. CARLETON, Sec. Moses Locke, Master.

Program of Wayne County Pomona Grange, to be held at Livonia Grange hall, Friday, June 30, 1882, commencing at 10:30

10:30-Call to order by Worthy Master O. R. Pattengell. Music by Livonia Choir. Words of welcome by Alexander Tinham, of Livonia Grange. Response by O. R. Pattengell. Reports of Subordinate Granges and discussion. 12:00 NOON.-Music. Mode of Taxation,

by J. J. Vrooman, of Livonia Grange. Discussion. Recitation by Maud Cady, of Union Grange.

1 P. M.—Recess. Dinner. 2:30 P. M.—Call to Order. Music, What per cent. does Farming Pay?—introduction by N. T. Bradner, of Redford Grange, fol-lowed by Henry Hurd, of Plymouth Grange,

3:30—Music. Agricultural College—essay by Mrs. E. P. F. Bradner, of Redford Grange. Discussion.

4:30-Music. Good of the Order-introduced by A. D. Stevens, of Plymouth Grange, followed by others. Recitation by 5:30—Recess

7:30—Call to order. Music. Fifth degree N. T. BRADNER, work. Lecturer Wayne Co. Pomona Grange.

The St. Joseph County Pomona Grange will hold its next regular quarterly meeting at the hall of Centreville Grange, on Thursday, July 6, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Those who intend taking the fifth degree should be present in the forenoon. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend the afternoon meeting. S. H. ANGEVINE, Sec.

Van Buren County Grange will hold a special session with Keeler Grange at Keeler Centre June 29th. A cordial invitation is extended to all Patrons.

Fraternally, C. B. CHARLES, Sec.

The Clinton County Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting at Keystone Grange Hall, on Wednesday, July 5th, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The subject for dis-cussion will be: What education shall we give our sons aud daughters? All are cordially invited to attend.

The summer meeting of the State Horticultural society will open at Pentwater Tuesday morning, June 20. The transpor-tation of fruit to Chicago and other western markets will be a prominent topic for discussion. It is hoped that some scheme may be united upon, perhaps similar to the plan of Southern Illinois fruit growers, by means of which both fruit men and transportation companies can be better served. Those who will have quantities of fruit to ship should make a special effort to be present. The C. & W. M. railway will sell excursion tickets at all stations on the 19th, good to return the 23d. Will newspapers and all persons interested help to give this pub-CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Sec'y, Grand Rapids, Mich. licity?

SCHEME OF TOPICS for discussion at the summer meeting of the Michigan Horticultural society at Pentwater, Oceana County, June 20, 21 and 22: What societies do for horticulture.

Value of fixity in rural life. Oceana county for fruit. Our wild flowers in Michigan. Houses vs. homes. What can horticulture do for stump lands? Influence of water on climate. Stone fruits in Oceana. Fruit growing in a new country. Wild fruits and their improvement.

Varieties for our northern shore (3 parts.) a Apples and pears. b Peaches and plums.

c Grapes and small fruits. Growing young plants and trees. Man and his surroundings. Excursion rates over the Chicago & West Michigan railroad.

Tadies' Depantment.

ELBOW ROOM.

There was an old woman who lived in a spoon, And all she wanted was elbow room, el room.—Mother Goose.

We hear of a woman, in these days, Who, scorning woman's work and ways. Would ignore her sphere entire, And from its shallow bowl retire; Tis not of such that I would sing No "rights" they claim to you I bring.

I plead for her who loves her sphere, And sees her woman duty clear; Nor thinks the work to man assigned, She'd better do, or nobler find— It is of her with ready hand, And willing mind at her command. Who goes to seek her honest bread And thus to toil, or mar, is led.

'Tis then, alas! she feels her doom, And asks in vain for elbow room, The shallow spoon is flowing o'er With jostled sisters elbow sore, Who seek despairingly to gain A work for woman's hand and brain.

Her needle, wearing life away She plys, to win but meagre pay; The shop that calls for woman's mind Her gentle touch and air refined. More largely pays the clumsy boor Who carts the boxes to the door; And half her stronger brothers earn, Just at her side, she dares not spurn

The teacher's ranks that women swell Thro' elbow'd ways, to fill so well, Are held by them at pittance small That would not do for men at all.

Then tell me as you look around, When e're a woman worker's found, If in her crowded little spoon, She is not pressed for elbow room: And when she asks the same return, For equal work, as strong men earn; And further craves within her sphere, A wider range, pray do not sneer; Weigh well her claims, 2000.

Grant fair play and elbow room.

—Julia F. Grice. Weigh well her claims, revoke her doom

THE DAY IS DONE.

The day is done, and the darkness Falls from the wings of Night, As a feather is wafted downward From an eagle in his flight.

I see the lights of the village Gleam through the rain and the mist, And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me That my soul cannot resist—

A feeling of sadness and longing, That is not akin to pain, And resembles sorrow only As the mist resembles the rain

Come, read to me some poem, Some simple and heartfelt lay, That shall soothe this restless feeling, And banish the thoughts of day.

Not from the grand old masters, Not from the bards sublime, Whose distant footsteps echo Through the corridors of Time;

For, like strains of martial music Their mighty thoughts suggest Life's endless toil and endeavor; And to-night I long for rest.

Read from some humbler poet, Whose songs gushed from his heart, As showers from the clouds of summer,

Or tears from the eyelids start: Who, through long days of labor, And nights devoid of ease. Still heard in his soul the music

Such songs have power to quiet ie restle se of care, And come like the benediction

That follows after prayer. Then read from the treasured volume The poem of thy choice, And lend to the rhyme of the poet

The beauty of thy voice And the night shall be filled with music,

And the cares, that infest the day, Shall fold their tents, like the Arabs, And as silently steal away.

Reminiscences No. 3.

BY MRS. O. M. SIKES.

