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

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To whom all communications should be addressed at Schoolcraft, Mich. Communications for, and Correspondence relating to the Agricultural Department of the Grange Visitor, should be directed to A. C. GLIDDEN, Paw Paw. Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money

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A. C. GLIDDEN,

PAW PAW.

For the VISITOR

THE MORTGAGE PAID. Well, wife, I paid off that mortgage to-day,

And have it right here in my hand: 'Tis yellow and torn with age, you see, But I've got it all clear from our land.

'Twas given I think, in the year seventy-two And 'twas signed by both you and me; To-day the last payment fell due, But 'tis properly cancelled you see.

I find that it drew ten per cent; No wonder we paid the debt off so slow. For there's where the money all went.

And as I look long down the lines below

You see on the back the endorsements paid, That fell due year after year; 'Tis a reminder to us of the sacrifice made To get the old farm again clear.

'Twas easy, we thought, to pay as we went And the debt alone wa'nt so bad. But this grinding one down to ten per cent-Why 'tis enough to make a man sad.

'Twas hard to mortgage the farm, you know 'Twas the home of my parents, too; 'Tis the place where we moved long, long ago, 'Tis the home where our children grew.

Long have we labored, both you and me, Through the many years that are past, And by prudence, self-denial and economy, We have paid the mortgage at last.

So there're no more sleepless nights for us, But a little more ease and content; No more racking the brain to find The inevitable ten per cent.

But I've said it, dear wife, and I pledge anew, That so long as I can use this right arm, No ten per cent interest shall ever accrue On a mortgage against the old farm.

Then we'll cheer up again as we pass on in life, Though our hairs are fast turning gray; We're promised a land if we're faithful, dear A mortgage can ne'er take away. [wife, Centreville, Mich.

DROPPING A SEED.

The land was still: the skies were grev with weeping Into the soft crown earth the seed she cast: Oh! soon, she cried, will come the time of reaping, The goldon time when clouds and tears are past There came a whisper through the autumn haze: "Yea, thou shalt find it after many days."

Hour after hour she marks the fitful gleaming Of sunlight stealing through the cloudy-rift; Hour after hour she lingers, idly dreaming, To see the rain fall, and the dead leaves drift: Oh! for some small green sign of life, she prays Have I not watched and waited "many days"?

At early morn, chilled and sad, she hearkens To stormy winds that through the poplars blow; Far over hill and plain the heaven darkens, Her field is covered with a shroud of snow;
Ah! Lord, she sighs, are these thy loving ways?
He answers, "Spake I not of many days?"

The snow-drop blooms; the purple violet glistens On bands of moss that take the sparkling showers; Half-cheered, half-doubting yet, she strays and listens To finches singing to the shy young flowers. A little longer still His love delays
The promised blessing—"after many days."

Oh, happy world! she cries, the sun is shining, Above the soil I see the springing green; I could not trust His word without repining, I could not wait in peace for things unseen: Forgive me, Lord! my soul is full of praise;

My doubting heart prolonged thy "many days."

— Sunday Magazine.

WILL.

There is no chance, no destiny, no fate, Can circumvent or hinder or control The firm resolve of a determined soul. Gifts count for nothing: Will alone is great. All things give way before it, soon or late. What obstacle can stay the mighty force Of the sea-seeking river in its course, Or cause the ascending orb of day to wait?

Each will-born soul must win what it deserves. Let the fool prate of luck: the fortunate Is he whose earnest purpose never swerves,
Whose slightest action or inaction serves
The one great aim. Why, even Death stands still
And waits an hour sometimes for such a will.

Agricultural College of Michigan — Commencement Week, 1881.

Sunday, Aug. 14th, three o'clock P. M., Baccalaureate sermon by Pres. Abbott. Monday, Aug. 15th, — Senior Class day exercises, 7:30 P. M.

Tuesday, Aug. 16th,-Commencement exercises, 10 A. M. President's reception at Public conveyance will leave the Lansing

House one hour previous to each exercise.

If your hands cannot be usefully employ-

County Fairs.

The time is approaching when the rules and premium lists adopted by the several committees of the county fairs, will be tested by trial before the agriculturists of the State. "Agriculture," as applied to fairs, has become a broad term, which covers much that agriculturalists proper do not accept as legitimate under the appellation. The scope of the term is liable to be misapprehended, and the object for which agricultural societies were instituted partially ignored.

In the early days of their existence, as indicated by their articles of association, agricultural societies were organized "for the promotion of agriculture," officered and managed by their own members, who were cultivators of the ground. A hundred years later their descendants in that occupation have grown no wiser, and the "promotion of agriculture also promotes horse-racing, and pool-selling, and gambling devices, and dancing halls, and beer guzzling, and kindred abuses. The above categorical list of evils that have crept into the conduct of our fairs, follow the lead of the 3rst mentioned. As an institution by itself it cannot stand on its own merit: like the vicious "rider" to a virtuous bill in Congress, it must be carried, and the necessary funds must be provided by the agricultural (!!) society. We need to get back to first principles in respect to the character and scope of our fairs. The tendencies in many places are in the wrong direction. Men whose estimate of agriculture is measured by the number of races that can be crowded into the program for the fair, should be left out when the day arrives for the election of officers. Our grounds should be made attractive, and invite particularly the attendance of moral, intellectual, thinking people, to witness the new plans and mechanical appliances to lessen the labor and increase the profits of the agriculturist. The ideal society is one which has for its object and aim a higher standard of excellence in each department of agriculture, so that its fairs shall be exponents of that higher standard, and its prizes should be ons, we have purchased and have been therefore, I feel it my duty to inform you given as a stimulus to a healthy emulation using a 31 inch tire and can now speak from that, so far as can be ascertained, the crops among its members. The society that aims actual knowledge, and can no better express only at a financial success, by whatever our opinion than to reiterate the opinion of means or appliances - becoming merely a a neighbor who borrowed it to haul wheat hippodrome for the delectation of unculti- from a field quite a distance from his home vated tastes, a panorama of drivers, and farm over some sandy hills. He said he rubbers, and spongers, and pool-sellers, and would not take a new narrow tire wagon as backers,-has but illy acquitted itself of the a gift when he could purchase a broad responsibility assigned it. A broader bur- tire. Advocates of narrow tires, if they can lesque upon the true dignity of agriculture | be found, can find several very good wagons could not be presented. The county or locality that cannot sustain a purely agricul-

fair. The "trotting associations" or "circuits" that attach themselves as leeches to our agricultural societies, are robbing them of both money and character. Very much under the thin guise of a "Citizens' Purse." But when the professional tricksters and trotters, with their accompanying backers and swindlers, become a part of an agricultural fair, the comparison to the fabled owner of the giant in a little black bottle becomes complete. While he held the cork in the bottle, the giant was powerless, but when he was let loose under protestations of a willingness to serve his master, he became a mountain and crushed the dupe who

tural and mechanical society and fair, can-

pulled the cork. Farmers who desire that their sons shall become staid, sober citizens, cannot complain when they become "fast" through the influence of these low forms of excitement, becoming popularized through the dignity of a county fair. Farmers themselves are responsible for all the short-comings of their fair. Many of them consider their duty done when they have paid their admission to the grounds. They look upon the Executive Committee as responsible for the success or failure of the enterprise, and take the liberty to criticise every act, without considering for whose benefit all the labor

is performed. The very act of competing for a prize sets a train of thought and action at work in that direction, which may eventually make the man famous in the line of breeding or production in which the competition lies.

Fairs should be purely educational and social. They should infuse a higher degree

Every prize indicates a success, and may be copied or improved upon by other farmers. No individual has the moral right to any exclusive wisdom. When a perfect animal or production of any kind is brought to a fair, the proprietor must expose to the public, along with the article, his method of breeding, feeding or culture.

Fairs are as necessary and as natural to a successful agriculture as diagrams and models to mechanics, and the wisdom which formulated them for that purpose at the first, is no less wisdom to-day. The hundred, more or less, individuals who have become benefited by a fair, and will copy the processes by which success has been achieved, will add so much to the measure of success in his vicinity. In this light all purely agricultural fairs are successes. They may fail to draw the crowd, and the exchequer may be reduced, but the ultimate good will show dividends in the future. The hangers-on may clamor to be amused, and cry down the 'show," as they call it; but agriculturists cannot afford to furnish an entertainment such as will cater to a vitiated taste. If these people must be titillated and excited, let them hold a carniyal of their own with its accompanying orgies, but let agriculture step aside until sensation has become sated. A clown on the rostrum in a schoolroom is not an incentive to study. The children might be amused, but the chances are that all of them would become clowns and none of them philosophers. Our young men go to the devil fast enough without a popularized school of vice and trickery every year. While farmers have slept, "an enemy hath erept in." Let agriculture and trotting associations become divorced, and each stand on its own merits. If the "course" must fail and go down unless thus sustained, the sum of the country's progress will not be materially lessened.

Broad Tire Wagons Again.

Since writing an article in a former numin this vicinity of parties who desire to make an exchange.

The track of a broad tire across a field is

simply a double path with no ruts. Clover not be penefited by one, and had better disband as a society and never attempt a and the grasses spring up at once, and the undulation on a stubble field is scarcely perceptable even under a heavy load. We hauled heavy loads of manure across freshly plowed summer fallow with perfect ease to the team-loads that could scarcely be movof the purely "horse trot" has been let in ed on a narrow tired wagon. We have used it on a soft marsh to haul off the hay. Where a narrow tire would sink to the axle the broad tire will carry a heavy load. The argument is all on the side of the broad tire. Some have thought three inches wide enough, but we would add another half inch to the width before making it narrower. The weight of the half inch is as nothing compared with the load that can be hauled by a broader tire. We advise every farmer reader of the Visitor to exchange his narrow tire for a broad one as soon as possible. We say this in the interest of good roads, pleasant teamsters, and fat horses.

Letters from England.

We have arranged with Mr. James Bale, who starts for Europe the 15th, for several letters for the Visitor during his stay in England. Mr. Bale is President of the Van Buren and Kalamazoo County Sheep Growers' Association, also President of the Farmers' Association, of Antwerp and Paw Paw, and his agricultural gleanings abroad will have an interest born of a thorough knowledge of his avocation. Mr. Bale wields a pleasant pen, and the readers of the VISITOR may look for something interesting in every letter.

DURING the last fifteen years of slavery the South raised 46,675,500 bales of cotton. During the first fifteen years under freedom -that is, from 1865 up to 1880—the number ed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. of intelligence into the business of farming. of bales produced was 56,438,335.

Washed and Unwashed Wool.

The following letter explains itself suffieiently without comment:

HARTLAND, Me., July 23, 1881.

A. C. GLIDDEN. Dear Sir:-Yours of July 18th, through Fenno & Manning, is at hand, asking about

a lot of unwashed wool I bought of them, sent by you from Michigan. First, asking if there is not a greater per cent. of scoured wool in that lot for the

money paid, than in washed wool.

I will answer no. I have been careful to shrink your lot of unwashed wool, and find it shrank 62½ per cent. Washed will shrink from 38 to 50 per cent. I speak of wool that will run from X to XX, like yours. I could, the day I bought your lot, have bought un-washed wool at 3c. to c. less per pound. Yours was in better condition. We buy wool, both washed and unwashed, on its condition and not regardless of its condi-

Washed Mich. XX above will (I speak of well washed wool,) shrink 48 to 49 per cent., and unwashed from 64 to 70 per cent.; hence we as a general thing have more clean wool for the money in purchasing washed wool than in unwashed. Yours respectfully,

WE are promised an article for the next number of the VISITOR from the pen of C. A. Miller of Marshall, on the "Manner of Preparing Wool for Market." This may seem unseasonable, but while the lessons of the past are fresh in the memory, additions to one's stock of knowledge can be laid along side of the previously gathered facts and become a continuous lesson. Anything from the pen of Mr. Miller on the topic suggested will have the stamp of authority, as he is well prepared to give accurate information.

A Communication From Thomas Mason.

AGENCY, MICH. STATE GRANGE, 181 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO, Ill., August 5, 1881.

Worthy Patrons: -I am creditably informed that Chicago speculators are in your midst and have already made contacts with you for a goodly portion of your apple crops, ber of the VISILOR on broad tire farm wag- aud in some cases at ruinously low prices, of winter varieties is below the average, both in Michigan and the East, consequently it is for your interest to hold your best fruits that you yourselves may reap the benefit that must accrue to those holding them this fall and winter. Do not let the low prices that may be realized from your summer varieties, that cannot be held many days without decay, mislead you, in the belief that the better keepers will be influenced in price by their sales. I confidently predict a good paying figure for all late fall and winter varieties, from this fact, also, among others, that there has been less of our berry crops canned or preserved by private families and those making a business of it. owing to the lightness of the crops and the consequent high price this season, than has been put up for winter use in some years past.

To my regular shippers, also to those contemplating sending to this agency, I would advise sending only the best of their summer apples, and start their dryers and evaporators at once and use up the balance, thereby finding a profitable market for all their fruit. Dried fruit will surely command higher prices this winter than for some seasons back, having already advanced 50 per cent. Fraternally yours, THOS. MASON.

In selecting flour first look to the color. If it is white with a straw-color tint, buy it. If it is white with a bluish cast, or with specks in it, refuse it. Second, examine its adhesiveness - wet and knead a little of it between your fingers; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dried flour against a smooth surface if it falls like powder, it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour tightly in your hand; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that, too, is a good sign. It is safe to buy flour that will stand all these tests. These modes are given by all flour dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody-the staff of life.-Exchange.

To save cabbages from cabbage worms, steep tansy and pour it on after the cabbages begin to head. Only two applications will be "This season," says one who has tried the remedy, "the millers commenced depositing their eggs before the cabbages began to head, and I gave them a dose over two weaks ago, and there is no sign of any worn since.'

THE OLD GRANGER HALL.

BY W. L. SNYDER, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. AIR: The Old Oaken Bucket.

How dear to the heart are the nights spent in Granges, When fond recollection presents them to view, As we gathered in halls that our wisdom arranges! Such talks and discussions, such pleasures we knew As we joked in our hall when the meeting was over We laugh when the toils of the week we recall, And we grasp in true friendship the hand of each

Patron As we part at the door of the old Granger hall.

CHORUS.-Then sing for the Patron, The honest, tried Patron! We'll praise him forever In the old Granger Hall.

As the Patron returns to his home from his labor, From the toils of the week seeking quiet and rest With a heart full of love for his less prosperous neighbor,

Tho' careworn and weary and troubled his breast, By the storms and the droughts and the winds that

At the thought of the Grange his beart will expand: He remembers how trouble and care seemed to

As he felt the warm clasp of a true Patron's hand. Сно. - Then sing, etc.

Tho' far we may wander o'er earthly plantations, And widely be severed from the old Granger home, Where in love Patrons meet in their truest devotions, Yet still to our hearts fond remembrance will come, And we'll think of our motto, and the hope in the

So now, as we gather once more at the call, With friendship our guide to a closer reunion With the Patrons so true, in the old Granger hall,-

CHO.-Then sing, etc.

Communications.

Correspondence Relating to the International Cotton Exposition.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, ? ATLANTA, Ga., July 15, 1881,

J. J. Woodman, Esq., Master of National Grange, Paw Paw, Mich., DEAR SIR:- I have ordered to be mailed to you to-day, a set of documents explaining the International Exposition, to be held in this city next fall. It has been suggested to me that the Patrons of Husbandry might like to repeat the experiment made at the Centennial Exposition of providing a boarding house and place of entertainment for the members of their Order, at a point near to the Exposition grounds. * * * The arrangements of rates will enable members of the Order in any part of the United States to visit the Exposition at a very low cost for traveling. It is probable that half a million of Southern people will attend the Exposition, a great many of whom will undoubtedly be members of your Order. The agricultural exin the whole country. I submit the matter and if it is thought best by your Executive I shall be very happy to render you any assistance or give you any information that I can. I am, sir, most respectfully yours,

> H. I KIMBALL, Director General.

REPLY FROM J. J. WOODMAN.

Paw Paw, Mich., July 30, 1881. Hon. H. I. Kimball, Director General of the International Cotton Exposition, Atlanta,

DEAR SIR,-Yours of July 15 came in my absence, hence the delay in answering. I am truly gratified to know that the Southern people have inaugurated this Inter-State | met the enemy and they were ours. These and International Exposition, and invited not only the whole country, but the whole world to participate in it. Although you call it a "Cotton Exposition," yet I discover that you do not intend to make cotton "king" until that honor is fairly won by being placed side by side in fair competition with other products of the soil and indus-

The time and place for holding the Exposition have been wisely selected; not too far north to make it inconvenient of access to the Southern people, and just far enough south to make it attractive to the Northern people at a season of the year when they have much leisure, and many are in the habit of seeking a warmer climate for comfort, health, and recreation. If I read the the shining intellects of the Nation, when signs of the times aright, there is a growing desire on the part of the people of our common country, both North and South, to become better acquainted and mingle more intimately with each other, and it is most fortunate that so favorable an opportunity is to be given them to gratify that desire.

Although you invite exhibits from all the various industries, and desire to see the arts and sciences fully represented, yet you make agriculture a prominent feature of the Exposition. That is right, that is American, and does honor not only to the agriculture of the Southern States, but of the whole country. In no other country of the world does agriculture occupy so proud a position among the professions and industries of the country as in the United States, and in no

class, so intelligent, respected, influential, and prosperous. Our organization of farmers was instituted for no other purpose than that of elevating the agriculturists of this country to a still higher plane, and to accomplish. that object not only the National Grange, but every worthy member of our Order is laboring. The interest which Patrons of Husbandry took in the great Centennial and Vanderbilt. Exposition at Philadelphia will serve as an index to show them what will be expected of them in this. The 'Grange Encampment' then originated with the Patrons of Pennsylvania, and tens of thousands of our members from every portion of our broad land met and were entertained there, and were benefited by the association.

While it is quite probable that the Executive Committee of the National Grange will not deem it advisable to build an "Encampment" at Atlanta, yet special provisions should be made for the accommodation of our members and their friends there, and with special reference to this I will correspond with Col. T. J, Smith, Master of Georgia State Grange.

