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

VOLUME 8,—NO. 22. WHOLE NO. 150.

[Printed by Kalamazoo Publishing Co.]

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., NOVEMBER 15, 1882.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE WITH THIS..

Entered at the Post Office at Kalamazoo as Second Class matter.

(ENLARGED) Published on the First and Fifteenth of every month,

AT FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, Eleven Copies for \$5.00.

J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager, To whom all communications should be addressed

at Schoolcraft, Mich. Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order, or Draft.

Officers National Crange.

MASTER-J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Michigan.
OVERSEER-PUT. DARDEN,Mississippi.
LECTURER-HENRY ESHBAUGH, Missouri.
STEWARD-W. SIMS,Kansas.
ASST. STEWARD-JOHN J. ROSA, Delaware.
CHAPLAIN-H. O. DERVIES,
TREASURER-F. M. McDOWELL, New York.
SECRETARY-WM. M. IRELAND, Washington, D.C.
GATE-KEEPER-JAS.AV. SCOTT,Arkansas.
CERES-MRS. J. J. WOODMAN, Michigan.
POMONA-MRS. PUT. DARDEN, Mississippi.
FLOBA-MRS. I. W. NICHOLSON, New Jersey.
LADY ASST. STEWARD-MRS. WM. SIMS, Kansas.

Executive Committee

D. WYATT	AIKEN,	South Carolina
H. JAMES,.		Indiana
DR. J. M. B	SLANTON,	Virginia

Officers Michigan State Grange.

M.—C. G. LUCE, Gilead
O A. N. WOODRUFF, Watervlie
S.—S. A. TOOKER,Lansing
A. SA. E. GREEN,Farmington
L.—CHARLES E. MICKLEYThurbe
O SALMON STEEL, Frankfort, Benzie Co
T S. F. BROWN, Schoolcraf
SmoJ. T. COBB,Schoolcraf
G. KELIJAH BARTLETT,Dryder
CERESMRS. A. S. STANNARD,Lowel
POMONA. MRS. H. D. PLATT, Ypsilant
FLORAMRS. A N. WOODRUFF,Watervlie
L. A. SMRS. A. E. GREEN, Farmington

Executive Committee.

J. Q. A. BURRINGTON, Chairr	nan,Tuscola
J. WEBSTER CHILDS,	Ypsilanti
F. M. HOLLOWAY,	Hillsdale
THOMAS MARS,	Berrien Center
WM. SATTERLEE,	Birmingham
THOS. F. MOORE,	Adrian
J. G RAMSDELL	Traverse City
C. G. LUCE, J. T. COBB,	Ex-officio

State Business Agent.

THOMAS MASON,......Chicago, Ill. GEO. W. HILL...... Detroit. General Deputy.

JOHN HOLBROOK.....Lansing. Special Lecturers.

opoorar accountries	
Thos. F. Moore, Adrian, Lenaw	ee Co.
M. L. Stevens, Perry, Shiawasse	e Co.
Mrs. S. Steele, Manton, Wexfor	rd Co.
Andrew Campbell, Ypsilanti, Washtena	w Co.
J. W. Wing Ann Arbor, Washtena	w Co.

A Village Captured by Bees.

The village of West Fairyiew, Cumberland county, has been afflicted with a plague of bees. Two of its citizens keep some 130 hives, and as bad weather made other food scarce the interesting insects invaded the stores and houses in quest of sweets. Half a bushel of them swarmed in one man's kitchen, of which they remained sole tenants for a week. In that house, on their account, all fruit canning and preserving had to be done at night, and for many days all the family had to climb out and in the windows, the bees laying seige to the doors. In addition to this, whole orchards of fruit and arbors of grapes were devoured by the bees. Dozens of persons were badly stung while passing along the streets, and such a reign of terror was established that recources has been had to the courts for prevention of its recurrence.—Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner.

Michigan Bee Keepers' Association.

The Western Bee Keepers Association will hold its second annual meeting in Supervisors Hall, in the city of Grand Rapids, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 29 and 30, 1882. All interested are cordially invited, ladies especially. WM. M. S. Dodge, Sec.

It is a good idea to wrap the trunks of apple trees with burlap sacks, and to examine the wrappings every few days to ascertain in any of the grubs or worms of the coddling moth have found their way into them, that they may be destroyed.

Agricultural Bepartment.

LABOR.

Scorn not the hands of labor,
Brawny arms have golden hearts;
Labor wins the prize of beauty,
Labor, health and strength imparts.

Labor is the key that opens Avenues to wealth and fame; Labor need not blush, though lowly For to labor brings not shame

Labor builds the peasant's cottage, Labor rears the palace gate; Labor makes the rich more noble, And the noble ones more great,

Work, and thou shalt be a brother To the only royal line; Work and thou shalt clothe another-Labor makes the soul to shine,

Laborare est orare-So the ancient monk declares-Laborare est orare, Echoes from the silent stars.

Industry is life and worship, Idleness is guilt and sin.

Work, and thou shalt feel the presence Of the present God, within

Labor is the throne of Genius, Holiest of holy things; Greatest profit, greatest pleasure, Labor to the laborer brings.

Ye whom, born to wealth and titles, Sloth and luxury enthrall; Labor, and ye shall inherit Blessings that surpass them all.

The True Basis of Our National Wealth and Pros perity.

BY A. D. P. VAN BUREN.

Man, in losing his first possessions, became a toiler on the earth in its thorny and thistley state. For he and the earth were both under the curse. The injunction to him was-nil sine sudore-nothing without labor. Thus man began life with a precept that implied diligence, industry and proper improvement of time. Such was the first com mand. When idleness crept in upon him we know; or when indolence. its hand maid, stole in upon him, we can only coniecture. That they did come is evident, for we find them abiding with us, and so far as the memory of man runneth back in history or tradition, we hear of these lbiterers by the fortunates have been generally provided for way. Yes, we are certain that idleness and by the State; while her masses have been indolence have a permanent abode with man to-day; that they are dwellers in his tent, attendants upon him in his various pursuits in life. We find them lounging about his home, office, store or workshop; waiting on him to the field, and lying in the cool shade, urging him not to work, to take his ease: evil geniuses ever persuading him that there is some other way, than by labor, to earn a living and secure a competency for life. The plans they follow are various, but every method and device are resorted to to obtain ease and happiness—to find relief from the injunction-to labor. But it has been useless. No excellence without labor, pay as you go, is the edict to all. Toil is the basis of all we get in this life. Only those who worked should rule was the ancient law in Florence. It was a civic privilege to be engaged in a profitable vocation; it was a civic disability to be an idler. Labor was the basis of citizenship. The ancient Greeks inculcated the same principle. They considered the child brought up without some profitable employment, brought up to steal. Their motto was-Labor omnia vincit-labor conquers all.

As the earth, under the curse, brought forth the thorn and the thistle and noxious weeds with the useful productions, labor was necessary to subdue the former that the latother words, the good and the evil grew together; hence toil was requisite to separate them; and that the good might predominate labor was bestowed upon the field, and an inches apart, four beans in a hill. Drop abundant harvest was the reward. Thus man early found that whatever supplied his physical wants, or made him comfortable, ing the ground as clean as possible. He in life he was constantly met with a call to exercise his faculties, through diligence and industry, in order to promote his own happiness and that of his fellows. He found the true and the false blended together in this world; and he also found that human progress consisted in laboring for the true. To day we find the same condition; that the same rewards follow diligence and industry, and the same results attendant upon in bunches with bean fork and hauls them

ginning. It could not be otherwise, unless we read life backward, and have slothfulness go hand in hand with industry in enjoying the fruits of labor alike with it. But that honest toil should be encouraged and requited, the earth only yields her treasures to her while they are withheld from indolence. Man would retrograde were it otherwise. The country was first, and there the law of labor was first evolved. On this law is founded the true rise and progress of a people. We have only to turn to history to find that the pursuit of agriculture has developed the foremost nations of the world; and that as a nation has forsaken the cultivation of the soil, they have forsaken the true source of wealth; as they have neglected husbandry they have neglected the first and most essential employment of man, an employment that gives vigor and health to his nature, content and happiness to his mind, and from which spring the industrial elements and the social virtues of life.

Could we, from some eminence, take in view this world as it is, with its bad, selfish and indolent classes, mixed with the good, the active and industrious inhabitants, we would behold here a fertile spot, there a barren waste; here a blooming garden, there a desolate region; here industry cultivates the soil, there indolence has forsaken the globe; here it is portioned off into kingdoms or principalities, with a castled lord scattered here and there among cabined slaves. Here again we would find a republic where a Cincinnatus leaves his plow to aid in the councils of his nation, the returns again to peaceful pursuits; exhiliting a marked contrast to those nations with whom the industrial and agricultural are absorbed in the warlike elements of life, where man instead of going forth with the implements of husbandry to the field, has tasked his ingenuity to the utmost to sharpen the scythe of death, and goes forth a sentinel to defend the un-

cultivated soil. No nation can leave the cultivation of the soil with security,-husbandry is its true vocation, support and reliance. We ignore China, with her feet cramped into her wooden shoes, and her brain stereotyped with her thousand year old customs, yet virtually she has no paupers, no poor; her infirm and unand are the happiest, most independent people on earth. The reason of this is in the habits of industry and love of peace of the Chinese. They till the earth in every available spot; they drain marshes and earth over waste places; they turn all the riches of the earth to the most practical account, and living peacefully and simply they have comfort and plenty.

Said Daniel Webster in 1852, to the founder-President of the United States Agricultural Society, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder,-you do me more than justice when you call me "Farmer of Marshfield." My father was a farmer, and I am a farmer. When a boy among my native hills of New Hampshire, no cock crowed so early that I did not hear him, and no boy ran with more avidity to do errands at the bidding of the workman than I did. You are engaged in a noble enterprise. The prosperity and glory of the Union are based upon the achievements of agriculture."

Beans a Profitable Crop.

Mr. Edward F. Cunningham of Charlotte, gives the following in regard to raising beans

His ground was originally timbered land. He uses clover or timothy sod. Plows about ter might be more abundant in growth. In 1st of June; plants between the 10th and 20th; uses bean planter, which plants two rows at a time, 30 inches apart one way and in drills the other, from six to eight planter. After beans are up cuitivates with spring tooth cultivator three times, keepwas only obtained by toil; for at every turn | never cultivates when the ground is wet or covered with heavy dew.

After beans begin to knot or blossom he stops cultivating and lets them grow to maturity. When leaves turn yellow and beans get thoroughly ripe, which is about the 20th of August or 1st of September, he pulls them with bean puller, two rows at a time. From ten to twenty rows can be pulled with this machine in a day. Next day throws the rows idleness and sloth, as there were in the be | into the barn, where they remain till he gets | about an hour, in boiling salted water.

ready to thresh, which is done with a beanthresher.

On timbered land soil the yield will be from 17 to 30 bushels per acre of mediums, and from 25 to 35 of the marrow pea bean. These beans usually command from 50 to 75 cents a bushel more than the mediums.

The ground, if kept clean, is in good shape as a summer fallow for wheat. Go over it with spring tooth harrow or cultivator and then sow your wheat. Mr. Cunningham says you want a good strong soil for your beans. and with such he this year has made \$500 from his crop of beans on nine acres. He would advise farmers to try for themselves and see whether the bean culture does not pay better than any other crop.

Why Beef is Dear.

The reason given for the current high price of beef are many. The winter of 1880 31 was exceptionally severe and heavy losses of stock were suffered on the great cattle ranges of the West. The drouth of the ensuing summer acted not less unfavorable upon the herds of the East. The hay crop was short, and the summer and fall pasturage failed over many states; so that farmers were forced to kill their young stock. In this way, we are told, the beef supply was diminished both in quantity and quality, leaving the demand for good beef far in advance of the supply. The exportation of nearly 200,000 cattle contributed still further to lessen the beef supply for home market. Advantage was taken of the situation by speculative dealers and combinations con-trolling millions of capital, and by local rings of butchers and marketmen, and the price of beef was thereby raised far above what it would have been in the ordinary course of the trade.

All these conditions no doubt had their influence; yet underlying them all was one of vastly greater scope and potency. Notwithstanding the enormus advance made in cattle raising during the past twenty years or so, the increased supply, even in favorable seasons, has not been at all commensurate with the increase in the demand for beef. The ratio of increase in cattle is less than that in population, so that even with no change in dietetic habits the demand for beef would tend steadily to outrun the supply. But our appetite for beef increases much more rapidly than our numbers. The marketman makes his daily rounds with fresh beef in hundreds of communities where salt pork was eaten almost exclusively twenty five years ago; and generally throughout the country beef largely displaced pork on the tables of farmers, mechanics, and well to do people. This partly because of the universal improvement in the scale of popular living due to prosperity, but more, perhaps, to the influence of an active school of would-be health reformers who have persistently decried pork as an article of food and created a widespread and unreasonable prejudice against it.

Leaving out of consideration any possible increase in the demand for beef for exportation, we may reasonably anticipate that the home demand for beef will continue to increase as fast, if not faster, than the population does; and there can be no marked decline from the present excessive prices until the supply of beef cattle is brought up to the level of the popular requirement. It is not the prime cost of beef cattle in the field or their necessary cost at the shambles, after being driven or carried half across the continent, that chiefly determines the price of the meat to the consumer, but the single fact that the supply is relatively so meager that cattle-raisers can ask and readily get prices which enable them to make twenty, thirty or fifty per cent profit per annum on the money invested, selling for six cents a pound, live weight, cattle which cost two cents per pound to raise. - Scientific American.

Tar and "Clippers" for Sheep.

Why did you put that tar on your sheep's noses? "When I shear my sheep, it is my custom to be mear their noses from the eyes down to the nostrils, because it prevents them being afflicted with that distressing, malady, catarrh, which sometimes seriously injures a large flock; and the tar also prevents them from having grub in the head, as the fly that produces it, is averse to coming very near the

The hoofs of your sheep appear to be in good shape? "Yes, I have what are termed 'clippers,' to cut any ill-shaped or crooked toes that ever appear, and the clipping and tarring their noses is all done at the same time."—F. Baker.

Something New in Beets.

Beets are familiar enough boiled or sliced. either served hot with butter, pepper, and salt or pickled; but a novelty is beet-pudding, made by mixing a pint of cooked sugar-beets, chopped, with four eggs, a quart of milk, a little salt and pepper, a tablespoonful of but-ter, and baking them about half an hour. Cold boiled beets sliced and fried with butter are palatable; to cook them so that none of their color shall be lost, carefully wash them without breaking the skin or cutting off the roots or stalks, and boil then until tender,

Directions for Preparing, Packing, and Shipping Poultry for the Detroit Market.

To the Editor of the Grange Visitor:- This is a good market for poultry that has been properly prepared for the trade, and if shippers will be guided by the following directions they may be reasonably sure of receiving satisfactory returns for their shipments.

Fattening.-In fattening poultry, give them all they will eat. Corn is preferable, as poultry fattened on it is more yellow and better than that fattened on any other grain, and remember you will not only get pay for every pound your poultry gains in fattening, but by improving the quality, you gain from one half to one-fourth in price on the whole.

Killing and dressing.-Keep from food for twenty-four hours before killing; kill by bleeding in the neck, and pick while the body is warm; and in no case should poultry be scalded; wet picked poultry is not wanted in this market, and will not sell for more than three-fourths price. As soon as the poultry is picked, take off the head at the throat, strip the blood out of the neck, peel back the skin sufficient to remove the crop, and remove a portion of the neck bone, and then just before packing, draw the skin over the end and tie and trim neatly. Draw the intestines, making the incision as small as possible, and leave the gizzard, heart and liver in. Pull out the wing and tail feathers

Packing.-Poultry should be entirely cold, but not frozen. If packed with the animal heat in, it will be almost sure to spoil. Sort your poultry carefully and have the No. 1 stock if uniform quality. Pack the No. 2 stock in seperate packages. If you have any old bull turkeys or chickens, put them in separate packages or with No. 2 stock. Line the boxes with clean paper, but never use straw in packing, and never paper-wrap. Pack as closely as possible, backs upwards, legs out straight, and see that the boxes are so full that when the covers are nailed on there can be no possibility of the contents shifting about. Boxes are the best packages, and should contain from 100 to 200 lbs. Larger boxes are inconvenient, and more liable to get injured.

Marking and Shipping. Mark the kind on the cover, the gross weight and correct tare. Never practice any deception in the tares of packages, or in packing the poultry: for the buyer will find it out and your commission man will have to make it right, and the reputation of your "brand" is injured and it will be avoided when known as unreliable. The address of the firm to which the package is shipped should also be marked on the cover, and the name of the shipper. Send full advices and invoice by mail immediately after the goods are shipped. All persons following these directions and sending me their poultry well be sure to get the very best prices for their goods, and speedy returns. Respectfully yours,

GEO. W. HILL, No 80. Woodbridge St. west, Detroit, Mich Authorized agent for the Michigan State Grange.

The First Annual Poultry Premium List.

Dear Sir.-The Michigan State Poultry. Association are getting up their first annual premium list for January, 1883. Size of pamphlet, 6x9, circulation over 1,000.

Advertising rates: Inside full page, \$5.00 one-half page, \$2.50; one-third, \$1.75. Cash with the order, to be sent in by the first of November, this being the time of going to press. As this book is placed in the hands of every breeder in this State and many fanciers outside two months before the show, it is a splendid opportunity for those wishing to sell show-birds to make an announce-ment. If any of our friends wish to give any specials, we would be pleased to publish them with our full list. All answering this letter receive a premium list.

Send all money per Post-Office order, or registered letter, to R. C. Greiner, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Respectfully, R. C. GREINER, Sec. M. S. P. A.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Oct 12, 1882. Fowls that are moulting, or that have

passed over the process late in the fall, will feel the want of ripened seeds, grass and insect food which they obtained during the snmmer and the early part of autumn. These require, when rigid winter sets in, a liberal supply of grain, vegetables and animal food, to build up and sustain those functions which become debilitated through the process of moulting.

No man can starve his fowls into laying eggs, and hence you may be sure that he who gets the largest number of eggs from his flock takes the best care of them.

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, - NOVEMBER 15.

TPANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

The Presdent of the United States having by pro-clamation set apart Thursday, November 30th, 1882, as a day of public thanksgiving throughout the

Now, therefore, I, David H. Jerome, Governor of the State of Michigan, in conformity with said proclamation and with time honored custom, do re mend that the people of this State, on that day, laying aside their avocations, do assemble and meet to gether, and render thanks to Almighty God for the benefits received at His hands, for the abundant harwests, for peace, happiness, and security, and for the properity of the common wealth.

And I further recommend that the day be observed as a time for kindly deeds of charity for the suffering

and unfortunate, that all within the commonwealth may remember the Great Giver of every good and

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be at-fixed, at the City of Lansing, this fourth day of November, A. D. 1882.

DAVID H. JEBOME.

By the Governor: WM. JENNEY. Secretary of State.

INDEX TO THIS NUMBER.

A Village Captured by Bees-Michigan Bee Keepers' Association—Labor—The True Basis of Our National Wealth and Prosperity—Beans a Profitable Crop—Why Beef is Dear—Tar and "Clippers" for Sheep—Something New in Beets—Directions for Preparing, Packing, and Shipping Poultry for the Detroit Market—The First Annual Poultry Prem-

The State Capitol Engraving—Thanksgiving Proclamation—The Grange Visitor—Plaster: The Grange Supply for the Future—The Salary of Circuit Judges—Michigan State Grange, Tenth Session—List of Representatives to the Michigan State Grange, 1882—The State Grange and the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway—The North American for November.

Brief Rejoinder-From an Ex Judge-Hon. J. Webster Childs - Delinquent Granges - Visitor Receipts, Continued - Clubbing L st - Notices of Meetings-Wherein the Patent Law is Wrong-Some Thoughts on Practical Grange Work,

Annual Address of the Master of the National Grange of the Farrons of Husbandry.....

Welcome, Pomona, to Sherwood Grange-Colon Grange, No. 215-Vermontville Grange, No. 625 and Potatoes-Resolutions From Ionia County Pomona Grange — Business-Anti-Monopoly — J. Webster Childs—In the Mountains of Utah—Advertisements

Married: Died-Producers and Consumers - Self-Improvement - School and School Studies - Sure Cure for Corns-The Ways of the Ant-Woman's

From an Ex-Circuit Judge-Free Passes: Taxes-The Amendment and Stern Facts: What Should be Done with the Amendment—The Reaper Death
—Telling Fortunes—The Game of Dancing—Harvesting Corn-Advertisements,.....