Thos. F. Moore, of Adrian, is not large and commanding like the Master of the National Grange, neither so trim as Worthy Master Luce, or so portly as the Worthy Lecturer, Chas. E. Mickley, but has an individuality peculiarly his own. When he arises to speak one has a feeling that he knows just what he is going to say, and settles down comfortable-like to listen, but as he warms with his theme we find ourselves inclining forward until our elbows fairly rest upon the desk in front, and with bated breath we give ourselves up to the enchantment of his voice—not that it is musical, as the world calls music, but because of the true ring of a master mind. He handles his subject without gloves, and carries conviction to the minds of his hearers. His mien is not confiding or winning, but once secure his attention and you find his sympathies easy of access. Favored indeed are the fortunate ones who may be numbered among his friends. Of such men are composed what the æsthetics would term the spinal column of our Nation.

In speaking of the Grange he said, "It might be compared to a grand army which had been commanded to charge, but had stopped and stood still, as it were- * * * cause: the President's assassination; but the army is moving again, and moves firmer than ever. Note the objections we have had to meet, and the mire we have waded through." And referring to those who had fallen out by the way: "They are those who would not go forward." "Two croakers can do more injury to a Grange than twelve live members can do good." One cannot attend the State Grange, where the members are composed of tillers of the soil, and also make it possible to export most of without feeling the force of Emerson's test our perishable fruits.

of civilization: "It is not the census nor the size of cities, nor the crops; no, but the kind of men the country turns out."

I am inclined right here to introduce some of the prominent ladies who helped to comprise this august body; but a difficulty stares me in the face. They are all so unassuming and retiring that I cannot single out any for prominence; but I will take the liberty to mention a few by name. Sister Garner, whom I referred to in a former article, I learned was a temperance worker, giving public lectures, which helps to account for her presence of mind while standing before an audience. Sister Campbell, the Worthy Chaplain's daughter, delegate from Grand Traverse district, is pleasant and genial, her industrious fingers ply the knitting needles to form covering for infant limbs, while her eyes and ears take cognizance of what is passing about her. Sister Langley and Purdy, from St. Joe County, are ladies we would like to meet often.

Sisters Kenyon, White and Johnson, from Battle Creek, are a jolly trio, but during business hours demure and attentive as any sedate matron. Looking over to the west we notice Sisters Fish and Sparks from Berrien Co., and from Cass, Sisters Reynolds, Wood and Peck. Sister Reynolds is a dear, motherly woman and we think is a visiting member. From Van Buren, Sisters Harrison and Lyle. Sister H. is an invalid and cannot be present during the entire sessions. Sister L. is in her seat early and late, and her husband is busy taking notes; they are live members. Ceres was not present. Sisters Platt, and Woodruff graced the chairs of Pomona and Flora, both are winning and attractive. Sister Satterlee and Green, the Lady Assistant Steward, we met with only to part. The former being a contributor of the VISITOR, we felt drawn toward; but four short days, with each ten hours work, does not leave much time to form acquaintances. Sister Green, like many of us, has had for her portion heavy trials. A promising boy was injured for life with a mowing machine. As she told of her boy's patient suffering, her face was tender with mother love, and we wondered at the power of endurance shown by both parents and child. Brother and Sister Green have our warmest sympathies, and their son our tender regards. Many of the ladies whom we have mentioned have passed the meridian of life, the battle fought, the victory won, and the placid features tell of work well done.

But what shall I say of the music and do it justice? Words are inadequate. Mrs. Winship of Adrian presided at the organ, and was assisted in singing by a lady and two gentlemen, with sometimes more. Their selections were good and rendition grand. A lady of culture told me she heard Marie Louise Kellogg in Chicago, and she considered Mrs. Winship her equal.

Equality of the Sexes.

Bro. Cobb:-There appears in the columns of your issue of May 15th, a resolution asking for discussion from both men and women on the same. I would like very much to discuss any resolution tending to the equality of the sexes, but have no sympathy with one so tame as the one set forth.

to divide up and dispose of the community property while his wife is living, than she should have, and all laws that guarantee more privileges and protection to man than to woman are unjust and should be repealed.

I believe in equal privileges, equal opporto anything less than equal justice.

Therefore, am in favor of a resolution something like the following.

WHEREAS, experience has proved that laws made to protect widows and children in their rights of property through wills, administrators or otherwise, after the death of the husband, have to a great degree proved futile through ignorance, extravagance or sagacity of administrators and mercenary lawyers in which justice is often lost sight of and widows and children robbed of their rights; therefore be it

Resolved, That at the death of the husband, the wife shall have full possession and control of all community property, be responsible for all lawful debts or claims against said property, support and educate children, if any, and have full power to do all necessary business for minor children pardon me if I should briefly inspect our the same as the husband, but the payment of no debt shall be forced within one year after the death of said husband, except such as may outlaw during said year, in such case the wife shall pay or renew the same.

Any and all who will take issue on the above, will have something to try their ability and knowledge of justice and natural rights. LYDIA E. DRAKE.

Plainwell, May 22. 1882.

PPESERVING FRUIT.-In shipping peaches and grapes and plums, and other fresh fruit from California to the East, carbonized or charred wheat bran has recently been used as packing material. The result, so far, has been so satisfactory as to make it probable that fruit packed in this manner can be sent across the continent as slow freight at a

"For the Good of the Order."

Read before Texas Grange, No. 171, by Mrs. S. Hill. "Therefore whosover heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them I will liken him unto a wise man which built his house upon a rock.

"And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon that house, and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock.

"And every one that heareth these say ings of mine and doeth them not shall be likened unto a foolish man which built his house upon the sand.

"And the rain descended, and floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon that house and it fell: and great was the fall

The preceding words, uttered by the wisest man, the greatest preacher, the most profound philosopher and Him who spoke as never man before spoke, were uttered near the conclusion of that remarkable sermon which contains perfect principles for the government of all men, all orders, all societies, and which if adhered to, might unite the world under one government, which might claim for its motto Peace Harmony, Truth, Love, Friendship, and the sum of all, Virtue.

When Christ told a great truth, in order to impress it firmly upon the people, it was frequently his custom to make use of a simple illustration, or comparison, and he always hit the bird in the eye, never made a failure.

His sayings could never be improved, and notwithstanding they have stood the test of nearly nineteen centuries, subject to the criticism of all this time, yet they are as appropriate to-day as on the day they were uttered. He told the people to build upon a rock, and this idea applies as well to our Grange, as it does to a house, a castle or a government.