Yours very truly, J. J. WOODMAN, Master of the National Grange P. of H.

The Present and Future of the Grange.

[The following essay was read at Lake Grange institute, Jan. 14th, by W. J. Jones, Secretary of Berrien County Grange, and by resolution was ordered sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

This subject has been assigned me for discussion, and at this time perhaps there is no other subject that should elicit greater attention. We cannot show you the present condition of the Grange without referring

to some of its past successes and failures. When the Grange was first instituted, its objects were very unwisely construed by many of those seeking admission within its gates, very many thinking and strongly believing that the Grange was an organization calculated to interfere with almost all other branches of industry; many joining for the purpose of self-aggrandizement, and its constant progress. others seeking political favors. So that in the beginning the Grange soon became strong in point of numbers, but weak in the true principles for which the Order was instituted by its noble founders. The Grange was at first encumbered by a class that ought never to have been permitted to enter its gates; so the first great work to perform by the Order was to rid itself of that pernicious element calculated to breed contention within its limits, and this it has successfully accomplished. The next was to bring the all the railroad companies for excursion producer and consumer closer together, and thus do away with a multiplicity of middlemen who were sapping the profits from the producer; and by doing away with that class we have enabled the consumer to purchase at less cost and the producer to receive a greater reward for his labor.

Next we found there were thousands of bit in connection with the enterprise is dollars expended annually for plaster, and not confined to Southern products, but takes by investigation it was found that there were what were termed plaster rings formin this general way to your consideration | ed, by which all users of that article had to pay more than double the cost to the manu-Committee to take any action in this matter | facturer. But through the magic power of the executive committee of the State Grange and the stability of the Patrons of the State of Michigan, that giant monopoly has been crushed-we hope never to be again heard from. To-day plaster can be purchased from the manufacturer at a reasonable price

-just to manufacturer and user alike. Next was the Teal patent-right gate swindle, which only needs mention, as you are all conversant with the facts that had it not been for the co-operation of the Patrons in this State, thousands upon thousands of dollars would have been swindled out of the farmers of this and other States; but we are among the general benefits of the organization, and there are many others to which we might direct your attention, but we must be brief.

Now we will call your attention to the educational benefits derived from the Grange meetings. We meet as often as once in two weeks to discuss questions pertaining to our vocation. These meetings are conducted according to strict parliamentary usages, thus enabling each member to acquire knowledge that he could gain in no other way. And to-day we have bright intellect in the Grange that before the inst tution of this Order was lying in a state of lethargy. We have those who have been educated in the Grange, who are among prior to their uniting with the Order they were not known beyond the narrow limits of their own neighborhood. And to-day we are proud to say that the farmers' institution, the Grange, is upon a stronger and firmer foundation, morally and intellectually, than it ever was before. This county is stronger; this State is stronger; and the Grange cause all over, wherever a Grange has been organized, is upon a firmer basis to day than it ever was before. The mo nopolists are now brought to feel that we are a power in the land; that we dare raise our voice to maintain our rights and seek

redress of our grievances. You now ask, what of the future? We answer, the Grange has only begun its work. We have a grand campaign before us. We other country are the agriculturists as a have gigantic monopolies to contend against, index to a man that is in them.

but we expect to meet them by legislation. We have been agitating the inter-state commerce or transportation question, both in and out of the Grange, until the attention of the public has been fixed, and we have new allies all over the country trying to avert the danger of these railroad rings which are controlled by such men as Gould

And further, we demand that capital shall be taxed more and labor less, and this we shall continue to petition for until our request shall be granted. We expect to have a voice in the cabinet of our government by making our Commissioner of Agriculture a cabinet officer. We will urge upon our State legislature to appropriate sufficient means for the maintenance of our Agricultural College, that it may afford as good facilities to the farmers' sons and daughters for acquiring as thorough an education as the lawyers', doctors', merchants' and min-

isters' sons do at the State universitie. By our faithful exertions during the past eight years of labor in the Grange, we have elevated the standard of agriculture so that to-day we are looked upon as belonging to a class which is aspiring to better its condition intellectually, morally and socially. And farmers and laborers without the Grange, as well as within, let me admonish and earnestly urge you to look after the interests of that class to which you belong, for if you neglect this duty we shall soon become as downtrodden as our brother farmers across the ocean. They are to-day mere slaves of husbandry; the effects of their labor go into the pockets of the rich, and hence the nobility of England, France and Ireland. If we fail to avert the centralizing tendency of this country to build class distinction, it will not be long until a few will possess the principal wealth of this country. To-day we have the power to restrain the moneyed aristocracy, but tomorrow that power may be taken away from us. So while we have the power let us go arm in arm and shoulder to shoulder to arrest the calamity which will inevitably befall us unless we are united in opposing

Highway Law.

Bro. Cobb:-In the VISITOR of July 1 Bro. H. H. Taylor, of Dowagiac, accuses Bro. Albertson, of Watson, of being behind the times in reference to the law regulating stock running in the highway. He calls Bro. Albertson's attention to chapter 49 (he must mean 59), compiled laws of 1871, and says, that "if he will get the Supervisor to present a resolution to the board prohibiting stock from running in the highway of his town, and the board adopts it, the work is done-provided he and the pathmasters do their duty in enforcing the laws." We think that Bro. Taylor is also behind the times. At the last session of the Legislature the chapter above mentioned was amended to prohibit cattle from running at large in the public highways in any county in this State, except in counties or parts of counties ex-

empted by the Board of Supervisors. Berlin, Mich. WM. F. KELLY.

THE Ohio Farmer says: "The best beef is young beef, reaching its greatest point of superiority at from two to three years. The same is true of sheep and swine. A wether, for the best mutton, should be in market at two years. As a general rule, a 250 pound pig is much better in quality and more profitable than a hog that weighs 500 pounds. The point of appreciation of quickly maturing animals is being reached, though somewhat gradually, and it remains to improve the various breeds, especial regard taken to carefully select those animals to breed from that come to maturity at an early The principle laid down in the item copied above is exactly the one which the Illinois State Board of Agriculture is laboring to establish in the country through the agency of our Fat Stock Shows, and the farmers and live stock producers should one and all work to bring about the result here indicated. It has the greater amount of profit and advantage in every way. Young stock well developed and fattened, should be the motto with all producers.

Burdette's Night Thoughts.

Don't judge a man by his clothes. Can you tell what the circus is going to be like by looking at the Italian sunset pictures

on the fence? Do you value a turkey for its plumage? And isn't the skin of the mink the most, and indeed, the only valuable part of him There be men fair to look upon, who wander up and down this country, and sit in the coolest places on the hotel piazzas, who are arraved in fine linens and cardinal socks, and who have to hold their hands over their scarf pin when they want to see the moonlight, who, unassisted and unprompted, do not possess the discretion to come in when it rains, and don't know enough to punch a hole in the snow with an umbrella-new,

soft snow at that, wi hout any crust on it. Now and then, son, before you are as old as Methusalah, you will meet a man who wears a hat that is worth twice as much as the head it covers On the other hand don't fall into the error of believing that all the goodness, and honesty, and intelligence in the world goes about in shreds and

patches We have seen a tramp dressed in more rags than you could rake out of the family ragbag, and more dirt and hair on him than would suffice to protect a horse, who would step up the front door and demand three kinds of cake, half a pie, and then steal every movable thing in the yard, kill the dog, choke up the pump with sand, tramp on the pansy bed and girdle the cherry trees because he couldn't carry them away. Good clothes or bad are never an infallible

In the Grange Meetings.

SOME DETAILS.

I attended a meeting of wide-awake men and women in ——. There was plenty of talking by different members. There seemed to be none prepared on any part of the subject. The remarks and discussions were often wandering and often to little purpose. They lacked a point. The remarks were not well concentrated on one or two definite

A Grange, like an army, needs skillful officers, who shall economise their forces and use every man to the best advantage. After learning to alk in a public meeting, the next important thing is to cut down the remarks, using only most valuable ideas. For every meeting there should be some definite course marked out beforehand. Do not trust to inspiration of any of your members, or that something, by chance, will turn up to make the meeting interesting and instructive: such meetings will often be dull and tedious. The best meetings will always come from the best efforts of some who were prepared before they entered the hall. In making up programs, do not forget to call out all the young folks in some capacity or other, a part on one occasion and a part on another. Let the Lecturer have the name and postoffice address of every member. Give them something to do and they will generally be found willing and ready to By taking some part they will retain an interest and act as though the Grange were a part of their possessions, as it really should be. It is better to make thorough preparation and have a good meeting once in two or three weeks than to have them oftener and have little interest.

MAKING A PROGRAM. It is a good plan to lay out work for the year, or for most of a year, at one time. It will take less time and effort than it will to make up one program at a time. Some of our best farmers' clubs make up and print a a program for every meeting in the year. Every member has a copy. If he happens to miss one meeting he knows what is coming the next and the next. It often works well to have standing committees, continuing for a year, to look after and occasionally make brief reports on certain topics—as a committee on live stock, or cattle, or farm crops, buildings, roads, etc.

As before observed, to interest all, care must be used in selecting topics to get those on a variety of subjects, and these should be suited to the time of the year. If wheat is the subject for discussion, let every one bring a sample or two, in the straw or threshed, and so of each subject. Specimens on the table will always interest and call out questions.

Strive to make everything thorough, lively and on time. Punctuality is too much neglected by many of our farmers. No real good business man will eyer be negligent in this respect. Call to order as soon as the time arrives if there are no more than three persons present. These can adjourn for a short time till the others come in, but those coming in later should know that they have kept others waiting. There is no lesson that the Grange can teach which will be of more use to the farmer than the one of punctuali-

ty in filling all engagements.

It will add variety and importance to have now and then a speaker from abroad, but no Grange can be kept alive by any one, two or three speakers, no matter who they are, even if they are the best speakers who ever appeared before a body of farmers. Send a delegate now and then to some other wide-awake Grange to gather new ideas. and let him make a full report.

Again I say-what you all know-that to make the meetings profitable some men must do a great deal of hard work. They discouraged at this, but rather proud of it, that they are capable of doing so much good. Will it pay those who do the hard work? Yes, and pay well. An effort of this kind will always re act for good

on the person making it. There is a wide range of topics to select from: for instance the various kinds of domestic animals, from the horse and cow down to birds and trees. Then other topics are equally appropriate, as drainage, rotation of crops, fencing, tools, best way to manage weeds, the construction and management of hot-beds, tree-planting, making roads, each of the farm crops and garden crops. A place and time must be given to household topics. Choose definite subjects rather than those of a general nature.

In my remarks on programs some use has been made of a recent article of mine on farmers' clubs, printed in the Rural New

As you work in the Grange, "Remember that good things come slowly." You cannot shake off old habits and put on new ones all at once. It takes a long

time to bring about any great reform. a place in the mind of every Patron and on the wall of every hall. "The man who I close with two mottoes which are worth thinks the most enjoys the most." "Agri-culture advances with the improved condition of our common schools." Or, as Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, puts it, "As education advances in the locality, agricul ture improves in the same ratio." Or again, Farming will rank high or low, in propor tion to the brains employed.—Exchange.

THE exigencies of trade appear to be in a steady conspiracy against the health of the human family. Somesharp man once found out that it was economical in the man facture of tinplate to introduce into it a small quantity of lead, and now the cheaper grades of tin are all adulterated in this way. This discovery is fraught with mischief, for when acid fruits come in contact with this mixture of tin and lead, they are liable to become contaminated and produce lead poisoning in those who eat them. The canning of fruit in this country is now carried on to a much greater extent than ever, and cases are frequently brought before the public in the newspapers, of injury done to families or individuals by eating fruit which has been thus preserved. For those who preserve their own fruit or vegetables, glass or earthenware vessels are absolutely safe, and much to be perferred to those made of metal.-Rural Home.

"Bur do you know, pa," said the farmer's daughter, when he spoke to her about the addresses of his neighbor's son; "you know, pa, ma wants me to marry a man of culture." "So do I, my dear, so do I; and there is no better culture in the country than agriculture."

Is It a Right System?

A few days since Mr. Goodman, Assistant General Freight Agent of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, in conversation with members of the legislature at Albany, endeavored to justify the present system upon which his road does business by the following illustrations, which he said represented recent actual transactions:

A wire rod manufacturer at Syracuse represented that he was offered \$4 per ton over cost of manufacture for 500 tons of rods delivered in St. Louis. The schedule rate was \$9 per ton. Mr. Goodman reduced the rate to \$3 per ton, of which he said his road received, for its 150 miles of haul, \$1.

A man at Herkimer had 3,000 tons of ice which he could sell, delivered at Seneca Falls, for \$4 per ton. He asked a rate, and the railroad company named \$3 per ton. The ice-dealer protested that at that rate the railroad would absorb all his profit. The company then made the rate \$2 per ton, the distance being 108 miles.

Now, these are doubtless favorable illustrations to the railroad, or they would not have been brought forward to illustrate the wisdom of the present system, and at first sight, especially to those who do not re-flect that the railroad is performing a public function, it may seem proper. But let us see. In the first case the railroad reduces its schedule rate two thirds. Does not this argue that the portion of the public who pay the schedule rate are charged too much for the service rendered, and that it should not be left entirely to the discretion of a freight agent to say who shall pay one-third and who shall pay three thirds of the schedule rate? Again, in the second case, the charge is \$2 per ton for ice carried 108 miles as against \$1 per ton for iron carried 150 miles. The value of iron is twenty times as great as that of the ice, while the quantity is six times less. How did the freight agent know that there was but \$4 margin over the cost of manufacture to the iron manufacturer to whom he made such a low rate? and why should the railroad company compel the ice men to "stand and deliver" two thirds of the profits of his labor and good fortune in storing and selling his ice in a favorable season? This phase of the question is well illustrated by the following extract from the Heyburn Commtttee's report (page 50).

The wrong consists in exercising a censorship over the business affairs of the community, secretly, arbitrarily and unequally varying rates, building up this, developing that—not only performing the proper functions of transportation, but taking into consideration the probable or possible profit of a shipment, and adjusting their rates accordingly. If the shipper is likely to make a large profit, they compel him to divide; if the margin is a close one, they determine whether the shipment shall be made or not, whether it shall result in a profit or learner of the shipment shall be made or not, whether it shall result in a profit or loss, and the amount of profit or loss. Thus, under this system of management and this method of giving rates, is every merchant, every manufacturer, every shipper, and through them every individual along the 5,550 miles of railroad in this State, with its five hundred millions of capital, measureably in the power of these corporations.

The unlimited power to make special rates is liable to great abuse; it gives railroads absolute power over all industry, enabling them to take the lion's share, as in the case of the ice men above mentioned. It was this which caused the rebellion in California against the railroad rule; the railroads fixed their rates at a point which absorbed everything between the market price in San Francisco and the cost of production, leaving the farmer but a bare subsistence, and in effect making the agricultural population as much its slaves as if the railroad had a proprietary interest in both heir persons and property. The same thing is true, only in a lesser degree, in our own State and in other States.

The theory which ruled before the age of railroad consolidation and combination was that the railroad was entitled to fix its compensation upon a basis of cost of service, but since they have grown into great systems, teeling secure in their strength and power, they have directly reversed this rule and now take all they can get, or, in their own words "all that the traffic will bear," and in deciding this question the railroad freight agent is judge and jury combined. Under existing laws, this places the individual shipper entirely at their mercy, and makes him either a fawning favorite, misrepresenting facts in order to obtain a better rate than his neighbor, or practically the slave of his betters, who have the power to take all the profit there is in his labor.

On page 158 of the report of the United States Senate Committee on transportation routes, we find:

In the matter of taxation there are to-day four men, representing the four great trunk lines between Chicago and New York, who possess, and who not infrequently exercise, powers which the Congress of the United States would not venture to exert.

Again, on page 69 of the Hepburn Committee's report, we find:-

Now, as to the necessity for some regulation to protect the public, see testimony of Mr. Rutter, pp. 453-4, where he testifies that he serves the stockholders only, and only regards the public interest to make it tributary to the interest of the stockholders. Mr. Vilas (Testimony, p. 415) testifies to the same controlling motives. Mr. Blanchard, after describing a railway officer as subject to three practical tribunals—first, the president of the road; second, the law as laid down affecting transportation; and third, the unwritten law of commerce, says:—

"It has been our policy in this matter, while keeping within the statute law, as far as I knew it or had occasion to know it, that wherever this public un-written law came into contact with the interests of the shareholders, I believed it to be my conscientious duty to decide in favor of the shareholder; I knew of no claim that the non-shareholding interests had upon me as a railroad officer so long as I was within the written law, to concede its views in the matter of rates, and in the management of our traffic."

In the joint letter (Testimony, p. 47), Messrs. Vanderbilt and Jewett says:

"That the managers of a railroad company desire to make all the money they can for their clients, and to do this they have before them the question what rate within their chartered limits will an article bear that will yield the largest profit, and at the same time stimulate its production

The marked importance which is here attached to keeping within the law, emphasizes the necessity for a law, for governmental control.

Such a law exists in Great Britain; such a law exists in Massachusetts and in other States, and with a Board of Railroad Commissioners to supervise the workings of these modern highways, the average citizen has some chance to realize his rights thereon. At present he has none. - American

OUT of 3 216 tubs of butter recenlty arrived at Glasgow from the United States, only 1,497 were pure; 1,750 containing oleomargarine and butterine.

THE BAGGAGE-SMASHER.

BY A. E. BARTLETT

Beside the trunks piled broad and high The "baggage-smasher" stands; He views them with his lurid eye, And his hairy chest expands. The "smasher" is a mighty man, With strong, malignant hands, And the sinews of his fell right arm Burst hasps and locks and bands; And with teeth fierce set, In a reeking sweat, He smashes what he can.

Foor pilgrims of the road look on And stand with bated breath, To see this brawny fiend go on And smash their trunks to death; And they watch the hoops and hinges fly,
Yet they hold their peace—if they speak they die

They can utter no protesting cry:
They may look aloft with expectant eye,
But no bolt strikes down from the vengeful sky,
And the baggage is knocked all into pi. And the work goes on, and ruins lie Scattered promiscuously far and nigh, Yet the helpless soul can but heave a sigh From the cell of its pent-up agony.

