

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

ISSUED SEMI-

MONTHLY

BY THE EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE OF THE

Michigan State

Grange, P. of H.

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## THE GRANGE VISITOR,

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AT FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM,  
Invariably in Advance.

**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.

### To Contributors.

As the VISITOR now bears date the 1st and 15th of each month, to insure insertion in the next issue, Communications must be received by the 10th and 25th of each month.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Acceptable advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square, for each insertion. A Liberal discount will be made on standing advertisements of three months or more.

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### SECRETARIES, TAKE NOTICE!

Granges whose Secretaries have failed to report for the quarter ending March 31st, 1879; will not be entitled to representation in the County Convention of October 7th, 1879.

## Exec'ive Com. Department.

### Notice.

The Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange will meet in executive session at the Morton House, in the city of Grand Rapids, on Tuesday, Oct. 7th, 1879, at 6 P. M. All parties having business with them, will present it as early as Wednesday 8 A. M. the 8th. F. M. HOLLOWAY, Chairman. Hillsdale, Sept. 12th, 1879.

## A BRITISH FARMER'S THOUGHTS AND AFTERTHOUGHTS.

I'm an old British farmer, and "Hereford bred,"  
Though I've ne'er a white face, nor yet horns on my head,  
I live quiet and snug on a sizable farm,  
And to never a neighbor I wish any harm.

Time was when, from sunrise till close of day,  
My spirits were good, as I paced the old way;  
But nowadays things are unlike what they were,  
If they rose from their graves, how our father's would stare!

I once loved the life of a farmer, but now,  
T'd as he be a bullock, or a horse at the plow,  
Yes, as well be a turnip, kohlrabi or Swede,  
As go on a leading the life that I lead.

I remember the time when tight breeches and boots  
Was a good enough dress for a grower of roots.  
My father afore me, and his afore him,  
Would have scorned to have had put pantaloons on a limb.

But my missus, says she, on one Sunday last year,  
"You can't go to church in those garments, my dear."  
No, John, I insist, to your room you'll go back,  
And put on a suit of respectable black.

So now every Sunday I walk by her side,  
As black as a bishop, to humor her pride.  
My feelings, of course, I endeavor to smother,  
For when madam says one thing, who dare to say t'other?

My daughters, Miss Emily, Susie and Fanny,  
Have all been to school, and have learnt the pianny;  
And, what with their music, fine dresses, and learning,  
Won't tuck up their sleeves to do washing or churning.

My boys, Tom and Dick, ride in patent top-boots,  
And no 'baccy will touch but cigars and cheeroots;  
At a glass of good beer they turn up their nose,  
For French stuff as sour as 'twere brewed out of sloes!

In long Ulster coats, like the men in the ark,  
They run up to town, on the "spree" and the "dark."  
The money they spend on their pleasure, I'm sure,  
Had better be spent on the farm in manure.

Then the taxes and rates, win or lose, all the same,  
There's the income-tax paper, I call it a shame,  
Nay, it's worse than a shame—darned if 'tisn't a sin,  
To take income-tax out when there's nought coming in!

Two guineas a quarter's the price of good wheat;  
The market is full of American meat;  
Says my landlord, "If barley and wheat doesn't pay,  
Turn plow land to grassland, and cultivate hay."

But I think of the days that won't come back again,  
When a farmer could get a good price for good grain;

When taxes and rates were what folk could afford,  
And we didn't build schools to please the school board.

I know whall I'll do—I'll just pack up my kit,  
Sell my stock to my landlord, give notice to quit,  
And take children and wife (though perhaps they won't come)  
Across the Atlantic to seek a new home.

Yes, I'm off, bag and baggage! I'm tired of taxation,  
Free-trade, strikes, and unions, and co-operation.  
So I'll start for New York by the very next mail,  
And good-bye to old England, roast beef and good ale.

\* \* \* \* \*  
Wait a bit! Like a farmer, my growl I have had,  
About all I see going, or gone, to the bad;  
But now my growl's over, to own I am free  
Though things may be bad, that still worse they might be.

We've had three hard years, but how do I know  
But next year may be good, and pay all the three owe?  
I don't like high rates and school-board education,  
But I darsay it's all for the good of the nation.

My landlord's a trump, and my missus she suits,  
Though she hasn't good taste in the matter o' boots;  
My children, no doubt, are too fine for their dad,  
But young 'uns are young uns, and ours ain't so bad.

Old England has faults; but, from all that I hear,  
There are things in America wonderful queer;  
So I'll sing "Rule, Britannia!" and drink "Speed the Plow!"  
And stick to the farm we've stuck to till now. —London Punch.

## Our Agricultural Colleges.

PROF. FAIRCHILD.

### THE IDEAL.

In a brief notice of what our agricultural colleges ought to be, it may properly be assumed that they are to be first, what the name college implies everywhere now, places of education for the young. Whatever service they may render in affording models of farming for the public, or in searching for new facts, principles, or applications in agriculture, must be secondary. The education which they furnish must be agricultural in quickening and deepening a young man's regard for a farmer's life, while in every way making him more capable in such a life. Learning and labor are to meet in a more profitable life upon the soil. With this understanding, it may be well to consider more specifically

### THE AIMS.

Of these there are two classes, closely united; to develop the man in the farmer, and to develop farming through the man engaged in it. The first is to be sought in discipline, the true education, of youth. True scientific principles, which underlie all knowledge, are to be taught and enforced by a thorough drill in observation. The eyes must see and the hands handle the very elements of nature, in order to gain proper ideas of nature's use. There must be a definite training to think accurately and connectedly, and intensely if need be. Thinking has made the world's discoveries and inventions, and it will always be the means of progress in any calling. Thinking to a purpose will always distinguish the able man and the efficient work, and our college will have missed its aim if it fails to furnish thorough training to think. Added to this must be the formation of habits of ready ac-

tion to a purpose. The thinking and the doing are so closely united in farming that no one can neglect training in both. Often the only expression of the thought is in the act that turns soil and seed, sunshine and shower, into produce. The college must aim at such a combination of thought and action in its routine of drill for developing the best men for the work of making farming better.

The second is to be sought through information. While this always accompanies discipline, and directs the applications of ability, it differs from that just as the instruction of a child how to drive a nail differs from the training which enables him to do it successfully. The college must gather and impart the best of instructions in the art of tilling the soil. It must gather from the history of this art, and from the failures and successes of practice and experiment constantly such facts as will make the strongest impression. By such means it aims to give higher ideals and stronger ambition to do excellent work. It stimulates discussion and comparison of experiences, and encourages thoughtful consideration of future prospects. It aims to be a center of information for a farming community through its instructions to learners. So far as is compatible with thorough discipline and accurate information, it aims to be a leader in further improvement of practice by new devices, but cautiously preserves the difference between knowledge and supposition, fact and theory. Such aims suggest

### THE METHODS.

Most prominent must stand a thorough course of study, long enough to establish principles and habits, severe enough to develop strength of mind, and so associated with agriculture as to cultivate enthusiasm for it. In this there must be systematic instruction by most approved methods in the sciences, training to logical investigation of facts and principles, history and general knowledge of civilization enough to kindle inquiry, and technical training enough to give a general ability.