Society, then, may be compared to a vast edifice which has for its foundation materials of various kinds and qualities: like the stones and mortar made use of by the mason to support a magnificent building, some good, some bad, and some indifferent, so is this foundation; composed as it is of the defective as well as the good, the weak as the strong, it is evident that unless the good prevailed, unless there was more strength than weakness, the structure would be in danger. Kingdoms, empires, republics, principalities and all other governments of the world were and are societies, the success of which depend and depended upon the strength and quality of the basis.

The annals of the world from the earliest period down to the present era furnish many examples of national decay, ruin and degradation, the cause of which in many instances can be clearly traced to a defective beginning. The quality of the commencement, then, as a general rule determines the future, and it needs no prophet to foretell the history of any society reared upon any other than a firm, solid, incorruptible and virtuous foundation.

As it is with large societies, many of which have flourished, declined, decayed, and only live as a matter of history, so it is with smaller bodies with less prete naions I claim a man has no more right morally many of which I fear stand to-day on danor according to the natural claims of justice, gerous ground, and on foundations which if not repaired will endanger the entire structure. Our Grange is a worthy Order, intended to be useful and beneficial to the farming community, instituted for the purpose of resisting all variety of oppression practiced against the tillers of the soil by unscrupulous dealers and tradesmen tunities, and equal responsibilities under who, Shylock like, would rob the yeomanry the laws, and cannot give time or thought of a large percentage of the products of their yearly toil. And further the Order is admirably calculated to bring together the husbands, the wives, the sons, the daughters, youth and old age all upon one common plane, to pass away the brief time allotted in useful conversation, comparison of ideas upon practical subjects, temperate discussions of useful questions and perhaps some innocent amusements consistent with propriety and sobriety.

All can thus meet, enjoy themselves, pass to their homes feeling that the time has been profitably spent, and rejoicing that the Order is so well calculated to promote the interests of the husbandman, his wife, son and daughter socially, intellectually, and I might add-financially.

It is not my intention in this paper to find fault with our Order, but you will foundation and see whether the structure we have reared is firm and enduring, and if not to give some kind hints calculated to strengthen the underpinning and make permanent an institution which was erected for a worthy object and should be productive of glorious results.

There stands the edifice, its proportions are gigantic, grand, majestic; capable, if rightly conducted, of producing a vast amount of good; if improperly managed a corresponding amount of evil. This structure is in its infancy. In appearance it is perfect; the material all seems good, the foundation looks firm and thus far we are pleased. But we approach nearer the work, we examine the first corner stone. It is an immense boulder, and there we find contaminates society, insults justice, stabs written in large, plain, unmistakable let- innocence, slanders honesty, breeds iniqters, the word "Truth." That is a good cor- | uity, begets crime, revels in vice, hates so- | cation the Grange imparts.

ner, just such a one as we were delighted to see, it is a host of itself, and would support a mighty weight unassisted. Truth was busy attending to her various duties and had but little time for conversation, and no time for idle talk, hence she motioned us to pass on to the next corner and call on sister Justice. Justice and Truth worked together. Justice with her golden scales by the aid of Truth settled many serious difficulties. She was very charitable, and her disposition to render to every one his due was perpetual. She did not measure the rich by their wealth, or the poor by their poverty, but every one by their true worth, never losing sight of the maxim that all have equal rights; and although she never talked about her neighbors, she silently despised Deceit, Fraud, Slander, Intemperance and all their associates; but she never allowed Prejudice to approach her; hence the most abandoned received fair treatment at her hands. It was her mission to reform, not to destroy; to build up, not to tear down. She associated with Forgiveness, and also entertained Wisdom. She was somewhat eccentric and slyly hinted that if we had no important business we might be excused. hence we passed on to the next angle and there beheld Honesty. Deeply imbedded. firm as an adamant, durable as time, eternal as the heavens, and silent as the grave sat Honesty. Honesty boasted not of his fair dealing. He was a creature of practice not of theory. He was old in years but still older in deeds. He never allowed himself to be approached by Temptation. He sometimes got very blue, feeling himself at times all alone, and this, perhaps accounted for his silence. He looked very sad, supported a very heavy load, and was frequently greatly ridiculed by some of his neighbors. Falsehood poked fun at him. Fraud considered him a great nuisance and he was nicknamed the parent of poverty. But he was sustained by Truth and Justice; was a friend to Economy, an enemy of Profligacy, and what was better yet, never went naked or hungry.

Approaching the last corner firmer than all, because composed of the qualities of all, and all radiant with the light of Paradise stood Virtue. She was a great friend to Truth, Justice and Honesty, and with their assistance could support the entire structure. Virtue was a sister of Happiness, a stranger to Vice, and greatly detested Intemperance in all its forms. She taught lessons of Wisdom and pointed out the true way to prosperity and happiness. We were about to depart, but "Hold," said Truth, "you have not finished your mission; much remains to be seen." I looked again and in this fabric I saw Anger, Avarice, Ambition, Amusement, Affection, Adversity, Abuse and Accusation.

In another locality was Beauty, Benevolence, Boasting, Bigotry and Business. A little farther on sat Care, Calumny, Cant, Caution, Censure, Cheerfulness, Charity, Civility, Conceit, Conscience, Contempt, Conservatism, Cunning, Curses, Corruption and Conspiracy.

And still further was Delay, Delusion, Despair, Discord, Dissension and Drunken-

I also beheld Egotism, Envy, Enthusiasm, Enjoyment, Excess, Extravagance, Experience and Expectation. Then come Falsehood, Fancy, Fashion,

Favour, Feasting, Fidelity, Flattery, Folly, Foppery, Foresight and Friendship. In another locality stood Gratitude, Glo-

ry, Gluttony, Gambling, Grief, Guilt and Grumbling. Happiness, Hatred, Honour, Honesty,

Hypocrisy and Humanity were there, and their next neighbors were Idleness, Ignorance, Inexperience, Imagination, Indiscretion, Industry, Immorality, Ingratitude, Innocence, Insult, Intelligence and Infidelity. Jealousy, Joy and Judgment were close by, while just beyond was Knowledge. Then came Laughter, Love, Loyalty, Merit, Mercy, Misfortune, Modesty, Observation, Pleasure, Perseverance, Politeness, Policy, Progress, Procrastination, Reason, Success, and Slander.

