

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

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MASTER-J. J. WOODMAN, ... Paw Paw, Michigan. LECTUREB-HENRY ESHBAUGH, Missouri.

THE HUSKERS. BY J. G. WHITTIEB. Heap high the farmer's wintry board ! Heap high the golden corn ! No richer gift has Autumn poured

PAW PAW.

Adricultural Department.

Let other lands, exulting, glean The apple from the pine. The orange from its glossy green, The cluster from the vine :--

From our her lavish horn

We better love the hardy gift Our rugged vales bestow, To cheer us when the storm shall drift Our harvest-fields with snow.

When spring-time came with flower and bud, And grasses green and young, And merry bob'links, in the wood,

- Like mad musicians sung, We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain, Beneath the sun of May, And frightened from our sprouting grain
- The robber-crows away
- All through the long, bright days of June Its leaves grew thin and fair, And waved in hot mid-summer's noon Its soft and yellow hair.
- And now, with Autumn's moonlit eves, Its harvest time has come, We pluck away the frosted leaves, And bear the treasure home.
- There, richer than the fabled gift
- Of golden showers of old, Fair hands the broken grain shall sift, And knead its meal of gold.
- Let vapid idlers loll in silk Around their costly board,-Give us the bowl of samp and milk By homespun beauty poured.
- Where'er the wide old kitchen hearth Sends up his smoky curls, Who will not thank the kindly earth, And bless our corn-fed girls !

Let earth withhold her goodly root, Let mildew blight the rye, Give to the worm the orchard's fruit, The wheat-field to the fly:

But, let the good old crop adorn The hills our fathers trod ; Still let us for His Golden Corn Send up our thanks to God !

The Lessons of the Year.

theorists will have an opportunity to win fame with their guesses of varying certainty, while the farmer must gain knowledge from past experience and fortify himself against numerous emergencies.

Crop and Stock Reports.

This new law which goes into effect this month makes provision for the collection of monthly statements of the condition of the growing crops during the growing season, and as soon as the harvests are over, to furnish statements as to yield of grains, fruits, etc., and the quantity marketed, and the quantity still in farmers' hands. Every township in the State is expected to have a correspondent, and the machinery will soon be in running order. The September report will soon be issued and published. This first attempt will probably not be satisfactory in point of completeness as those which will follow, when correspondents shall have been selected to cover the State more fully, but we look upon the law as one which will be of immense value to thinking farmers as showing the true state and condition of the crops.

The business of farming can no more become a success through guess work than any other. Successful buying and selling couples with it a knowledge of the amount of stock on hand, and the requirements of consumers. This law will furnish the farmer the data upon which his judgment will be formed in many of his business transactions. The report cannot be manipulated in the interest of either bulls or bears, but will be a true statement of the facts as to prospects and quantities on hand, and of such frequent occurrence as to prove the facts to be as represented. The VISITOR will publish reports, which will be another interesting feature for farmers.

Agricultural Science.

At the recent meeting in Cincinnati of the Association for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, of which Professor Beal, of our Agricultural College, is president, several papers of more than ordinary ability were meeting found in the N.Y. Tribune of Aug. 31, 1881. The twenty-one names of the members composing the association are from that society should be carefully read and its teachings well considered. The papers of Professors Beal and Kedzie, and of J. J. Thomas, of New York, are full of meat to be digested by Michigan farmers. A brief synopsis such as we can give at present gives us an insight into the scope of the Association, and we look for large addition of agricultural knowledge from its yearly meetings. Professor Beal was re-elected president, and Dr. Strutevant, secretary ; they, with Prof. Arnold, constitute the executive committee. The meeting decided to increase the membership from its present membership during the year. FACTS AND OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES. At the second annual meeting, in Cincinnati, of the Association for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, Professor W. H. Brewer, of Yale College, reported the results of investigations concerning the absorption of water by grain. Extensive observations have proven that dry grain steadily takes up moisture, especially in warm weather in transit from the interior cities to Europe. Wheat absorbs from 6 to 81 per cent of its weight in water-enough to pay the cost in transportation. Different kinds of grain absorb in like manner; corn, rye, oats, and barley as readily as wheat. A sample of wheat kept in his study a few months, gained six per cent; 28,000.000 bushels of wheat raised in California and transported to San-Francisco gained 1,960,000 pounds, more than enough to pay the cost of carriage. Dr. Schwitzer said that wheat dried at 100° C. gained in his living room in five to six days, 10 to 13 per cent. of water. The facts presented excited a good deal of interest and suggested the propriety of some measures to protect consumers and producers against the advantages which now wholly accrue to the speculators. Professor C. R. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College, gave in detail, illustrating with diagrams, the results of a long series of observations upon the changes which transpire in the *ripening* of wheat. Observations were simultaneously made on we shall probably have a long time to wait before a sufficient amount of infinite knowl-edge is gained to make the bureau a success. In the mean time the Vennors and kindred

stituent of wheat, and cellulose (woody fibre), began to form rapidly in the early stages of the kernel's growth, but continued at unequal rates. The gluten reached its highest point in quality, and greatest abso-lute quantity at the time the kernel was just hardening, so as to require some effort to mash it between the thumb and finger. From this point it gradually depreciated, and the cellulose continued to increase till and the cellulose continued to increase till the grain was dead ripe, increasing faster in hot than in cool days, and at the very last rows crossing each other at an early stage of hot than in cool days, and at the very last stage of observation, when the grain was over-ripe and apparently dry, two or three hot days sent up the per cent of cellulose at a deleterious pace. The two varieties differ-ed a little in the development of their corresponding elements, but followed closely in the same general course. The inference to be drawn from the facts noted is that there is a very general loss to farmers, both in respect to total yield and quality of grain, by leaving it in the field too long before cutting. Dr. E. L. Sturtevant gave some generali-zations from data collected and observations made, showing that as fruits and vegetables improve in quality, the *production of seed* diminishes. The facts are interesting and valuable, but not surprising. Observations upvaluable, but not surprising. Observations up-on the animal as well as the vegetable worlds all indicate that as nature is departed from, the power of reproduction is weakened. This must evidently be as true in deterioration as in improvement. The inevitable result of changing vegetation of any kind, and forcing it out of its netural hebits, and giving it new

it out of its natural habits, and giving it new qualities, the doctor's paper was well calcu-lated to show. The host of facts he has arranged all accord with the law enunciated, and admonish the cultivator that he may expect a loss of prepotency from successful efforts at improvement.

Professor W. J. Beal, in a long paper on testing seeds, exhibited a large number of facts laboriously collected and arranged, showing that there are numerous elements in germination which, from not being understood, lead to great uncertainty in prac-tical results. He tested in porous earthenware saucers, covered with damp paper, and

at a uniform temperature. In making tests of seeds, the fact must not be lost sight of that the finest-looking seeds, and those which show the greatest proportion of living germs, may not be the most desirable for the field or garden. Much depends on the variety,—the choicest straws of some kinds producing seeds of inferior appearance and vitality. I have made some progress toward ascertaining the best methods and the most favorable temperature for germinating seeds of wheat and the cucurbitaceæ or vine family. To aid in finding the best method I used some reeds produced. We give below brief abstracts of harvested and not subjected to severe trials some of them, taken from a report of the or exposure of drouth and moisture, heat or cold. These reliable seeds were tested, side by side with others whose history was not certainly known. In the different modes of testing, good, fresh seeds varied among the foremost agricultural teachers of the United States, and any paper emanating from that society should be carefully read about the same temperature, by one person, in the same room, with the same apparatus used in a similar manner, the same quantity of the same lot of unknown wheat was tested with the following results : in both trials ten lots of 100 kernels each were placed in saucers of damp sand. Of the first, 81, 82, 84, 85, 85, 87, 89, 89, 90, 96 germinated, an av-erage of 86.8 per cent; 'of the second, 56, 75, 75, 76, 77, 78, 78, 79, 82, 89 germinated, an average of 76.5 per cent. Here is a difference in the results of 10.3 per cent, for which I

from a defective knowledge of the extent of the roots of plants. Farmers are apt to suppose that the roots of plants are confined to a narrow limit around their stems, and apply fer-tilizers close to the body of the plant, when the rootlets, which are expected to take it up are too far away to receive it. The roots of corn a few inches high occupy a circle four feet in diameter, and when a foot high fill growth. The ground everywhere being full of roots, fertilizing matter should be every-where applied, that the plant may have a stimulating supply in the early season, when it is especially needed. To apply only about the hill, may give the young plant a vigor-ous start, but this is of but little use if the supply of nourishment is too deficient to support the filling out of the grain. It was a deceptive knowledge of the extent and location of the roots of corn that induc-

ed the speaker to pile dirt around the stems, covering them too deep and breaking and uncovering those further off to get the dirt to do it with. Similar errors were pointed out in the cultivation of potatoes. Piling manure around the body of a tree, is a common error. The roots of trees extend at least as far as their limbs, and often go far beyond them.

Small Fruits for the Farmer.

The following communication is from the pen of Rev. Benjamin Day, of Ann Arbor, who has had five years' experience with the Cuthbert red raspberry. Its continued success has led him to abandon all others and to confine the production to this one variety. There have been many high sounding praises over some new variety of fruit, which practical tests in farmers' gardens have proved valueless. The Concord and Delaware grape, the Wilson strawberry, and the Red Dutch currant are types of a success that we should like to see among all classes of small fruits. We believe the Cuthbert to be a red raspberry after this pattern, and look for its general dissemination among farmers. Agents about the country are selling it at round prices much above what amateurs would be glad to furnish them for. We have shared Mr Day's hospitality, and know him to be above the tricks of the perambulating agent and have no doubt that he could furnish fine plants at reasonable figures. He says :--" It is a matter of surprise to me whenever I pass through the country to see how little attention is given by the farmers to culture of small fruits. Beginning with the strawberry, the farmer's table should be am-ply supplied with these luxuries through the season. Small fruits are given by a good Providence in just the season of the year when health requires them. I hold that the farmer cannot from sanitary considerations do more for the health of his family than by keeping his table supplied with this luxury in their season. Better pay a little extra for sugar with these fruits, and then reduce the butcher's and doctor's bills. My experience is that small fruits pay financially as well as for hygienic purposes. You ask especially with regard to the Cuthbert raspberry: I can answer unhesi-tatingly, after a trial of five years, I fully tatingly, after a trial of five years, 1 fully believe the Cuthbert to be the most valuable raspberry grown. It is certainly at the head of the whole list of raspberries, and emphatically the peoples' rast berry. It is hardy for summer and winter, the canes of hardy for summer and winter, the canes of vigorous and wonderful growth, and very productive. The fruit is large, of fine color, easily shipped, being firm and of superior quality, continuing in bearing about three weeks. Two hundred feet of this variety requiring one hundred plants, properly cared for, will furnish a farmer's table a full supply of this delicious fruit. B DAY supply of this delicious fruit. B. DAY. Ann Arbor, Mich.,

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When this reaches the readers of the VIS ITOR the bulk of the wheat crop of Michigan is or should be sown, and the labor of the year, as far as it affects this year's crops, will be over. The result of this or that method of procedure is an open book and can be read with profit. On some pages, no doubt, this marginal note could be written, "There is where I missed it." Happy is the farmer who, on looking over the year's labor can find no " misses " or mistakes that ought to have been foreseen. We never do as well as

we know in everything we undertake, and we are likely to take chances which our better judgement would condemn. No year in a long time hasserved better to demonstrate the uncertainty of farm crops and to bring about exigencies more difficult to control than the one just past. In parts of the State seed corn failed to germinate, and the second planting met a drought, which retarded growth, and the results are disastrous. It is not hard for the farmer to find the place where he "missed it" in his corn crop, and he will probably be more careful in sowing

seed corn for several years to come. The general failure of clover seed for the season is remarkable. Scarcely a field of spring seeding shows a good stand of clover, and the attempt at summer seeding with buck wheat or in corn has resulted in utter failure. Some persons have "missed it" in plowing up clover, which will be severely felt another year.

Many farmers have missed it in not sowing a few acres to millet where the hay crop was cut short. This makes excellent fodder for all kinds of stock, especially milch cows, and can be sown after the failure of the hay crop has been conceded. If the drought each year continued during certain periods, the experience of one year would be a lesson for the next. What the farmer most needs is an infallible weather bureau that shall lay out a chart of the weather for the season. Weather prophets are numerous enough, but they are generally more conspicuous for their failures than for their successful predictions. We shall probably have a long time to wait son-beginning at the formation of the grain and following on with doily tasts till the

cannot account. In August, on different days, many lots of fresh, hand-picked, hand shelled red wheat were tested in several ways at temperatures varying fron 75° to 136° F. Excepting one kernel, in one of several lots at two different times, the average was 100 per cent of germi-nating seeds. In open ground, 1,000 of these seeds gave an average of 94.9 per cent. Side by side with the above, the unknown wheat varied from 39 to 86.8 per centin germination. Red wheat germinated more slowly than white wheat. Some experiments were made to ascertain whether seeds well dried after once or twice germinating would germinate again. In case of wheat, the plumule lived and continued the growth, if any growth was made, but the roots always died when well dried. If any growth was made a second or third time, new roots started out. Of fifty kernels of unknown white wheat once ger-minated a little and dried, 96 per cent germinated; twice dried, 88 per cent. Of fifty kernels once germinated till the plumule becomes half an inch long, and the roots an inch or two inches, then dried, 82 per cent germinated; twice sprouted and twice dried, 48 per cent. Of fifty kernels once germinated till the plumule becomes one inch long and the roots one to two inches, then dried, 38 per cent germinated; twice sprouted and twice dried, 14 per cent again germinated. Some tests with new wheat now under way show still more favorable results than

the foregoing. Seeds of squashes known as Turban, Boston Marrow, Hubbard or Marblehead, and the common field pumpkin, tested in several ways at a temperature of 80° or lower showed results which were very variable and unsatisfactory. Tested in a temperature of 100° to 136° F., the results were more uniform and the per cent of ger-minating seeds much higher. Seeds of wa-

NOTHING gives more mental and bodily vigor than sound rest, when properly obtained. Sleep is our great replenisher; and if we neglect to take it regularly in childhood, the result will be all the worse for us when we grow up. If we go to bed early, we ripen; if we sit up late, we decay; and sooner or later we contract a disease called insomnia, or sleeplessness, allowing it to be permanently fixed upon us, and then we begin to decay, even in youth. Late hours are shadows from the grave.

WHATEVER you think proper to grant a child, let it be granted at the first word, without entreaty or prayer, and, above all, without making any condition. Grant with pleasure, refuse with reluctance; but let your refusal be irrevocable; let not importunity shake your resolution; let the parti-cle "No," when once pronounced, be a wall of brass, which a child, after he has tried his strength against it, shall never more endeavor to shake

Variable and unsatisfactory. Tested in a temperature of 100° to 136° F., the results were more uniform and the per cent of ger-minating seeds much higher. Seeds of wa-ter melons and cucumbers varied but little whether tested at 70° or 136° F. Mr.J.J.Thomas pointed out many faulty ap-plications of fertilizers to roots, originating

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Communications.

THE PRESS AND THE PLOW.

BY A. H. STODDARD.

[Written for the Northwestern Press Association and read at the Pioneer Picnic of Kalamazoo County, August 25th, 1881.]

"Tis well at times upon our track, To turn in retrospection back; And looking o'er the misty vast, Compare the present with the past, That we may note along the grade How much advancement has been made. Our history is a lengthened chain, Drawn o'er propression's endless plain. Drawn o'er progression's endless plain; Link after link, as we go back, Becomes more rusty in the track, "Till the last link is lost in rust, And all beyond is trackless dust. But yet we find enough to show We have advanced by process slow, Up from a low degraded race To occupy our present place, Among the agencies combined To aid and elevate mankind, The grand foundation of success, We name the plow and printing press. The plough of course comes in ahead, For Nature's first demand is bread; The savage man for food relies On forest game for his supplies. Or on such fruit from Nature's field, As Nature's scanty hand can yield; And man had been asavage still. Had he not learned the soil to till. But though men learned the farmer's trade, Little advancement had been made In science or education, To raise man from his degradation, Until the advent of the press. That came to elevate and bless, And one, like the easter ray, The morning of a better day, All honor then to type and ink, By which man learned to read and think, And cultivate in this respect. Drawn o'er progression's endless plain; ink after link, as we go back, By which man learned to read and thin And cultivate in this respect. The field of human intellect. Our numerous wants, a constant train. Call for the work of hand and brain; And I have thought that 1 could see And trace a slight analogy Between the farmer's occupation And yours of this association. He cultivates material soil, To mental fields you give your toil; Your labors differ but in kind; He feeds the body, you the mind; He culls his various products o'er, He culls his various products o'er, And fits them for the market store: So should the journalist, with care, Select his literary ware. That nothing in his sheet appear To taint the moral atmospheric the material soil we see In the material soil we see A very great variety, From fertile loam to barren sand, That shifts with every changing wind, To rocky ledge and mirey glen. Fit home for the ophidian, Where all man's efforts to reclaim Result in failure of the same. So in the mental field we find A great variety of mind. Some are as stubborn as the rock; Some are as stupid as the block; Some minds are barren as the sand; Some are as changing as the wind; Some are as changing as the wind; So ne, like the farmer's fertile mold, Yield mental fruit a hundred fold; And some again, do what you will, Will be but swamps and quagmires still. The farmer, it is understood, Must never sell unwholesome food. His meat and butter, eggs and fruit Should all be fresh and nice to suit: Should all be fresh and nice to suit; So, too, the news you put in print Must be fresh coined right from the mint. The man that peddles smutty rye, A smutty market to supply, Or he who peddles damaged meat, Is scarce allowed to walk the street. So, too, the printer, should he dare To peddle smutty printed ware, Should be denounced an enemy, And spurned from good society. The poet, too, should be disgraced, Who panders to a vicious taste. Another similarity: You have your devils, so do we; You have your devils, so do we: And he's a lucky mother's son 'Mong farmer folks who has but one. 'Mong farmer folks who has but one. The most of us have thee or four, And some might count them by the score. I'm told that in a certain sense There is a striking difference. Yours are your helpers; ours annoy And labor only to destroy. You give your devils common names, As Frank and Thomas, John and James; Ours have such names as indolence, Another is extravagance; These do a vast amount of harm. And oft drive farmers from the farm.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

spring days, with men working in their gardens and blackbirds singing in the budding trees about the city.