This involves a drill in manual labor that shall make the hands ready and the eyes quick. That dexterity which comes from long practice in one routine is not desirable at this stage of education, if it were practicable; but a readiness to turn the hand to account in various directions is to be provided for by regular duty in real work, where pay and reputation and responsibility are thought of, and business rules apply, while a zest is given by connection with study and thought under competent oversight. These methods would bear a lengthy study, but we must hasten to connect with them

### THE MEANS.

Among these we may place first a permanent endowment, sufficient to ensure the steady progress of the college through several generations. It should not be subject to the fluctuations of whims from parties or people, but should be an investment for posterity. "Art is long," and the work of education for the art of agriculture must be permanent, in order to be reached at all.

Ample equipment of buildings, furniture, and apparatus, farm and tools, is of course necessary. It must be even more ample than in most colleges. Science, to be made practical, must be learned with laboratory practice; technical instruction is worthless without abundant exercise and illustration, and working habits can be formed only by handling the tools.

A competent faculty must handle this machinery. The drill of such a college calls for greater ingenuity, if not for greater culture, on the part of the faculty, than most college courses. This is

not mere teaching, but teaching adjusted to a specific want in life. It calls for a practical energy, in addition to sound doctrine, for it deals less with authorities than with facts. New applications of principles must keep them fresh in the life of toil, which they are to elevate. The best in the land are none too good to hold the professorships in such a college, and should be found, and kept—if possible.

Over all should preside an efficient and uniform control. The constitution of this board should be such as to secure greatest stability with activity. Love for the work must inspire the members, and provident foresight direct them. The whiffing of popular sentiment for pork or mutton, for short-horns or Jerseys, must only make their course more steady and true to that line of education of farmers' sons which may give taste and ability for an enlightened and progressive agriculture.

#### The Way Men's and Boys' Clothing are Made.

The manufacture of men's, boys' and youth's clothing is one of the great industries of Boston. There are 25 large concerns (not to speak of 75 or 80 small ones) engaged in the business, and the 25 give employment, in the aggregate, to something over 20,000 hands. Three firms in the neighborhood of Summer Street give employment to upwards of 2,000 hands each. But of the total 20,000 employes of the 25 firms, not more than one-half are located in Boston or vicinity. The other half are residents of back towns, principally in Maine, and the work is shipped to their homes, and when they have finished, it is returned to the manufacturer.

The latter has no acquaintance with his numerous work-women in the rural districts of the Pine Tree State. The country store-keepers in the various towns act as his agents, and he ships them huge piles of unmade garments, ready cut and accompanied with the trimmings, for all of which the store-keepers are responsible. They, in turn, deliver out the work to the seamstresses, many of whom are farmers' wives and daughters, who take this method of supplying themselves with a little surplus cash in return for labor which is performed at odd intervals that frequently could be utilized in no other way. A single country merchant in one section of Maine gave out 50,000 pairs of pants to be made up in his town during the year 1878.

The best clothing, however, is made up in the city proper, under the direct supervision of the manufacturers. Of the \$15,000,000 worth of clothing which is manufactured in Boston per annum, probably three-fourths are consumed in New England, some of it finding purchasers in the very back towns in which it was sewed. The other fourth is distributed through New York State and the West.

The busy season in the trade is now opening, and prospects are quite satisfactory. A circular which one of the leading houses has issued to its customers, says, among other things: "All kinds of merchandise have dropped to the level of specie payments. The shrinkage that has been going on for many years is no longer a bugbear to merchants. Signs of prosperity are seen, and confidence in this respect is restored. Clothing is as low, if not lower than before the war."

**MORE MONEY IN POULTRY.**—Here is another profit and loss account of a small poultry investment:

"I have kept account of the eggs we have had from 100 hens for the last two years. These fowls are a mixture of the Bolton Greys and the Brazilian fowls. Their feed is corn, buck wheat, and oats, mixed. I feed them twice a day all they will eat, the year round. In the winter I give them pounded burnt bones, oysters or clam shells, and old mortar. The cost of their food for one year is \$100. In 1874 I sold 1,060 dozen eggs, at an average of 23 cents per dozen, amounting to \$243.80. In 1875 I sold 970 dozen eggs at 23 cents, amounting to \$223.10."—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

**LEARN how to swim.** The art may some day be the means of saving your life. A knowledge of how to swim will give one more self-possession on the water than will a perfect knowledge of Latin and Greek. Latin verbs and Greek roots do not make good life-preservers.—*Modern Aroa.*

## Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW

Past Masters may be elected representatives to the State Grange.

As Section I, of Article III, of the State Grange, seems to be in conflict with rule 4, on page 86, of the Digest of the National Grange, I am requested to "make an official ruling in relation to the eligibility of Past Masters to be elected as voting members of the State Grange."

The theory of our Organization makes every Master of a subordinate Grange and his wife, if a Matron, *voting members* of that body; but it was found that, in some of the States, the State Granges became too numerous for practical work, and too expensive for the financial system of the Order. It became necessary, therefore, to confer power upon the State Granges to reduce their voting membership in States where the interest of the Order required it: and the Constitution of the National Grange was amended so as to read as follows:

#### STATE GRANGE.

SEC. 1. *Fifth Degree.* Pomona (Hope). Composed of the Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges, and their wives, who are matrons; provided that Past Masters and their wives, who are matrons, shall be honorary members, eligible to office, but not entitled to vote; and, provided, that when the number of Subordinate Granges in any State become so great as to render it necessary, the State Grange may, in such manner as it may determine, reduce its representatives by providing for the election of a certain proportion of those entitled to membership in the State Grange from each County, and the members so chosen shall constitute the voting members of the State Grange.

When the By-Law of the State Grange, above referred to, was enacted, the construction put upon this article of the Constitution was that the State Grange had authority to "reduce" the *voting membership* of that body, and not to *make voting members* of those who were prohibited in the same article from being such. Hence the election of representatives to the State Grange was confined to the "Masters of Subordinate Granges."

At the 11th Annual Session of the National Grange, the Worthy Master, J. T. Jones, was called upon to make an official ruling upon the question, "Are Past Masters eligible to be elected representatives to the State Grange?" The following was his ruling, which the National Grange sanctioned by incorporating it into the Digest.

"Past Masters may be elected as representatives to the State Grange, and when so elected, have a right to vote therein."

The above ruling, therefore, becomes the supreme law of the Order; and any State By-Law in conflict with it, is null and void.

J. J. WOODMAN,  
Master of Mich. State Grange.

#### Errata.

In the last VISITOR, Master's Department, the words "eligible to office," should be inserted after the word "Grange," in the fourth line of rule third, so that the rule will read, "Past Masters of Subordinate Granges, whose wives are Matrons, are honorary members of the State Grange, eligible to office, but not entitled to vote."

"Our schools are burdened with too many studies, ologies, isms, and crochets of eccentric examiners, who exact of others what they never do themselves," lately said an experienced teacher in the public schools; and there was ample justification for the remark.

A boy or girl who has only a few years to spend at school, and who must leave it to earn a living, has no time to waste in learning things not necessary, and hardly time to pursue those branches which are the prime objects of rudimentary training. Our most intelligent and faithful principals of grammar schools are well aware of this fact, and would gladly simplify the course of instruction, but they are powerless to do it. Crochetry trustees and commissioners have fine theories of education, which they are bound to try, at the expense of both teachers and pupils.—*Er.*

## Communications.

### An Excellent Grange Meeting.

SPRINGVILLE Grange, No. 279.

Sept. 20th, 1879.