The make-up of this fabric was so various. and the ingredients so numerous that it would be wearisome to tell you all.

I saw many things which I was glad to see, and a great many things which I wish I had never seen. Among the things I was sorry to meet was the great, monstrous, uncouth, ugly, offensive, bloated, putrid carcass of Intemperance. with his ghastly countenance, offensive breath and staggering, uncertain gait. The author of more sighs, tears, groans and curses than all other evils. The greatest criminal that ever went untried and unhung, who robbed the wife of her husband, the children of their father, the sister of her brother, and the father and mother of their sons; who took the bread from the mouths of prattling babes-in many instances sending them back to their Maker 'ere their time, and bringing them to the door of nakedness and starvation, and whose innocent, pitiful, emaciated forms presented so horrid and outrageous a spectacle as should justly bring down upon its author the immediate wrath of God and the angels.

Intemperance destroys happiness, drowns virtue, murders hope, scoffs at experience,

briety, sears conscience, chokes truth, curses kindness, fosters ingratitude, robs mercy and despises humanity. It not only kills the body, but it destroys the immortal soul. It blackens and callouses those God-given faculties and drives out all the finer qualities intended to beautify and elevate the human mind, and creates a vacuum in which lurk all the imps of perdition and darkness. It turns a human being into a beast, it sinks him lower than a brute. The dumb brute has affection for its offspring and manifests gratitude for its keepers' kindness, while intemperance knows no gratitude, is restricted by no principles and is destitute of all affection.

"This is the picture, deem it not o'er charged, There is no trait which might not be enlarged, Yet true to Nature's journeyman who made This monster, when their mistress left off trade; Oh! wretch without a tear, without a thought, Save joy above the ruin thou hast wrought May the strong curse of crushed affections light Back upon thy bosom, with reflected blight; And make thee in thy leprosy of mind, As loathsome to thyself, as to mankind, Down to the dust! and as thou rott'st away Even worms shall perish on thy poisonous clay. Thy name, thy human name to every eye
The climax of all scorn, should hang on high,
Exalted o'er thy less abhorred compeers And festering in the infamy of years."

Such is the picture of intemperance feebly portrayed and I pass on.

I was grieved at the sight of Hypocrisy, and yet I had to smile at his queer, sneaky appearance. Shakspeare describes him

"But then I sigh, and with a piece of scripture Tell them that God bids us do good for evil; And thus I clothe my naked villainy With old, odd ends, stolen forth of Holy writ; And seem a Saint, when most I play the Devil, Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile; And seem to that which griggers my heart to that which griggers my heart And cry content, to that which grieves my heart, And wet my cheeks with artificial tears And frame my face to all occasions. And again, by Spencer,

"Thereto when needed she could weep and pray, And when enlisted she could fawne and flatter; Now smiling smoothly like to Summer's day, Now glooming sadly, so to cloak her matter; Yet were her words but wind, and all her tears but water.'

I called on Slander, he was busy meddling with everybody's business, and had no legitimate business of his own. He pretended to be a Granger, but of all the useless, worthless material which comes under my observation was he. He was so ugly, my eyesight was so poor, and I paid so little attention to his general features, that I can hardly describe him. But he will be readily recognized in a quotation from the Poet Byron.

"The circle smiled, then whispered, and then sneered; The misses bridled, and the matrons frowned;

Some hoped things might not turn out as they feared;

Some would not deem such women could be found; Some ne'er believed one-half of what they heard; Some looked perplexed and others looked profound. And again-

"The world, as usual, wickedly inclined To see a Kingdom or a House o'erturned, Whispered he had a Mistress; some said two, But for domestic quarrels one will do."

And lastly the Poet Swift speaks:

"Nor do they trust their tongues alone, But speak a language of their own; Can read a nod, a shrug, a look, Far better than a printed book; Convey a libel in a frown, And wink a reputation down Or, by the tossing of the fan, Describe the lady and the man."

My task was getting very irksome and laborious, and I was just about to make some notes on pride, folly and deception, when Impudence, a saucy, ragged urchin passed along and told me very uncourteously that I had better go home.

I appealed to Truth who gave me to understand that I must never expect to fathom all her mysteries or to become conversant with all the iniquity of this world. Time passed by and remarked that it was getting late, and at the close of this investigation Wisdom raised her voice and spoke the following words:

Tell your friends and neighbors of the Order, that harmony is the key that secures permanence.

That unity is the secret of all strength. That silence is preferable to fine speech until you have learned something to say that deserves to be known. That Honesty is well-bred and sure of success in a long

That Order is the oil that keeps the machinery in motion,

That Labor frightens away the rust. That prosperity never follows the wake of idleness.

Remember the golden rule "To do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

Love your neighbor.

Be kind to the unfortunate and beware of

Be industrious, diligent, virtuous, temperate, charitable, kind, unselfish and consistent, and it will require no demonstration to convince all that Texas Grange is built upon a rock.

To say the Grange has made its members a more thinking and better informed people, but reiterates the well-known truth that "attrition of mind with mind" makes brighter. You can't attend the stated assemblages of your fellowman, where topics are discussed, without becoming better educated. To inform yourselves upon such topics, you will feel almost compelled to read more. Under these frequently recurring influences, if you do not become a wiser man, you must be a "natual born" fool; and when we speak of being educated, we mean the proper "leading out" of all those faculties of mind and heart which make men and women wiser and better. Such we claim for the edu-

Ponths' Pepantment.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

The supper is over, the hearth is swept,
And, in the woodfire's glow,
The children cluster to hear a tale
Of that time so long ago—

When grandmamma's hair was golden brown,
And the warm blood came and went
O'er the face that could scarce have been sweeter

Than now in its rich content.

The face is wrinkled and care-worn now, And the golden hair is gray; But the light that shone in the young girl's eyes Has never gone away.

And her needles catch the fire's light, As in and out they go,
With the clicking music that grandma loves,
Shaping the stocking toe.

And the walking children love it, too; For they know the stocking song Brings many a tale to grandma's mind. Which they shall hear ere long.

