



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

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The Grange Visitor

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Michigan as a State.

The Chicago Inter Ocean voices the facts, as seen and recognized by the people of the metropolis of Illinois, when it says that "Michigan is not a State to be sneezed at as a land of big fires, malaria and mosquitoes. She last year, according to statistics, turned out 2,330,000 tons of iron ore, 15,000,000 bushels of salt, 4,000,000,000 feet of lumber, more copper and more charcoal than any other State in the Union, and as rich stores of minerals and timber as any, and the coming decade will see her take a long stride to the front. Chicago is as deeply interested in the prosperity of Michigan as in Illinois, and millions of her capital are invested in developing the wealth of her mines and forests."

The Pickle Trade.

On account of the great progress made in the pickle industry within the past ten years in this country, the imports of fancy English pickles have fallen off at least one-half during that period, although common pickled cucumbers are largely imported still. Cucumbers grown in this country for pickling mostly come from New York, New Jersey, Illinois and California, the industry being a special one in some of these States. The annual crop of the country is estimated at 100,000,000. The crop is generally contracted for in advance, and some large growers have this year contracted their crops at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per 1,000. The manufacturers say that so little of coppers now enters pickles that there is no danger to a moderate consumption of them from its use. Uncolored pickles also find a ready market.

Agricultural Department.

THE SONG OF THE SOWER.

The farmer stood at the open door, Looked north, and south, and east, and west, "Good wife, the swallows are back once more, Back again to their last year's nest, I'm off to the fields to speed the plow; The birds are singing on every bough.

"The skies are dreaming of summer blue: Trees are dreaming of rustling leaves; And I have a dream—God make it true!— Of standing corn, and of golden sheaves, Of meadows green, and new-made hay, And reapers singing at dawn of day.

"Call all the boys; we must go a-field, To speed the plow and cast the seed; God bless the seed and make it to yield Plenty, both man and beast to feed! God bless the seed, and speed the plow, For birds are singing on every bough."

Then out with the boys the farmer went, Into the fields the soft spring morn. Sowing the seed with a glad content, Singing, while sowing the good seed-corn, "God bless the harrow, and bless the plow, The corn, the wheat, and the barley mow!" —California Patron.

Apples in Store.

Apples always, whether in barrels or piles, when the temperature is rising so that the surrounding air is warmer than the apples, condense moisture on the surface and become quite moist and sometimes dripping wet, and this has given the common impression that they "sweat," which is not true. As they come from the tree they are plump and solid, full of juice; by keeping, they gradually part with a portion of this moisture, the quantity varying with the temperature and the circulation of air about them, and being much more rapid when first picked than after a short time, and by parting with this moisture they become springy or yielding and in a better condition to pack closely in barrels; but this moisture never shows on the surface in the form of sweat. In keeping apples very much depends upon the surroundings; every variation in temperature causes a change in the fruit, and hastens maturity and decay, and we should strive to have as little change as possible, and also have the temperature as low as possible so the apples do not freeze. Then, some varieties keep much better in open bins than others; for instance, the Greening is one of the best to store in bins. A very good way for storing apples is to have a fruit-room that can be made and kept at from 32° to 28°, and the air close and pure, put the apples in slatted boxes, not bins, each box holding about one barrel, and pile them in tiers so one box above rests on two below, and then barrel when ready to market; but this is an expensive way, and can only be practiced by those with limited crops of apples, and it is not at all practicable for long keeping, because in this way they lose moisture much more rapidly than when headed close in barrels and become badly shriveled.

All things considered, there is no way of keeping apples quite so good and practicable as packing in tight barrels and storing in cool cellars; the barrel forms a room and prevents circulation of air and consequent drying and shriveling of the fruit, and also lessens the changes of temperature, and besides more fruit can be packed and stored in a given space than in any other way. The poorest of all ways is the large open bin, and the objections are: too much fruit in contact; too much weight upon the lower fruit, and too much trouble to handle and sort when desirable to market. It was formerly the almost universal custom in Western New York to sort and barrel the apples as fast as picked from the trees, heading up at once and drawing to market or piling in some cool place till the approach of cold weather, and then putting in cellars. By this method it was impossible to prevent leaves, twigs and other drift from getting into the bin, and it was difficult to properly sort the fruit, and if well sorted, occasionally an apple, with no visible cause, will entirely and wholly rot soon after packing. Some varieties are more liable to do this than others, but all will to some extent; this occurs within a week or ten days after picking, and when barreled these decayed apples are of course in the barrels, and help to decay others. Although packed ever so well and pressed ever so tight, the shriveling of the fresh-picked fruit soon makes them loose, and nothing is so bad in handling apples as this. Altogether this was a very untidy method of handling apples, and has been entirely abandoned for a better.

The very best method depends a good deal upon the quantity to be handled; if only a few hundred barrels they can be put in open barrels and stored on the barn floor. Place empty barrels on a logboat or old sled; take out the upper head and place it in the bottom of the barrel; on picking the apples put them without sorting directly into these barrels, and when a load is filled draw to the barn and place in tiers on end along the side of floor; when one tier is full lay some strips of board on top and on these place another tier of barrels; then more boards and another tier; two men can easily place them three tiers high, and an ordinary barn floor will in this way store a good many barrels of apples. Where many hundreds or thousands of barrels are grown it is a good plan to build houses or sheds in convenient places in the orchards for holding the apples as picked; these are built on posts or stones about one foot

from the ground; floors, sides and ends should be made of strips about four inches wide and placed one inch apart, and the roof should project well on every side. The apples, as picked, are drawn to these in boxes or barrels and piled carefully on the floors about three feet deep. Where these houses are not provided, the next best way is to pile the apples, as picked, on clean straw under the trees in the deepest shade to be found.

After lying in any one of those positions about ten days they should be carefully sorted and packed in clean barrels, placing at least two layers on the bottom of the barrel, with stems down; after this fill full, shaking moderately two or three times as the filling goes on, and, with some sort of press, press the head down so that the apples shall remain full and firm under all kinds of handling.

Apples may be pressed too much as will as too little. If pressed so that many are broken, and badly broken, they will soon get loose and rattle in the barrel, and nothing spoils them sooner than this. What we want is to have them just so they shall be sure to remain firm, and carefully shaking so as to have them well settled together has as much to do with their remaining firm as the pressing down of the head. After the barrels are filled and headed they should at once be placed on their sides in a barn or shed, or in piles covered with boards from sun and rain, or if a fruit house or cellar is handy they may at once be placed therein; the object should be to keep them as cool and at as even a temperature as possible. In all the operations of handling apples, from picking to market, remember that carelessness and harshness always bruise the fruit, and that every bruise detracts much from its keeping and market value; and remember another thing, that "Honesty is the best policy."—J. S. Woodward in Farm and Household.

Steam Plowing.

Steam plows are almost unknown in this country. The following account from the Minneapolis Tribune is the more especially interesting:

Quite a large number of spectators assembled on the open space near Lake Street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues south, to witness the operation of the steam plough brought here from England. At a distance of about 350 yards apart stood two large engines, which act either as locomotive or stationary engines. Connected with each engine is a large spool, about which is wound a steel rope, an inch in diameter and a third of a mile in length. To this rope is attached the large plow, which, by each engine in turn, is pulled to and fro across the space between the engines, cutting as it goes six neat furrows. By a simple gearing on the plough the depth of the furrow may be made greater or less at will. The plough is a "double ender," and at the end of the trip no turn is necessary, the beam being simply thrown over, bringing the other end, with its six sharp teeth, in contact with the soil. There is also a cultivator, which is worked in a similar manner. The trial of the plough yesterday afternoon was a complete success. The farmers present said they never saw such plowing, or expected to. Those who had the eyes of machinists thought they had never seen such nice adjustment of cog and wheel.

After playing across the field for an hour or more, to the satisfaction and delight of those present, the two engines steamed down to the railroad yard, preparatory to being shipped. They go to the broad fields of Dakota, where contracts are to be made for plowing immense tracts of land at the rate of \$3.00 per acre.

Who Should Build Fences.

Will the day ever come when farmers will not be compelled to enclose their fields of growing grain with expensive fences? What are fences built for, to keep the corn, oats, wheat, rye, etc., from straggling into neighbor's fields? No; but to keep the neighbors' cows, pigs, sheep and horses out. Well, then, who should bear the expense of fencing? Common sense and reason would not say the owner of the grain fields, but the man who owns the stock. In the ranching regions, where stock herding is the interest, it is well enough to have stock running at large, but in farming communities he who keeps a cow should keep her inside his own fence. Below is a list of extracts from various sources showing the tremendous expense of maintaining fences, followed by an able editorial from the Moline (Ill.) Western Plowman.

"The annual cost of keeping up our fences exceeds the total sales of our live stock." —Iowa Ag. Report, 1859

"The annual expense of maintaining the fences of the United States is \$449,447,098. The total cost of fencing the land in most of our States exceeds the cost of all the buildings." —Iowa Ag. Report, 1866.

"Up to 1875 the cost of fences in Kansas had reached 30 millions of dollars; in New York, 144 millions; in Iowa, 74 millions; in New Hampshire, 42 millions; in Pennsylvania, 196 millions; in Massachusetts, 23 millions; in Maine, 25 millions." —See State Reports.

"The taxes paid by the farmers in New York are 33 cents per acre. The annual tax that fences occasion is \$1.12 per acre." —N. Y. State Ag. Society, 1862.

"The fencing in use in the United States in 1875 had cost \$1,748,528,185." —Reports U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

Here are some suggestive facts. Fences are built, not for the purpose of fencing in crops, but for fencing out other people's cat-

tle. For the lack of proper legislation, or the lax administration of laws already provided, ten men must be subjected to a heavy expense to protect themselves from the depredations of one man's cow. In Ohio and some other States the sensible view is taken that a field of corn is not likely to stray over into a neighbor's premises and commit any overt acts of violence; that it is not necessary for the well being of society that a man should place himself and family in a prison-like enclosure or disfigure the beauty of his grounds by high fences. It is the duty of every man owning cattle to take care of them. They are not allowed to stray at large to be fed and cared for at the public expense. Wherever these sensible laws exist and are strictly enforced the results are highly satisfactory. Some of the most beautiful residences in Ohio are without a fence of any description, and the effect is very pleasing. Flowers are cultivated in the yards and statuary adorn the grounds, but they are as safe as if they were behind high walls—probably more so when we consider the fact that cows having a street education, learn that fences have their weak places and gates are not impregnable. Fences for protection are offensive to good taste, and a lax public sentiment which makes them necessary is wrong. Moreover it is a gross injustice, for it loads farmers down with expenses which it is not right they should bear. If a poor man buys a farm, before he can plant his crops, he must use money which he can illly spare to build fences which perhaps cost more than the land, he may have no cattle of his own, but his well-to-do neighbors have, and for the privilege of allowing them to live on the public domain he must fence in his innocent crops. If we adopted the same plan in society, we would place all the law-abiding people in the penitentiary as a measure for protection, and let malefactors run at large. Who wants to try this experiment?

Overworked Farmers.

The Advertiser discourses wisely of farmers' tasks. The picture it draws of "overworked farmers" is true to life, and the advice to change some of the hard lines is good. Read and reflect:

"At this season of the year when the cultivation and harvesting of farm crops claim the constant attention of farmers, and when excessive heat makes hard work so depressing, there is danger from overwork with the ambitious farmer, who has his entire mind on the safety of his crops. Probably one-half of the farmers of our country work too hard for the good of their health, and very often it is entirely unnecessary. Farmers who have a number of workmen under their supervision can usually accomplish nearly as much by their minds as by their hands, and with less fatigue. There is much in the management of farm laborers, and to direct one's hands so as to accomplish the greatest amount of work in the least time is one of the secrets of successful farming. The farmer who toils incessantly through the day in the hot sun, or perhaps in the rain, besides doing chores morning and night, finds little pleasure in life. And he realizes less too, from his labor than he expects. A more successful farmer will hire his work done, and keep himself fresh and vigorous, and his hands encouraged by performing less work himself and directing and showing others. In every large business where laborers are hired, a person is needed whose chief business is to plan, lay out and direct work, and it holds true as much on a farm as in a machine shop, carriage manufactory or a store. A great fault with farmers is, that they have too little system about their business. More thought and less hard labor will do wonders on some farms, and the owners would reap the reward in greater freedom and more happiness."—Husbandman.

To remove Parasites.

J. S. Latimer of Illinois, in the Breeders' Gazette says: "Take common bar or soft soap; place in a pan containing a little water; then heat it until melted down; then add carbolic acid crystals (carbolic acid crystals can be had of a druggist in one pound bottles at 75 cents each), at least one ounce of acid to each pound of soap used; there is no danger if used stronger. To reduce the crystals to a fluid state remove the cork from the bottle, place in water and heat the water when it may be easily poured out and mixed with the soap. When cool add a strong suds made with this soap will be sure death to all insects that live on domestic animals. It will cure mange, barn itch, and all contagious diseases, and makes a cheap and effectual sheep dip. When cattle are hide-bound or the hair does not appear healthy, a wash of suds will prove a benefit as it is cleansing and healing in cases of sores. It is valuable in the poultry-house. It is a good and sure disinfectant. It is cheap, safe and effectual, and will be found useful in a great variety of purposes. If your readers will try this they will want nothing better."

"Don't kill the toads, the ugly toads, that hop around your door. Each meal the little toad doth eat a hundred bugs or more. He sits around with aspect meek, until the fly has neared, then shoots he forth his little tongue like lightning double-gear'd. And then doth wink, and shuts his ugly mug, and patiently doth wait until there comes another bug."

The Boston Wool Market.

Hallowell & Coburn, Boston, say that at the opening of the season dealers from Boston and Philadelphia entered the market in Ohio where delaine and combing predominate, and paid 40c, and many local dealers followed. Again they say: In the East dealers are pressing wool upon some reluctant buyers, though they readily demonstrate that the Fall trade will be active, and that wool is a good purchase to-day.

Fenno & Manning think, that manufacturers having thoroughly tried the plan of buying wool as they wanted it, during the past year, are convinced that there will be more than enough to supply all their wants. They also pronounce the condition of the new clip as inferior to last year by two or three cents a pound, except Texas. There will be a large percentage unmerchantable in consequence.

Walter Brown & Co., Boston, speak of one feature of the wool trade that attracts attention; the fact that Michigan wool is bringing as much on the Eastern market as Ohio wool. —Wool Growers' Bulletin, Aug 16

Tanning Sheep and Other Skins with the Wool or Fur on.

Perhaps many farmers would tan sheep and other skins with the wool or hair on, if they knew how. They are very convenient for sleighs, wagons, horse rugs, and many other purposes. If the hides are not freshly taken off, soak them in water with a little salt, until they are soft as when green. Then scrape the flesh off with a fleshing knife, or with a butcher's knife with a smooth round edge, and with sheep skins the wool should be washed clean with soft-soap and water and the suds be thoroughly rinsed out. For each skin, take 4 ounces of salt, 4 ounces of alum and 1/2 ounce of borax. Dissolve these in one quart of hot water, and when cool enough to bear the hand, stir in sufficient rye meal to make a thick past with half an ounce Spanish whiting.

This paste is to be thoroughly spread over every part of the flesh side of the skin, which should be folded together lengthwise wool side out, and left for two weeks in an airy place. Then remove the paste, wash and dry the skin. When not quite dry it must be worked and pulled and scraped with a knife made for the purpose, shaped like a chopping knife or with a piece of hard wood made with a sharp edge. The more the skin is worked and scraped, as it dries, the more pliable it will be.