Springville Grange in the capacity of its Saturday afternoon tea parties is still "swinging round the circle," and this time visited the house of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Graves. And we may safely say that it was one of the finest in the township, located on the Chicago turnpike, being built of brick and pleasantly located and surrounded, the inside corresponding to the outside in appearance and convenience, the walls being hung with handsome pictures. The bay-window with others filled with the choicest of plants and flowers, corroborating the remarks of Mr. Graves, which follows.

The exercises of the day were opened by singing from the Patrons' Song Book. And was followed by a select reading by Miss Emma Drake, entitled, "Womans' Rights," not in a political, but in a household view, the need of having the premises about the household, ornamented with shrubs and flowers was strongly set forth, and closed with the query, "shall we have it? At the close of the reading an opportunity was given for remarks.

Mr. Graves thought the question was of no small importance, he thought we ought to beautify our homes and try to make them pleasant if we would keep our children at home, we must furnish them with innocent games and amusements, for if we deprive them of this at home they will seek them elsewhere, and where so much innocence is not to be found, didn't we see why the young couldn't be brought together for amusement and sociability. The farmers, as a general thing, were a leading class, but were not conversationalists, and couldn't readily take up a topic of conversation and carry it through for want of social culture. He thought there were some present who would give all they possessed if they only had the acquisitions of some they knew. He thought that we ought to cultivate our social natures.

Next came as a question for discussion, "The proper care of stock."

R. Wooden said that it was a subject that he had thought a great deal of this season, had always raised a piece of sown corn, and when his cattle began to fail he commenced to feed it out to them, this year had failed to do so and missed it very much.

E. Taylor,—"It has been my practice to feed them all they could eat. When my pastures fail I feed them from the barn and granery. The young lambs I feed a little oats, also older sheep, but don't feed them as early. Commence feeding them about the time snow flies. Cattle I treat in a similar manner. Have adopted the plan of sown corn, when cattle will eat, feed them from the manger. It is a proper time to commence feeding them if in July.

J. B. Drake generally fed his cattle whatever they wanted to eat,—pumpkins, rutabagas, or something of that kind but it was not beneficial to feed too many pumpkins, thought they would keep up the supply of milk.

Blackmar cuts his corn, and throws it to his hogs allowing them to eat what they wished, and his cattle would finish it. He finds that nothing goes to waste.

Cooper was willing to confess that he did not take care of stock as well as he knew how; thought full care of stock worthy of our attention. If stock entered the winter in good condition they were half wintered.

Wooden would wean lambs when they were three months old. Cooper would wean them when they were able to take care of themselves. Question, "what is the object of weaning them at all?" "That they may be able to withstand the winter and that the mothers may be able to better stand the winter."

During the discussion the viewing committee were taking a view of the premises and brought in their report as follows: "Mr. Graves is located on Sec. 7, town of Cambridge, on a farm of 120 acres, 103 acres under a good state of cultivation, the fences are better than the average, buildings extra. Crops now on the farm; wheat, 30 acres, 20 of which is fallow; wheat, 30 acres, 20 of which is fallow; 10 acres wheat after wheat, which is his usual custom. Wheat harvested this season,—27 acres, which yielded 30 bushels to the acre. He has 13 acres of corn in the shock.

He has 55 acres in pasture and meadow. His old orchard is nearly destroyed by the hard winter, but has a new one set out one year ago last spring of 100 trees. The stock on the farm consists of seven horses, ten head of cattle, composed of six milk cows, three yearlings and one calf, 70 sheep and 12 hogs, all of which are good and above the average.

J. E. GIBBS.

### Address of D. H. Thing, before the Main State Fair.

"The Worthy Master of the State Grange of Maine D. H. Thing, representing the Patrons of that State, made a very sensible address at the opening of the State Fair this year at Portland, of which we give a part below:

Remember, Mr. President, I am not talking as a politician. Ours is not a political organization. On no account do we allow party politics to cross the threshold. But while we do not allow politics in the Grange we do not desire to carry the great principles of our Order into politics. In talking as a farmer as a laboring man, as one of that great class of wealth producers who constitute not only a majority of all our people, but also a majority of each of the great political parties of our country.

Please look at the representative men and women here to-day, more than upon any similar occasion in the history of this society. Go over our whole country, visit all the State fairs, county and town fairs, farmers' clubs, National, State and Subordinate Granges, wool growers and dairymen's associations, look in on the Farmers' Alliance, look into the millions of earnest, thoughtful faces, at their hard sinewy forms, their hands calloused by honest toil, and imagine for a moment the irresistible power, the mighty influence a thorough organization would give them. Did you ever think of it farmers, yourselves?

The Order of Patrons seeks to unite all the votaries of agriculture in one vast organization, not to war upon other interests, but to protect its own. To do this, we are not to protest in club and Grange alone, but at the ballot box and in the halls of legislatures well. Since Maine became a State her farmers have paid half her taxes and cast half her ballots. We have had during the time 376 years of service in the popular branch of the National Congress and how many of those years have the farmers served? Just fourteen—about one year in twenty-seven. About the same proportion holds good all over the country, and for all that salary grabs, Credit Mobilier swindles and land steals prosper. Is it any wonder we are "mud sills"? Is it any wonder we occupy the lowest strata? When, and only when we as a class respect ourselves shall we gain the respect of the world. I know that upon former occasions like this, professional men and especially office holders admired to tell us that ours is "the most honorable occupation," the "noblest profession," and that "agriculture feeds all" and, gentlemen this last consideration is what makes them love us so. When honors are dispensed we hear professional men upon every hand telling us why we should vote for them in preference to some other professional men in the other party, and while we are deciding the question, we forget to ask ourselves why we should not cut loose from all of them and look out for our own interests. Then farmers and mechanics, business men and laboring men of Maine, is it not time that we make the real interests of our State paramount to all party considerations? Do not let us as farmers remain behind in the race for improvement. While mechanics, manufacturers, lawyers, doctors and middlemen combine for their own protection. Let us learn wisdom from them and see to it that our interests are properly fostered and guarded. Let us decide that the Maine State Agricultural Society shall be a famous organization; that its fairs shall be farmers' opportunities; that the Order of Patrons shall be a grand success; that the dairymen's and wool growers' associations shall prosper; that the Pomological society shall help the industrious farmer to "apples of gold in pictures of silver;" that our very atmosphere shall become musical with the busy hum of reviving industries; that agriculture shall take a higher rank and be so far emancipated from the burdens of discriminating legislation that its labor shall receive a reward in just proportion to that of other industries."

A Few Opinions on the School Question.

In the article on "Our Schools," in the VISITOR of Sept. 15th, the worthy brother takes a decided stand with those who advocate retrenchment in the course of study adopted in our Union Schools.

If we throw out the higher branches from our High Schools, we remove still farther from the reach of the masses all higher education. Says President Angell, of Michigan University, "It is of vital importance, especially in a Republic, that a higher education, as well as a common school education, is accessible to the poor, as well as to the rich."

But a small percentage of our scholars go beyond the Union Schools; therefore, if we would benefit the greater number, we should improve our High Schools, retain the higher branches, instead of excluding them.

We should not overrate the value of a common school education, for if, in many instances, additional knowledge would not increase our chances of self-support, it surely would not diminish them.

Even a knowledge of Latin and Greek would not prevent one filling a station ever so humble, and should the opportunity offer, would enable him to improve his condition.