This man may be gentle to those that he loves, And his daughter may sing in the choir, But "I vow," when I see him, it suddenly moves All the hot blood within we to ire.

Why! what can the villain be thinking about? There! he's smashed up another! it's turned inside-

There are vest, socks, brush, liver-pad, pants and shirt, Chest-protector and drawers, all exposed in the dirt.

And there's woe, there's lamenting, there's gnashing of teeth. But another trunk falls, smothering those under

neath:
And this demon, unheeding the pleadings that fall On his merciless ear, seems to gloat over all.

"Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" May the sun of his morning soon sink in a cloud, And at night in his dreams, terror-tossed with unrest, May the ghosts of slain trunks tumble down on his

chest;
And some high railroad magnate appoint in his stead
A weaklier man, and thus take off his head.

Each despot has his day doom condign,

"For the mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine."

— Detroit Post and Tribune. Each despot has his day of power, then comes his

THE CUCUMBER.

The cucumber graceth the festal board
Enshrined in condiments rare,
And the epicure gleefully rubbeth his paunch
At the sight of the treasure there;
The doctor smileth a sad-like smile And giveth a crocodile groan, And the marble man goeth out awhile And polisheth up a stone; The undertaker mournfully asks, "What will his measure be?" And the sexton marketh a spot "reserved"
All under the willow tree,—
'Tis hard the times and 'tis scarce the cash,
And so with a zestful joy
We welcome waft to the fitful fruit That giveth the folk employ.

How Mr. Haynes was Cured of Borrowing.

BY CARLOS NOGGS.

There was a meeting of the Grange. The farmers came in one after another, and soon the little school house was filled with an anxious, happy assembly. Mr. Jonathan Fuller, the chairman, rapped for order and called the roll. Every man answered to his name with the exception of Mr. Caleb Haynes. Mr. Fuller announced at the close of the preliminary business that there was no particular theme for discussion and moved that Mr. John Bangs make remarks upany subject he whole meeting seconded the motion with a

Mr. Bangs arose and looked at the cobweb in the corner, as if he thought there was inspiration in its dusty drapery. He then glanced at the floor and he believed he had nothing to say. The crowd stamped and yelled, and amid the discord could be heard the cries of "Go on," "You must say something," "Hurrah for Bangs," etc., all of which took the farmer by surprise, and, before he knew it, he was standing and balancing himself against the desk. The uproar ceased and Bangs cleared his throat.

"Well, I'm not that sort o' citizen as wants to make hard feelin's 'mong each other, but when I see a screw loose I wants to take a screwedriver and tighten it. [The audience tittered and stamped. Bangs fixed his eyes on the cobweb, then glanced at the chairman, who acted as if he had been shot, and turning his eyes from the speaker to a crack in the ceiling.] Now, it is a good thing to have a Grange. It is a very useful thing to have it made strong; in fact it is the best screw-driver we have ever had. [Loud laughter.] There has been a screw loose for a long time in our neighborhood. [Deep silence.] It is time to commence turning the screw-driver on it. You all know what a botheration it is to borrow, and what a still disagreeabler thing it is to lend. [Loud clapping and stamping.] As I said, I don't want no hard feelin's, but if any one of you had been bothered as much as I have you'll not blame me for sayin' that Caleb Haynes is the worst nuisance we have. He borrows everything. His wife is gettin' into the same habit, and the youngsters, too. He is the screw that's loose. Now let's have no more speechin' but let's talk up some way to cure Caleb, for we all know that he is good at heart; besides that, I want to get a screw-driver he borrowed of me not long ago, for my woman is about to take up the carpet."

This brief extemporaneous address was followed by wild cheering and excited stamping till the room was one dense cloud of dust. No one minded it but the spider, who scampered over his swinging man-sion's delicate carpeting and settled himself down in his little black chamber in perfect disgust at the bahavior of the Grangers.

The plans for curing Caleb Haynes of borrowing were numerous, none of which seemed entirely satisfactory but the one set forth by Mr. John Bangs. It was unani-mously agreed to begin the tightening of the screw the next day, and that the novel method should be started by Mr. Bangs.

The meeting then dissolved and the Grangers dispersed to their homes. Mr. Caleb Haynes was feeding the pigs. Looking towards the hill, his eye caught the wagon of Mr. John Bangs loaded with

something. "Good morning, Caleb," said John.
"Good morning, John. Going to mar-

"O, no. I just merely thought I would bring you over a few things. You wern't at Grange last night?"

"No. I couldn't come. Had to go to town last night to my old woman's cousin Ann, to borrow a fluting machine. I know there is no such thing around in this neighborhood."

"Wish I had one. I would loan it to you, but I guess there is something here you will like. Now here is a new ax I will let you have till you get ready to return it, and—" "Oh, you are too kind-"

"And a coffee-grinder and a first rate grind stone. Yes, and here is a double-shovel plow—just what you want for your

"John, you are a Christian. If every-body was like you this would be a happy world." But before he could say anything more John whipped up his horses and started for home.

Mrs. Haynes was delighted with the coffee grinder, and declared that she would not be in a hurry to return it. While they were breakfasting they heard the clatter of wheels, and soon after some one knocked at the

door..

"Come in," said Caleb.

"Good morning," said Mr. Jacob Fuller.

"I am on my way to market, and thought I would stop and loan you a few things"

"How clever you are," said Mrs. Haynes.

"Here is some sugar and nutmegs my

wife put in, and a bottle of vinegar."
"How thoughtful she is. Why, I was just coming over after those very things, for we want a dumpling, and we can't eat

our lettuce without vinegar, you know."
"Of course not," observed Mr. Fuiler.
"And here is a spool of thread; she said she thought you were out."
"Yes I am, now I can finish Bobby

Mr. Haynes smiled and remarked that Mrs.Fuller would have a bright spot in heaven. Mr. Fuller drove on and wondered what sort of a nook Mr. Haynes would have in the same place.

Mr. Wm. Boynton was none the slower for his gray hairs. He rushed into the yard with the agility of an antelope.

"Why, what is the matter?" said Caleb. "The fact is," said the old man, "I'm in a sort of a hurry, and I thought I might as well be a little lively. Here is a string of dried apples my wife thought you folks would like to try; and I thought I'd save you the trouble of coming after the weekly paper. There is a good deal of news in it. And here is a scythe to cut your grass. Good day."

Boynton was off as quick as he came, and had not got ten steps before young Robert Danvers came riding down the road on a gallop, and leading another horse. Caleb handed the string of dried apples to his wife, and went to the gate to see what was wanted.

"Pa sent me down with our bay, Mr. Haynes," said Danvers. "He said he knew you didn't like to borrow. but he thought you needed a horse for awhile." Before Caleb could utter one word the young man galloped away. Caleb led the animal to the barn and then walked slowly to the

"Tell you what it is," said he to his wife. 'I'm growing 'spicious.''
"Of what?" she said.

"Of the neighbors. I can't tell what's the matter with them; they're getting too good, besides—"

He was interupted by Ben Topham yelling to him from the front gate. Caleb left his wife and asked his friend what was up. "I'm goin' to town to see to some business.

My wife told me to be sure to call at your house as I came along, for she wanted your woman to try our new coffee grinder." "We've already borrowed one this morn-

the weekly paper. I thought perhaps you'd like to read the news."

"But I've got a copy already. Bill Boynton brought one over not long ago."
"Oh, that doesn't matter You can read one while your woman is reading the other. I must go. Good-by." "Good-by," returned Caleb.

The coffee-grinder and newspaper set Mrs. Haynes to thinking. How these two articles should have happened to have been duplicated the same day was a mystery she could not seem to begin to make out. Mr. Haynes was thoughtful also, and he hitched the borrowed horse to the borrowed doubleshovel plow in a manner that would lead any bystander to think that Caleb had committed some act for which he was deeply ashamed. He worked hard and ate but little dinner. The officiousness of his neighbors troubled him more than the probability of a short crop of corn. When the sun set Caleb ceased work and wearily start-

"Well," said he, coming into the back door, has anybody else been over to loan us

a paper?"
"Caleb, you're a fool!" The farmer's hands dropped to his lap as if they had received an electric shock, and he gazed at his wife in mute astonishment.

"Yes, Caleb, you are a fool, I am a fool, and everybody that borrows is a fool. Do you hear?"
"I hear, but what has come across you so

suddenly?" "I don't think it has come very suddenly. If we had not been such fools we'd seen before this."

"Say, Susan, I wish you'd explain your nonsense and stop acting so much like a fool. I'm hungry." The most sensitive point of Caleb was touched, and he arose from his chair and walked the room impa-"I'll give you to understand," said his

wife, "that you shan't have a mouthful till I've had my say." "Well, hurry up," said Caleb.
"All right. In the first place neither of

us were at the meeting last night, were we?'

"Well, now, to come down to business. know very well they talked about us and our habit of borrowing."

"Don't believe it." "I do. I know it. I've been thinking about it all the afternoon. How could it happen that they'd bring us so many things the same day. And think of it-two coffee

grinders and two newspapers!" Sarah, I begin to believe you." "You'd better. It's just as plain as beads on a string."

What can we do?" "Do? Why, take everything back as soon as you get through your supper."
"But don't we need the things?"

"What of it? Take them all back, I say,

and we can buy our own things."
"But, Susan, it will cost a great deal."
"Can't help it. We must act indepedent.
We'll buy our things after this."

"Why, of course we can; and if we can't we can do without," said Caleb brightening. "That's right. I'll pound up the coffee with a hammer before I borrow another grinder.'

A new feeling came over Mr. Haynes. His manhood seemed to have returned, and his heart seemed to be lifted of a heavy load. After supper he hitched his old mare to his wagon and started on his journey to return everything that was brought to his house in the morning. Harry, the oldest son, rode the borrowed bay. The neighbors were dumfounded. There was not one member who thought the trick would be found out before a week. No one had an opportunity to question him. He merely announced that he had come to return the articles borrowed. and that he hoped never to get into the miserable habit again. It was 9 o'clock before he returned home, and by the time that the chores were finished the clock struck ten. The next morning was a bright one, and Caleb declared that he felt better than he had

for many months.
"It seems so much better to use your own things," he remarked.

"You are right," assented his wife.
By the time the month had passed, Mr.
Haynes had bought another horse, subscrib ed for the weekly paper, and furnished the house and farm with the necessary imple ments and conveniences.

At the next Grange meeting Mr. and Mrs. Haynes answered promptly when Jonathan Fuller came to their names on the roll, and when there was order and quiet, Caleb arose and said he would like to say a few words. The whole audience was silent. They seemed think that they were in the presence of a man whom they had injured.
"Ladies and gentlemen," began Caleb,
his voice coming with an effort," I was not

present at the last meeting, and am glad of it. You have done me one great good. I don't want any one to feel bad because he might have talked about me behind my back. I am cured of the miserable, beggar-ly habit of borrowing, and that is enough move that we speak upon another sub-

At the conclusion of this brief speech, which was uttered with a great deal of feeling, Mr. Boynton stepped forward and pressed Caleb's hands. Every one in the room followed the example of the agile old man, and Haynes felt that he was honored beyond his merits. At the end of this unusual performance, some one suggested that singing should be the next thing in order. Not an objection was offered, so Mr. Jonathan Fuller hunted around awhile for his tuning fork, and started, "There is rest for the weary," in as high a key as he could maintain without rupturing his windpipe. To be sure, some of them said, "we-ar-ary," and others let the melodious sounds pass through their noses, but their hearts were enraptured and their aspiring above the sordid earth. Even the little black spider came out of his dark chamber with three other little spiders, and listened intently to the music, and did not seem half so disgusted as during the last meeting when they raised such a dust.

Horse Breeding.

The first thing to be done in breeding horses is to select the best animals, and the first indispensable quality in such animals is a good constitution. Without this as a foundation, all attempts to perfect a race of horses will be a failure. The animal that is selected for breeding purposes should have a deep chest, strong loins, good limbs and ing," said Caleb, with a puzzled face.
"That won't make any difference, you can use both. Let me see. Oh, yes, here is mal should by no means be overlooked. The eyes should be wide apart, full and clear. The ears should be set apart, not lopped like those of the mule nor pricked forward like the rabbit's. To these points of a good constitution and a fine nervous temperament, add all the symmetry you can. Make sure of good size; never take a mare weighing less than 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, and not below fifteen and a half to sixteen hands high. The fault with most of the horses bred in the past, is that they have been too small. We can compete successfully with any State in the Union in the breeding of horses, and our markets are the best.

The next requisite is blood. Having se lected your mare, never take any but a fixed blood stallion. When you have the qualities already described, breed early, so that your colt may get a good growth before flies bother the colt and dam.

In regard to in-breeding, we must breed near enough to secure the desired qualities, and when once secured, to retain them; but we should not breed nearer than first cousins if we can avoid it. If "in-and-in breeding" is followed more closely than this, and persisted in, your colts will be

stillborn, or if living, they will be cripples. We should never sell the best animals. When a man has disposed of his best breeding mare, he will advance in his work on the same principle that the "frog jumped out of the well," one step ahead and two backward.

It is a poor policy to go to the city and buy a broken-down mare thinking to make a breeder of her. In a great majority of cases you will breed only defective animals. But after you have exercised the best judgment in selecting your animals and coupling them, you will make but little progress in your work without the best of care. To raise first-class horses, they must have care first, care last, care in the midst of all things, and care without end. - Min-

neapolis Tribune. A CHINAMAN working at Nevada City, Neb., brought to his employer a Chinese lily in bud, which he said would bloom at just twelve o'clock of the Chinese New Year. He brought it in about 10 o'clock, and dosed it with a white powder dissolved in warm water, and performed over it several cere-monies. The buds were observed to swell visibly, but at 11:40 o'clock not one had opened. The hands were fast moving up to the midnight hour. When it lacked but about three minutes of 12, John drew a piece of bamboo about an inch in diameter from some secret recess about his raiment. Placing this to his lips he gently blew his warm breath on one of the buds, and almost instantly it was seen to expand and stand forth a full-blown flower. In rapid succession flower after flower was thus brought out, and at midnight the whole plant was a mass of blossoms.

The Farmer's Hired Man.

"I'm kinder lookin' around the market for a hired man," he explained, as he stopped at one of the stands and nibbled at an onion. "I kinder need one, but yet I kinder hope I shan't be able to find him.'

"How's that?"
"Well, there aim't no profit in a hired man no more. No, sir, he's no good any

What's the reason?"

"What's the reason?"
"Oh, a dozen reasons. First and foremost, times have changed, and the hired man has changed with 'em. Ah! sir, it makes me sad when I think of the hired men we had before the war—great big fellers, with the strength of an ox and and the vim of a locometic. I didn't here to be leave to be strength of the strength motive. I didn't have to holler my lungs out to get one of 'em out of bed at 3 o'clock in the morning, and it was all I could do to coax 'em to go to bed at 10 o'clock at night. I'm afraid that we shan't never see no more hired men wuth keepin' around for their

"That's sad." "It's sad, and more, too. Now, as I said, want a hired man. I'm willing to pay \$11 or \$12 a month for a smart one. Some farmers want a man to work all day and all night, but that ain't me. I have never asked one to git out of bed before 3 o'clock, never. I allus give my man three-quarters of an hour at noon-unless the hogs git out or cattle break in, or a shower is coming up. After a man has worked right along for nine hours, his system wants at least half an hour to brace up in. They don't quit work on some farms till 8 o'clock, but I'm no such slave-driver. At half-past 7 I tell my man to knock off. All he has to do after that is to feed the stock, cut a little wood, mow some grass for the horses, milk four cows, fill up the water trough, start a smudge in the smoke-house, and pull a few weeds in the garden. I never had a hired man who didn't grow fat on my work, and they al-lus left me feeling that they hadn't half

earned their wages."

He stopped long enough to wipe a tear from his eye, and then went on:—

"And now look at the hired man of topay! He wears white shirts and collars. He won't eat with a knife. He wants nap-kins when he eats, and if we don't hang up a clean towel once a week, he wipes on his handkercher. Call him at 3 and he gets up at 6. He wants a whole hour at noon, and after supper he trots off to a singingschool or sits down to a newspaper. Fifteen years ago if my hired man was sick for a day I could dock him If he died I could take out a month's wages for the trouble. He was glad to git store orders for his pay, and he would wash in the rain-barrel and wipe on the clothes-line. There's bin a change, sir,—an awful change, and if a reaction don't set in pretty soon you will witness the downfall of agriculture in this country."

"Then you won't hire another?" "Wall, I can't just say. Work is powerfully pressing, but I'm going slow. Before I hire him I want to know whether he's a man who'll pass his plate for more meat and taters, and whether we've got to use starch in doing up his shirts. The last man I had took me to task for not holding family prayers twice a day, and after I had done so for three months I found i was only a game of his to beat me out of half an hour a day. He thought he had a pretty soft thing, and he looked mighty lonesome when I cut Old Hundred down to two lines and got through with all the rest in 40 seconds."- Free

Railroad Methods.