Improved Method of Wintering Cows—Breeding - Cows for Millk—The Dignity of Farm Life—Ad-

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

THE STATE CAPITOL ENGRAVING.

the State Capitol to those entitled to them by virtue of having sent us five or more names of subscribers and \$250, since our offer in the Visitor of March 15th. If we have neglected to send to any person enti-tled to this fine engraving we shall promptly forward it on receipt of notice.

HATH 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:

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Some things we have learned and some things we found long ago we had no knack at learning.

In looking over our exchanges we find many of them devote more or less space (generally more) to praising their paper and with great display making all sorts of offers and inducements to enlarge their subscrip tion list. Almost everything is offered as a premium, from an onion seed to an oyster bed-from a goslin to a grass widow, and a thousand other things quite as useful. As we have before said, we had no knack at increasing our subscription list by their attractive offers. We don't know how to give it boom in that way. If we were getting a better price for the paper, we might perhaps offer something handsome to canvassers for work. That the paper gives very general satisfaction needs no further proof than we are continually receiving. That it is exerting a salutary influence we believe. Now the question is, will those who believe this, make an effort to enlarge its sphere of influence. If its friends will do so wherever it is read, the point we aim to reach-10,000-might be gained within six months. Are we asking too much of any of our friends when we say if you have faith in the VIS-ITOR prove that faith by some good work? Send us an additional subscriber for 1883. Last but not least: Do not read this and forget it.

PLASTER - THE GRANGE SUPPLY FOR THE FUTURE.

In this number will be found resolutions adopted by Granges in relation to the use of plaster in 1883. In explanation of the action of these Granges to those who are not posted as to what has occured within the last six months, we will briefly give something of its

The Patrons of Michigan hardly need be old that as long ago as 1873 the manufacturers of land plaster formed an association for he purpose of exacting from all purchasers an extraordiary price, justifying their action on the assumption that at the price fixed by them, \$4.00 per ton, farmers could well afford to buy it. Not satisfied with this, and presuming upon their impregnable position, the association exacted terms and conditions both unwarrantable and arbitrary.

Believing the price unreasonable and the treatment received at the hands of the association exacting and unjust we remonstrated, but without avail. Finally, determined to test the value of our infant organization the Grange through its Executive Committee effected arrangements by which, after months of delay, it was able to nullify the action of the combination and secure to its members plaster at a reasonable price. Confident in their resources the association undertook, by cutting prices and by every scheme its ingenuity could devise, to seduce, baffle, and break the Order away from its fixed purpose to buy no plaster of the asso-

For six long years the firm of Day & Taylor manfully resisted every temptation to sell their interests or surrender their principles. During this time two or three manufacturing companies of the combination, controlling a capital of more than \$150,000 dollars, succumbed to the strain imposed upon them by this foolish attempt to break the Grange plaster mill, and went into bankruptcy. The hard facts of experience at last convinced them that the Grangers were in this matter faithful to their pledges, their promises, and their true interests. A prolonged battle had been fought and fairly and faithfully won by the Patrons of the State. During its progress the resultant benefit to the farmers of Michigan footed up more than a quarter of a million of dollars, which, if left to their own devices, would have gone into the pockets of the schemers who undertook to coerce the farmers and failed in the

Just at the point when the manufacturers had practically yielded to the inevitable, and with some show of returning reason had determined to sell plaster at a living price, an accident suddenly cut off from a life full of promise and usefulness our Brother Lafayette E. Taylor. We who knew him felt with the announcement of his death that our main stay and reliance was broken, and so it proved. With the close of the season of 1882, evidence came to us that our contract with the old firm was of no farther value. By midsummer we learned from Mr. Day We have sent several dozen lithographs of himself that the interest he had represented was beyond his control.

True to their former purpose to fasten such a grip upon the business as would compe the farmers of the State to buy plaster of them at their own prices, these Grand Rapids manufacturers at once called together all parties interested in the manufacture of plas. ter within a radius of 500 miles, and renewed their mutual compact to and with each other, the Ohio manufacturers agreeing on their part not to cut prices fixed by the association in South Eastern Michigan. These shrewd gentlemen thought the losses entailed on those who had been engaged in the business for the last half dozen years, gave security against the investment of any more capital in the business and having included their old enemy, the Grange plaster mill, in their arrangement, they were sure they had us now in their grasp, and intended to give us a sweat for these years of obstreperous wicked resistence to their scheme of absolute control of prices of plaster. But they were too prompt in their demands, and

struck their first customer too heavy a blow. The Alabastine company of Grand Rapids were using a limited amount of calcined plaster. Their contract for this article expired this fall. As soon as the combination was perfected, M. B. Church, the manager of the Alabastine company, was notified that with the expiration of his contract he would be charged a much higher price, a price that he deemed exorbitant. But the plaster combination had again mistaken their man. He did not propose to be cornered. He had lived for years in Grand Rapids and was familiar with the history of our plaster fight and knew the men who run that combina tion would go for the last dollar that could be got out of their customers. Commissioning a brother Granger to confer with the Executive Committee of the State Grang , Mr. Church had not long to wait for assurances that we would give him an undivided support. Placing confidence in that assurance he immediately conferred with the Alabastine company, and in a few days a fine plaster bed was leased for a term of years, machinery for a new plaster mill was bought, and a large force of men set at work uncovering the rock. Carpenters, masons and laborers commenced building a mill and every department of the work was given all the momentum that abundant capital, pluck and push could give it.

We were on the ground a month ago and can assure the Patrons and farmers of the State that we have not tied this time to any Weston weakness, but now have a contract covering a term of years with a company abundantly able to buck against the combination if they are disposed to repeat their for mer foolish attempt to bury all competi-

This enterprise, starting as late as it did in he season may not be able to supply the enire demand of the plaster season of 1883 But the favorable weather of the last month as given assurance that the demand may be ful y met.

It seems hardly necessary to tell the Patrons of Michigan what both their duty and interest require of them in this matter. By a turn of good fortune without expense or delay we have been saved from the condition in which we found ourselves seven years ago. Three months ago we expected that we should have to begin the fight again with everything lost except the prestige of our former victory. But an unexpected good fortune has put us in position again where we can get plaster at a fair price, be fairly treated and enjoy the discomfiture of those seltish gentlemen who constitute the Grand Rapids Plaster Association.

THE SALARY OF CIRCUIT JUDGES.

It is reported that the amendment has been adopted by the verdict of the people. But the question of real concern to the people of the State of Michigan has not been reached by this vote, which has been secured by the activity influence and work of the pro-

The papers of the State have been freely used to create a public opinion favorable to the adoption of the amendment. We say used for the articles, which have every where appeared bore the ear mark of the legal profession. Editors responsible for the opinions properly chargeable to their papers, have mainly occupied a back seat. We judge of the future by the past, and by this criterion applied to the newspapers of Michigan we expect no demand on circuit judges for better work than we have had in the past. The same judges will occupy their present places until the expiration of their terms and before that time some will be in the thick of the fray of contestants for the place now occupied by

The results of the adoption of this amendment will be fewer resignations, a livelier fight for the position and about the same routine of exceptions, technicalities, precedents and delays that have brought the whole judicial business into such bad repute that prudent men shun courts as they do a pestilence, and the press will in the main treat the whole business as a sort of necessary evil and make

We have little faith in any great improvement in the quality of the work done. In a general review of all candidates of the two parties the Detroit News makes the following reference to judicial candidates:

Democratic ticket are unworthy of the office for which they aspire. It was asserted, when they were on the bench, that if the salar were raised men of higher character and greater ability and attainments would receive and accept the nominations from both parties. The Democracy fulfilled this expectation but once after the salary was increased, in the nomination of George Gartner, a lawyer of capacity and a man of character, but at a when there was not the slightest chance of victory. With the first hope of victory, the party returned to its normal level and sold the nominations to the two poorest pieces of judicial timber, of which, according to the unanimous opinion of the bar, Wayne county judges were ever made of.

When we have insisted that paltry cases are carried from the justice court to the circuitfrom the circuit to the supreme court and not unfrequently returned for a new trial, the circuit judges have replied that the expense to the litigants and to the people, and obstructing delay and injury to other important business by the presence in these higher courts of cases of no real consequence, was no fault of theirs; that under the rules of procedure provided for their guidance and government by the supreme court, it was impossible for them to exclude this class of cases. Litigants must not be in any way restricted. If they wished, like the Kilkinney cats to eat each other up, the supreme court of the great State of Michigan had ordained that they should be allowed to do so, we suppose for the benefit of the legal profession, and the supreme court has furnished all the facilities for making the fight a prolonged one. If any one don't believe it, let him kick his neighbor's dog and be sued by the outraged neighbor for damages laid at \$5.00. Now hire an average lawyer and come down every time he makes a levy on your pocket book, and if your resources don't fail or the confidence of your neighbor in his lawyer don't give out, you may be sure of having a case in court for several

While we continue at the head of this paper we shall not fail to watch well the course pursued by the judiciary of the State, and while we have little faith, we hope for such improvement as will bring the business of administering justice to such a standard as will command the respect and confidence of the people of the State. If legal practice and judicial work becomes better we shall not be slow to credit up all improvements in any department of the profession.

WHOEVER has a good work to do must let the devil's tongue run as it pleases.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE TENTH SESSION.

Arrangements have been perfected for holding the next session of the State Grange in the new Capitel building at Lansing. Satisfactory arrangements for the usual reduced rate of two cents per mile each way have also been perfected as follows:

The Michigan Central, the Lake Shore Michigan Southern, the Detroit Laning and Northern, the Chicago and Grand Trunk will instruct their agents at Laning to sell return tickets for one cent per mile to all holders of our certificate showing ttendance at the State Grange session of December next.

The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee ailroad will sell return tickets over their road from Ionia, Owosso and Durand on resentation to the local agents at those laces of our certificate.

All parties must understand that they pay ull fare to Lansing over any of these roads and must return over the same route in order to avail themselves of the one cent return rate. Can't come over one road and go back over another without paying full fare both ways. These return tickets will be good on Saturday the 16th.

THE Chicago & West Michigan road will sell round trip tickets at all stations on its line to Lansing connecting points on other roads at two cents per mile each way, but the party applying for this reduced rate must be dentified by having a certificate from the secretary of the Grange to which he belongs or by some one who can satisfy the agent that the applicant is a Patron. Perhaps possession of this copy of the VISITOR will do. This plan is likely to have some friction but is the est we could get.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana will sell round trip tickets to any Lansing connecting point at one and one-third rate. But these tickets will only be sold on orders presented to the local ticket agent. And these orders can only be obtained of me.

We want this matter understood. No one can get a reduced rate over the G. R. & I. road without applying to me for an order for a commutation ticket and that application must come in time for me to send to Grand Rapids for the order and then send the order to the applicant.

We can get orders as many as we call for, but not knowing who wants to use this road we can't supply them without an application. In former years nearly all coming over this road have paid full fare both ways, either from inattention to this arrangement, or not taking the VISITOR did not know that they could do better.

The hotel arrangements are substantially as last year. We shall in our next give them in detail.

LIST OT REPRESENTATIVES TO THE 'MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, 1882.

We are sorry to present to our readers such evidence of neglect of duty on the part "Both of the judicial candidates on the of the Secretaries of so many of the County Conventions as the following list of representatives to the State Grange furnishes. We hope delinquents will see the necessity of forwarding at once the names of all not found below that the list may, appear complete in the next number of the VISITOR.

> With a complete list the work of organization is facilitated very much, and there is no good reason why this preliminary work should not be complete. Please report at

Allegan, 3-MR Squires, Henry Shultes, L S Lee. Barry, 2-E H Stone, Alfred Parker. Berrien 3—Not reported. Branch 2—Not reported. Calhoun 2-Not reported. Cass 1-Gideon Hebron. Clinton 2-O G Pennell, Richard Moore. Eaton 2-F G Pray, John Campbell. Genesee 1-Not reported. Gratiot 1—Not reported. Hillsdale 3—Not reported. Ingham 2-Not reported. Ionia 3-Not reported. Jackson 1-Not reported. Kalamazoo 2-G R C Adams, R E James. Kent 5-D O Shear, M Buel, Asa Mead O. J Watkins. Fifth not reported. Lapeer 1-Not reported. Livingston 1-Chas. Fishbeck.

Macomb 1-Not reported. Montcalm 1-S B Cummins. Newaygo 1-Not reported. Oceana 1-W F Le Oakland 3-M V B Hosner, Geo. Camp bell, G M Trowbridge. Ottawa 1—Liberty T Bursley.
St. Joseph 3—S M Nash, Jas A Marsh. David Handshaw.

Shiawassee 1-Not reported. Tuscola 1-Byron Bingham Van Buren 3 - J W Underhill, Wm. Thomas, Elijah Warner. Washtenaw 2-P H Murry, Rha Johnson. Wayne 2-Alexander Tinham, Walter E

DISTRICTS.

1st District-Lenawee and Monroe Counties. 2 Representatives-Not reported 2nd-Grand Traverse and Antrim. 1 Rep. Not reported. 3d-St. Clair and Sanilac. 1 Rep.-Lucius

Beach. 4th-Manistee, Wexford, and Mason. 5th-Saginaw and Bay. 1 Rep.-not re-

ported. 6th-Mecosta and Osceola. 1 Rep.-C W Clifton. 7th-Leelanaw and Benzie. 1 Rep.-David Tweedle.

POMONA GRANGES. No. 1 Berrien-Not reported. 2 Mecosta—Not reported. 3 Calhoun-R S Poole. 4 St. Joseph-Not Reported.

5 Oakland-Hiram Andrews. 6 Genesee-Not reported.

Washtenaw-Not reported.

Wayne-Not reported. 9 Valley—Not reported. 10 Hillsdale—Not reported.

11 Newaygo—Not reported. 12 St. Clair—Not reported. 13 Van Buren—Not reported.

14 Ingham-Not reported.

15 Lenawee—Not reported.16 Ionia—Not reported.

Grand Traverse-Not reported.

18 Kent-Not reported, 19 Western-Not reported.

20 Cass-Not reported.

21 Manistee—Jacob Sears. 22 Branch—Not reported. 23 Oceana—Not reported.

24 Montcalm-Not reported.

25 Clinton-Frank Conn.

26 Barry-Not reported. 27 Kalamazoo-H Dale Adams.

Eaton-Not reported.

29 Lapeer—Not reported.
30 Tuscola—Not reported.
31 Shiawassee—Not reported.

32 Macomb-Not reported.

THE STATE GRANGE AND GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RAILWAY.

To any and all of our friends who will use the G. R. & I. railway in getting to Lansing to attend the State Grange, we say send us your name and railroad station and we will send you an order on the agent for round trip ticket at two cents per mile, each way to any Lansing connecting point. You cannot get a reduced rate on this road without

THE NORTH AMERICAN FOR NOVEMBER.

The table of contents this month contains eight numbers, all by well known and popular writers. It is curious to glance over the wide range of topics discussed in these articles. English Views of Free Trade by John Welsh is an enthusiastic argument in favor of high tariff and protection, (so-called) of our manufacturing interests. A speech made by Lord Derby on Free Trade at the late annual meeting of the Cobden Club, is taken by the author as a text. The title is somewhat misleading, as we are led to expect a full discussion of English public opinion upon the subject, but we find only a fair presentation of the ordinary popular arguments in support of our present system of tariffs, levied for purposes of protection. It is impossible to give a full discussion of so great a subject in a single article and every attempt to do so must be superficial in its character.

Disorder in Court Rooms, by Judge Joseph Neilson, is a short discussion of the legal power of the presiding judge to preserve order in the court-room and to commit for contempt. The Guiteau case is brought forward as an example of disorder very hard to repress. The author believes, however, that it could have been accomplished in the following manner: "The first spectator who encouraged and rewarded the interruptions of the prisoner by a laugh should have been expelled; the second one committed. Had it been understood each morning that such a rule would be vigorously enforced, the interruptions would have ceased."

A Problem for Sociologists is an interesting and instructive article on the criminal impulses of the insane, and insanity as a defense in criminal cases. It is written by the celebrated Dr. Wat. Hammond., The article is a good illustration of the present drift of public opinion on this important subject. The author gives as his conclusion that "The motives of a person committing crime are not to be considered in the estimate we may form of his criminality. They may be an extenuation of his sin, but sin and crime are two very different things. A man with murderous tendencies which he is unable to restrain, is as much an enemy of society as a ferocious tiger or a mad dog, and ought to be dealt with in quite as summary a manner as we deal with those animals." This discussion is timely, since the plea of insanity is urged with much frequency in criminal courts.

We will pass over the other articles in the Review before us, except one, entitled "The Pretensions of Journalism" by the Rev. George T. Rider. This, in a literary way, is the principal article of the present number. The subject is one of universal interest and the style is a type of the best class of modern literature. We quote to illustrate the writer's conception of the power of journalism. "Plainly enough its development is its own justification. It is here because the world has need of it. Commerce, conquest, discovery, invention, learning, are chief among its subsidiaries. The telegraph stretching out into all the far-off crannies and interstices of this vast globe, is become its untiring familiar. Councils and cabinets of monarchy and republic, machinations of communist and nihilist. hidden conclaves of Holy church, lodges and leagues, with grip and countersign, withhold no secrets of word, thought or deed, from this irresistible absorbent which penetrates all places and conditions like electricity itself."

The author then proceeds systematically to describe the abusive and dangerous pretensions of journalism.

"There is a deep and growing belief, he says, "that there are fundamental failures in journalism, that are portentous and perilous abuses of tunction and misconception of duty, that there are infringements and

intrusions, both insolent and incendiary, together with pretensions that threaten private right and public well-being."

The subject is then subdivided with most elaborate care. First, its growing insincerity and duplicity. "For journalism has become, very generally, the voice and echo of party-the veriest slave of the 'ring,' that leprous excrescence of modern municipali-

dogmatism and imperiousness of utterance in journalism. Then its failure and default as the conservator of language and literature, its slovenly by-words, its mongrel vocabulary of words and phrases. As to the attitude of journalism towards public morality, Mr. Ryder says, "it has become the propagandist of all manner of indecency, unnamable outrages, and crimes of the most shameful sort, that breed from the very telling!" And so on through a long list of charges which are instantly recognized by every reader to be true.

As to the future of journalism Mr. Ryder is hopeful and confident. We quote the eloquent and beautiful closing passages. "In the spirit of no blind optimism we may forecast that day in which there shall be full deliverance from all partisan political bondage, with great truth and fearlessness of utterance; a duty and dignity, star-like in their exaltation above the foul handling of ring, corner, or monopolist, an unswerving conscience of paramount fidelity to the people in the promotion of culture, purity and true manliness. Its light shall not lure men to evil, but shine full and fairly on all highways to better, nobler liv-

All holy, wholesome influences of family church and State shall turn toward and rejoice in that light as fields and vineyards rejoice in the sun, until, in the ripening of times and epochs, wafted to every home and heart, its multitudinous leaves shall help for the healing of the nations."

The remaining articles are "The Industrial Value of Woman," by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, which is a very able reply to an article recently published on "Woman's Work and Woman's Wages." "Advantages of the jury system," by Dwight Foster, formerly a Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, will command the attention of every thoughtful citizen, being a grave and learned defense of an institution which it is becoming the fashion to belittle and decry. "Safety in Theatres," by Steele Mackaye, the distinguished actor and theatrical manager; and a symposium on "The Suppression of Vice," by Anthony Comstock, O. B. Frothingham and Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley.

BRIEF REJOINDER.

Mr Garver, Before making reply to your of C. G. Luce printed herewith. To us this seemed so full and complete an answer that at first we thought nothing farther need be said. But your disposition to defend and sustain a law that in its practical workings for a score of years past has been damaging to thousands of innocent parties, induces us to add something to what Mr. Luce has said. We think it safe to assume that the verdict of 99 out of every 100 persons in the country is against you, and it is a matter o surprise that you persist in occupying the ground of a pettifogging lawyer who is simply intent on gaining his case without the least regard to its merits.

So far in this discussion you insist on hold. ing men liable to all the pains and penalties of genuine culprits, who you know to be innocent. Men who have not only paid its cost, but a large profit that included a royalty on the machine, or implement they may be using, and yet because a manufactuer may be irresponsible you undertake to justify holding this large class liable. The original intention of the parties responsible for our present patent laws, we will charitably suppose was laudable-to encourage invention.