The desire to increase in knowledge should be stimulated. It is not merely the contents of the text books we need, but the mental training and development which enables us to acquire knowledge more easily and rapidly;

and when we consider how short a time comparatively we have in which to prosecute our life work, it seems advisable to economize time, and not spend fifty years in learning what we might have learned in twenty-five.

It was the trained and cultivated intellects that led the way to our present state of civilization, and the power they exert is too great to be monopolized by a single class.

We notice in history that the most conspicuous figures—the greatest benefactors of mankind—were those who by their superior intellectual powers were entitled to be the leaders in all times and nations. And I claim that the prosperity of any country or nation is advanced by furnishing higher education as well common, at less than its cost; for, as says a learned scientist:

"Education has come to be regarded as a leading force not only in producing the best results in public intelligence, virtue and citizenship, but also in developing the physical strength and material prosperity of the nation, attended with a corresponding increase of the national wealth." A. L. F.

Programme for Kent Co. Grange.

Bro. J. T. Cobb: Kent County Grange will meet at Alpine Grange-Hall, Oct. 29th, '79, at 10 o'clock, and the following programme will be the order for the meeting:

- Opening of the Grange. Address of Welcome, by the Worthy Master of Alpine Grange, R. J. Brown. Reply, by the Worthy Master of Kent Co. Grange, John Porter, of Wyoming. Music, under the direction of H. G. Holt, of Ada. Regular order of business, reports of Committees, etc. "FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER." Under this head members will respond, by essay or otherwise, as follows: "Routine of Crops, and System on the Farm," by Bro. Samuel Langdon, of Paris. "The Best Horse for all Work. Their Care and Training," by Bro. A. N. Norton, of Wyoming. "Agriculture Fairs and Their Benefits to Agriculture," by Hon. Bro. Lyman Murray, of Alpine. "Flowers and Their Influence on Home," by Sister Maria Manley, of Walker. "Gilt-Edged Butter," by Sister A. Langdon, of Paris. "Practical Education," by Sister I. D. Davis, of Paris. "Discipline in the Grange" (continued)

ued) by Bro. W. P. Whitney, of Byron. Essay, by Sister W. T. Remington, of Bowen.

"The advantages of a general knowledge and the necessity of applying the same to be successful in business" (continued), by Bro. E. A. Burlingame, of Wyoming.

All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend.

Yours fraternally, JOHN PRESTON, Lect. Kent Co. Grange.

Property Exempt from Execution.

The following comprises the property exempt from forced sale upon execution, or any other final process from a Court:

Homesteads, containing any quantity of land not exceeding forty acres, and the dwelling house thereon and its appurtenances, to be selected by the owner thereof, and not included in any recorded town plat, city or village; or instead thereof, at the option of the owner, a quantity of land not exceeding in amount one lot, being within a town plat, city or village, and the dwelling house thereon and its appurtenances, owned and occupied by any resident of the State, not exceeding in value fifteen hundred dollars.—Art. 16, Sec. 2, Const. Mich. Comp. Laws, Sec. 6,137.

Any person owning and occupying any house on land not his own, and claiming said house as a homestead, shall be entitled to the exemption aforesaid.—Comp. Laws, Sec. 6,142.

The following comprises the personal property exempt from execution:

- 1st—All spinning wheels, weaving looms with the apparatus, and stoves put up and kept for use in any dwelling house. 2d—A seat, pew, or slip occupied by any person or family, in any house or place of public worship. 3d—All cemeteries, tombs and rights of burial, while in use as repositories of the dead. 4th—All arms and accoutrements required by law to be kept by any person; all wearing apparel of every person or family. 5th—The library and school books of every individual and family, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, and all family pictures. 6th—To every householder ten sheep, with their fleeces, and the yarn or cloth manufactured from the same, two cows, five swine, and provisions and fuel for comfortable subsistence of such householder or family for six months. 7th—To each householder all householders, all household goods, furniture and utensils, not exceeding in value two hundred and fifty dollars.—Comp. Laws, Sec. 6,101.

8th—The tools, implements, materials, stock, apparatus, team, vehicle, horses, harness, or other things to enable any person to carry on the trade occupation or business in which he is wholly or principally engaged, not exceeding in value two hundred and fifty dollars.—Comp. Laws, Sec. 6,101.

The word team in this subdivision, shall be construed to mean either one yoke of oxen, a horse, or a pair of horses, as the case may be.

The property above mentioned under subdivision eight, excepting mechanical tools and implements of husbandry, shall not be exempt from any execution issued upon a judgment rendered for the purchase money for the same property.—Comp. Laws, Sec. 6,131.

9th—A sufficient quantity of hay, grain feed, and roots, whether growing or otherwise, for properly keeping for six months the animals in the several subdivisions of this section are exempted from execution.—Comp. Laws, Sec. 6,101.

All sewing machines owned by individuals and kept for the actual use of themselves or their families, shall be exempt from levy and sale on execution, not exceeding one such machine for each family.—Comp. Laws, Sec. 6,133.

All fire engines, and apparatus for and ordinarily used by fire companies, in the extinguishment of fires, which are now owned, or may hereafter be purchased and owned by any incorporated city or village, and kept for the use of any fire companies therein, and all waterworks, with the buildings, machinery, and fixtures, and the ground occupied thereby, now owned by any incorporated city or village, and used or intended to be used for the supplying of water for the extinguishment of fires, and the use of inhabitants, shall

be and are hereby exempted from levy or sale for any debt, damages, fine, or assessment whatever.—Comp. Laws, Sec. 2,055.

Cooling Without Ice.

The Maine Farmer, in a notice of a large refrigerator, now in operation in Boston, ammonia being the agent for producing cold, says:

"A curious feature of the performance is that the absorption of heat, gases and moisture constantly accumulates a great quantity of snow in the machine room each day, and the novel spectacle is presented of men shoveling up snow from the floor of a building, outside of which the thermometer stands among the nineties, and spreading it out on the roof to melt in the summer sun. The buildings is kept nearly full of perishable provisions, 100,000 packages of butter, 300 barrels of beef and 3,500 dozen of eggs being among the present stock on hand, and the produce and commission houses which patronize it report that their goods are kept better than in vaults cooled by ice."

This new development is still in process of development. When it may become applicable to dairying, it will work a revolution in the business. There are many situations adapted for dairying, where ice is difficult to obtain, and yet a cool temperature is essential to an economical working, and especially to keeping the products.

Storing Potatoes.

Pick out all diseased ones, and put about thirty bushels together. Place a lump of lime, about the size of a man's head, in the center of the pit, and give the potatoes a good dusting with lime before covering over. If the tubers are free from disease, large quantities may be pitted together; in this case, baskets filled with lumps of hard lime may be used. In case trenches are used, place these baskets about 14 feet apart. Potatoes should be kept as dry as possible, and the lime assists in this by absorbing the moisture during the time the potatoes sweat, preventing over-heating. It draws water from the tubers and makes them more mealy. This process has long been used in England.

THE sooner the youth of this country are compelled by the scope and tendency of our public school system to recognize that only one boy in a hundred can be a lawyer, doctor or clergyman, the better it will be for the American people. To that end it is essential that our methods of training shall cease to foster the silly and abortive preference for the so-called gentlemanly pursuits,—shall squarely face the fact that manual labor is the sphere in which the great majority of the human race are destined to move, and that it is skill and genius which have transformed the world, and which should command the highest prizes in the race of life.—N. Y. Sun.