Other skins can be similarly tanned with the fur on. J. A. T. Claysville, Washington Co., Pa.

A New Cattle Disease.

A new and serious disease has broken out in a herd of young cattle in Holliston, in this State, which is causing a great deal of uneasiness not only to the owner of the herd attacked, but equally so to most of the farmers in the neighborhood, as it is not yet known whether the disease is contagious or not, and owners of stock are removing their animals further into the country. Should the malady prove to be contagious, this very removal will be only a means of insuring its spreading to localities as yet uninfected. Several of the animals have died, the illness in all cases lasting only about two hours. The symptoms are described as extreme restlessness at first, followed by convulsive movements, the animal trembling violently, and frothing at the mouth, and rushing for water when it is within reach. Some suspicion of poisoning has been expressed, but a careful search of the premises has failed to discover any plant of a poisonous nature, or any means by which the animals can have been accidentally poisoned. By order of the Selectmen and Board of Health, the herd has been carefully isolated and the State Cattle Commissioners have been summoned. The malady was probably introduced into the herd by an animal recently purchased at Brighton, which was the first to be affected by it.—Massachusetts Plowman.

A NOVEL STEAM PLOW.—Mr. Samuel Bergen, of Franklin, Ind., has a traction engine with which he draws his clay from the bank, a distance of 200 or 300 yards, to the pit, and with the same engine runs his tile mill. He concluded this Spring that he would try the practicability of plowing with it, and attached to it two ordinary turning plows, and succeeded admirably in breaking four acres per day, running the plows a depth of seven or eight inches. The fuel cost one dollar per day. In the use of the common plow it required one man to each plow and one to attend the engine. He says if gang-plows were used, one man would be sufficient to attend the plow; the cost of fuel is much less than would be the cost of feed for horses to do a like amount. He is much pleased with the result of his experiment. That we shall yet see the iron horse harnessed to do much of the plowing we verily believe.—Drainage and Farm Journal.

A SIMPLE way to cool butter for table use in hot weather without ice by means of a large-size porous earthen flower pot and a saucer is described by The Golden Rule: "Half fill the saucer with water, set on it a trivet or light stand, upon this set your butter; over the whole invert the flower-pot, letting the top rim of it rest in and be covered up by the water; then close the hole in the bottom of the flower pot with a cork; then dash water over the flower pot, and repeat the process several times a day, or whenever it gets dry."

The Grange Visitor.

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Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

THE STATE CAPITOL ENGRAVING.

We have sent several dozen lithographs of the State Capitol to those entitled to them by virtue of having sent us five or more names of subscribers and \$2.50, since our offer in the VISITOR of March 15th. If we have neglected to send to any person entitled to this fine engraving we shall promptly forward it on receipt of notice.

UNTIL WITHDRAWN THIS IS MADE A STANDING OFFER—FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR ONE YEAR WILL ENTITLED THE PERSON SENDING US THE NAMES AND \$2.50 TO A SPLENDID LITHOGRAPH OF THE STATE CAPITOL OF MICHIGAN, SIZE OF SHEET 22x28 INCHES.

INDEPENDENT VOTING.

Michigan is more fortunate than some of her sister States in the matter of State elections. She is one hundred per cent, (and that is a big percent) better off than those States that have the wear and tear of annual elections. We think biennial elections for State and County officers are about all we can stand, and it is a matter of surprise that some States can stand twice as much of this thing as we are required to do.

But this is the alternate year and the political machinery has been set in motion by the patriots of the several parties, and with or without a liberal supply of lubrication will be kept running in some shape by somebody, if its only for the fun of it.

Now it has some way come to pass through the increased intelligence of the people that each year the cohesive power of party discipline is becoming less binding. Each year it takes longer to count the votes after the polls are closed, for the reason that more voters scratch their tickets. Now tickets are not usually scratched merely for the satisfaction of scratching, although scratching is pronounced a natural, healthy and legitimate employment; but the voter scratches his ticket just as he scratches his back, because he feels like it and knows its his own business. We are free to say that we like to record this as a fact. We accept it as a remedial agent for the cure of some of the political evils under which we suffer. No one need expect to survive the period, or rather live to see it, when the small active politician, imbued with a high sense of his own importance as a conservator of the public weal, will not be an ever present member of the body politic in his neighborhood; but with a better understanding of the situation, and of their own interests on the part of the people, the managing politician will lose largely in power and influence, and he will be compelled to regard if he does not respect the independent voter. Men are coming to learn that the balance of power is in the hands of a few, and when that few decide to select the most worthy and capable men for official position, then will American politics be vastly improved, and a civil service reform inaugurated that will be of real value to the country. Of course the few of whom we speak must believe in selection as much as in election, and that selection must be from the field of candidates of all parties. If a voter has decided opinions upon an important matter, and the known opinions and official action of the candidate of his party would control results affecting this matter prejudicially to his interests, why should not

such voter select from another ticket a representative of his own opinions? We insist that it is not only his right but his duty to do so.

There would be no occasion to say what we have said were it not for the fact that two or three men in a township or county often provide for, and in advance of the caucus itself, determine results, and those results are not either what the people want, or what their interests require, and hence the independent voter can perform a most valuable service by disregarding the product of the machine, when it is obviously a bad product, and acting for himself as his own judgment shall determine. We believe every voter should attend the primary meeting or caucus of the party to which he belongs, and use all honorable means to secure the nomination of good, competent men for office. But if political managers so manipulate the caucus as to get unworthy, dishonest or incompetent men nominated, we recognize no obligation to vote for such men, though found on the regular ticket.

Farmers as a class have been ignored, and though comprising a large proportion of the people of the country, they have taken a back seat, and may be held responsible for putting lawyers in places that they ought to occupy themselves. Some improvement has been made in this matter since the Grangers have taken hold of the subject and given it an airing, and we expect in future more recognition in official circles of the importance not only of agriculture but of the agriculturist.

And here it seems timely to say that farmers who have occupied important official positions in our State have filled those positions quite as creditably as have men from other professions. Probably no country on earth has allowed the legal profession to absorb official positions as has the United States. And to show the folly of so doing it is sufficient to say that probably no country on earth can furnish judicial machinery (the work of the legal profession) that consumes so much time, is run at such great cost, and with so little regard to equity; and the prompt administration of justice as the United States. With an impression stronger than ever before that the essential point of difference between the great political parties of to-day is this—the ins want to stay in and the outs want to get in—there is great encouragement for the independent voter.

As we said substantially at the outset, this is the unfortunate year—the year of elections and party machinery has been put in order, and is at work, and its caucusses and conventions will present men who on election day will be selected for official positions.

It has come to be understood that in the agricultural class are plenty of men who are competent to fill any official position, and it is also very much better understood that the demand which has been made for recognition must be acceded to. Such progress has already been made in this direction that a few years hence the congress of the United States will not be monopolized by lawyers. The most important interest of the country that engages the attention of more than one-half of our population will not be so entirely without representation from its own class at the end of another decade. And intelligent independent voting will have something to do in bringing about that result.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS, OCTOBER 3, 1882.

We print herewith Article 4 of the By laws of the State Grange, as this relates to the election and representation by Subordinate Granges, and defines their rights and duties. We have also made out the apportionment as required by Sec. 2 Article 4 of By-laws.

Owing to the remissness of Secretaries in making reports many Granges that ought and expect to participate in the election of representatives are ruled out, and the whole number of representatives is very much less than it will be, we think, when the Patrons of these delinquent Granges look over these lists which we here with present.

We have not made in this number of the VISITOR the usual assignment for representative districts for the reason that an additional report will give several counties a representative, and we feel quite sure that those reports will be made, and when made our work would be largely upset.

Not always having that definite knowledge of the exact location of Granges and of the best outlets of travel to reach neighboring counties, we invite correspondence from the Granges of counties that having less than three active Granges are not entitled to a representation. We wish to know to what county they wish to be attached to make up a representative district. We have not always succeeded in making up these representative districts in such manner as to best accommodate all parties.

After hearing from these several Granges, and after getting in all reports up to and including Monday, the 25th inst., we will make up these representative districts in the very best manner possible from the information obtained, and send to all parties interested a supplementary VISITOR, or otherwise distribute the facts of the districting. We shall also try and get out the next number early, with such changes as future reports may make in the make up of County Conventions, and the number of representatives to the State Grange.

In another column will be found the num-

bers of Granges that are delinquent in reports for the quarter ending March 31, which report if made at once will restore them to good company with all the rights and privileges which they have relinquished.

GENERAL NOTICE.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, September 14, 1882

The books of this office show at this date the following Granges entitled to elect delegates to the County and District Conventions to be held on Tuesday, October 3, 1882, by virtue of Section 3, Article 4, of By-Laws of the Michigan State Grange. For the purpose of securing the benefit of representation to all delinquent Granges we shall add to the list all that 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 31, 1882, on which is endorsed by me "entitled to participate in the work of the convention.

- Allegan—3 Representatives. Nos. 37, 53, 154, 238, 247, 248, 271, 296, 364, 390, 407, 461, 520, 643.
Barry—2 38, 55, 127, 145, 256, 424, 425, 472, 590, 648.
Berrien—3 14, 40, 43, 46, 80, 81, 84, 87, 104, 122, 123, 188, 194.
Branch—2 88, 91, 96, 97, 136, 137, 152, 332, 400.
Calhoun—1 65, 66, 85, 129, 130, 292.
Cass—1 125, 162, 176, 427.
Clinton—2 140, 202, 225, 226, 342, 358, 370, 439, 456, 459, 505.
Eaton—2 67, 134, 223, 224, 260, 301, 315, 360, 361, 619, 625.
Genesee—1 118, 255, 387.
Grand Traverse—1 379, 469, 624, 638, 653.
Hillsdale—3 74, 78, 106, 107, 108, 133, 183, 251, 269, 273, 274, 285, 286, 568.
Ingham—2 7, 54, 235, 262, 265, 287, 289, 322, 345, 347, 540.
Ionia—3 163, 168, 174, 175, 185, 186, 187, 190, 191, 192, 270, 272, 281, 325, 640.
Jackson—1 2, 28, 45, 227, 321, 344.
Kalamazoo—2 8, 11, 16, 18, 21, 24, 49, 61.
Kent—4 19, 39, 63, 73, 110, 170, 219, 220, 221, 222, 295, 337, 348, 350, 353, 479, 563, 564, 634.
Lapeer—2 246, 396, 448, 466, 549, 607, 641, 645.
Leelanaw—1 374, 375, 380.
Lenawee—2 167, 212, 213, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 384, 438.
Livingston—1 6, 57, 90, 114, 336, 596, 613.
Macomb—1 403, 414, 445, 628, 637.
Manistee—1 557, 580, 633.
Montcalm—1 318, 436, 437, 440, 441, 530, 650.
Newaygo—1 494, 495, 511, 544, 545.
Oceana—1 393, 406, 600.
Oakland—3 141, 245, 253, 259, 267, 275, 283, 323, 328, 335, 377, 408, 443.
Ottawa—1 30, 112, 313, 639, 647, 652.
St. Clair—1 450, 491, 528.
St. Joseph—2 22, 76, 178, 199, 215, 236, 237, 266, 291, 303, 304, 333.
Shiawassee—1 151, 160, 180, 228, 229, 252, 606.
Tuscola—1 514, 526, 548, 582, 593, 642, 649.
Van Buren—3 10, 23, 27, 32, 60, 89, 158, 159, 172, 230, 346, 365, 610.
Washtenaw—2 52, 56, 59, 92, 239, 329, 351, 399, 476, 631.
Wayne—2 268, 298, 331, 367, 368, 389, 618, 622, 636.

BELOW we give the standing of Granges in counties that have not the minimum number entitling them to representation. All but two of these could have representatives of their own if reports had been made for the quarter ending March 31. Antrim having but one Grange, No. 470, and Wexford but two, Nos. 632 and 644, must of course be attached to other counties:

- Antrim No. 470 has reported, No. 507 is delinquent.
Bay: 597 and 635 have reported, 614 and 621 are delinquent.
Benzie: 381 has reported, 473 and 503 are delinquent.
Mason: 415 has reported, 418, 496, 498, 499, 501, 539 and 570 are delinquent.
Mechosta: 382 and 517 have reported, 474, 475, 486, 518 and 586 are delinquent.
Monroe: 509 has reported, 410, 411, 412, 434, 446, 447, 453, 471, 492, 502 and 509 are delinquent.
Osceola: 651 has reported, 363, 370, 616, 620, 628, 629 and 630 are delinquent.
Saginaw: 464 and 574 have reported, 326, 575, 591, 598, 599, 611 and 615 are delinquent.
Sanilac: 566 has reported, 417, 477, 482, 483, 490, 515, 588, 594 and 604 are delinquent.

THE following Granges are delinquent in reports for the quarter ending June 30, 1882: 55, 57, 63, 73, 80, 176, 186, 199, 219, 227, 229, 230, 236, 239, 253, 255, 265, 283, 285, 286, 301, 304, 321, 329, 331, 344, 345, 355, 361, 380, 389, 403, 445, 476, 509, 511, 513, 528, 530, 568, 590, 600, 607, 624, 633, 634, 645.

The following are delinquent for quarters ending March 31, and June 30th: 36, 42, 83, 115, 118, 123, 182, 189, 200, 241, 245, 293, 320, 339, 340, 343, 395, 417, 421, 430, 437, 458, 471, 492, 503, 514, 534, 556, 574, 589, 608, 631.

The following are delinquent for quarters ending December 31st, 1881, March 31 and June 30, 1882: 208, 326, 385, 401.

WIND mills have proved a great convenience to farmers and others, and the trade has become immense. On our eighth page is an advertisement of the Union Wind mill, manufactured at Albion, Michigan. As this firm have had the good sense to abandon the old usage of compelling the user to buy of some agent or dealer, we advise our friends in need of this wind mill convenience to correspond with this firm.

A NEW advertisement in this issue will attract attention. With the advertisement the gentleman sent us a circular detailing his purposes and plans. If by his project he can introduce a few thousand hardy English girls, willing to work, there is no doubt about their being wanted. Of that sort the supply is not equal to the demand, and such will be well received, well treated, and well paid. There is room and work for the young men. But we can get along very well either with or without them.

THE TIMES IMPROVING.

We have a communication from an earnest Patron which to answer hardly needs publication. The first inquiry is "What has all our efforts as Grangers and farmers amounted to in getting up and having signed petitions to Congress to give our representatives a knowledge of what we want?" The inquiry is followed by a discouraging view of the political situation, and the writer has "unanimously voted" a want of confidence in our representatives in Congress.

He very properly deprecates the want of independence almost everywhere exhibited by the press, and more than all laments that the agricultural press exhibits so little backbone—so little devotion to the interests of the class for whom it professes to labor. In conclusion our worthy friend suggests the propriety of calling a convention of farmers to inaugurate a movement to remedy the evils complained of.

As we don't quite agree with this brother we will briefly say why. First; then, we take a more hopeful view of the situation than our correspondent. Our Order came into being but a few years ago. It made such rapid growth as to alarm whole classes of our fellow citizens, and arouse a prejudice against the Order. So broad and just was our platform of principles however, and so faithfully has the Order adhered to them, that it has overcome the prejudice it first awakened, and firmly established its reputation as a beneficent agent in bettering the condition of those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Unlike our friend we think we see a positive advance; we think much has already been accomplished. We think the agricultural class have been improved and elevated more within the last ten years than in any other twenty-five years of the world's history. This is a fast age, and farmers are not to be left behind in the great rush and whirl of business life and universal activity. The farmer that mounts a reaper in the morning, and leaves behind him at night a field of well bound grain with no intervention of hand labor, is not the drone that receives no inspiration from his surroundings, but sharpened, cultivated and stimulated, he is rapidly learning the ways of the world and what he must do in social, business and political life to keep even with his fellow citizens.