For many years after their first enactment it is likely that few abuses grew out of their operation. But the business of the world has been running at a more rapid rate for the last half century, and the faster it has run the more loosely as appled to the granting of patents. In this Mr. Garver will not disagree with us? You as the original inventor of the spring tooth harrow have been annoyed and wronged by infringers on your patents, as you allege-manufacturers the half of whom have some patent 'covering something about this harrow, are occupying the field, and propose to get rich out of the business, before you can make out a case against them, and you propose to make yourself good out of the user who don't know, and can't know whether the implement he is using is exempt from a claim for royalty from somebody or not.

Now instead of spending your energies fighting these infringing manufacturers and the users who are liable under the present law to attack on all sides, would it not be the more sensible course to join with us in our effort to have the patent laws so amended as to protect all who have rights whether inventors, manufacturers or users. The granting of patents should be much more restricted, and the patentee should be able to enjoin the manufacturer or, by some legal process, establish his rights and collect such royalty as justly belonged to him. dress as above for further information.

The inventors in this matter make the mistake of joining their forces with the legal profession whose interest lies in maintaining the present law as it covers and protects the sources of endless litigation.

The interests of inventors and users are in harmony, and under a good law carefully executed there would be no friction between them. Under the present law which gives encouragement to rascals and protects them Next, our author takes up the growing in their work, a running fight will continue until by its oppressive and unjust exactions the representatives of the people are compelled to set aside the pettifogging of the profession and protect by just legislation the rights of their constituents.

FROM AN EX-JUDGE.

WE take pleasure in presenting to our readers the letter of Daniel L. Pratt, of Hillsdale, formerly Circuit Judge of the State. We are glad to know that we were mistaken in supposing that no lawyer or judge had at any time made an effort to restrict cases from appeal when small amounts only were in dispute. If Mr. Pratt is not the only legal gentleman who is entitled to the thanks of the people of the State for an honest effort to correct one of the most palpable evils of our judicial system, we should be glad, out of the hundreds of lawyers in the State, to add at least another name. As we have more than once said, we care little for the additional cost to the State of the increase of salaries. And we hope Judge Pratt is right in presuming that this increase will be likely to educate and retain judges the evils of which we complain." An educated gentleman of average honesty we should expect would take an interest in his employers in less than the judicial term of six years, if ever. If the circuit judges of Michigan had really cared to cut off these paltry suits no one will for a moment believe that a concerted move by them would have failed to secure the necessary legislation at any session we have had the last 30 years. Thanking Judge Pratt for his endorsement of our views regarding the need of reform in the practice and pleading before our courts, and restriction of appeals to the circuit courts in cases involving small sums, we shall regard him as the pioneer of reform in the profession, and hope with an able ally in that quarter we may somewhere in the future have such legislation as will protect such tribunals as will command the respect of an intelligent people.

HON. J. WEBSTER CHILDS.

We are not surprised at finding in an exchange a notice of the death on the 9th inst. of Bro. Childs. One of nature's noblemen has fallen. But we will not anticipate a article in the last VISITOR, we received that duty of the State Grange so soon to assemble by words of eulogy. All who knew him will mourn with a sincere sorrow.

DELINQUENT GRANGES.

There is but little time before the close of the fiscal year. In the intervening two weeks we hope to get quarterly reports from secretaries who have been dilatory with these reports. Shall we have them?

Granges delinquent for the quarter ending September 30, 1882: 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 19, 21, 26, 28, 32, 38, 39, 43, 56, 61, 63, 83, 87, 92, 96, 97, 108, 114, 130, 136, 137, 140, 154, 160, 163, 168, 172, 176, 178, 180, 188, 191, 200, 202, 220, 221, 226, 228, 256, 257, 269, 277, 278, 281, 289, 293, 301, 310, 313, 320, 328, 332, 343, 353, 372, 375, 380, 381, 387, 390, 393, 396, 399, 407, 414, 415, 417, 437, 438, 461, 464, 505, 526, 529, 548, 580, 597, 606, 607, 618, 619, 622, 623, 634, 635, 636, 640, 642, 650, 651, 653.

For quarters ending June 30, and September 30, 1882: 57, 73, 123, 219, 227, 229, 241, 253, 255, 265, 286, 329, 331, 345, 355, 403, 430, 445, 513, 568, 574, 590, 600, 624, 645, 646. For quarters ending March 31, June 30, and September 30, 1882: 36, 115, 118, 189, 339, 340, 395, 471, 492, 514, 554, 556, 589, 603.

VISITOR RECEIPTS (CONTINUED).

SEPTEMBER. 15-0 W Ballard, \$1 00.

18-B G Buell, 1 00, O J Anthony, 1 00. 25-HS Fisk, 3 00; Myron Harris, 2 00. 30-C M Parker, 1 00; Frank Conn, 4 00. OCTOBER.

3-Samuel Mars, 1 00; Adonis Wynkoop,

4-Sherman Kimberly, 3 00; A B Knapp,

9-H S Fisk, 1 00; Edwin Starkweather,

10-A L Entrican, 1 50; J F Miller, 1 00 16-W K Sexton, 6 50; W H Matthew 3 00. 24-Mrs. H Stone, 1 00; E E Peters, 2 50.

30-A P Talmadge, 1 00. 31-Mary E Williams, 1 00; A B Brown,

NOVEMBER.

i-G W Gardner, 1 00. 3-E Bartlette, 2 00; B Bingham, 3 00.

28-J W Ash, 1 00; O M Sikes, 1 00.

4-B Parish, 1 00,

6-H Bradshaw, 1 80. 9- W E West, 5 40.

10-J D Merritt, 1 00; Courtland Hill, 1 50

11-H B Foote, 1 00.

To whom it may concern: W. G. Barker of Elk Rapids, Antrim County, wants some enterprising man to set up and run a portable saw-mill in his neighborhood. He writes that such a man can have work a year and a half or more that will pay him well. Ad-

CLUBBING LIST.

We have made arrangements with publishers to furnish the following excellent list of papers with the VISITOR for the prices named. Those desiring a variety of reading matter can here select and save money. Canvassers please give this attention.

	Regular Price.	
American Agriculturist	\$1 50	\$1 60
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 00
American Grange Bulletin, (Little	
Granger included)		2 00
Christian Herald		2 25
Demorest's Monthly	2 00	2 00
Farmers' Review	1 00	1 60
Harper's Monthly Magazine	4 00	4 00
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 00
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4 00
Harper's Young People	1 50	1 75
Lansing Republican (weekly)	1 00	1 40
North American Review	5 00	4 50
Northwestern Lumberman, (st	trictly	
new subscribers)	4 00	4 00
Northwestern Lumberman, (old	sub-	
scribers)	: 4 00	4 50
Post and Tribune, Detroit, (weel	klv) 1 00	1 40
Poultry Bulletin	1 25	1 50
Prairie Farmer	2 00	2 00
Scientific American	3 20	3 25
The Cottage Hearth	1 50	1 50
The Lever	1 50	1 75
Tribune, Chicago, (weekly)	1 50	1 60

WE have an inquiry from H. F. Cummings of Stanton, Montcalm county. Some of our readers will remember an article on the first page of the VISITOR of March 15 which gave the experience of Mr. Cummings in raising potatoes from a seeding of one eye to a hill. He now wishes to know who tried the experiment and invites each and every one who did, to report their experience and conclusions. As this is a matter of considerable importance we hope to get answers in time for until they will be "interested in correcting. publication in the next number of the Visi-

> THE following letter published by permis sion indicates that the Detroit Agency is doing business in a satisfactory manner. GILEAD, Mich., Oct. 16, 1882.

> GEO. W. HILL, E.q., Detroit,
>
> Dear Sir:—Enclosed find draft for \$66.59 To pay bill of September 28th _____\$64 59 Coffee roaster_____ 2 00

The Roaster works well. Yours truly, C. G. LUCE

It is perhaps a little late-We meant to have said a month earlier-save a few black walnuts, plant them without stopping to shuck them, either where you want them to grow, or in a nursery and lay the foundation litigants and the people, and make our courts for shade, protection and a harvest of valuable timber some day by some one. A little time and money so invested will some day bring a big return. Try it.

> PROF. PARSONS' Hand Book of Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Business and Social Forms is having a large sale, over 7,000 have been sold in the last three months. Every farmer should have one. Price only \$3.50, For sale at the Kalamazoo Business College

> LARGE space of this number is occupied with the able address of Worthy Master Woodman. It will be read and approved, we are sure by all good Patrons.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next meeting of the Clinton Cou-Pomona Grange will be held at the Elsie Grange Hail on Wednesday, November 22, commencing at 10 A. M. The subject for commencing at 10 A. M. The subject for discussion will be, "Is the Grange justifiable in maintaining the present liquor law."

The fourth quarterly meeting of District Grange No. 17 will be held at Grange Hall Traverse City, Nov. 28 and 29, opening at 10 o'clock P. M., of the 28th. All 4th degree members in good standing are cordially invited to attend the session.

S. H. HYDE, Secretary.

THE regular annual meeting of Kalamazoo county Pomona Grange, will be held in the new hall of Montour Grange at Scotts station, on the first Thursday of December. It is expected that the hall will be dedicated at that time, and an earnest invitation is extended to the Patrons of the county to be

In pursuance of the revised By Laws, the annual meeting of the St. Joseph county Grange will be held at the hall of Centerville Grange on Thursday, December 7th, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp. Business of the day in part will consist of reports of officers, committees, election of officers for the ensuing year, and essay "What is the most profitable stock to raise," by Bro. Purdy of LeonidasGrange. We hope all members will be present.

SAM. H. ANGEVINE, Sec'y

The annual meeting of Shiawasee Pomona Grange will be held at the Grange Hall in Laingsburg on Tuesday, December 19th, 1882. An interesting program is in course of preparation and all 4th degree members are earnestly invited to be present. The election and installation of officers will take place. This Grange is in a very prosperous condition, and its meetings are beneficial to all in attendance. By order of committee,

J. C. STONE, Sec'y. Laingsburg, Mich., Oct. 21, 1882.

The annual meeting for the election of offi cers of the Barry County Pomona Grange, will be held at the hall of Johnstown Grange one and one half miles south of the Bristol school house, on Friday, the 24th day of November. Meeting to comence at 10 o'clock A. M. All menbers in good standing are cordially invited to attend. An interesting programme has been prepared for the occasion, and the meeting will be continued until its object has been accomplished. Fraternally yours, A. PARKER, Secy.

Communications.

Wherein the Patent Law is Wrong.

D. L. GARVER, Esq., DEAR SIR: I have given your communication in the VISITOR of November 1st, careful attention. I am much pleased to see you so gracefully alight from the back of the stolen horse that seemed to be so valuable to your position some time ago. I do not discern anything new or forcible in your article. Yet as you have good-naturedly addressed several questions to me it seems no more than cours

1st. You ask, cannot you see the difference between a working harrow and a patent right? I reply most emphatically, yes, surely, how could you doubt it? I can also see a difference between a horse and the carriage he draws. But cannot see why the strong arm of the law should be extended to protect the ownership of the one more than the other. Can you?

2d. You ask, wherein does this outrageous patent right law compel a man to pay royalty except a reasonable compensation for the use of his improved implement? In this, that it authorized the inventor or his assignee to collect royalty once, twice, thrice or just as many times as the tool changes owners. This was done over and over again in the Birdsell clover huller

You say, please tell us wherein the law is wrong? Of course this covers the whole question in dispute. And I am as anxious as you seem to be to ascertain the real point of difference. And while I entertain but little hopes of convincing you of the error of your position, yet I beg of you, try and see where we are at issue.

1st. The law is wrong for inflicting punishment upon a man for its violation when no means are provided for furnishing knowledge of its violation. Lands, houses, horses, implements and other property furnish evidence in and of themselves that they belong to somebody; and the purchaser is placed on his guard in regard to title. But the idea that conceived an article bears no external or internal evidence of ownership in anyone, nothing to place us on our guard, and if there was tangible proof it is not within our reach.

2d. It is wrong in allowing such an extraordinary length of time to commence prosecution. This is not in harmony with the law upon any other subject, either civil or criminal. A man may give a note of hand for money or other valuabe property. He knows he owes the debt, yet if the owner sleep on his rights for six years the debtor can plead the statue of limitation and defy him. But the owner of a patent right may sleep on his rights for sixteen years and then pounce down like a hawk on a chicken upon his unsuspecting victims who are as innocent of wrong, or intended wrong as the child unborn. They did not and could not know that they were trespassing upon the rights of a soul on earth. In this way innocent men have been robbed of their hard earned dollars, and in some cases of their little all, and were then consoled with the assurance that it was all done in accordance with law; yes, American law, not Russian. I do not think this is right. Do you?

3d. The law is wrong because it is not in harmony with the genius of our institutions, or the principles which govern other business transactions. Our government imposes a tax license, or royalty upon the manufacture and sale of tobacco and cigars. What would we think of a law which permitted the United States officials to go around prying open the mouths of men to see if they had a quid stored away upon which they could collect this royalty? Or that grabbed the young man who so gracefully puffs smoke from his burning cigar? Yet this is just what the patent right law authorizes and the courts enforce. After paying for the use of a patent when we purchase the implement, we are all the while liable to further claims for the use of our own. We do not think this is right. Do you? Men who chew and smoke pay the royalty on tobacco and cigars when they purchase, and are not to be again molested or made afraid. And the patent law is wrong, and will remain wrong until amended so as to conform to these same principles of right and common sense.

Two years ago I bought a twine binder attachment, paid \$90 or \$100 above cost of construction for it. Bought it to use. Paid for it to use. Of this I do not complain, Could buy or let it alone, but having bought and paid well for it, I ought to be exempt from all danger in its use. The law makes me liable to extortion and prosecution. Examine the Birdsell clover huller prosecutions and see if this is not so.

Again, the law is wrong in permitting the issue of patents upon and for every conceivable thing on earth. There is nothing so old or timeworn but what a shrewd patent right lawyer can procure a patent upon it, and shrewder agents can sell it. There ought to be a bureau established in the agricultural department to determine what was patentable, and none should issue except where some new and useful principle

Why, it is but a short time since a nice man, yes, very nice man was through here selling a patent on the common rail fence. To save trouble lots of our people purchased. This fence is as old as the world. Adam used it to fence in the garden of Eden, Of this I am sure for I once saw a picture of the garden and it was enclosed with this same kind of a fence. And still a smart chap procured a patent of this great American government. I can not believe that this is right. Doyou?

But you say thieves steal patents and manufacture for themselves. This is not in issue between you and me. Because in that case the thief (your rival,) becomes a manufacturer.

Now, Mr. Garver, look this matter over in the light of justice and reason and see if you cannot come over on the Lord's side of this question. Respectfully yours,

Some Thoughts on Practical Grange Work.

Any one who looks into the philosophy of modern social life knows that nearly all the earnings of all classes pass through the hands of our merchants or middle-men. In old times this was not so, as trade and barter for mechanical work, also the making of our own clothing at home, made the farmer's store bill very small.

Personally we have nothing against the merchants. In all ages as a class they have been the most progressive, intelligent, and greatest of all factors in the civilization of our race, and it is but natural for them to study their own interests, without regard to the best interests of other classes. Is it right for them to charge 50 to 300 per cent on some articles that have no excuse of spoiling with long keeping or going out of fashion to be left on their hands, and on other articles no profit at all? They do this. nearly all of them. Are people so utterly ignorant as to let the cabalistic sign on the goods deceive them, as to their true import. that buyers shall not know what the seller makes on those goods?

Grange agents and stores have generally as uniform a profit on goods as is practicable, but why is it that this greatest of all economic reforms in our social life is generally ignored by Grange literature and lecturers? Are they afraid of this greatest of all giant monopolies, which is preying on the life blood of all our families? Farmers and laborers' incomes are limited, some of them are exceedingly small in proportion to the work they do; we must have modern improvements at the lowest price, or we are practically shut out from them. Large rich farmers are not obliged to economize, but I am speaking for the interest of the great mass, and the great mass of farmers in this country to-day are poor men who have hard

work to make ends meet.

Since myself and wife have had charge of goods for our Grange we can truthfully say there has been on the average 20 per cent difference in the cost of goods furnished our members than the same things sold at our common stores. Of course, near the largest towns of our State the case is different. We have distributed over \$1,500 worth of goods, and have not received \$5 for our trouble. but it has paid us in getting our own goods so much cheaper, and we can afford more home comforts, and so could all Grangers if they only knew the benefits. (Take notice: I am not writing this for those misers who economize only on tea dust, adulterated groceries and shoddy clothing.) Our place being open only a few hours in a week is merely a distribution box. We do not believe in starting Grange or co-operative stores unless they are run by trained merchants and are sure to do a big business.

Let merchants work for a living all day like farmers. In my native place, a little country village of four or five stores, whose proprietors got a living out of the farmers by working on an average only an hour or so a day, with the vicious credit system, says one clerk to another at the opposite store. where they sat on the veranda nearly all day, "What are your average sales a day?" 'O, about \$10." Comment is needless.

It has been objected that keeping Grange goods interferes with Grange work proper; on the contrary nothing else should lend such a vital interest to it as this. We lock up our store room during Grange hours. Patrons who come from a distance are apt to do their business during Grange hours when they trade at other stores. We keep a few goods on hand and send out every two weeks for what is wanted of all kinds of goods. Who that is not blind would not see that this is a great convenience and help to our Grange? The general custom of Granges sending out occasional orders and distributing the goods in the hall is rather a shiftless way of doing business. Seeing the need, I built a store room at the back end of our hall at my own expense.

Now I have given some plain facts, and should like to hear from other Grangers on E. VOORHEES.

Grand Traverse Grange, 379, Oct. 21.

The New York Weekly Tribune says in regard to the Noyes Dictionary Holder, manufactured by L. W. Noyes, 99 West Monroe St., Chicago: "We know of but one satisfactory Holder; that, however, is so good that a second is not needed." Mr. Noves sends to all applicants a handsome illustrated circular. Prices reduced.

Annual Address of the Master of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Worthy Patrons and Members of the National Grange:—In obedience to the requirements of the constitution of our Order, we have again convened in annual session, to counsel together and take such action for the advancement of the agricultural interests of our common country, as wisdom guided by experience in the work of our organization may seem to demand.

The year which is just drawing to a close, has been one of uncommon prosperity to the farmers of this country. The labors of the field have been "crowned with an abundant harvest," and general health and happiness prevails.

piness prevails.

It has also been a propitious year in the work of our organization, as indicated by the reports of the Secretaries of the State Granges, recently received and compiled. There has been a decided increase, not only in the membership, but in the number of Subordinate Granges. Farmers and their families have been brought together, and made to know and understand each other better; light and knowledge have been disseminated through the influence of Grange meetings, the Press and the Lecturers; and error, distrust and prejudice, supplanted by truth,

confidence and fraternal unity.

Agricultural schools have prospered, and agricultural science has taken an advanced step in many departments of husbandry. The principles and teachings of our Order have been more thoroughly and wisely discussed in the Granges, at public meetings and by the Press; and the interests of agriculture have received more attention and favor in the Legislative departments of the Government than ever before.

For these and other kindred blessings, and signs of progress, let us rejoice, and with renewed confidence and strength, enter upon the work before us, acknowledging our obligations to God, and invoking his aid and guidance in all our deliberations. Questions relating to agriculture with its diversified interests, embracing not only practical and scientific agriculture as connected with the operations of the farm, the garden, the orchard and the vineyard, but to domestic economy, the influence of farm life upon those who follow it, the education of farmers' sons and daughters, the relation of agriculture to other pursuits and to the welfare of our Nation—will require our at-

I am confident that the harmonious action, well digested measures, and practical work of our last session, has inspired confidence among our members, and strengthened the Subordinate Granges throughout the land. It has also removed prejudice, by making the principles which underlie our Order better understood, and consequently better appreciated. It has raised our organization to a higher plane of usefulness, enlarged its influence, and demonstrated to the world, that this farmers' movement, the first of its kind that has ever come to the farmers' aid, is worthy the support, of not only every farmer in the land, but of every lover of good society, good government, and general prosperity; and that every well directed effort put forth by this body to elevate agriculture, by advancing the interests and bettering the condition of those who till the soil, cannot fail of success.