↑ NAILS.—Many persons are puzzled to understand what the terms fourpenny, sixpenny, tenpenny, mean as applied to nails. Fourpenny means four pounds to the thousand nails, sixpenny six pounds to the thousand, and so on. It is an old English term, meaning at first ten pound nails (the thousand being understood); but the old Englishman clipped it to tenpenny, and from that it degenerated until penny was substituted for pounds. So when you ask for four-penny now days, you want those which will weigh four pounds. When a thousand nails weigh less than a pound they are called tacks, etc., and are reckoned by ounces.

"THIS, dear children, is the shoe of a Chinese lady. See how small it is; what a very narrow sole it has." "I'll bet it ain't as narrow as Deacon's." Father says that his soul will fall thro' a crack in the floor some day and get lost! was a shrill comment of a boy given to sharp listening. The superintendent put the shoe in his pocket, and requested the pupils to sing "Pull for the Shore."

Statistics show the annual tax his fences occasion to the farmer of New York State, to be \$1.12 per acre, and the total average cost to each farmer in Maine to be \$100; the total annual cost of fences in the United States is estimated at \$200,186,172. In view of these facts, a cheaper and at the same time equally efficient substitute for our old fences seems to be demanded.—Exchange.

Bee Ratching in California.

This is a famous country for bees and the making of honey, and at many a breakfast table in distant Europe today the waffle is spread with sweets that have been fished from the hearts of a thousand California flowers. In the mouth of almost every caoon there is a bee-ranch or apiary, whose owner grows indolent and prosperous from the labors of his industrious subjects. Here there are no long winters with dearth of flowers, through which the patient workers must be nursed and fed in order that they may live until the opening of the next field-season.

These bee-ranches are models of neatness and domestic comfort, and the profession of bee-keeping is rapidly becoming popular among persons of little physical strength, or small financial capital, or both; such as maiden ladies, broken down ministers, bachelor students, and dilettante farmers who fancy that the royal road to bucolic happiness lies through the flowery beds of a bee-pasture. Their expenses are as light as a hermit in his cave, and what stores of honey are laid up are so much clear gain, as the bees board themselves while they work, and work unceasingly for the winter which never comes. When the hive is full, the cakes of honey are removed, the liquid is strained from the cells, and the empty cups are replaced, to be filled again and again. This economical process prevents a waste of labor and time in the gathering of wax and the building of new bins in the storehouse.

Walking out in the morning in the green brush wood of these canons you hear a loud and continuous buzzing of wings, and, although there may not be a flower in sight, it is as ceaseless and strong as in a buckwheat patch or a clover field at home. This humming of bees is nature's tenor voice, as the roaring of water is her bass. There is a cure for homesickness in the bees monotone, even though the authors be perfectly wild, as, indeed many of these are. In such a country you cannot feel utterly lonesome and lost.—Sunday Afternoon.

THE COST OF RAISING A BOY.—The heaviest tax that can be imposed upon a nation is one that is paid in human lives. From whatever point of view the subject may be regarded, this conclusion is irresistible. If we look at it according to purely economical considerations, we may obtain very remarkable results. It has been estimated that an actual money cost of \$300 is incurred in raising a boy, cradled among the poorest classes, from birth to manhood. It does not require us to advance very high in the social scale before we find that this estimate must be trebled. If we take what may be called the cost price of the human unit at any definite time, say at £500 on arriving at maturity, the producing power of the unit in question will bear some relation to that sum; the more costly and careful education producing, as a rule, the most valuable results, as to productive power. If the laborer who earns 14s. or 15s. a week, adds £50 a year to the wealth of the country, the physician, the scientist, the military or naval officer, the barrister, or the engineer, may look forward to the time when his yearly labor will be worth more than a hundred times that amount, even if appraised only by the price he is actually paid for his time. Taking any producing individual, whether valued at £50 or at £5,000 per annum, at any period of his career, no income tax to which he can be subjected can approach in its pressure the extravagant tax of death. For the payment of that tax at once annihilates the total earning power of which there was, until that moment, a fair mathematical expectation.—Popular Science Monthly.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Scientific American says: "Let anyone who has an attack of Lockjaw take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it and pour it on the wound, no matter where the wound is, and relief will follow in less than one minute. Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turpentine; it will give certain relief almost instantly." Turpentine is also a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel with it and place the flannel on the throat and chest, and in every severe case three or four drops on a lump of sugar may be taken inwardly. Every family should have a bottle on hand."

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, OCT. 1, 1879.

## Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

Officers and members of Subordinate Granges in corresponding with this office, will please always give the Number of their Grange.

## SECRETARIES:

Please report at once for quarter ending March 31st and June 30th, '79.

## ABOUT LETTERS.

Most of our readers know that as Secretary of the Mich. State Grange since April 16, 1873 we must not only have written a large number of letters to a great many different people, but we must have received a great many thousand in that time.

Before the close of our official term we expect to receive a few thousand more, and as some of our correspondents take the *Visitor* and will read this article, we invite their attention to so much, or that part of this letter business, as appears on the face of the envelope. We don't own any treatise on the art of letter-writing, and never did; we never borrowed one to read; we never picked up and read one that was lying around; and, therefore not having been educated in the regular way, it might seem quite preposterous for us to write upon this subject of directing letters, for that is all we started out to write about this time. But we have found out that it does not so much matter *how* a thing is learned as to *know* it, and be sure we know it well.

This society or organization of "Patrons of Husbandry" was to advance and improve the mental, moral, and pecuniary condition of the American farmer, to foster education, and cultivate and refine the tillers of the soil, and remove, by such positive improvement of the class, that feeling of inferiority so often seen and felt even among farmers themselves. This feeling of "nothing but a farmer," which was entertained to a considerable extent by that part of society that had a little more polish and wore better clothes. The Grange proposed to extinguish this, and it only could be done by the actual improvement of the farmer class.

The feeling of inferiority was an accepted condition on the part of the farmers themselves and their families.

It was seen by the founders of the Order that the mere bringing of farmers and their wives frequently together would not only be a source of enjoyment but would tend to that sort of education and improvement that is more valuable than much that is learned in schools.

From our acquaintance with the work of the Order, with results accomplished, we are prepared to say that the founders of the Order did not misjudge the good effects which must result from their organization.

We have been in a position to witness the good effects produced, and the marked improvements made in many ways by individuals; and the improvement and culture of individuals contributes to advance to a higher plane society itself, as classes and communities are but aggregations of individual members.

It is not to-day a matter of inquiry whether the farmers of the country are increasing in intelligence, whether the agricultural class are taking a

higher stand, for it is an accepted fact.

But we have just caught sight of the head of this article, and suspect our readers may think we are wandering, so [we will come back again to letters.

As the inside of what passes for a letter generally concerns but very few persons we shall pay no attention to the inside, we will leave that to those who send and receive letters; for just now that does not concern us. We intended, when we began, to write only about the outside, for that is in a certain sense public property, at least there is nothing private about it, mostly strangers have to do with that after it leaves the hands of the writer.

As I intimated, these grangers are learning many things, in fact "looking up." They write many letters to me, and their average appearance is much better than five years ago. But I get one occasionally that don't look first rate. For instance, when my name is written so close to the top of the envelope in the northwest corner that it looks as though it might slip off and get lost, I really don't like it. I can't help thinking that the writer did not use his eyes to a good purpose, or he would not have taken any such risk. And another will tuck name, post-office, county, and state close down in the right-hand corner, huddling all together so they can keep warm, not a laudable object in dog-days.