EXTRACT FROM "GATH'S" LETTERS. "Has not the Central Pacific railroad been injured by the depreciation of mining inter-

ests," etc.? "Not so much by that as by their own policy. Although some of the great mines are exhausted, they are finding mines all over the country. The railroad company is injuring itself by insisting on having control of the different mercantile interests all along the line. Instead of having rates for freight, they want to make special contracts according to a man's profits. For instance, a man in Arizona has a mine and gets out a quantity of ore, but has no facilities for fluxing and smelting it and must send it to San Francisco. He says to the railroad, 'I want to send my ore up to San Francisco. What will you charge me a ton?' 'How much does it assay?' 'That is none of your business.' 'Yes, it is. We want to know how much it assays in order to know what to charge you. 'Thirty dollars a ton.' 'Well we will charge you \$10 a ton; that will leave you \$20.' The man has no alternative, and pays the money to sell his ore, but he becomes a discouraged miner. Another man has a mine, and he puts the question, 'What will you take my ore to San Francisco for?' 'How much does it assay?' 'That is none of your business.' He too, must tell, and he says, 'Well, it yields \$300 a ton.' 'Then we will charge you \$100 a ton to take the ore to San Fran-

"Even in agriculture they want to have hand. There is Haggin & Tevis, money-lenders, who have recently gone into different fields of enterprise, and, among other things have got 300,000 acres of desert land. Everything is desert out there which does not get water to irrigate it. But our deserts, with water, are the richest lands in the world. That is where Carl Schurz came near exposing his ignorance. After those fellows got that desert, so-called, some enemy of theirs sent a bottle of earth to Mr. Schurz, He was about to reject their purchase, because when they put water to that bit of desert, it was found rich. These men turning a river over the grant made the tract magnificent. The Southern Pacific railroad ran right through The owners invited emigrants to come

cisco. That leaves you two-thirds.

on the land, and sold it to them at fair rates. They began to raise wheat, but the railroad authorities said, 'If you raise wheat there we shall charge you 50 per cent to carry it. Very well, then; we'll raise alfalfa'—a kind of clover which on such soil produces from four to six crops a year. 'O, no,' says the railroad, 'if you raise alfalfa, we'll charge you 75 per cent to carry it.' Thus the railroad company is forcing the question as to what are the restrictions on a common carrier, and whether the mere rier can be despotic with the people, arbitrary in its rates, and virtually an owner in every interest on the line."

A bare-headed and bare-footed urchin being asked what his mother did for a living, answered. "She eats victuals, sir."

The Railroads.

The Atlantic Monthly is not considered a communistic or socialistic journal, nor "tainted" by the Grange. Hear him:

"Bancroft's history of the United States and our railroad system were begun at the same time. The history is not yet finished, but the railroads owe on stock and bonds \$4,600,000,000, more than twice our national debt of \$2,220 000,000, and tax the people annually \$490,000,000, one and one-half times more than the government's revenue last year of \$274,000,000. More than any other class, our railroad men have developed the country and tried its institutions. The eva-sion of almost all taxes by the New York Central Railroad has thrown upon the people of New York State more than a fair share of the cost of government, and illustrates some of the methods by which the rich are making the poor poorer. Violations of trust by credit mobiliers, Jay Gould's wealth and the poverty of Erie stockholders, such cor-ruption of legislatures as has given to the Pacific Mail its subsidies, and nicked named New Jersey "the State of Camden and Amboy," are sins against public and private faith on a scale impossible in the early days of republics and corporations."

IF cabbages do not head properly, a pinch of salt to each head will be beneficial; or, better, give them a slight watering at night with weak brine. This may be again repeated later in the season. A single watering with quite weak brine is also excellent for watermelons, about the time the fruit setting.

WE are pleased to find that a healthy public opinion is growing up, and that there is hope of bringing arrogant railroad officials to a realizing sense of their obligations to the public and of their amenibility to govern-

Michigan Female Seminary, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Modeled after the Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Massachusetts. Board and tuition, includ-ing lights, fuel and furnished room, \$175 for the school year; a reasonable charge for instruction in French, German, drawing and painting. Fall Term begins Sept. 8, 1881. The Seminary is free from debt, with

a proper number of well qualified in-structors. Location healthy, grounds ex-tensive and elevated, in full view of the village of Kalamazoo. For catalogues giving full information as to course of studies &c, address MISS CORNELIA EDDY, Princpal; or E. O. HUMPHREY, Treasurer, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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

TIME-TABLE - MAY 9, 1880.

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses and Local Passenger daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

H. B. LEDVARD, Gen Manager, Detroit. E. C. Brown, Ass't Gen. Supt., Jackson. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, G. P. & T. A., Chicag

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

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

GOING SOUTH. NY&CNY&B Express. Ex & M Way Fr. 8 00 A M 4 50 PM 5 00 AM 9 17 " 6 05 " 8 10 " 10 15 " 7 05 " 11 40 " 11 18 " 8 12 " 2 45 " 11 45 " 8 40 " 4 50 " 10 10 " 7 05 " 10 10 " 7 05 " 10 10 " 7 05 " 10 10 " 7 05 " 10 10 " 10 10 " 7 05 " 10 10 " 10 Le. Grand Rapids Ar. Allegan ... Ar. Kalamaz

3 55 AM 1 10 PM GOING NORTH. NY&BNY&C Ex & M Express. Way Fr. Ar. White Piged Ar. Three River Ar. Schoolcraft

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-July 31, 1881.

Day Night Flint Express. No. 2. No. 4. No. 6. No. 22. NO. 2, NO. 2, NO. 6.

7 00 AM 7 00 pm 4 15 AM

7 10 " 7 10 " 4 80 "

8 10 " 8 05 " 5 40 "

8 36 " 8 35 " 6 12 "

9 30 " 9 15 " a7 05 "

10 15 " 9 55 "

11 35 " 11 05 " Grand Trunk Junction Imlay City___ Durand_ 11 35 " 11 05 "
12 15 PM 11 45 "

1 30 " 12 45 AM
2 20 " 1 42 "
2 33 " 1 55 "
3 20 " 2 46 "
4 07 " 3 37 "
5 50 " 5 25 "
8 00 " 8 00 " Battle Creek_ Vicksburg ___ Schoolcraft___ ssopolis____ " Valparaiso ____

EASTWARD. Day Night PtHur'n Accm'd, No. 1. No. 3. No. 5. No. 1. No. 3. No. 5. No. 21.

9 15 AM 9 15 PM
11 18 " 12 28 " 525 AM
11 18 " 11 28 " 10 45 " 10 45 "

1 2 55 PM 1 17 AM 10 45 " 1 43 PM
2 33 " 3 05 " 3 45 " 4 40 "
4 05 " 4 20 " 4 20 " 8 15 "
5 40 " 6 18 " 5 50 " 5 40 " 6 18 "
6 57 " 7 33 " 7 40 " 8 35 " 6 600 AM
8 35 " 9 20 " 7 15 " 9 05 " 9 39 " 8 10 " 10 20 " 10 25 " 10 00 " 10 20 " 10 25 " 10 00 " 10 35 " 10 35 " 10 35 " 10 30 " 10 35 " 10 3 Charlotte ___

Ar. Port Huron ... All trains run by Chicago time. All trains daily except

unday. Chas. B. Peck, Traffic Manager. S. R. CALLAWAY. For information as te rates, apply to E. P. Keary, local Agent, Schoelcraft, Mich.

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, . . . AUGUST 15

Secretary's Pepartment.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

OUR JULY WANDERINGS, No. 3.

Our readers will remember that our last letter left us looking over Boston from Bunker Hill Monument. Before leaving this famous observatory, from which we had so fine a view of the city, its harbor and the open sea beyond, and all the suburban towns and country stretching out into the distance, we cast about to learn

something more of the monument itself.

Thirty feet square at the base, this massive granite column rises over 200 feet, gradually contracting until it is some ten feet the old South Church, which is consquare (we do not speak from the book) at the point where it is rapidly drawn to its apex Within is a hollow cone at the base opposite the entrance to the main shaft. thickness at the center of its sides. A circular stone stairway, three feet in width. between this outer wall and the inner cone, leads round and round to the top. 'At the landing this hole in the central shaft is reduced to about four feet, and the grate love or veneration for relics; and the other covering it forms a part of the floor of this chamber or observatory, which is about ten feet in diameter and fifteen in height. On each of the four sides are small openings of convenient height for the visitor to look out and take in what he came to see. The outer wall, six feet at the base, has been reduced to twenty-seven inches at these openings.

In this circular room we remember but two objects of special interest. These were securely fastened to the wall in a perpendicular position, some six feet above the stone floor, and the inscriptions which we copied explain their historic value:

THE "HANCOCK." SACRED TO LIBERTY. THIS IS ONE OF THE FOUR CANNON WHICH CONSTITUTED THE WHOLE TRAIN OF FIELD ARTILLERY POSSESSED BY THE BRITISH COLONIES OF

NORTH AMERICA, AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR, ON THE 19TH DAY OF APRIL, 1775.

THE "ADAMS." THIS CANNON AND ITS FELLOW, BELONGED TO A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF BOSTON, AND WERE USED IN MANY ENGAGEMENTS

DURING THE WAR.

THE OTHER TWO, THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS, WERE TAKEN BY THE ENEMY.

These cannon were about three feet long, with a 21-inch bore, and looked as though the two would make a fair load for a pack mule.

Navy yard, a hundred rods away, and as we and the influence of her most enterpris- dale, on the top of one of those mountain ranpassed the entrance gate the first thing that attracted our attention were the long rows of cannon-not those little baby fellows such as we had just left, with a hole in the end the size of a small snowball, but big black fellows with open mouths large enough to Fitchburg R. R., 145 miles westward, which send a small man into. These, thought I, the growth of a hundred years, fitly represent the growth of all our material interests in the first century of our national existence.

The dry dock next invited our inspection, and running down a stone stairway parallel with its side some twenty feet, we were soon under a massive ship twenty rods long, that was standing up on props just far enough above the bottom of the dry dock so that men could repair the bottom of the vessel. They were there by the dozen and we thought from the racket they were making that they were trying to earn their living. The master-builder, in uniform, was peering around to see that all was right, and probably put in a few minutes the next day at the same service. There is nothing very intricate about a dry dock, but it is quite a job to build one of solid masonry below the surface of the sea, with which it must be connected. to be of use, by huge gates opening outward, that effectually bar out the water.

Making our best bow to a marine who, traversing his beat with gun on his shoulder, was doing duty, we went on board an old man-of-war that had been lying in the harbor but a few days and had orders to go to sea again the next week,-destination, some | ting our hat, that was waiting for orders in point across the equator. The men, over 200 of them, were all busy. Those not on duty were making pants, coats, or other articles of apparel for their own wear. Until now I was not aware that these marines made all their own clothes. Everything was bright, clean, and in perfect order. "A place for everything and everything in its place," is a maxim probably born on shipboard, for here it is more scrupulously regarded than any place I have ever seen.

We know so little about shipbuilding that we shall not spend much time exposing our ignorance, only refer to one or two things on the following Monday spending an about the keel on the supposition that most of our readers are alike ignorant. We found poration gives employment to 275 hands in running from bow to stern under the center | the different departments of making 'calico,' of the vessel a keel about eight inches in and turns out 600,000 yards per week. thickness and three feet deep, and also on Establishments of this kind do not keep

circular metal strainer through which the water passes to some mechanical contrivocean to pure, fresh water for use in the steam boilers and for all other purposes where fresh water is needed on shipboad.

We mention this because we are so ready to own up that we had forgotten that Yankee ingenuity had covered this great necessity of steam propelled vessels.

But we must leave the navy yard without any very decided opinions as to whether Uncle Sam is running this branch of the public service in the very best manner possible or not. We have lived so far inland for so nautical matters is worth more to commerce than what we do know is to us.

Having put in a busy half-day we took a street car to the Parker House for dinner and rest. Later in the day we looked up veniently near to the Parker . House, and which we had passed half a dozen times before without knowing that we were in the 20 feet in diameter, with a broad doorway shadow of its historic walls. The society that now owns the property collects The outside wall at the base is six feet in 25 cents from each visitor who crosses the portals of the venerable old church.

After a contest a few years ago between the practical business men of the city, who had more interest in the value of real estate and more regard for money making, than class who look upon everything of revolutionary times as sacred, the Old South Church fell into the hands of a society of Boston ladies, who, with more patriotism than their friends of the sterner sex, determined that the good name of Boston should not be marred by the wanton destruction of one of her most beloved and venerated ob jects of revolutionary times.

This society has set it apart as a sort of museum to which every revolutionary relic they can find must come. The collection is not very large, but is of great value, covering many things that are intimately interwoven with the history of those years of trial when the question of "to be, or not to be" among the nations of the earth was the vital point to be settled by the heroic valor and patient sacrifices of the men and women of the infant colonies, who had pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to the great work of founding a free and independ-

We were glad to know that love and veneration for those old reminders of the days that tried men's souls, triumphed over the sordid spirit that proposed to obliterate that venerable pile consecrated by its early associations to the cause of human liberty.

To say that old Boston is a sort of medley of large and small blocks with crooked, narrow streets, would be saying what has been ing citizens is felt in the commerce of every important city in the country.

Having given as much time to Boston as we felt we could spare, we prepared to take the train for North Adams, on the Boston & seemed like starting for home. With the city we left the last one of the excursion party that started out together from Port Huron nine days before 175 strong. Different objects and purposes had drawn one and another in different directions at sundry times and in divers places until the Michigan Press Association, so far as my knowledge extended, had dwindled into-one. It was nearly night when we pulled away from the "Hub," and we have little recollection of the country through which we passed, only remembering the serpentine thread of the road and the Hoostonic river as we saw it by moonlight for a few miles before we plunged into the darkness of the Hoosac Tunnel. When we emerged at the other side of the mountain, over four miles from the entrance, we were in a narrow valley, which at this point has given its entire width of available land to the manufacturing city of North Adams, which is hedged in between the rugged mountains, Hoosac on the east, and Grevlock on the west.

This tunnel had so engaged our attention, although we could not see a thing-that when the train came to a stop a mile from its mouth we picked up our satchel, forgetthe rack above our seat, and in fifteen minutes we were in our room in the best hotel of the city. Of course we did not rush out from the train into the darkness bareheaded. the tunnel had not confused us to that extent, but when once in our room we attempted to hang up our hat we found our head covered with a little cheap traveling cap that would answer the purpose of a night cap anywhere.

North Adams, like all New England villages and cities, is a manufacturing town. and we took a little time to look around, hour in the Arnold print works. This cor-

tom, similar keel timbers running parallel to interested are admitted only when intro- prehending the grand objects of the Order, the center one, but not more than half its duced by some friend, who by the courtesy and ready to prove his faith by his works. depth. These are to prevent the vessel from of those in charge has access. As we had The narrow notion still entertained by some rocking in a rough sea. Another thing we such a friend in the person of J. Rockwell, who are known as Patrons, that the Grange noticed in the bottom of the vessel was a Judge of the district court, we received the was organized and is run to help Grangers polite attention of a clerk, who was far more buy darning-needles at half price, finds no ready to explain the different processes of friend in such men as Bro. Barton. We ance for converting the brilly water of the bleaching, drying, printing, sizing, ironing, parted with him very much regretting that folding, and many other operations that we we could not accept his invitation to visit cannot now call to mind, than we were to his farm, his family and his Grange. As it remember what was told to us.

The preparatory steps are of no little conequence. First, the design. With these manufacturers it is not. "What shall the adieu to Bro. Partridge and Barton, well harvest be?" but, What shall the pattern be, pleased with our two hours stay in the pleasthat will "take" with those who wear ant city of Pittsfield. prints? What new designs, that no other the success or failure of the whole business sirable and are in demand, then the product of the mill sells, but if our women folks do not like it then it must be closed out at some patterns being made, they are turned over to the engraver to be cut in copper rollers some four or five inches in diameter, and in length the width of the print. There must be as many rollers as there are colors in the print, and the engraver cuts out only that part of each figure having the same color, leaving the remainder of the figures that carry other colors for as many different engraved rollers. These, when complete, are set in a machine, and each turned in a trough of coloring matter, all of which is cut off before this engraved roller comes in contact with the cloth to be printed, except what has sunk into the cut of the engraver's tool.

Pieces as they come from the loom of the cotton mill are from 40 to 50 yards in length, and for printing are sewed together so as to run through the mill in lengths of miles and miles in one unbroken piece. As the goods are run through the folding machine the operator tears out a strip several inches in width where the pieces were stitched together before printing. Each printing machine is run by one independent engine, all taking steam, however, from one common source of supply. As what is suitable for summer will not do for winter, and the goods must be on the market in season, in the spring and summer, goods are made and boxed up for the fall and winter trade, and in the fall and winter for the spring trade.

The extent of the business of this one mill may be better comprehended by a few more figures. Without knowing what the manufacturer gets per yard, we will suppose it is not less than five cents, which would give as the product of a week's work, of 600,000 yards, \$30,000. But we have written twice as much as we intended about this printing

business and must go forward. great wealth for use at home and abroad, arrived at sundown in the town, of Hins- our language, had not left untouched this ges that fifty years ago was called a pretty good farming country. There were in sight of the house of our friends whom we visited some old houses that in their best days were good representatives of good farms and

thrifty farmers. Here was an old fashioned two-story church, or at least it had that appearance, having two rows of windows all around, built nearly a hundred years ago and still in a good state of repair and large enough to accommodate the whole township but from its great elevation those at its remote corners would need to start the day before to reach the church in time for morn-

ing service. These farms up in this lower strata of clouds are now sold when a customer can be found, for from \$5 to \$10 per acre, and are mostly purchased by foreigners who can get a living where even the diligent Yankee has almost come to grief. This, we take it, is not an exceptional place, but all over New England, where the fertility of the soil has been exhausted, the old owners not seeing any system of restoration that will pay, are surrendering to hard luck which comes uninvited, and to the Irishman. who comes from the old world to better his condition in that which has become old to us but is new to him.

Returning the next morning to Pittsfield, we entered at once upon a search for some Patrons as we had long known there was a Grange in the vicinity of this little city. Our search was soon rewarded by a pleasant acquaintance with H. M. Partridge, who is running what is known as a sort of Grange grocery store, though as we understand, it has little of the essential elements of cooperation about it beyond the support which a common brotherhood of Patrons invites.

In a sort time Bro. A. Barton, Jr., of whom we had before had favorable mention, came in. He is a member of Dalton Grange, situated east of Pittsfield. From him I learned that there was still another Grange at Hinsdale, a few miles further east, and what was better still, he represented these three Granges, all situated on the line of the Boston & Albany railroad, as being in a very healthy condition.