The business part of the city is not specially attractive. The buildings as a rule are poor. About the most pretentious one I saw is the large block of stores belonging to Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. The Mormons are great in the "co-op " plan of doing business, and every town has its 'co-op" store where they all trade, but the great Z. C. M. I. is the great "co-op" of all. It has a large block of stores fronting on all sides of the square, and at least 200 feet deep, where all kinds of merchandise are sold ; dry-goods, groceries, drugs, paints, clothing, harness, wagons, boots, and shoes, farm implements, and so on to the end of the chapter, have each their separate apartments and a large stock is carried. I had occasion to make some purchases of them and found the clerks gentlemanly and obliging, prices a little higher than at home and the quality of the articles good. The clothing sold is especially good, the quality averaging a good deal better than that kept in the stores at home. I bought two pairs of overalls at \$1.25 per pair that have now lasted me six months of mountain climbing, harder on clothing than anything I ever experienced at home, and I had rather have them now than any two pairs of overalls 1 ever saw for sale in Kalamazoo county. This remark in regard to quality of goods kept, so far as I observed, was true not only of the "Z. C. M. I.," but most of the stores in the city. I went into a knitting factory and purchased several pairs of stockings of a better quality than I was able to purchase at home for the same price.

There are a great many Michigan men among the Gentiles of Utah, most of them being interested in the mining affairs of the territory. Among those I met Arthur Brown, lately from Kalamazoo, and Judge Van Zile, of Charlotte, who were at the time arrayed as opposing counsel in the Apostle Cannon's scramble for a seat in the National House of Representatives. They had just had a legal bout before Judge Twiss in which Judge Van Zile, as counsel for Gov. Murray, came out ahead.

After getting our outfit we left Salt Lake on the morning of Feb. 27, by way of the Utah Southern railroad, bound for Castle Valley-wherever that was. Nobody seemed to know much about it, only it was on the other side of the Wasatch mountains, and to get there we must skirt down the western slope of the range about 200 miles before we could find a pass through or over which we could reach the valley at that time of the year, and then we must turn north again to regain lost ground. It was as warm as a May morning when the cars rolled out of the station bearing us to the southward. Farmers along the route were preparing for the spring plowing, and some had already commenced. The farms were small, the My last communication left me at Salt houses poor, built up of logs or flat stones Lake City on the evening of the 23d of Feblaid up dry, and mostly roofed with earth ruary. Our party got there late in the put on top of a layer of poles and brush. evening and put up at the Continental All the land has to be irrigated in summer, hotel. This is a large house only two stories but irrigation had not then commenced. It did not look like America at all. Everything looks as foreign as the men who dwell there. On one side of us the Wasatch mountains rose from 8,000 to 12,000 feet, on the other side was a valley with a stream wending through it to the Great Salt Lake, here and, there spreading out into reedy marshes. with another range of mountains beyond. We pass a big smelting furnace where the precious metals are reduced. And here and there we glide slowly through a thriving liitle village as we climb along the base of the mountains. At Provo we come to a smart little town noted for a large "co.op" factory which turns out the greater part of the woolen blankets which are used in this country. When a man goes out for a two or three days journey here, he takes his bed with him. The bed is a pair or two of Provo blankets. If he goes on horse back his bed is on the ground with the blue dome of the sky for his roof, If he goes with his wagon that makes his bedstead and tent. We pass a plenty of oddly named towns and at noon bring up at Juab, where we are to leave the road. The Mormons are great on names,-there are Juab, and Nebo, and Nephi, and Lehi, and Manti, and Nehi, and Lohi, and Skihi, and all the rest of them. Juab is not much of a place. It consists of a water tank and two hotels, or it did in February. I do not know what there is there now. We got dinner at one of the "hotels" and then got into a spring wagon to go across the country to Selina. We go along a rough and muddy road, up a valley which contracts as we go to a pretty narrow compass. The stream we are following dwindles as we ascend until it disappears entirely. Here and there the ashes and coals of a camp fire, a broken bottle, an empty tin can and a bacon rind tell where some traveler has spent the night. Presently we pass the summit of Juab valley and begin to descend into the valley of Sevier river. Mount Nebo, 12,000 feet high, and covered deep with snow, towers above us on our left. Far ahead the wedge shaped peak of "Mollie's Nipple " pierces the sky. Mountains to right of us, mountains to left us, covered with snow. An opening valley in front of us, with the severe cold and snow which I had left in low foot hills at our feet and on either side,

colors of every imaginary shade and gradation of tint that can be conceived, altogether made a picture beautiful and grand, beyond the power of description, a picture that a man may carry with him to his last resting place. The sun is getting low and soon dis appears entirely. There is no moon, and we still push forward amid the shades of night with only the stars to light our course, until the thump of the wagon as it crosses some irrigating ditches tells us that we are approaching human habitations again.

Presently we cross a little stream and pull up at an earth covered log house, the hotel of the village of Warm Springs. A Mormon church stands across the way, and everybody was off to meeting, but after a while we get some supper, spread our blankets on the floor, and begin our experience of sleeping without a bed. Since that night I think only one of our party has slept under a roof. Next morning at 10 o'clock we reached Selina, which was then the headquarters of the Sevier Valley railroad, a local home for the western extension of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad.

This is a little village of three or four hundred inhabitants, at the mouth of Salt Creek, the western entrance of Salt Creek Canyon, the only pass by which we could now go over the mountains. All about here for miles the rocks are impregnated with salt. Crystals' of gypsum sparkle in the sun in every direction. A considerable amount of salt is made here every year, but it is of inferior quality-full of impurities.

At Salina our party was organized for the trip into the wilderness, and for a few days we awaited the arrival of a mule train and packers who left Salt Lake City two or three days before us. When they arrive we shall start to try the unknown country. Clear Creek, Utah, Aug. 21, 1881.

Thoughts and Suggestions.

All knowledge was originally obtained through the medium of observation. A good book is the result of extended examination. Knowledge acquired by observation is prac tical, while book-learning leans toward the theoretical.

The books that a person reads are an infallible index to his character, because it is supposed that we read a book from choice, while our companions, in many instances, are the result of an unchosen contact. It is very true that we often judge of the character of individuals by the reputation and character of his acquaintances; but can we not form a more accurate opinion of a person when we ascertain the characters of the different books and papers which he reads?

Books, papers, and in fact everything which can be classed under the head of general literature," contribute to form the great medium for the communication of knowledge. Our happiness in this world, and indeed our happiness in the life to come, greatly depends upon the relative development of the different parts of our nature. Who can deny the soothing effects of a

good book? Who can urge a point against

SEPTEMBER 15, 1881.

pieces, and kept for a couple of days in chloride of sulphur. The effect of this is to make the leather hard and brittle. Next, the material is withdrawn from the action of the chloride of sulphur, washed with water and dried. When thoroughly dried it is ground to powder and mixed with some substance like glue or gum, that causes it to adhere together. It is then pressed into moulds and shaped into buttons, combs, knife handles, etc. So you see how it may come to pass that you will comb your hair with a pair of boots, and fasten your clothes with a slipper .- Philadelphia Evening Post.

Why can't this material be prepared at some of our public institutions, say the poorhouse, and shipped to the manufacturers?

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Correspondence.

Berrien County Pomona Grange-Resolutions.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :- The regular quarterly meeting of Berrien County Pomona Grange, No. 1, was held at Pearl Grange hall, Aug. 9 and 10. There was a large number in attendance, and the discussions of the various subjects upon the programme were interesting in the extreme.

From the several reports of Subordinate Granges we can but conclude that the Order is progressing in Berrien county. The increase in membership is attributable to a series of Farmers' Institutes held throughout the county last winter under the auspices of Berrien County Grange. By a unanimous vote of the Grange a committee has been appointed to provide another series of Institutes for the coming winter.

The interrogatories propounded by the Tax Commission gave rise to the following resolution, which was discussed and adopted by Berrien County Grange :--

Be it Resolved by Berrien County Grange, No. 1, First, That taxation should be based only on the property of the State, and that all kinds of property should be made to bear an equal proportion of taxes; Second, That we are opposed to the exemption of any property from taxation, except when, in the judgment of the supervisor, it becomes necessary in case of poor or indigent per-sons; Third, That all persons liable to tax-ation should be by law compelled to verify their statement of property by oath or affirmation.

WILLIAM J. JONES, Sec'y. Berrien Springs. Aug. 20, 1581.

Crops-Silver Creek Grange, No. 644.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :- We give you brief report of crops from this northern country : The hay crop was fair, especially clover, although wet weather at the commencement of haying resulted in considerable damage The wheat crops run from four to thirteen bushels per acre, averaging about ten; oats 20 to 30 bushels; corn promises fair; buckwheat is good ; potatoes promise a full crop, and, by the way, this seems to be the home of the Irish potato. It is attaining a perfection here that is scarcely known in the southern portion of our State, and yields from 100 to 200 bushels to the acre of marketable potatoes, that are readily placed on

And off drive farmers from the farm. The last of these we may believe, The one that tempted Mother Eve, Caused her to be dissatisfied With what their little home supplied, Vith what their little home supplied, And take the fruit to her denied; Then led her on in wild excesses, To make those first new-fashioned dresses. This drove poor Adam from his home, In cheerless poverty to roam; And that same devil, by the way, Drives thousands from their homes to-day. Some have, as we too often see. The devil of dishonesty, Inducing them to cheat and lie, And never pay for what they buy. To take newspapers by the way, Year after year and never pay. Let me digress and bear with me In this a personality. When this rude form is laid away, To mingle with its kindred clay, Should some one raise above my head A stone to mark where I am laid, I'd rather have this epitaph Than Old Nanoleon's by half. I'd rather have this epitaph Than Old Napoleon's by half. Let him inscribe it if he can, Here lies a strictly honest man. Then add this much in prose or rhyme, He paid the printer every time. And then whatever course I take, I need not fear the brimstone lake. I'm told that in its horrid den, The told that in its horrid den, There is no place for honest men; Some have, if rightly I can guess. The devil of licentrousness. The very devil, let me say, That took old Samson's strength away; And all, or nearly all, possess The devil we call selfshness; And yet this selfishness is right, Considered in its proper light. We must be selfish to maintain Our rights upon this hungry plain. We must provide, we understand, For self and for our household band; Who fails in this, the recerd saith, "Has in effect denied the faith." 'm told that in its horrid den. 'Has in effect denied the faitl And he is worse, said records tell, Worse even than an infidel; And I conclude we have the right And I conclude we have the right To claim our own with mind and might. But when we reach beyond the round That marks the line of honor's bound, And from another seek to draw What is not ours by honor's law, This is perverted selfishness; In farmer phrase 'tis hoggishness. Allow me, in this recitation, To fix this point by illustration. I take my bail and go to feed My pigs, (of course a selfish breed); I put their breakfast in their trough, And call, if they have wandered off; All run of course, as piggies will, All run of course, as piggies will, And thrust their noses in the swill; Each sucks and drinks with all its might, Each sucks and drinks with all its migh And I say piggies that's all right. There's nothing that I see unfair, Where each one tries to get his share; But if one, larger than the rest Of longer, stronger snout possessed, Puts himself lengthwise in the trough, And fights his fellow piggies off. I cry out "Hog!" and very quick I go for him with a sharp stick; I stir him up and drive him out. You see the point I have no doubt. Some have a devil in their will, The latter worse, as we can prove, The latter worse, as we can prove, Than all the others named above. There's scarce a crime that we can name, In the dark list of sin and shame, In the dark list of sin and shame, But we can trace it if we will. To this dark demon of the still. How many farmers we have seen Turned out of homes that might have been Like Eden's garden, pure and fair, Had not this demon entered there. We boast of liberty and claim An honest birthright to the same, high, built of adobe or sundried brick, with many of the guest's apartments on the ground floor., The rooms were neat and well furnished, and the table better supplied than at any of the hotels I have stopped at in southern Michigan. The charges to our party were \$2.50 per day. We staid there three days and had no occasion to complain of our entertainment.

And men there are would sooner yield Their life-blood on the battle field, Would face grim death in any form Of shot, or shell, or grape-shot storm

Wolid lace prim death in shy form Sooner than yield to slavery, This birthright of their liberty; And yet are fettered, soul and brain, By this same devil's magic chain. Debased, degraded, ruined quite, The helpless slaves of appetite. Men ot the press, your power combined, Can move the world—the world of mind. Oh! wield this power with mighty skill Against this devil of the still. Would it in me be deemed uncivil To ask, do printers have this devil? Twin devils of the olden time. That held a prominent position. Were ignorance and superstition, For centuries they held markind Enslaved, degraded, base and blind. They kept the light of scie nce back From dawning on progression's track; Told us the carth was standing still

From dawning on progression's track; Fold us the earth was standing still, Fhat sun and moon, like some great mill,

In some mysterious, unknown way, Were moving round us every day; And that those suns of living light. That deck the starry dome of night, Were wandering o'er the concave blue, Because they'd nothing else to do. They also taught (a grand mistake, The world was flat as any cake,) Because some learned man had read

The world was flat as any cake.) Because some learned man had read An ancient record which had said The earth had corners, this was sound, A world with corners couldn't be round. These were dark ages; 'twas a time When men made unbelief a crime. Burned heretics as guilty wretches, And hung old women up for witches, Thanks to the press, it cleared the way For science with her bright array. And brought religion's purer light To dawn upon that moral night. What, though some rusty links remain Of superstition's iren chain. That restless thing, the human mind. And through the influence of the press,

And through the influence of the press.

Or hang old women are our witches now; But times are different, we allow, Young women are our witches now; Bewitching many a luckless chap Into the matrimonial trap. Cannot the press do something straight To save young men from such a fate? But this, if rightly I can guess, Has been encouraged by the press; No doubt for the consideration Of fees for marriage publication. Some think we need these guilty witches To mend our stockings and our-pantaloons, I would not have them hung, although They witched me forty years ago: And even now I've little doubt If from the harness I was out, Was young and vigorous as then, They'd have me in the trap again. I never could resist the wiles Of sparkling eyes and witching smiles.

I never could resist the wiles Of sparkling eyes and witching smiles. There is another-let us see; The devil of monopoly; That we as farmers greatly fear Is growing stronger every year, And we invoke your special aid To jonn in this, a grand crusade Against these giant corporations, Leagues, rings, and other combinations That seek by bribery or faction. To govern legislative action.

need to guard with special care

Gainst dangers that may threaten there. Nor would I urge or argue less To guard the freedom of the press.

But in the field before us spread. There's work for plow and press ahead, New lands to cultivate and till, Swamps to reclaim and weeds to kill. A waiting world in hungry need, With limbs to clothe and mouths to feed. The various devils I have named, All need to be controlled and tamed, For they are devils, we should know, Mainly because we make them so. And church and press and school-house hall Should manage to control them all. But in reforming ere we roam. Cast out our devils first, and then Cast devils out of other men.

IN THE MOUNTAINS OF UTAH.

BY F. HODGMAN.

That seek by bribery or faction. To govern legislative action.

The printing press must ever be The bulwark of liberty. But in the field before us spread.

Their power is growing less and less: But we have many witches yet. And heretics are often met. We do not harn there are often met.

e do not burn them any more.

Or hang old women by the score. But times are different, we allow,

Those three days were very busy ones and we had little time to spend in sight-seeing. The old Mormon Temple is near the hotel, and we took a look around the outside of it. It looks as much like a cheese box with a big wash basin turned up-side down for a roof, as anything I can compare it with. As it was Endowment Day we were not permitted to go inside the walls which fence it in. All the old residences of the Mormon bigbugs, and some of the little bugs are fenced in with high, strong stone walls so that if any peeping Tom wanted to take a squint at the Harem he would have to get a ladder to climb the fence with.

These Mormon fellows are building a new temple near by the old one and have got the walls pretty well up. It does not appear to be of any particular style of architecture any more than the old did, and I don't know as I can describe it any better than to say it is as unlike the other as possible. It is of cut stone, cost a mint of money and the walls not up yet. The temple is a large square, the streets on each side named North, South, East, and West Temple Streets respectively. All the other streets run parallel to these and are named from them as the 1st, 2d, 3d, North or South Temple Streets, etc., as the case may be. The city is supplied with water from a stream which comes down from the mountains near by, and is carried in ditches along the gutters of every street, with a little gateway at the corner of every man's garden to irrigate with. This water in February was clear and cold, and every man and his hog drank out of the same ditch. Rows of shade trees grow along side these swift running little streams, thrifty looking fruit trees adorn the gardens and altogether it is a nice, pleasant place to stop in if only the houses were a little better constructed and the fences less forbidding. It was at least a pl asant transition from Michigan five days before, for the warm decked out in the most beautiful delicate

their introduction into any family? When the storms of adversity rage without, and all earthly friends change with our changed

condition, the bright pages of a book greet us with that same quiet manner and unchanged deportment. We may cast it aside carelessly, or even with a disgusted look upon our faces and a taunting slur upon our lips, but when we turn to it again we discover that it teaches the same principles and lessons, and its humble, defenceless mein chides us.