Let it not be forgotten that all there is of our great brotherhood is in the Subor-dinate Granges. There all strength and power lies, and from them all means for work. and all authority for action emanates. No member can be advanced to a higher position and maintain it, if his record and standing in his Subordinate Grange is questionable. Whatever a majority of these Granges ask of this body through their representatives here, will be granted, as far as there is authority to act; and I can say with pride and satisfaction —whatever may have been said and written to the contrary, notwithstanding—that never to my knowledge, has a petition, resolution, or memorial been presented to the National Grange, from any Subordinate, County or State Grange, that has not been duly considered; and in no instance has the submission of an emondment of the Grange that has considered to the Grange that has not been duly considered. f an amendment to the Constitution of the Order, or change in the laws, been asked for by any considerable number of State Granges that the request has not been granted. It is right and proper for Subordinate Granges to instruct their representatives to the State Grange, and for State Granges to instruct their representatives here; and I cannot believe that any members of this body, here, have ever disregarded the instructions of their State Grange. The government of our organization is a pure democracy, and in this its great strength and permanency rests. Every member stands upon an exact equality, all alike eligible to any office in the Order: and the higher degrees which are conferred in the State and National Granges are open and free to all alike. An organization based upon principles so just, with objects and aims which challenge the admiration of the world cannot fail.

The great purposes which we aim to accomplish, cannot be too often repeated or too well understood. We aim to make the daily lives of men and women better, and nobler, and truer, and holier, and happier; to encourage education, social and moral culture, and a better development of the noble faculties of our natures; to provide for ourselves and our families comfortable homes, unincumbered farms, and a fair remuneration for our labor: to beautify our homes, and increase their attraction for our children, and their leve for them and our profession, and thereby induce the boys to stay upon the farm; to prevent family jars, dissensions and separa-tions; to lessen neighborhood strife and disa-greements, and prevent litigation, by provid-ing for the settlement of matters of difference between neighbors, by arbitration in the Grange; to increase the profits of our farms, Grange; to increase the profits of our farms, by better cultivation, greater diversity of crops, closer study of the market, and better understanding of the laws of trade; to "systematize our labor," and our business, and "practice economy in all things,"—discarding "the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy;" and thus bridge o'er the chasm between labor and its results, with iovs and blessings which make results, with joys and blessings which make labor pleasant, healthful and honorable, and the laborer contented and happy; to encourage home manufactures, and every branch of productive industry,—bringing the "producer and the consumer into the closest and most intimate relations, and thus create a home market for our surplus products; to encourage the building of railroads and canals, and the improvement of our rivers and harbors, and thereby secure cheaper transportation for our products to market; and to demonstrate to the world that agriculture is a science, and farming a profession, and all who

are engaged in it closely allied in interests and sympathy, and can co-operate in an organization for their own mutual benefit and protection, as well as those engaged in the other avocations in life. Such is a brief summary of the principal objects and purposes we are endeavoring to accomplish, and are accomplishing through the influence of our organization.

PROGRESSIVE WORK.

As the intelligence, moral standing and enlightenment of a nation, community or organization is indicated by the character of its literature, and the appreciation of, and support given to, a pure and untrammeled Press, so the progress made in the work of our organization may be judged by the increasing number of journals devoted to its interests, and the great prosperity which has attended those heretofore established. In this growing appreciation of Grange and agricultural papers, we can see unerring signs of healthy progress, and lasting prosperity to our cause.

It has been my observation, that in those States which have an organ published in the interest of the State Grange as the medi um of communication between the officers of the State Grange and the Subordinate Granges, there a more intimate and fraternal relation exists between these bodies and Patrons generally, and the Order is stronger and more prosperous, than in the States which have no such authorized organ. I do not wish to be understood as advocating a separate and distinct organ for each State, or that but one Grange paper be published in the same State. My convictions are, that each State Grange should have an official organ published somewhere, and that the officers and executive committee of that body should keep their departments well filled with such reliable matter and information, as the welfare of our cause demands. And in addition to this, no effort should be wanting to aid and encourage the support and circulation of all good Grange and agricultural papers; for upon a prosperous and faithful press, must we look for the strong arm that is to bear our heaviest burdens and help in every emergency, and for the constant and untiring teacher that instructs, encourages and educates.

LECTURE SYSTEM.

The lecture system has been greatly improved during the past year in some of the States, and where this has been done, good results have followed. The National Lecture Bureau has, also, done good service, and furnished to the Order at large some of our ablest lectures at a trifling expense. And yet, there is a great need of earnest, untiring lecturers in many of the States; and the idea seems to prevail that unless they can be put into the field and all expense paid by the National or State Granges, the want cannot be supplied. For the National Grange, with an income of only five cents a year from each member, to furnish lecturers for so wide a field at the expense of its treasury, is impossible; and but few State Granges have a revenue sufficient to furnish but a limited supply. Hence the means to compensate lecturers must come mainly from the organization or community employing them and receiving the benefit of their labors.

bors.

The truth of the old adage, that "what costs nothing is worth nothing," has been in some degree verified by the experience of those engaged in the various departments of the great lecture system of the world. Free lectures are not as well patronized or as much appreciated as those which cost something to the listeners; and the advanced step which has been taken in perfecting our lecture system, is to provide competent lecturers in different portions of the State with a fixed per diem, which including traveling expenses is to be paid by the county or Subordinate Grange, or the community employing them. Such lecturers, if able to instruct and interest will find employment. This system should be extended into every State, and where the State Grange funds will warrant it, the per diem of Lecturers should be paid by the State Grange, and traveling expenses by those employing them. Let this system be perfected, and good lecturers employed within the reach of every Subordinate Grange.

CO-OPERATION

Business co-operation is better understood and more generally practiced by Patrons than heretofore; and where the business is transacted on true co-operative business principles, either through Grange agents, by individual members, or associated capital, our members have been benefited, not only in profits, but in business experience. In the State of Texas, alone, there are nearly one hundred co-operative stores, all in thriving condition and not a single failure where the business has been conducted on the true co-operative plan. The influence of these stores, located in the country villages of the State, together with that of the Supply House, run by the State Co-operative Association, in Galveston, have done much to advance the interests of our cause in that young but growing State. This principle of our Order, though the least, perhaps, in importance, of any contained in our Declaration of Purposes, is nevertheless closely allied to the welfare and prosperity of American agriculture, and should be encouraged and strengthened.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. The action taken by this body at its previous sessions, towards elevating the Agricul-tural Bureau to a department of the Government, with its Secretary in the President's Cabinet, has finally resulted in the passage of a bill by the House of Representatives to carry out that object. The bill has not yet been considered by the Senate, and a well organized opposition to its passage seems to have been created. It has been denounced as "class localization" and a high classification. legislation," and a high official of the govern-ment is credited with the opinion that "there ment is credited with the opinion that "there is no authority in the Constitution for elevating a Bureau which is intended only to furnish information to an Executive Department of the Government." There might be some force in the first objection, were it not that class legislation has been the rule rather than the exception in Congressional work; and that special favors and franchises have been showered upon other classes and other been showered upon other classes, and other interests and combinations of interests, enabling them to fatten and grow rich at the expense of agriculture. And yet the very men who have been instrumental in creating these monopolies to prey upon the industrial interests, object to elevating this department, declaring such an act would be "class legisla-tion," unauthorized by the Constitution, and "the Department as it stands to-day an illegitimate child of the government, deserving support only during its infancy." If it is "class legislation," it is for the benefit of a class that comprises more than one half of our

entire population, and upon which all other classes and professions and interests depend, not only for their prosperity, but for their very existence. The wealth and great source of prosperity of a nation, is in its soil and its labor: and the government that refuses or neglects to develop and increase the fertility of its soil, and encourage, protect and educate its laborers by friendly legislation, disregards its best interest and main support, and invites the penalty. The onward march of civilization, the progress made in the arts and sciences, and all that pertains to good or evil in the human family and in the history of nations, has been measured at every period of the world's history by the character, condition and prosperity of agriculture. Wherever agriculture has been encouraged by governmental aid, and the husbandman acknowledged as an important factor in promoting the best interests of the people and welfare of the nation, there, the plow has been moulded and polished and the plow-share and pruning hook sharpened by intelligence; there, there has been progress, enlightenment and prosperity; and there, the people have enjoyed some degree of civil and religious liberty.

But where little or no encouragement has

But where little or no encouragement has been given to this industry, and those engaged in it left to plod their way along, battling unaided against caste, prejudice, and the domineering influence of wealth, there, the plow remains the same rude contrivance that it was two thousand years ago, and there the wheels of progress and civilization are blocked by ignorance, superstition, Paganism and idolatry.

and idolatry.

The constitutional objection is contained in the narrow minded views entertained by the able statesmen, of the object and purposes of a department of contained.

of a department of agriculture.

The very proposition to elevate it, carries with it the idea of making it something more than a mere Bureau to distribute seeds and "furnish information." If this objection is valid, we present to the world the humiliating spectacle of a Republican government, with a constitution less liberal towards its agricultural interests than the monarchical governments of Europe, which give to their agriculture an Executive department in the government. There seems to be no good reasons why the Senate should not pass this bill, and thereby enlarge the scope and influence of this department, and do justice to this great and overshadowing interest.

PATENT LAWS.

In the matter of legislation to correct some of the abuses growing out of our unjust patent system, some progress has been made. A Bill passed the House by a very large majority, which strikes at the very root of some of the most odious features of the present law, but it has found a lodgement in the hands of the Senate Committee on Patents, where the friends of the "present system" intend to hold it until it dies with the expiration of the present Congress; or, if perchance some friend of the measure should succeed in calling it from the committee different from the committee of the configuration. ing it from the committee, defeat its final passage. To this end W. H. Singleton of Washington has come to the front, as the advocate of the righteousness of the present law, and by a lengthy argument well seasoned with sophistry, endeavors to convince the farmers of the country that they are "benefited by inventions," and therefore "should prize the patent system," which he admits "has defects and that frauds are committed under it." But thinks it is "perfect" as "human systems" generally are. He cautions "buyers to beware," and clearly intimates that none but the ignorant, who will not seek information, are defrauded by patent. soned with sophistry, endeavors to convince seek information, are defrauded by patent-right vendors, and adds: "If any one would purchase a so called patent article or patent right, let him asertain its authenticity, writing to him and he will give the desired information. He "caps the climax" of his argument by quoting the weak and threadbare, illustration purporting to show that the innocent purchaser of a patent article from an irresponsible vendor, "stands in the same position under the law as the innocent purchaser of a stolen horse;" and asks triumphantly, if "any one finds fault with the law of personal property?"

The very intimation that "farmers are op-

The very intimation that "farmers are opposed to inventions, or to just and wholesome laws for the protection of inventors in" the exclusive right to make and vend their devices," is a reflection upon their intellligence. No one has been found simple minded enough not to give credit to inventive genius, for much of our improved system of agriculture. It is not "inventors," nor just laws protecting them that we oppose; but it is a "system" which gives one man, under authority of law, the right to defraud another, who is innocent of any intended wrong, or violation of law.

It is well known that if an individual purchases a horse in good faith, which after-wards proves to have been stolen, he cannot be convicted as an accomplice in the theft, or even made to pay damages to the owner for buying the same. The owner proves his property and takes possession of it. The innocent purchaser loses nothing in reputation nor expense further than the price paid for the horse. But how is it with the farmer who wants a plow or other implement of the most approved make for his own immediate use? If he would be wise, and avoid being defrauded, he must take Mr. Singleton's advice and go to the dealer and select his implement, and then "ascertain its authenticity." To do this intelligently it would be necessary to have models or casts made of every part or separate device of the implement, and send these to the patent office or to Mr. Singleton; and if it is found that no part or device was ever patented, or, if patented, and the patents have expired, he may then close the bargain, provided he is able to satisfy himself that he is purchasing of one who either owns the patents, or is the authorized agent of all the patentees interested in the agent of all the patentees interested in the same; and that no court will ever decide that the patents under which he purchases are infringements upon some others previously issued; "and by this simple piece of precaution he may save himself money and perhaps a lawsuit." But suppose he disregards this wholesome advice, and makes the purchase, honestly believing that he is buying not only the plow or other implement, but the right to use the same; and it afterward appears that use the same; and it afterward appears that a bolt or some simple device used in its construction is an infringement upon somebody's struction is an infringement upon some loody's patent; the law has been violated, and the innocent purchaser is made particeps criminis to the act, and liable to be summoned before a United States court one hundred miles from his home, and there tried for violating the patent laws of the country, and as are the patent laws of the country; and as provided in section 4,919 of the patent laws, Court may enter judgment against him for any sum above the amount found by the ver-diet as the actual damage sustained, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with cost.'

Again, an inventor may obtain a patent on

some device, and then allow it to go into general use, and even secretly connive with manufacturers and vendors to scatter it broadcast over the land; and when the crop is well and widely sown, send out his army of unscrupulous agents to gather in his harvest of legalized plunder, by collecting royalty of

every victimized purchaser.

The Bill passed by the House should be enacted into a law, and no effort should be wanting on our part, to influence such action. The advantages gained should not only be held, but followed up with renewed efforts, courage, and perseverance. We should memorialize the Senate, and ask every State Grange to do the same, and urge, not only the passage of this bill, but that also to elevate the agricultural department. State Granges should be requested to petition the State Legislatures to instruct their Senators to favor these just and wholesome measures.

TRANSPORTATION.

It seems necessary to again call your attention to the question of regulating transportation by just statutory laws protecting equally the rights of the railroad companies and of the people. But little progress has been made in securing such legislation during the year. Efforts in that direction have been made in several of the States, but with partial success. Representatives of some of the leading industries of the country, including agriculture, were invited to a conference before the congressionsal committee having this matter in charge, and Hon. W. G. Wayne and J. G. Shepard of New York State, were chosen to represent the National Grange at that conference, which they did, and I am informed, did good service there. Their report will be submitted in due time. Further than this, it does not appear that any definite action has been taken by Congress upon this question so vital to the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the Nation; and in the mean time these great corporations, absolutely controlling this vast interest, "are daily becoming stronger and more imperious," until, by the use of that power which the United States Senate Committee declared that they possessed and exercised, they have enslaved capital, corrupted and controlled legislation, intimidated courts, captured the telegraph, subsidized the press, and now seem to defy the government itself.

The apathy of the masses and seeming indifference of business men towards the growing power and arbitrary exactions of these huge organizations cannot be explained by any system of logic, and savors more of fiction than reality. The history of this contest which is now going on, between the despotism of monopolies on the one hand, and the great body politic on the other, for the control of this government, will be anything but complimentary to a people in the full enjoyment of the principles of a constitutional Government, founded upon political equality, and the general consent of the governed. And yet, the surface of public opinion has occasionally been rippled by a pebble thrown from the Grange, and its influence has penetrated deep, forming an under current which is gaining strength and moving onwards with a power before which despotic rule must eventually weaken, for the intelligent and sovereign people of this highly favored land, cannot be enslaved by a power over which they have full control. Then let us renew our efforts to disseminate light and knowledge upon this subject, and to influence members of Congress and State Legislatures to turn from the railroad lobby and heed the petitions and prayers of a neglected and wronged constituency.

THE NATIONAL LECTURER AND THE DOCU-MENTS ISSUED BY HIM.

Wherever the National Lecturer has labored good results have followed. All must be impressed with the good judgment and care exercised in the preparation of the documents issued by him to the Subordinate Granges. Although I have no authentic information showing how they are appreciated and used, yet as they are the only documents regularly issued by authority of the National Grange to the Subordinate Granges, and contain practical questions and suggestions, which must interest every member, I am confident that they are doing a good work and should be continued.

EDUCATION.

There is no subject so intimately connected with the welfare of our Order as that of education. Beginning with the infant mind just budding into life, which expands and develops under the influence of circumstances and surroundings, it continues to the end of life. Hence the necessity of correct examples, influences and instructions, not only in the family, but in our associations, and in the public schools. I need not discuss here the importance of a higher and more practical education for farmers' sons and daughters. No class of our people are better prepared to enjoy, or would be more benefited by a well educated mind and heart, than the cultivators of the soil; and no occupation in life is so well calculated to develop a man morally, mentally and physically, as that of agriculture, or which requires closer study, deeper thought, or a greater need of the application of science to obtain practical results.

The labors of the husbandman are not confined to the dingy office of the banker or the merchant pouring over ledgers and balance sheets, or to the narrow channels of study and thought required of the doctor, to learn the nature and cause of diseases and application of remedies, or to the lawyer, whose life's work is devoted to the study of statutes and decisions, precedents and interpretations. The daily labor of the farmer is in nature's broad fields where science had its birth; and where the earth beneath and the heavens above him, are pages on which is written in letters of truth, the the history of all literature, and all civilization; and point with convincing certainty to a future and higher state of existence. There is not a science known to the literary world, that cannot be practically used by the tiller of the soil; and the more of science that is brought to the aid of agriculture, the lighter its burdens, and more pleasant and elevating the pursuit. This important question should receive due consideration.

UNORGANIZED STATES.

LOUISIANA.

Believing that the good of the Order demanded the work, I requested the Lecturer of the National Grange to deliver a series of lectures in the State of Louisiana. To this request be cheerfully complied and labored nineteen days within the State, awakening an interest, which culminated in the organization of a State Grange, and we can again welcome the representatives of the State Grange of Louisiana to our National council. There are good reasons to infer that this new organization is upon a

firm basis, and that the future of the Order in that State is most encouraging.

NEBRASKA.

The strength and condition of the Subordinate Granges in that State is about the same as one year ago. No real progress has been made in the work of reorganization. A few of the Subordinate Granges reported and paid dues to the National Grange for the first quarter of the year, and received the annual word, but have neglected to make further reports.

No effort has been made to reorganize the State Grange of Nebraska. There is but little doubt but what this could be accomplished by sending the National Lecturer into the State, but I have not thought it advisable to incur this expense until there are satisfactory indications that the confidence which was lost in a State organization through the mistakes and misfortunes of the former State Grange, can be restored, and a new one organized, which will receive the support, and command the respect of all true Patrons.

DAKOTA.

Several applications were received from parties in Dakota asking for authority to organize Granges in that territory; and deeming it for the best interest of our cause in that section, I placed the territory under the jurisdiction of the State Grange of Minnesota, and authorized the Master to appoint deputies to revive and organize Granges there; and that they be required to report and pay dues to the Minnesota State Grange, until a State or territorial Grange can be organized.

This action should be confirmed, or some other means provided by which the enterprising settlers of that territory may be enabled to avail themselves of the benefits of our Order.

I also suggest, that to the standing rules be added one requiring Subordinate Granges that are under the immediate jurisdiction of the National Grange, to report to the secretary, and pay five cents dues for each member, in order to entitle them to the annual word.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER AND CONCLU-

Early in October, I forwarded blanks to the secretaries of all the State Granges for information as to the present strength and condition of the Order in each State as compared with what it was one year ago. Most of the secretaries responded promptly to

Of the twenty-eight reports received, twenty show an increased membership, five but little variation and three a decrease. In twenty-five States, the reports give a healthy and very much improved condition of the Order. Of the number of Subordinate Granges, sixteen States report an increase, nine about the same, three a decrease. As most of these secretaries have been long in office, and consequently have had large experience in the work of the Order, it occurred to me that an expression of their views relative to what action should be taken by this body to strengthen the Order and increase its usefulness, would be of some value; and it is interesting to no-tice that three-fourths of those reporting ignore all other considerations, and concur in the opinion that the aim of all Grange legislation should be to build up the Sub-ordinate Granges and increase the interest and attractiveness of their meetings. This conclusion is in harmony with the experience of all earnest workers in our cause. Where the meetings of the Subordinate Granges are made interesting and attractive, there is no complaint of vacant seats, falling away of members or dying out; but on the contrary, a higher appreciation of Grange meetings, and a growing love for the principles of our Order is the result. But where Grange meetings are held as a mere matter of form, with no interesting discussions. literary exercises and but little discussions, literary exercises and but little social recreation, the work becomes a mere routine and members failing to be interested, or to derive any real benefit from the cease to attend, and the Grange eetings

becomes dormant or dies.

The problem, how to build up and maintain an interest in a Grange, has been solved by every prosperous Grange organization in the land, yet the lessons do not seem to be universally understood and practiced; but whatever of progress has been made can be attributed largely to the efforts that have been put forth to systematize and put these lessons of experience into practice.

lessons of experience into practice.