Our interview of half an hour with Bro. each side, nearly to the outer line of the bot- open doors for everybody, and those not him thoroughly in earnest and fully com- get all in the mail.

was near train time on the Houstonic, and we proposed to see the town of our nativity, 75 miles away, before we slept, we bade

The line of the Houstonic R. R. is a duplimanufacturers have, can we get hold of to cate of the serpentine windings of the Housuse in making goods to be sold next spring? tonic river, which, through a valley of That is the first thing, and that branch of the same name finds its way to the sea, many years that what we don't know about the business gives employment to the in- emptying into Long Island Sound at ventive genius of many a Yankee head, and | Bridgeport. The size of the farms along the road was uniformly determined one way by of a season depends very much on the work the width of the valley, for the mountain of the designer. If the patterns prove de- side on either hand furnished little or no farm land.

Here we saw the first harvesting of grain of the season. After passing several fields price and perhaps at a loss. The designs or of rye, some cut and some uncut, we passed a field of perhaps a half-dozen acres, with four men slashing down the rye in the good old way-with cradles. But for the fact that some of the fields that we afterward passed were uncut, we should have concluded that these four sturdy fellows had taken the job of cutting all the rye in the valley from Bridgeport to Pittsfield and were marching on to victory. But the extent of our mistake was revealed when later in the day we saw a reaper in a rye field, attending to its business fairly well.

In proof that we took an interest in the agriculture of New England we relate how, to get a better view of the farms on both sides of the track, we stepped out on to the platform, and while we were intently gazing to the right and left, a gust of wind took away our new hat that had hardly yet got acquainted with our head. This might be worse, said I, as I drew my Montreal cap from the pocket of my duster and stuck my head into it to the very top.

We reached the "land of Goshen"-our native land, in Litchfield county, Conn., in time to take a stroll after tea with our relative, Mr. Jonathan Thompson. We had come to Goshen mainly to see how the place looked; for who does not take an interest in the home of his childhood?

We very well knew it and its inhabitants wo"ld not know us, and we were curious to know whether we should know it or them. We found the stones had not worn to pebbles, but the stream that runs near the door of the poor old house where we were born, seemed to have a smaller channel and be every way less important than in the days of our childhood. As we stood in that quiet street, in the twilight of that summer evening, taking in at a glance all there is left of Leaving our friends on the afternoon of the little village of West Goshen, we felt said thousands of times before; but she has the 12th, after a brief and pleasant visit we that change, that most significant word of rocky, unattractive spot, and we turned from the place with a feeling of quiet sad-

ness that we shall not attempt to explain. As the highest land in the State is in this township of Goshen, although we are not on the summit yet, and as we have in former letters come to a stop when well up in the world, perhaps this is a good place to break off until Sept. 1st.

WE have received a few answers to our request that correspondents and others would report the yield of wheat in their vicinity, which we summarize as follows:

H. H. Taylor, of Cass county, says, according to the best information he can get from threshers and others, the average yield in that county will be somewhere between seven and ten bushels per acre. All late sown is of poor quality. In sheltered localities, where the yield was good, the quality was excellent.

From Holt, Ingham county, Bro, Thompson writes that the average crop of his township will not exceed ten bushels. Corn and potatoes have suffered from drought. A late shower has improved the prospect.

C. B. Whitcomb, of Hartford, Van Buren county, reports the yield of wheat from 12 to 15 bushels, though some fields run less. Oat crop good, though damaged some by army worm. Corn and potatoes promise a

From Pewamo, Ionia county, we learn the average of wheat will not exceed ten bushels. Oats fair. Corn and potatoes liable to be a short crop on account of a severe drought.

thinks the average yield of wheat in that township will be about 14 bushels per acre. R. A. Lyman, of Columbia, Tuscola Co., writes that the average yield per acre of 11 crops in his neighborhood, was 83 bushels. The average of oats about 30.

Bro. Shultes, of Martin. Allegan county,

Some may not have noticed that obituary notices appear only on the inside of the paper, and this will explain why a notice that the sender thinks is in time does not appear as soon as expected. The inside is made up and goes to press generally three or four days before the outside, and we aim to get the outside to press two or three days Barton was highly satisfactory. We found before its date, as it takes some little time to a list of the Granges owning halls in the

A TAX COMMISSION.

On our fifth page is a communication in relation to taxation. The suggestion that all readers of the VISITOR who have experience in assessing property give an answer through this channel to the series of questions submitted by the Tax Commission, is a good one; and we will not restrict it to those having experience in assessing property, but extend the invitation to all persons who have well-defined views on this subject.

The fact that this Commission have invited answers to the questions which they have presented, is an indication of an earnest purpose to improve existing laws. We do not promise to publish every man's reply in full, but we will come as near to it as our space will permit. That the matter may be brought more directly to the attention of our readers, we republish the questions submittedby the Tax Commission:

Under an act of the last Legislature, Gov. Jerome has appointed a Tax Commission to take into consideration the various questions relating to taxation. The Commission met at Lausing recently, and prepared a circular for general distribution, for the purpose of eliciting all the information possible as to the views of citizens of the State upon this most important subject. The points most enquired about cover the ground very fully, and all interested will have a chance to make suggestions on a subject that affects them vitally. The circular in question is as

The undersigned, members of the Tax Commission appointed under a recent act of the Legislature, are desirous of gathering information and obtaining suggestions upon the subject of taxation, For that purpose we respectfully request you to answer the following questions, viz.:

1. Should church property be taxed? 2. Should property owned by a church society in excess of a fixed amount be taxed? 3. If you answer the last question in the affirmative, then state what amount should be fixed for exemption.

4. Should any personal property be exempt from taxation? 5. Should the present method of paying highway taxes by labor be changed so as to require payment in money?

What proportion of personal property and credits, in your opinion, escapes taxation? 7. What rate of interest shoud be charged

on delinquent taxes? 8. Should delinquent taxes be carried by

the State or by the several counties? 9. Should persons liable to taxation be required in all cases to make a sworn state-

nent of their property?

Lastly, state briefly what defects you have observed in the present system of taxation in this State, and what changes should be

made to remedy those defects Please answer at your earliest convenience, and address your reply to "Tax Commission," Lansing, Mich.

> JOHN MOORE. E. O. GROSVENOR, WM. CHAMBERLAIN, C. A. KENT, H. H. HATCH.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Chesaning correspondent for the Youth's Department must try again.

The poetry from "Ellington" does not come up to our standard, and therefore will not appear.

Mrs. A. F. Cady writes that she wants her paper sent to Lansing, but neglects to tell us where we are no v sending it.

Edith Rowe sent a very good letter for a Childrens' Department, but as it is not quite the thing for the Youths' Department we must omit it.

THE articles on our third page "Railroad Methods," and "The Railroads" should be read by every man who has a vote, and by every boy who will have one when he gets a little older, and, perhaps, we might add, by every woman who wants a vote, for of no one thing are we more fully convinced than of the necessity of carrying this matter of Legislative control of railroads into politics. With every member of Congress, members of Legislatures, judges of courts. and all prominent attorneys traveling on railroad passes, the rights of the people to fares and freights based upon the actual cost of the roads have been ignored altogether, and the outrageous doctrine has been broached and put in practice of "charging what the traffic will beer." The statement of "Gath" is no fiction, and this state of affairs will continue until the people sufficiently understand how completely the transportation interests of this country have fallen into the hands of a few men who are in the most unscrupulous manner sacrificing the interests of the many to the insatiate greed of the few. No relief will come until the voter determines to cast his ballot for men entrusted with Legislative power. who will not accept the bribe of a pass, and who will pledge themselves to bring by legislative enactments the business of railroads within the operation of true business principles.

WE made an effort at one time, perhaps a feeble one, to ascertain what Granges in Michigan own halls. We did not succeed in getting sufficient answers to make a respectable showing. We don't like to be beaten and we will try again. Will all Secretaries of Granges owning halls please report that fact to me by postal card, or otherwise. before the next VISITOR goes to press; also state size and cost as near as may be. If the reports we receive are not so meager that we are ashamed to publish them we shall print VISITOR of September 1.

Communications.

The Tax Commission.

Editor Grange Visitor :- I would suggest that every man who reads the VISITOR, and who has had experience in assessing property, give an answer through its columns to the questions asked by the tax commission, and that a full discussion of the principles of taxation be permitted from every one who has any just views to offer, to the end that we may obtain a more equitable system, and a more efficient law that cannot be evaded—a law so skillfully framed that it will reach every dollar of taxable property in the State, and tax every man on what he actually owns, no more and no less.

My answer to the first, second and third questions is, All church property exceeding \$5,000 in value should be taxed; fourth, All personal property exempt from sale by execution should be free from taxation; 5th, I doubt the propriety of changing the present system of levying highway taxes; 6th, More than half the personal property escapes under the present unjust and inefficient law, as was the case in Vermont previous to the present year. When their new law took effect, in 1880, Vermont's personal property was valued at \$15,037,262: this year it is \$46,901,077, showing that at least two-thirds escaped-under the old law. I am confident that this is the case in our State; 7th, the rate of interest on delinquent taxes should be 7 per cent; 8th, Delinquent taxes should be carried by the counties; 9th, Persons should swear to their statement of property in all cases, and the assessor should be compelled to prosecute all cases of perjury that may come to his knowledge. All property found in the State should be assessed to the occupant or person in possession, and the law should provide for an off-set by him to any and all of his creditors to the amount of their just proportion of the taxes, according to their legal claims on said property. Under such a clause every man would pay on what he actually owns, and not on what he owes, while his creditor escapes. Specific taxes should be levied on corporate property, state licenses, etc., sufficient to pay all State expenses: counties should be exempt from taxation for State purposes

Fraternally yours, H. H. TAYLOR. Dowagiac, Aug. 6, 1881.

Meeting of St. Joseph County Grange-Reply to the Circular of the Tax Commission.

Bro. Cobb :- St. Joseph County Grange, No. 4, held a meeting at the hall of Centreville Grange, Thursday, Aug. 4, Worthy Master Wm. B. Langley in the chair. The attendance was fair, although the day was which grows in the farmer's garden, in lieu | inhabitants. of the Chinese article, was certainly an advance in the interest of simplicity, economy, and independence.

esting statements made by Brothers Millard and Schoch of Riverside, Hay of Corey, Runyan of Oakwood, Amos Sturgis of Sturgis, E. Himebaugh of Burr Oak, and James same. Yauney of Centerville. Summing up was as follows: Wheat, with a few exceptions, a poor crop; corn, good; young clover, good in some cases, in others a failure: some wheat crops in sheltered situations were reported good. Brother Wm. H. Castle, of in his township yielded about half a crop, esting remarks from several of the brothers present followed these statements.

Arrangements for a county picnic at Vaughan's Grove, on Sturgeon Lake, in the township of Colon, Aug. 13, were perfected. Bro. C. E. Mickley, of Adrian, has engaged to address the people who may assemble at that time.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to consider and answer the inquiries contained in the circular sent out by the Tax Commission, reported the following recommendations, which were considered and after considerable discussion adopted:

That church property should be taxed the same as other property;

Affirms as satisfactory the present law in regard to interest on delinquent taxes; The committee asserted its belief that one-

half the personal property and credits es-That persons liable to taxation should be required to make a sworn statement.

Land that is under mortgage pays taxes ject to taxation, and, unless concealed, pays any money he may have, and, therefore pelled to do.-Ex.

pays taxes only on what he is actually worch. We, therefore ask your honorable body to report a bill that will compel every man to pay a just and equitable proportion of taxes, with a heavy penalty for any attempted evasion. This, we believe, could be best accomplished by allowing the owner of the land to pay the taxes with the proviso that such proportion of it as belonged properly to the mortgage, should be allowed as payment of interest on principal of said mortgage.

Specific taxation on real property for State purposes is a system that involves more injustice to the people than any other that was ever devised. It is un-republican because it divides the community into classes for purposes of taxation, because it is always lower than general taxation, and being in lieu of all other taxes it deprives our municipalities of their legitimate revenue.

By general taxation one hundred dollars in bank stock, farms, houses, or mechanical industry pays in Michigan two dollars

By specific taxation the telegraph property in Michigan pays 23 cents on the hundred dollars. The street railway property pays 25 cents and other railroads 27 cents on the same amount, taking their own estimate of value as a basis. Hence, in the interest of justice and equality of burdens, we ask that an equal footing, believing that community to be best governed where the burdens of taxation are made to rest equally on all property and its owners.

A discussion on what is the best variety of wheat to sow in this County, was participated in by several large farmers, the most of whom favored the Clawson.

The Worthy Lecturer appointed Bro. C. Y. Runyan to read a paper on the best variety of wheat to sow, and Bro. G. Himebaugh one on the preparation of the soil. Bro. David Henshaw was also requested to read a paper on the fall sowing of Timothy and the amount of seed per acre.

At a late hour the labors of the day were closed in the usual manner.

HENRY COLLINS, Sec'y pro tem.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Bro. Cobb:-A meeting of St. Joseph Co. Grange No. 4, was held at the Hall of Centreville Grange No. 76, on Thursday, Aug. 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Reports of Subordinate Granges on crops and stock, we summarize as follows: In all but Colon it was thought wheat would not yield more than 3 bushels per acre for the land sown ; Colon about 6 bushels, the quality not so good as last year. Hay, light crop. Oats good where they were not destroyed by the army worm, which were reported as doing more or less damage in the townships of Sturgis, Sherman, Burr Oak, Colon, Leonidas, Mendon, Fabius, Lockport, intensely hot and the roads dry and dusty. Nottawa, Constantine, Florence and White All the active Granges in the county, except | Pigeon, doing most damage in White Pigeon those at White Pigeon and Mottville, were and Florence. The prospect of corn and represented. The morning session, in the potatoes fair. Young cattle scarce, owing the Fruit Committee of Michigan, by the fifth degree, was short and given wholly to to the large numbers of calves shipped out American Pomological Society, to ask your routine work. The dinner prepared by the of this county for the last three years. Hogs, Worthy Sisters was all that could be desired. not enough in some townships to make as acquired in the field of pomology. The tea, prepared from the leaves of a plant much pork as is usually consumed by the American Pomological Society holds its 18th Worthy Sisters was all that could be desired. | not enough in some townships to make as

A report was received from a committee appointed at our last meeting on a circular sent out by the committee appointed by our At the afternoon session, reports from the last legislature, on taxation, containing sev-Subordinate Granges in regard to crops in eral questions. Each question was taken their jurisdiction were called for, and inter- up and discussed and adopted seriatim, after which a resolution was adopted, requesting of Leonidas, Handshaw of Parkville, Snyder the committee, when they arrived at their conclusions on the matter to please furnish the St. Joseph Co. Grange with a copy of the

Quite an interesting discussion was then had on the preparation of ground for wheat, the best varieties to be sown, and the The reputation acquired by our State, amount of seed to be sown on an acre, which through the instrumentality of the distinwas continued until quite late, owing to the very warm weather, the members thinking Colon, coming in late, was called upon and it more pleasant to ride home in the evening. responded with the information that wheat | The wheat question was carried over for aid. It is therefore desired that you send to further discussion at our next meeting, and which was better than had been anticipated; the Lecturer gave out the following addicorn and oats were uniformly good. Inter- tional subjects. The best time to sow timothy seed, and the amount per acre.

Our next meeting is to be held at Centreville Grange hall, Thursday, Sept. 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time we will be pleased to see all members of the Order that can make it convenient to meet with us.

Centreville, Mich., Aug. 9, 1881.

An Attractive Home.

An excellent scheme for making home attractive is that adopted by a gentleman of Wooster, Ohio, by the name of S. Thornton. If all fathers would pursue a similar course, better habits and better health would RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE TAX COMMISSION | accompany their children. Habits of industry and practical ingenuity would be found which would save them from the terrible. but ordinary snares which constantly surround the idle young men of the land. Thornton says: "So soon as they are able to handle them, I give the boys tools of every description. I have a boy 14 years of age who can half-sole a pair of boots, make a leather capes taxation, which opinion was affirmed; halter, mend all the harness, and make a dove-tailed box as well as most journeyman mechanics. We have a shop and work-bench and chest of tools, and on rainy days doour own repairs. I give the children plenon its full value. The mortgage is also subject to taxation, and, unless concealed, pays another tax on the same property. The man having money or credits may deduct they have no desire to be rambling away in bad society. I find it cheaper than to defend them at court, as many fathers are comTo the Pomologists of Michigan.

MICHIGAN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. His Excellency Governor Jerome having, in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature of the State, commissioned the follow-ing persons to make a collection and exhibit of the pomological products of Michigan, at the session of the American Pomological Society to occur at Boston, Mass., on the 14th, 15th and 16th of September next, - for the purpose of said collection, such Commissioners have distributed the territory of the Lower Peninsula as follows: North-eastern Michigan to W. J. Beal,

Lansing.
South-eastern Michigan to E. H. Scott, Ann Arbor.

South-western Michigan to T. T. Lyon, South Haven. North-western Michigan to Hon. J. G.

Ramsdell, Traverse City.
Central Michigan to W. K. Gibson, Jackson, and H. Dale Adams, Galesburgh, Chairman Michigan Fruit Committee.

For the purpose of availing itself of the aid of the State Horticultural Society and its auxiliaries, the Board have determined that the collection and exhibit shall be made in the name of the Society, for the State. Collectors and contributors are requested to be guided by the following general di-

rections: 1. Collections should include at least five creditable specimens of each variety of the fruits, nuts, etc., introduced and found to succeed in the State, together with such wild or indigenous ones as seem likely to add interest to the exhibit or to aid in giving justice and equality of burdens, we ask that a just conception of its capacity for the all property for taxation purposes be put on an equal footing, believing that community smaller fruits and nuts enough should be sent to fill a dish and make an attractive

display.

2. Fruits maturing prior to Sept. 14 should, when in proper condition for shipment, be carefully packed with each variety separately labeled, and sent by express to the Commissioner in charge of the district, who will pay the expressage, and will be provided with facilities for its preservation.

3. Later fruits should be packed and forwarded by express to T. T. Lyon, Horticultural Rooms, Capitol, Lansing, to arrive there not later than Friday, Sept. 9. Charges will be paid at Lansing.