The pecuniary value of a book may change with the changing waves of time, but its real value or merit never changes. Never read for pastime alone, but read for

profit. You have but little time in which to cultivate your mind, and cannot afford to spend your time on things that do not bring pleasant recollections.

Salt on Wheat-Fields.

Editor Grange Visitor :- As there is much enquiry in regard to the use of salt, I will give you my experience. I sowed a field of rate of 200 pounds per acre, and left other fields of the same crop that year without salt. The year I sowed the salt I saw no difference, but this, the second year (the land being in clover), there is a marked difference. Where the salt was applied the clover first cut was a good crop; the second a crop.

crop at this date is fresh and green, notwithstanding the dry weather has scorched all my other fields until growth and greenness are no more to be seen.

I think that money in salt properly sown is a good, paying investment.

Yours respectfully,

D. K. RIX. Texas, Kalamazoo, Co., Aug. 30, 1881.

Old Boots and Shoes.

You probably think that if you look sharply at old boots or shoes when you them away, you will know them throw again if they ever come back to you. But must not go down. that does not at all follow. One of these days you may button your dress with an old pair of slippers, comb your hair with an old boot, or grasp a cast-off gaiter while at your dinner. You don't see how this can be? Well, we will tell you. Old shoes are turned

the Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Chicago markets at from five to ten cents more a bushel than those raised further south.

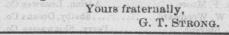
Our Grange, Silver Creek, No. 644, is growing weekly. Balloting for candidates and conferring degrees has been the order for some time, and still they come, so that we expect to have a good, strong Grange at the end of the year and be in good shape for effectual work next year. We received our first bill of goods a short time since from Bro. Stegeman of Allegan, at prices so satisfactory that we would fain speak of it to all our friends to go and buy of Stegeman, and get your money's worth.

Respectfully, D. S. CARVIN. Colfax, Wexford Co., Aug. 29, 1881.

Mt. Hope.

Bro. Cobb :- The Grange at Mt. Hope is running without a jar among its members. and we have added two new ones since my last. It is very dry in this locality, and some farmers are holding the grain and not sowing on account of the dry weather, while 40 acres and one of 30 acres with salt, at the others are putting in wheat, remembering that there is a "seed time as well as a harvest." The last wheat crop averaged about eight bushels per acre in this section. The weather hurt corn some, but it will average about two thirds of a crop. Potatoes are almost a failure, not more than one-third of

> Dayton Grange will have a picnic on the 21st of this month to revive them up. Some of their best members are going west and it makes them feel weak. They expect the Worthy Master of the State Grange to give them a speech on that day, or at least they have made application for him, I learn. Now, Brother and Sister Grangers of Berrien county, let all turn out on the 21st and go to Dayton with our baskets filled and help them show the farmers around Dayton our strength, and talk with them about the Grange, and wake them up to their duty. Dayton Grange is a good Grange, and it



IF co-operation is of universal application, as co-operators profess to believe it to be, it to account by manufacturers in the follow-ing manner: They are cut into very small efforts to apply it universally. SEPTEMBER 15, 1881.

AT THE WAYSIDE WELL.

He stopped at the way-side well, Where the water was cool and deep; There were feathery ferns 'twixt the mossy stones, And gray was the old well-sweep.

He left his carriage alone : Nor could the coachman or footman tell Why the master stopped in the dusty road To drink at the wayside well.

He swayed with his gloved hands The well-sweep, creaking and slow, While from seam and scar in the bucket's side The water splashed back below.

He lifted it to the curb, And bent down to the bucket's brim; No furrows of time or care had marked The face that looked back at him.

He saw but a farmer's boy As he stooped o'er the brim to drink, And ruddy and tanned was the laughing face That met his over the brink.

The eyes were sunny and clear, And the brow undimned with care; While from under the brim of the old straw hat Strayed curls of chestnut hair.

He turned away with a sigh — Nor could the coachman or footman tell Why the master stopped in his ride that day To drink at the wayside well.

Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry.

[Adopted by the National Grange at its seventh annual session, held at St. Louis, February, 1874]

PREAMBLE.

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry :-

GENERAL OBJECTS.

1. United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country, and mankind.

2. We heartily endorse the motto: "In essentials, unity; in non essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

SPECIFIC OBJECTS.

We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:-

To develop a higher and better manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To en-hance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and co-operation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor to hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece; less in lint and more in warp and woof. To systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking to-gether, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible, by arbitration in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our Order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress peral and loca sec dices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish am-bition. Faithful adherence to these princioreiu ples will insure our mental, moral, social, and material advancement.

domestic science, and all the arts which | A Few Facts of Importance to the Consumers of adorn the home, be taught in their courses of study.

THE

THE GRANGE NOT PARTISAN. 5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange-National, State or Subordinate-is not a political or party or-ganization. No Grange, if true to its ob-ligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings

Yet the principles we teach underlie all politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

We always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption, and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful, and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should characterize every Patron, that

THE OFFICE SHOULD SEEK THE MAN, NOT THE MAN THE OFFICE.

We acknowledge the broad principle that differences of opinion is no crime, and hold that "progress toward truth is made by differences of opinion," while the "fault lies in bitterness of controversy."

We desire a proper equality, equity, and fairness; protection for the weak; restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and jus.ly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic.

We cherish the belief that sectionalism is and of right should be dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes, we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West. It is reserved by every Patron, as the right

of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

OUTSIDE CO-OPERATION.

6. Ours being peculiarly a farmers' insti-tution, we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization-not because they are profesorganization—not because they are profes-sional men, or artisans, or laborers, but be-cause they have not a sufficient direct in-terest in tilling the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens to assist in our efforts towerd reform that we may empire efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige

of tyranny and corruption. We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromises, and earnest co-operation, as an omen of our future success

CONCLUSION.

7. It shall be an abiding princip'e with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command. Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper apprecia-tion of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting there to membrane. is indicated by admitting her to member-ship and position in our Order.

Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return our united efforts, to the wisdom, justice, fraternity, and political purity of our forefathers.

Kerosene Oil.

GRANGE VISITOR.

Mr. J. H. Moreland, of the firm of Moreland Bros. & Crane, called on the Hudson Gazette, Monday, and we gleaned from him some statistics in regard to petroleum that cannot fail to be of interest to every consumer of oil. "Well, how does trade start in ?" we en-

quired. "Very fair, indeed, sir. We are much pleased thus far with the outlook."

"I suppose you are buying your oil of the Standard Oil Co."

" I am very happy to say that we are not. We are dealing with a firm entirely outside or the Standard in every particular, Messrs. Clark, Childs & Co., of Cleveland. Mr. Clark, the senior member of the firm, is one of the oldest refiners in the oil business, having been at an early day one of the chief magnates in what is now the Standard Oil

Co." "I was not aware that oil could be purchased other than from the Standard. How much outside competition is there?

"In all about 30 companies. These have formed into what is known as the U. S. Refiners' Association, not for the purpose of fighting the Standard Later days and the standard later of the standard la fighting the Standard, but as a means of protection to themselves. The capacity of these different refiners is about 15,000 barrels per day, or, in other words, they can supply the United States with oil. So you see, were the Standard monopoly dismantled, we would still have light just the same, and an honest oil instead of a dictated price.

"Is it true what is said in regard to the Standard Oil Co.'s barrels being overgauged?

" It seems to be well founded. The Star, of Bradford, Pa., has been investigating the matter. A representative of that paper, with three citizens as witnesses, went to a place where a large number of oil barrels were stored. A United States gauge was procured, and the barrels gauged, and in every case the barrels of the Standard Oil Co. were over-gauged from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to four gal lons, while those of an independent com-pany were correctly marked. In fact, I have myself seen instances of where empty barrels shipped to the Standard, marked to hold 48 gallons, were, when refilled, marked to hold 50 gallons. to hold 50 gallons. It seems almost incredi-ble that such frauds should be practiced, but the proof of the statement is such that it cannot well be disbelieved."

"How do your people expect to compete with the Standard?"

"Primarily by making a better oil, grade for grade. It may seem incongruous that outside refiners make better oil than the Standard, but it is true. For instance our refiners, Clark, Childs & Co., are producers ; i. e. they own their wells. These wells are producing a very fine quantity of crude, and this crude is refined by a process of straight distillation, a process that takes the very heart of the crude petroleum, thereby making as pure oil as it is possible to make. On the other hand, the Standard Oil Co. is of the other hand, the Standard Off Co. is of such gigantic proportions, and such heavy purchasers of crude oil they are unable to discriminate in the quality they buy. Their pipe lines intersect every part of the oil producing districts, so that they get the good, bad, and indifferent crude, and it is as impossible to make a good illumination as impossible to make a good illuminating oil out of these mixed qualities as it would be for a miller to make a fine flour out of wheat, a percentage of which was smutty, Secondarily they are able to compete with them because the world knows them as a them because the world knows them as a monopoly, gigantic and unscrupulous, and it is estimated by experts that the people of the United States paid the Standard Oil Company, over and above a legitimate profit, the enormous sum of eleven millions of dollars in 1880, besides the millions taken from the railroads in rabetes.

consumed aids in forming bones. Some are found in every particle of the body. No tis-sue can exist without them. The phosphate of lime abounds in the bones and teeth. of lime abounds in the bones and teeth. This wonderful fluid, the blood, loaded with many kinds of elements, is forced from the heart into the arteries, and then into the minute blood tubes, the capillaries, that penetrate into every tissue and yield to them those elements that may promote their growth. In this way milk, meat and vege-tables are changed to flesh and hone.

tables are changed to flesh and bone. The inorganic substances are found in all the tissues, but not in the same proportions. Bones contain 50 per cent. of lime: cartilages contain 4 per cent.; muscles contain less than 3-10ths per cent. The teeth contain 10 per cent. of water; the brain, over 78 per To per cent. of water; the orain, over 78 per cent. So, generally, it is true that each tis-sue must have these substances in certain definite proportions. If any tissue is defi-cient it is imperfect, and fails more or less to answer the purpose for which it was made. A certain per cent. must be found in hones or they would not be stiff appoint. in bones, or they would not be stiff enough to uphold the weight of the body. In rickets there is not a sufficient quantity of lime to produce strength and stiffness in he bones, and so they bend and induce deformities of various sorts. If lime should be deposited in quantities larger than natural in any tissue, it would be too hard and stiff to discharge its proper duties. If bony matter should be deposited in excess in the heart, as is sometimes the case, the heart could not contract and drive the blood through its wonted round; or if deposited in the lungs,

they could not expand and purify the blood. The wisdom of the Creator is manifest not only in the structure of the animal body, but in the wonderful rower each tissue has to select from the blood certain def-inite proportions of inorganic matters, and use them for its own growth and health. The bones select from the many ingredients of the vital fluid those elements that are needed to form bones of a certain degree of hardness. Too much lime and too little gelatine would make them very brittle: fractures might be of every day occurrence. If the muscles selected from the blood an excess of lime, they would be stiff and useexcess of time, they would be still and use-less. The wonder is that each tissue selects just the kind and quantity of various mater-ials to construct itself and keep itself in working order. This power of the several tissues is rendered more marvelous by considering the number of different tissues. Each one has a composition different from all the others, different in the proportion of its ingredients. Bones and teeth contain lime, but the crown of each tooth is covered with a layer of a very dense substance, the hardest substance of the body. This hard material varies in its thickness, being the Another fact is also interesting, namely: that many ingredients are more abundant in the tissues than in the blood. Lime is found to exist in the proportion of fifty per cent. in the bones, but much less than one per cent. in the blood, and so we may ask, How can the blood supply the bones with the proper amount of materials for their con struction? The supply is presented by the

rapidity of the circulation. A series of pul-sations force a fresh supply of blood through the capillaries, that are constantly and rap-idly entering the various tissues. The rapidity of the circulation is so great that, in any given time, a quantity of each element is supplied to meet the needs of all the tissues

The facts here stated show the neces sity of giving certain kinds of food for spec ial purposes. If we wish to raise animals that have large bones, we must give those kinds of food that supply lime in great abundance. If we wish to raise animals with small bones, give them, when in a growing state, those kinds of food that conain a small per cent, of lime. This power that each tissue posseses, of selecting and using the kind and quantity it needs for its growth, seems to be neredi-ary; and so we see families who, for many generations, have tissues of greater or less development than usual. All may observe that the growth of muscles and bones de pends upon this instinctive power, as well as upon the kind and quantity of food the several tissues can use.

head is a great preventive of thirst. Men are not half so liable to get overheated if they occasionally wipe off their faces with a wet towel or sponge. All ice drinks should be sipped slowly, as they thus quench the thirst better and do not give a chill, as if taken in large swallows and great quantities.'

HANG your Grange banners on the outer wall. Proclaim the principles of the Order to every intelligent farmer.

THE ideas accumulated during the year from the Grange, aggregated, are worth more to the possessor than silver and gold.

IT ought to be borne distinctive ly in mind, that the Grange makes no fight upon corporations as such. The abuses and those only, is the battle-ground.

LIVE by co-operation and let middlemen in the form of commission men, agents, forwarders, warehouse men, patent right manipulators, and trade-politicians entirely alone.

THE Grange is an educator, and a thor-ough one! There are none who have been long within the gates and have faithfully attended to the obligations, that will deny what we say.

THE only hopes for the laboring classes, in the contest with capital, lies in organiz-ation. United they could be compelled to deal justly by their fellow-men. Capital unites, why not labor?

SELLING your products to speculators and local shippers is not always advisable : heir profit for doing nothing is taken from your labor. Co-operating and shipping together, might at times be v ry beneficial.

In the Grange, strangers become friends; here sweet counsel is taken together; the bond of affection is strengthened, and the monotonous duties of farm life are at stated intervals converted into parties of pleasure.

THE custom of planting a tree when a child is born or married is a good one. When a far off friend visits you, plant a tree to commemorate the event. If you do not live to rest under its welcome shade, some one else will.

OWNERS of domestic animals will be in-terested in the fact that the new law pro-hibiting horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs from running at large in the State of Michigan will take effect Sept. 11. The so-called "iron-clad" whisky law also takes effect in September.

		and the second sec		-
8	MICHIGAN	CENTRAL	R.	3

DEPARTURE	OF	TRAINS	FROM	KALAMAZOO.	
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BUSINESS RELATIONS.

4. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence, we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence, we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantage. ous, keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action, that "Individual happiness depends upon gen-eral prosperity."

We shall therefore advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose "to open out the channels in Nature's great arteries, that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely." We are not enemies of railroads, navigable

and irrigating canals, or of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes.

In our noble Order there is no communism, no agrarianism.

We are opposed to such spirit and manage ment of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people, and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consect, and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant per cent profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers. We desire only self-protection and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate trans-actions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits.

EDUCATION.

Adulteration of Food.

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

About 90 per cent. of all milk sold in Boston has been found to be adulterated, and a coloring matter is used which makes adul-

terated milk look better than pure milk. The milk inspector of Boston says in his eport of March 31, 1880: "Adulterated milk is very nearly the rule and the pure article is very nearly the rule and the pure article the exception." He adds: "The public has been so long accustomed to this false article that it is now difficult to know the color of honest milk, and very rare to have the oppor-tunity of looking among it" tunity of looking upon it.'

Saying nothing of its other adulterations, t has been shown that the water used is liable to be taken from dangerous sources, and to carry the germs of disease; and that the death-rate of infants in Boston has been in a given year more than four times what it was in a similar population outside of the city. What is true of Boston is to a greater or less extent true of other cities.

MARBLEIZED IRON WARE.

In the spring of 1877, I succeeded in stopping the manufacture of this poisonous cooking ware, which was filling our mark-

Its manufacturers, on learning the poisonry, and are now making, as I understand, a ware that is harmless. But, as some of the above ware may still be in American markets, it is well that the public should know and avoid it; and it is clear that it should be somebody's business to watch and report all dangerous cooking wares put on our markets.

TO PURIFY CISTERN WATER .- A writer in an exchange says: I recently moved in-to a house that had been unoccupied for some weeks, and found that the cistern water, while looking pure and clear, had a most abominable odor. Thinking the agitation caused by pumping the water would soon mend matters, the family did its best to use the offensive stuff. But finding little improvement I procured from a druggist a couple of ounces of permanganate of potash, and dum-ped it into the cistern. In 24 hours the of-fensive smell had entirely disappeared. The chemical cost me 20 cents.

CO-OPERATION, in teaching the art of working together for the common good, lays broad and deep in the foundation of that full associated life from which, it is believed

rom the railroads in rebates. Investigators of the subject claim that a family that uses a gallon of kerosene a day pays a yearly tribute to the Standard of \$32, the income of \$800 in U.S. four per cents.'

Do the refiners run their own cooper shops?'

" Most of them do, although the Standard ship largely in second-hand barrels. The refiners with whom we are dealing are us ing no second hand barrels, nothing but new double glued-barrels. This gives the retailer a package upon which there is the least leakage.'

"Do you think the Standard will crush these outside concerns, or force them into the combination ?"

While what I may say is merely conject ure, I give my opinion that the star of the Standard Oil Company's power has seen its zenith and is already in its declension, and by the unanimous action of the people they could be robbed of much of the people they every drop of their oil burned goes towards building up and fostering the most gigantic and unscrupulous monopoly known to history."-Hudson Gazette, Aug. 5.