While it is true that all we have asked for has not been granted, and all that we have undertaken has not been accomplished—yet we have made a long stride in that direction. It has escaped the brother's notice that on those topics embraced in our petitions to Congress there has been more talk and more argument during the past session than ever before. These questions that have been taken up by the people and thrust upon the attention of Congress are not ignored by that body nor will they be. The influence of the Order is felt, and the time is not distant when representatives, not only of the people but from the people, will be found in Congress.

He who lives to see the end of this decade will find farmers doing legislative work in Congress, and doing it well; and they will be ably sustained by business men, who are broad enough to see that their interest is in harmony with that of the great agricultural class. We predict that the legal fraternity will not have this matter all in their own hands a few years hence. They must consent to divide.

We repeat what we have so often said, that it is expecting too much, with the presentation of facts and a scheme for the betterment of individuals, of classes, or of society as a whole—that the individual, the class, or the community will at once accept and adopt the theory and enter at once upon the enjoyment of the promised benefits. Time and talk are essential in bringing about these results. These changes are educational and must cover a period of years. We must be content to labor and to wait. The world is not growing worse, the wise ones say, but all the time better. We think it safe to say it will never be quite perfect. There will always be room to work in the great field of human advancement and improvement.

THE FORESTS OF MICHIGAN.

Extensive portions of Northern Michigan are covered with a continuous forest of hardwood timber. Until quite lately this growth of trees has been regarded as an expensive incumbrance. The land could not be cultivated until these great plants could be cut down and the logs drawn together and burned. The development of Northern Michigan has undoubtedly been retarded by the supposed necessity of burning up a vast growth of timber. The growing demand for hard-wood lumber and the presence of saw-mills near the railway stations are already producing their effects upon the value of the land. The burning of good maple and bass-wood timber merely to get rid of it will soon be looked upon as the most reckless waste and extravagance. The Northwest Lumberman in a late issue discusses the subject very earnestly. It advises the farmers in Northern Michigan not to attempt large clearings if it makes it necessary to burn up and waste the timber, but to cultivate a smaller amount of land with more care and better methods.

It is thought that the manufacture of hard-wood lumber will soon be one of the most important interests of Michigan. The wealth contained in our Northern forests may yet compare in amount with that produced by our pine. The process of clearing will be a constant source of profit instead of a waste of time and strength as heretofore, and by the time the land is cleared for cultivation the lumber industry will build up towns and cities and manufacturing centers in every direction. The building of railroads will also be stimulated, so that the first crops can be raised by people who have already made large profits from their lands and who will have the best facilities for transportation at once.

It is a good thing indeed that the clearing of the land in Northern Michigan has been delayed so long. If pine were as abundant as it was fifteen years ago the timber could not very well be economized. The methods of manufacturing lumber have greatly improved and prices have increased so that we are now prepared to secure the benefits of the rich and productive soil of Northern Michigan, without wasting the timber. It is quite lately that these advantages have existed, and yet the immigration has steadily increased. It is expected that the changes to take place within the next few years will be greater than ever before.

AN ANTI-MONOPOLY PARTY.

We have before us a few of the first numbers of Justice, a new weekly paper published at New York and devoted to the interests of anti-monopoly. The object of its publication evidently is to aid the project of organizing a new political party in the name of anti-monopoly. An outline of the platform for the proposed party is given in the form of a declaration of principles, and directions are given for the formation of anti-monopoly leagues.

Such papers may accomplish good in certain directions, but we have no faith in the plan which it advocates. The term anti-monopoly is too broad, vague and indefinite to answer as a rallying cry for a successful political party. Associations have already been organized under this name but they have met difficulties similar to those encountered by the green-back party. Neither the thing to be opposed nor the mode of opposition are sufficiently well defined. All who are discontented and all who have grievances, either real or fancied, are ready to flock to such a standard. Many a political enterprise containing much that is commendable in its principles has been thus weighted at the outset by an inharmonious crowd of visionaries, cranks and political tramps, and all because the thing to be accomplished has not been narrow, explicit and sharply defined.

As an illustration, a party organized in the general interests of temperance would necessarily be a failure. If organized simply as an association to aid in reform it might accomplish good, but as a political influence it would be powerless. On the other hand if the issue is confined to prohibition there is a good basis for political action and all the work is done with a distinct purpose in view. The principles of a party are thus submitted to a fair test. If the issue is not of sufficient importance or if the principles do not recommend themselves to the people, a failure must result, but the party will not be likely to be overwhelmed by driftwood from other parties.

The best leaders of the greenback party have aimed at simple and distinct issues, but in every political race they have carried weight in the shape of enthusiastic recruits who insist on the wild doctrines of the socialists. For instance, at a meeting held in Vicksburg last year one speaker discussed the doctrines advocated by the party. The next speaker was a woman who argued against the right of ownership in land and even approached very closely to the theory that "property is theft." No party can afford to have such nonsense talked at its meetings.

The name anti-monopoly will invite disaster to any new political party to which it is applied. Its mission would seem to redress all grievances and right all wrongs. The professional reformers would soon take possession, each one having a different reform in view. One would insist on a crusade against the national banks, another against the rights of property and so on down through the list.

The position of the GRANGE VISITOR on questions relating to monopoly cannot be misunderstood. Monopolies and corrupt combinations of capitalists are the threatening dangers to the prosperity of our people. It is especially important that agriculturists should understand these dangers and be prepared to unite in judicious political action as soon as such action can do any good, but it is not advisable for farmers to unite with socialists and chronic grumblers in a political party with scattered aims and weak purposes. It is inconscient for them to waste their energies in denouncing wealth, for they form one of the wealthy classes. They should, however, learn to be active and fearless politicians, ready at all times to protect their own interests. They have never yet had a fair share in the administration of the government, but this will never be improved by the formation of new political parties.

It may be necessary at some future time to solve the great problem of transportation by some definite policy of government. This will bring it within the domain of true statesmanship, and a political party with clearly defined purposes may avert the most serious dangers. No issues since the days of slavery can compare with this in importance and none, perhaps, has ever been so difficult and complicated. The old questions relating to human freedom and powers of government have been discussed for centuries but the difficulties connected with railway transportation are wholly new. Although the dangers are imminent the most that can be done now is to keep the people well informed until the subject is further developed.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

We have arranged with J. Q. A. Buntington, Chairman of the Executive Committee, to provide a tent or building on the Fair Grounds at Jackson, to be known and used during the State Fair as GRANGE HEADQUARTERS.

We expect to be on hand the most of the time with a supply of extra copies of THE GRANGE VISITOR, and we shall be glad to see our Granger friends at headquarters. We want to put under pay a couple of earnest Patrons to canvass for the VISITOR on the grounds, and invite correspondence or an interview at Grange headquarters on Tuesday, the 19th, or later in the week. We are sorry that we did not think to give this notice earlier, but we trust our readers will all see this paper before starting for Jackson, and not forget to come and see us at "State Grange Headquarters," which will be conspicuously posted.

VISITOR RECEIPTS (CONTINUED).

- AUGUST.
2—H. W. Sweet, \$1 00; E. Bartlett, \$3.70.
8—C. A. Barnaby, \$2.50; Geo. W. Andrews, \$1.00.
14—Mrs. C. M. Brainard, \$1.00; Wm. O. Cook, \$1.50.
15—W. H. Castle, \$2.50; E. Himebaugh, \$1.00.
22—Mrs. H. E. Rutherford, \$1.50; M. S. Agens, \$1.00.
SEPTEMBER.
2—D. S. Gardner, 1.50; Louis Reindolt \$1.00.
5—G. S. Ben Set'olen, \$1.00; W. E. West, \$1.50.

By-Laws of the Michigan State Grange.

ARTICLE IV.—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.

THE article of Bro. Luce invites our friend Garver, the inventor, to the front again. We are willing to give him a fair show and any aid that he may secure. He will find our columns open to a defense of the patent laws as they are, and to inventors who feel aggrieved by the course of the VISITOR on the important questions involved in this discussion.

MASTERS and Secretaries in several counties will see the necessity of promptly forwarding reports to secure a seat for their delegates in the County Convention.

A few minute's work by some Secretaries will give a county another representative in the State Grange in December next.

We invite the jury of the people to carefully read No. 3 of the railway problem, on our fifth page.

WITH a harvest of such magnificent proportions as the present promises, farmers should remember that they are largely at the mercy of the railroad magnates, and it may be the part of prudence to move a considerable proportion of the crop while the water ways and canals are open to navigation.

"Father, who travels our road so late?" "Hush, my child, 'tis the candidate! Fit example of human woe. Early he comes and late he goes!

Communications.

An Amendment to the Constitution of the National Grange.

OFFICE OF MASTER NATIONAL GRANGE, PAW PAW, MICH.

The following amendment to Article 1st of the Constitution of the National Grange, submitted by that body to the State Granges for their approval, has been ratified by three-fourths of the State Granges, and is therefore a part of the Constitution:

"Where a State has not reduced its representation, any Subordinate Grange shall have the right to elect a Past Master as its representative in the State Grange, when the Master is unable to attend."

This amendment does not in any way affect the representation of the State Granges that have, or may, reduce the number of their voting members, as provided in Section 1st, Article 1, of the Constitution; but simply permits a Subordinate Grange, in a State that has not reduced its representation, and consequently where every Master and his wife, if a Matron, are voting members of the State Grange, to elect one of its Past Masters "as its representative in the State Grange, when the Master is unable to attend."

J. J. WOODMAN, Master.

A True View of the Patent Law.

Bro. Cobb:—I desire space for a word in regard to Mr. Garver, his stolen horse and patent right. Twice in his tirade against the VISITOR and farmers generally for their efforts to secure amendments to the patent right laws, he placed this horse on exhibition, and in this way he really seems to think that he fortifies his position with an overwhelming argument. But let us compare the history of this horse with the workings of the patent right laws as they are construed by the courts.

Certainly the illustration is fatal to his position. If a man steals a horse the law only makes one man guilty though the horse may have been owned by a dozen innocent purchasers, and only one man responsible for the crime or for the value of the horse. It is true the owner may take his property wherever found. But the innocent purchaser has redress back upon the next man, and so all along the line to the thief himself. No matter how many innocent purchasers there may be they are all exempt from loss or punishment. They have committed no offense. Common sense and justice declare that this is right. Why in heaven's name should these men be punished? The thief has paid for the horse and suffered the penalty.

But our outrageous patent right laws would treat each one of these innocent purchasers of this horse as a thief, even though he owned the horse but a day and used him but for an hour. It is in vain that he pleads that he was an innocent purchaser of the horse, that he bought him of a responsible dealer in the open market. The court sternly asks did you own or use the horse at any time? He admits that he did. He is informed that his plea is of no avail, and he must be sentenced to State's prison as a horse thief. The court makes no distinction between the thief and the innocent purchaser of stolen property. This is the principle upon which our patent right laws rest—a principle which does violence to every sentiment of justice.

That this is no overdrawn picture the prosecution in the Birdsell clover-huller cases as well as many other instances fully prove. To illustrate the point and ground of complaint a little farther, supposing some man steals a clover huller of Mr. Birdsell, machine, patent right and all. Supposing it changed hands a half dozen times. Each owner except the thief is an innocent purchaser. Mr. B. finally finds his machine. It is traced back to the thief, he pays for the machine and offers the penalty. This ends the case so far as the machine is concerned. Not so with the idea that conceived it. For using this unseen, unknown property every man is punished. This is no imaginary case, but an actual fact. Tell us, oh wise men, why the idea that conceived something even though it be of value, should be so much more sacredly protected than the article concerned.

Mr. Garver, please let us hear from you again. It is our earnest desire to cultivate friendly relations to inventors of valuable improvements. But where is your stolen horse now? C. G. LUCE.

Among the Granges.

Bro. Cobb: As I have just returned from Northern Michigan, where I have been at work for the good of the Order for the past ten days, a few lines through the columns of the VISITOR, giving an account of my work, would perhaps be of some interest to your readers.

I left Lansing on the morning of the 22d of August for Traverse City, where I arrived at 6 P. M. of the same day, and was met at the depot by Bro. S. H. Hyde, Special Deputy for the Grand Traverse region, who had planned out an eight days' campaign in the counties of Grand Traverse, Benzie and Antrim, which for completeness in all its details could not well have been bettered, taking into consideration the fact that they were arranged and distributed through these counties from six to sixty miles apart, and some of them could be reached only by traveling through extensive forests, and over

new and rough roads, and yet no break or disappointment occurred in the arrangement at any place. Bro. Hyde, we feel, is entitled to much praise.

Early Wednesday morning, the 23d, we hitched Old Jack to the buggy and started for Grant township, where our first meeting was to be held, some 25 miles distant; we passed through some beautiful country, especially in the township of Blair and Grant, where there are many fine farms, whose fields of waving corn and oats testified to the industry of the farmer and the fertility of the soil.

We took dinner with Brother and Sister Miner, members of Silver Lake Grange, who have a fine farm of 200 acres, with good buildings and everything convenient. Bro. Miner has over 100 tons of hay of fine quality in his barn, from which he expects to realize quite a sum next winter.

We arrived at our destination at about 4 P. M., and after having taken tea at the house of Mr. Cayton, a farmer in the neighborhood, we repaired to the schoolhouse, where the meeting was to be held. We found an audience assembled of about 75 men, women and children, who seemed much interested in the Grange movement, and after a talk of one hour a committee was appointed to work up the case with the view of organizing a Grange, which I think will be done at no late day.

Our next meeting was at Joyfield, Benzie county, about 16 miles distant, twelve miles of which lay through a dense hemlock forest, with only three houses on the whole route. I think the person that named the township of Joyfield must have traveled this road, for I felt very much that way myself when I arrived at the house of a Mr. Johnson at 4 P. M. Our meeting that evening was at the "Old Log church," which was well filled, and among the number we were glad to see the pleasant and familiar face of Chaplain Steele, who had come 13 miles to attend the meeting, and whose presence and words of cheer added much to the occasion. Great interest was manifested here, and there is no doubt but there will be an organization formed here in a short time. It was left in the hands of a committee to secure more names and arrange for organizing.

The next morning we started for Frankfort, the present home of Brother and Sister Steele, where we arrived at about 1 P. M., when we found that Sister Steele had anticipated our coming, and that dinner was almost ready, which was no very unwelcome news to us. We helped clear off the table, and after a pleasant chat we went out to look around town.

Frankfort is a smart little town, and contains an extensive iron furnace, saw mills, etc., and affords employment for a large number of laborers. It is situated on a fine harbor, and when it gets a railroad so that it won't get froze in winters, it will be all right.

We saw here a band of Indians, who are said to get their living by fishing and hunting, but in this case quite a number work in mills and on boats, and the squaws make baskets, tend papposes and look after the household affairs generally. Take them altogether they are not the most enterprising people in Frankfort.

Our meeting was held in the church where Bro. Steele preaches, and was not so well attended as we expected, but there was a fair audience and a very good feeling was manifested toward the Grange.

We remained over night at Bro. Steele's, and started again in the morning for Homestead, about sixteen miles distant, where we arrived at Mr. Palmer's just in time for dinner; here we found one of the most earnest seekers after Grange information that it has been our lot to meet.