Now as I have plainly stated, I don't know what the books teach about directing a letter, but I think it safe to say that in this matter of directing a letter the *usage* of our best business men who write a good bold hand, must be as near right as we need care to get, and when I tell any one what suits me I shall say first, write the name of the party addressed just as near the middle of the envelope as you can get it without actual measurement, next write the name of the post-office below, a little to the right, and then the name of the State, or the usual abbreviation of the State, near the bottom and still farther to the right but not so near to the bottom that y, or g, or other letter that needs room will look uncomfortable. Lastly write the county below to the left on a line with the State. A letter thus directed will not only look well, but is sure to reach its destination without delay.

Unless the place is an important one, the county should be a part of the address, in compliance with a request from the Post Master General, that was posted in every post-office in the land a few years ago.

There are so many post-offices of the same name in the country that letters go wrong for the want of the county as a part of the direction.

As we have said our say about directing a letter, it seems a good time to say, never buy those cheap yellow envelopes. I don't know where they are made, or what of, but they are shoddy goods, and really worthless. They wear out in the mails traveling a hundred miles. We get them not unfrequently, mailed in this State, when money orders or cash were plainly in sight through the worn rents.

If you want envelopes that are very cheap and good, buy Manila. They cost by the M. but a dollar, and answer a good purpose.

All stamped envelopes furnished by the P. O. Department are always of good quality. This class of goods, and most all stationery, is retailed at a large profit—greater than a Granger who minds his own business, and does it well, should pay. Buy good goods in such quantities that you need pay but a fair price, and then use freely.

We are not always pleased with the way we find a sheet of paper folded when we get it out of an envelope. For instance, when we pull out a sheet of old fashion cap paper, and find it folded first lengthwise through the middle, and then folded in, — or a sheet of common note paper, folded the long way first, then doubled in the middle. This, to us, seems awkward.

Two extremes should be avoided. The use of such small envelopes that a sheet must, by repeated foldings, become a *wad* to get it in the envelope, and the folding of a sheet so that it fills but half the envelope used. We frequently get quarterly reports doubled up in a very unbusiness-like way, showing no attention has been given this subject, about which we are writing.

The Grange was established for the purpose of making our people better farmers, and our farmers better business men, and as small matters in farming, all taken together, go to make up a general whole, so in business, the completeness of the details, or small matters, give character to the work performed.

This matter to which I have called attention seems a small thing not worth so much space, but then dollars are made up of cents, as they always were.

The aggregate of habits, practices, and notions which we entertain, give us the character which we have, be it good or bad, and makes us more or less valuable members of society.

It is failing to teach in our schools these little practices, that make no show on commencement, but are likely to afterward, that is calling forth from practical men severe criticisms upon our schools under present management.

We have delayed as long as we dared in correcting up the list of Granges entitled to representation and shall mail when printed, as fast as possible, the *Visitor* of Oct. 1st, containing the list as corrected up to the last hour of going to press. We know of some Granges in good working order, whose numbers are not in this list simply because of the carelessness of the Master, or Secretary, or both. While it is the duty of the Secretary to make reports quarterly to this office, it is the duty of the Master of every Subordinate Grange to know that this work is done by the Secretary. The Grange is entitled to representation, and officers certainly have no right to prevent such representation by inattention to known duties.

We continue in this Number the list of Granges delinquent in reports for the quarter ending March 31st, 1879, and hope to send before the 7th of October, receipts of dues paid, to several more Secretaries so that their Granges will have a place in their County Convention. Several are not only delinquent for March, but for previous quarters. Such Granges are not in this list.

List of Granges delinquent in reports for the quarter, ending March, 31st, 1879.

3, 13, 21, 23, 28, 52, 62, 68, 86, 125, 126, 147, 178, 194, 214, 218, 245, 246, 256, 257, 263, 268, 279, 286, 295, 326, 334, 345, 358, 360, 367, 368, 383, 422, 426, 402, 409, 431, 455, 465, 485, 521, 553, 562, 589, 602, 630.

We see by the *Husbandman* that T. A. Thompson, past Lecturer of the National Grange will devote a few weeks of October and November lecturing in the State of New York. His public lectures are always interesting and instructive, and his private lectures on Grange work are always commended by those who hear him.

## GENERAL NOTICE.

The following Granges are entitled to representation in the County and District Conventions, to be held Tuesday the 7th of October, 1879, by virtue of Sec. 1, Article 3, of By-Laws of Michigan State Grange, as appears by the accounts of the several Subordinate Granges of this jurisdiction on this 29th day of September.

Any Grange not included in this list whose Secretary shall report and pay dues after this 29th day of September, whose Representatives duly elected show a receipt for such dues, signed by me for the quarter, ending March 31st, 1879 on which receipt is endorsed "Entitled to Representation," should be allowed to participate in the work of the Convention.

*Allegan*—3 Rep. Nos. 37, 53, 154, 238, 247, 248, 271, 296, 338, 339, 364, 390, 407, 461, 521.  
*Barry*—2 Rep. 38, 55, 127, 128, 145, 243, 264, 424, 425, 472, 590.  
*Berrien*—3 Rep. 14, 40, 41, 43, 46, 80, 81, 84, 87, 104, 122, 223, 188, 194, 382.  
*Branch*—1 Rep. 88, 136, 152, 217, 400.  
*Calhoun*—2 Rep. 65, 66, 88, 85, 96, 129, 130, 143, 200, 292.  
*Cass*—1 Rep. 42, 162, 167, 355, 427.  
*Clinton*—2 Rep. 140, 202, 225, 226, 342, 343, 459, 487.  
 *Eaton*—1 Rep. 67, 134, 260, 301, 315, 361.  
*Genesee*—1 Rep. 118, 250, 387.  
*Hillsdale*—3 Rep. 74, 78, 106, 107, 108, 133, 183, 251, 269, 273, 274, 285, 568, 569.  
*Ingham*—2 Rep. 7, 54, 115, 189, 235, 241, 262, 289, 322, 347, 540.  
*Ionia*—2 Rep. 163, 174, 175, 185, 187, 190, 191, 192, 272, 281, 325, 430.  
*Jackson*—1 Rep. 2, 28, 45, 155, 227, 320, 321, 344.  
*Kalamazoo*—2 Rep. 8, 11, 16, 18, 24, 49, 61, 72, 171, 203.  
*Kent*—4 Rep. 19, 31, 39, 64, 73, 102, 110, 113, 170, 219, 220, 221, 270, 337, 340, 348, 350, 353, 479, 563, 524, 634.  
*Lenawee*—2 Rep. 212, 213, 276, 278, 280, 293, 384, 438, 576.  
*Livingston*—1 Rep. 6, 57, 90, 114, 336.  
*Macomb*—1 Rep. 403, 414, 637.  
*Manistee*—1 Rep. 556, 557, 580.  
*Mecosta*—1 Rep. 362, 474, 475, 517, 530.  
*Montcalm*—1 Rep. 318, 337, 440, 441, 530.  
*Muskegon*—1 Rep. 372, 373, 316.  
*Newaygo*—1 Rep. 494, 495, 511, 544, 545.  
*Oakland*—3 Rep. 141, 253, 259, 267, 275, 283, 323, 328, 335, 377, 395, 408, 443.  
*Ottawa*—1 Rep. 30, 112, 201, 313, 421, 458.  
*St. Clair*—1 Rep. 404, 462, 463, 480, 481, 491.  
*St. Joseph*—2 Rep. 76, 199, 228, 239, 236, 263, 291, 303, 304, 332, 333.  
*Shiawassee*—1 Rep. 151, 160, 180, 228, 229, 252, 388, 606.  
*Saginaw*—1 Rep. 326, 464, 572, 599.  
*Van Buren*—2 Rep. 10, 26, 32, 60, 158, 159, 172, 330, 346, 355, 610.  
*Washtenaw*—2 Rep. 56, 59, 92, 239, 329, 339, 351, 476, 631.