Assimilation.

sufficient to cool it. It is not only cooling, but also nourishing. It is a most grateful beverage, not only in the field, but in the To make food of any use to the health and kitchen, and nursery as well as sick-room, where it should always have a place. In fevers it is the most delightful cordial that growth of the body, it must be masticated, digested, absorbed, and assimilated. Masti cation, digestion, and absorption are procescan be administered. A very nice beverage ses that are well understood, but assimilation is made by taking two quarts of water, a is not, by a large per cent of mothers. Of all these processes in changing food to flesh teaspoonful of pulverized ginger, half a tea cupful of strong vinegar, and half a teaand bone, assimilation is the one for which all the others are but preparations. Assimi, cupful of molasses or maple sugar. Stir well, add a lump of ice the size of a quart lation is forming tissues,—flesh, fat and bone, —from the elements of the food consumed. bowl to keep it cool. Put into a tin pail with a tight cover, and it is a very good field drink, and will keep cool half a day. Still another drink is prepared by beating two eggs thoroughly till frothy, adding half a Any one may see that the tissues of the body are very different in their composition from the food we consume. The process of assimilation, then, consists in making the ele-ments of the food into substances that reteacupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of extract of vanilla, and a quart of milk; cool with semble, or are like, the several tissues of ice. It is very delicious and strengthening which the body is composed. This process, on a hot day. Another one is made by tak-ing a teacupful of raspberry jam, stir it into then, changes meat and vegetables into flesh, fat, and other tissues. When these three pints of water, strain it through a fine things are digested and changed to a milky colander, and set in the ice chest till very cold. For hay pitchers, nothing excels good hot coffee, as it stimulates a little, and seems pulp, the nutritious particles are absorbed by the small intestines and assimilated to the blood. They mingle with it, and both to raise sufficient internal heat, so that pernew blood and old enter the hear: and lungs spiration flows freely, and keeps up the and then start on the proper round through strength. the arteries, depositing atoms of nutrition here and there as they may be needed. fort during the summer heat, and give

The blood, then, is made from food. Its much nourishment to the system, as one is fluid part consists of water having mineral elements that form inorganic ingredients; not very apt to feel hrugry n the long sum mer days when the mermometer ranges and, lastly, we find in blood albumen and from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade. The fibrine, which are its organic elements. The more a person drinks the more he perspires; We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves, and for our children, by all just means within our power. We es-pecially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture,

This subject is interesting, and may teach us how to feed ourselves, and stock also. Each animal tissue will absorb special fluids and solutions more readily than others, and the same element will be seized upon and used by one tiss e more freely than by others. Each tissue absorbs from the vital fluid its proper quantity of su stance, so as to have the means of repairing waste .- Exchange.

Summer Drinks.

"Refreshing drinks are a very great com-

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. (Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.) GOING SOUTH. NY&CNY&B Express. Ex & M Way Fr. Le. Grand Rapids Ar. Allegan _ Ar. Kalamaz Three Rivers_ White Pigeon_ Toledo_____ Ar. Cleveland ______ Ar. Buffalo GOING NORTH. INY& BINY &C

to have the means of repairing waste. $-Ex$ -	
change.	Le. Buffalo
Summer Drinks. "Farmer's Wife" gives in the Country Gentleman a number of delicious beverages for use in hot weather. She says: "The	Ar. White Pigeon 600 at 335 PM 845 AM Ar. Three Rivers 628 at 400 at 1000 at 71000 at 720 at 71000 at 710000 at 7100000 at 7100000 at 7100000 at 7100000 at 71000000 at 7100000 at 710000000 at 71000000000000000000000000000000000000
very best of all drinks is new milk with ice	All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line.

A. G. AMSDEN, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamaz

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Corrected Time-Table-July 31, 1881

	ESTWAI	BD.	1, 1881,	ose of ante O
STATIONS.	NO. 2.	Night Express. No. 4.	Flint Express. No. 6	Accm'd. No. 22.
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EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	Express. No. 1.	Night Express. No. 3.	PtHur'n Accm'd. No. 5.	Accm'd. No. 21.
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Ar. Port Huron	10 30 ."	10 35 "	10 35 "	

All trains run by Chicago time. All trains daily except Gunday. CHAS. B. PECE, Traffic Manager

S. R. CALLAWAY.

For information as to rates, apply to E. P. Keary, local gest, Schoolcraft, Mich.

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

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

SEPTEMBER 15, 1881.

dertaken to aid in a work that is to benefit | received for the time and money you invest

CANVASS FOR THE VISITOR.

We have noticed that the gentlemen who are entrusted with the business management of the agricultural papers of this State make it a point to have soliciting agents for their papers at every fair, big or little. This phrase, agricultural papers of this State, of course will not please the Michigan Farmer folks who still keep that chronic falsehood at the head of their editorial page, "The only agricultural paper published in Michigan." But, no matter, we aim to state facts when we write, and when we conclude to try to palm off falsehoods for facts we shall try and fix it up so somebody will believe it. But we are getting off the subject. As we said at the outset the agents of the agricultural press seize upon these annual fairs when large numbers of farmers come together to secure additions to their subscription

The VISITOR has no paid solicitors and has never had. We have always relied on its merits and the good will of its friends to take care of its interests and aid its growth by bringing it to the attention of the farmers of the State, both those in and outside the Order, and these friends have heretofore proved so true that we must still rely upon them. We shall be glad to send a package to any one who will distribute them among their farmer friends and try to obtain some subscribers.

We must claim that the several departments are creditably filled each issue with original reading matter, much of it well considered and giving evidence of an intelligent understanding of the subjects treated. To those who appreciate the value of this paper which the Order was founded, it should not be necessary to assign reasons for asking their co-operation for enlarging its sphere of our friends will give a little time during their attendance at the fairs this year to aid

You know we have no elaborate scheme of premiums and promises of jack knives to we do not even offer an Organ for any number of subscribers, but depend on those who

An offer of three months to five or more names at ten cents each still holds good, though we much prefer 11 names for \$5.00, for one year.

Remember that fairs furnish opportunities for work in this direction and we ask and expect it will be done.

THE DRIVE WELL SWINDLE.

SPRING LAKE, Ottawa Co., Sept. 10,'81. Bro. Cobb :- The long looked for drive well man has struck us at last, and struck us

to discharge without delay his official duty in the premises.

We have been looking over the list of Granges entitled to representatives last year, as published in the VISITOR of Sept. I5, and find there were but four more in that list than we have in our list as made up in this issue. While some counties have gained, others have lost. Last year some counties were not represented that this year have renewed their allegiance and taken their place in the grand army of farmers who have organized to educate and elevate their class. In looking over this list we find a half dozen counties that could have another representative, if one delinquent Grange in each would

report and pay its dues for the quarter ending March 31, 1881. As we believe the annual sessions of the State Grange conduce very much to the good

of the Order, and that a full representation gives importance, character and value to the meetings, we hope an effort will be made to get these delinquents to provide for this additional representation, by making the necessary reports and payments of dues.

We append a list of Granges that were delinquent in reports for the quarter ending March 31st, 1881: Nos. 6, 31, 44, 52, 57, 71, 76, 90, 97, 114, 118, 125, 126, 128, 229, 252, 298, 344, 345, 381, 396, 422, 424, 438, 461, 462, 503, 511, 514, 529, 574, 602, 631, 637.

The following have not reported for Dec. 31st, 1880: Nos. 68, 201, 203, 227, 268, 523, 566, 603, 616, 640.

We have given these numbers, hoping that some of our readers who are members will open their eyes to the situation and perhaps bestir themselves to save their Grange from sinking into a dormant condition. We hope to receive reports from many of these Granges in time for them to participate in

GENERAL NOTICE.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,)

Secretary's Office, Sept. 14, 1881. The books of this office show at this date the following Granges entitled to deleby virtue of Sec, 3, Art. 4 of By-Laws of the

For the purpose of securing the benefit of representation to all delinquent Granges, we shall add to this list all who may report up to the last moment practicable, and delegates duly elected, who are able to show a receipt for dues for the quarter ending March 31st, 1881, on which is endorsed by me "entitled to representation," should be allowed to participate in the work of the Convention.

154, 238, 247, 248, 271, 296, 338, 339, 364, 390, 407, 520, 643. Barry-2. 38, 55, 127, 145, 425, 472, 590.

Berrien-2. 14, 40, 43, 46, 80, 81, 84, 87, 104, 122, 123, 188. Branch-1. 88, 91, 136, 137, 152, 400.

200, 292. Cass-1. 42, 162, 427.

Clinton-3. 140, 202, 225, 226, 342, 343, 358, 370, 439, 456, 459, 487, 505.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

A great discovery has been made on the Mojave Desert, says a San Francisco paper, which seems destined to revolutionize vineculture in Southern California. It has been found that grape cuttings, inserted in the trunk of the cacti on the desert, grow and thrive as vigorously as in cultivated land. This fact is of great importance to the people. By the use of a chisel a man can plant a large vineyard in a day, and the vines so planted will climb the cactus and grow luxuriantly without cultivation or irrigation. The dry, hot sands of the deserts will afford a fine place for drying raisins. In addition to grapes it has been proved that melons, cucumbers, and tomatoes will grow from the cactus stock.

We clip the above from an exchange, and by it are reminded of crossing the Mojave pronounced Mo-ha-ve) Desert in the spring of 1880. After reading this, our first impulse was to exclaim, that is too good to be true! As we remember the desert, this cactus was standing idly in the sand, a sort of small, tall stump, without limb or leaf, from four to ten feet high, with an average diameter of six inches, and in the month of April about as large at the top as near the ground. For company it seemed to have only more cacti covering many miles to the right and to the left, as far as the eye could reach. Except here and there the inevitable sage brush, there was little other vegetation in sight.

We remember the "Great American Desert" on the school atlas of our boyhood, was a vast tract of country as indicated by its name, covering the interior of the continent, to which the map-maker by way of designation gave a sort of peppered look. The geographer of later days has extinguished the "Great American Desert," and substituted the Plains, where cattle by the hundred thousand annually graze and fatten, and we may truly add, starve and die by hundreds every long, hard winter.

The outlook for the future of our country promises a rapid and vast growth, until we shall outstrip in numbers and wealth the continental nations of Europe, and rival in population the nations of the Orient.

If the claims for the cactus, put forth by this San Francisco paper, are sustained, or only in-so-far as relates to grape culture, the capacity of this country to sustain a much larger population has been largely developed by this discovery. The culture of the grape has for several years been one of the growing industries of California, and the production of raisins, of which we have always imported large quantities, seemed to me to be one of the most promising branches of California agriculture. If the vines remain healthy, we see no reason why the production of raisins in this country should not increase until the cost price is reduced one-half, and by such reduction the consumption increased to the extent of their free use,

Now, most families use raisins as luxuries. We think in the near future California raisins will command the home market to the exclusion of the foreign article, whether this newspaper article proves a canard or a valuable fact, and that they will be so abundant that the native raisin will no longer be considered such a luxury as to have but a restrained and limited use.

yourselves, your neighbors, your class, your | in the fair. country, and mankind. Will you, from sheer indifference, shut your eyes to the facts we have presented, and leave entirely for others a work in which you are an interested party? This is a matter we ask you to honestly consider, and we ask you to promptly act upon the conclusions which a conscientious consideration of the subject shall reach. We trust that you will not be false to yourselves, to your families, to your profession and to your country, by neglecting to sustain the Grange-the farmers' movement, by farmers and for farmers.

RESTRAINING STOCK.

We print herewith an Act relative to resstraining stock from running at large in the highways of this State.

obscure. By reference to the sections amended we find that the Act, as it stood hibit certain kinds of stock from running at large, provided the Board of Supervisors so determined by resolution. And this amendment of 1881 simply reverses the situation, making the law as it has stood for years in force throughout the State, except as Provided-That this Act shall be inoperative only in those counties or parts of counties in which it shall be so determined by resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors of such county.

We happen to know of townships in which are villages of a thousand inhabitants, that are well supplied with those features of our civilization which have come to be considered essentiai: beautiful churches and pretentious schoolhouses, of which the citizens are justly proud; and to these public buildings, built for such noble purposes, not to the Order, and to the great objects for only the people, old and young, come to grow wiser and better, but we have often noticed with what satisfaction large numbers of cows graze around and lie in the of usefulness, and we hope several hundred grateful shade or quietly travel over the walks and rub their itching sides on trees set out to adorn and beautify the grounds; us in this matter. and of this some grumbling citizens are always complaining, insisting that these animals offend common decency by their induce people to subscribe for the VISITOR. familiarity, are a nuisance and a reproach to a community that tolerates it; and it was no doubt to gratify these grumblers that this | know and appreciate the paper to encourage law was amended, and it now remains to be its circulation among those who know little seen whether they will still grumble or or nothing of it. whether they will see that the law which now empowers them to abate this nuisance shall be enforced.

AN ACT

To amend Sections one and two of Chapter fifty nine of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, being compiler's sections two thousand and twenty-seven and two thousand and twenty-eight, relative to the prevention of animals running at large

in the public highway. SECTION 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That sections one and two of chapter fifty-nine of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, being compiler's sections two thousand and twen-

the election and representation of Subordinate Granges at the annual session of the ARTICLE IV, BY-LAWS OF THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE-VOTING MEMBERS. Section 1. The voting members of the Michigan State Grange shall be chosen from the members, in proportion to one brother, and his wife (if a Matron), to each

five Subordinate Granges. or the major part thereof, in each county; and one brother and his wife (if a Matron), chosen by each County or District (Pomona) Grange in the State. Sec. 2. Counties in which there are not

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, . . SEPTEMBER 15

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - - SCHOOLCRAFT

COUNTY CONVENTIONS - OCTOBER 4, 1881.

We print herewith Article IV of the By-

Laws of the State Grange, as this relates to

State Grange :--

the major portion of five Subordinate Granges shall be consolidated by the Master and Secretary of the State Grange into Rep-resentative districts in such manner as they shall deem just to the counties interested, and give them a fair representation in the State Grange. Sec. 3. The selection of voting members

by Subordinate Granges shall take place on the first Tuesday of October of each year, by a convention of Subordinate Granges at the county seat of each county, unless the place of meeting has been elsewhere located by the last preceding annual convention. In case of representative districts of two or more counties, the place of holding the convention shall be designated by the Secretary of the State Grange at the time the district is formed.

Sec. 4. At the annual convention to elect representatives or voting members to the State Grange, each Subordinate Grange not more than two quarters in arrears for dues or reports to the State Grange, shall be entitled to four delegates, and no more. Such delegate shall be chosen by ballot by the Subordinate Grange, which may also choose alternate delegates. Each delegate and alternate chosen should have credentials from his Grange, signed by the Master and Secretary thereof, and attested by the seal of the Grange. A delegate can have but one vote in the convention.

Sec. 5. Conventions of eight or more Granges may, upon the request of the majority of the Granges entitled to representation, divide the county or district into districts of contiguous Granges, in which case the representatives of each such district shall be elected by the vote of the delegates of the district so made.

Sec. 6. A county or district convention shall have the delegates of a majority of the Granges entitled to representation present, before districting or an election can take place. Failing to have a majority of the Granges entitled to representation present, the convention shall, after organization, adjourn to a fixed time and place, and send a notice of such time and place to all unrepresented Granges. The delegates present at

the Convention of Oct. 4th.

gates to the County and District Conventions, to be held on Tuesday, Oct. 4th, 1881, State Grange.

Allegan-3. Representatives. Nos. 37, 53,

Calhoun-2. 65, 66, 83, 85, 96, 129, 130,

The act by itself leaves the matter quite before this amendment was made, did pro- lists.

the adjourned meeting of the convention shall have power to elect representatives to the State Grange.

Sec. 7. Conventions may elect alternate representatives to the State Grange, or may empower the representatives-elect to appoint substitutes from among the Masters or Past-Masters of Subordinate Granges in the district from which they were elected.

Sec. 8. The President and Secretary of each representative convention shall give each representative elect credentials certifying his election, to be used at the State Grange; and said Secretary shall, immediately upon the close of the convention, forward a certified statement of the election. with name and postoffices of representatives elected, to the Secretary of the State Grange. Blank forms of credentials and certificates shall be furnished by the Secretary of the State Grange on application.

Sec. 9. Each representative attending the State Grange shall receive mileage at the rate of two cents per mile for the distance traveled in going and returning by the nearest traveled route, and \$1.50 per diem for the time actually spent at the Grange. The Master and Secretary of the State Grange shall give such representative an order for the amount on the Treasurer of the State Grange, which shall be paid at the close of the session.

Sec. 10. Each representative to the State Grange shall, within six weeks after the close of the State Grange, visit each Subordinate Grange in his district, give instruction and impart the annual word to the Masters of those Granges entitled to receive it. (All Granges entitled to representation in the convention, or reported as entitled to it by the Secretary of the State Grange, are entitled to receive the A.W. from the representative.)

Before we were aware of it the time for holding the annual county conventions for the election of representatives to the State Grange, came in sight. Very soon after our next paper reaches our subscribers, and before some of them will have it read, the first Tuesday in October-the day designated in the by-laws of the State Grange for these annual conventions, will have come.

We present in this issue a list of Granges entitled to representation as we find them on our books on the 14th of September, assuming that a Grange that has not reported and paid its dues for the quarter ending March 31st, 1881, is not entitled to send delegates to the County Convention.

It frequently happens that the members of a Grange suppose their Grange is entitled to elect delegates to the County Convention, when by the delinquency of the Secretary such right has been forfeited. Masters who this list, should at once urge the Secretary | tell you how he does it.

Eaton-2. 67, 134, 223, 224, 260, 301, 315, 360, 361, 619, 625. Genesee-1. 255, 386, 387.

Gratiot-1. 310, 391, 431. Hilldale-3. 74, 78, 106, 107, 108, 133, 182,

183, 257, 269, 273, 274, 285, 286, 568. Ingham-3, 7, 54, 115, 189, 235, 241, 262, 265, 287, 289, 322, 347, 540.