It was a mischievous colt who took the opportunity while we were in at dinner to examine the content of our grip sack, which had been thoughtlessly left in the buggy. He had thoroughly masticated a few copies of By-laws, had chewed up a number of Declarations of Purposes, and when discovered was making way with the Ritual. Upon the whole, he had got outside of more Grange documents than any one in Benzie county in the same length of time.

Our meeting in the evening was held at a church in the neighborhood, and was well attended. Here is a fine location for a Grange, and if anything can be assumed from the sentiment of the people there will soon be one started.

With this meeting our labors for the week were completed, and as we were 25 miles from home it became necessary for us to travel that distance on the Sabbath, which we did, and arrived at Bro. Hyde's at noon, well pleased with our work, the people with whom we had become acquainted, and with Benzie county.

As this letter is becoming somewhat lengthy, a description of our work in Antrim county will be reserved for the next VISITOR. JOHN HOLBROOK. Lansing, Sept. 5, 1882.

At the State Fair.

Bro. Cobb:—As the State fair is so near at hand, and many Patrons will doubtless attend, we thought a few hints derived from our own experience might prove a benefit. Up early in the morning, we arrive early on the grounds, and start at once for the hall of

fine arts, always the great center of attraction. The fine array of pictures attracts our attention, and furnishing ourselves with a catalogue we pass rapidly but carefully along the line. A few stand out from the mass and of these we make a note, as Cappen Cuttle says. In fact we transfer them to our mind, where we have them yet, a joy forever—Hagar's wild, strange beauty; an exquisite baby face; some rich landscapes—and feeling we had exceeded our allotted time, we turn away. 'Superficial,' say you? Granted; but remember the day was to be an Olla Podera of the beautiful and useful.

Home products next, and we see that our sisters have solved the problem of combining colors artistically, as we examine the lovely Japanese quilts and table-spreads of silk. Some rare specimens of inlaid furniture call for a moment's attention; also a chasuble presented Father Buysse while in Europe—a marvel of beauty and skill.

Visiting the farm products and canned fruit, we find many new exhibits in each. Next comes a call to visit the stock. For a moment we hesitate, not for lack of interest, but the day is hot and the gales from that direction are not like those of Araby the blest, and we have just caught sight of a wilderness of flowers. Finally, we compromise by promising to visit one stall or pen of each variety, which we did and returned with at least some knowledge of the difference between Holsteins, Devons, the wild Gallowsays, the Alderneys, etc. Try this plan, sisters mine, and as a result you will have a few clear ideas on the subject, instead of the usual conglomeration of hoofs and horns, trying vainly to locate them. Visit each department and pass along till you come to some object of real interest.

But we are warned by the length of this article to close, promising if we see anything at the coming fair of sufficient value to be mentioned in your columns, to do so, with Bro. Cobb's leave. BROOKLYN.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Newaygo county Pomona Grange, No. 11, will hold its next regular meeting with Croton Grange, No. 511, at "Oak Grove," in the township of Croton, October 10 and 11, commencing on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the following essays and topics for discussion will be introduced in the regular order of business in open Grange.

The railroad system of "free passes," is it bribery—and shall we vote for men who hold and use them? L. Reinoldt. Why should farmers be better educated? Nelson Smith.

What system of farming is best calculated to increase the fertility of our farms? Wm. Hillman and S. V. Walker. Wastes and mistakes in farming. T. H. Stuart and T. Taylor.

Reading or gossip—which shall it be? Essay by Mrs. Lovica Dancer. Small farms vs. large farms. D. D. Hopple and John Barnhard. "Nothing but a farmer." Essay by Mrs. L. E. Wright.

Clover as a fertilizer. N. McCallum and Andrew Flynn. Which costs the farmer the most—ignorance or education? L. E. Wright.

M. W. SCOTT, Lecturer 610 Grange.

Program for Hillsdale county Pomona Grange, Sept. 30, 1882. The Grange will open at 10 o'clock sharp with music by the choir. Regular order of business. Welcome address, Sister Griswold. Essay, Sister Cliskner Allen. Instrumental music by Bro. Willetts, and Sister Nora Freeman.

Recess. Select reading by Sister Benedict. A rehearsal by Sister Nettie Wells, Allen. Essay, Bro. L. B. Agard. Music, Bro. Willetts, Sister Nora Freeman.

Dream, Bro. J. Wagner, Fayette. Topic for discussion, What is the duty of the farmer in securing the nomination and election of suitable men to office? open by Bro. Benedict. R. W. FREEMAN, Secretary.

The annual meeting of Lapeer Co. Pomona Grange, No. 29, will be held with Montgomery Grange, No. 549, in their hall five miles north of Burnside, on Tuesday, October 3, 1882. It is hoped that all fifth degree members will be present, as there is a large amount of business to be done. The question of changing the annual meeting from the first Tuesday in October to some fixed time in January will be brought up and decided at the coming meeting, to be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp. J. W. SCHELL, Sec'y.

The next regular meeting of Ingham Co. Pomona Grange No. 14, will be held in the rooms of White Oak Grange, in the township of White Oak Ingham Co. Friday September 22, 1882, commencing at 10:30 o'clock A. M., sharp, to which all fourth degree members of P. O. H. are invited. At one o'clock, P. M., the meeting will be open to the public, and addressed by Worthy Master John Holbrook, to which the public are cordially invited. C. M. WOODLAND Sec.

The next meeting of the Manistee District Pomona Grange, No. 21, will be held at Sherman on the First Tuesday in October, commencing at two o'clock, P. M. Cleon, Aug. 21, 1882. B. L. DEAN.

Hire English Immigrants.

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

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

R. M. MONTGOMERY, Circuit Judge. HON. H. FARLESE, Rep. 3d dist. Cedar Springs, Aug. 21, 1882. 15sept4t

MICHIGAN CROPS.

THE SEPTEMBER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Wheat Threshed Averages 17 2-3 Bushels Per Acre—The Damaged Wheat—Other Grains, Hay, Apples, Etc.—The Stock Census.

LANSING, Sept. 13.—[Mich. Press.]—Reports from threshing machines received by the secretary of the state and published in the Michigan crop report for September, show that in the southern four tiers of counties, where nine tenths of the crop is grown, the number of acres of wheat threshed is 105,610 or seven per cent of the entire acreage. The yield is 1,865,000 bushels or an average of 17 2/3 bushels per acre, or more than one bushel less than estimated by correspondents in August. As estimated in August about one third of the crop has been injured by the rain. The damaged wheat that can be marketed at all brings from 50 to 75 per cent of the price of number one, but no inconsiderable amount is worthless except for feed.

The oat crop is one of the best ever grown. The yield per acre as reported by threshers is 31 bushels. Corn, though very late, promises to be an average crop.

The estimate for barley is 26 bushels per acre. Meadows and pastures and clover sown this year are in excellent condition.

Beef cattle and sheep are in better flesh than on September 1, 1881. Winter apples promise one half and late peaches six-tenths of an average crop.

Reports from 280 elevators and mills show that there were 939,433 bushels of wheat marketed by farmers in July and August. At one-third of the elevators and mills reporting no wheat was marketed in July.

The number of live stock six months old and over in the state last spring is as follows: Horses 318,731, milch cows 310,337, cattle other than milch cows 317,784, hogs 468,101, sheep 2,216,305. Compared with 1881 there is an increase in the number of horses, hogs and sheep and a decrease in the number of cattle.

FARM NOTES.

Texans count on a corn crop of 140,000,000 bushels this year.

Soil for radishes needs to be light and rich. They can be grown from early spring to late in the fall. They deserve a wider cultivation.

Pot layered strawberry plants should be set out soon if at all this fall. They cost more than ordinary plants, but they produce fruit sooner.

The apple crop in England and on the continent will not be very abundant this year. This means that America will have to supply a good foreign demand, if she can.

The best yearly butter record was made by a Jersey cow, Eucrotas. In a little over 11 months she produced 7,525 pounds of milk, from which 778 pounds of butter were made.

Eggs are a valuable food, not sufficiently appreciated by the farmer. One pound of nice, fresh eggs is worth as much for food as about two pounds of beef. They are easily digested.

Farmers should not neglect the fairs soon to be held. Exhibit your farm products, exchange opinions, investigate late improvements in farm machinery, and "fair time" will be enjoyable.

The melon worm is now enjoying itself in many a melon patch. It is of a yellowish green color and about an inch and a quarter long. Give it plenty of pyrethrum, but it is not safe to use paris green.

When potatoes are ripe and the tops become dry they should be at once dug and put into a cool cellar. It is best to put them in small bins. Great care should be used in digging not to cut or bruise the tubers, which hastens decay.

Dahlia roots often decay during the winter. Leave three or four inches of the stalk on them, with the outer covering well scraped away. Make a small opening at base of stalk, and they will not decay; the watery deposit escapes.

It is said that the oleomargarine factories of New York have a producing capacity of 116,000,000 pounds; the dairy butter factories 111,000,000 pounds. Must delicious creamery butter be supplanted by this uncertain mixture?

American farmers do not value clover hay as highly as the English do. Timothy is considered much inferior to clover by them, much superior by us. Clover sells in England for about 20 per cent more than timothy. Properly cured it is a valuable crop.

Now that harvest is over farmers should give much attention to their farmers' clubs and similar organizations. There's a great deal to learn at a properly and intelligently farmers' meeting. Don't look upon them as for the "fancy" farmer only.

Many orchardists say it is not best to renew the orchard by planting in young trees where old ones have died and been cut down. To a certain extent, the elements suited to growth in the apple wood have been extracted from the soil, and insect enemies have found location there.

The best way for everyone who undertakes the culture of tobacco is to raise his own plants to begin with, but they will require much care and close attention. Soil must be kept moist, and no weeds should be permitted in the bed. Liquid manure, such as barnyard leachings, will promote growth very much. The plants should be started in a hot-bed, though the ashes should be removed occasionally, to prevent scalding or burning. Sometimes insects begin their work when the plants are quite young, but applications of soap suds will prevent their ravages.

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, - SEPTEMBER 15.

Single copy, six months, 25  
Single copy, one year, 50  
Elevay copies, one year 5 00  
To ten trial subscribers for three months we will send the VISITOR for \$1 00

Address, J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mich.  
Sample copies free to any address.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

MOVED.

Our readers have all discovered the improvement made in the last VISITOR by the cutting and pasting and the neat folding of the sheet by the folding machine through which it was run. These first improvements are a great convenience and the last gratifies the eye of taste. But this complete folding machine will have its own way and if we use it we must submit to its exactions. Heretofore the inside, or second, third, sixth and seventh pages, have been printed several days before the outside. As the outside of the sheet or first, fourth, fifth and eighth pages were printed last, our page, the fourth, had the benefit of the last hour of the makeup. But this folding machine upsets our usage, requiring that the inside shall be printed last and this compels us to move so that we can have the last word.

We have been here so long that we move with reluctance. But go we must, and as the times are progressive and our readers say the VISITOR is all the time growing better, we have concluded to go forward.

The editorial page will hereafter be the second, where our readers will always find us at home, with a disposition to serve them as well as heretofore. We would promise to do better if we dared.

Communications.

PERFECT TRUST.

My boat is on the open sea,  
Which storms and tempest toss;  
I know not of the hills to meet  
Before I get across.

I do not know how long or short  
The fiftful voyage may be;  
But patient I'll abide His time  
Who built the boat for me.

'Tis full manned in every part—  
Hope is the anchor fair,  
The compass that it has is faith,  
And every oar is prayer.

Sometimes I see the breakers nigh,  
The ocean madly roars,  
But all I do is simply this,  
Bend closer to the oars!

At times the waves run mountain high,  
And threaten me to strand,  
I fear not, for He holds them in  
The hollow of His hand!

The fog at times obscures my course,  
I see the way but dim,  
But well I know I cannot drift  
Beyond the sight of Him.

I know not where the shoals may lie,  
Nor where the whirlpools be;  
It is enough, dear Lord, to feel  
That they are known to thee!

And thus content I glide along,  
If either slow or fast,  
Well knowing He will bring my boat  
Safe into port at last.

Wheat, Apples and Potatoes.

OFFICE OF THE BUSINESS AGENCY,  
MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,  
DETROIT, AUG. 31, 1882.

To the Editor of the Grange Visitor.—The data being approximately complete as to the yield of wheat in the United States, together with the probable needs of Europe for the great staple, we can now, based on the experience of past years, come to a reasonably accurate opinion as to the price wheat will bring provided it is marketed in the same proportion as to time, as in former years. It does not follow because we will have a large surplus for export, that the price should be very low. The efforts of some in certain localities, to influence prices for a decline, basing their arguments on the large crop, is erroneous. The methods employed for determining the quantity of the crops of former years gives for this year's crop 570,000,000 to 600,000,000 bushels. The crop of 1880 was about 520,000,000 bushels, and yet the average export price was \$1.12 per bushel. It must also be borne in mind that the crops carried over from last year were exceptionally light. The crop raised in 1881 was 111,000,000 bushels less than in 1880, yet we exported but 62,000,000 bushels less than the year previous. The amount of last year's crop available for home consumption was only 291,000,000 bushels; which estimates the consumption at the rate of six bushels per head of population, or 318,000,000 bushels would draw on previous year's crop 27,000,000 to make up the deficiencies. The stocks carried over for this year's quantity, must, therefore, be very light. Assuming the crop to be 570,000,000, the lower figure in the

estimate, and that 55,000,000 of population will require six bushels per head, or 330,000,000 bushels, we should have out of the present crop 240,000,000 bushels for export and stocks to be carried over. If the export were equal to the average of late years, and the indications are that they will be in excess, we should have a stock in July, 1883, no larger than that held at the close of the year above instanced, when the export price of wheat averaged \$1.12. I think, therefore, that I am fully justified in assuming that the prospect for the farmer is very favorable, when we take into the account the large surplus he will have to sell.

I wish to say to all those who will market their wheat early, or at any other time, that the Detroit market is equal to many, and better than some. Our facilities having been very largely increased for storing and handling large quantities of grain, there will be no danger that our market will be glutted, and if Patrons will ship me their wheat in car lots, I can obtain for them the highest market price on day of arrival, and further, I can with unquestionable certainty assure them that they will realize much more for their product than they can obtain by selling to the local dealer, who must be certain of his profit, and he naturally figures handsome profits on his side of the ledger account than on that of his customers.

In the early part of the season it was very generally understood that there was to be a large crop of apples all over the country, but subsequent conditions have very materially altered this view of the situation. In the apple district of the state of New York there will not be a one-quarter crop, and the same may be said of all the Middle, Eastern and Southern States, while the Northwestern and Western States a half crop is a liberal estimate. Now what should the farmer do under these circumstances? My opinion is very largely based on the value of evaporated fruit, of the best quality, and therefore would recommend that if the farmer cannot get for his ripe apples of sound and even size, a net price of fifty cents per bushel, he had better evaporate them, make jelly from the parings and cores, and receive a net price of sixty cents per bushel. There does not exist a single or complicated reason why farmers should sell their apples for less than what I have stated, and all who do otherwise are not worthy to be considered as belonging to the thrifty and enterprising class. Packers for this market, and so far as my investigations have gone Detroit is at least 10 per cent higher than Chicago or Toledo, should not allow themselves to place on top of the barrel fruit of a better quality than the whole barrel will average. "Honesty," in this respect, "is always the best policy," as in all other human relations. I have not sold up to this date first quality English Red Streaks, or Red Astrachans for less than \$3 per barrel, and prime fruit will bring that price in this market.