For the purpose of representation, as provided in said Section 1, Article 3, the following counties are formed into representative districts. And I would recommend that the several Conventions for these Representative Districts be held at the County seat of the County having the largest number of Granges entitled to representation.

First District—1 Rep.  
 Bay—Nos. 597, 635.  
 Midland—No. 603.  
 Second District—1 Rep.  
 Grand Traverse—Nos. 379, 638.  
 Leelanaw—Nos. 374, 375, 380.  
 Benzie—Nos. 381, 503.  
 Third District—1 Rep.  
 Tuscola—Nos. 513, 523, 526, 548, 582.  
 Sanilac—No. 417, 566.  
 Fourth District—1 Rep.  
 Oceana—Nos. 393, 401, 406, 497.  
 Mason—No. 415.  
 Fifth District—1 Rep.  
 Wayne—Nos. 331, 393, 467, 618, 622, 636.  
 Monroe—No. 492, 509.  
 Sixth District—1 Rep.  
 Mecosta—Nos. 362, 474, 475, 517.  
 Osceola—No. 629.  
 Seventh District—1 Rep.  
 Manistee—556, 557, 580.  
 Wexford—632, 633.

## Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKEGON.

### State Picnic at Grandville.

On the morning of the 22d of August we were bestirred early, and in company with the Ceres of the State Grange, and many of our neighbors, met Bro. Whitehead and the Oceana brothers and sisters, en route for Grandville. At Nunica, we found the Spring Lake delegation, and as we neared Grand Rapids we could have guessed there was to be a Grange gathering somewhere. At the Union depot in the Valley City was Gen. Agent Nichols, of the Chicago & West Michigan Ry., and his special train to take us to the picnic grounds. We found the train full and nearly all Patrons. People from Oceana, Muskegon, Ottawa, Kent, Mecosta, Montcalm, Ionia, Clinton, Eaton, Barry, Ingham, Oakland, and many other counties, were on board, bound to make a day of it. All were glad to see each other, if one can judge by the hearty grips and greetings given and returned. A moment and we are at the M. S. & L. S. crossing, standing in the middle of Bro. Cobb's train of ten coaches. How did they look? Full and "could not help it," just like bee hives in June before swarming, but unlike bees they began to drop off and crowd into our train. A head above the others and followed by broad shoulders, and we knew the queen bee had come to help in the Master of the State Grange and Worthy Overseer of the National Grange; also the Worthy Pomona of the National and Flora of the State Grange; then come Worthy Secretary Cobb, and as many as could find standing room inside and outside, and we went on leaving the rest for another load.

Five minutes took us by the plaster mill and quarry into the sugar bush, and more people than we had on the train.

From Bro Cobb's train were representatives from Allegan, Kalamazoo, Cass, Van Buren, Calhoun, St. Joseph, and Branch Counties, while on the grounds were brothers and sisters from up the Lake, even Berrien and Van Buren, with Bro. Woodruff, Worthy Gate Keeper of the State Grange; Bro. Mars, of the Executive Committee, and Bro. and Sister Green, Asst. and Lady Asst., and Sister Ewing, Pomona, and Bro. Tooker, Steward of the State Grange. Ten of the thirteen officers of the State Grange were present and in regalia, as were the officers of Berrien and St. Joseph Pomona Granges, and the officers and members of the Kent County Grange. Most of the members present wore regalia—many wore it full and with true Patronly dignity, not in a string across the shoulder, as is often the case. We would like to speak of the banners, but space forbids. They were neat with many beautiful and suggestive emblematic teachings. Give more attention to this, was our mental comment.

The local committee (named in the VISITOR of August 15th) had done well the work assigned them. The grounds were, by the labors and untiring efforts of Day & Taylor, in prime condition; the seating capacity was well arranged and substantial. The speakers' stand was a model in form, well built, well placed, and tastefully decorated. It was backed, sided and covered, to help the voice of the speakers. The floor was carpeted, and the sides lined with cambrie—and all nicely trimmed with green. Pictures were appropriately hung at intervals. In the centre of the back wall was a paper holder filled with papers, prominent among which was the GRANGE VISITOR. Over this was the initial letter of the Order, "P. of H.," in old English text, 10 inches each in length.

In front of the stand was the motto of the Order in gold letters upon dark back ground—preaching a long sermon to every beholder. It was, "Vis, Unita Fortior, Power or strength united is stronger." Each farmer is a power and they united are stronger, and mighty if all are joined together as they should be. Proof: our success in the plaster question, and everywhere when we have worked together under mutual love.

On the posts and corners we saw the implement of labor of our Order, the shepherd's hook and crook, sickle, and ever vigilant owl.

At the left was the stand for singers, with the organ in place.

The gavel announced the order of the day had begun, and Bro. John Porter, master of ceremonies, announced music; then followed an appropriate prayer by the Chaplain, which was succeeded by a well selected piece of music. Bro. E. A. Burlingame's address of welcome was brief, to the point, and well received, to which response was made as announced in the published programme. Another selection was well sung, and Worthy Master Woodman was announced. The earnest attention given to every word and the general quiet was proof that what he said was a rich repast enjoyed by all present. Singing was next, and a call to dinner sounded along the lines, and no one seemed to need urging. Baskets and other packages were opened and their contents spread out and eaten to the full satisfaction of all.

Wyoming Grange were the hosts of the officers of the day, of the State Grange, representatives of the press, the railroad officials and other invited parties. The tables were long, well set, and full of everything to tempt as well as satisfy the appetite. Around this board were assembled the guests, and grace said by the Chaplain, when the whistle announced the return of the train. Just time to take a cup of coffee, which was delicious, and went to the spot, and the train, loaded as before, stopped before us. Friend Nichols had barely time to drink his coffee and exchange a pleasant word with the guests before the bell called him to the train to return for another load.

Our dinner—a regular banquet—over, visiting began and continued lively for half an hour. New acquaintances were formed, old ones renewed, and all went merry as a wedding.

The gavel again called to labor, another piece was sung, and Bro. Whitehead was announced, and all crowded to hear the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange. Many had heard him before, and all wanted to hear him now, which they did for an hour or so, and Bro. Whitehead closed the series of his earnest and valuable lectures in this State.

Short talks were then given by Bros. Cobb, James, and Mrs. Mason, and another train came loaded with people, and was soon re-filled to return, while others stayed to visit and enjoy themselves.

We were pleased to meet President Thayer, Sec. Cox, and Directors Stout, Sherwood, Chapman, Divine, Adams, and others of the Western Mich. Agl. & Ind'l Society, most of whom had their ladies with them.

By the courtesy of Friend W. A. Berkey, of Grand Rapids, we found conveyance for Bro. Whitehead to the depot, and thanking him heartily in behalf of the Order of our State, we sadly said good-by to him, and bade him God speed in his labors to come.