4. Collectors are requested to correctly name each variety sent, packing it in a separate bundle (or paper bag), and, in the case of doubtful sorts, to send local names, habit of tree, season of maturity, etc., together with any facts calculated to aid in their identification. The same rule should be observed in case of seedlings, adding also a

history of their origin.
5. Collectors are further requested to choose specimens of even size, well colored, and absolutely free from the marks of insects or other imperfections. Wormy or defective fruits will in no case be placed on exhibition.

6. As far as practicable, the names of localities, societies, and individuals contributing will appear in connection with the fruits exhibited; and it is therefore important that the names of such contributors, to-gether with lists of varieties, be forwarded with the fruit. For all such contributions full credit will be given in the next volume of the Transactions of the State Horticultur-T. T. Lyon, Chairman.

al Society. T. T. I W. J. BEAL, Secretary.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

To Pomologists of Michigan: GENTLEMEN: - Again I am required by the duties imposed upon me as Chairman of kind assistance and co-operation in sustain ing the high standing and character already session in the city of Boston, commencing Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 10 A. M., and continuing three days. It is important that Michigan should be represented by her products and her fruit growers. The Michigan State Horticultural Society, through her officers and a commission appointed by the Governor, have undertaken the collection of our fruits, and will spare no pains in proper-ly placing them before the assembled pomologists of the nation on that occasion. It is necessary we go beyond this to fully complete our work. The American Pomological Society's Biennial Report comprises the the perception creeps over you, the spirit of accumulated experience of American pomologists, embracing a field containing 50 guished gentlemen who have preceded me s Chairman of the Fruit Committee for Michigan, has left a task to my hands, unequal to the occasion without your generous my address, on or before Sept. 1, 1881, all the information possible relating to the following special subjects:—

1st, Species of Fruit. — What species of

fruit—apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, grape, nuts, etc.—are grown successfully in your locality?
2nd, Native Varieties. — If there are any

ity, giving promise of excellence, you will se make special note of them. 3d, Synonyms.—Give as much informa-tion as may be in your power in regard to the different names by which the same fruit

new varieties of recent origin in your local

is known in your locality, especially new varieties. 4th, Obstacles to Successful Fruit Culture. fruit culture in your locality, as regards soil, climate, insects, diseases, etc., and what remedies have been most effectually em-

ployed? 5th, Culture and Pruning. - What treatment of the soil of fruit tree plantations, and what system of pruning, have yielded in general the best results?
9th. Storing and Keeping Winter Fruits.

- What methods are most successfully practiced? 7th. Packages .- What sort of packages have been found most advantageous, espec-

ially for shipment to distant markets and especially to Europe?
8th, Statistics.—Statistics showing the extent and progress of fruit culture in your locality during the past two years, including

amount shipped to markets outside the

9th, Facts bearing upon other kindred subjects, and especially such as bear upon the fruit capacities of the more northerly and less known section of the State.

It is with a desire to make these State reports as perfect an exhibit of the condition of fruit culture as possible, and thus continue the work of perfecting the Society's catalogue, that your aid and co-operation is

respectfully solicited. In accordance with custom, and the privilege delegated to the Chairman of the Fruit Committee for Michigan by the American Pomological Society, I have appointed the following persons as assistants and representatives for Michigan: T.T. Lyon, South Haven, Van Buren Co; N. Chilson, Battle Creek, Calhoun Co.; S. W. Dorr, Manchester, Washtenaw Co.; J. G. Ramsdell, Travers City, Carallel erse City, Grand Traverse Co; E. F. Gould, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., and William Rowe, Walker, Kent Co. Truly yours, H. DALE ADAMS,

Chairman Michigan Fruit Committee. Galesburgh, July 1, 1881.

As there will be a large quantity of fruit can-

Canning Fruit.

ned this season, we give below another method of performing this desirable and pleasing part of domestic economy. It is from Martha S. L. Durfee, of Covington, Wyoming county, New York. She gives the following as her method of canning fruit:

Pare the peaches, put them in a stone jar or porcelain kettle, a layer of peaches and a sprinkle of sugar alternately, say from four to six ounces sugar to one pound of fruit or sufficient to sweeten it for the table, and let it stand a day or two before canning, when the sugar so hardens that it is not likely to cook to piecies, and juice enough is found to require no addition of water. Then put the fruit on the fire to scald in a porcelain kettle, and when it is thoroughly scalded, I wring a cloth out of cold water and spread it on the table four double; rinse out the jars in warm water, and set them on the cloth and fill them with hot fruit, and seal them tight with rubber, wax, oranything else and let them stand on the cloth until the cans are cool, then put them away in a dark cool place, and the fruit will keep good until you wish to use it. Perhaps you will say any fool will know the jars will break filled in this way. I have tried different kinds of jars, and have never broken one, and have put up peaches, apples, plums, etc, and the fruit has kept as good as when I stood over a hot stove to fill them, and lifted around the great boiler of water. If the fruit is scalded in a kettle, and then put in the jars, we are able to put more fruit in the same jars than if it was put up fresh in the jazs and scalded in them; and this is an item when there is a dozen in a family to feed."

How To Be Happy.

Keep good company or none. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in

the face.
Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be injur d except by your own, acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him

Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live (misfortune excepted) within

our income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency

with tranquility of mind. Never play at any game of chance. Avoid temptation, through fear you may ot withstand it.

Never run into debt, unless you see a way to get out again. Never borrow, if you can possibly avoid

Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent if you would be

Save when you are young, to spend when "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.'

GOING TO SLEEP.-It is a delicious moment certainly, that of being well nestled in bed, and feeling that you can gently drop to sleep. The good is to come-not passed; the limbs have just been tried enough to render the remaining in one position delightful; the labor of the day is gone. A gentle failure of consciousness disengages itself more and more, and with slow and hushing degrees, States and Territories, reaching from the British provinces to the Gulf of Mexico. like a mother detaching her hand from that of her sleeping child, the mind seems to have a balmy lid cover it like the eve-'tis closed. The mysterious spirit has gone to take its airy rounds.

> ONLY three Presidents of the United States ever mentioned the subject of agriculture in their inaugural addresses, to wit: Washington, Hayes and Garfield.

> ONE hundred and thirty-nine millions of tickets were used on the French railways during 1880. One out of every 7,000,000 of passengers was killed by accidents.

PICNICS.

Rural Grange, No. 37, and adjoining Granges, will hold a basket picnic at Briggs' grove, one-half mile east of the village of Wayland, Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 1881. Thos. F. Moore, of Adrian, and E. G. Holden, of -What are the chief obstacles to successful Grand Rapids, are expected to speak on that day. Come one, co with us this harvest feast. Come one, come all, and enjoy A. D. TOWSLEY, W. M.

> There will be a Grange picnic three miles east of North Branch village, on Aug. 24th. Bro. M. L. Stevens is expected to address the people on that day.

Fraternally yours,
JACOB W. SCHELL, Sec'y.

A Farmers' Festival and Basket Picnic, under the auspices of the Traverse District Grange, will be held on the Fair Grounds at Traverse City, Aug. 25, 1881. Orator of the day, Hon C. G. Luce, Master of the Michigan State Grange. *Hon. Geo. Parmalee, of Old Mission, will address the audience in the afternoon. The exercises will be interspersed with singing. Everybody is invited to the Harvest Home Picnic. S. H. HYDE.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

We received too late for the VISITOR of Aug. 1st, a notice of a regular meeting of Calhoun County Grange, set down for the 11th inst., at the hall of Penfield Grange.

The program accompanying the notice of meeting was such an excellent one that we give it for the good of the Order, and hope some one in attendance will give us a synopsis of what was said and done.

Questions for discussion by Calhoun Co. Grange, at its regular meetings, Aug. 11:-What legislation is required and what changes are necessary in business methods to enable producers and laborers to retain in their own hands an equitable proportion of the profits of their own labor?

What are the underlying causes of that civil commotion in Russia, that has resulted in the assassination of the Czar? Do purchasers discriminate enough in

price between prime and an inferior article of butter? What is the best care of poultry to produce the greatest profit?

Does it pay to raise and feed rutabagas? What is the highest end and aim to be attained by a farmer's life? Can our highway fences be dispensed

Yours fraternally, MRS. PERRY MAYO, Marshall, Mich.

The Barry County Pomona Grange will hold its next regular meeting at the Hall of the Johnstown Grange, in the township of Johnstown, on Thursday, August 25, at 1 o'clock P.M. All fourth degree members are invited to attend.

The questions for discussion at this meet-

ing are as follows :-1. Report of the committee on Insurance, as to the advisability of withdrawing from the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Barry and Eaton Counties with a view to

organizing a Company in Barry County. 2. Report of the Committee on Political Economy.—Is it practicable to annul all law for the collection of debts?

Report of Committee on Farm Economy.—Is it economy to do without road fences? Which is the most profitable, special or mixed husbandry?

4. Report of Committee on Transportation.—Is it the duty of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce?

A. PARKER, Sec'y. Johnstown, Banfield P. O., Aug. 1, '81.

Program of the harvest feast of Wayne County Pomona Grange, to be held at Monguagon Grange hall, Friday, Aug. 19, commencing at 10:30 A. M.:

10:30 A.M.—Call to order by the Worthy Master, O. R. Pattengell. Music. Words of welcome, by James Vreeland. Response by the Worthy Master. Report of Subordi-

nate Granges 12 M.—Music. Essay: Farm Machinery— John Wells, of Flat Rock Grange. Discussion. Report of Surprise Committee: Sisters Clark and Vreeland, of Monguagon Grange, and Brother McDonald, of Willow

Grange. 1 P.M.—The feast is waiting! 2:30 P.M.—Call to order. Music. Essay: Bells.-Miss Ettie McDonald, of Willow Grange. Discussion. 3:30 P.M.—Music. Essay: Home.—Mrs.

cussion. 4:30 P.M.—Music. Essay: Farmer's Life. Robert Brighton, of Willow Grange. Discussion: Good of the Order. EVENING.—Work in the fifth degree.

E. P. F. Bradford, of Redford Grange. Dis-

The following is the program to be carried out at the next meeting of Kalamazoo County Grange, to be held at Scotts the 18th of August.

Paper on mixed farming —O. H. Fellows. Essay: Decoration of Farmers' Homes. Mrs. H. Dale Adams.

Essay.—Mrs. S. Richardson.
The following resolution will be offered by . F. Brown and will be open for discussion: Resolved, That corporations are the creatures of law and should be subject to the control of the power that created them. Yours fraternally,

E. A. STRONG Vicksburg, Aug. 6. Lect. Kal. Co. Grange.

The next meeting of Western Pomona Grange, No. 19, will be held at Trent Grange hall, Muskegon Co., on Thursday and Friday, August 25 and 26. An invitation is extended to all 4th degree members.

W. F. KELLY, Sec'y.

The third quarterly meeting of District Grange No. 17 will be held at the hall of Elk Lake Grange, No. 469, Sept. 7 and 8, 1881, opening at 1 o'clock P. M. of first day. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend. Let all true members, on the 17th inst., lay self aside for a little time and labor to advance the cause we have espoused and promised to sustain. By Order of the Grange,

S. H. HYDE, Sec.

The next meeting of Hillsdale Pomona Grange, No. 10, will be held at Woodbridge Grange hall, on the first Wednesday in September. Program is as follows: Essay by Sister H. L. Desbro. Select reading by Sister A. Hewitt. Discussion on wheat culture, including a decision as to what variety of wheat does best on all kinds of soil -opened by Bro. Moses Willetts.

N. T. BROCKWAY, Sec'y.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE ORDER.-We have a few copies of this engraving still on hand. We will send a single copy by mail for 10 cents; three copies for 25 cents. Address C. L. Whitney, Muskegon, Box 321, or order of J. T. Cobb, at Schoolcraft.

A MAN was walking along a Chicago street singing "Heaven is my home." "Don't you feel homesick?" yelled a small boy who passed him

Padies' Repartment.

A DREAM OF HOME.

BY A. E. D.

Far away, in memory's shadow, here's a dream that haunts me still Of my home at Willow Glen, By the purling, laughing rill.

Once again I see the faces Of the ones so dear to me; Once again I catch a glimpse Of the cottage in the lea.

Once again I'm wandering Up and down along the hill, While in and out among the shadows Joyfully flit the birds at will.

Now I'm sitting by the brook: The sun sinks in the west, And Evening throws her starry mantle O'er the home I love the best

In the east the moon has risen, And a calm and mellow light Through the open door is falling On the carpet, warm and bright;

While seated, round the hearth, Familiar faces I seem to see-My uncles, and my grandma With the children at her knee.

Essay on Housekeeping.

The question, how may house work be made more attractive and less monotonous to our young girls is one, which, in some form or other often presents itself to many busy, anxious mothers, and, indeed, the question taken in its broadest sense, is one which concerns us all, and in which we all have an interest. It is a subject much in need of thought and agitation, involving as it does so much of the well being and happiness of so many millions of people. Because in every home, no matter how humble, or, on the other hand, how grand or magnificent, that dots the vast prairies of the West, or nestles among the hills and vales of the East, everywhere, through the wide expanse of our beautiful land where a home has been erected, is this question of house work involved.

It is a branch of farm industry (if I may be allowed to coin such an expression, for we are speaking of course of farmers' homes and households) that has been too much and too long neglected. It seems unaccountable that so little importance has been attached to that upon which hinges the whole work of the farm; that so little thought, and invention, and means should be expended upon that department without which our reapers and mowers would stand rusting and crumbling in their tracks, while weeds and bushes would soon run riot over our fair acres, nodding their wild bloom and defiantly tossing their branches in the very sunshine and showers which would otherwise be nourishing our most valuable crops. If then, so much depends upon this depart ment of labor, what reasons have intelligent nen and women to give as the ground of their inactivity in seeking means of diminishing the amount and variety of work which usually falls to the lot of woman?

Farmers' wives have too much, a great deal too much to do and see to. "Woman's work is never done," says the old adage. How true, and the reason is very plain. It is because there is so much of it and machinery has not been brought to the aid of women as it has to man. Where man once went through the tedious task of reaping his grain entirely by hand, where he bent with the scythe over the broad fields of stately Timothy or sweet scented clover, where he plodded many a weary mile over plowed ground following the harrow, he now sits in the springiest of spring seats, and rides in triumph and at his ease. But as to women, we are bound to the traditions of our mothers.

"We think the same thoughts that our mothers have thought:

We cook the same victuals, we fry the same pork; We make the same biscuit, we bake the same beans We wash, and we iron, and we sew the same seams. Some one says, "Our mothers ate the grapes of household drudgery, and the teeth of their daughters are still on edge."

But machinery can never come to the aid of woman in some so-called woman's work as it can to man in his work. No machine can be invented to run down cellar or up stairs forty times each day, or to bake the pies, puddings, bread, and cake, or to sweep all that they should be and may become. the and dust, mop and scrub, or to make the beds, and pick up and put to rights, or to dress and undress the little ones, to hunt the toys, and try the sleds and the fractious sticks, (imagined to be horses), or to wash the little hands and faces, and sooth the little weary ones to sleep.

The work usually apportioned to the wife and daughter is, truly, that belonging to at least half a dozen separate industries. In no country but America is the washing, ironing, and bread-making done in one's own house. These things properly belong to separate industries, and would give employment to adepts in the business. In no other country does the wife and mother in wealthy families have to cook, wash, and mend for from two to six or eight hired men. No other class of women on earth, we venture to assert, of equal wealth and standing, their waist look like a wasp's, and that they have to work so hard and lead such a lonely,

this may appear an extravagant assertion, to make one's heart ache to hear of the costly labor-saving implements. All har- that is filthy be filthy still." vest time nine men were employed. The sleepiness. She also had the churning to do when the dog was refractory and refused to churn, to carry the sour milk to the pigs, to make and mend, wash, starch, and fruit for winter, to cook not only the three regular meals a day, but prepare the luncheon eaten in the field also. All this seemed women had about the same work to do, unless, perhaps, not so many children, or, many acres. She seemed to think it rather her case was this: she had asked one of the "hands," who was sitting on the porch, she being in the desperate flurry of dashing up dinner, with a crying baby on one arm, to fetch her a pail of water from the spring, and thereupon been reproved by her husband." No wonder housework becomes irksome

and repulsive to the daughters of farmers while such a state, or even approximate state of things is allowed to exist in the homes of wealthy farmers! No wonder their daughters do not want to marry farmers. Their love for the serene and heavenly Tell for the peaks and crags of his native land, yet they are willing and glad to turn their backs upon it and leave it all forever, if happily they may escape the everlasting rush and hurry, the never ending round, the dozen and one things that have ever to be kept in mind at one time, together with the loneliness and isolation, all of which combined often render housework in the farmer's home too intolerable for anything. These are the things which make the daughters of rich farmers glad to marry a cobbler or a poor mechanic in preference to a well-to-do farmer. It is this be better if we would step down and out of which sends so many of their wives to the insane asylum.