But it brings no story of olden time. To grandma's heart to-night— Only a ditty, quaint and short, Is sung by the needles bright.

"Life is a stocking" grandma says,
"And yours is just begun;
But I am knitting the toe of mine,
And my work is almost done.

"With merry hearts we begin to knit, And the ribbing is almost play; Some are gay colored, and some are white, And some are ashen gray. "But most are made of many a hue,

With many a stitch set wrong,
And many a row to be sadly ripped
Ere the whole is fair and strong.

"There are long plain spaces without a break That in youth are hard to bear; And many a weary tear is dropped As we fashion the heel with care.

"But the saddest, happiest time is that We court and yet would shun; When our Heavenly Father breaks the thread And says that our work is done.

The children come to say good night,
With tears in their bright, young eyes,
While in grandma's lap, with a broken thread,
The finished stocking lies.

Our Aspirations.

Dear Young People:-What has become of you all? Shall I, like your uncle, have cause to be completely discouraged and leave you? But I can't just now go back to college, as it was thought he did, for it is vacation time. By the way, why don't you write and tell us how you have planned to spend your vacation? We want some hints. We have not decided whether it shall be all play, or part work. But could anything be more pleasant than idly swinging in the hammock under the green trees with a book,-not for study as it looks-but to help us to dream on? Bright dreams of what we will be when we are men and women. Some of us look forward to a life of ease, some to a life of works of goodness for our fellows, and some of us are looking for fame-not literary fame, I predict, or you would have been trying your hand at it in writing for our columns. Nothing will come of your dreams if you don't help them on by work.

But stop! we have one with us who does aspire to be "a writer of books." He does and he certainly has our good wishes for his success. We all appreciate his help in filling our space in the VISITOR, and if he has frightened us a little with his knowledge we shall keep on reading and praising him.

Now my dears if you can't remember to quote Carlyle as correctly as Will does I have not a doubt but that you have read what that great man has said, and, if you have not it is because the school duties must be attended to first, and then there will be time for reading and philosophizing.

What am I to say to Mr Cobb when he says "Aunt Nina, what is there for your department?" Had it not been for Will I should have had to answer "Nothing for these last two numbers." But will Will stand by? and are you going to stand by and let him do it all, even if he is willing?

AUNT NINA.

A Pleasant Excursion.

Dear Aunt Nina and Cousins:- I have been enjoying myself so much to-day that I want to tell you all about it. This morning I helped Aunt do up the morning's work and then I went about six miles on an excursion to a lake called Mud Lake. It is very picturesque, being surrounded on all sides by beautiful pines which are mirrored in its waters, and its banks are covered with trailing Arbutus and wild Pansies, which are in full bloom. We have had them since the middle of April and they are lovely still. I gathered a beautiful bouquet of them and brought home. The fish are fond of the bait and we had about twenty-five pounds of nice ones to carry home. After tea I rode about four miles with my uncle and aunt. Our road lay over hills and through valleys. When we had gone about two miles we came to a beautiful forest through which we rode the remainder of the way. The plains were covered with so many beautiful flowers, I could not refrain from getting out of the buggy and gathering as many of them as I could carry. As I am writing the room is filled with their sweet fragrance. While I was enjoying myself so well I wished that Aunt Nina and the cousins were with me, as there was enjoyment enough for all. Cheney, Crawford Co, Mich.

"Is Labor a Blessing or a Curse?"

I think Aunt Nina has assigned us a difficult theme. It seems so one-sided. How can we say labor is anything but a blessing? What a pleasure it is to toil. What an exquisite bloom this exercise gives the youthful cheek, though tinged with disease. What a shame that in the centuries which are vanished this blessing from God should have so frequently become a curse. With what joy has nature smiled at its charity. But there have been times when the golden sun has veiled its face with clouds to screen from view its cruelties.

Labor is power. Labor is the hand of capital extended to mankind. Labor is a universal blessing to humanity, but a blessing only an industrious laboring people can enjoy or understand.

"There is perennial nobleness," says Carlyle, "and even sacredness in work. Labor is life: were he never so benighted, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in a man that actually and earnestly works; in idleness alone is there perpetual despair."

We are told a blessing is something that conveys good to man. The labor of Milton on " Paradise Lost" has caused many a poor Christian to knock at the gate "on golden hinges swinging." John Bunyan, whom Cowper was afraid to mention, for fear it would provoke a sneer, has contributed a blessing to his fellow men that even the amiable poet may not hope to equal.

Labor is infinite. "Clamorous labor knocking at the golden gate of the morning." It fells the forest; rears the city; makes the snow-plumed Alps to bloom with the gardens of Swiss peasantry; and peoples old ocean's main with living freight journeying to every clime. In fact all there ever was accomplished in the heaven above or the earth beneath was by mighty labor. With labor there is everything; idleness is a rust of the soul, a stagnation of every virtuous principle. Though it was said Thompson was sly and indolent, yet he must have felt the thrill of happy toil to have written so sweetly:-

"Toil and be glad; let industry inspire Into your quickened limbs her buoyant breath."

The simple, unaided exertions of some men have been a lasting benefaction to their race. "Their names live evermore." Their works are embalmed in wreaths of glory. Howard shed more blessings on his species than all the generals mentioned in history. selfish, or both, we farmers were, as we 'He has visited all Europe," said the celebrated Burke, "to dive into the depths of dungeons, to plunge into the infections of hospitals, to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain, to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, digression, and contempt, to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries." And so of Wilberforce, he may well be remembered by "millions yet to be"

Labor constructs mighty suspensions with wire gauze, connects continents with the electric spark, and girdles the world with mighty power of steam. Intellect may expand with knowledge, but without labor to be mentioned. polish the unwieldy mass and impart its reasures to posterity it is useless. To a God fearing man it is ever a blessed reward to participate in life giving toil. Labor and Love are the guarding angels of the world, and the ever enduring principles of Christianity.

But all labor has not been fruitful of good. made subsidiary to a beastal ambition becomes a deadly curse. When labor has been a motor of war it has usually been productive of great evil. The mighty military genius-Napoleon; the hero who wept for more worlds to conquer-Alexander; and the unprincipled Xerxes were great projectors of industry. The ambitious schemes of Napoleon plunged all Europe in blood and left France peopled with orphan children.