I will have only a word to say this time on the potato question, but will enter more fully into the subject at some subsequent time. I will say this, that farmers are making a great mistake in forcing their early potatoes in the market and forcing down prices. Late potatoes of good quality are sure to command good prices, and as this communication has lengthened itself beyond what was intended, I will defer an explanation of my reasons for this theory for a future issue of your valuable paper.

Respectfully yours,  
GEO. W. HILL.

In the Mountains of Utah.

BY F. HODGMAN.

It was the 1st of May, 1881, that I came once more to the Price River, at the point where our party had first begun work on the location of the line for the new railroad over a month before. Then our party and a few scattering shepherds were the only people in all that country for miles around. Now it was alive with men. Major Hurd, the resident engineer in charge of all the work from the Wasatch Mountains to Colorado, had his camp on the spot where our tents had stood, while down the river at the crossing of the line, a large number of contractors with nearly 500 men were on the ground waiting impatiently for work. They had been out over the proposed route of the railroad a month before with the chief engineer and had taken each one so many miles of road to grade during the summer. These were to be assigned them one or more miles in a place wherever the resident engineer saw fit to place them. They were on hand new with their men waiting for work and no work ready.

I was given a tent, a transit, a level, a hatchet, a tape and a Dutchman and told to go and lay out work and boss the business. I had no provisions, no cook, no stationery—a big job on my hands and insufficient help. In place of the lacking articles I had some magnificent promises of what I was to have when supplies could be got to me. In the meantime I must board with the contractors and get help of them to assist in laying out the work. They were for the most part Danes and all Mormons. Each contractor was assigned a mile or half mile of work and moved immediately to the ground and fixed up their camps. I pitched my tent near one named Jacobsen with whom I was to take my meals.

The ground was now very dry and soon was covered with a layer of fine penetrating dust wherever it was traveled that covered and got into everything. Jacobsens people went to the foothills with their teams and brought flat slabs of stone with which they made a floor. Stakes were driven into the ground and boards laid upon them for tables. The valley was scoured for little cottonwoods which were stood upon end in the ground and covered with brush, making a sort of bower for a dining room. There were two young women in the party who did the cooking for the crowd and were not very good, either. This was a 'co'op.' outfit. Every man furnished his own team and tools, bore his share of the expenses and shared the profits or loss. Each one had a covered wagon in which he rolled up in his blankets and slept at night. The girls were supposed to have a wagon to themselves, but they were in no great danger from wild animals. The men were a lively set and soon had the dirt rapidly piling up on the grade. At night they made the air ring again with their songs and music.

The snow was now melting off from the mountains and the river raising rapidly. All night long we would hear the boom, boom, boom of the falling earth as it tumbled into the river in great lumps of tons in weight as the rushing torrent undermined it. The banks of the stream had been lined with the carcasses of dead cattle and sheep which had perished in the preceding hard winter. It had been a terrible trial to us to have to go to the river for the water we used, and knew that only a few rods away a dead animal was rotting in the margin of the waters and no escape from it. But now the rising torrent swept them all away toward the ocean, and we could go and get our pail of water from the stream with the consolation of knowing that it contained no soakings of putrefying carcasses and not more than half its bulk of river mud. This last was easily disposed of. Cactus plants were planted all around and a single leaf put in two and put in the pail would carry all the sediment to the bottom and leave the water clear and pure in a few minutes. The thick viscid juice which exuded from the leaf caught every particle of the sediment and held it together in the bottom of the pail. The water as it came from the river was as cold as one would wish to drink, unpleasantly so near the mountain, but getting warmer the farther it flowed.

Jacobson's party numbered about fifty young and middle aged men who worked as I said before on the co-operative plan, he being chosen by common consent as the leader and boss. When I first sat down to a meal at his table I was surprised to hear him call on one of the men to ask a blessing, which was done without any hesitation; and I learned that this party never partook of a meal without some one of the number first asking the Divine blessing. The food consisted of bread, bacon, beans, rice and dried apples. This latter they always spoke of as fruit. When I would have called for apple sauce, they asked for the fruit. When provisions got low as they sometimes would, it was not uncommon for them to live on bread and dried apples. Their teams were mostly of horses, though there were a few mules in the outfit. The horses were hardy, wiry animals of about ten hundred pounds weight and were hard worked and well cared for. They always looked in good condition. This party permitted no swearing. They understood their business and it is perhaps needless to add earned more money per capita than any other outfit on the line.

They were exceptional men especially in the matter of swearing. Mormons are peculiar about that. We soon learned that if we wanted to find whether or not a man was a Mormon, we had only to wait till we heard him swear. If he said "by hell!" we had a sure thing of it, for that is their standard oath and the recognized test. "Son of a —" is a great favorite with them as an expletive. One day a whirlwind came along and as the cook of one of the parties related the matter: "The son of a b—h of a whirlwind came into his tent and raised h—l and turned round and went out again." Another party had a cow with them to furnish milk but as her owner said "the son of a b—h of a cow ran off and they had to do without."

I had been engaged only three days on construction of the road at this point when I was astonished to see Davis' entire party, whom I supposed to be locating line a score of miles away, coming into Major Hurd's camp. That night I got orders to abandon the work at that place and take all the contractors and men up the river about eight miles, where a new line would be started as soon as the surveying parties could locate it.

The next day I was there and found the Chief Engineer on the ground and two locating parties at work running from the river in opposite directions. A twelve mile division extending from the river, crossing up the river several miles into the Price Canon of the Wasatch mountains, was assigned to my charge and the men once more assigned their work.

The Missouri legislature has passed a bill forbidding the sale or manufacture in the State of any imitation butter, no matter whether represented to be genuine or not. The oleomargarine makers made a test case, but the court of appeals decided that the law was constitutional.

The American Farmer.

Written by D. A. Miller, and read before Burr Oak Grange.

The ancient and much honored occupation of farming has wielded a powerful influence over the refinement and civilization of man. The advancement and improvement made upon this branch of industry have greatly increased the happiness and bettered the condition of the human race. In the ancient and superstitious ages of the world, before man was acquainted with the nature of the evil and its producing power, it was believed that famines were sent by the direct will of the Supreme power to punish men for disobedient conduct. But as the race has advanced in civilization, reason and experience have taken the place of those superstitious and dogmatic ideas. Since the fact has been established that it is within human power to improve the producing power of the soil; since by a chemical analysis we are able to know what proportion of the soil has become exhausted and what fertilizer should be applied to reproduce these exhausted properties, it is found to be nearly within human power to avoid those seasons of human misery, suffering and starvation that were so common to the people of ancient times.

By comparing the ancient and modern customs of farming, it can easily be seen that there have been wonderful improvements made upon this branch of industry, and that these have been the great agents for supplying the wants and luxuries of man, and increasing his happiness in general. Now by observing the source from whence we derive our food and clothing, we can see that the tillers of the soil constitute the most important element of the human race. We can conceive of any other branch of industry as being paralyzed and still the products of the soil might sustain the existence of man until this branch could be replaced; but if the tillers of the soil should be removed how soon the ghastly form of famine would make his appearance and either sweep from the face of the earth all civilized man, or place him back in those barbarous ages of the past!

Now, since this is an agricultural country and our prosperity at home and our commerce abroad depends upon the success of the farmer and the products of the soil, why should not the American farmer enjoy every advantage that can be afforded by legislation; and why should he not be represented in the legislature by men from his own occupation or by men whose interests are in harmony with his? No one will deny that it is an attribute of the human mind for man to work for his own interest; and no one will deny him this privilege so long as it does not interfere with the interest of the community. But when this privilege has been exercised by shrewd men until their accumulated wealth and power become dangerous to the country, it is the right and duty of the citizens to organize themselves against the encroaching power of those classes. Now since it is so natural for man to work for his own interest, we can reasonably believe that whatever class of men are called to make the laws will make those that are favorable to themselves. Then exclude from the legislature all producing men, or men whose interests are with the producer, and put in their place lawyers, bankers, bondholders, and agents of monopolies, and see what class of men will be favored by legislation. This is the class of men that has made our laws since the close of the civil war, and what results can be expected from their legislation? Why the same results that are obtained; namely, class legislation, laws favoring monopolies of every kind. All that is necessary to prove this is to refer to the rapid growth of monopolies, the creation of millionaires and paupers, and the rapid development of aristocratic principles in this country.

Now, as there is no reason why men should not work to their own advantage as these shrewd men have done, there is no reason why the laboring men of this country should not organize to defend themselves against the encroaching power of capital, and in this way secure the enactment of such laws as will protect their interest and restrict the power of monopolies.

All the evils with which the farmers have to contend have been talked over among themselves and have been discussed in the columns of the farm journals. They all admit that they are made the common prey to all the rings and monopolies of the country, and the suffering victims of class legislation. Now plans have been adopted by the producing men to protect their industries. They have filled the legislative halls with men hostile to their interest; they have sent petitions to these men by the thousand and almost by the million, asking relief; they have sent committees to counsel and advise them, begging and praying for favors. Their petitions have been trampled upon; their committees have been boldly turned away, their prayer and requests disregarded; their representatives have used their influence in favor of gigantic corporations by whom they were bribed, thus leaving the honest toiling producer a victim to all the unjust laws that can be devised by the perverted ingenuity of man. This is the plan that has been adopted and is it a good one? Is it justice that one class of men

should be legally protected in satisfying their gold loving disposition at the expense of the honest producer? No, the very underlying principle of our free institutions is "That all men are created equal," then all men should be equally protected by the laws. Is it easier to elect thieves and then petition them to be honest than to elect honest men that need no petitioning? No! It is no easier, but the farmer and laboring men do not make use of those powers which lie in their hands or they would never suffer those things to be done.

Then the fact is that if the farmers have the backbone to feed and maintain our nation they have not the backbone to stand firmly, demand and exercise their rights. If things continue in this way the time is not far distant when the American farmer will be but little better than English and Irish tenants, for

"A time there was 'ere England's grief began,  
When every rood of ground maintained its man.  
For him tight labor spread her wholesome store,  
Just gave what life required but gave no more."

All that is necessary to establish a system of tenant farming in this country, is for the farmer to remain blind to his own interest; to listen to the brawling politician who either tries to stir up sectional prejudice, or tries to make believe that men are not capable of making laws unless they are skilled in that knavery, treachery and rope pulling which are so common to most politicians. This will soon place the laboring classes in our country on equal footing with the laboring classes of Europe. Then we can bid farewell to those liberties that were purchased by the blood of our revolutionary ancestors, then we can look back at that long and bloody conflict that lifted from the shoulders of our sires the yoke of European servitude, as being of no avail. Then, our independence of living, our domestic happiness, and our honorable occupation will be things only of the past, for when this change has taken place it has taken place forever; for

"All fares the land to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.  
Princes and lords may flourish and may fade,  
A breath can make them as a breath may fade,  
But a bold peasantry, a country's pride  
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

The aristocratic elements of our country and the agents of the money power may deny that the people have any cause of complaint, but what can be expected from men who are trying to grow rich at the expense of the community. After the French people had for eight long centuries been oppressed by an evil and unwise government, after the people had been reduced to pauperism, the nobility still proclaimed that the people had no grounds for complaint. And so with Ireland; she has borne oppression until she can bear it no longer; her citizens are reduced to want, wretchedness and misery; she is driven into a state of open rebellion, and still the nobility and the aristocracy proclaim that she has no grounds for complaint.

Professor W. J. Beal mentions in *The Rural New Yorker*, that a person with poor soil and a poorer tillage had tomatoes a fortnight ahead of more thrifty neighbors who, on richer land and with heavy manuring, produced a luxuriant growth of plants and later ripening of the fruit.

All farmers who from foolish prejudices against secret associations will not join a Grange, should unite themselves in some agricultural association for their own good. There is nothing like social intercourse and an interchange of experiences and views concerning your following. Co-operation means success, and union means strength.

Mrs. R. K. SEIG, New Salem, Mass., gives *The Ohio Farmer* the surprising information that from 370 eggs placed in one of Brain's "Common-sense Incubators," she got two chickens, at a cost of \$61.27, to say nothing of her time and the hired man's three weeks' board. The wonder is that the machine hatched anything at all.

MANY New York friends of Col. J. H. Brigham, Master of the Ohio State Grange, will be glad to learn that he has received the nomination for Representative in Congress, in a district newly constituted under an apportionment that seems to make the field doubtful, although the chances favor Republicans. Col. Brigham's great popularity due to his known integrity and fitness for the high position will be reasonably sure to secure his election.

SOCIETY NEWS: The Czar will pass the Summer in the cellar. The Scoville family will pass the season in quarreling. James Gordon Bennett will keep as far away from the North Pole as possible. The Government will pass the Summer and a considerable part of the winter in trying to try the Star rufflers Hubbell will pass the Summer in assessing Government employes; who don't pay up will pass in their resignations. A large number of playwrights will pass the Summer in writing the great American comedy.—*Boston Transcript*.

AUSTRIAN WOMEN.—It is said that there are no ladies in the world so capable of doing many things and doing them well, as the Austrian ladies. An Austrian lady of high birth who cannot swim, or does not know how to ride a horse well, is an exception. Needlework of every kind, even to the making of lace, is a part of every girl's education. Her pedestrian accomplishments are noticeable. Her efforts of memory are another source of wonder to us. As linguists they are famous. It is only among the nobility and higher classes that one finds these accomplishments. The burghers' daughters will not condescend to the learning of dressmaking and cooking, which the titled lady can do without thought of its reflecting on her social positions. The higher the position abroad the more simple the attire in public.

Correspondence.

Coldwater Grange, No 137.

Worthy Brother Cobb :- Enclosed please find quarterly report for Coldwater Grange, No. 137, and money order for six dollars and eighty-eight cents, the fees and dues of the quarter. You will I know pardon my seeming neglect of duty as Secretary when I tell you that we have been using all the money we could raise in building us a hall, so the State Grange has had to wait a little for its dues.

Hillsdale County Convention.

Bro Cobb:-Please give notice in the GRANGE VISITOR that the committee appointed to provide a place of meeting for the County Convention to elect representatives to the State Grange on the first Tuesday of October have secured the use of the Court house at Hillsdale.

Free Pass Bribery.

In accordance with request in the VISITOR of Aug. 15 in regard to action on the preamble and resolution adopted by Kalamazoo County Grange, I am instructed to report as follows:

At a regular meeting of Home Grange, No. 188, held Aug. 19, 1882, the following preamble and resolutions were after due consideration adopted:

WHEREAS, The Kalamazoo County Grange have adopted, published, and requested other like bodies, also the Subordinate Granges of the state to adopt the preamble and resolutions of that body or other action thereto, relative to the corrupt practice of the judicial, legislative and other servants (not masters) of the people in accepting and using free rail road passes during and after their respective terms of office; therefore

Resolved, As members of Home Grange, No. 188, we accept and adopt as our own the preamble and resolutions referred to, and

Resolved, That in view of the unseen influence exerted by powerful corporations who claim immunity from interference by legislation of both State and national legislatures, and corrupt attempts to bribe the courts, we pledge ourselves not to aid or vote for any man who will not publicly place himself on record, if elected to congress, or the state legislature to introduce a bill or support an act to final passage of which the penalty shall be to punish the uses of free passes in a degree commensurate with the enormity of the offense.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be sent to the VISITOR for publication and also to the local press, the organ of the Anti-monopoly League, and the Western Rural.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution apply to State officials as well.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR.