It is said that evil is wrought for want of the night, with eyelids heavy with sleep, with an aching head, weary and dispirited, patiently mending, patching, and darning, thinking in our blindness that we are economizing. Oh, mistaken economy! Oh, costly and extravagant garments when procured or preserved at the price of health and happiness and often the very life itself of many a noble mother of a family of bright and beautiful little children! The evil thus wrought both to the children and the unthinking, the perhaps unkind husband, is beyond computation. We are told that it is a mother's prerogative to train up her children in the way they should go, that lasting impression upon a child's mind it must be by "line upon line, precept upon precept." It takes much time and patience, and that always to be accompanied by a living, cheerful example. But what time can a mother give, or what manner of teacher is she who is for a family of from six to ten baker, cook, laundress, seamstress, housekeeper, head servant and under servants, and nursery governess? How can such an one have time to teach her children great and noble beings it is their right to be? A mother needs some time for reading and study that she may rightly attend to the moral and religious training of her children, a task we are too often told is left to the common and Sunday school teacher. She needs much time to teach them all that is expected or required at her hands. They must be taught the laws of health, and she must see that they obey them. They must be taught good behavior, obedience, selfcontrol, self-reliance, industrious habits, etc. Her sons must have it firmly impressed upon their minds that to be good men they must not be profane or vulgar or intemperate, nor chew tobacco, nor drink tea or

wear tight shoes or those that oblige them

American farmer. But to some of us, to be a wise, earnest, scholarly woman, rethinking of our own easy, comfortable lot, monstrates with the girls about chewing impatient words when a man has planned gum somewhat after this wise: "It is a usebut to substantiate the position, we will less, unbecoming, injurious habit." And quote from some true statements. Says an that there is nothing to justify any one in English writer on the subject, "It is enough its use, "The young men," she says, "can quote a passage of scripture for themselves wretched slavery of their western settlers' in the use of tobacco, but can you find anywives, and this from a statement of one of thing between the lids of the Bible favoring these wives. Her husband owned 800 acres | the chewing of gum?" By the way, the of land in Iowa, owned a reaper, mower, passage that the young men claim as favorhorse rake, and various other more or less | ing the use of tobacco is this: "Let him

Now, we are asked, How can housework wife, mother of five children, one a babe be made less distasteful and monotonous to a half day; or else the wife must put on her in arms, was expected to have breakfast our young girls? We would answer, By daily on the table before sunrise for all this ceasing to overtax their mothers, and so ulcompany. She helped in the evening milk- timately the daughters themselves. And to does not get time to go to mill that day, why ing of nine cows during the busiest part of do this it is necessary to diminish both the the season, with the babe on her lap if amount and variety of labor in the houseawake, and the other children crying from hold, in order to avoid that rush and hurry about to commence house-keeping for herwhich when incessant is to the young both confusing and discouraging. To this end we would venture to suggest, for wealthy farm- that the flour-barrel was nearly empty, she ers with large households and indeed for all | would save herself much trouble and inconiron, wash, dress, and feed the little chil- farmers, co-operative laundries, bakeries, dren, to pick, can, or otherwise preserve the cheese factories and creameries, and that the ments: "for," said he, "if you know what

Leaving the perfecting and carrying out of this plan to the giant arms and that very often a boy or man would come to be taken as a matter of course. Other minds that have done such wonders in post-haste to mill and say, "Grind this as subduing the mighty forests and bringing into cultivation the wild paradise of our happily, their husbands did not farm so land, we will proceed to say that although men" or "a houseful of unexpected comevery child should be taught to work, and hard, however, to lug up the milk from the to do this work well, with neatness and cellar to the pig pen, but the last straw in dispatch and regularity, we should at the same time avoid overtaxing them with hard if farmers would make an estimate how work, as the chief business of the young is to eat, grow, and be happy. As regards girls | tain number of weeks or months, clean the taking such a strong dislike to certain kinds | wheat up nicely, take it to mill, have it of work, such as washing dishes, cleaning ground and put in paper sacks or tight flourknives and kettles, the only remedy in my experience is not to do this work for them, but to keep them at it, letting the surround. ings be as pleasant and cheerful as possible, until by much practice they learn to perform the feat with neatness and ease, when it will not be a terror but a pleasure. But how to diminish the amount and varibeauty of the country may be akin to that of ety of work in the household is a problem worthy of the most serious consideration of the wisest.

As things now are the time of the farmer's hard work and varying petty details, a life, one will admit, as rather unfavorable to the best social and intellectual growth - no study, but doomed to dabble in an unsatisfactory way in so many different callings, in fact to be "Jack of all trades and masters of none," until it would seem at times, as a despairing housekeeper says, "It would farmers. We seem to think that because they must receive their first and most lastcountry, toiled, and scrimped, and saved women, or one overworked, faded, spiritless, every penny, and thus deprived themselves and uncultured, all the same she is the modof the luxuries and refinements of life, that eler and moulder of the minds of her chilwe must walk in their footsteps. And so dren. The mother is the gauge that surely after a day of worry and hard work we are and accurately marks the rise and depres-

Farmers, would you have your daughters see the beauty and dignity of labor well performed? Would you have them healthy, happy, and respected? A hint to the wise MRS. M. A. PACKER. is sufficient.

Hartford, July 14, 1881.

Improvidence.

Eminent physicians and those who make the human system a study tell us not to make use of condiments, and that spices in any form are objectionable. But with our perverted appetites we crave them, although this is her especial duty. But to make any we are aware that they do not afford any nourishment. They make the substantial food more relishable, and we partake of it in greater quantities, so that perhaps spices are of some use even if not allowable.

For some time past the columns of the Ladies' Department of the VISITOR have been filled with the substantials. Articles full of rich, nourishing thoughts, sober, earnest ideas, which will not "vanish as quickly as sunshine on the sea," have been written for others to enjoy and retain as helps on the pathway of life. But for "a change," I thought I would venture to come again to this department, so generously donated to the "sisters," and give you a few evanescent ideas on an ordinary topic, yet one full of meaning.

"Webster defines 'improvidence' as a want of foresight; a neglect of forecasting the measures and means for convenience, and providing for future exigencies: and also adds that half the inconveniences and losses of life are the effects of improvidence."

Take for instance the simple yet necessary act of replenishing the flour-barrel. How much vexation and annoyance and sometimes harsh words are caused by an oversight or lack of thought in observing how coffee; her daughters, that they must not much flour there is on hand and neglecting to inform the men folks in due time that to walk on their toes, nor to try to make they will be obliged to go to "mill" if they expect the usual quantity of pie, cake and must not smoke cigarets or chew gum, bread to be set before them when they come monotonous treadmill life as the wife of the | Elizabeth Cady Stanton, whom you know | to the table and say they are "as hungry as

bears!" I don't wonder there frowns and a certain amount of work to be done in a given time, when there are so many acres of corn to cultivate, or on a hot summer morning, when he has calculated to reap so much grain, or when it looks so much like rain and there are several loads of hay ready to be drawn to the barn,—to have all his plans frustrated by the "ominous" words, "We are out of flour: not enough to make a loaf of bread or a tin of biscuit." There is no help for it but to stop and fan out a bushel or two of wheat and go to mill, breaking up sun-bonnet and go over to the neighbors and "borrow" for to-day, and if the man then it is borrow again the next day. A miller once told his daughter, when she was self, that if she would make it a "point" to notify her husband, three days beforehand, venience, and very many unhappy mohired hands when possible board at home. I do of the thriftlesness of farmers and their wives, you would be surprised." He said flour in the house and we have extra hired paid. pany." Perchance the miller would have a large grist for some one else, and could not grind that bag of wheat "quick." He said much flour the family would need for a cerbarrels, it would go farther, make nicer bread (as "ripe" flour is the best), and the month to get the wheat ground for summer use, before the bugs, worms and winged millers have come to life. Then again, farmers have more leisure time than in midsummer.

In purchasing the article of sugar, what a waste there is in buying a dollar's worth at a time, paying for so much paper and twine and forever being out! Every time the team wife is about equally divided between solid goes to town the "pass-word" is, "We are out of sugar: Don't forget to bring home some sugar!" I should really think the name of that article would become "disrest, no recreation, no time for thought and | tasteful" even if a person had a prominent sugar tooth. It is almost a by-word, and when a man went to town and failed to remember what he had been sent for, he could say to himself, "Well, it must be sugar: we are always out of that."

Farmers ought to buy sugar by the barrel, the social life of the home altogether and tea by the chest or at least half-chest, coffee stay forever in the kitchen." But this we by the sack, and other groceries in proporcannot do because of our children, that like | tion, not spending so much time going after thought. The spirit of progress does not the poor we have always with us, and these things in a busy season, and thereby seem to have invaded the households of our | whether for good or ill, willing or unwilling, | saving the trouble of getting so many packages-a trouble which seems trifling at the our mothers and our grandmothers, who ing impressions from their mother, be she time, but in the aggregate amounts to conwere beginners in a new and unbroken a serene, happy, intelligent and learned siderable. To buy in quantities is economy and prudent management, and costs less in the main. The cotton cloth, towelling and calico ought to be purchased by the piece, as it cuts to better advantage than when bought a few yards at a time as a garment is needed. found sitting up into the long, late hours of sion in the intellectual and social standing Thread, buttons, needles, edgings and embroideries, if bought in reasonable quantities, cost very much less. A little wise forecasting will many times afford opportunities for providing for the needs of the family. I know there is a proverb, "Let the morrow take care of itself," but it is not always wise to follow the injunction implicitly.

This topic is freighted with innumerable ideas, and a much longer article might be written full of hints and helps: but people will stop to read a short article, when many engine driver procured sand and strewed it times, if it were more interesting but of on the rails, and the train made a fresh greater length, they would pass it by. Short start, but it was found that during the stopsermons and short essays always please the MYRA.

The Great Wall of China.

An American engineer who, being engaged in the construction of a railroad in China, has had unusually favorable opportunities of examining the famous Great Wall, built to obstruct the incursions of the Tartars, gives the following account of the wonderful work. "The wall is 1,728 miles long, 18 feet wide and 15 feet thick at the top. The foundation throughout is of solid granite, the remainder of compact masonry. At intervals of be-tween two and three hundred yards towers rise up 25 to 30 feet high, and 20 feet in diameter. On the top of the wall, and on both sides of it, are masonry parapets, to enable the defenders to pass unseen from one tower to another. The wall itself is carried from point to point in a perfectly straight line, across valleys and plains and over hills, without the slightest regard to the configuration of the ground, sometimes plunging down into abysses a thousand feet deep. Brooks and rivers are bridged over by the wall, while on both banks of larger streams strong flanking towers are placed.'

ONE Grange writer says: "What is more attractive and grand, in the bitterness of sectional strife, than to see men and women of all parties and all denominations of religion meet and mingle together in fraternal harmony and erect capacious halls whose doors are open alike to all doctrines, political or religious — halls in which youth, manhood, and old age, men and women, rich and poor, meet on a perfect equality to enjoy, to learn, to resolve and to vote? Yes, in the Grange, men and women,

Rates of Postage.

The following shows the rates of postage on letters, printed matter and mail matter,

foreign and domestic:

First class-Letters, and all matter wholly or partially in writing, and all matter sealed against inspection, 3 cents per half ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards, 1 cent.

Second class—Regular publications issued as frequently as four times a year, when mailed by the publisher or by news agents to subscribers and news agents only, 2 cents per pound. Third class-Transient newspapers, books,

circulars, and all other matter wholly in print, rate 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Reproductions by hectograph and similar processes are classed as printed matter.
Fourth class—Merchandise and all matter

not included in the other three classes which has not been declared unmailable. as being liable to damage the mail or injure the persons of those handling it in the mail, rate, one cent per ounce or fraction thereof. The sender may write his own address or name on matter of the third or fourth classes.

Foreign mails-Upon letters to all countries in the postal union, five cents per half ounce or fractional part therof. Postal cards, two cents Printed matter, commercial papers and samples of merchandise, one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof; but at least five cents must be paid upon commercial papers. Registration to all parts of the United States and the postal post-haste to mill and say, "Grind this as union, ten cents for each package, upon quick as you can, for there is not a speck of which the postage must also be fully pre-

The Situation.

The market is not as strong as it was three weeks ago. Buyers, both east and west, are holding back, giving dealers in the east time to open their wool, and farmers who have not sold, time to cut their harvest. A smaller proportion of wool has gone east than usual, but enough wool bought at 35c has probably gone forward to keep the market supplied for a time, and manufacturers, knowing how well their "hand to mouth" miller would be apt to give him as good flour as his wheat would make. April is the best worked last season, may again hold back. If they do, we cannot anticipate the low prices of last season. The situation is different. The supply of foreign wool does not come to the front as a continual menace to any advance in prices, which are now below any prospect of importation, and unless there is an advance here, or a fall there, foreign ports are not likely to send us any wool. Quotations are not as strong on most grades; among the lower quotations are XX, for which 43 to 44c may be considered a fair quotation. Medium and staple wools have depressed but little.— Wool Growers' Bulletin.

How to Keep Cool.

"During the terrible hot nights of the first weeks of July," said a gentleman who had spent several years in South America, "I siept comfortable and kept cool by adopting the plan which I learned and found practiced in the torrid climate of South America. Just before retiring take a cool bath, not violent but cooling, after which don your night shirt without drying the body and lie down. The result is astonishing— it is much like that produced by sprinkling water on the floor in the evening. The water absorbs the heat, and as it evaporates throws the heat off with it, leaving the body dry and cool. If the bath is not convenient sprinkle the bed with water. If both can be done it is better. In South America the beds are all sprinkled just before retiring, otherwise it would be about impo obtain any sleep. The recipe is one that is infallible, as I know from long experience, and there is no danger in it."

To say that a train had been stopped by caterpillars would sound like a Yankee yarn, yet such a thing actually took place on the local railway a few days ago. In the neighborhood of Turakina, New Zealand, an army of caterpillars hundreds of thousands strong, was marching across the line, bound for a new field of oats, when the train came along. Thousands of the creeping vermin were crushed by the wheels of the engine, and suddenly the train came to a dead stop. On examination not grip the rails. The guard and the page caterpillars in thousands had crawled all over the engine, and over all the carriages inside and out .- New Zealand Paper,

As by constant friction steel is kept highly polished, so by constant exercise is talent ever at its brightest. All our powers grow by use.

A WASHINGTON chemist finds that sour milk, thickened with melted tallow and lard, was used in samples of ice cream submitted to him.

FLIES may be effectually disposed of without the use of poison. Take one teaspoonful of brown sugar and one teaspoonful of cream. Mix them well together and place them in a room on a plate where flies are troublesome, and they will very soon disap-

A CAPITAL of \$50,000 was promptly subscribed for a company to manufacture sugar from amber cane and cornstalks in Jefferson, O. It is backed by very substantial business men. A large force is now at work on the building. The farmers in the neighborhood heartily believe in the cane.

FROM returns to the Agricultural Department it appears that the acreage of potatoes in the country is two per cent. greater than last year, and the crop is reported in fine condition. The acreage of tobacco is also greater than last year, being about the same as in 1879, and this crop is in good condition.

M. CHATOT recommends common salt as an antidote for mildew on vines. By sprinkling a handful of salt around the base of each vine, the effect, he says, was marvelous; and vines hitherto covered with boys and girls of fourteen, vote and determine supremacy, from the humblest to the greatest questions which agitate mankind." this fungus grew luxuriantly, and had an abundance of grapes. entirely free from odium.—Paris Paper.

Pouths' Pepartment.

Grandpa and Bess.

Two bright heads in the corner, Deep in the easy chair; One with a crown of yellow gold, And one like the silver fair One with the morning's rosy flush, And one with the twilight's tender hush.

"Where do the New Years come from?" Asks Goldilocks in her glee: "Do they sail in a pearly shallop Across a wonderful sea; A sea whose waters with rainbows spanned, Touch all the borders of fairy land?

"Do all the birds in that country Keep singing by night and by day,
Singing among the blossoms
That never wither away?
Will they let you feel as you hold them near, Their warm hearts beating, but not with fear?

"And the happy little children, Do they wander as they will, To gather the sweet, wild roses, And the strawberries on the hill,— White wings like butterflies all afloat, And a purple cloud for a fairy boat?

"There surely is such a country, I've seen it many a night,
Though I never, never could find it Awake in the morning light; And that is the country o'er the sea, Where the beautiful New Years wait for me."

" Where do the New Years come from?" Says Grandpa looking away hrough the frosty rime on the window, To the distant hills so gray; "They come from the country of youth, I know, And they pass to the land of the long ago. "'And which is the fairest country?"

Dear heart, I never can tell; Where the New Years wait their dawning Or the beautiful Oid Years dwell; But the sweetest summers that ever shown To the land of the long ago have flown. "The New Years wait for you, darling;

And the Old Years wait for me; They have carried my dearest treasures To the country over the sea; The eyes that were brightest, the lips that sung The gladdest carols when life was young. "But I know of a better country,

Where the Old Years all are new; I shall find its shining pathway Sooner, sweet heart, than you; And I'll send you a message of love and cheer With every dawn of a glad New Year."

The eyes of the dear old pilgrim Are looking across the snows, While closer nestles the merry face, With its flush like a pink wild rose, Dreaming together, the young and old, Locks of silver and crown of gold. -Emily Huntington Miller, in Little Corporal

Dear Uncle Nine:—I have never made a mica air castle, but I have been going to school. I like to study, read and spell. I like to read the Grange paper, and as I saw Nettie Gifford's puzzle, I thought I would try what I could do for an answer. It is composed of 11 letters and the whole is something her father keeps. He keeps a Grange store. Now, can any of the little readers tell me what two numbers can be added or multiplied and will produce the same amount? ELLA ZUER. Austin, Mich.

Advice to Correspondents.

Never write with pen or ink. It is altogether too plain, and doesn't hold the mind of the editor and printers closely enough to

If you are compelled to use ink, never use that vulgarity know as the blotting pad. If you drop a blot of ink on the page lick it off. The intelligent compositor loves nothing so dearly as to read through the smear that will make twenty or thirty words. We have seen him hang over such a piece of copy half an hour, all the time swearing like a

pirate, he felt so good.

Don't punctuate. We prefer to punctuate all manuscript sent to us. And don't use capitals. Then we can punctuate and capitalize to suit ourself, and your article, when you see it in print, will astonish, even if it

does not suit you.

Don't try to write too plainly. It is a sign of plebian origin and public school breeding. Poor writing is an indication of genius. It's about the only indication of genius that a great many men possess, Scrawl your article with your eyes shut and make every word as illegible as you can. We get the same price for it from the rag-man as though it were covered with copper plated sentences.

Avoid all painstaking with proper names. We know the full name of every man, wom-an and child in the United States, and the merest hint at the name is sufficient. For instance, if you write a character something like a drunken figure "8" and then draw a wavy line, and the letter "M" and another waving line, we will know at once that you mean Samuel Morrisson, even though you may think you mean Lemuel Messenger. It is a great mistake that proper names should be written properly.

Always write on both sides of the paper,

and when you have filled both sides of every page trail a line up and down every margin and back to the top of the first page, closing your article by writing your signature just above the date. And how we would like to get hold of the man who sends them, just for ten minutes, alone in the woods, with a cannon in our hip pocket. Revenge is sweet!