Ionia—3. 163, 168, 174, 175, 185, 186, 187, 190, 191, 192, 270, 272, 281, 325, 430, 646. Jackson-1. 45, 320, 321. Kalamazoo-1. 8, 11, 16, 18, 24, 49, 61. Kent-4. 19, 39, 63, 73, 102, 110, 113, 170, 219, 220, 222, 295, 337, 340, 348, 350, 353, 479,

563, 564, 634. Lapeer-1. 246, 448, 549, 607, 641. Leelanaw—1. 374, 375, 380. Lenawee—2. 167, 212, 213, 276, 278, 279,

280, 293, 384. Livingston-1. 57, 336, 613. Monroe-1. 471, 492, 509. Muskegon-1. 316, 372, 373, 376, 554. Newaygo—1. 494, 495, 544, 545.
Oakland—3. 141, 245, 253, 257, 259, 267, 275, 283, 323, 328, 335, 377, 385, 395, 408, 443. Ottawa—1. 30, 112, 313, 421, 458, 639. St. Joseph—2. 22, 76, 178, 199, 215, 236, 237, 266, 291, 303, 304, 333.

Shiawassee-1. 151, 160, 180, 228, 606. *Van Buren*—3. 10, 23, 26, 32, 36, 60, 89, 158, 159, 172, 230, 346, 355, 610. Washtenaw-1. 56, 59, 92, 239, 329, 351, 476. Wayne-1. 331, 367, 368, 389, 618, 622, 636.

For the purpose of representation, as provided for in Sec. 2 of Art. 4, the following counties are formed into Representative Districts; and I would recommend that the several conventions for these Representative Districts be held at the county seat of the county having the largest number of Granges entitled to delegates.

First District-1 Rep. Manistee, 556, 557, 580, 633. Wexford, 632, 644.

Second Dist.-1 Rep. Saginaw, 326, 464; Bay, 597, 635.

Third Dist.-1 Rep. Grand Traverse, 379, 469, 624, 638; Antrin, 470. Fourth Dist.-1 Rep. Oceana, 393, 401,

406, 600: Mason, 415. Fifth Dist.-2 Reps. Montcalm, 318, 436, 437, 440, 441, 530; Mecosta, 362, 517; Osceola

Sixth Dist.-1 Rep. Tuscola, 513, 526, 548, 582, 589, 593, 642; Sanilac, 417. Seventh Dist.-1 Rep. Macomb, 403, 414,

623; St. Clair, 480, 491. OUR practical farmers will please not

overlook a short article from Bro. D. K. Rix, upon the use of salt. Mr. Rix is a successful farmer, one of those men who not only gets a good living for himself and hosts of friends, off from his farm, but makes do not find the number of their Grange in money besides, and if you visit him he can

PATRONS, WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT ?

Patrons of Michigan, look over the several lists of Granges found in another column, and see the present standing of your Grange, and if it is not as it should be, we appeal to you to look the matter square in the face and answer these questions squarely and truly : Was not this Grange organization established to benefit the agricultural class? Can farmers in these days of combination and association hope to compete with other classes of society without some unity of effort ?

Have the agricultural interests of this country received the attention and aid from government that their importance demands? Can we hope for full recognition and fair treatment in a representative government

mainly composed of men from other classes? Shall the farmers of this country continue to pay 80 per cent. of the taxes, and be satisfied with two or three per cent. representation in the Congress of the United States? Has not the Grange fairly and honestly undertaken to champion the cause of the CIETY. farmer by demanding such change in the patent laws as will protect farmers from sharpers, in the use of articles made and put

on the market for their use? Has not the Grange sought to enlighten the farmers of the country upon all questions has it not always repudiated every commu-

nistic idea? Has it not encouraged education, morality and a faithful observance of law?

Has it not, in the few brief years of its individual capacity, in many places revolutionized and vastly improved the social conditions of society and brought the farmer class up to a higher plane?

Has it not discouraged the credit system. the mortgage system, and every other system tending to prodigality?

Has it not extorted from intelligent men of other classes, who have given this matter any attention, a strong endorsement of the | if you can sit three hours on a fence watchprinciples, objects, and aims of the Order? | ing the scoring and waiting for the word go,

ty-seven and two thousand and twentyeight, relative to the prevention of animals running at large in the public highway, be and the same are hereby amended so as to. read as follows:

(2027.) SEC. 1. That from and after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixtyseven, it shall not be lawful for any cattle, horses, sheep, or swine, to run at large in any public highway of this State. *Provided*, that this act shall be inoperative only in it shall be so determined by resolution passed by the board of supervisors of such county. Provided, further, That the powers granted to boards of supervisors in this section, shall not abridge the powers reserved to the people of a township, in section four of chapter twelve, of compiled laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

(2028.) SEC. 2. In case the board of supervisors in any county shall pass a resolution allowing any of the classes of animals named in section one of this bill to run at large in the public highway, then in such county, after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the following sections of this act shall be null and void, but otherwise they shall be in full force.

Approved February 23, 1881.

THE FAIR AT GRAND RAPIDS.

On our last page of this number appears for the second time an advertisement of the third Annual Fair of the WESTERN MICHI-GAN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SO-

Those who know anything of Grand Rapids know that it has a good reputation for enterprise and push, and that it did not take hold of this annual fair matter in connection with the farmers of western Michigan to afterward leave it to take care of itself. The in which their rights were involved; and Exhibition we have no doubt will be full and complete, and we hope those of our farmer friends who can will visit the valley city and this Agricultural Fair. All who go with any desire to learn and profit by the visit will be amply rewarded. While there existence, stimulated enquiry, developed are features about nearly all our State, district and county fairs that we do not approve, yet that the institution as such has done much to promote the great agricultural

interests of the country and benefit the farmer and his family, we most certainly believe. We say, therefore, attend fairs when you can. Don't go wholly and solely to see the horse trot. If you have no ambition to see or know anything beyond that-

FRINGEMENTS.

For convenience of the public, I have fur-nished the First National Bank of this city And you, Patrons of Michigan, have un- we have little hope that you will get value with receipts duly signed by me; and the

"bad," as you will see by the enclosed circular, of which nearly every one in this section received a copy during the past few days. Now this drive well man claims his patent to date from January 14, 1868,-that may be all right. But in visiting in Northumberland county, Pennsylania, soon after leaving the army in 1864, some of my friends described to me drive wells similar to those those counties or parts of counties in which in general use now, and they said that parties had attempted to drive them, but failed to make a general success on account of rocks and stones interfering. I remember remarking, what a grand thing they would be in Michigan where rocks and stones were the exception and not the rule.

Now what we want to know is whether every one using drive wells is infringing on this said N. W. Green, or whether this N. W. Green is infringing on somebody else's rights. What had we better do, can you give us some light on the subject?

Now I don't happen to own a drive well, but if this Green has a soft thing collecting royalty, others will soon follow him collecting royalty on patent flour, patent butter, patent sugar, and a thousand and one other things, and keep a fellow everlastingly shelling out royalty.

Yours for the right, A. M. KOCHER.

OTTAWA CO. COLLECTION AGENCY.) GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 9, 1881.

MR. ABRAM KOCHER: You are hereby notified that the Driven Wells upon your premises are infringements upon my pat-ents, granted January 14th, 1868, No. 73,425; re-issued May 9th, 1871, No. 4,372, and patent No. 211,875, Aug. 26th, 1879. You are requested to call on me and pro-

cure a License for the same; if more convenient, money may be remitted to my address by draft, registered letter or P. O. order, with description of location of wells, as to street, house, barn, yard, kitchen, field, etc. If paid within thirty days from the date of this notice, the royalty will be \$10 on each $1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch well; and on each 2 inch well \$15; larger wells in proportion. On single wells operated by machinery and used for manufacturing or other valuable purposes, the royalty will be \$125. Gangs of wells will be rated according to value, after investigation.

To payments made after thirty days, 20 per cent. will be added. Please bring this notice with you.

All wells made air-tight by attaching a pump to the lining of the well, are IN-

SEPTEMBER 15, 1881.

said Bank is authorized to issue the same on payment of the royalty. All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing upon my patents.

N. W. GREEN, Patentee of the "American Driven Well" and "Water Supply System."

Make all drafts, P. O. money orders, etc., WM. O. CAMPBELL. payable to Collecting Agent.

We have done a little free advertising before, and will do as much for Mr. Green in presenting to our readers the above copy of this circular notice to users of drive wells. It may be a satisfaction to our Ottawa Co. friends to know that we find an order in the office of the Kalamazoo Telegraph, where the VISITOR is printed, for 2,500 notices with Kalamazoo substituted for Ottawa, and we expect to hear from other counties in the State soon, for Mr. Green and his gang are enterprising, and mean business. We not only give Mr. Green the benefit of this general notice to farmers and others to come forward and pay up, but will volunteer an opinion that these swindlers wont get money enough out of the Grangers of Michigan within a year from date, to pay their board bills for a week.

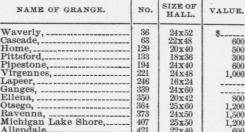
These notices are all backed by a formidable array of judicial decisions in several States. The chances are the concern will have to add another decision to the list before realizing royalty for this alleged infrinement of patent by the farmers of this State. Patrons, don't pay these fellows a cent or allow them to stay on your premises five minutes.

As we handed the above to the printer. our attention was called to the following, in the Kalamazoo Daily Telegraph of September 12, which, like the other, we advertise free.

DRIVEN WELL NOTICE. The public are cautioned against paying royalties under the Driven Well patent to W. Green or his agents, for the County of Kalamazoo. The undersigned and their agent, Jas. E. Franklin of Kalamazoo, are alone authorized to collect past royalties or alone authorized v. license new wells. WM. D. ANDREWS & Bro. 233 Broadway, N. Y.

It will be soon enough to pay royalty when we find out we owe somebody, and safer to wait until it has been determined beyond a question who that somebody is.

WE reprint the list of Michigan Granges having halls, with such additions as we have received in the intervening two weeks. There are more Grange halls in the State than the list of this issue shows, and as we intimated before we shall keep the list standing, with a continued call for further reports, until we are satisfied that the list is full and complete.



THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Bro. Smith speaks from actual knowledge, Ecclurer's Department. and gives facts in a convincing shape. We hope that Bro. Smith may be induced to come to Michigan and plead the cause of the

people against the oppression of the railroad tyrants. The baskets opened and their contents discussed, the crowd again assembled, and Bro. Owen Uty spoke for a short time in a way that enables us to say with confidence that he will make a good Grange advocate for Kentucky, and at no distant day, either. Bring him to the front, Patrons. We spoke as yesterday, and were followed by Bro. Whitehead, and music closed another successful meeting in the Blue Grass State. May she have many more such, and may her sons and daughterc ever go upward and on ward.

EASTWARD.

A day at Cincinnati-attending the weekly meeting of the Horticultural Society, visiting the Supply House, and resting with Bro. Whitehead and family - and we sped away, and after a 24 hours' ride reached Philadelphia, making only about 12 or 15 stops enroute. The next day took us to the home of Bro. David T. Hains, of Medford, New Jersey, whose name and writings are familiar to the readers of the VISITOR. We did not know just what station to get off at, but hearing his voice asking, on stopping, if "they had a man aboard who wanted to go to his house?" we came out, and were soon riding to a good old farm home, where Sister Hains and her three girls, with two borrowed ones, welcomed us. Here we rested, wrote, were beaten at croquet, and waited for the morrow's (Aug. 10), picnic at

MT. HOLLY,

which is the county seat of Burlington county, and has a very large and well-fittedup fair grounds, equal to any we have ever seen. On these grounds was to be the meeting.

Though early at the place, we found many there. Bro. I. W. Nicholson, Worthy Master of the New Jersey State Grange, and his wife, Bro. Hancock, of the Executive Committee, greeted us, besides a host of old friends we met last fall. Bro. and Sister Rex and daughter and others of Pennsylvania were there. The young lady for whom we were to find a husband in the Grange, was

on hand with samples of her bread and cake, which our fastidious taste pronounced good enough for any Michigan man.

Everybody, and especially Patrons, eat in New Jersey, and especially at picnics. Pails and baskets having been emptied and stomachs duly filled, the dishes and fragwoo attendance to the great hall around a central stage or platform-a good place to see and be seen, but a killing place to speak or be heard from. Bro. Hains acted as chairman, and in a brief but pleasant-speech welcomed all

The first speaker was Sister Augusta Cooper Bristol, of Cumberland county, N. Y. We are proud to have met and heard this sister. She is welcomed by us to our circle of advocates of higher manhood and womanhood. Sister Bristol is one of our true women, a highly qualified champion of Sister B. among her sex, and Mrs. Livermore of Chicago is only her equal as a writer and speaker. Mrs. B. has often been before New York City audiences, has traveled in Europe, is well schooled by experience. reading and research, and by an unusual command of language and a happy choice in its use, is a pleasing, convincing, eloquent speaker. "Woman's work in the Grange" was her theme to-day, and with a master's hand and a critic's care she placed it before her enchanted hearers. Sister Bristol has accepted a position upon the "National Lecture Bureau of the Bulletin, and we hope may soon be heard in our own State, where we know she will be welcomed by all who hear her. If she comes to Michigan, don't fail to secure a chance to listen to her. We followed Sister Bristol, and then, leaving the music and crowd to enjoy the heat as they might, we found quiet and rest with the Rexes, Sister Bristol and others, at the Haines mansion.

valued at \$1,000 or more, dead drunk, etc., many present in response to the recent etc.,-what do you think? HADDONFIELD.

We were glad to get back to Philadelphia of Mason. and to Bro. and Sister Nicholson's, where, on Saturday evening, the 13th, we had a warm reception where last winter we shivered before an audience. After the meeting Bro. Cooper Browning and wife took us in charge and brought us to their elegant home. Bro. Browning is one of those wise men who thought best not to marry until in mature years they could find the best woman in the world, and were well repaid for waiting.

Sunday evening we bade Bro. B. and wife good-bye (I should say, Sister-in-law B., for she has not, but is soon to, join the Grange). We rode home with Bro. and Sister Shivers, and spent a pleasant night, shortened a little by going to

ATLANTIC CITY

on one of the four excursion trains that went that morning from Philadelphia and Camden. What did we see? The ocean-lots of blue suits hung out to dry, besides some being wetted-400 hotels-500 restaurants and you to give of your surplus what you can lager beer stands-lots of dust, and other people-tired women and children - a cage of monkeys-fat woman in a tent, and an aimless, listless, moving crowd. Such may be seen there any day, but let me go to Harbor Point, near Petoskey, Mich., to find rest and recreation. Yet thanks to Bro. Shivers for a chance to see the contrast!

Our Whereabouts.

From the 13th to the 15th we shall be at the Dominion Industrial Exposition at Toreds of names are already enrolled. Send for a grand gala day of farmers on the 14th in your names, comrades, to the Secretary. inst.

From the 16th to 19th we shall be at or near Battle Creek.

21 to 22, at Jackson, at the State Fair, where we hope to see many Patrons of that section and do some work in that vicinity.

23 to 30, we shall be at Grand Rapids attending to our duties as a director of the Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial society. We shall be pleased to see any Order are cordially invited to attend. members of the Order at our office upon the grounds.

October 1 to 8, we expect to attend the Cincinnati Exposition and address meetings in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Mail addressed as above will reach us or be forwarded to us. We are corresponding with parties in relation to meetings in Gratiot, Ogemaw, Monroe, Ottawa, and other countments picked up, the brass band began to ies. Co-operate and secure some good meetings and effective work this fall and winter.



MASTER'S OFFICE.

PAW PAW, Mich., Aug. 29, 1881.

Dear Sir and Bro .:- The Hon, Jeremiah

death of two valuable members, James Wiley of Alaeidon, and G. W. Shafer в.

To the Farmers of Michigan:

The terrible fires lately raging in Sanilac and Huron counties, have laid waste over half a million acres of land, causing great loss of life and property. This loss falls chiefly upon the farming community, many of whom are entirely destitute.

Their support during the coming winter may confidently be expected from a liberal people, but their future support depends mainly upon t heir being able to put in their fall crops. There is yet time to do this if prompt action is taken. The undersigned have been appoined a committee to secure for them their grain seed, and now confidently ask the assistance of their brother farmers.

The railroad agent at your nearest station is authorized to receipt for all contributions, which will be transported free of charge. Each contribution will also be acknowledged by letter from the committee directly to the donor.

Upon application to your station agent, bags may be had, and we earnestly request WM. HARTSUFF, Chairman. spare.

JNO. P. SANBORN, CHAS. A. WARD, Secretary. Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 12, 1881.

Soldiers' and Sailors' State Directory.

OFFICE, SOLDIEES' & SAILOES' STATE DIRECTORY. HEADQUARTERS, KALAMAZOO, MICH., Sep. 2,'81. COMRADES, GREETING: All ex-comrades, soldiers and sailors, are kindly requested to furnish their names and address, with rank, company and regiment, for en-rollment in the state directory, at an early day. This directory will be of inestimable value to comrades of the late war. Hund-

BEN. C. JOHNSON, Sec. Kalamazoo, Mich. Late of Co. F, 6th Mich. Heavy Artillery.

[Exchanges please copy.]

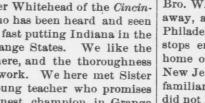
NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The Clinton Co. Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting at the hall of North Riley Grange on Wednesday, Oct. 5, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. All members of the FRANK CONN, Sec'v

The following is the programme for the next meeting of Berrien Co. Grange, No. 1, to be held at Home Grange Hall, Coloma, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 4th and 5th: Essay, "Household Economy," Mrs. Helen Finch; "The Benefits of Co-operation," William Brown ; "Live Stock running at large," William H. Vandervear; "Winter Management of Milch Cows," Myron Fish. J. CLARK, Sec'y Co. Grange. Pipestone, Aug. 20th.