Resolved, That these two houses control the trade?

The Railway Problem Condensed, No. 3

From the Farm and Fireside, Baltimore. To determine whether the government should exercise a supervision over railroads we should consider, how they ought to be conducted, how they are conducted, whether legislation will correct the evils, and whether our Government has the physical power to exert its authority.

Every one, outside the railway circle, will accept the following propositions: (1) Each citizen should be equal as regards the use of railroads. A turnpike company never discriminates between neighbors.

It is notorious that each of these primary principles are violated in the most flagrant manner every day, and we cannot overstate the damage that is being done to the general welfare.

It will be remembered that instead of the rate being determined by the cost of the service, the rule is, "to make the charge as high as the traffic will bear."

The sagacious merchant of to day takes into business calculation the risk of being charged without warning and without reason. No amount of experience or judgment can estimate the margin of profit that will cover the fluctuations in the price he must pay for the privilege of using the highways of his country.

The great value of the fence comes from getting a perfect strain on the wire; the snapper strained the better, for there is no danger of the cable wires breaking by contraction, and while a well-strained wire would stop animals, a slack one would allow them to push through without injury.

The present system breeds a misname fatal to the moral tone of business enterprise, because men of sensibility who will not truckle for favors are driven out of the employments of legitimate trade.

A few practical illustrations will bring this matter home to the people. During the year of 1877 two business houses in New York controlled the entire grain market of that city, which largely exceeded 100,000,000 bushels.

Finally, as I have often said, there is no beehive or beehive attachment that the best beekeepers of the country use that is patented. So keepers should turn a cautious heel on every venter of patents.—Professor A. J. Cook.

An Art and Industrial Exhibition in the Capitol at Washington.

Under the auspices of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, for the benefit of the Garfield Monument Fund.

[By request of H. C. Corbin, Ass't. Adjutant General U. S. A., we give the following a place in this paper.—Ed.]

The Board of Direction, composed of some of the most prominent names in public life, including members of the Supreme Court, Senators, Members of Congress, Army and Navy officers of high rank, and the first citizens of Washington, send the following to the press:

A National Bazaar, Art, and Industrial Exposition will be held in the rotunda and adjacent halls of the National Capitol at Washington, D. C., November 25th to December 30, (inclusive), 1882, as authorized by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, August 7, 1882.

Contributions from the ladies in the way of needle and fancy work are especially invited and anticipated as one of the more prominent features of the exposition.

To manufacturers, this Exhibition offers opportunities second only to the Centennial Exposition. Occurring on the eve of the assembling of Congress, and at the season of the year when all the foreign representatives are at their legations, every exhibit will have the attention, not only of our own representatives, but of the representatives of all the civilized nations, as well as the representatives of the press, who will gladly make full mention of the worthy exhibits; this, with the fact that each donation or exhibit contributes so much to the work that must commend itself to every patriotic citizen.

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A New Industry.

Prof. F. A. Guley, of Mississippi, formerly of the Michigan agricultural college, read a paper at the Agricultural congress just closed in Montreal, on the "Food Value of Cotton Seed," in which he said: The crop of cotton seed amounts to 3,000,000 tons or 180,000,000 bushels. During the past year it is estimated that the oil mills consumed 180,000 tons of seed in the manufacture of cotton seed oil, while less than one-half of the remainder was used for fertilizers, seed and feeding stock, the balance being a total loss.

The experiments at the college show that boiled cotton seed with any kind of straw or hay will cause cattle to fatten rapidly, no matter how poor in condition. It also makes very rich milk, the oil of the seed seemingly appearing in the milk in the form of cream.

How much a man is like old shoes, For instance, both a soul may lose; Both have been tanned, both are made tight By cobblers. Both get left and right.

The amended law of the United States in respect to timber claims requires but ten acres to be planted to timber on each quarter section, or a corresponding proportion on eighty and forty acre lots.

Robert Martin, Conn., is "satisfied that horses feet as nature made them are all sufficient for ordinary work," he uses his three without shoes, and "after long experience" on roads rougher than the average, finds that "the only precaution necessary is to slightly round the toes with a coarse file to prevent chipping, and the feet should always be looked to when the animal is groomed."

Barbed Wire Fence.

PROGRESS IN FARMING.—In a recent lecture on the "Development of Agriculture," Mr. Charles Carleton Coffin, of Boston, stated that the improvement in the plow alone made a saving on last year's crops in this country of \$90,000,000.

MR. A. is a deep thinker, a ready speaker and thoroughly at home on the apple or apple tree question. He commenced by saying, "First consult your market, see what is needed, and govern yourself accordingly."

FARMERS holding produce for higher prices rarely make sufficient allowance for the various sources of loss. Rats, mice and insects require considerable daily bread for their sustenance and they seldom fail to obtain all they want. It is estimated that wheat threshed in August, and apparently dry, will lose 6 per cent of its weight by shrinkage in six months; corn gathered dry in November will in the same time lose 20 per cent—a little more or less according to the dryness of the season—while the loss in potatoes is still greater.

RIPENING CHEESE.—Mr. Ballantine, of Canada, told Prof. Sheldon that he had found that cheese made late in Autumn did not ripen so well as that made in Summer or Spring, and when it did ripen its flavor lacked richness. He concluded that the temperature of the evening's milk sank too low, and having guarded against this result by heating the milk up to 80 degrees in the evening, and leaving it standing at that heat until it matured, his Autumn cheese ripened without the least difficulty.

MR. P. C. Reynolds, during a recent ride in Monroe county, N. Y., saw near Spencerport a "marvelously luxuriant" field of wheat on a clover basis, of which he says in Rural Home: "We were informed that a rank growth of clover was turned under last Summer, the surface was well cultivated until the usual time of seeding in the early part of September, when the seed was sown, notwithstanding the drouth. The decaying clover afforded moisture enough to cause the seed to germinate and continue growth until the rains the latter part of the month. It was a remarkably promising piece of wheat."

Stamping out the Cattle Plague.

In furtherance of his efforts to enable the Treasury Department to successfully deal with the subject of the lung plague in cattle imported and exported, Mr. Butterworth has succeeded in having inserted in the civil appropriation bill an item of \$50,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to establish and maintain suitable and necessary quarantine regulations.

Horticultural Notes. Clover, says the Gardiner's Chronicle, came from Flanders with Sir Richard Weston in 1645; figs were planted at Lambeth by Cardinal Pole; lime trees at Dartford by Spillman, founder of English paper mills.

Most persons, no doubt, have seen hogs eating hay during the winter months, in but small quantities, it is true, but still eating it. If clover is cut when in fullest bloom, well cured and stored away, the hay becomes a valuable food for hogs, especially when fed but little else than corn.

JERUSALEM artichokes have long been known as a most valuable addition to the rations of hogs, but the fact that they are even more valuable as an addition to the diet of cattle seems to be less generally recognized. They are hardy, yield fair crops on poor and very large ones on rich soil; are more nutritious than the potato, and once planted there will be no need for replanting, as they are not easily got out of a piece of land after they have become established.

An Illinois farmer gives an Eastern writer for the New England Homestead the following directions for curing galled shoulders on horses, and says that it is infallible: Take old leather and burn it to a crisp; rub the ashes on the galled part; a few applications will effect a perfect cure. A new work-horse put to the plow this spring received several severe galls on both shoulders. A few applications of the burnt leather made them as sound as if never injured, and no scar is now seen.

A new swindle for use on unsuspecting farmers has been devised. This time a fellow comes along driving a shining rig, and sells carpets by sample. He offers three-ply Ingrain at 37½ cents per yard, and a genuine Brussels at 43½ cents. The farmer selects the pattern he wants; the agent writes out the number of yards, the prices, etc. the farmer signs the order, and next week he has his note in the bank to pay, and he never sees or hears of the carpet man any more.—Saginaw Express.

"I WOULD NOT think of building a silo below unless I had a hill so elevated that water would not rise in an excavation suitable for the purpose; thus I would save the necessity of cement." This is the testimony of a large North Carolina planter, the owner of many horses and mules. "The ensilage I made last year was all put in wooden silos above ground, and it kept as well as in my cement silos below ground."

AN Indiana sheepkeeper proved by experiment that clean wool shrinks 5 per cent per annum; another packed 200 pounds in a tight box and the decrease in a year was 20 pounds. "It is grease and water that is lost. There is nothing lost to the manufacturer."

I HEAR some people relate how many thousand plants they have "set out in one day," should rather hear how many they succeeded in making live and thrive. I will not permit my men to hurry the planting, but urge them to take time to do the work well.—Charles A. Green.

A PREPARATION made with one pound of soap (soft or hard) with an ounce of carbolic acid crystals dissolved in water will destroy vermin, itch, scurf and mange. The preparation as given above should be diluted in warm water before being applied to the animal, and it will then not injure the hair.

"KNOCKING them in the head with the churn stick," is the Iowa Homestead's way of describing the process of trying to bring up calves on skimmed milk without substituting oil meal or its equivalent for the extracted cream.

## Ladies' Department.

### REJOICE.

[Poem written by Mrs. Ira B. Garner, (lecturer of Oakland County Farmers Grange,) and read by her at the Grange picnic held at Davisburg, July 4th.]

Hark! from the valley, mountain-top and plain,  
There comes to us the voice of glad refrain.  
The drum's loud beat, the cannon's deafening roar,  
Re-echoes o'er our land from shore to shore.  
From tropic Florida, whose balmy breeze  
Wafts the sweet perfume of the orange trees,  
To old New England's sterile rock-bound shore,  
Kissed by the waves, in their unceasing roar,  
One thought alone the hearts of all doth sway,  
Rejoice, it is our country's natal day.

If it is meet to celebrate the birth  
Of the pure and wise and noble ones of earth,  
Those who have labored for the human weal,  
Upon whose brow bright fame has set its seal,  
Of then how meet to celebrate the day  
When noble patriots spurned the tyrant's sway,  
No more as suppliants to bow the knee,  
But with God's help to conquer and to free.

Then fire the guns, and fling the banners out,  
And let our land resound with freedom's shout.  
To us this is the grandest day of all,  
The one which saw the tyrant's sceptre fall.  
We know full well what freedom's boon has cost,  
And what it would have been had it been lost.  
Thousands on thousands of the brave and good,  
Have sealed our priceless blessings with their blood.

When the glad anthems of a nation born,  
Rolled out upon the breeze that summer morn,  
Earth's toiling millions caught the inspiring strain,  
And it re-echoed o'er and o'er again,  
Until in every land beneath the sun  
Was heard the tidings, "Freedom's cause has won."  
And all these years the banner then unfurled,  
Has been a beacon light to all the world.

Though in its infancy, our country stands,  
A refuge for the oppressed of other lands.  
To us the poor of every nation come,  
And find a safe asylum and a home.  
Here freedom, from her lofty mountain height,  
Unfurled her pinions for her grandest flight.  
Hope and prosperity and peace she brings,  
Calling all nations 'neath her sheltering wings.  
Here dwell the noblest women of the earth,  
And here the grandest patriots have had birth.  
Our institutions, civil and humane,  
O'er all the world their precedence maintain.

Three times our country has passed through the flood  
Of woe, and misery, and death, and blood.  
Our ship of State almost a wreck has been,  
Because our nation chose to deal in sin.  
But as a mariner, with compass gone,  
All night tossed by the waves, beholds at dawn,  
The friendly harbor just within his sight,  
And enters into safety by the light,  
Just so our nation, tossed on war's dark wave,  
When seemingly no human power could save,  
Saw in emancipation, God's own hand,  
To free the oppressed, and save his chosen land.

And is our beloved country yet to be  
A beacon star of hope and liberty?  
Ah! there are quicksands all along the shore;  
We need a pilot brave and firm and sure.  
Sin lurks in places high and places low,  
There is many a dangerous hidden foe.  
Assassination, lust and greed of power,  
And our institutions every hour.

And then intemperance lifts its hydra head  
And every year are numbered with the dead,  
One hundred thousand victims of the sin;  
And all the gates of hell which draw them in  
Are licensed by our land for love of gain,  
To spread disease, and death and woe and shame;  
O! then of noble men how great the need,  
Men just and pure in motive, thought and deed;  
Men who like adamant rock will stand  
Against the sins which threaten our fair land!  
O! may Columbia's flag float on in peace;  
May right be strong and all that's evil cease;  
And may the heritage our fathers gave  
Unto their children be a power to save.

### What the "Visitor" is.

Bro Cobb:—Will you kindly let me come in to visit with the charming circle of sisters a little while, for I have wanted to come so long but dared not, because there was so much talent that it seemed much better for me to sit and listen, back in the shaded corner. Well, I have listened; listened to the voices inside the Grange and the voice of the pen, till I feel like keeping still no longer. I should not dare trust my voice inside the Grange hall, but if I may, I will venture to write once, about some of the many subjects that interest me so much.

First, we take the VISITOR and have done so for three years. Husband thinks we could not get along without it. We think its columns are growing more interesting all the time. We lend it to our neighbors who are not Grangers, and from the interest with which they read it we hope to see good fruits. We were once members of Capitol Grange, No. 540, but have moved so far away that we can attend no longer, and the VISITOR comes to us like a home letter, telling of the dear ones there.

To the nieces and nephews I would say, keep on, your columns are certainly interesting; you may help us older ones to brush up our memories a little in regard to authors and articles. Sweet Briar, if you have had the experience you speak of, I think you a brave girl. Go ahead "Aunt Kate," give us more good advice; we like it. "Aunt Hattie," I like your letters; write often. Mrs. O. M. Sykes, I thank you for those pen photographs in your Reminiscences of the State Grange. I have long wished for a description of the brothers and sisters you mentioned.

Some one writes on the subject of "O, how Shiftless!" and speaks of a woman "sitting

down to read with the dishes unwashed and the house in disorder." Now I think there are times when this same piece of "shiftlessness," may be done to advantage. I think the sister who wrote it must be strong and vigorous, full of ambition, who cannot feel the pity for a very overburdened one, who in sitting down to rest from sheer exhaustion might take up a book or the VISITOR and find charming words that would strengthen the heart and encourage the tired frame to take up anew the burden of life and bear bravely on as thousands of sisters are doing to-day.

The question that stirs up the feeling of justice against injustice the most within me is: Shall the wife have equal rights with her husband in the property which their hard labor has accumulated together? I say the hard working, prudent wife earns the property as much as the husband does, and should be an equal sharer; and until that time comes, a wife does not stand on the same plane that the Grange assumes to place her, on an equality with her husband. I would like to say much more but fear that this is already too long. Fraternaly yours, HOPE.

Grand Rapids, August 24, 1882.

### The English and American Farmer.

The English and American farmer, though brothers, differ greatly. An American farmer could not long exist on Briton's soil. Many of the constituents necessary to his sustenance are lacking.

The freeholder or "yeoman farmer,"—one who owns the land he tills—is now rarely found in England. Three-fourths of all land in England, as also in Ireland and Scotland, is owned by a few of the titled nobility, and this land, together with the remaining one-fourth which belongs to ecclesiastical corporations, squire, wealthy merchants and a few rich clergymen etc., is rented from year to year to the farmer.

Captain Reid tells us that the English farms are generally of larger acreage than Americans suppose. "Holdings of one thousand acres" he says "are not uncommon, and there are some of two thousand and even more, but the orthodox average is about 250 acres." With these large farms, for which they pay not less than two pounds per acre, and changeable English weather, farming is not remunerative to the majority engaged in it. Although the expense of hiring is small, the English farmer paying much less for skilled labor than the American for the poorest help. And one peculiarity is that nearly all English laborers are skilled workmen.