Yum, yum, yum! Lay your paper on the ground when you write; the rougher the ground the better. Coarse brown wrapping paper is the best for writing your articles on. If you can tear down an old circus poster and write on the pasty side of it with a pen stick, it will do

better. When your article is completed crunch it in your pocket, and carry it wo or three days before sending it. This rubs off the superfluous pencil marks, and makes it lighter to handle.

If you can think of it, lose one page out of the middle of your article. We can easily supply what is missing, and we love to.
We have nothing else to do.—Burlington Hawkeye.

D. G. MITCHELL lays it down as a safe rule that a tree is too near a dwelling that ground.

Correspondence.

Let Us Act in Harmony.

Bro. Cobb :- As some of the Granges in this vicinity are discarding the pouch as a part of their attire, I wish to ask a few ques- garine. tions as to how and why this is done. It is claimed that the Master of the National Grange has ruled that Subordinate Granges may or may not wear the pouch. I have never seen any official publication of such a decision, but, if it be true, it strikes me that it is a singular ruling to be given by the highest official of an organization, one of whose main objects is unity and harmony of action. The effect produced might be compared to the unity displayed at the "general trainings" of thirty years ago. I can nowhere find it laid down as to what shall be the "proper attire" of a Patron, but inference would point to both the pouch and the sash, one equally with the other. This inference we draw from the ritual and it becomes in fact a part of the ritual. Article 4 of the Constitution says, "The ritual adopted by the National Grange shall be used in all Subordinate Granges. Under this ruling some of the Subordinate Granges are certainly violating the constitution. The same article says, "Any desired alteration of the same must be submitted to and receive the sanction of the National Grange," not the Master of the National Grange. Under both clauses of this article I question the authority of the Master to make such ruling. If the use of the pouch be thus left optional with the Subordinate Granges, why may not the same rule apply to the sash, until we have the ridiculous spectacle of some Granges with pouch and sash, some with the pouch alone, others with the sash alone, and still others with neither, yet all claiming to belong to an organization whose main principle is unity and harmony of action. Again, if the pouch is discarded, where is the Husbandman to carry his memorandum, pencil and knife? Or is it supposed that having been 'advanced to that degree, he is to scorn the lessons taught him earlier and trust to treacherous memory for the ideas which he has failed to note down, and leave his orchard and vineyard unpruned. Thirteen years ago the noble founders of our Order adopted it as a portion of the attire, no doubt giving to it the same thought and consideration that they applied to other portions of the work, of which none can question the skill and foresight displayed in every part. Now, I consider this another reason why we should respect it. It may be said that the work of the Grange can be conducted as well without as with the pouch. In one sense this may be true. But bear in mind that it opens the door for still further changes, and when once commenced, who can tell when or where they will end? We must guard carefully, or all of our established usages of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry will soon be among the things

Respectfully and Fraternally, F. A. HALL. Allendale, Ottawa Co., Mich., July 18, '81.

Where Should Grange Halls be Located?

Bro. Cobb:-I see in your issue of July 1st, a brother from Greenwood wants to know if there are objections to building Grange Halls in towns. Our experience here in Illinois is: No Grange that holds its meetings in town is likely to long survive. By all means, Bro. I. H. M., build your hall, and make it as central as possible-but keep it out of the village. The business of towns and villages is exactly opposed to your interests, and wealth in towns does not necessarily help the country. A depot, elevator, carpenter and smith shop, is about all that a village needs to benefit a farmer; let farmers combine to do the balance by co-operation. Build your hall as far away from the village as you can. Get your supplies through your own agencies, and then your members will have but little excuse to go to town-your boys will not get there to be tempted by its allurements. I would rather insure the life of that Grange that was away inland 10 to 15 miles from any town.

Fraternally, Н. К. Ѕмітн. Clear Creek, Ill., July 25, 1881.

Crop Report.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :- A severe drought in this section. Corn and potatoes will be nearly a failure unless rain comes soon. Oats fair, turning out 25 to 40 bushels to the acre. Where threshed wheat yields 5 to 15 bushels to the acre, ten bushels will be all or more than it will average to the acre. Farmers are looking blue. Two failures of wheat crops beat them. The great business boom we have been reading about for the past year has not struck us here in Ionia county yet. Yours, A. W. S.

Pewamo, Ionia Co., Aug. 2, 1881.

RED ants may be banished from a pantry or store-room by strewing the shelves with a small quantity of cloves, either whole or We use the former, as not being Adulteration of Food.

We continue our extracts from the paper on this subject by Geo. T. Angell, of Boston. OLEOMARGARINE.

I have spoken of glucose as a giant which has grown in a few years to colossal proportions. I will now speak of what I may properly call its twin brother—oleomar

Few persons have any correct idea of the extent to which this article is now made in this country. A single firm in New York City has recently contracted with parties in Vermont for 300,000 firkins, to be delivered this year, for packing oleomargarine butter. It is estimated that there were made in this country last year about a hundred millions of pounds.

It is sold, as I am informed, in almost every butter stall in our great Fanuil Hall market, and large quantities of it, I am informed, are shipped to Vermont to come back as Vermont butter. It is put up in beautiful forms as well as in tubs and firkins and cannot ordinarily be distinguished from the products of the milk of the cow.

It is not only filling our markets in the shape of butter, but also as cheese. Many creameries and many large dairies, as I am informed, are now mixing 25 per cent. or more of oleomargarine oil with their cheese. Are these commodities unwholesome? Manufacturers will tell you they are even better than the products of the milk of the cow; and they will show you a long list of certificates from their paid chemists to the same effect. I have microscopic photographs which will tell a different story, and the testimony of scientific men whom I believe. It is a great pity that chemical analyses are so expensive. A great glucose or oleo-margarine ring, making millions of dollars, can easily afford to furnish all the chemists in the country carefully prepared samples of their commodities, and pay the highest price for analysis and certificates. But who is there in this country to cautiously collect from the highways and by-ways in our various cities and towns, a great variety of the articles actually sold, and pay honest

chemists to analyze them?
Prof. Henry Leffman, one of the most respectable chemists of Philadelphia, states that he knows large establishments which employ scientific men simply for the purpose of adulterating and to invent new pro-

sses of adulteration. The French Academy of Medicine have as I am informed, recently reported that French oleomargarine is unfit for use in French hospitals, and the French minister of the interior has refused to permit its use in French hospitals. The ground taken was, as I am informed, that while it might be possible to make, in a chemist's labora tory, a pure article which would not be unwholesome, in point of fact it was found by the Academy experts in Paris that only an inferior article was actually sold in com-merce, and which appeared to injure the

digestive organs of sick and debilitated

persons. Mr. Michels, of New York City, a wellknown microscopist and editor of a scientific journal, testifies that oleomargarine is simply uncooked, raw fat, never subjected to sufficient heat to kill parasites which are liable to be in it; that those who eat it run the risk of trichinæ from the stomachs of animals which are chopped up with the fat in making it. He states that he has found in it tissue, and muscle, and cells of suspi-cious nature, and that Mr. Saylor has also found in it positively identified germs of

Mr. Michels further states that all the caul fat of oxen brought to New York City in a week would not supply one factory four days, yet there were then seven factories in New York City, and he asserts that there can be no doubt that fats and grease of various descriptions are used in making oleomargarine.

The eminent English chemist, Professor Church, states that he has found in it horse fat, fat from bones, and fats such as are ordinarily used for making candles. But the gentleman, who, probably more

than any one else, has written upon this subject is Dr. R. U. Piper, of Chicago, con-cerning whom the chief justice of the superior court of that city, and three other judges, certify "that the testimony of no other scientific gentleman of that city would, in their judgment, be entitled to higher respect. Dr. Piper says his attention was first called to the subject by an article published by Mr.

Michels, before referred to, in the American Journal of Microscopy. Since then he has examined a large number of specimens. He testifies that, while no true butter can carry trichinæ, eggs of the tape worm, &c., he has found in oleomargarine not only organic substances in the form of muscular and connective tissue, and various fungi, but also living organisms, which have resisted boiling acetic acid, and eggs resembling those of the tape worm; these he has preserved to be shown to any one who may desire to see them, and he has also microscopic photographs of them. He thinks these may get in through the stomachs of pigs and sheep used in making the article, though he has found in it specimens of un-cooked meat. His conclusion is that it is a dangerous article, and that he would on no account permit its use in his family.

The Rev. E. Huber, microscopist, of Richmond, Va., writes in the Southern Clinic of May, 1880, that oleomargarine differs in its microscopical appearance as well as in its nutritive and dietetic qualities from true butter; that the fats in it are not subjected to a heat sufficient to destroy the germs of septic and putrefactive organisms, and that there may also be introduced into the system by its means the eggs which develope into tape worm. And he also states that he has found in oleomargarine eggs resembling

those of the tape-worm.

Mr. Michels says, "I have reason to believe that the refuse fat of at least one pork-packing establishment is used for oleomargarine; and as the trade increases, fat of every description will probably be offered for sale; even that from the carcasses of diseased animals may be purchased without guilty knowledge of the managers."

Professor Piper says it is not unreasonable to suppose that one of these populated stomachs chopped up with the fat, even if washed and cleaned, may contain thousands of living organisms.

From an article in the Boston Herald of Jan. 8, 1881, I find that Dr. George B. Harriman, a most respected microscopist of casts a shadow on the roof; he farors sun-light for health, and several speakers at a recent meeting of the Oxford, Ohio, Farmer's Club, took the same ground.

ground. We use the former, as not being to likely to get into the food placed upon the shelves. The cloves should be replaced occasionally, as after a time they lose their strength and efficacy.

Boston, well known to me, has recently examined some twenty specimens of oleo-margarine obtained fro n different dealers, and has found in every specimen more or Boston, well known to me, has recently and has found in every specimen more or

less foreign substances, a variety of vegetable and animal life. Among these were corpuscles from a cockroach, and small bits of claws; the blood corpuscles of sheep; the egg of a tape-worm. Yeast was found sprouting in considerable quantities, and spores of fungi were very prevalent; a portion of a worm, a dead hydra viridis, portions of muscular fibers, fatty cells and eggs from some small parasites were among the discov-

I also find in the American Journal of Microscopy of October, 1878, a letter from the celebrated English microscopist, W. H. Dallinger, said to be the greatest living authority on this subject, in which he shows that oleomargarine is not subjected to a heat sufficient to kill the living organisms which refuse fats are liable to contain.

An idea of the enormousness of the quantities of flour manufactured in Minnesota, may be formed from the fact that the Washburn Mills of Minneapolis turn out a carload every thirty-five minutes through the twen-

THE REAPER, DEATH.

· BLANCHARD .- The following resolutions were assed at the last meeting of the Johnstown Grange: WHEREAS, The Great Master, in His all-wise Providence, has taken from the family circle of our worthy and esteemed Brother and Sister Marlin and Abby Blanchard a kind and loving mother, whose death they deeply mourn; and
WHEREAS, Bound together as we are by the frater-

nal ties of brotherhood, 'tis meet that we should sorrow with those of our fraternity who are thus afflicted; therefore

Resolved, That this Grange extends to our afflicted and sorrowing brother and sister that sympathy which flows from hearts that feel for others' woes. MR, A. PARKER, MRS. H. BOWMAN,

MRS. S. SHEFFIELD, Committee Johnstown Grange, July 23, 1881.

MUFFITT.-Died at her home in West Reading, April 10, 1881, Mrs. Julia Muffitt, in the 40th year of her age, a charter member of Union Grange, No, 68. The Grange adopted the following preamble and resolutions as a tribute of respect to her memory:
WHEREAS, An all-wise Father has seen fit to call our sister from her earthly home to her home above

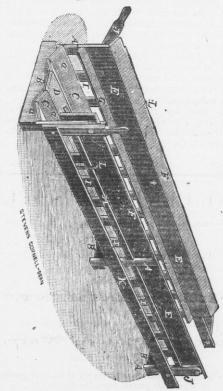
Resolved, That in the death of Sister Muffitt we have lost a true friend, her family a kind and consistent wife and mother, and the church and community a worthy and exemplary member.

Resolved, That we tender our brother and family

our heartfelt sympathy, and commend them to the care of Him in whom she trusted. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be place ed on record, a copy presented to the family of the deceased, and a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR MRS. N. E. BRADLEY, MRS. E. L. KELLY,

MRS. S. BRADLEY. Committee

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F. A. NORTH, Inventor, Ionia, Ionia Co., Mich. P. O. Box 555.

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quantity of butter without the use of ice. It is sim-

ple in its arrangement, and is easily kept clean; and lastly but not least, we regard it as possessing that essential quality of being a time and labor saving arrangement for making butter, and can cheerfully recommend it to all.

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in shallow pans in the cellar: From the shallow pans I made 2½ lbs. of butter; from the Creamer 4

ing of butter until ready for market, as for the rais-

ing of cream. After using it through the heat of the summer, I find the Cooler an indispensable addition

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BY SAMUEL M. LEGGETT.

Ho! ye who are wearing the ribbon red, Who believe that drink is a foe to man, Don't think for a moment that rum is dead, But arm for battle as fast as you can.

Do you know our foe is planting a fight, In which you and I must soon take a hand, Shall victory be for the wrong or right? On which of the sides will you take a stand?

The great issues at stake, my friends, are these: Shall whisky or temperance win the day; Shall men who sell liquor do as they please, And even the Sabbath be swept away?

Ho! ye who are wearing the ribbon red, Who believe that drink is a foe to man, Don't think for a moment that rum is dead, But arm for the battle as fast as you can.

What to Read.

In planning to use our reading hours to the best advantage, it is well to remember that it takes no longer to read the best than the poorest. It is easy to spend time enough over some foolish newspaper story to read one of Shakespeare's plays. Keep on hand some good, hearty book with "meat" in it, chosen because you are really interested in it, not because it is "considered" the correct thing to read. If you are too tired and sleepy thing to read. If you are too tired and sleepy to read anything difficult, try something light, but let it be the best of its kind, not "slops." It is a good plan to have some book like Howell's "Wedding Journey," or Warner's "Back log Studies," to read in the odd minutes and in those evenings when you are too thoroughly, fired in mind and you are too thoroughly tired in mind and body to read anything heavier, and keep the "hearty book" for the times when you are fresher. The great danger of this is that the easy reading becomes so interesting that the steady, substantial work is crowded out. But are we not sometimes trightened into thinkare we not sometimes frightened into think-that good reading must necessarily be tire-some? Novels with exciting plots are more fatiguing to a brain weary with the distrac-tions of woman's work than a thoughtful esasy on a majestic poem. It is not stimulus that is needed, but change. In Macauley's "Essays;" or a good translation of the "liad, the perfection of the style or the music of the the perfection of the style or the music of the rythm falls on a tired spirit like showers on the thirsty earth. Yet fatigued and busy women stir up their already excited nerves with Charles Reid or Wilkie Collins, and then complain that they "can't read even-ings; it makes them so nervous they can't

Women sometimes think they will not be interested in the standard English classics, just pecause they are standard and classic. Not long since, an intelligent lady was telling me how surprised she was to find Bacon's "Essays" so interesting. She said: "I was lying on the lounge in my husband's library one evening, after an unusually wearisome day, and took it up because it was the nearest book, and I really felt as if I could not go across the room for another. I was perfectly absorbed before I knew it, and read for an hour with a sense of freshness and exhilaration which I had not known for a long time. I felt as if somehow I had got back to the beginning of things. I had always supposed that Lord Pagery, heire always supposed that Lord Bacon, being very learned, was therefore very dull and entirely beyond my comprehension.' If you like history.

"The world is all before you, where to choose." If you are fond of science, you cannot fail to be interested in the papers and books in this field—never so numerous and never so ABASTINE Co. well adapted far popular reading as now. If you imagine any of these departments "too literary," and cannot be happy without a novel, there are works of fiction that are as important a part of one's education a-quadratic equations, to say the least: "Romola," "Ivanhoe," "Hypatia," "David Copperfield," "Pendennis," "the Scarlet Letter." Just think of all the books so well worth reading, and yet people will continue to drag out of the libraries dreary "society novels," or poor translations of worse French and German love stories! It is like eating apple-skins and potato parings when bananas and oranges might be had for the picking! Bishop Potter says: "It is nearly an axiom that people will not be better than the books they read." Consider, therefore, what kind of books you read .- Scribner's Monthly.

Learn to be Short.

Long visits, long stories, long exhortations, long prayers and long editorials, seldom profit those who have to do with them. Life is short. Time is short. Moments are precious. Learn to condense, abridge and inten-We can endure many an ache and ill if it is soon over, while even pleasure grows insipid and pain unendurable, if they are protracted beyond the limits of reason and convenience. Learn to be short. Lop off branches; stick to the main facts in yours case. If you speak, tell your message and hold your peace; boil down two words into one, and three into two. Always learn to be short. Some men use words as rifle men do bullets. They say but little. The few words go right to the mark. They let you talk, and guide your face and eyes on and on, till what you say can be answered in a word or two, and then they launch out a sentence or two, pierce the matter to the quick and are done. Your conversation falls into the mind, as a stream into a deep chasm, and is lost from sight by its depth and darkness. They will sometime surprise you with a few words that go to the mark like a gunshot and then they are silent again, as if they were reloading. Such men are safe counselors and true friends, when they profess to be such. To them the truth is more valuable than gold, while pretension is two gaudy to deceive them. Words without point to them are like titles without merit-only betraying the weakness of the blind dupes who are ever used to forward other men's schemes.

"THAD"Stevens, while a young lawyer in the Pennsylvania courts, once lost his case by what he considered a wrong ruling of the Judge. Disgusted, he banged his law books on the table, picked up his hat and started for the door with some vigorous words in his mouth. The Judge, feeling that his dignity was assailed, rose impressively and said, "Mr. Stevens!" Mr. Stevens stopped, turned, and bowed deferentially. "Mr. Stevens," said the Judge, "do you intend by such conduct to express your contempt for this court?" And Stevens, with mock seriousness, answered, "Express my contempt for this court! No, sir! I was trying to conceal it, your honor!"

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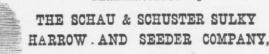
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