The next regular meeting of the Newaygo Co. Pomona Grange No. 11, will be held at the Croton Grange Hall, commencing Tuesday, the 11th day of October, at 2 o'clock p. m. Bro. C. G. Luce, Master of the State Grange, will deliver a public address. All are invited to attend. The evening session will be held for conferring the Fifth degree. For further program, see Lecturer's notice. A. TERWILLIGER, Sec'y.

The next meeting of Western



when Bro. Whitehead hailed us in the depot at Cincinnati, and said, "Come with me," We had faith in our guide, and reaching the Southern railroad depot found Bro. Whitehead's wife and sister, each with her daughter, who were to add to our number and pleasure at the picnic of the day. A short ride upon the railroad, and a long rest at the station, and a slow ride-nine persons. drawn by one horse-several breaks of harness, and we reached

where the picnic was to be held. All our delay, and hindrance, and anxiety, and fret, and worry was because one brother neglected, or forgot, or didn't have time, to write and mail one postal card. For the lack of one cent in the proper time, ten dollars was required to partially repair the damage done. A word to the wise is not needed, but to all we say: Neglect not the minutest detail in

want of a postal card timely written. Bro. Owen Uty, by his promptness and energy, end well, and be well. In one of God's grand old "forest temples" we found our first Kentucky audience as- $\begin{array}{r} 400\\ 500\\ 500\\ 400\\ 400\\ 400\\ 500\\ 550\\ 400\\ 600\\ 600\\ 600\\ 700\\ 200\\ 300 \end{array}$ A. B. Smith, the Worthy Master of the been speaking during the forenoon, throwing hot shot at the railroad monopolies. We ate a hearty lunch, and made our bow to a large and intelligent concourse of "fair women and brave men." At intervals most excellent singing added to the pleasure of the occasion. Bro. Whitehead made one of his telling speeches, just as he did when campaigning in Michigan two years ago. This might have been called a "tri-State' picnic, for, though held in Kentucky, there were Patrons present from Ohio and Indiana. The day was too short. Night brought us, in company with Bro. Smith, to the home of Bro. N. Talbott, where true Kentucky hospitality was dispensed without stint. The night too was far too short, for

while that in Jay was very good. The Order in Indiana is awakening, and will soon come to the front. The good work of Worthy Master Jones, with the efficient aid of Brother Mortimer Whitehead of the Cincinnati Bulletin, who has been heard and seen

PICKINGS BY THE WAY, NO. 32.

For two numbers of the VISITOR, while

you kind readers have been picnicing, hav-

ing harvest homes, etc., there may have

been numberless chickens, but there were

few pickings by the way. August 1 found

INDIANA,

where we spent three days - one each in

Jay, Wells, and Randolph counties-and

spoke seven times to large and small audi-

ences. The meetings in Wells and Ran-

dolph counties were quite large indeed,

us in the State of

in this State, are fast putting Indiana in the front rank of Grange States. We like the people we saw there, and the thoroughness of their Grange work. We here met Sister Sallie Bach, a young teacher who promises to make an earnest champion in Grange work. We wish her success, and may she lead many a Hoosier to seek admission to our Grange fold.

Our private meetings were well attended. and the interest manifested by the members in the higher instruction of our unwritten work, proves to us that they are trying to build upon a sure foundation. Brothers Goodin, Houner, Boats, and many others of these counties, have our thanks for courtesies and favors.

FOR KENTUCKY we were bound on the morning of Aug. 4,

BOONE COUNTY,

arranging for the comfort and entertainment of a crowd of people: let there be no slips, no going to the wrong station for the helped to modify the mistake and make all sembled when we reached the ground. Bro. Kentucky State Grange, was on hand and gave our party a royal welcome. He had

Allendale,	421	22x40	
Windsor,	619	20x36	
Silver Lake,	624	18x40	
Alton,	634	20x40	
Bainbridge,	80		1
Pearl,	81	32x60	-
Danby,	185	20x40	
Home,	188	22x36	
Moline,	248	24x50	1
Berlin Center,	272	28x40	ĩ
Independence,	275	26x56	
Trowbridge,	296	26x60	1
ML. Hope,	87	18x40	-
Cheshire Banner,	520	22x40	
Trent,	372	30x60	1
Madison,	384	22x40	-
Ensley Center,	544	20x40	
Griswold Center,	564	24x40	

WE summarize the crop reports received as follows:

S. A. Gardner, Traverse City, gives the wheat average at 10 bushels; oats yielded from 20 to 40; corn and potatoes badly damaged by drouth and promise but half a crop. D. S. Gardner wrote the middle of Aug. from Otsego, Allegan county, that wheat was turning out from 5 to 10 bushels per acre.

Bro. Foster, from same county, under date of Sept. 5th, gives an average of 10 bushels for wheat; oats, 30; hay, 11 tons; corn better than last year.

The crop reports received are so meager that we shall not attempt anything farther in this direction for a while until our friends get rested up a little.

WE renew the advertisement of Wolcott & Co. of Albion in this issue. Those in need of their line of goods should correspond with them and get their terms. The new advertisement of S. L. Beardsley should be read by our farmer friends. The agent of this Harvester company is a wide awake man and will do every time just as he agrees. we think.

PLEASE notice the last clause of Sec. 8, of By-Laws, as found on this page. We have the blanks and shall comply with that requirement promptly on application.

READ the appeal for aid for the sufferers in the fire stricken district of the State, and respond as you may be able. Our brother farmers must have help and have it soon.

The Acme Creamery at the State Fair.

Patrons visiting the State Fair at Jackson next week, should not fail to call at the Acme Creamery headquarters and examine its merits as a milk and butter cooler. For the convenience of the Patrons of Western Michigan, it will also be on exhibition at the fair at Grand Rapids, September 26-30.

an early hour found us enroute for Covington, where at 7 A.M. we were joined by Bro. Uty and the Whitehead party, and in company with Bro. Carter, Worthy Secretary of the Kentucky State Grange, and others. we started for the

BUTLER PICNIC IN PENDLETON COUNTY. A ride of 20 miles by rail, through tunnels, over hills and across streams, and we made Butler. We had for a fellow-passenger, and passed through a tunnel under the farm of, Bro. Peter McVean, who came from Orion, Mich., in 1853. Bro. McVean is one of the managers of the Cincinnati Wholesale Grange Supply House.

The Butler meeting was large. Several things we hurriedly note. Many came on horseback, a common mode of traveling here. Old and young, male and female, women with infants in arm, and even the brass band came on horseback. The band were all members, wearing the Grange regalia. Everything was in grand shape for a picnic. The stage was well decorated, and behind it a large pen was built, in which were placed the baskets, pails and boxes as they came, and check cards given to claim them when needed.

After music by the band and choir, and

EAGLE ROCK

overloooks New York, Jersey City, and a dozen other cities and villages and intervening landscape, and was the place of our next meeting on Aug. 11. Bro. Nicholson and his son Joseph accompanied us. We were now near Bro. Whitehead's farm, from which he had sold, on Sept. 1, 60 barrels of Bartlett pears, and was not yet through picking. We here met Mr. Williams, the originator of the Kittatinny blackberry, and many other celebrated Patrons and persons. We went down hill to Bro. Ely's to spend the night: whence we went in the morning to New York and Coney Island, Brighton Place, Manhattan Beach, etc. We saw and learned a great deal. We have almost come to be a Darwinian, since seeing the people herded like sheep and pigs in these large towns: portable fences and gates make yards, and a policeman scares the mass of humanity from one pen to another, each following the other and all going where the first does, on to cars and off boats, and they are counted. Don't

S. Black has drafted a petition to Congress asking for National legislation to regulate our cause. We have met but one equal to inter-State commerce so as to protect the industrial interests of the country from the unjust and ruinous extortions practiced by the railroad monopolists.

> important question; and it is proposed that the "National Anti-Monopoly League," and the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, co-operate in so placing copies of this petition before the American people, as to give them,-regardless of occupation or profession,-a very general opportunity to sign the same.

I have directed that 900 copies of the petition, together with other valuable documents, treating upon this important question, be sent to you, and I most earnestly request you to give this matter your personal attention, and see that they are promptly forwarded to the Secretary of each Subordinate Grange in your State. I also request and urge that you communicate with the Master and Secretary of each Subordinate are thorough-bred Short Horns, and the balance high Grange, either by circular, letter, or through the Grange press; and urge prompt and generous action by the Granges in circulating the petitions for signatures.

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

Woodstock Grange.

Woodstock Grange. No. 438, was organized May 28th, 1874, with a membership of 23 charter members; since its organization it has exceeded 100 members; at present it has an attendance of over 30. The first death of its members was that of O. L. Ferrell, its overseer, which occurred Aug, 27th, 1881.

Ingham County Grange.

On August 31st this Grange held an open meeting and picnic at the residence of Hiram Briston in Aurelius. Prof. Beal spoke on "Some things the farmer can do to improve his condition." W. Asa Rowe, ask us what we think of these places. What | Master of Mason Grange, spoke of the new prayer, and music again, the Declaration of do you think? A little glass of milk, 10 school law. He was followed B. C. Mar-Purposes was read by Bro. Carter. Then cents-a piece of bread, 15 cents-a piece of shall, Mrs. O. B Stillman, O. F. Miller, Bro. Smith spoke for an hour, showing the roast beef, all blood. 60 cents-a full dinner, L. H. Ives, A. T. Wood, and others. The people what they had to contend with in from \$2.50 to \$5.00-a lovely woman, richly only sad thing in connection with the meetthe abuses of the railroads in his State. dressed, wearing ten or twenty diamonds ing was the resolutions and the remarks of

Grange No. 19, will be held at the hall of Lisbon Grange, No. 313, on Thursday and Friday, the 13th and 14th of Oct. next, at which time the following questions will be presented for discussion : Questions for the brothers-No. 1.-The benefits of co-operadiscussion opened by J. H. Sanford. tion; 2.-What are the requisites to successful This petition is in perfect harmony with the position our Order has taken upon this are the best varieties of fruit to grow in our section of the country? by Thomas Wilde. Questions for the sisters—4.—Our yards and gardens, by Mrs. G. A. Miles. 5.—Our homes and how to make them pleasant, by Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson. It is hoped and expected that each and every member will take an active part in the discussion. W. F. KELLY, Sec'y.

FARM FOR SALE

The subscriber having retired from his farm on account of failing health, now offers a portion of it for sale, containing 148 acres under a good state of improvement, good fences, and living water in every field, good buildings of all kinds required on a large farm, a good bearing orchard. Will sell with or separately, all the stock, teams, machinery and utensils, consisting of 4 horses, 35 head of cattle, 11 of which grades of the same breed, among which are 8 A No. 1 milch cows; 235 fine wool Merino sheep, a number of hogs and poultry; Empire nine-hoe combined grain drill; Buckeye wheel cultivator; a two-horse tread power, stalk cutter, root cutter, field roller, and other implements too numerous to mention. Prices and terms easy. For further particulars inquire of R. G. Bostwick on the premises situated on section 30 in the town of Cannon, Kent county, Mich., 41 miles southeast of Belmont station, G. R. & I R. R., or of the subscriber at Lowell. M. B. HINE Lowell, Aug. 8, 1881. 1sept4t

THE BUSINESS COLLEGE AT KALAMAZOO, MICH., IS THE BEST PLACE FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN TO GET A THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Send for College Record, giving full partic-



President

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

SEPTEMBER 15, 1881.

well as Adam himself could paddle it for her. Pepartment. And it is such women who desire the rights of the ballot.

FIFTY MILES AN HOUR!

MRS. GARFIELD'S RIDE TO WASHINGTON, JULY 2, 1881.

"Clear the track to Washington !" Flashed the order from New York. Commerce, travel, all must wait Business, pleasure, play or work. "Clear the track to Washington ! Fire the steam to lightning power ! Engineer, your orders are : Fifty miles an hour!"

6

Hadies'

"Bring out 'Long-legged Tom,' whose wheels Stride eight yards at every round ! Let them burn along the steels ! Make that splendid engine bound ! Like a fiery dragon's flight. Let the train the road devour ! Engineer, you orders are : Fifty miles an hour ! "

"Why ? " "A mad assassin's hand ot our President this morn. Garfield's wife to Garfield flies. Like an angel, whirlwind borne ! Engineer, be bold and true ! Test your art's consummate power! Put this little woman through, Fifty miles an hour !

"Fifty million patriot hearts Weep, and rage, and curse and pray: 'Save, O God, our President! Shield his wife and speed her way! Eugineer, not this for you: Yours to stand a brazen tower And put this one weak woman through, Fifty miles an hour.

"Ten hours' time to Washington : You must cut it down to six, For our Garfield's hero-soul Trembles on the shores of Styx ! Grim Charon's bark grates on Life's strand : But Love shall snatch his lifted oar, For Love can bear the fearful strain Of fifty miles an hour."

Strong men, bare-browed, cheered the train-Like a thunderbolt burled past. Women's tears tall thick as rain Shook from rose-trees by the blast O Wedded Love ! ne'er angel flew From Heaven to earth with richer dower ! Angels, waft this true wife through, Fifty miles an hour !

Philadelphia hails the car, Like a meteor on its road. Baltimore, thrilled at its jar, Waves it on, with prayer to God,-Venus' chariot, drawn by doves Fluttering from Love's myrtle bower, Changed to steed of steel and flame, At fifty miles per hour !

Aye, 'twere need! The Nation's choice Bleeding lies, at point to die ! Aye, 'twere need ! The Nation's voice Bursts to God in myriad cry: "Save, O God, our President!" Dash aside this tearful shower. Love is life, and Love comes flying Fifty miles an hour !

The true wife comes ! Love fights with Death ! The Nation's prayer is heard ! E'en Shylock Wall-street's "bulls" and "bears" With a human throb are stirred, And a million, gold, were not too much To make that brave wife's dower, Who rode six hours to save her lord, At fifty miles an hour! -Geo. L. Taylor, D. D., in Independent

Woman and the Ballot.

Strange as it may seem, there are women who seem sensible enough in most things Why not give the woman the same privilwhen wielding the pen, yet when they come to speak of the "rights" of woman seem to judge the condition of their sister women by

Suppose the right to vote does give her the right and duty to hold office; if she is qualified for the position and chooses to accept the situation, let her do so and wear all the honors that she deserves, with the grace and dignity of a grand and noble womanhood. I doubt very much the theory that her family would suffer any serious inconvenience during her absence. Trust a woman's capacities to keep all the irons going;

that is one of her superior gifts. Think you if Mrs. Eliza Garfield could find time, amid the multitudinous cares of nearly a half century ago, to teach her son Latin and fit him for a college course, so that he might hold the highest office in the land, that the woman of this progressive day cannot also find time to serve her country personally, as well, if the nation desires it? Most assuredly she can, and with less detriment to her family than one season at Saratoga would bring to it. And how many wives and mothers spend their time there every year, away from their families, simpering about in a way that is worse than idleness, and yet, who holds up hands in holy horror at their undutifulness to their lord and master?

It is not likely that every woman who as pires to the rights of suffrage will necessarily be an office-seeker. There is a host of voting men who have no desire to sit in high places; and there are also many loyal men who do not vote. But they do not interfere either with the office-seekers or the voters. Why do at least a few women wish to vote? And how many of our lady writers. who think woman has all the rights she needs, because "in our social intercourse, in all our relations in life, moral, social, and domestic, we are accorded by our lords and kings the highest and softest seats," have ever read the laws made by these same "lords and kings," and who have had the making of them for centuries. Do they know that if grim death sees fit to take those husbands, who honor them with the "softest seats at receptions and on the train," the property, be it much or little, goes into other hands? The widow has the use of onethird of it during her life-time. Mind, its only the use, or the interest. If the property chances to be worth several thousand dollars, the interest of one third may help her to a living; but suppose the husband leaves \$1,000 (the amount is often less) to his family, how much would the interest of onethird of that sum do toward supporting the widow? If she could have the \$3331, (which quite likely is her own earning) to use as capital, it might be increased in various ways and assist her to a way of getting her bread and butter. Now if the wife dies, the husband still retains all the property, and can squander it if he chooses, and the heirs may go to the almshouse or anywhere else.

the universe that wants to vote, do not let a ject. sister woman say one word against it. Do not think that all are among the blessed because it is given to you to receive now the courtesies of social life. It may not always be so. To those noble pioneer women who first agitated the question of woman's suffrage, every other woman is more or less a debtor. So long as man has the making of the laws he will look out for No. 1, and woman's interest will always be a secondary consideration, and well it may be. If the woman has not ense enough to look out for her own rights after centuries of degrading bondage, then let her continue in the valley of humiliation, but she need not say that God created her a bond woman.

MAY MAPLE

A Good Work.

I have read an article in the Agricultural World, headed " Let us Help One Another,' from "Myra's" pen. It contains the foundation for a good and noble work. Her plan is to "form a society in every neighborhood for sociability, literary advancement, and the building up of a more friendly feeling among neighbors."

It has long been said that the women talk nothing but gossip when they meet for an afternoon visit. Too often is it the case, but they are not all of that stamp. How many times does a woman who is endowed with some of the higher aspirations of life, feel shocked to find that her associates at some social gathering talk nothing but gossip and scandal, and sometimes vulgarity. Should she attempt to turn the tide of conversation upon other topics, or should she perchance keep silent, feeling in her mind that she has gotten into the "wrong pew," how quickly some one will quirk her mouth and say to her neighbor: Mrs. A. does not like our 'style''; we'll leave her at home next time. This is no fancy sketch. There are many who stand ready to throw stones at those who aim at something higher than talking nonsense and gossip.

This world needs a better class of men and women than it has to-day. There is every facility for improvement that one could wish for, and it is the duty of every man and woman to put forth their best efforts to become better, and help others to do the same What a grand, good thing it would be f the ladies in every neighborhood would organize themselves into such a society as Myra speaks of! They would become better, society would be better, the world at large would be bettered by its influence. H.