The American farmer or farm laborer can usually perform any work pertaining to farming, while in England each separate branch has its followers. And they are masters of their occupation, though the remuneration they receive is barely sufficient to keep them from starving.

The English farmer is debarred from all society except that of his own class, and I believe they are noted for a lack of sociability among themselves. As to political existence, he has none. He votes according to the wishes of his landlord, consequently he is conservative, all of which would tend to keep him in his servile position for centuries to come. But rumors from across the Atlantic are to the contrary. He is becoming somewhat enlightened as to the benefit of having small farms, and also the advantage that would accrue from other reforms against which he has so long been casting his vote. But this seeming enlightenment an English writer upon the subject claims "is not due to his innate sense of right and wrong, but instead, to his present adversity, and so little creditable to himself.

Of the English farmer's wife it is said that the extent of her knowledge of the culinary art is plain roasting and boiling. Think of the autocrat of the American farmer's kitchen, who is equal to a French cook—as any brother will testify. Pastries and puddings are her delight, notwithstanding we already have a generation of dyspeptics.

We often hear of the English gentleman farmer, but I find the appellation is given only to those who are gentlemen by birth and farmers from choice. There seems to be hardly respectability attached to the occupation, while we claim

"There is honor in the toiling art  
That finds us in the furrowed fields,  
It stamps a crest upon the heart  
With more than all your quartered shields."

The exception in England is the rule here. The American farmer owns the land he cultivates. His position in society is where he wills it. It rests with himself as with every free man, whether it be at the foot or top of the social scale. He has a vast heritage of freedom that makes him peer to any man. He has plenty of room and pure air, productive land that can be bought for a small sum, land that he can rent for an amount that will enable him to live and with economy accumulate, and nearly always an opportunity to dispose of landed property for what it is worth.

He has national organization for his advancement and to protect his rights. He has every facility for educating himself and children, political and religious liberty, and a climate and soil unequalled. We would not claim that he takes advantage of all these opportunities, or that the American farmer of to-day, though superior to the English farmer, deserves commendation, since both are an outgrowth of the government under which they live and help sustain.

But whatever their faults or nationality, farmers are stern necessities. Servants of nature they have patience with her caprices—accept her supremacy. They are the source from which health and wealth spring; the founders of our cities and the foundation proper upon which all civilized nations rest. They form part of the grand army of toilers, who with ceaseless tread are moving forward over a debris of States, Kingdoms and Empires, and their varied superstitions, religions and enterprise, pausing only to bring forth from this chaotic accumulation some storied treasure of the past! And though the farmers' division is marching in slow and laborious measure, with no martial music to cheer them, their useful and worthy achievements are sung in that glorious anthem of progress that can be heard around the world.

ANNA L. FELLOWS.

Schoolcraft, July, 1882.

Does the Vocation of Farming Incapacitate Us for Holding Responsible Positions?

Written for Capitol Grange, No. 540, by Mrs. Amanda Gunnison.

Man, unlike the beasts of the fields and the fowls of the air, has a mind that is capable, from its earliest infancy to the end of his career, of improvement; and there should be no vocation so menial as to be incapable of giving ample scope to this improvement, or to incapacitate us for any responsible position. Yet our capabilities, and advantages, and surroundings cause variations. The most successful are those who are willing to commence at the bottom of the ladder, and ascend step by step to its topmost round, and the leading feature requisite for this is perseverance. Great achievements are not won in a day, but it takes years to solve them; some falter by the way-side, others reach its height, and are richly rewarded for their perseverance, while the wearied was left to look on and envy their successors; yet none of us come to a standstill, for each day develops something new.

There is no vocation that affords more time for the cultivation and improvement of the human race than farming. We have the long winter months to store up useful knowledge in. While the mechanic is still at his bench, the lawyer at his desk, and the physician performing his daily rounds, we are comparatively resting from our physical labors. In the spring time, when the plans are matured for the summer's campaign, the farmer starts in his plough and harrow, and lets his thoughts speed on with them, and should not let the ideas which have been treasured up be dormant. By taking advantage of our time in this way, farmers will not take a back seat in public affairs, or follow in the same groove with their ancestors.

It is evident, even to the youngest represented here to-night, that the last decade has seen great improvement in the farmer's profession, and it owes all this, I think, to the different organizations, formed for their mutual improvement, as the Farmers' Institutes and the Grange, whose purposes have been to raise their standard mentally and morally. Although former decades have developed great and noble men from the sturdy tillers of the soil, yet the times demand an improvement upon these, to work a revolution which later years have caused a demand for. We have at our helm, in the Grange, men whose names we are proud to have sounded throughout the length and breadth of the land. They have not been incapacitated for holding responsible positions because they were farmers, neither are they ashamed to own that is their vocation. It is a fact worthy of notice, that if farmers' sons and daughters have, after arriving at years of man and womanhood a desire to follow some other pursuit, they are the ones that prove the most steadfast to their vocation. Their earlier training and pursuit have not led them into the vices and temptations to which other occupations are more exposed. The habits then acquired serve as a beacon light to them, wherever they may roam. In years past it was considered sufficient for the young to acquire a common school education, and girls unless they intended to teach needed none beyond the kitchen. But now how is it? We see schools organized purposely for the agricultural classes, and even ladies are admitted. There are many taking advantage of them, yet there is room for many more.

In the political arena farmers have always been sparsely represented, and they are the ones mostly to blame; they have not given the required thought and study to their own or their country's needs. And what is the result? Others of different vocations have taken advantage of their ignorance, and stepped in and usurped their rights and privileges. Yet farmers will still step up and cast their ballots for these men, and when they feel the result they complain. Other men vote for and work for their own financial interests, and why should not the farmers? We all to-day feel the effects of this neglect of farmers, and it will take years to eradicate this evil. Farmers have got to be educated to vote more intelligently, and the best way to effect a revolution is to be more united, and put forward our best farmers and eradicate this evil. We have such in every town, county and State, whose vote cannot be bought with dollars or whiskey. And I think we can find such in our

Grange. In a free government like ours every man can be the architect of his own fortune. He is not held down a serf, as under monarchical laws; he is left to carve out his fame and fortune, however scanty his means, if he has the disposition. A farmer, unlike others of different callings, has only his own affairs to settle, and fattens upon his own productions, while the lawyer lives upon the downfall of his clients. We are in the majority, and have the power to wield a great influence, which we can command only by united effort. One great drawback to this is want of confidence in one another. Farmers are apt to allow personal feelings to influence them, regardless of the fact that they are capable of holding the position. Another ten years will, I believe, bring about a better state of things. We shall see greater improvements than the past ten years have revealed to us. Then Brother and Sister Patrons, with this thought uppermost, let us not become weary in well doing, let us overlook the faults in others as much as possible, for none of us are exempt from them

### Flowers.

"Wonderous truth and manifold as wondrous  
God hath written in those stars above;  
But not less in these bright flowers under us  
Stands the revelation of his love."

In the VISITOR of Aug. 15th is a little article commencing "It is often urged that farmers should cultivate flowers. This is beautiful in theory, but we know too much of farming to claim that it is practicable, etc." What followed in the aforesaid article we heartily in dorse, the neatly kept lawn, shade trees and so on. Nor should it be expected that the common farmer, as alluded to, with all the multitudinous cares necessarily devolved upon him, to successfully carry on his farm can cultivate flowers. Many of these cares are not particularly conducive to good nature hence the importance of having his home surroundings bright and pretty. So don't give them up—the beautiful flowers, "these tender thoughts of God" that give forth so much beauty for our care.

By a little forethought and judicious management a little plot of ground may be arranged for beds and suitable soil procured, then trust the woman folks to get in seeds and care for the plants. Let me tell the readers of the VISITOR of one that was prepared last spring. There came a lowery, dull day that had been preceded by a heavy rain; too wet for field work, so the boys measured off the ground and tastefully arranged some flower beds. Two or three loads of stone of uniform size were hauled up and placed around the edges of the beds, a load or two of rich loam put inside, and plenty of coarse gravel outside in the walks, and all was complete. It took two men and a team all day, but they felt just as well when it came night as if they had lain around all this time and grumbled about the weather. And their work will last years; with a little extra fortifying, no grass can spring up through the gravel to make its way into the beds to cause annoyance, and this was all the work or care any man bestowed upon them except a few buckets of liquid manure applied occasionally after showers.

In due time a few plants of verbenas and astors were got at the greenhouse for one bed; dianthus transplanted into another; and mixed varieties of seeds, phlox Drummondii, balsams, petunias and astors all in separate beds, some mignonette around the border of one. And now they are gorgeously beautiful. Such exquisite colors! Day by day, silently they unfold to our admiring eyes their marvelous beauty. How they brighten our rooms and fill the air with their fragrance, the little perishable jewels.

Sweet flowers, how like a cloudless night without stars or moon would this world be without you! 'Tis wonderful to see how interested this family is from the oldest to the youngest, hired help and all, in these flowers. Surely as Heathie says, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." They never tire of admiring them and talking about them. One fine Sabbath morning, as one of the family went into the yard, they saw a neighbor leaning upon the fence. "I was admiring these pretty blossoms," he said. "After working hard all the week it rests me to look at the bright, beautiful things."

Dear hard working man, we believe it did rest and refresh him; but he never thought he might have them in his own yard with so little trouble, with that energetic wife of his and sprightly little girl, if he would only fix the ground. The work is nothing, mere recreation, done at odd moments, when you need a little fresh air. True this has been an exceptional year with the bountiful rain. In a dry season, a few pails of water at night would be necessary. By a little care at the proper season all may have at least a limited supply of these treasures. Is it rest to care for flowers? Try it you that know not; become convinced; you will forget fatigue, pain, care and trouble; and be interested in the nature, symmetry and development of plant life. We all need them as we journey on through the rugged paths of life.

To those that walk on the down hill road they are the remainder of the happy past. I never look at my beautiful asters but what I think of the dear aged mother; how well she loved and cherished them in the long ago; they were her favorite flower; hundreds of miles away she sits patiently waiting the summons that will call her home to join the loved ones gone before. She will

bear with her the credentials of a well spent life, and when the aged form has lain down for that sleep that comes sooner or later to us all, O, may they surround her with the floral gifts she loved so well.

The young need them to teach them purity; they have a refining and elevating influence. The neatly kept lawn and shade trees interspersed with flowers will enhance the value of your property. Strangers will be attracted to it; the perceptions of beauty will augment the pleasure of all who behold it.

Don't forget the pansies; make the bed in a shady place; you will take so much comfort with them, such rare, rich colors. They bid defiance to old Jack Frost, and will lift up their frail faces long after the last bouquet is gathered, amid the chilliness of late fall and early winter, and be the first to greet you in the spring.

"O peerless darlings of the sun and rain,  
When did I seek your velvet lips in vain;  
How have I loved you all the happy days,  
I walked with life—the old and pleasant ways."  
AUNT HATTIE.

### Lay a Fainting Person Down.

It is surprising how everybody rushes at a fainting person, and strives to raise him up, and especially to keep his head erect. There must be an instinctive apprehension that if a person seized with a fainting or other fit fall into the recumbent position, death is more imminent. I must have driven a mile to-day while a lady fainting washed upright. I found her pulseless, white, and apparently dying, and I believe that if I had delayed ten minutes longer she would really have died. I laid her head down on a lower level than her body, and immediately color returned to her lips and cheeks, and she became conscious. To the excited group of friends I said: Always remember this fact, namely, fainting is caused by a want of blood in the brain; the heart ceases to act with sufficient force to send the usual amount of blood to the brain, and hence the person loses consciousness because the function of the brain ceases. Restore the blood to the brain, and instantly the person recovers. Now, though the blood is propelled to all parts of the body by the action of the heart, yet it is under the influence of the laws of gravitation. In the erect position the blood ascends to the head against gravitation and the supply to the brain is diminished, as compared with the recumbent position, the heart's pulsation being equal. If, then, you place a person sitting whose heart has nearly ceased to beat, his brain will fail to receive blood, while if you lay him down, with the head lower than the heart, blood will run into the brain by the mere force of gravity; and, in fainting, in sufficient quantity to restore consciousness. Indeed, nature teaches us how to manage the fainting person, for they always fall, and frequently are at once restored by the recumbent position into which they are thrown.—Exchange.

### The State School and Blackberries.

The children of the state school were picked up to Aug. 30, from their own grounds, 87½ bushels of Snyder blackberries. There are probably about 30 bushels more to be picked, and at least 15 or 20 bushels have been eaten by the children and birds, and wasted on the ground. The children have had them freely for the past four weeks on their tables, and they have canned 280 two-quart cans, and have sold \$100 worth of berries. The amount of ground where the berries grow is 1½ acres. There are 300 children in the school and not a child sick in the institution for three months past. There have been no deaths since July 12, 1881. Everything is in perfect working order. Children are coming in every day from all parts of our State, and although there are many of those children sent out to good homes, yet the school is full to its entire capacity—showing a grand, noble work, but a need of more cottages.

The superintendent of public instruction, Mr. Vanun B. Cochran, has issued his annual report for the year 1881, covering a wide range of topics connected with the educational affairs of the state. The report proper covers the subject of the examination of teachers and the supervision of schools, the common schools, the effect of the forest fires on schools in the burnt district, libraries, teachers' institutes, the state teachers' association, educational funds, state institution, incorporated institutions, and legislation relating to school matters. It is accompanied by voluminous statistical tables, report from the colleges and other educational institutions, an outline of institute work, the course of study for district schools, decisions of the supreme court on school matters and discussions at the last annual meeting of the state teachers' association. The report and documents make a volume of 367 pages of great interest to teachers and the public.

RECLAIMING THE ZUYDER ZEE.—The Hollanders seem untiring in their efforts to reclaim lands from the dominion of the sea. Their latest efforts in this direction are being directed towards the annihilation of the Zuyder Zee, thus making available for agricultural purposes a large extent of country. This is an immense undertaking. This gulf of the sea was formerly a lake, but by an inundation in 1282 it was united to the German Ocean. To make sure work, or at least to reduce the probabilities of failure to the minimum, civil engineers have been busy for the ten years past in perfecting plans and making estimates. It is reported that this preliminary work is now completed, and that the labor of building the walls will soon be commenced. A dyke about 24½ miles in length will be constructed of sand and faced with clay, reaching 16 feet above the level of the sea, which will make it about 6½ feet above the highest tide. The thickness of the dyke will be such as will enable it to resist the heaviest seas. Operations will begin at four different points, and the calculation is to have it completed in from seven to ten years, at a cost of \$46,000,000. The experience of the past has given the Hollanders such skill in this peculiar work, that it is safe to infer that they are not entering upon a chimerical scheme. When completed, the territory which will be added to Holland will afford her crowded and industrious population an opportunity to expand which has long been needed.—Mechanic.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

THE CHOICE.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. "Which shall it be, dear mother? To which home shall I go? The grand old castle beside the sea, Or the little brown cot below?"

Work—Rhetoric—Dancing.

Cousins of the Visitor.—As Laura has expressed a desire to hear our opinion upon dancing, I will give mine. But first let me say a few words upon other topics.

Dancing.—The harm comes, not in the dancing so much as the associations connected with it. I cannot better describe the injury contracted than to quote from Mary Clemmer Ames, "Young girls guarded from babyhood, from all contact with vice, from all knowledge of men as they exist, in their own world of clubs and dissipation, suddenly come out, to whirl, night after night, and week after week in the arms of men whose lightest touch is profanation. It would be long ere it would dawn upon the girl to dream of the evil in that man's heart; far longer to learn the evil of his life. Yet unless, to her, innocent and young, in the very association and contact, there is unconscious pollution."