Then let this work of disseminating information be encouraged and carried forward by every available means at our command, until every farmer and Patron in the land shall be made to understand the mission of our organization, the purposes we aim to accomplish, and the duties devolving upon individual members in order to secure practical benefits. They should know what has been done, and the efforts that are being made to elevate the farmer's calling, better his condition, and emancipate agriculture from the exacting demands of combined and incorporated powers.

of combined and incorporated powers.

It should be distinctly understood that every Grange is a school in which practical lessons are to be learned upon every question affecting the farmer's calling; and that every member is not only a pupil but an instructor; and in order to make these schools profitable they must be conducted upon practicable and common sense principles. Teachers and pupils must all be there; and officers must be promptly in their places and co-operate to carry out the lecturer's well prepared programme for the discussions and literary exercises. Every member should be encouraged to take part in these exercises, and be prepared to do so. All questions relating to the farm and the household, are profitable and inexhaustible themes for discussion, and can always be made interesting to every intelligent farmer; and questions of political economy, directly affecting the farmer's interest, may, and of right should be discussed, but not in a political or partisan sense or interest; but in that fraternal spirit which should always characterize every Patron:" and remarks or insinuations reflecting upon the political or religious opinions of members, should not only be carefully avoided, but strictly prohibited. Such action seems necessary in order to arrive at truth and form correct conclusions, and thus be able to act together in harmony in every emergency affecting our common welf-

gency affecting our common welfare.

All Grange meetings should be enlivened with singing and music, and time given for social recreation. They should be made so interesting and attractive that no member can afford to be absent from them; and the greetings of brothers and sisters should be so cordial that the humblest members,

though poor and burdened with cares, should be made to feel and know that they are not doomed to toil through weary life, isolated and alone, without friends, sympa thy, society, or hope of advancement, but that they are members of a great brotherhood, which extends into every State and every locality in the land, all united in sym pathy and interest by ties which bind as gently as a silken thread, yet strong as a band of steel, all working for the same great object, THE EDUCATION AND ELEVATION OF AMERICAN FARMERS.

J. J. WOODMAN.

Correspondence.

WELCOME POMONA TO SHERWOOD GRANGE.

Pomona has come and we welcome her here, With smiles and with voices, that speak words of

We bid her thrice welcome, to our home and our hall.

To each brother and sister we say welcome to all. With Pomona the queen of the Grange we rejoice, And with praises to thee we lift up our voice; May we all work in concert and ne'er be estranged. For we are happy to greet you at Sherwood Grange.

The right hand of friendship we extend unto all, We are glad to hear the gavel's loud call; The Master has called us to order again, After nearly three months of vacation's reign; And with spirits free, and hearts that are light, We bid you welcome to our hearthstone to-night. Our hall is not so commodious, as we would wish when we entertain.

But our welcomes are hearty to Sherwood Grange.

'Tis nearly three years since we first entertained The officers of Branch County Pomona Grange; They came to us strangers, in their quiet way, 'Twas in the month December, the twenty-third

We met them as strangers, we parted as friends, For the right hand of fellowship they did extend; But the day was so cold we all thought it strange, At their coming at all to Sherwood Grange.

The next time they said with our Grange they would

Was in the month of October, the day the eigh-

teenth But the flood gates were opened, and the rain poured

down, Until the roads were so muddy between this and their town.

That 'twas next to impossible to travel at all, So only a few of them came to our Hall; But we blamed them not, for we knew 'twas the rain

That kept them from coming to Sherwood Grange. There were some from this county and some from

The gavel was sounded at a quarter to two. We had speeches from many, I am glad to relate, But the chaplain said they could not initiate. The goat upon hearing the words of the brother Became so enraged that he broke his halter; He was soon soothed to quiet and then for a change, He invited them again to Sherwood Grange.

The fifteenth of November was the day set apart, For Pomona to come and perform her part, By initiating our members in the mystery Of Pomona's Court, the Fifth Degree. The day dawned bright, it was chilly and clear, And by eleven o'clock Pomona was here: But at a previous meeting a good brother said. That they should initiate before they broke bread; Which they did with dispatch, and some new members they gained

From out the ranks of Sherwood Grange.

and now the twenty-second day of the eighth ment has come,

homes; We bid you a welcome to our bounteous feast,

We again bid you welcome to our Hall and our

By which the inner man is fed, and strengthened at least. And now in conclusion, my friends, I would say,

This Grange will be strengthened by your visit today. And may we quite often glad greetings exchange, And we bid you a welcome to Sherwood Grange.

To those outside of our Order, a word we would say We are glad to see you at our meeting to-day, And may the time not be distant, when we can take

each by the hand, And bid you welcome to our social band. We want such as you to help in the fight, To put down monopolies and demand equal rights. So come, one and all, and send in your names, For we assure you a welcome to Sherwood Grange. -Mrs. H. M. Traverse.

Colon Grange, No. 215.

Bro. Cobb:-Colon Grange is alive, if it don't make much noise, and is in what we term a prosperous condition, having now nearly three times the number of members we had ten months ago, and still they come; some are added almost every regular meeting.

We think we have accomplished much for a Grange that was long dead, and only brought to life one year ago last March; reorganized with some thirty or thirty-five members. Besides adding a goodly number to our membership we have purchased a good, substantial three story building, with a good sized lot for sheds and hitching grounds. Said building is thirty by forty feet square; very pleasantly located within a few rods of the side track of the Air Line railroad. We gave nine hundred dollars for the property, and have it nearly paid for.

We are working up co-operation, as fast as we can safely and understandingly. Last spring we shipped our wool to Fenno & Manning, of Boston, and I believe all were satisfied with results. We have saved during the last eight months over two hundred and fifty dollars, in purchasing plaster, salt, kerosene oil, and other things, having handled seven car loads of plaster, five car loads of land salt | morning and see to it yourself.

and one of barrel salt. We have a purchasing fund of one hundred dollars, with which to supply the wants of our members from time to time. I can see no reason why we should not in the near future be numbered as one of the strongest Granges in the State.

We think we have struck the key note to success in unity of action, as thus far discord has given us a wide berth, and prosperity seems to have perched for a time, at least, on our banner. Attendance has been good through the busy season, and as soon as the corn is secured we believe we shall see nearly all out at every meeting. All seem willing to work in the Grange harness, and there is work for all, and so long as harmony prevails within the gates, we have nothing to fear from outside pressure.

But I fear 1 am taking up too much of your valuable time and space. Hoping those who have passed the mystic gate will cling to unity of action throughout the State and nation, I subscribe myself,

Yours fraternally, A. S. PROUT, Master.

Colon, Nov. 1, 1882.

Vermontville Grange, No. 625, and Potatoes. I should like to see something of a report

from the Patrons of different Granges of their crops this season. To open the report I would say, last spring

I got one potato of the White Star variety, weighing less than a quarter of a pound, and from that seed I have harvested seventy-two and one-half pounds of the best of potatoes.

If you see fit to insert this in the VISITOR, please ask the farmers to beat it.

M. R. MERRITT. Yours. Olive Centre, Oct. 20th, 1882.

[Brother farmers, here is a banter that will keep until next spring, and if any one beats this Granger we want them to tell us how it was done. -Ed.]

Resolutions From Ionia County Pomona Grange.

Whereas, Since the dissolution of the firm of Day & Taylor, plaster manufacturers for the Grange, the various plaster companies of Michigan have formed a combination and increased materially the price of land plaster to farmers and others using that commodity:

WHEREAS, The Executive Committee of the State Grange has recently perfected an arrangement with M. B. Church, Manager of Alabastine company, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, to furnish plaster to farmers at a

price not to exceed \$2.50 per ton, and Whereas, On account of the lateness of the season, and the short time given Mr. Church to complete his new plaster mill, now being rapidly constructed, it may be impossi-ble for him to furnish all the plaster that farmers may desire the first year; therefore

Resolved, That the Ionia County Pomona Grange recommend Patrons and farmers to purchase no plaster of any company or corporation for the next year, at prices exceeding \$2.50 per ton, and to patronize Mr. Church first so far as he is able to supply the first year's demand; and we hereby pledge ourselves to exercise our influence to secure the co-operation of farmers outside the Grange, to secure that result.

Business-Anti-Monopoly.

Editor Visitor:-At its last session, Saturday, Oct. 14, Wyoming Grange, 353, passed the following resolution, which speaks for itself: Resolved. That it is the opinion of Wy. oming Grange, No. 353, that no member of this Grange should for the next year purchase any plaster of any plaster company or combination, for a greater price per ton than it can be secured from the Alabastine company (of Grand Rapids) in its arrangement with the Executive Committee of the State Grange of Michigan

It will be remembered that the arrangement of Mr. M. B. Church, Manager of the Alabastine company, with the Grange, is to furnish plaster at \$2.50 per ton; but in as much as it is not probable Mr. Church can furnish the entire amount required by the Grange for the first year, as it was late when he began the construction of his new mill, therefore the above resolution.

Truly etc., E. A. BURLINGAME.

J. Webster Childs.

Fraternity Grange held a special session Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 31, for the purpose of meeting Bro. J. Webster Childs, whose prostration since his return from Denver has prevented his attendance at the regular meetings of our Grange. The afternoon was mild, and greatly to the satisfaction of those present, Mr. Childs was able to ride out and spend a short time in greeting his old friends and fellow workers. The scene cannot be described, but it was such an one as no person present will forget, as he sat with beaming face and outstretched hand, assuring us of the repose of his spirit in Christ, and entreating each one to heed the words of a dying man and prepare to meet him in his Father's home, where he hoped to greet each one again. E. A. CAMPBELL.

FARMERS, for self improvement, need to awake to their responsibility as men; they need cultivation, interests, care, order and zeal for the welfare of their fellow-beings. The intellectual faculties, the emotions, affections and desires, the will, that constitutes immortality, must be honored as the broadest and highest culture of man as man. A farmer must not be a machine!

AT a recent farmer's meeting a speaker gave a receipt to make farming pay, as follows "Have but one business, and get up in the In the Mountains of Utah. BY F. HODGMAN.

In my last communication the types made me speak of the prarie dog as a little "muskrat." I used to get angry at such things but experience of the printers ways has taught me to pass them by with indifference and in silence. I should do so now only some of your readers would think the prairie dog was a little muskrat, and others would think I did not know any better, so I hasten to say that what I wrote was marmot and not muskrat. There was another little animal that used to call on us occasionally in the desert which I did not mention, this was the horned toad. I do not know why this animal is called a toad for it is not a toad, and does not look like one, except that it is about the same size.

It is a sort of lizard with a thicker body and shorter tail than the rest of the lizards, and several horn like protuberances on its head and along its body. It is perfectly peaceable and harmless. I said in my last I the way railroads are built in Utah.

About the first thing in order here as elsewhere it is necessary to raise the means to work with, so somebody of an enterprising turn of mind who wants to make something starts a project for a railroad to run somewhere into the country. If he has some mineral locations it will naturally run by or near them. If not it will go where he has a chance to get some or make a speculation of some kind. Others who are of a like mind join with him and a company is formed, officers elected, maps of the country made in the highest and most flattering style of the art, and perhaps a few miles of road built where it will pay well to operate it. Then bonds are issued for millions of dollars and the enterprising projecter, who is now a prominent officer of the road, takes a trunk full of the bonds more or less and goes on a pleasure trip to Europe. When he gets there he shows the money lenders there what profitable investments the Union Pacific, and Central Pacific Railroads are and what dividends his road is now paying, and what magnificent prospects his road has ahead of it, and how they can all become Goulds and Huntingtons and Stanfords. So he sells his bonds for the best price he can get, and has enough of them so he comes back with some millions of dollars to work with. The officers who are the principal stock holders now vote themselves good big salaries which they pay out of the money they have secured.

The next is to form a construction company. This is made up of the officers of the road. Then the construction company contracts to build the road for so many dollars, say \$40,000 per mile, to be paid them by the railroad company, when the track is ready for the ties, iron, or rolling stock as the case may be. The construction company then puts surveyors into the field who run lines in all sorts of directions, to find the best route to the objective points if the company happens to have one. This is frequently a pretty intricate affair, when the road has to cross or climb mountain ranges as it must in all the through routes across the continent, and in most of the shorter roads in territories. Close on the heels of the surveyors come the graders, in which they are almost to a man, Mormons. On the Denver and Rio Grande Western railroad leading Mormons went over the country with the chief at the proposed routes, and took contracts for grading the entire line before a mile of it had been definitely located. Each one contracted with the construction company to grade so many miles of road, from ten to fifty each. They were to be paid so much per yard for the work, the amount varying with the character of the material and its distance from water and other supplies. In that portion of the land in which the construction was under my charge, 14 cents per yard was paid for scraper work, that is for making the road bed, where the earth could be readily handled by plowing and scraping. Scapers with tongues to them were almost exclusively used and a skilful man with a scraper would leave the road bed almost perfectly finished. For material which had to be moved in carts and barrows, 28 cents per yard was paid, for loose rock and cements 50 cents, for solid sandstone \$1.25 and for granite, blue lime stone and similar hard rocks \$2.00 per yard was the price. The construction company thus "subbed" out the work by the yard at rates which left them a good profit. None of the work cost them more than they received for it, and scores of miles did not cost more than a quarter what they got for it. There were several miles of work on my first division that did not have over 4,000 yards of earthwork per mile, and all scraper work at that. There was no mile of work under my charge, which included the heaviest work in the Wasatch mountains that cost \$20,000.

Some of your readers may be interested in a little more of details of the work. In the first place, the locating engineer with his party goes over the ground and fixes the line of the road, driving stakes at every 100 feet on straight lines, and 50 feet on curves. Then the construction engineer follows and sets stakes for the outer edge of the slopes, of excavation or embankment. These are set at every 100 | court, you'd skin 'em!

foot station and as many places between them as there are changes in the direction or slope of the surface of the ground, in order to get an accurate measurement of the amount of earth to be taken out or filled in.

Then come the grubbers, who with axes

and picks or grub-hoes take out whatever trees or bushes there may be within the limits. It is astonishing how few good axmen there are in Utah. I saw only one good chopper there, and he proved to be a boy who was born and brought up in Kalamazoo county, and afterword worked in the Michigan and Wisconsin pineries. He worked a while in my party and would do more work with an ax, than any three Mormons I saw in that territory. After the grubbers, came the men with plows and scrapers. The plows used were mostly the Oliver Chilled, with now and then a Diamond Iron or a Moline plow. The plows are run into and among the rocks, in a reckless fashion that breaks them to pieces freely. In all the cuts, the earth or rock is taken out a foot below the grade of the road bed, would try and give your readers an idea of and then filled up to grade with gravel or other suitable material. In some places there are plenty of great boulders of solid rock which have to be blasted out, and in others the line cuts into the solid mountain itself. Where boulders are being blasted it is dangerous being near when the blasts are fired. This is frequently done at noon or after work at night, when the laborers are out of the way. The blasters will charge as many as they can in half a day and then fire them all at once, making a noise like a park of artillery. On one occasion a rock as large as a bushel basket was thrown into my camp from a blast forty rods away. Fortunately we saw it coming and got out of the way so no harm was done, but we were kept dodging behind trees for a fortnight while at that camp, by the flying rocks. We always had warning when a blast was to be fired and got into a place of safety. Sometimes the point of a hill has to be loosened up. A hole just big enough for a man to work in will be drove in just below grade to about the centre of the hill, then branches like a T will be run out from the end of the drift. From one to one hundred kegs of powder are then put into the branches and connected together, a fuse connecting with it and running out of the hole. The drift is then filled up and tightly packed with earth and rocks, and at a convenient time the mine is fired. If the powder has been properly placed and the right amount used, the whole superincumbent earth or rocks, will be lifted up and crumbled with very little noise and no scattering of debris. If too much powder is used it will burst out at the weakest place, scattering the earth and rocks to a great distance and leaving a portion of the hill undisturbed. And so, if too little is used or it is not properly located. it will not do up the work effectually, the design of which is to loosen and break up the earth and rocks so that it can be handled with plow and scraper. When the grading is nearly done, the engineer has to go over it the second time, setting new stakes for the centre line, and giving grade heights, after which the finishing gang go over and give it the last touches, bringing the surface up true and even, and trimming the sides to the proper width and when it is ready for the ties and track. The engineer each month measures all the work done during the month, classifying it and reporting the amount to headquarters and according to his report the contractors are engineer in advance of the surveyors looking paid. Between the company, who look out sharply that the engineers estimates are not too large, and the contractors who want them as large as possible, the engineer has but little chance to be remise in his duty and sometimes he gets a scorching on both sides. As will be seen by the manner in which the road was built, it was no great object for the construction company to shorten the line of the road. They were making a profit of from five to twenty thousand or more dollars per mile, and the more miles built, why the more dollars it was for them. When the money ran low they only needed to sell more bonds and get a new supply. In running through the country as we did it almost necessarily followed that minerals were found in places along the line. All that promised to be of value the company "froze to" and the claims were entered not in the name of company, but in the individual names of the officers, thus showing evidence of thrift and wisdom on their part, While in their employ I located about thirty

> A BLACKSMITH was lately summoned to a county court, as a witness in a dispute between two of his workmen. after hearing the testimony, asked him why he did not ad vise them to settle, as the costs had already amounted to three times the amount of the sum in dispute. He replied, "I told the fools to settle; for I said the barristers would take their coats, the lawyers their shirts, and if they got into your honor's

coal mines, some of them very rich and val-

uable, but not a claim was filed in the com-

pany name. A few claims were located by

outsiders, but it was of little use for them.

The company would buy such as it wanted

on its own terms, or if the owner refused to

sell, would freeze him out by methods only

AT KENT COUNTY

"POMONA NURSERIES."

We offer a full assortment of fruit trees and ornamental stock including plants, vines, and Evergreens at lowest living rates. Send in your orders by mail.

Send for Price Lists. BUTTERICK & WATTERSON,

CASCADE, Kent Co., Mich.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Kept in the office of the Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,

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

-	Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,		75
	Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members, Blank Record Books, (Express paid),	1	00
-	Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound,		50
-	I reasurer to Secretary, with stub, well hound		50
	Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound,		50 50
	Withdrawal Cards, per doz., Dimits, in envelopes, per doz.,		50 25 25
	by-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c, per doz		75
-	"Glad Echoes," with music, Single copy 15 cts		20
The second second	per doz., Rituals, single copy,	1	80 25
	" per doz., " for Fifth Degree, for Pomona Granges,	2	40
	per copy, Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges, with Copy of		10
-	Charter, all complete,		10
The second second	American Manual of Parliamentary Law		40 50
	" " (Mo-rocco Tuck,) " (Mo-Adress of J. J. Woodman before the Nation-	1	00
	Address of Thos. K. Beecher—per dozen		20 10
	Digest of Laws and Rulings,		15
	Address, J. T. COBB,		
	SEC'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE	l,	

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.

TIME-TABLE - MAY 15, 1882.

arrives, __ 9 86 Evening Express,___ 9 18

arrives,

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Preight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:38 P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 7:37. H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit.

J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent, Chicago. O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. GOING SOUTH. NY&CNY&B Way Fr

	Est	rbi	ess.	15.7	C a	31		-3	
Le. Grand Rapids	8	00	AM	4	25	PM	5	00	AM
Ar. Allegan	9	17	66			66		10	
Ar, Kalamazoo	10	15	66	6	40	66		40	
Ar. Schoolcraft				7	22	66			PM
Ar. Three Rivers				7	52	"		45	
Ar. White Pigeon	11	45	66		20	**		50	
Ar. Toledo	5	35	PM	2	45	AM			·AM
Ar. Cleveland	10	10	46	7	05	66	Q	10	Dag
Ar, Buffalo	3	55	AM	1	10	PM	7	40	64
GOING NOI	271	н			-		-		_
		-							
	N	Y	k B	N	Y	& C	337		

Ex & M Express. Way Fr. 12 45 PM 12 25 AM 5 50 PM 7 35 " 7 00 " 9 50 AM 12 01 AM 10 50 " 10 00 PM 6 00 " 3 40 PM 8 45 AM 6 28 " 4 05 " 10 00 " Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Schoolcraft Ar. Kalamazo Ar. Allegan ___ Grand Rapids_ All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line.