What a curse was labor where it freighted peaceful negroes from the shores of sunny Africa and bound them in servitude; sold them like cattle and placed them under the inhuman treatment of the taskmaster, who, to use the language of Horace Smith, "Is

the image of the devil cut in ivory." Sometimes labor is sublime. When at Thermopylae Leonidas with his three hundred martyrs fought to save Greece from bondage. The sun and moon came and looked through the steep defile and saw them dying in defense of their country. Here was a band of heroes sealed in by precipitous rocks on the one side and the sea on the other, fighting "where life is lost or victory won" against the tyranny of Xerxes. Glorious labor! blessed labor for freedom given. But was the labor of Xerxes a blessing, or was it glorious, when darkness came on apace and the stars, trembling in their emerald depths, looked through the blue vault of heaven to gaze on mangled Spartans who had died to save their country from servitude? Greece groaned under a foreign voke, her vales and mountains sent up a wail of lamentation, genius is wasted, talent is unemployed, labor is made an instrument of death-a scourge to humanity and a curse to Christianity. WILL. Snowdown, May 15, 1882.

Lost, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward offered, as they are lost forever.

Correspondence.

FRATERNITY."

The farmer plows and the farmer sows-The heat on the blacksmith's anvil glows, While under the weight of his brawny hand The plow is forged for the farmer's land. Clasp hands! ye brothers in honest toil, Ye sturdy sons of the mother soil!

The farmer reapeth the golden grain— The miller waiteth the creaking wain The inner watern the creating wall.

That brings his share of the common toil,

And marks his rank with the sons of the soil. Clasp hands, ye brothers! a triple power That gives the nation a farmer's dower.

The farmer clippeth the fleecy wool, And plucks the bolls of cotton full, The weaver bends to his noisy loom, And piles the webs in the crowded room. Clasp hands, ye brothers, in friendly zeal, Ye hold, united, a nation's weal.

Ho! farmer, gathering fruit and grain-Ho! merchant, counting your loss and gain—
Ho! builder, modeling wood and stone—
Ho! sailor, reaching from zone to zone— Clasp friendly hands! for a common toil Binds all mankind to the common soil. -Mrs. P. Brainard, in Cal. Patron

Brighton Grange, No. 336.

Worthy Brother Cobb: - Supposing that all editors are supplied with a place, to deposit waste paper, and knowing the deposits from Brighton Grange to be quite small I venture to contribute.

Brighton Grange, No. 336, was, organized and held its first meeting April 11th, 1874, with 17 charter members. We held our meetings at the dwellings of our members until May 15th, 1875, when we held our first meeting in our new hall. In trying to make the Grange a success we have occupied our time after going through with the regular order of business and conferring degrees, with select reading, essays and discussing questions appertaining to our occupation. Although we are not doing as much with the financial arm of co-operation in our Grange as some other Granges are, the social and intellectual features of co-operation pays us amply for our time and trouble. It has seemed to break the isolation which existed among farmers, bringing us together to see each other and to know each other's wants and rights.

I often think when I look back to before the advent of the Grange, how ignorant or thought we had no rights or interests in common with each other as citizens of this great agricultural country. But the Grange has lifted us out of the old ruts and by meeting together and talking together, it has stimulated us to think and act together to secure those rights which justly belong to us as farmers.

Congress has passed an act instructing the president to appoint a committee to revise the tariff laws. It has been suggested that the President appoint a first-class lawyer as one of the committee: I would suggest that a first-class practical farmer be one of that committee, J. J. Woodman for instance, or some one of a score of others that might Fraternally,

Brighton, May 30, 1882.

St. Joseph County Grange.

Bro. Cobb :- I have concluded to send a few lines giving a brief account of the large meeting of the County Grange held at the The high and divine beauty of labor when house of D. Millard in Leonidas township, in connection with Leonidas Grange, on June 1. The weather was beautiful and the Patrons turned out in great numbers, including visitors from Kalamazoo and Branch counties. The Grange was called to order at the appointed time by Gutelius Snyder, Master of the County Grange, and opened in due form in the fifth degree, after which several applications for membership were presented and the business of this degree completed, after which a resolution was adopted that the Grange have an open session during the entire afternoon.

Dinner was announced and all proceeded to the mammoth tent erected by Bro. Millard. The tables were provided with an abundance, and an hour and a half was spent in eating and social enjoyment with old and new acquaintances. The meeting was again called to order by the Worthy Master. Invited speakers were not present owing to sickness in their families. Bro. W. Hull, Lecturer of the County Grange, presented the following question for the consideration of the meeting, "Why is the occupation of the farmer not upon a level with other occupations?" This called forth a large amount of discussion, in which Bro. D. Handshaw, Master of Parkville Grange, Bro. Collins of Oakwood, Bro. Prout of Colon, Bro. Watkins of Leonidas, and Bro. Hull of Centreville participated. Sister S. M. Angevine of Mendon came forward with an essay, which by unanimous consent was ordered sent you for publication in the VISI-TOR. A resolution setting forth that no candidate for either branch of the Legislature who would not pledge himself to n ot receive or use a free pass from any railroad should receive our votes, was offered and adopted. After which the meeting June 3, 1882.

MEN who would not steal a mule will gladly take the chance to misappropriate an umbrella. They have no use for a mule.

That One-Dollar Bill.

How it did rain that November night! None of your undecided showers, with hesitating intervals, as it were between; none of your mild, persistent patterings on the roof, but a regular tempest, a wild deluge, a rush of angry drops and a thunder of opening floods!

'Squire Pratlet heard the rattling up against the casements, and drew his snug easy chair to the fire—a great, open mass of glimmering anthracite, and gazed with a sort of sleepy, reflective satisfaction at the crimson moreon curtains, and a great contains. crimson moreen curtains, and a gray cat, fast asleep on the hearth, and the canary bird rolled into a drowsy ball of yellow

down upon its perch.