Co-Education at Our College.

BY JOHN EVERT.

The course of the age is leading on towards perfect liberty and equality. At no previous period of the world's history has ege? The wife often works as hard to think more than ever before, and have come to the belief that the only true aristocracy

ence? Ah, if there is but one woman in all Woodman are highly in favor of the pro-A good scientific course for women, with suitable manual labor, both indoor and out

door, would be unlike that of any other college in the State, and would undoubtedly be productive of valuable results; for one of the needs of the times seems to be women of education and refinement, who are good housewives, and in whom the "blue stock ing" tendency does not predominate. It has been said that the Anglo Saxon race in America is in danger of perishing from the earth for the want of strong, healthy mothers. In France and in Germany, where women do a great deal more outdoor work than in this country, they are noted for their hardiness. The reason why American women are weaker than in other countries must be because they lack knowledge, or fail to put it to practice, or both : for they are surrounded by circumstances as favorable for physical development as anywhere in the world. Any institution then, that would impart to women an education enabling them to understand, and teach them to put in practice the laws of health, could not fail to be of great usefulness.

The great want of the age is a harmonious development of individual powers. We want better men and better women. Too often are the graduates of our colleges char. acterized by a one-sided development. A student who leaves college stronger than when he entered is the exception and not the rule. This should not be so with men; it should not be so with women. Here, where all the students labor three hours daily on the farm and gardens, the student who graduates a stronger man than when he entered, is the rule, and not the exception. Under like conditions it is reasonable to conclude that the same results would follow in the case of women.

Some one, in writing about the education of American girls, has said : "We have the best material in the world, and the best chances for its development. Our girls' schools ought to send forth the finest women that ever blessed and beautified the world.'

These results have not been reached, and the cause must be in education. The education most needed for American ladies is one that will make them stronger both in body and in mind. We want women who are educated and refined, who are strong and healthy and good housewives, who can and will work, and not regard it as degrading to do so. We have no need for a larger number of fashionable schools for ladies. But we have a great need for those that will impart to ladies a good substantial education, at the same time teaching them habits of industry and a love for work. As this institution was the first in the

world to put manual labor into successful practice in a college for young men, would it not be emidently proper for it to carry out the same idea with reference to women? This question has been answered by one of the wisest and most influential men in the State, who says : "When in the Legislature I voted for the resolution which admitted ladies to the University, and I am sanguine that their admission to the Agricultural College would result in great good not only to the College, but to society, to agriculture and to the future welfare of our State and country."-College Speculum.

A Good Investment.

"Well, now the question is, what shall we do with it?

Little Mrs. Robbins looked up at her husthere been so good protection from wrong and so much freedom to do right. Men spoke. It was a five dollar bill that had was an embittered one—he owed it to the come in a letter which she held in her hand. hated newspaper. to the belief that the only true aristocracy is the aristocracy of the intellect. The result city sister had of reminding her of contin-

"Of course you'll do just as you have a mind to, for the money is yours; but I tell you that it is not with my consent that you waste it on a newspaper. And mind if you get one you are to get them from the office yourselves, for I will never touch them. I don't want to see them lying around the house either."

With this the gentleman stalked angrily off to the barn. George, Mary's eldest brother, coming in at the sam a moment noticed his father's ruffled mood, and enquired of his mother and sister the cause. It was explained to him.

Well, mother I quite agree with you that we ought to take a paper, for my own part I often feel ashamed because I know so little of current events. I shall be glad if you decide to subscribe for a newspaper.'

"A year's subscribtion only costs \$2 and you will still have \$3 left to put in the bank, mother." Mary saw that her mother still needed a liltle persuasion. However it was at last decided that a farmer's paper should be a weekly visitor at the farm. "It is too bad that there are so many bis-

cuits left, they get dry and hard so quickly this warm weather that they will have to be given to the pigs. I hate to see anything wasted so."

As Farmer Robbins finished these remarks he pushed his chair back from the table, looking regretfully at the plate of warm biscuit

Oh no, they will not have to be thrown out. I found a recipe in my last paper for making griddle-cakes of milk and old bread. As you are so fond of cakes it will be just the thing.'

Mr. Robbins left the table. For some reason he was not as pleased with the econom-ical make shift as he might have been.

Mr. Robbins was out of humor, he had just been out in the orchard and the state of things there was not particulary conducive to good nature. The fact was that only three of the twenty five trees which he had set out early in the spring showed any signs of life. It had been the same for four years; whether or not it was the soil that was the cause of this failure he knew not; he only knew that the orchard was a complete failure, and as I have hinted, it was a source of great annoyance to him.

Well, father, how are the fruit trees getting on ?" asked John, as they drew their chairs up to the supper table.

"Just as usual, we might as well give up first as last, for there is no use in trying to raise fruit trees in that orchard. It can't be done.

"Now, see here, father, will you agree to let me take the entire management of that orchard on the condition that if I succeed where you have failed you are to give me half of the price the fruit brings. Do you agree ? '

'You succeed where I have failed ! There is children's impudence for you. Pray what could you do to make the trees grow that I have not done?"

"You just agree to my bargain and I'll tell you. I am pretty certain that I shall suc-

you. I am pretty certain that I shall suc-ceed, at any rate you have nothing to lose by consenting to my plan." "All right, I consent," with a grim smile. "Well, I saw in our last week's paper an account in which a man who had failed for seven years to make his fruit trees grow, at last succeeded in doing so. The means used were simple and easy, and I am going to give our trees the same treatment.

"That paper again," muttered Mr. Robbins, as he abruptly rose and left the room. The result of this experiment was that

the rights she needs." One feminine writer, mourn the loss of her offspring. In many who is evidently an anti suffragist, goes so States the wife has no right to the property far as to say, " If father Adam had held the reins a little tighter over mother Eve it might have saved us much trouble." If a law in some States that compels a crimin-God had designed man to rule over woman al to be beaten with many stripes. Not He would, no doubt have given him such long ago a woman so far forgot herself as to power over her as He did over the beasts of steal a skirt worth half a dollar. What was the field, the fowls of the air, and the fishes the penalty for petty larceny? Seventyof the sea, but as he did nothing of the kind five stripes upon the naked body, one-half we infer that the woman was in no ways inferior to the man. In all human experience the remainder, and these strokes of the inventors claim to make improvements in whip were to be "well laid on." So thortheir second models. Man was created a little lower than the angels, he was given the woman died before receiving the second inpower to reason only from cause to effect, a tedious process often in coming to a conclusion,-as was evident when Adam did not at once eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge: he was slow in getting about the orchard. But to the woman was given that sort of instinct that is always ready at a moment's warning, which often proves a better guide humane as well as just. to do right than the man's strong reasoning powers. Adam was never blessed with that lively appreciation of all things lovely, and girls nowhere received more than half the no doubt his bump of curiosity would have compensation that men did for doing the lain dormant to this day had not the more sprightly Eve, who had the gift of jumping now their remuneration is much less. at conclusions, sought out the fruit that Should these things be? might have been on the topmost bough of the tree of knowledge, which God no doubt designed for his children, else why was the tree created? He made nothing in vain.

Ah, it was left for woman to lead the way to all the higher, nobler walks of life. When man failed to see or do what was right or for the best well being of humanity, woman was to lift the voice in wise counsel, and well may she fill her allotted station. She was not inferior to man at the creation, either mentally or physically. Fashion, not nature,

gather the property as the man, but it is judge the condition of their sister women by their own in all things. Because, perchance, hearly the whole that it sticks in his throat. There is nothing, perhaps, has this been more haps there is some little thing which you indulgent husbands, and for the time being claim to their own children : the father may have no realizing sense of any wrongs to be in his will commit the little ones to the care redressed, why, of course "woman has all of strangers, and the mother can only which her father gave her, or that she has earned with her own hands. There is also to be given at one time, and two weeks later oughly was the mandate obeyed that the stallment. She was literally cut in pieces by the inhuman monsters who are called woman's protectors." When men become so insane as to permit such laws to be enforced, even to punish their own sex, it is time that the law making was taken out of their power and given to those who can be

Until a few noble women arose in defense of their more humble sisters, women and same work and doing it as well, and even

Woman's person, her property, her claim to her children, everything she holds most dear is controlled by the ballot box. The most ignorant foreigner, provided he wears the masculine garb, is invited to vote. The woman's rights movement seeks the final removal of these outrageous wrongs. How women who have intellect enough to wield the pen can sit down to write flowery essays against the movement is beyond my comprehension. If instead of flattering their husbands, who are no doubt good enough in makes woman weak and silly. Note, for their way, by telling the public they have instance, the native American woman, who the best men in the world, they would spend performs the duties of the wigwam and field the time in looking up the laws by which while her lord smokes his pipe and hunts the their sister women are governed, they might deer. It is the judiciously cultivated wo- find that there are duties to be performed man who always needs a strong oak to lean outside the four square walls of home. upon. A womanly woman has been taught | Home: where is its boundary? Is not our either by example or experience to rely on country our home? Are there no wrongs

In most of the States women have no legal marked than in the educational advantages afforded to women.

Fifty years ago it was thought that women could not pursue a college course with profit, and all of the higher institutions of "Do!" exclaimed Farmer Robbins, in learning refused to admit them. Now, however, they are admitted to many of our best the bank with our little savings, colleges and universities, where they have proved themselves fully man's equal in the | it?" equisition of knowledge.

If the best schools of the country and of the world practice co-education successfully, and if women can pursue a college course with profit, why exclude them from any institution of learning which they may desire to enter, especially if that institution is sup-ported by the State? At our university ladies may study literature, science or art, law, medicine or pharmacy; and if they wis to work for a degree, or take special studies here, it would seem that they have the right to do so. To refuse women equal education-al advantages with men is contrary to the spirit of liberty, and implies minds devoid of the faculties of reason and judgment on the part of the "weaker sex" But women do possess as much common sense, at least, as men. Then why not acknowledge the fact by giving them full freedom in acquiring an education?

That the same right which admits ladies to the university should admit them here also, cannot, we think, be doubted. But it may be urged that even though provisions were made to enable them to exercise this right, they would not take advantage of it, Facts prove this to be far from the truth. During the quarter of a century of the existence of the college, a comparatively large number of ladies have expressed a desire to be admitted. Thirty have applied in a single year. Only a few have ever become students, however, as special arrangements had always to be made for the raccommodation. All these applications were made when it was known that no course specially designed for ladies had been arranged. If so many desired to be admitted under untavorable circumstances, is it not reasonable to suppose that a number sufficiently large to justify the establishment of a ladies' department would take advantage of circumstances more favorable?

It seems to be the intention of those most active in advocating a department for ladies, to have the course not unlike the scientific courses in most colleges, but with special reference to those studies thought to be most useful to women in the everyday affairs of life. In addition to this, they desire to have added a course of instruction in cookery and household chemistry. Suitable labor in the kitchen and in the gardens would probably be made compulsory. There is certainly a demand for such a

either by example or experience to rely on country our home? Are there no wrongs Legislature for the necessary appropriation. company, and it seems to me as thou such and she can paddle her own cance as to be made right within its great circumfer- Such men as Wells, Parsons, Luce and ought to have some little diversion."

particularly desire and which you yet think you can hardly afford; if so, it is for that very thing I send you the money." so ran

answer to her question. "Wny, put it in the bank with our little savings, of course, what else would you think of doing with

Now Mrs. Robbins and her daughter had in their minds just such a pet scheme as the sister referred to in her letter. For the last two or three weeks they had been talking it over and discussing every possible method of putting it into execution; but it had seemed to them too daring and expensive to be successful in that home. Farmer Robbins was called a "litttle mean" by the neighbors, but here at last the way opened, the money was right in her hand, and its donor had said that it was for just such an object that it was to be used. It was this latter thought and a half entreating, half encouraging glance from Mary that made her so unusually bold.

been wishing for a long time back that we could take a farmer's paper; it would be so nice to have something to read every week his sense of right. Of course he was glad to and to know what is going on in the world. We go from home so seldom that we really know nothing at all, and then, there are always such good recipes for cooking in such papers, and I could learn to cook so many new dishes."

She stopped, partly for want of breath; perhaps, though, the thunder cloud which was gathering in her husband's face had most to do with it.

"Take a paper, indeed; That is another new-fangled extravagant idea. As for not knowing what is going on in the world, I will trust any gossiping woman to hear all the neighborhood news at least, even if she never goes from home; besides what difference does it make to you what is being done in the outside world? And you want to learn to cook some new dishes, do you? Heaven knows that our living costs us enough now without your trying to see if you can't spend more on new dishes; our eating is good enough for anybody.

Unusual Occurence !- Mrs Robbins ventures to argue with her lord and master.

"You don't notice being shut up here, for you go to town every other day to get the mail, and you read the newspapers lying around the postoffice; then when you are there you discuss politics and religion, but we have none of these distractions, our thoughts are confined entirely to our household work and it grows so monotonous at times that it seems as though we could not course, as is manifested by the large number of the people of the State who petitioned the Legislature for the necessary approach to the set of settle down in this way. She has very little company, and it seems to me as though she

" Glad to see you back, father. It is unusual for you to be away from the farm three days at a time, and things don't look natural like when you are not here; however, I think that I have kept things pretty straight during your absence." John gave his fath-

"Yes," dryly glancing about. "Seems to me you have been fixing things up some, haven't you? How did you come to do it?" A gate rested in its normal condition, a renaired fonce and a general appearance of repaired fence and a general appearance of neatness about the door-yard, were what had attracted the observant eye of the farmer. "The truth is, father, I have read so much in our paper about the necessity of keeping things up neat and trim on a farm and about passers-by judging a farmer by the appearance of his farm-gates off hinges, broken down fences, filthy barnyards indicating at once a slovenly, careless farmer; while a neat, snug look about the place speaks of a wide-awake, industrious, prosperous owner-that I just made up my mind I'd go to work and fix up things a

little. You are not sorry, are you?" "No," gruffly. He passed on into the house; he was a stubborn man and it was hard for him to acknowledge that he was in the wrong. But as he sat there by the kitchen fire there was a struggle going on in his mind between his stubborness and see John take an interest in things on the farm: he liked to see things kept up nicely, those very gates and fences which John had repaired had been worrying him for some time, but he hated to acknowledge that the

paper" had been a help to them in any way, or that it was anything else but extravagant folly. By his clear judgment it was plain that their paper had been of use to them, not only in the little ways I have mentioned, but in numerous other ways. He did not deny it to himself, and his meditations lasted until Mrs. Robbins called him to supper.

As he passed a glass of water to his wife. he asked suddenly, "Has not the year for which you subscribed for your paper run out?

Yes," she answered a little dejectedly. "Well, don't look so glum about it, for here's the money for another year's subscription.'

The words brought a look of glad supprise to her face. It was no little thing to be as-sured that the ray of pleasure that crept into her quiet life was still to be allowed to brighten its sameness. After that a farmer's paper came to this home every week. haps passers-by did not know just why it was that both Farmer Robbins and his farm soon came to have a look as though they belonged to the wide-awake present, instead Perof the sleepy past, but the change if not its cause was evident. A good family paper works no sudden or miraculous changes in the homes which it enters; the change is gradual. Little by little it does its work, but the benefit in the end is none the less sure. -Dirigo Rural.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1881.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE



AN OLD SAW.

A dear little maid came skipping out In the glad, new day with a merry shout ; With dancing feet and flying hair She sang with joy in the morning air.

"Don't sing before breakfast, you'll cry before night What a croak to darken the child's delight ! And the stupid old nurse, again and again, Repeated the ancient, dull refrain.

The child paused, trying to understand : But her eyes saw the great world rainbow-spanned Her light little feet hardly touching the earth, And her soul brimmed over with innocent mirth

Never mind-don't listen-sweet little maid ! Make sure of your morning song," I said; "And if pain must meet you, why, all the more Be glad of the rapture that came before.

" O, tears and sorrow are plenty enough; Storms may be bitter and paths be rough, But our tears should fall like the dear Earth's showers

That help to ripen the fruits and flowers.

"So gladden the day with your blissful song ; Sing on while you may, dear, sweet and strong ! Make sure of your moment of pure delight, No matter what trials may come before night." —Celia Thaxter, in Wide Awake.

Misers.

BY NETTIE GIFFORD.

This word is the general term applied to persons who hoard money, but the word itself means those who hoard. There are a great many things, among them education, that are more important than money, which can be hoarded as well. If a person is scorned for hoarding money, why is he not more to be scorned for hoarding things more important? Do you think a person who has knowledge and experience, does right to keep it to himself and let no others profit by it?

You promptly answer, No. But are you not doing the same thing? Can you not benefit your brothers and sisters, as well as yourself, by relating some of your experience? Can you not write or speak something that will interest and instruct them?

You say, "I can't," but you can. Never mind if you do make a few mistakes at first, you will soon do better. You are with your brothers and sisters--surely they'll not laugh at you. So give us a few hints for our mutual benefit, and cease to be misers.

Uncle Nine:-As I came down stairs this morning, I saw that welcome VISITOR lying upon the table, having come from the office after I had gone to bed. I took it up and looked for the good things in the Youth's Department. O my! Only one short letter. Have they all been harvesting, I wonder? I have, and have just finished. As it is raining, I will write you another letter letter.

If I were a girl, I should certainly try my hand at making an air castle after Nettie's plan; but boys must turn their minds to something more substantial. I think the answer to Nettie's puzzle is Grange store. I have waited for some one to answer my puzzle in the April 15th number, but as no one seems inclined to do so, I will answer it myself. It is J. Q. A. Burrington.