A. G. AMSDEN, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo. CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Corrected Time-Table-November 1, 1882. TRAINS WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		Express. No. 2.			Vo.	088.	Expres No. 6.		
Port Huron	6	10	AM	7	40	AM	7	55	p
Imlay City	7	18	66	-			1	-	
Lapeer	7	42	66	9	10	46	9	22	
Flint	8	30	44	9	55	44			
Durand	9	03	66						
Lansing	10	10	46	11	30	46			
Charlotte	10	45	66	12	06	PM			
Battle Creek	12	00	PM			11			
Vicksburg	12		66			66			
Schoolcraft.			66			44			
Cassopolis	1	55	44			66			
South Bend	2		66			66			
Valparaiso			66	100	-	46			
Chicago			54			66			6
	Port Huron	Port Huron	No. No.	No. 2. No. 2. No. 2.	No. 2. 1	No. 2.	No. 2, No. 4, No.	No. 2. No. 4. N	No. 2. No. 4. Imlay City 7 18 " Lapeer 7 42 " 9 10 " 9 22 Flint 8 30 " 9 55 " 10 95 Lansing 10 10 " 11 30 " 11 35 Lansing 10 10 " 11 30 " 11 35 Charlotte 10 45 " 12 06 PM 12 10 Employed 12 00 PM 2 10 12 Employed 12 00 PM 2 10 12 Employed 12 12 12 12 12 13 13 13

TRAINS EASTWARD.

sen, would neeze him out by methods only	
too well known by railroad companies an compel him so sell at such price as the	Mail and Atlantic Nigh Express, Express. No. 1. No. 3. No. 6
chose to pay, or have his property lie idl	e Valparaiso 11 30 " 7 45 " 11 20
and useless on his hands. Some of thos fellows are making money in this way.	e " Cassepelis 155 " 953 " 208 " Schoolcraft 254 " 1039 " 307 " Vicksburg 310 " 1050 " 320
A BLACKSMITH was lately summoned t	" Battle Creek 405 " 11 40 " 4 20 " Charlotte 505" 12 47 " 5 22
a county court, as a witness in a disput between two of his workmen. The Judge after hearing the testimony, asked him why	e "Durand 725" 256" 750 "Flint 810" 340" 835 "Lapeer 852" 418" 910
he did not ad vise them to settle, as the cost	

All trains run by Chicago time. All trains daily except

S. R. CALLAWAY, For information as to rat Agent, Schoolcraft, Mich. apply to E. P. Keary, Loca

Ladies' Bepantment.

MARRIED-DIED.

In the columns side by side, Stand the captions, Married, Died; What fine irony in this That shade with death our nuptial bliss, That blends beneath our earnest gaze
The story of two wondrous days?
The kiss of death of blushing bride, Sarcastic blend in-Married, Died.

Throbbing breast of heart that bleeds, Tearful, bright or dull eye reads Lines whose message is not clear, Blurred and broken through a tear; Lily fingers, hand of age, Trace the lines along the page; Death and Cupid side by side Sport with man in—Married, Died.

Here a requiem, there a song, Blend and roll their notes along, Village bells that ring or toll Greet a glad or passing soul;
To the chancel call the crowd, Clad in satin gown or shroud, To the church we twice may ride; Heed the headings; Married, Died.

Hoist the anchor, sail away; Summer winds or sunlit bay Lure thee o'er the outer bar, Where the white-capped breakers are; Staunch thy painted shallop be, Strong to ride life's restless sea, God shall rule the surging tide
That laps the shores of—Married, Died.

Orange blossoms, ripened wheat, Sprigs of rue or lillies sweet, Curls of gold or locks of snow, Wedding robes or garbs of woe, Hands in loving hands to rest. Or folded lie on pulseless breast; Who shall bloom and fruit divide, So near the stories, Married, Diedi

Producers and Consumers.

Good morning, my friends: And how fair the morning of this November day-A cloudless sky, trees decked in their garb of crimson and gold, and 'Solemon in all his glory is not to be compared" with the beauty and regal splendor of these halcyon days, which are passing, oh! so swiftly, that one cannot drink in half enough of the beauty, and grandeur. And I sometimes feel disloyal enough to household cares and duties to think it almost a sacrilege, to shut myself within the four walls of the kitchen, performing the regular routine of cooking, dish washing, and other work, that will never "stay done up," but must be performed day after day. When out of doors there is so much pleasure and enjoyment, which ought to lift us up above the grovelling things of earth.

It has been said that heroism can be manifested by submitting cheerfully to the menial duties required of us in every-day life, but they certainly are not always congenial to our feelings and it sometimes seems a sort of a prison life to be shut in from the beauty and grandeur without, and which we so much desire to enjoy. I have been trying for several days to find something to write about for your consideration a few moments. Not that there is a scarcity of subjects, but how to weave in the thoughts. I could furnish the warp if some one else would furnish the woof, and together we might produce an article which would bear exam ination and afford pleasure to some one who might pause to read the production.

One subject has claimed my attention more than others, namely, Producers and Consumers. In every organization there are two distinct classes, those who are willing to work, and those who are willing to let them. Whether in the family, church, temperance cause or the Grange, the burden, care, and responsibility rests on a few. It is true there are certain individuals who seem born to lead and command, they know just what to do and how to do it, while others will stand idle by with limp and folded hand and ask, "What can I do?" or "tell me something to do." How often we see fami lies in which the parents are the producers, and the children only consumers. They so often forget that its just as much the province of the children to make home attractive and happy, and render themselves useful and agreeable, as well as enjoy all the good the parents see fit to provide for them.

In the temperance movement, how few take a decided stand for the right and help sustain the "willing workers." Very many are ready to acknowledge that intemperance in any form is a curse and a blight upon humanity, and ought to cease its terrible workings, but when asked to do something towards putting it down and to drive it from our fair land, oh no! they have no influence, or time or talent to do such work as to save the fallen or rescue the perishing. Some of them are glad to see the results arising from the exertions of others but they have no

part or lot in the matter. I think in the Grange we can find both the producer and the consumer, and there is a marked distinction between the two, and a person with ready observation can classify the members of any Grange. There are ready and willing workers in this organization, those whose thoughts and energies are alive to every interest pertaining to it, because they feel that the times demand a successful working Grange. The burden often falls on a few to plan and execute what they consider beneficial to the order and to each and every member. They plan socials, feasts, music, literary entertainment, and than idle gossip. It will strengthen our subjects for discussions, talk co-operation memories, and how often do we hear tired and unison of effort, and a strict adherence overworked housekeepers say "It seems as effect a cure. - Scientific American.

to Grange principles, and after they have planned they must carry out the plans or witness a failure, while the consumers look wonderingly, and complacently on and reap the results.

But sometimes the consumers are the losers, work brings its reward and if a person sows sparingly they reap sparingly. There are so many in the Grange who never try to do anything to make the meetings interesting and put all the resposibility on the officers. If their name is placed on the program for an essay, select reading or to lead out in a discussion, they say "I'll stay away" that evening, I cannot read or talk before a Grange. Such persons lose more than any one else as some one will fill their place and reap the benefit of their effort, and those who failed to perform the duty assigned to them will bring death upon themselves. Of course it is no easy task for many persons to let their voice be heard in public, but as "practice makes perfect," the more one tries to say or do something to interest others, the easier the task will become. I was told that a prominent member of the State Grange said that he could scarcely walk across the floor when the Grange was in session, when he first joined the Order, but to-day he can write a splendid article for the VISITOR and make a grand speech, and is one of the strongest helps we Patrons have in Michigan. I do not suppose all persons can make such an advance as this man has, but every one can approximate to great results in the same direction. What happy results would follow if each and every one would resolve to become a producer as well as a consumer and do for others what they have so long been willing to receive from others.

MYRA.

Self-Improvement.

(An essay read by Mrs. G. A. Perry at the October meeting of Eaton county, Pomona Grange in Kal-

As the seedling deposited in the soil and supplied with the necessary moisture, air, and sunshine, develops into a perfect plantso the human mind possesses natural faculties that commence their development with its existence and which only need as congenial influences to produce as perfect growth Fortunate indeed is the individual whose surrounding influences are such as to produce this happy result, and prosperous beyond our comprehension would be our nation could this acme of intellectual development be realized by its people. Desirable as it is we may never fully reach this ideal condition but we have much to encourage us. The history of the world for the past two centuries is a history of unprecedented intellectual improve-

The diffusion of knowledge since the institution of a free press, has come to be so general that ignorance is no longer excusable. Good newspapers, if not also good books, are the education within the reach of all. The rudimentary education of school is of course a necessary preliminary and this our free school system furnishes. A collegiate course is a powerful advantage but not a necessity and without being supplemented by newspaper education is a positive failure. Many happened in the past than of what is going the reign of Elizabeth than of Victoria, of Wars of the Roses than of our own civil war -of Cromwell's government than of Gladstone's.

In strange contrast to this we see many people, both young and old, well informed upon the most important questions of the times, social, moral, political, and scientific who are, as we might say, bundles of information upon the passing history of our own and other countries, whose entire education with the exception of a few months at school was gained by reading. Wendell Phillips once said: "There are two kinds of education-the education of Harvard and Yale and the equally valuable education of the New York Tribune and the New York Post,' and the latter is the kind we all can and should have.

Notwithstanding however that this is generally conceded to be true, it is a lamentable fact that a large class of both men and women neglect this sacred duty. The most common and perhaps the most delusive excuse for this neglect is want of time, but even the busiest people have many leisure moments which could well be used in this way. The time may seem short but many books have been written as well as read-in these short spaces of time which would otherwise have been wasted, and I sometimes think that this is really an advantage for it has been truly said that reading without reflecting is like eating without digesting, and we will surely have ample time for reflection by making what we have read a subject of thought while about our work and in this way derive the best possible benefit from what we read. In fact we cannot over estimate the advantages which we will gain from spending even a half hour each day in some useful reading. It will act as a benefit in driving away melancholy. The best remedy in the world for "blues" is reading. A half hour with Mark Twain or Bret Harte will act like magic. It will also help us to rise above what Whittier chooses to call "The poor scandal of the neighborhood." It will tend to broaden our ideas and our charities and furnish other topics for conversation

though I am forgetting all that I ever knew.'

A valuable practice too, to aid in strengthening the memory as well as a great source of pleasure, and one that is being introduced in many eastern schools and should be introduced in every school home and Grange, is that of committing to memory choice passages of prose and poetry. John Ruskin has said that these choice committed selections become to us "fairy palaces of beautiful thoughts, bright fancies, satisfied memories, noble histories, faithful sayings, treasure houses of precious and restful thoughtswhich care cannot disturb, pain make gloomy nor poverty take away from us, houses built without hands for our souls to dwell in."

By following up the practice of every day reading, reflecting upon what is read, talking about it with our families and our neighbors, bringing it up in the Grange in way of select readings and discussions, and by committing choice passages to memory, we will find that the cobwebs are fast being removed from our minds, that we are not so forgetful after-all, even if we do this at the expense of some pet fancy work, if we dispense entirely with "knitting and crochet," if we do not cut calico into a hundred pieces for the sole purpose of sewing again together, if we spend less time in preparing rich pastry, prepare our fruit in the most simple and thus most healthful way, in short, if we have less tomato catchup and more newspaper catchup, our mental organs as well as our digestive apparatuses will be greatly benefitted and we will better fulfill our duties as good Grangers and

Feeling as I do so earnestly our obligations in this direction and the general neglect of them especially by my own sex, I have selected this as my subject with the earnest desire to add some interest to the cause and if by this hastily prepared effort one individual is induced in any degree to correct past carelessness in this respect I am well repaid for writing my thoughts on self-improvement.

School and School Studies.

In these days of rapid advancement in the cause of education, when every faculty has been brought into requisition to aid in the development of intellect, it may be thought that throughness in the different departments would be the inevitable result Science and art, have lent a helping hand to smooth and beautify the road to the temple of knowledge, and instead of Websters spelling book, with its rough wood cuts and tically colored reader, and as they advance the gems of different writers are collected for their use. Daboll has long been consigned to obliviou and the science of mathematics has become a pleasure. Other studies have kept pace with this. The improvement has not rested here: our school houses have become things of beauty and graduating classes the rule instead of the exception.

But our convictions are daily becoming stronger, that an immense amount of cramming has been done with but little ben-efit to the pupil. Commencing with the primary studies, geography, for instance college graduates know more of what has how many of those that have passed a critical examination and completed on at present. They know perhaps more of their studies, as they triumphantly assure us have any thing like a correct knowledge of the geography of their own state, even its resources and natural advantages? A few lines of discription, a half dozen questions and the subject is dismissed, scarcely any mention made of its crowning glory, the wonderful network of lakes. How many, either teachers or pupils can give their number and that of the beautiful islands? (By the way, we will give this as a question to the young readers of the VISITOR, and if the answers are Their old French or Indian names recalling many a rare bit of history. What would prompt we may be tempted to give others.) so surely rouse a love for and pride in "Michigan, my Michigan" as a thorough acquain tance with her from the days when Hennepin and Marquette glided along in their birch canoe, isolated from home and kindred, showing their love for Labelle France by naming so many of our towns, lakes

The school system of Switzerland is quoted as a model for the world, and one of the first studies a child is obliged to pursue is a correct knowledge of his own country, its history included, and witness the pas sionate love of the Switzer for his native land, the song of the Ranz de Vache causing them to brave the death penalty for desertion to gaze once more on her snow crowned hills. There is more poetry than in all Mrs. Southworth's novels, but honey dew until the ants are ready to relest our article should be like Penelope's web, we will close purposing if we have leisure to glance at other studies. MRS. R. E. SMITH.

Brooklyn, Mich.

A. C. who has tried it, is authority for the following: Take one-fourth cup of strong vinegar, crumb finely into it some bread. Let stand half an hour, or until it softens into a good poultice. Then apply, on retiring at night. In the morning the soreness will be gone, and the corn can be pinched out. If the corn is a very obstinate one, it

Sure Cure for Corns.

The Ways of the Ant.

The Hebrew king's injunction to "consider the ant" has been of late years faithfully obeyed by a multitude of European and American naturalists, but by none more im plicitly than Sir John Lubbuck, banker, ethnologist, and Member of Parliament. Unlike his predecessors, however, he has not been content to pitch his camp by the side of an ant's nest, and there pick up what facts or apparent facts were possible. On the contrary, he has collected a sort of insect menagerie, where under strict surveillance the ways of bees and ants may be observed with ease, their humors noted, and their moral and mental qualities subjected to the trying test of experiment.

Bees have hitherto been regarded as the most remarkable example of insect intelligence, but it is questionable if ants do not afford even better objects for study. They are more convenient for experimental pur poses, being easily housed, nests and all under plates of glass placed on a table. In the tropics, which form their proper home, more than a thousand different kinds are known. They are all painfully human. They work and idle, fight and make love, hate their enemies and show a qualified regard for their friends; build houses, construct bridges across valleys, and even tun-nels under br ad rivers. They keep cows and milk them; gather in their winter food and store it in water tight granaries; are ad dicted to slavery and work their willing slaves with systematic mercilessness. Their sense of smell is powerful, and their sight as keen as that of their class generally.

A philosopher did declare "the world was composed of fighting and love," and at all events that of the ants is largely made up of the former element. As warriors they have no superiors in the animal world, and each species has a different way of attacking its enemies or its victims. Though in one nest there will often be as many as half a million individuals, each little citizen knows every one of its fellow townsmen, and speedily ousts any intruder within his bounds. When the nest becomes too small for its in habitants-and sometimes it will extend for a distance of 70 or 80 yards from the entrance-it sends out colonies, and if the em igrants are sufficiently powerful they never hesitate at exterminating any rival species which try to occupy the same area. The an's make roads, and sometimes even when the nature of the ground renders this advisable, tunnels through which to march to their habitation, their feeding grounds, and the territory chosen for their hunts and marauding campaigns.

But if the ants make war on other species they have also numerous enemies. If a nest of brown auts, so common in our woods, is disturbed at any time during the summer some small flies may probably be seen hov-ering over it, and every now and then mak ing a dash at some particular ant. These lay eggs on the ants, inside which their maggots live. Mites also attack them, and if they do not eventually kill their victims, they in-flict on them, during the period of sharing their involuntary hospitality, the most exant lacks initiative, and always moves in troops. One worries its enemies, which another never does. The slave making ant is perhaps the bravest. "If a single individ-Sir John Lubbock remarks, "finds herself surrounded by enemies, she never attempts to fly, as any other ant would, but transfixes her opponents one after another, springing right and left with great agility, till at length she succumbs, overpowered with numbers." Another species is cow

ferent genera differ in temperament.

The traditional industry of ants has not been exaggerated. They work all day, and in warm weather, if need be, all night. Advocates of the eight hours' movement will be shocked to learn that one ant was seen to toil without any intermission, even for food, from six in the morning till a quarter to ten at night, and that it is nothing uncommon for one of these unwearied little laborers to start to work the moment she is freed from imprisonment, as if impatient at the enforc ed pause in the tasks of her brief life. Sir John Lubbock confined one under a bottle for a week, but the instant the brave little creature was released she picked up a larva, carried it off to the nest, and after half an hour returned for another, until she had finished the duty in which her gaoler had interrupted her.

scenes observed on certain hill sides can only be characterized as gymnastic exercises. "The ants raised themselves on their hind legs, caressed one another with their antennae, engaged in mock combats, and al most seemed to be playing hide and seek.' In their habits they are cleanly, for they often lick one another, and those which Sir John painted for facility of recognition were divested of their unwonted coloration by the good offices of their friends. Nor are they without aids in their early life, apart of course from the slaves which so many of them possess. The green fly, which is so familiar on hops and roses, is often termed the ant's cow, and with some reason too. These aphides exude a sweet juice, known es honey dew, on which the ants are fond of feeding. It is indeed an advantage for the aphides to have the sticky substance re moved from their bodies. When Linnaeus styled the aphis the "ants' cow," he devised a name for it more literally true than imand romance in the history of our State agined, for the aphides generally retain the ceive it. Then the ants stroke and caress the aphides with their antennae, until they emit their sweet "milk."

The way they divide the labor of their lives is very remarkable; so is their foresight in hoarding up supplies of food, and appointing foragers to seek it, and store-keepers to distribute it when required. For long it was doubted whether the royal entomologist of Israel was not indulging in a figure of speech, when he spoke of the ant storing up grain. But we now know that in various parts of world there are villages of agricultural ants who follow this prescient practice. Still more astonishing is the fact, for fact it has proved to be, that while some ants prevent their grain from out. If the corn is a very obstinate one, it may require two or more applications to let, M. Forel, a Swiss observer, declares that one species allows the seeds in its granar- more so.

ies to commence the process of germination for the sake of the sugar produced during that operation.

But of all the hideously human traits pos-

essed by ants, none is so remarkable as their addiction to slavery, a circumstance which has long been one of the most familiar features in their history. Some of the slave keeping species attack the nests of their victims, steal their larvae and pupae, and carry them off to be reared for a condition of servitude. One species is entirely dependent, on its slaves; others can partially 'do' for themselves, and, even on a push, carry on the functions of the nest without the aid of their auxiliaries. Sir John Lubbock ventures the belief that slavery exercises on ants the demoralizing influence it has always been understood to exercise on those nations of men among whom it is found. In time the slave owners become helpless dependents on their servants. Their bodily structure has, in course of untold ages, un-dergone a change; the madibles have lost their teeth, and become mere nippers, deadly enough in war, but useless every other purpose. They have lost the power of building, and display no care for their young; the slaves performing every domestic office, including the providing of food, and carriage of their masters from place to place. They have even lost the habit of feeding, and were it not for their anxious slaves, would perish of hunger with plenty in their close vicinity. In ant society that species of morality which consists of love for relatives, and regard for the unfortunate of their race, is hardly found, They will pass a maimed or wounded compatriot and fellow citizen without the slightest notice. This callousness to the distress of each other is the more remarkable since it is notorious that they re-tain with extraordinary tenacity their hold on an enemy they have once seized. M. Mocquerys tell us that the Brazilian Indians utilize this quality in the cure of wounds. If their limbs are gashed, they force an ant to bite the two lips of the cut and thus bring them together, after which they snip off the ant's head, which thus holds the lips together. He asserts that he has often seen natives with wounds in course of healing, with the assistance of seven or eight ants' heads, playing the part of the surgeon's sutures. Strange ants are put to death, and intoxicated members of the same nest are immediately extruded by their sober, cleanly living comrades. easily recognize their friends, and in their wars the young, especially if they belong to the same species, are spared; and they will even hail as relatives the pupae of their nest stolen and brought up among strangers, when restored to them. As a rule, however, hatred is with them a stronger passion than affection.—From Farmers Review.