'This is snug,' quoth the 'Squire; I'm glad I had the leaky spot in the barn fixed last week. I don't object to a stormy night once in a while when a fellow's under cover and there is nothing particular to be done. and there is nothing particular to be done.'
'Yes, Mrs. Pratlet answered. She was
flitting about between the kitchen and sitting room with a great blue checkered apron tied about her waist. 'I am nearly ready to come in, now. Well, I wonder,' sotto voice, 'if that was a knock at the door or just a little rush of the wind.'

She went to the door, nevertheless, and a minute or two afterwards she went to her husband's chair.

'Joe, dear, it's Luke Ruddilove,' she said, half apprehensively. The 'Squire never looked up from his reading. 'Tell him he has made a mistake. The tavern is on the second corner beyond.

But he wants to know if you will lend him a dollar,' said Mrs. Pratlet.

'Couldn't you tell him no, without the ceremony of coming to me? Is it likely that I should lend a dollar, or even a cent, to Luke Ruddilove? Why, I'd rather throw it among yonder red coals. No—of course

Mrs. Pratlet hesitated. He looks so pinched and cold and wretched, Josiah. He says there is nobody in the world to let him have a cent.'

'All the better for him, if he did but know it,' sharply enunciated the old 'Squire. If he had come to that half a dozen years ago,

Mrs. Pratlet, gently. 'He was the smartest boy in the class.'

'That's probable enough,' said the 'Squire, 'but it don't alter the fact. He is a poor, drunken wretch now. Send him about his business, Mary, and if his time is of any consequence, just let him know he had better not waste it in coming here after dol
A LAWYER once said to a countryman in a smock frock, who was undergoing his examination in the witness box: "You are in a smock frock, how are you paid for lying?" reply, "or you would be in a smock frock, who was undergoing his examination in the witness box: "You are in a smock frock, how are you paid for lying?" reply, "or you would be in a smock frock, and the 'Squire' and the 'S

And the 'Squire leaned back in his chair, after a positive fashion, as if the whole matter was settled.

Mrs. Pratlet went back to the kttchen where Luke Ruddilove was spreading his poor fingers over the the blaze of the fire, his tattered garments steaming as if he was a pillar of vapor.

'Then I've got to starve like any other dog!

said Luke Ruddilove, turning away. 'But after all, I don't suppose it makes much difference if I shuffle out of this world to-day or to-morrow.'

'Oh, Luke, no difference to your wife?'
'She'd be better off without me,' he said down-heartedly.

'But she ought not to be.' Ought and is, are two different things, Mrs. Pratlet. Good-night. I ain't going to the tavern, although I'll wager something the 'Squire thought I was.'

'And isn't it natural enough that he should think so Luke? 'Yes, yes, Mary; I don't say but what it is', murmured Luke, in the same dejected tone

murmured Luke, in the same dejected tone he used during the interview.

"Stop,' Mrs. Pratlet called to him, as his hand lay on the door latch, in a low voice. 'Here is a dollar, Luke. Mr. Pratlet gave it to me for an oilcloth to go in front of the scalar stops but I will try and make the old parlor stove, but I will try and make the old one last a little longer. And Luke, for the sake of your poor wife and little ones, at home, for the sake of old times, try and do better. Won't you?'

Luke Ruddilove looked vacantly at the new bank bill in his hand, and then at the plooming young matron who had placed it

'Thank, you, Mary, I will. God bless you, he said, and crept out into the storm that reigned without. Mrs. Pratlet stood looking into the kitchen fire.

'I dare say I've done a foolish thing, but indeed I could not help it. If he will take it home and not spend it at the tavern, I shall not miss my oilcloth.'

And there was a conscious flush on her cheeks, as if she had done something wrong when she joined her husband in the sitting-'Well' said 'Squire Pratlet, 'has that unfor-

tunate gone at last?"

'Yes.'
'To the Stokes tavern, I suppose?'
'I hope not, Josiah.'
'I'm afraid it's past hoping for, said the 'Squire, shrugging his shoulders. But Mrs. Pratlet kept her secret in her own heart. It was six months afterward that the Squire came into the dining-room where his wife was preserving great red apples into

'Well, well,' quoth he,' 'wonders will never eease. The Ruddiloves have gone away.' 'I don't know-out West somewhere with

a colony. And they say Luke's not drank a drop of whiskey for six months.' 'I am glad of that, responded Mrs. P. 'It won't last long, he suggested, despair-

ingly. Why not? 'Oh, I don't know. I haven't any faith in these sudden reforms.' Mrs. Pratlet was silent; she thought thankfully that, after all, Luke had not spent

the dollar for liquor. Six months—six years; the time sped along in the days and weeks, almost before busy little Mrs. Pratlet knew it was gone. The Ruddiloves had returned to Sequosset. Luke had made his fortune, so the story went, far

off in Eldorado. 'They do say,' said Mrs. Buckingham, 'that he has bought that 'ere lot down opposite the court house, and he is going to build such a house as never was.' 'He must have prospered greatly,' observed

Mrs. Pratlet. 'And his wife she wears a silk gown that will stand alone with its own richness! I

can remember when Ruddilove was nothing but a poor drunken creature.' 'All the more credit to him now,' said Mrs.

Pratlet, emphatically.
It is to be all of stone, with white mantels

and inlaid floors; and he has put a lot of papers and things under the corner stone, like they do in public buildings.'

'Well, that is natural enough. I know, yet it seems kind o' queer that he should put a dollar bill in with the other things. He must have lots o' money to

throw it away in that manner.'

Mrs. Pratlet felt her cheeks flush. Involuntarily she glanced toward the 'Squire; but he never looked around. She met Mr. Ruddilove that afternoon for the first time since his return to Sequosset—Luke himself, save that the demon of intemperance had been completely crushed, and his better nature triumphing at last. He looked her brightly in the face, and held out his hand, saying but the one word—

Tremulously she replied: I am glad to see ou here again.'
When Luke had overcome his emotion he

ontinued:

'Do you remember that stormy night when you gave me that dollar bill and begged me not to go to the tavern?'

'Yes.'

'That night was the pivot on which my whole destiny turned. You were kind to me when all others gave me naught but the cold shoulder. You trusted me when all other faces were averted. That night I took a vow to myself to prove worthy of your confidence, and I kept it. I treasured it up, and heaven has added mightily to my little store. I have put the bill in the cornerstone of my new house, for it arose alone from that dellar bill.'