Yours, SWEET BRIAR. Keelerville, Sept. 4, 1882.

Agnes—Dancing.

Dear Aunt Nina:—I was very much pleased with the Youth's Department in the VISITOR of August 15, and although the last number was not as fully occupied, yet I see we have a letter from a new contributor, and I gladly welcome him, and invite him to come again, and to bring others with him.

There is, as Laura said, a class of people who tell us that dancing is wrong, but they seldom attempt to tell us why it is wrong. Another class claims dancing to be right,

but do not sustain their claim by reasons and proofs, and seldom even attempt to do so. To be sure it is a rather delicate subject, and must be handled with great care, and it also requires very plain talk.

Hilliards, September 4, 1882.

Ellen's Opinion of the Writers.

Dear Cousins:—I am just delighted with the way Will has answered us critics. Yes, Ella Spaulding, I believe you are right about his being a sturdy farmer boy; no pale young man idly dreaming beside the shady brook could come to his own defense so heartily.

Laura asks for the real author of an "Ode to Solitude;" no wonder she is confused, Pope is the author and it was written when he was twelve years old, his biographer says; but like all physically deficient persons, his mind was developed beyond his years.

In answer to Sweet Briar I wish to say Lord Byron is one of my favorites. Like Pope he was physically deformed, which embittered his whole life; but for depth of feeling and pathos he seldom finds his equal.

Farm Talks.

Congress has adjourned without any special legislation for the benefit of agriculture. Representatives from rural districts have gone to their homes to tell their constituents how much they think of those who cultivate the soil, and how anxious they are to receive their votes for re-election.

Finally, three days before the adjournment, he got the floor and urged the passage of a bill which has been passed by an almost unanimous vote in the House of Representatives. In an earnest appeal to the Senate he said that there had been before this Congress, from the day we met on December to the present moment no bill of such vital importance to one of the greatest industries of the country as this bill.

Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, said that his State had three years since appointed a commission for the purpose of stamping out pleuro-pneumonia. He was instrumentally connected in the passage of a bill by which that State expended \$2,500 and over for that purpose, although he believed there was no more pleuro-pneumonia there than there is now.

the cattle race in the south of Africa; that it has exterminated the cattle in Australia; that it has nearly exterminated them in eastern Russia, throughout the steppes of Russia. That is the reason why there is such a demand of American cattle in England.

The lung-plague is in Long Island; we know it is in the city of New York and in various other cities. We know it is in New Jersey; we know it is in a portion of Virginia; we know it is in Maryland, in Delaware and in the District of Columbia, and in nearly all the dairies of this city from which we get the milk we drink every day.

We know that cattle of the same quality taken from Canada to Liverpool sell for thirty or forty dollars a head more than ours do, because our cattle are not permitted to enter the interior of the country. The butchers and graziers are not permitted to buy them and take them back and sell them, but they are taken with the bruises, fevers and sores incident from the transportation from Chicago or St. Louis to Liverpool.

The people of Great Britain are anxious for the all the meat they can get, but they desire to protect their own domestic herds against foreign infections. If you can satisfy the British Government that we have no pleuro-pneumonia; that the cattle from Kansas, from St. Louis, from Chicago, from Louisville and Cincinnati have been brought from countries where there is no disease, by a route which has secured them from infection, that restriction in the British market will be taken off our cattle.

The object of this bill is to do that. It is to have a commission of competent men whose statements will be of value. Besides that we want to protect the great Northwest from this pestilence. The reason why it has not spread to the West and Northwest in bygone years has been that the current of the cattle traffic has been from West to East, and not from East to West.

Only last week the newspapers reported that the veterinary surgeon of the State of Maryland reported to the governor that there was no disease in the State. Dr. Law, Dr. Forbes, and Mr. Sanders, the treasurer of the cattle commission, last week went over to Maryland, and within twelve miles of the city of Baltimore they found a herd of nineteen cattle diseased. They purchased one and killed it, and it was found that it was in the last stage of the disease. They learned that fourteen from that herd had been shipped to Baltimore. They went there and found them in a cattle-yard in Baltimore. It is for the protection of the farmers and the graziers of the West that this board is wanted.

Mr. Ingalls of Kansas said that he had no objection to making the necessary provisions for the extirpation of this disease, and for the protection of the cattle interests in the United States, but he thought that the bill bristled with provisions that are exceedingly obnoxious and that would lead to very dangerous consequences in the future. He was opposed to these continual encroachments by the legislative department for the purpose of creating continually new offices and paying additional salaries without any corresponding advantage that is to be gained.

Senator Van Wyck said that he agreed with Senator Ingalls that this was a bill which ought not to pass. It seemed to him a bill more to create a bureau and fasten a sort of commission on this Government than anything else, and this commission will live a long while after the pleuro-pneumonia has passed. He thought he had better bear the pleuro-pneumonia a few years than this commission.

Mr. Coke of Texas also opposed the bill, as entailing a needless expense upon the Government and hampering the commerce in live stock in a way which would prove extremely onerous. He did not believe, he said, in assuming that the people of these United States in their commercial relations with each other are not able to take care of themselves. There are some things which the Government ought to assume the people will do for themselves, and one of these things is that they know how to care for their own interests in raising and carrying on commerce in live stock. They have done it up to this time. Why should they not continue to do it?

Mr. Coke went on to say that in this State there is a disease called the Texas fever among the cattle, called so up North because cattle driven from Texas at a certain season communicated the disease to northern cattle. This thing has become understood. The people of Texas know that they must not drive their cattle at a time when this disease can be communicated. The people in Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and other States know that these cattle must not be

driven ether except at particular times. The people in Texas and the surrounding States have gotten to understand the disease and the remedy, and there is no doubt about it. They regulate it for themselves. If it had been regulated by law there would have been an expensive and cumbersome machinery that would have produced a great deal of friction and a great deal of trouble, while now everything goes along smoothly.

Mr. Coke said in conclusion that he believed in letting the people alone. He believed that we have too much government. He believed that the people are the best judges of their own interests. He believed that they will prevent the shipping of diseased cattle from one point to another; they will take care of the health of the live stock in this country better than the Government and squad of horse-doctors appointed in a bureau here can do. He believed that, and, believing it, should vote against the bill. If this bill should pass the expense of executing it, the swarm of Federal officials prying into the private business of the people, vexing them with persecution and harassing them with the delays of red tape in their common daily avocations, will greatly overbalance any good it will do.

Mr. Williams replied to Mr. Coke, and said, to his personal knowledge, he had seen thousands of cattle brought to the North and killed that were diseased. How could we have a cattle trade with England unless we could say to the Secretary of the Treasury: "Look and see that these cattle are not affected with disease and that healthy cattle be not brought in contact with diseased cattle."

How are you going to do it? How are you going to make arrangements with railroads? Can you prescribe them by law? He can send out one of his agents and make arrangements with a railroad, and say, "Now, sir, if you bring from Chicago or Cincinnati cattle to be passed over certain cars and stopping in certain stock-yards, then I will give them a clean health bill to Europe." We all know there is no disease on the prairies of the West, but we do know that right along the Atlantic seaboard there is an abundance of it, and we all feel who own a herd of cattle that our herds are in danger daily from an infection that may exterminate them, as we know some of the best herds of cattle, the finest herds in the world, worth thousands of dollars apiece, have been destroyed by this dread scourge—the cattle disease.

By the time the debate had reached this point the senators began to get impatient, and Mr. Williams found that he must yield the floor. Before sitting down, however, he fired a farewell shot by saying that if there was a constitutional question involved, if there was a question involving the interests of the banks, if there was a question involving the interests of railroads, or of bondholders, they would find advocates on the floor of the Senate who would be permitted to discuss them, but it appeared to him that the farmers had but few friends in Congress. He thought that Congress had too many of these great lawyers and great financiers, so-called, on the floors of Congress. He wished we had more sensible, practical people and fewer lawyers. We ought, perhaps, to have some lawyers, but not all. When a law question comes up or there is a discussion of laws they all make speeches, and when the Senate is asked for an appropriation to protect an interest valued at \$12,000,000, \$50,000 cannot be appropriated. He found it impossible to get a vote on the bill.

So ended the first session of the forty-seventh Congress, in which agriculture had but a feeble recognition. To be sure the members voted themselves 300,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1881 at a cost of \$216,000, to distribute among their constituents. It is to be hoped that these constituents who are agriculturists will not vote to re-elect any of them this Fall, without they will pledge themselves to do better in the future. I will not undertake to say that the Department of Agriculture should have a seat in the Cabinet, or that there should be a bureau to protect the domestic animals of the country against contagious diseases; but I do say that these and other questions of importance to the agricultural interests should not be neglected by congressmen, while they look out for the interests of lawyers, bankers, and manufacturers. Let the representatives be told that unless they will promise to do better, new men will be chosen in their places who will look out for the interests of agriculture, and all will be well.—Ben. Perley Poore in the American Cultivator.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

SEVEY—Sister HELEN SEVEY, of Allendale Grange, No. 421, died August 26, 1882. The all-devouring scythe of time has taken from our midst a beloved Sister, wife of Brother Hiram Sevey.

Resolutions adopted by Branch County Pomona Grange at its regular session August 22, 1882. Our hearts have been saddened and called to render tribute to the memory of our worthy sister JULIA A. LUCE, who was a charter member of Pomona Grange No. 22 and wife of Hon. C. G. Luce, Master of the State Grange. She passed away August 13, 1882; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our worthy sister the Order has met with an irreparable loss, the community a good member, the family a kind and loving wife and mother.

We miss her, sadly miss her, And we drop the falling tear; But we hope again to meet her When our work is finished here.

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DR. J. B. LAWES, *The Industrialist* ventures to say," has, privately, and without State aid of any kind," done more for farming, practical and scientific, "than our new Minister of Agriculture, (if we have one, will do during the next thousand years."

MECOSTA Co., Mich., Aug. 24, 1882.  
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Yours Fraternally,  
THOS. YOUNG,  
Chairman Executive Com.  
[See advertisement.—EDITOR.]

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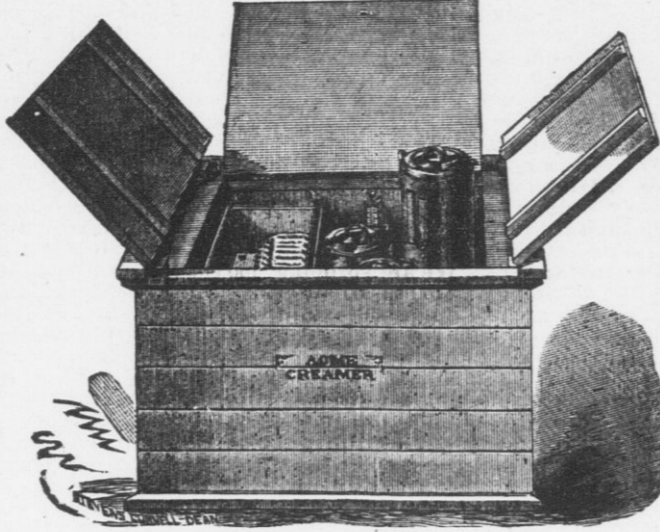
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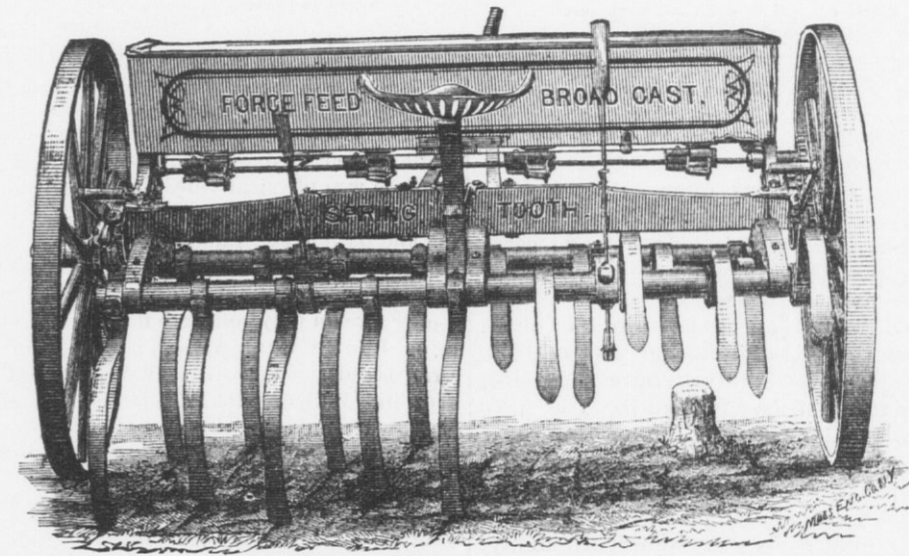
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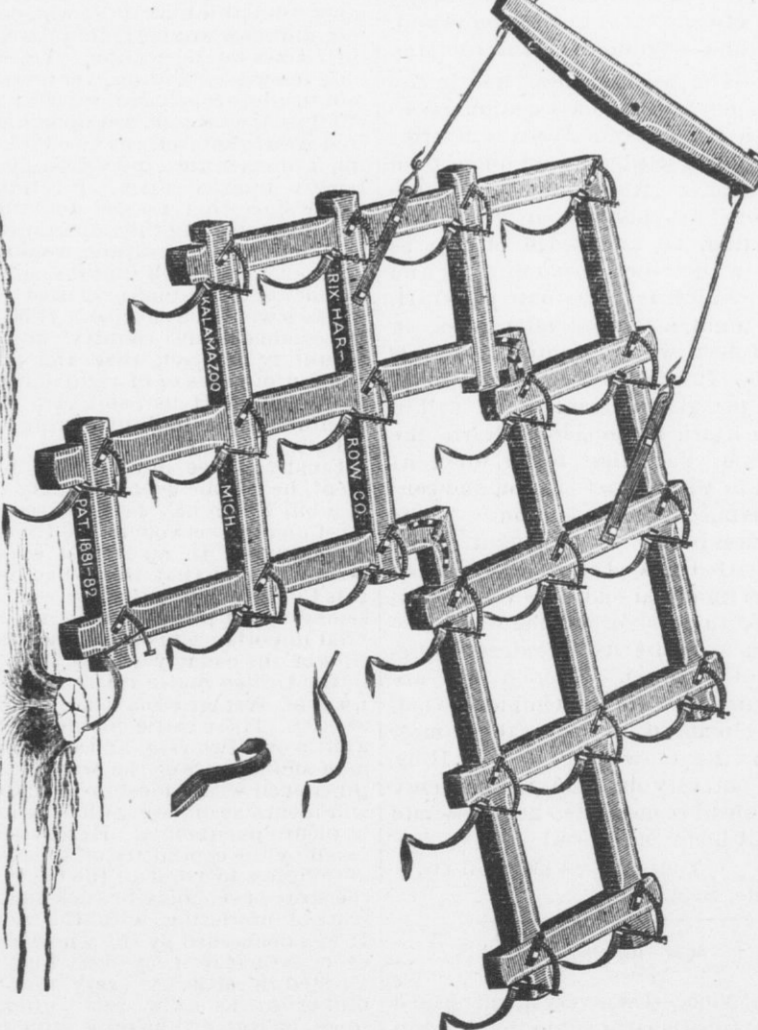
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