Woman's Dress.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe delivered an address in New York Thursday evening on "Woman as a social power." In reference to dress she said: "If dress can heighten the world's sense of what is really beautiful in womanhood, it is certainly a power, and a great one. Surely one of the first conditions to this end would be that dress should represent womanly reserve. It should clothe, not disguise nor deform. The lines of beauty should be preserved without that exposure of the delicate skin which makes the beholder shiver and which should make the subject blush. Colors should be modest beside the coloring of nature. Let no glaring tints disturb the harmony of the delicately-blended hues. The gold in a young girl's hair, the evanescent roses in her cheek, glowing and paling with the rhythm of her pulse, is a silent eloquence, or rather a light and shadow utterance. Never profane or frizzle the one out of all color, or place beside the other any brilliant ornament which can conflict with its perfect charm."

IF you haven't a tree growing by the door yet, plant one there. Take a maple or an elm. They grow quickly, and they are among our healthiest trees. But if you can not get one of them, take such as you can get, only be sure to have a tree. Half a dozen of them, if you can, but at least one. You will take an interest from the first in watching its development. As years pass, and the little stem you could have broken easily with one hand swells into the trunk of a stately tree, and the branches you could have gathered into your arms at first, reach out and shake down coolness and shade over doorstep and window from morning to night, you forget about its being an inanimate thing. It becomes a friend—one you can talk to and confide in, and many are the secrets you tell it as you sit under its branches. Unlike many human friends it keeps the secrets confided to it. In later years you think of home, when far away from it, and I know you never think of it without thinking of the dear old tree. The tree is part of home to you, and no home s really home unless it has the influence of a tree to blend with and strenghthen its own,

IT appears to be quite well established that ants, and a few other insects, have the highly organized faculty of communicating their ideas to one another. The researches of modern observers, such as Lubbock and Mc-The researches of Cook, have confirmed the belief in such a power. Dr. Franklin shared the belief and tested the matter in an interesting experi-ment. He placed a small jar, containing a litte treacle, in a closet, where a number of ants soon collected to prey upon the vessel's contents, and putting some fresh treacle in it, suspended it by a string from a nail in the ceiling. A single ant remained in the jar which ate until satisfied, and then sought to find its way out. It was for some time per-plexed, but finally climbed the string to the ceiling, and escaped down the wall. It had been gone but a short time when a large swarm of ants flocked into the closet, climbed up the wall to the ceiling, and then descended by the string into the jar, where they remained until the treacle was devoured, and and then departed by the string. It is hardly possible that this should have taken place, had not the first ant made some communica-

THE most satisfactory evergreen that I know of, for high Northern latitudes, is the Norway Spruce. It will stand more cold Norway Spruce. with less loss and browning of foliage than any other variety I have tried, and its shape is generally symmetrical. It grows quite rapidly when well established, and a small specimen looks well. So that it is quite ornamental at the start, and every year makes it

Communications.

From Ex-Curcuit Judge Pratt.

Editor of the Grange Visitor:- I have carefully read the article marked in your issue of the 15th inst. entitled "Constitutional amendment relating to salary of Circuit Judges." I agree with what you say with regard to the defects in the present practice, and pleadings. They are too cumbersome and technical, and lead to expense and delay. Many of the causes reversed by the supreme court, are upon technical points not affecting the real merits of the case. They ought to be reformed, and adapted to our progressive age, and simplified so that plain men can understand them.

But the circuit judges are not to blame for this state of things. Our rules of pleadings and practice are prescribed by the supreme court, (C. L. 1502, sec. 4912,) and the reform must come from them. I feel sure the circuit judges would gladly co-operate with the supreme court in making the necessary reforms in our system of pleadings and practice, to the end that justice will be more expeditious and less expensive. I agree with what you say upon the evils of permitting appeals in small and unimportant cases: but you do the circuit judges injustice in the following paragraph:-

"Ia conclusion we will only add that the argument, that an increase of salary would secure better talent is without weight, in view of the fact that none of the talent that we have, either of the bar or bench, has done any thing at any time, or has intimated a disposition or desire to do any thing to remedy any of the evils of which we com-The profession appear to be a close corporation intent only on taking care of

While I was upon the bench I made an earnest effort to limit the right of appeal to cases where the judgment exceeded \$50. I urged the amendment upon members of the legislature from my circuit, and made speeches and wrote articles in favor of it. I was in favor of giving the defeated party a second trial in justice court, with provisions for obtaining an impartial jury outside of the neighborhood where the parties resided. I think such an amendment would satisfy most litigants and would relieve the circuit courts of many cases brought there to gratify the will, at great expense to the country. I have reason to believe that the circuit judges would be glad to have such a law passed.

Because it failed four years ago is no good reason to refuse to vote a reasonable salary to circuit judges.

Having retired from the bench with impaired health from overwork, and being now mostly occupied with my farm, I think I am prepared to give an impartial opinion upon this question. The great trouble with the beach now is that the position is sought is shown by the frequent resignations. Twenty six circuit judges have resigned within ten years. But four of the circuit shall be done with it? If the arguments of judges have been upon the bench for six the bosses who have secured its triumph are years last past.

Now in my judgment the way to elevate the character of the courts and to bring bents, many of whom, nearly all, have but reabout a reform of the evils you complain | cently been elected for six years. They will, we of, is to vote to increase the judge's salary, must suppose, step down and out, and give and pay a salary that will induce the judges to remain on the bench for life if they prove worthy and competent. In that way you will secure a body of influential men who will be interested in correcting the evils you complain of, and who will have influence and command respect by the honorable position they occupy.

It is very expensive educating a good judge. It costs the people of the counties about \$80 a day to run the courts. Every day wasted by an incompetent or inexperieuced judge adds \$80 to the taxes of the county. Thirteen days saved by an experienced judge would save \$1,000, the amount of the proposed increase in the salary.

Yours truly, DANIEL L. PRATT. Hillsdale, Oct. 30, 1882.

Free Passes-Taxes.

Adrian, Oct. 11, 1882.

GEN. D. MOORE, Esq , Medina, Mich. Dear Sir:-Your circular letter of 9th

instijust received. In reply I have to say that for years I have denounced the free pass system, believing it to be a system of bribery and encroaching upon the just rights of the people. If elected, I not only shall refuse a pass but I hope to have the opportunity to oppose a bill in the next legislature that shall make the act of receiving a free pass by any member of the legislature, Judge or State officer, a penal offense punished by fine and imprisonment.

I am also in favor of a change in the present system of taxing railroads instead of their paying a direct tax to the State treasurer through the auditor general and upon their own showing. I think our laws ought to be changed so that their property should be assessed and taxed in every township and city through which it runs. Let them pay local taxes like all other institutions. Under the present system they very largely escape taxation.

I am also desirous of seeing a change in our laws relative to school books. Either in all parts of Michigan, the evil days have

the State ought to furnish them or provide by law for their publication and sale to patrons of the public schools at a small per cent above actual cost, and thereby save to the poor people of Michigan thousands of legislature, when it comes to act upon the dollars that under the present system go into the treasury of large eastern monopolies. Our present law ought to be changed so that a person owing upon real estate can pay the tax on the whole amount, and take out of his next payment upon the mortgage a proper amount proportioned in accordance with the amount he owes upon the land. There are many other things that need the attention of the next legislature, that I have not the time to mention.

Hoping my answer will be satisfactory and that you will take the pains to inform the people in my district, through any channel you may see fit, by publishing this letter or otherwise,

I remain yours respectfully, BENJ. S. GRAVES.

The Amendment and Stern Facts-What should Be Done With the Amendment.

Editor Grange Visitor:

Your vigorous and unanswerable objections to the increase of the salaries of circuit judges lose none of their force by reason of the large majority which has been given for the proposed amendment. That large vote has been obtained by a kind of boss work and ring-scheming that has few parallels-a scheme agreed upon by the attorneys of the State, faithfully carried out and made by them successful. The journals of Michigan, of every political stripe, were filled with misrepresentations of the situation, with false arguments and specious appeals for the measure, and men's liberality stimulated by quoting other States as paying more generous salaries. But to make assurance doubly sure, members of the bar in every voting precinct stood at the polls all day with votes "yes," taking care, however, that all negative votes should be destroyed or put out of the way of those who desired them. Ballots for the amendment were persistently urged upon voters who objected (and smilingly handed to those who had not given the subject attention, with the assurance that it was the right kind of a ballot), and those who refused or asked for a "no" were obliged to write a negative upon the "yes" tickets, and were characterized as mean and otherwise made uncomfortable. Compare the vote on this amendment with the others, more important in their bearing upon the body politic, and you will see the work that was done. It is true good men worked for the amendment, for reasons of sympathy and friendship for the judge of this circuit, for instance. In short, every means was adopted to poll a large vote for the salary amendment, and every obstacle put in the way of those who were unfavorable to it, here and elsewhere; and in this way the wishes of a large number of people, I believe a square majority, were often mostly by those who want to make it defeated. And the judges thus become ina stepping-stone to something better. This debted to the lawyers for their increase of

Now, if the amendment is adopted, what sound, we shall have better judges, and this, of course, means a change of the present incumplace to the better men that have been talked about! The new judges will at once reform the judiciary, and justice will be sure, swift and effective. The delays and expenses which have heretofore made the courts a terror and ruin to nearly every suitor, will be speedily reformed, and all the good things so glowingly promised by the attorneys and their clacquers will descend upon the people like the dove from heaven, or like the gentle rain upon the parched earth, after a long drought. How lovely! how touchingly sweet and refreshing; what a boon to a mis-judged people! Or will the increased salary make the judges, (heretofore so inferior, as complained of) what they should be, paragons of judicial ability and probity, and protectors of the rights and interests of the tax payers? Doubtless, for the lawyers have said so. In that case the amendment will be a public blessing; this addition of \$30,000 or \$40,000 to the annual taxes of the people will be a grand investment. The reason, therefore, to follow the line of reasoning adopted by the pettifoggers, that we have had such poor judges, is that the pay has been \$1,500 instead of \$2,500, or what a lawyer-ridden-legislature may see fit to make it. These judges then must have assumed the position they occupy, with the intention of only giving such service as they considered the pay required of them, and took the oath of office with certain mental reservations! How very honest and high minded, and how Daniel-like these judges! If \$1,000 increase should have such an effect, how great, how noble, how godlike and infallible would they become if paid \$5,000 a year!

But, suppose these judges do not give place to the better men, or do not undergo the grand transformation act, changing them from cheap men and incompetent judges to dear, high-priced, great-minded officials, what then? Why, according to the lawyers, put through another amendment! and watch for another half dozen years or a score of years the non-arriving reformers! The people can wait, and I think they will have to wait long, before the time will come when we can say

passed away to return no more, and our bench and bar have become righteous and perfect.

What shall be done with the amendment? Let me suggest what ought to be done. The measure, should redistrict the State, making an entire change, enlarging each circuit, so that two, at least, and in some cases three of the present circuits be re-cast into one, and order a new election of judges; change the law requiring the judge to have been a resident in the circuit over which he is to be chosen and preside. It may be true that such paragons of judicial ability and erudition as the advocates of the amendment promise, may not live in the district at the time of the selection of a candidate, and this would enable the people to select and elect a person every way qualified for this high and responsible office. If we are to pay \$2,500 or \$3,000 a year, let us have men who are willing to work, and not only work but accomplish the tasks they are appointed to do. There should be a law passed, also, that no civil suits be brought into the circuit court for sums less than \$100. A competent judge, working for the people, instead of forever deferring, not to say toadying to the attorneys, could fairly dispose of the business of such a circuit as the 9th in three months' time, working every day, not idly waiting half the time, at the expense of the people and litigants, for lawyers to bring on their cases. The judge has power, or ought to be granted the right, to cut lawers short when they lumber up cases with accumulative evidence, dilatory motions, talks against time, and other ingenious but dishonest devices to prolong the trial of causes. Where is the justice of an attorney making the people pay more in court expenses than the amount of judgment he sues for or defends against? The expense of running a court is nearly \$100 per day. An appeal case of \$5, or \$10, or \$50 is often brought into court, and days are passed in reaching a verdict. An honest, competent, upright judge would not, except in extreme cases, allow such an infliction upon the people, and only a lawyer's judge would permit such useless waste of public money.

THE REAPER DEATH.

MILLER-Brother Harmon N. Miller of Shiawasse Grange, No. 151, died at his residence in the township of Bennington, county of Shiawassee, on the 19th of October, aged 52 years. Mr Miller had long been an honored member of the Order.

PRATT-Died at his hom in Cannon, Kent Co., Bro. D. C. PRATT, a worthy member of Rockford Grange, No. 110.

Resolutions of respect for the deceased, and of sympathy with the bereaved family were passed by the Grange to which he belonged.

JEWELL -Died at her home in Augusta, Washtenaw County, on her 46th birthday, JANETT JEW-ELL, a worthy member of Fraternity Grange, No.

> The Sister's faith was strong, Her hope endured. Her charity for all mankind Was love, and trust secured.

BUTTERFIELD-Died at her residence in the town of Canton, Wayne County, September 30, 1882, JOHN BUTTERFIELD, a charter member of Piymouth Grange, No. 389. In the death of Bro. BUTTERFIELD, I think there is no one who will disagree band and father, and the Grange has lost one of its most faithful laborers. We deeply feel the loss of our brother at our meetings, and we extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy.

H. W. TUTTLE, Secretary Plymouth Grange, No. 389.

MAUS .- Died at his home in Orange, Nov. 5th, 1882, Brother Samuel Maus aged fifty-eight. WHEREAS, In the allwise Providence of our Heavenly Father, He has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother and fellow laborer Samuel Maus.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Maus we mourn the loss of a true and faithful Brother, an earnest laborer; and a congenial friend and neigh-

Resolved, That, with soraowful hearts we how to the divine will and heed the warning. "Be ye also ready Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family

our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad affli-Reso'ved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, also to the Grange VISITOR for publication and that they be spread upon the records of our Grange and that our charter be

draped in mourning for ninety days.

COX-Once again has the stealthy tread of the "silent messenger" been felt within our mystic circle. The hushed voice and saddened heart tell too plainly that another among the strong and true among us has fallen. MABY Cox, a charter member of Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange, has been called from

One year ago she was elected to the office of Lecturer. Failing health prevented her ever attending Pomona Grange again. She was an earnest, active Patron; ever ready with hand and brain to advance the cause she loved. We miss her. We feel that a dear friend has departed. May we be thankful for the example of such a life and try to imitate her vir-

To the dear children we would extend our heart-To the dear children we would extend our heartfelt sympathy. You will realize more and more the loss of your Mother. You will miss her wise counsel, her tender sympathy, her interest in all that pertains to your welfare. Treasure them in your hearts, and may her mantle of firmness, perseverance, and faithfullness in discharge of duty rest on you all.

MES. J. T. COBB,

MES. J. W. STEONG,

THE exportation of American cheese to England has fallen off at the rate of 823 tons per month this year, equal to a loss to the producers here of \$250,000 a month. It is not the fault of the American.

There was completed, July 22, at Marine City, Mich., a well which passed through 115 feet of solid crystal salt. Salt was encountered first at a depth of 1,633 feet, and from that point to the depth of 1,748 feet the material removed was pure salt.

Pouths' Pepartment.

TELLING FORTUNES.

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

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

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

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

And I see rising dismally up in the place Of the beautiful house and land, A man with a fire red nose on his face, A little brown jug in his hand.

Oh! if you behold him, my lad, you would wish That he were less wretched to see; For his boot toes they gape like the mouth of a fish And his trousers are out at the knee.

In walking he staggers now this way, now that,

And his eyes they stand out like a bug's; And he wears an old coat and a battered-in hat, And I think that the fault is the jug's. For the text says the drunkard shall come to be poor And that drowsiness clothes men in rags; And he doesn't look much like a man, I am sure, Who has honest hard cash in his bags.

Now, which will you have? To be thrifty and snug, And be right side up with your dish,
Or go with your eyes like the eyes of a bug,
And your shoes like the mouth of a fish? -Alice Cary.

The Game of Dancing.

Dear Aunt Nina:-I am glad to be among ou once more, for it has been quite a long

time since I have written to the cousins. Laura is the only one who has said any thing on the subject suggested by Aunt Nina, but as she has expressed my thoughts exactv, I feel I could not do more justice to it.

I am glad Aunt Nina has said something on the other side of dancing. Those who approve of dancing are keeping still I think, or s it because all the cousins disapprove of it? A lady said not long since, she was glad we were to discuss this subject for she wanted it to be decided. Dancing is a subject that will never be decided, but it does no harm for us to talk on both sides of the question.

I would like to ask those who think dancing silly, what they think of some of the games played by the young people such as 'snap-and-catch-em," "the needle's eye." etc. etc.; not that I wish some of the good, old games done away with, but I think some of them are worse than dancing.

I would that more of the young people were like Will and Sweet Briar, able to talk of books, quote poetry, etc; but alas! there are many who although they read a great deal, cannot converse well on the subject of books or literary work.

It is not supposed that any of the cousins are other than Granger girls, and I think none of them go "night after night where everybody goes and waltz hour after hour." the family is bereft of a kind and affecti onate hus- with Pretty-By-Night when she draws such picture of innocent girls and depraved men. That is dancing abused. I think none, or very few of us are innocent enough not to know or understand when we are teld what place it is proper or improper for us to attend.

Mothers, go with your children. One of the pleasantest parties I ever attended was within the Grange where young and old mingled together. If your children enjoy dancing instead of staying at home and conjuring up ideas that they are straying from your wise teachings, accompany them some evening to some pleasant place and see if you do not enjoy it as much as they. I fear you are all scowling so I had better say good-bye. Will not some kindly disposed cousin come to my rescue?

ELLA SPAULDING.

Orleans, Oct. 27, 1882.

Harvesting Corn.

This subject is a little out of season, but the youthful memory is good, and the following may be of use to some farmer's boy in future years.

Prairie farmers do not "cut up" corn much, but as Michigan is not a prairie State, we will let that mode of harvesting pass. In some parts of Onio, farmers fasten the tops of four standing hills together for the center of the shock, and then cut ninety-six hills, ten rows each way to complete the shock. They call it a stook down there, and I might call it a stook too, but somehow I don't like to.

The stalks are almost like bean poles and secure their own ventilation, but one hundred hills of Michigan or York State corn in one shock would never cure, and if cut green and in warm wet weather, would heat and spoil. From twenty-five to fifty hills is about the right number.

There should be system in cutting a shock of corn. Some boys begin to load near the shock and finish a rod or two away, carrying a good share of the corn over the ground twice. Farmers' boys have too many heavy loads to carry, at best, without taking any unnecessary steps. A good way is to take five rows of corn for a row of shocks. Begin at the end of the centre

row and cut as many hills as you can hold and carry in your left arm conveniently; bind to a standing hill. Then the instant the right hand cuts a hill, the left hand should take it to the shock, always keeping the back of the left hand towards the shock. Cut round and round the shock till the standing corn is too far away to reach. Then begin on the end of one of the outside rows and cut away from the shock till you get half a load for your arm, then cut back on the adjoining row and four such loads will complete the shock; for you should leave a few hills uncut on the center row to begin the next shock with.

A corn jack is too much bother, but a husking frame is a good thing. Tip the frame against the shock and pull shock and frame over together. Then stand up and husk like a little man. No more kneeling on the cold ground; no more rheumatism; no more St. Jacob's "ile." Lazy boys and old men can sit on a short board laid across the frame. A single bedstead makes a good frame, but they can be made much lighter and cheaper. For binding the stalks sprinkle a few fodder stalks for bands, if the common stalks break. Don't run off for willows, nor wild grass or ripe straw.

A FARMERS' BOY.

"PA, why do they call 'em high schools?" "It's because we pay so much for 'em, my son. You'll understand these things better when you get to be a tax-payer.'

PATENTS

LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counsellor in Patent Causes. frade Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, and dechanical Drawings. Circulars free. 16 Portage street, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Fish's American Manual of PARLIAMENTARY LAW Is the cheapest and best. The subject is made so

plain that every Citizen or Society member should Circular of commendation free. Price by mail pre-paid; cloth, 50 cents; leather tucks, \$1.00. Postage tamps received. Address, J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, or (Mention this paper.)