'I won't offer to pay you back, for I am

'I won't offer to pay you back, for I am afraid,' he said, smilingly, 'the luck would go from me with it. But I'll tell you what I will do. I'll give money and words of trust and encouragement to some other poor wretches as you gave to me.'

and encouragement to some other poor wretches as you gave to me.'

The next day Mrs. Pratlet received from the delivery man at her door a bundle, which when she had opened it, revealed to her astonished gaze the most beautiful piece of oil cloth her eyes had ever beheld. This naturally attracted the 'Squire's attention; and when Mrs. Pratlet told him all he only replied with some emotion: plied, with some emotion:

'You were right, and I was wrong.-The Farmer's Friend.

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Addre F. M. CARROLL, Publishers, GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

ALLENBAUGH .- On the 25th of April last, another of the laborers within our gates, S. N. ALLEN-BAUGH, was summoned to lay down his implements and pass on to a higher and more glorious field for work. Having overcome difficulties and obstacles in the way, we know that in the removal of our Brother from the Grange below to the great Grange above our loss is his gain.

Resolved, That Ronald Grange, No. 192, tender to the family and friends that true sympathy that feels

for others' woes and strives to alleviate them.

Resolved, That in memory of our departed Brother, our Charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, and the Worthy Secretary be hereby instructed to enter a copy of this memorial upon the records of this Grange, also forward a copy to the Grange Visitor for publication, and send a copy to the bereaved family.

DECOU-Died at his residence in Nelson, Kent Co., on March 6, Bro. GEORGE W. DECou, in the 48th year of his age.

Bro. DeCou was a charter member of Griswold Grange, No 674, and was ever faithful and at his allotted station. He has held the position of Master several times, Overseer, and at the time of his death was Treasurer. He was a representative from this district to the State Grange of 1881. At a regular meeting suitable resolutions were adopted and recorded and Charter draped. Bro. DECou leaves a family and a host of

WILMARTH-Killed April 14, by a blow on the head by a falling tree, on his farm in the town of Nelson, Kent Co., Bro. DENNIS WILMARTH, in the 62nd year of his age.

Bro. WILMARTH was a Charter member of Griswold Grange, No. 564. He was a true and faithful member, and the Grange deeply feel his loss. At a meeting of the Grange appropriate resolutions were adopted and recorded and the Charter draped for 60

WILDER-Died at the residence of her parents in Watertown May 17th, 1882, Sister BERDELLA WILDER, aged 16 years, a beloved member of Watertown Grange, No. 370. In her decease we are again reminded that the "King of shadows loves a shining

> A light has from our circle gone, The voice we loved is still. A place is vacant in our hall That time can never fill.

GROVER-Died in Charleston, Kalamazoo county, May 18th, 1882, CHARLES B. GROVER, aged 49 years, a charter member of Charleston Grange, No. 203. A large circle of loving friends mourn a great loss. We sorrow, yet not without hope, for "If a man die shall he not live again?"

BUNTING-Sister ALICE BUNTING passed from earth to the spirit life January 26th, 1882, aged 31 years and 5 months. The all-devouring scythe of time has taken from our Grange a beloved sister whose excellent qualities of head and heart we shall long remember, as we sympathize with those more nearly allied by family ties. Peace to her ashes.

BROOKS-Danby Grange, No. 185, has been called to mourn the loss of one of its beloved members. Sister RUBEY BROOKS, who died April 30, 1882. In the death of Sister Brooks, the Grange has lost a worthy member, our brother a devoted companion, and the family an affectionate mother. How appropriate the lines "We shall meet but we shall miss her."

The Grange resolved that this tribute be spread on its record, a copy sent to the "GRANGE VISITOR," also to Brother Brooks, and that its hall be draped in mourning 30 days.

TILYON-Died at her home in Wexford, March 10, 1882, Sister Bina Tilyon.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master to remove from us by death a beloved sister; therefore,

Resolved, That in her death we have lost a valuable sister, and we, as brothers and sisters, tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved friends, and would commend them to our Heavenly

Father, who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That as a token of our bereavement our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and a copy of the above sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

SMITH-WHEREAS, That little fraternal band of there was of Schoolcraft Grange, No. 8, has been broken by the unerring shaft of death, which struck down our Worthy Brother V. C. SMITH, our first

Secretary, and, WHEREAS, The hand that was the first to chronicle the proceedings of this Grange is now still and cold and powerless in death, and the spirit which incold and powerless in death, and the spirit which in-spired it has gone to the God who gave it; therefore. Resolved, That this Grange will cherish in unfad-ing memory the virtues of our departed Brother, and while we bow in dutiful submission to this afflictive providence we recognize the sad and momenteus truth that we too are mortal and that our labors as Husbandmen and Matrons will soon terminate for-

From Detroit to the Sea.

W. H. Brearley of the Detroit Evening News has issued and sent to this office, a copy of his new tourists' guide book for the three \$20 July excursions "From Detroit to the Sea," and return via the Grand Trunk This book is a decided improvement upon the former issues published annually during the six years that these excursions have been carried on, having 64 well edited and illustrated pages, and containing 43 maps engraved expressly for this year's edition. The title page of the cover is an exact copy in 10 colors of an oil painting of Glen Ellis Falls, near the Glen House, in the White Mountains, and is beautiful enough

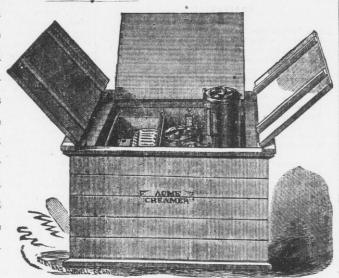
Every one contemplating a trip East this summer whether they intend going on these excursions or not should send 30 cents and secure one of these guide books.

ABOUT 50 young men from England, sons of lawyers, merchants, etc., have been sent to Fillmore and Omsted Counties, Minn., and placed on farms among leading farmers to learn the art of farming. When these young men have mastered their profession as farmers, they will be started in busness with about \$2,000 and upwards in lands, etc.

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Fraternally,

O. R. INGERSOLL, Master Knickerbocker Grange.



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