Looking around we saw that the Patrons took much pleasure and interest in visiting the quarry, tracks, sheds and mill of Bros. Day & Taylor, and in more than one home are to-day mementoes of that day's visit. When you see them let your minds recall the principle, old as it is, "In union there is strength"; and we have cheap plaster because of united action, and will in the future, if unity is continued. Looking about the grounds for things to criticize, we see we had overlooked the grains, fruits, and flowers used so bountifully in the decoration of the stand, and, as a whole, commend the stand and its arrangement to all Patrons as a pattern, and would only add as essential a small table or stand on which should be a Bible open to the words, "Be cheerful and united."

In conclusion, we, in behalf of all present, thank the Kent County Grange for the interest taken by them in making the meeting a success; the various committees to whom so much of the successful detail is due; the members of Wyoming Grange, from whose bounty so many guests were fed, and to whose taste in decoration so much pleasure is due; and also heartily thank Bros. Day & Taylor for their untiring efforts to make the meeting so enjoyable and useful. We are also under obligations to the railroad officials whose courtesy aided us so much in reaching and returning from the grounds.

Of the lessons and impressions of the lecture tour, and its influence upon the future of the Order we shall have more to say in the coming number of our little paper.

Don't wait for the future, but work, work, act in the living present.

### Declaration of Purposes.

There needs to be a better understanding of the purposes of our Order and its fundamental law, not only by the outside world, but by the members themselves,—hence we urge the publication of these documents in the next number of the VISITOR, and then hope the same matter will be printed and bound in pamphlet form for sale and distribution. It can be offered at \$2.00 per hundred copies. Will not the Granges state how many they will take and inform Sec. Cobb, that enough may be published.

### Bro. Whitehead's Appointments.

I had hoped to have announced in this paper a full list of Bro. Whitehead's October and November appointments in Michigan. Have arranged for a number, but not definitely enough to announce them, and have a few days' left, and all parties wishing his services should write at once and secure the same.

### The History of Petroleum.

A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Times*, writing from Oil City, Pa., thus briefly sketches the history of the now universally used petroleum: "In 1844 petroleum was used as a medicine. At that time, and up to 1853, it was known as 'Seneca oil,' probably on account of it having been found on the surface of Seneca Lake, and having first been used by the Seneca Indians as a medicine. The mode of obtaining this oil, at that period of its history, was by throwing blankets on the surface of still water where the oil was wont to accumulate, and after they had become saturated the oil was extracted by wringing the blanket. From this primitive beginning has grown one of the leading industries in this State. It was not, however, until the years 1853-4 that petroleum began to be valued as an illuminator, and this only in a limited way, for it was then burned in its crude state in old land oil lamps, which were liable to explode any time.

"Between 1854 and 1857 it became known that the explosive qualities of this product could be removed by subjecting it to a process of distillation, and from that time its value began to be recognized. Here a difficulty arose. The oil could not be gathered in sufficient quantities to supply the demands and something must be done or the new industry would fall through. Accordingly in the year 1858 a joint stock company was organized for the purpose of boring into the rock in quest of the now valuable oil, and Col. E. N. Drake was placed at the head of this company, with full power to push the enterprise. The work proved to be full of difficulties. The facilities for probing the hard rock at that time were exceedingly limited. The derricks used were only thirty feet high and the drilling tools weighed only in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty pounds, and the old 'horse power' was used for running the machinery. With all these difficulties to contend with the work progressed slowly, and it was not until August 8th, 1859, that the drill struck the shale rock at a depth of seventy-one feet and the well filled up to within five inches of the surface. A small pump was inserted, and the production was found to be about forty barrels per diem, at which rate it kept up for several months. This well was located in Cherry Tree township, Venango county, about two miles from what is now the city of Titusville, on the banks of Oil Creek. Other wells soon followed, and people began to flock to this new field of excitement, ready to tap the veins from which the liquid wealth poured in such profusion.

### Northwestern Grand Trunk.

Manager Peck, of the Northwestern Grand Trunk arrived at the C. & N. E. headquarters last Friday morning, and took formal possession of the road at noon. He says the new company will build a new depot in this city this fall, and will immediately commence the erection of an elevator, and an opportunity will be given some enterprising grain operator to take charge of the same. Trains began to run last Friday over this through route. A general

ticket and freight office will be established in the central part of this city.—*Lansing Republican*.

### The Teachers' Profession.

There is no profession that is so impracticable as the teacher's profession; no set of men believe less in each other. A basis of principles is yet to be laid down, upon which all can harmonize. And probably this is the first work of an educational association. If it had taken up the address of Dr. Mayo, and resolutely faced the unpleasant statements it contained, and devised a remedy which each would pledge himself and herself to apply, there would have been definite results in a year or two. The same is true of State and County associations. Let the dreadful essay, the endless papers be laid on the shelf. Come down to hard-pan gentlemen and ladies. State the defects of our so-called systems; prepare brief tracts to go to the people to correct public sentiment; devise means to advance the art; state clearly, year by year, the methods, according to the latest discoveries, by which teachers teach, and you will show good reasons why such associations should be held.—*New York School Journal*.

### Effects of Food and Drink.

Dr. Boek of Leipsic, writes as follows on the moral effect of different articles of food and drink: "The nervousness and peevishness of our times are chiefly attributable to tea and coffee; the digestive organs of confirmed coffee-drinkers are in a state of chronic derangement, which reacts on the brain, producing fretful and lachrymose moods. Fine ladies addicted to strong coffee have a characteristic temper, which I might describe as a mania for acting the persecuted saint. Chocolate is neutral in its psychic effects, and is really the most harmless of our fashionable drinks. The snappish, petulant humor of the Chinese can certainly be ascribed to their immoderate fondness for tea. Beer is brutalizing, wine impassions, whisky infuriates, but eventually unmans. Alcoholic drinks, combined with a flesh and fat-diet, totally subjugate the moral man, unless their influence is counteracted by violent exercise. But with sedentary habits they produce those unhappy flesh sponges which may be studied in metropolitan bachelor halls, but better yet in wealthy convents. The soul that may still linger in a fat Austrian abbot is functional to his body only as salt is to pork—in preventing immediate putrefaction."

### The Saddle Horse.

The memory of man extendeth to the day when the boys on the farm were proud to ride a fine young horse to church or to see the girls. He took pride in the colts, and taught them to move freely under the saddle, and above all when the colt was broken he was taught to walk. Now the boys must have a buggy and harness, and colt must show his best style and speed at all times. The boy is in too great a hurry to allow the colt to walk. The colt, buggy and boy are soon a used up set by fast driving. The whole business of buggy riding by farmers' boys is expensive, extravagant and demoralizing. Not one farmer in ten can afford such a turn-out for the lad. Many of them buy a buggy and let it stand in the sun and storm. They are too poor to have a house for vehicles. Such men cannot afford the luxury of a buggy. If we could return to the fashion of riding more on horseback, we would save millions to the farmers, and the boys would develop better forms and have better health. Any lazy lout can ride in a buggy, but to be a graceful rider on horseback one must have some energy and get-up in his nature. There is life and health in riding on horseback. The whole system feels the invigorating effect of it. The rider and horse catch the fire of sympathy and excitement in the run, or fast paces, and every nerve of the body is brought into healthful, invigorating play.

MANUAL labor is the sphere in which the great majority of the human race is destined to move, and when mankind come to this conclusion there will be fewer half-starved lawyers, doctors, clergymen, etc. Ninety-nine out of every hundred boys must sooner or later work with their hands for a living