GEO. T. FISH.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FENNO & MANNING,

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

117 Federal St., Boston. Jonsigaments Solicited and Cash Advances Made

A. VANDENBERG.

MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

HARNESS, WHIPS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, &c.,

92 Monroe Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. I take pleasure in presenting to your favorable con-ideration my CASH PRICE LIST of Harness Work -HAND MADE—all of my own manufacture, and also to return thanks for the liberal patronage I have eceived from the different Granges throughout Mich-

igan. I shall do in the future as in the past-furnish the best goods for the least money.
Farm Harness, White Trimmed Breeching, Round Lines, Snaps, Rum Straps, and spread rings, complete, \$29 60
The same without Breeching, 26 00

Double Light Buggy Harness, white trimmed Single Buggy Harness, with round lines, white

ALL ORDERS RECEIVED UNDER SEAL OF THE GRANGE will be shipped at once, and may be returned at my expense if not entirely satisfactory.
Address all orders to

Yours very respectfully, A. VANDENBERG, 92 MONBOE STREET, GRAND RAPIDS.

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



tural and family paper published. This widely circulated paper, now in its sixth volume, is published weekly, and sent to subscribers at \$1.50 a year including and sent to subscribers at \$1.50 a year including postage. Every number contains 8 pages, 40 celumns of practical agricultural and family readingmatter, including full reports of the West Michigan Farmers' Club, of which it is the officialorgan. The publishers offer for the next thirty days to send on publishers offer for the next thirty days to send on receipt of \$2.00 THE WORLD for one year and a copy of "Our Farmer's Account Book," containing \$12 pages on fine Ledger paper, a comprehensive system of book keeping adapted to the wants of practical farmers everywhere. Over \$0,000 of these books have been sold within the last year, and in many interests farmers between the property of the prop stances farmers have paid itinerant book agents as high as three dollars for them. Every farmer should have one of these account books, but we advise them to send direct to the AGBICULTUBAL WORLD, Grand Rapids, Mich., and receive the account book and THE WOELD for one year for less than the book costs alone. THE WOELD and Grange Visitor one year, and the account book, \$2 50. Don't fail to mention

this paper when writing. Address,
F. M. CARROLL, Publishers,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Improved Method of Wintering Cows.

Mr. Linus W. Milier, of Stockton, N. Y., an experienced dairyman, advocates, in a pamphlet entitled "Meal Feeding and Animal Digestion," a system of feeding cows during winter, whice involves the use of but three quarts of meal per day. He asserts that this amount of good Indian meal, fed under proper conditions, is more than the equivalent for all the cow can be coaxed to eat—that a stomach distended with a great bulk of woody fiber, imposes upon the system a large amount of extra mechanical work both in the processes of digestion and remastication—that, in brief, bulk in food is not adventureous but to the conin food is not advantageous but to the con-trary, and that nutriment in food governs the condition and health of the animal, and the condensation of nutriment is true economy. Mr. Miller has conducted phy-siological investigations into the functions of the four stomachs of the cow, whence it appears that the meal follows the same course as herbaceous food, and stays longer in the rumen than coarse food, while it also digests more thoroughly than when the energies of the stomach are divided between meal and coarse herbage.

Whatever may be the correct theory in this regard, results of actual practice appear to bear out Mr. Miller's views. The report of the committee appointed to examine into the Western New York Dairymen's Association, shows the following facts: The examination was conducted upon Mr. Miller examination was conducted upon Mr. Miller's herd of Chautauqua county native cows, the average live weight of which was 900 pounds. The herd were fed exclusively on corn meal for several weeks, each animal according to its digestive capacity, making an average of about three quarts of meal per day for each cow. The animal did not ruminate, did not manifest so much desire for food as cows fed on hay alone in the usual way, a little less then they will eat, showed no signs of unrest or suffering; the cows had neither lost or gained flesh. After returning to hay their stomachs filled and ruminating went on normally, healthy calves were dropped, and when turned to grass the animals took on flesh faster than those fed in the usual way. Their daily yield of milk was 29 lbs. 3 czs., or 1 lb. 11 czs. per cow more than that of any herd sent to the same

cheese factory.

As regards the economy of meal feeding,
Mr. Miller points out that one bushel of
corn ground and tolled, will last an ordinary
cow of 900 lbs. weight 12 days, and is equal
to 250 pounds of hay. Corn at 60 cents a
bushel is therefore the equivalent of hay at \$6 per ton of 2,000 lbs., and where it can be had at that rate, the cost of wintering the animal will range from \$7 to \$10 according to coldness and length of the foddering season.

But hay as a rule costs at least \$10 per ton,
and frequently much more. Hence the
estimated saving by meal feeding is placed at from \$5 to \$20 per animal, according to the respective prices of corn and hay.

Breeding Cows for Milk.

"Better to acquire greatness than to be born great," is an idea that needs to be im-pressed on farmers in more than one sense. Better to acquire riches or a competence than to be born with a silver spoon in the mouth. Better to breed a good cow than to buy one, unless you have plenty of money. To make something out of nothing, is an ambition worthy of the infinite. To come as near to it as possible, is the aim of every noble-minded finite being of intelligence. We like to encourage the importation of first-class live stock, but we feel far prouder of the record of native cows that have been bred up to high milking and butter making qualities, when it reaches the same amount We would encourage the importation of good bulls in preference to good cows with a high record; yet both are necessary. The records of imported cows have shown what cows can do, and have stimulated to improvement of stock. So let all such as can afford it, take the shortest cut to improvement. But the farmer even with very limited means has the lever of improvement in his own hands. This is the key. We know it. Feed the heifer calf, from the first day on till it comes into profit, with all the nitrogenous, milk-forming food it will bear or eat without injury. Phosphatic food fed in connection with milk, or blood-forming, which is the same thing, fed without stint, will make large boned cows, with large milk veins, and plenty of blood.

You may get seed corn when it has grown at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five bushels an acre, and dwarf it down to nubbuss; and you may take a cow that under good feed will give thirty quarts of milk a day, and bring down her record to four quarts. We have seen it done.

Feed the calf of the best imported stock on record at starvation rates, from the time it is dropped until it comes in and the milk and butter record will fall down to onefourth of what it would have have been, had the calf been generously fed. The enlargement of the milk yeins and blood vessels is the work of time. One generation, or two or three will not suffice to the most perfect development.

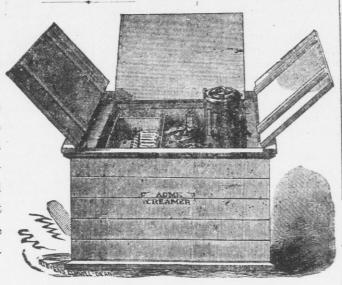
Feeding judiciously and generously, not allowing growth to cease from want of food, must be persistent, generation after generation, to secure the highest results.

But do not press this matter of high feeding too far, or a weak progeny, or frequent abortion will be the result. Vitality, in man or beast, is greatly weakened and may be destroyed by an early and persistent stimulating diet. There is a golden mean to be observed, so as to maintain virility, and make good milking at the same time. generously, especially the first year of the animal's growth. With this simple thought carried out, and the use of blooded bulls, the value of the poorest stock in the country would rapidly and astonishingly increase.

CRIBBING Horses.—A writer in the Country Gentleman gives the following cure for a disagreeable habit in some horses: "I will give a cure generally successful in a young horse and sometimes for old ones. Get some cayenne pepper (red pepper pods will do) and make a strong pepper tea. Wash the stall, manger and feed box thoroughly with the tea hoiled down yery strong. oughly with the tea boiled down very strong; also wash the neck yoke and wagon or sleigh tongue if driving the horse daily. Do this once a week for several weeks, and if it is a young horse it will most likely cure him. A good many old horses have also been

ACME

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



McCALL & DUNCAN, Schoolcraft, Mich.

J. A. Johnson, Vicksburg, Kalamazoo County.
H. C. Call, Glass River, Shiawassee County.
Wm. S. Palmer, Lansing. Ingham County.
William Spalding, Hoytville, Eaton County.
Union Wind Mill Co., Albien, Jackson County.
The Bird Wind Mill Co., Kalamazoo, Kal'zoo Co.
Charles North, Trent, Muskegon and Newaygo Co.
Nathan Winslow, Williamstown, Ingham Connty.
C. H. Fames Grand Blanc S. E. Ganessee Co.

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

The Dignity of Farm Life.

No employment of a mere earthly character is so ennobling as that of the farmer. Nothing that he touches but requires mind, culture and capital; muscle is important but it is the cheapest article ever used on the

It requires muscle to forge the iron and head the rivets of the steam engine, but that is labor that the thousands could do. The greatest power required in the construction of the engine was the brain power, out of sight to the masses. So on the farm, musof sight to the masses. So on the farm, muscle is necessary, but the engineering, controlling power is mind; educated, disciplined. Some men are educated by books, some by observation, others by both books and observation. Let not the one despise the other. Books aid observation. He who has become chilled in the modulate of the coil. become skilled in the products of the soil, or in rearing cattle, poultry or the keeping of bees, as many no doubt have, by their ob-servation, has made unspeakably greater progress, and might have stood forth emi-nerl in any given line had he added the combined observation of kindred powerful minds to his own. It is said that the first thousand dollars is the hardest thousand that the millionaire ever accumulated. But the discipline of getting that thousand help ed in future accumulations.

You can learn more from books in one year, about keeping bees, poultry or raising stock, from the life long observation recorded by others than you can gain by your own observation in a score of years.

Farm life opens an abundant field for the

student of nature. The laws of animal and vegetable life, the constituents of plants, the chemistry of their growth, their native habits, the wisdom or folly of removal be-yond them, irrigation, and the treatment of plants to insure success, require no mean attainments in knowledge.

Breeding, stock growing, feeding of animals, architecture, home decorations, house hold adornments, coloring, the laws of har-mony, all demand knowledge, taste and culture, to make the landscape what God intended — a picture of Eden's beauty.

All other human employments are thrown into the shade when the boundless range of knowledge that may be called into requisition by the farmer are considered. The whole field of nature is open before his inquisitive eye; all the sciences minister to his enjoyments add to his mental stores, and by enriching his mind advance his wealth in all that makes men truly great, and noble-true usefulness.

God placed the first happy pair, with capacities and knowledge far in advance of the most advanced of their degenerate descendants, not in a factory or mint to coin dollars, dimes or eagles, but in a garden or on a farm to dress and to keep it, as the most ennobling and exalted occupation that infinite wisdom could devise for the newly created, where their faculties could have the fullest play and their knowledge be best employed. So all the animals and probably plants, were named by Adam; and, whatso ever he with an intimate knowledge of its nature, qualities and habits, Adam called it, that was the name thereof .- Practical

Experiments prove, says the Germantown Telegraph, that in order to ensure the best growth of grass seed, it should be very slightly covered with earth. When covered to the depth of an inch, only about one-half of the seed will germinate, and if covered with two inches, there will be no growth. The kind thus experimented with were red and white clover, timothy and orchard grass.

Kent Co., Mich. Mr. Editor:-We painted our Grange hall with the Ingersoll liquid rubber paint, and it wears well and I now propose to paint my house with it. Fraternally, JOHN W. NICHOSON.

Endorsed by a painter, Allegan county, [See advertisement-Editor.]

Nathan Winslow, Williamstown, Ingham Connty.
C. H. Eames, Grand Blanc, S. E. Genesee Co.
John Grose, Moorepark, St. Joseph Co.
T. H. Ross & Co., Dowagiac, Cass County.
S. N. Thomas, Decatur, Van Buren County.
Wm. C. Wooley, Elsie, Clinton and Gratiot Co's.
Adams & Rue, Galesburg, Kalarrazoo County.
F. L. Elms, Charlotte, Eaten Co.
J. W. Rossman, Marlette, Sanilac Co.
Staut & Ingoldsby, Pontiac, Oakland Co.
Dunnam & Son, Hudson, Lenawee Co.
Slayton & Son, Tecumseh, Lenawee Co.
Wilcox Bros, Adrian, Lenawee Co.
A Chandler & Son, Coldwater, Branch Co.
E. S. Bellamy, Ionia, Ionia co.

**Example Control of Control M. W. Thayer, Paw Paw, Van Buren co.
S. P. Davis, Constantine, St. Joseph County.
Whiting & Richardson, Flint, Genesee County.

New Harness and Trunk Store. T. KININMENT & CO.,

Manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers in HARNESSES, TRUNKS, BLANKETS,

WHIPS, Etc., 117 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich. All work our own make and guaranteed all Hand

Farm Harness, white trimmed, Breeching, Round Lines, Rum straps, Spreaders, etc. complete \$29.00	
Same without Breeching	
Same with Flat Lines	
Same without Breeching 25.00	_
Double Light Buggy Harness, white trimmed	
\$25.00 to \$30.00	
The same nickle trimmed\$30.00 to \$50.00	
Single Buggy Harness, with round lines,	
white trimmed	
The same with Flat Lines 12.00	
Nickle Trimmed\$15, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$25, to \$50 We also make a fine Nickle Trimmed Farm	
Harness, stitched 6 to the inch, stock all	
selected, an extra fine article, Breeching,	
Round Lines, complete 36.00	
Same without Breeching 32.50	
75 TO TT: : 4 C - 12 - 4 C 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2	

Mr. T. Kininment for the past five years has been foreman for Mr. A. Vandenburg, and now in order to build up a trade offers special inducements to the Grangers of Michigan, guaranteeing a better class of work than was ever given to them by anybody. All orders received under seal of Grange will be attended to at once and goods may be returned at our expense if not found satisfactory. Address all orders to the control of the control Yours very respectfully T. KININMENT,

117 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.



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

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

For sale by paint dealers everywhere-Send for circular containing the twelvbeautiful tints. Manufactured only by AL

ABASTINE CO.

M. B. CHURCH, Manager.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

What the Detroit Post and Tribune has to say of the Kalamazoo Business College.

Among the prosperous educational institutions of Among the prosperous educational institutions of Kalamazoo is Parson's Business College. It has lately been moved into elegant rooms fitted up with all the modern conveniences for such an institution. For thoroughness and practical work it takes rank among the best Busin'ss Colleges in the country. Prof. Parsons understands his business thoroughly and has made his school a success; his rooms are filled every winter with young men and women from filled every winter with young men and women from all parts of the country. The people of Kalamazoo haye reason to feel proud of such a well managed school, as it is certainly a great help to the place.

The professor is becoming widely known through
the publication of his Hand-book of Penmanship,
Book-keeping. Business and Social Forms. It is
one of the most complete works of the kind we have

We can endorse all that is said of this College and know it to be a successful Institution.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTRY SHOULD EXAMINE THE

CREAMER & BUTTER COOLER New Combined Spring Tooth Sulky Harrow

CULTIVATOR AND

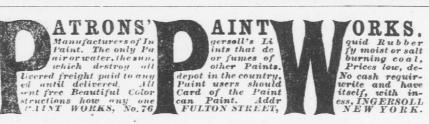
Manufactured by

THE WOLVERINE SEEDER COMPANY

As a combined machine, it stands unrivalled in excellence, doing the work of a Harrow and Seed Sower most thoroughly and satisfactorily. It has taken high rank at once as ONE OF THE VERY BEST IMPLEMENTS FOR THE USES DESIGNED EVER INVENTED. Sows

all kinds of grain and grass seeds. The Harrow does not trail or clog, is constructed in two sections, either of which can be raised or lowered by the driver, working independently of each other, setting the teeth at any required depth. It is of very light draft, easily worked by one pair of horses, and has received the first premium and diplomas wherever exhibited

Send for Circulars. LORENZO BIXBY, Sec'y.



THOMAS MASON.

General Commission Merchant,

181 South Water Street, CHICAGO, BUSINESS AGENT MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, BUTTER, EGGS,

WOOL, HOPS, POULTRY, GAME, VEAL,

Grass Seed, Raw Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, &c.

BONDED AGENT of the N. W. PRODUCE EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION,

Chartered Feb. 13th, 1877.

To Patrons and Shippers .- This is the only Commission House in Chicago erganissed and controlled by the Patrons of Husbandry. The chief aim of this Agency is: 1st, Security for Payment to Shippers.

2nd. To obtain the Highest Market price for goods received, quality consi

3rd. Quick Sales and Prompt Payment. Shippers in all States will receive equal benefits of this management, the Business Manager

being under Bonds for the faithful performance of the same. This Agency will fill Orders for any goods in this market, at lowest possible rates. Cash must accompany the order for near the amount required; balance to be paid on receipt of bill.

THOMAS MASON, Business Manager.

MARKET REPORTS, STENCILS and SHIPPING TAGS sent on application.



Germany, and all other countries.

Thirty-six years' practice. No charge for examination of models or draw-

charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation, and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at \$3.20 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. Single copies by mail, 10 cents. Sold by all newsdealers.

dealers.
Address, Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 261 Broadway, New York.
Handbook about patents mailed free.

Send a rough sketch or (if you can) a model of your invention to GEORGE E. LEMON, Washington, D. C., and a Preliminary Examination will be made of all United States patents of the same class of inventions and you will be advised whether or not a patent can be obtained. FOR THIS PRELIMINARY EXAMINA-TION NO CHARGE IS MADE. What will a Patent

What will a Patent
Cost? If you are advised that your invenGovernment application fee of \$15, and \$5 for
the drawings required by the Government. This is
payable when application is made, and is all of the
expense unless a patent is sllowed. When allowed,
the attorney's fee (\$25) and the final Government fee (\$20) is payable. Thus you know beforehand, for notking, whether you are going to get
a patent or not, and no attorney's fee is charged unless you do get a Patent. An attorney whose fee
depends on his success in obtaining a Patent will
not advise you that your invention is patentable,
unless it really is patentable, so far as his best
indement can aid in determining the question;
hence, you can rely on the advice given after a
preliminary examination is had. Design Patents and the Registration of Labels, Trade
Marks and Re-issues secured. Caveats prepared and filed. Applications in revivor of Rejected, Abundoned, or Forfeited Cases made
Very often valuable inventions are saved in these
classes of cases. If you have undertaken to secure
your own patent and failed, a skillful handling
of the case may lead to success. Send me a written
request addressed to the Commissioner of Patents
that he recognize Georges E. Lemox, of Wash
ington, D. C. as your attorney is the case, evine,
the title of the invention and about the date of
filling your application. An examination are
to Patents promptly furnished. Copies of Patents
mailed at the regular Government at excessful
operation since 1855, and you therefore reap the benelits of experience, besides rescence can be given
to actual clients in almost every county if the U. S.,
Pamphlet relating to Patents free upon request.

CEO. E. LEMON, 615 15th St., WASHINGTON, D. C. Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents.

Hire English Immigrants.

Upwards of 3,000 healthy, reliable young men, among the best experienced farm laborers of eastern England, willing to do any work of which they are capable; more than 1,000 honest, deserving young English 'women, wishing to hire out as domestic servants; also a number of English artisans and merchants are desirous of obtaining employment in Michigan. They will pay the cost of their own passage out, and can come next spring, or earlier. Wages expected: men \$10 to \$15 per month with board, women \$4 to \$8 with board.

To obtain a circular giving full particulars, send your address to B. J. Zudzense, State Agent, Michigan, for Working-men's (Eng.) Emigration Society, Cedar Springs, Kent Co., Mich. References: Mr. B J Zudzense has established for

himself an excellent reputation for honesty and in-R. M. MONTGOMERY, Circuit Judge. Hon. H. Parmelee, Rep. 3d dist. Cedar Springs, Aug. 21, 1882.

LIFE INSURANCE

FOR PATRONS. The Patrons' Aid Society of Michigan

WAS ORGANIZED IN DECEMBER, 1880, to give the Patrons of Michigan an opportunity to

HOME INSTITUTION OF LIFE INSURANCE

that they could control. As its name indicates, it is FOR THE MEMBERS OF OUR ORDER AND FOR THEM ONLY. Its Annual Meetings occur at the same time and

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

ing the Society may be made.

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

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

Applications for membership may be made to JAMES COOK, J. W. EWING,

Eaton Rapids. Adrian. ELIJAH BARTLETT, WM. B. LANGLEY, Centreville Dryden. GEO. W. EWING, R. C. CARPENTER,

Lansing. MRS. C. K. CARPENTER, C. L. WHITNEY, Cincinnati. J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft. A. E. GREEN.

or to Local Agents they may appoint. For By-Laws and Circulars apply to either

WM. B. LANGLEY, Pres't, Or J. T. COBR, Sec'y, Centreville, Schoolcraft, Mich.