Uncle Nine, why don't you answer my question about the tea-kettle? I would really like to know the reason why I can hold my hand upon the bottom of the teakettle without burning it, when the water is boiling. I have asked this question of many teachers, and have received no satisfactory answer: will you please tell me in your next letter what your opinion is? Myra made my mother a visit last month, and I think they both enjoyed it, judging from the amount of talking they did. I liked her very much, and was disappointed in not seeing anything from her pen in the last VISITOR. She went to the Grange while here. The Grange in this place had a gala time on the 9th of this month—a real feast. The Rev. G.W. Tuthill delivered a short address. Mr. Tuthill is what they call a first-class speaker. He opens his mouth, and the words roll out without any apparent effort on his part. When I get a little older, I think I shall join the Grange. Can anyone tell me what causes the circle we sometimes see around the sun and moon? Good-bye, Uncle Nine.

lamented. The delicate forms of these youths, and their lack in physical vigor and strength, clearly prove that there is some great defect in the mode of their education. English young ladies, belonging to respect-able families, will walk miles for daily exer-cise; but how many of our American young ladies can walk a mile without excessive fatigue? Take some of the daughters of our wealthy farmers and let them be put to doing the weekly washing of the family, and would they not *wilt* before the work was half accomplished? The fact is there can be no full development of physical and intelno full development of physical and intel-lectual powers of man or woman without the labor or work that is adapted to such development. Some young women are taught this important truth, and have the good sense to appreciate it. And it is a great commendation of some farmer's daughters that they are not afraid of domes-tic most por asher do fit. They have have tic work, nor ashamed of it. They have no reluctance to engage in the work of the kitchen. They cheerfully undertake the labor of cooking, baking, washing, ironing —in short, every labor that will aid the mother and be of service to the family.

This industrial trait of character was strikingly exhibited to view by the daughter of a respectable farmer, whose name I will not mention. She was up in the morning, bright and early, and entered on her daily duties with alacrity. She could cook and bake, set the table, wash the dishes, sweep the room, and put everything to rights. She knew how to turn the spinning-wheel, or handle the needle, or milk the cow. in fine, she could, and did turn her hand to every kind of domestic work, and succeeded in it. She was neat and tidy, and accomplished a great deal by her assiduous industry, in doors and out.

And what were the consequences of such a course of life? Why, just as we should naturally expect-a robust vigor of body and mind, blooming health, cheerfulness of disposition, and an unmurmuring endurance of the ills of life.

And you will further observe, that this young woman found time to improve her mind by a fund of useful knowledge. She cultivated music to a limited extent. She read history, studied arithmetic, grammar, and geography, and made some attainments in other branches of useful study. Well, was she neglected and despised for her domestic labors and the assistance she render-ed the family? By no means, every sensi ble man and woman in the neighborhood

commended her for pursuing such a course of action.-Exchange.

Expenses of Men and Women.

A summary just published of the manufacturing interests of New York, giving the number of establishments, capital invested, value of material and product, number of persons employed, wages and hours of labor, shows that the article of men's clothing reaches nearly \$60,000,000; over \$40,000,000 more than the value of the product of wo-man's apparel; a result that will certainly astonish the pessimists who try to make the world believe that bachelordom is a necessary effect of female extravagance in dress. Corsets and hoop skirts aggregate but \$685, 213, while men's furnishing goods reach the handsome superiority of \$3,308,162. The showing for the female mind, however, is not so favorable in the matter of artificial flowers and feathers, as they are produced to the very dismal tune of \$5,040,892. The fact that many of our most sensible women insist that such articles of adornment are scattered over the heads of all the people of all the States and Territories, and that there are at present 50,000,000 of population in the nation, seems to favor their idea that ten cents a head to each individual is a very good offset to \$18,337,088 spent in cigars. On the whole, we think the softer sex has the advantage in the show the summary makes.

FERRELL-Died at Woodstock, August 27, 1881, OLIVEE L. FERRELL, aged 46 years.

WHEREAS, In the providence of the Great Master above, death has taken from our midst our Brother, the Worthy Overseer of Woodstock Grange, No. 438, therefore

Resolved, That by the decease of our Brother the Grange is called upon to deplore the loss of one whose heart and hand were ever ready in every good work.

Resolved, That in his death we are reminded of the fraity of life, and that it becomes us to be dili-gent, doing our life work cheerfully and well. *Resolved*, That as a token of our heartfelt sympa-

Resolved, 1 hat as a token of our heartfelt sympa-thy with the bereaved family and respect for our de-parted brother, our Charter be draped in mourning for 60 days. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be pre-sented to the family of the deceased, be entered upon the records of this Grange, and be forwarded to the GRANGE VISION for publication GEANGE VISITOR for publication.

M. E. ELMORE, C. M. HEATH, U. CARPENTER, Committee.

WHEFLER-At a meeting held at Trowbridge Grange, No. 296, held at their hall August 24, 1881, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :-

WHEREAS, in the sudden and unexpected death of our Brother, EDWIN H. WHEELER, we recognize the admonition of our Heavenly Father to be at all times ready to meet the final change that surely awaits us Il : therefore, Resolved, That we tender our earnest and heartfelt all:

sympathy to the family of the deceased brother in this their time of sorrow. *Resolved*, That in the death of our brother, his

family have lost an affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent father, the Grange a respected brother, the community one of its best known and respected citizeus and early settlers. Resolved, That out of respect to the memory of

our deceased brother our Charter be draped in mourning for 60 days.

Resolved, that these resolutions be entered on the records of our Grange, a copy presented to the family of the deceased and one to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. E. G. MINCKLER, JAS. S. OSGOOD.

B. LOCKHART, Committee.

BEACH-At his residence in Ferris, August 20, 1881, Brother JEROME BEACH, aged 40 years, a member of Ferris Grange, No. 440.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divine Master to call from us Brother JEROME BEACH, an earnest and faithful member of our Order, therefore *Resolved*, That while we deplore the loss of our

departed brother, we shall cherish his memory and shall miss his presence in our fraternal circle.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for our de-ceased Brother, our Charter be draped in mourning for 60 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, also one sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

FRANK H. DYER, MRS. H. A. CARROLL, JAS. F. THROOP, Committee.

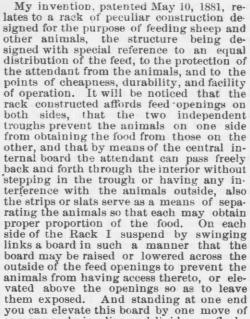
GALE-Died at his residence in Moscow, Hillsdale Co., May 18, A. D. 1881, Brother ORLANDO C. GALE, aged 70 years. At a regular meeting of Moscow Grange, No. 108, held July 8, 1881, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :--

WHEREAS, The Great Master of the universe in his allwise providence has removed by death OBLANDO C. GALE, thereby taking from our Order a Worthy brother, a kind and affectionate husband and father, and from this community a highly respected citizen, therefore

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of a worthy brother, we extend our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family. Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the

record of our Grange, a copy be presented to the family of our decased brother, and also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

C. M. PARKER, JONATHAN NUTTER, Committee



F. A. NORTH'S FEED RACKS.

terference with the animals outside, also the strips or slats serve as a means of sepa-rating the animals so that each may obtain proper proportion of the food. On each side of the Rack I suspend by swinging links a board in such a manner that the board may be raised or lowered across the outside of the feed openings to prevent the animals from having access thereto, or ele-vated above the openings so as to leave them exposed. And standing at one end you can elevate this board by one move of as many racks in a line, and divide your flocks as you wish and do aver with the old area. as you wish and do away with the old practice of shifting from one yard to another, There are guards to throw the feed inward to prevent the havseed and other impurities from entering the fleece of the animals. It is used with equal advantage for mush feeds, grains of all kinds, and for hay. If there is hay in the rack it does not prevent your feeding grain in them. You can use the lumber in your old racks. They can be made of any length of lumber.

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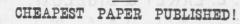
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ITOE both one year for \$1.50.

N. B .- The Agricultural World and GRANGE VIS-

Sherwood, July 19. ERLE.

The Sensible Daughter.

It is very gratifying to find that in these days of fashion and extravagance, there are some daughters of farmers who believe they have something to do in life besides dress. attend parties, and play on the noisy piano. Why it is that the domestic work in a family is degrading to the character of a young lady, it is difficult to tell. But the notion is now very common among farmers of easy circumstances, that their daughters must do only light and fan cy work, and not really take hold and assist their mothers in the various domestic labors of the house. What, let me ask, is there degrading to any female, old or young, in sweeping the rooms, washing dishes and clothes, ironing, and mak-ing butter and cheese? Did not our mothers and grandmothers perform such domestic work? and was it degrading to their characters thus to do? Have we not a higher veneration for them on this account? I have seen the hard-working mother sweating over the wash-tub while her daughter, dressed in her finery, was sitting in the parlor and playing on the piano.

Now it is thought that polished manners, an ornamental education, and a genteel ap-pearance in company, are the desirable ac-complishments in a young lady. A solid and useful education, and genteel manners are never to be despised; but they are by no means the only things to be sought after in this life. The manner in which the young ladies of these days are trained up at the boarding schools where the physical education is sacrificed to the ornamental, is to be

WITH the introduction of barbed wire fence, we do not see how any person can remain on the fence and be happy.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

BROOKS. - At a regular meeting of Danby Grange, No. 185, held at their hall in Danby, Ionia county, August 24, A. D. 1881, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, The Great Master, in his all-wise Providence, has removed by death from our midst our esteemed and worthy brother, Milo W. Brooks; and WHEBEAS, Bound together as we are by the fra-

ternal ties of brotherhood, 'tis meet that we should sorrow with those of our fraternity who are thus afflicted : therefore Resolved, That this Grange extend to our sorrow

ing sister and other relatives of our deceased brother. that sympathy which flows from hearts that feel for others woes.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning

to the GRANGE VISITOR and Portland Observer for publication, and a copy, under seal of the Grange, be presented to our Worthy Sister Brooks; also that the Secretary be instructed to spread the same at large upon the records of the Grange.

J. C. TURNER, ADDISON RICE. CATHERINE A. RICE, Committee.

COOLEY .- Died June 26, 1881, Brother CHESTER COOLEY, aged 66 years, a member of Scott Lake Grange, No, 172.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the great Master of the Universe in his wise providence to remove from us by death our well belowed brother, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our brother the Order has lost one of its most worthy and exemplary members, the community a worthy and upright citi-zen, the church of his choice a consistent member and his family a wise and provident husband and father.

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved wife and children our heartfelt sympathy, and invoke in their behalf the care and protection of all who belong to the Order

Resolved, That by his sudden death we are reminded of the uncertainty of life, and we should heed the admonition, "Be ye also ready."

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for 60 days, and these resolutions be placed on our records and a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR JAMES O. KEITH, H. H. HOWARD, for publication.

Committee

STAFFORD - Also Brother ANSON STAFFORD, who departed this life August 3, 1881, aged 55 years. Again is Scott Lake Grange called to mourn for one of its members. A good citizen, a consistent member of our Order, and an honest man - the noblest

work of God. JAMES O. KEITH, H. H. HOWAED, Committee. he 23d year of his age.

LAND PLASTER, WHEREAS, it has pleased the Master of the Universe to remove by death our esteemed brother, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our brother we rec-ognize the overruling hand of Providence and bow in humble submission to his will, being assured that ne doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we mourn in common with the family and friends of the deceased, and in this visi-tation are reminded that death has once more entered our fold: it should recall us more fully to duty to our Creator, our Order, and to one another. Resolved, That in manifestation of our sorrow. our Charter be draped in mourning for 60 days; that these resolutions be spread on the records of This Grange, and a copy furnished the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. R. W. Hoy,

J. V. MINIER G. W. COLLINS,

Committee. Bushnell, Montcalm Co., August 20, 1881,

CRISMAN .- Washington Grange, No. 403, adopted the following preamble and resolution on the

death of one of its members: WHEBEAS, Our Divine Master has seen fit to enter our little band and remove from our midst Brother

J. J. Crisman; therefore be it

Resolved. That in the death of our beloved brother our Order has lost a worthy member, one whose pleas-ant words and genial acts of kindness we shall ever miss; one who was always ready to promote the wel-fare of our Order, and in whom all who knew him reposed implicit confidence; one whom the commun-ity at large will mourn as a good citizen gone forever. Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved sister and family our heartfelt sympathy, realizing that no words of ours can heal their sorrow or fill the vacant place in the family circle. But we do commend them to that Glorious Being who hath said, "All things work together for good to them that love God," *Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered upon our record, also that a copy be furnished to Sister Crisman, and one to the Rome GRANGE VISITOR for publication. Romeo Observer and the

ALBERT YATES, H. W. MILLER, ALBERT L. GOFF. Committee.

GODDARD .- Died at the residence of B.o. Wm. L. Davies, of Greenbush, on Thursday, the 28th of

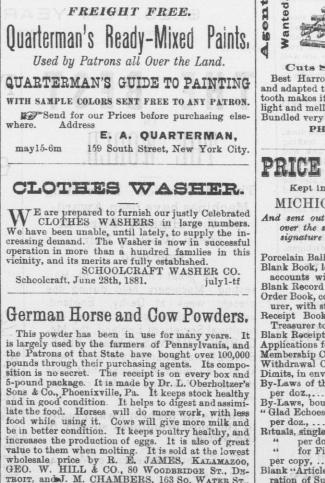
July, 1851, WILLIE GODDARD, a worthy member of Keystone Grange, in the 20th year of his age.

Willie being a young man of temperate habits, of sterling worth and integrity, he was beloved and highly respected by all who knew him. As a Grange, we feel it our duty to pay tribute to the memory of one whose generous and noble principles gave prom-ise of a bright and successful future : Therefore be it

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to his relatives and friends.

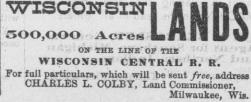
Resolved, That our charter and altar be draped in mourning for 60 days, and that a copy of these reso-lutions be tendered to the family of the deceased lutions be tendered to the family and a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

J. D. RICHMOND, MRS. EMMA BEEBE, MRS. E. M. VOORHEES.



Cuts Six, Eight and Ten Feet. Best Harrow made. Cuts every inch of ground, and adapted to all kinds of soil. Peculiar shape of tooth makes it easy of draft, and leaves the ground light and mellow. Relieves itself of all obstructions. Bundled very compact for shipment. PHELPS & BIGELOW W. M. CO., Kalamazoo, Mich. PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES Kept in the office of the Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, And sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Order over the seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

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which is lined with heavy inodorous waterproof paper. It has double doors, with an air space between, making it the most perfect non-conduc-

tor of heat or cold. The Butter Cooler or Safe is made of galvanized iron, and is so placed in the water-tank that it is wholly surrounded by water, which keeps it at a low temperature.

It is not only used as a Butter Cooler, but as a receptacle for fresh meats and all articles

MILLION OF THE

It is not only used as a Butter Cooler, but as a receptacle for fresh meats and all articles for family use usually kept in an ice refrigerator, and at no extra expense or labor, as the water that is used to cool the milk is sufficient to keep the cooler at desired temperature. The milk cans are twenty inches high, holding eighteen quarts. They have a ven-tilator in the cover that allows all the gases to pass off while the milk is cooling, making a better quality of butter than can be produced with cans that are sealed tight before the gases or animal heat is allowed to pass off. These cans, when filled with milk, are placed in the water tank beside the Cooler, and are surrounded and rapidly cooled by the water flowing among them. flowing among them.

ANN

flowing among them. The skimming is done perfectly by an arrangement upon the side of the milk can, and so simple that a child ten years old can skim a can in less than a minute. By this process the cream is first drawn off, leaving all sediments in the milk instead of drawing off the milk and gathering all the impurities in the cream, such as thicky substance, often streaked with blood, which many times escape the observation of the most careful butter makers. This gives the butter made by the Acme system, a reputation for purity, which insures a better price and more ready sale. The Acme Creamer and Butter Cooler saves two thirds the labor in butter making, it is easily handled, and produces an even grade of butter, both Winter and Summer, which sells at a remunerative price to the producer. It is so arranged that all the water pumped for the stock, either by wind power or by hand, passes through the tank, that being sufficient, no extra labor is required. Farmers should investigate this system, and not stick so tenaciously to the old way, and be obliged, as they often are, to sell their butter at ruinously low prices. Schoolcraft, Mich., August, 1881. MICHIEGAN STATE GRANGE,) | MESSES, McCALL & DUNCAN. Schoolcraft Mich

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,

MASTEE'S OFFICE, GILEAD, MICH., August 23d, 1881.

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C. G. LUCE. MCCALL & DUNCAN, Schoolcraft, Mich., After thoroughly testing your Greamer and Butter Cooler for the past two months, we can say that in all respects it is a complete success. It not only saves a great amount of labor, but furnishes a cheap and convenient place for milk and butter. During the extreme hot weather and thunder showers, our milk remains sweet. We have the same grade and quantity of butter without the use of ice. It is sim-ple in its arrangement, and is easily kent 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. L. F. COX & WIFE. Portage, July 30, 1881.

| MESSES. MCCALL & DUNCAN, Schoolcraft, Mich.,

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

OFFICE

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NEW YORK.

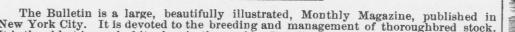
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I have given the Acme Creamer a thorough trial, by setting equal amounts of milk in the Creamer and in shallow pans in the cellar: From the shallow pans I made 2¹/₂ lbs. of butter; from the Creamer 4 lbs, and better quality. I can make more butter and a great deal better quality in the Creamer with one-third the labor. The Cooler will keep butter in a splendid condition for any length of time. It cera splendid condition for any length of time. It cer-tainly is as necessary to have a place for the preserv-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 to the Creamer. You will always find me a true friend and warm advocate of the Acme Creamer and Butter Cooler. MRS. O. H. FELLOWS. Prairie Ronde, Mich., July, 1881.

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