

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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The Grange Visitor

(ENLARGED)

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To whom all communications should be addressed, at Schoolcraft, Mich.

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DR. LORING has a curious idea of the duties of Commissioner of Agriculture. He is away most of the time, his present whereabouts being Maine. He, too, is on a tour of inspection, and rather an extensive one. Of course it is essential that the Commissioner should inspect the crops and the tools and the soil and talk with the farmers. The last three or four months have been favorable for journeying, which was lucky for the Doctor, who otherwise might not have enjoyed himself. It is pleasant to be able to see every part of the country at public expense. The Doctor was always a great inspector of crops wherever he got paid for lecturing at fairs. Therefore he takes naturally to inspection on a larger scale at public expense. It improves his health.—*Husbandman.*

MOST of our insect-eating birds will devour the rose-bug. These bugs are also eaten greedily by domestic fowls. When these insect pests become exhausted and fall to the ground, or when they are about to lay their eggs, they are destroyed by moles, insects and various animals which lie in wait to seize them. Dr. Green asserts that a species of dragon-fly or devil's needle, devours them.

WHITE cattle hair is in lively demand at 12¢@14¢, and brown at 3¢@4¢; white calf hair sells readily at 15¢@16¢. Tons of cattle hair is now disposed of every day to turn into cloth. So it was once with buffalo and camels hair, until manufacturers put the stock into goods, which the people would not buy, and they were left upon their hands.—*U. S. Economist.*

Agricultural Department.

MIDSUMMER.

Around this lovely valley rise,
The purple hills of Paradise;
Oh softly on you bank of haze
Her rosy face the Summer lays;
Beamed along the Summer sky
The argosies of cloud-land lie,
Whose shores with many a shining rift,
Far off their pearl-white peaks uplift.

Through all the long midsummer day
The meadow sides are sweet with hay;
I seek the coolest sheltered seat
Just where the field and forest meet,
Where grow the pine trees, tall and bland,
The ancient oaks, austere and grand,
And fringing roots and pebbles, fret
The ripples of the rivulet.

I watch the mowers as they go
Through the tall grass a white-sleeved row;
With even strokes their scythes they swing,
In tune their merry whetstones ring;
Behind the nimble youngsters run
And toss the thick swathes in the sun;
The cattle graze—while warm and still
Slope the broad pastures, bask the hill,
And bright when summer breezes break
The green wheat crinkles like a lake.

The butterfly and bumble-bee
Come to the pleasant woods with me;
Quickly before me runs the quail,
The chickens sulk behind the rail,
High up the lone wood pigeon sits,
And the woodpecker pecks and flits;
Sweet woodland music sinks and swells,
The brooklet rings its tinkling bells.

The swarming insects drone and hum,
The partridge beats his throbbing drum;
The squirrel leaps among the boughs,
And chatters in his leafy house;
The oriole flashes by—and look
Into the mirror of the brook
Where the vain bluebird trims his coat,
Two tiny feathers fall and float.

As silently, as tenderly,
The dawn of peace descends on me;
Oh this is peace—I have no need
Of friend to talk, or book to read;
A dear companion here abides,
Close to my thrilling heart he hides;
The holy silence in his voice,
I lie, and listen, and rejoice.

—J. G. Whittier.

Report from Southern Illinois.

W. A. Brown, of Stevensville, Berrien county, sent us the letter which we give below. Some of this will not interest the general reader, but there is one point to which we wish to call attention, and that is this: That Bro. Mason stands at the head of the list of the Chicago commission houses that sell fruit:

CENTRALIA, Ill., August 14, 1882.
W. A. Brown, Esq.—Yours of 21st inst. received; thanks for the favor. I had not intended our correspondence should go so slow, but I heard nothing from you since I wrote you regarding our plan of shipping fruit to Chicago. The summer has been a very busy one with me. Health not very good, and good help hard to obtain. The season has been rather wet and cool. Wheat, oats, and grass crops very fine. About one-fourth of the corn was drowned out and not cultivated, and will only make fodder; the balance is very promising. We have had but few peaches; grapes mostly rotten. The crop of wild blackberries is immense, and a larger number of people find profitable employment gathering them. Prices average about \$2 per case of twenty-four quarts. The apple crop is nearly a full one, the fruit fair, and of good size. One or two car loads per day have been sent from here for some time and a much larger amount will go in a few weeks. The season has been very favorable for the growth of strawberries, and nearly all that have had proper care are looking very fine. It has required much care to keep them clean; but few lots have been neglected. I have not been very fortunate with mine. I planted four acres this spring, on an old strawberry field, and four acres on corn stubble. The result is that the crown borer is about to take all on the old berry field; two acres of them are so bad that I must plow them under. I shall soon get my land in wheat and grass, and see if I can get it free from the borer. I think the only way to elude the borer is to plant berries on new land. I got one lot of plants from Michigan, which, in my judgment, are far from being pure Wilsons. I am of the opinion that we are cultivating many plants, called Wilson's Albany, that are not the genuine original Wilson. My recollection is that the old Wilson had always green runners; now half of the so-called Wilsons make red vines and much less fruit than formerly. I cannot think the plants have changed, but perhaps seedlings of the Wilson have got in nearly as thick as the original stock. I had almost no fault to find with the one hundred and ninety thousand plants I had from you, but a few of them were packed too long, and were too hot to grow well. Everybody will have plants to sell next spring, and prices will be low. My Cresscents did quite well this year, and I heard no complaint about carrying, or being unsalable. I have an acre of them to fruit next year; also one acre of Downing. The red raspberry plants sent me made a few

berries. I like the looks of them very much.

As I wrote you last spring, Centralia strawberry growers averaged the sales made by a number of Chicago commission houses for the purpose of diminishing the number of houses, and discouraging the runner system. The result was, that the six houses making the best sales averaged from \$5 down to \$4.72 per case net returns. Mason, Baker, Phillips, and Barron & Birmingham stood in the order named.

We are having too much rain, and strong winds are throwing down many apples.

Yours truly, G. L. BRUNTON.

Meat Supply of Nations.

Europe is no longer able to feed her population. If we sum up the total of grain crops, and meat production in the various countries, and compare the same with consumption, we find a deficit of 793,000 tons of meat and 343,000,000 bushels (or 8,500,000 tons) of grain, which must be imported annually from other continents. This is a state of things closely resembling what was predicted many years ago by Mr. Malthus. Moreover, the evil, if such it may be called, is every year increasing; for the cattle of France and the sheep of Great Britain are declining in numbers, and the breadth of land under wheat is diminishing, not only in England, but also in Germany and some other countries. At the same time, the population of Europe has been steadily growing more dense, the annual increase averaging 3,000,000. At present the food supply produced in Europe is equal to about 11 months' consumption, but in a few years the deficit will be, instead of 30 days, nearer to 60 days. As matters now stand, the production and consumption are as follows:

GRAIN—MILLION BUSHELS.	Consumption.	Production.
United Kingdom.....	674	322
Continent.....	4,794	4,736
Europe.....	5,468	5,068

MEAT—TONS.	Consumption.	Production.
United Kingdom.....	1,740,000	1,090,000
Continent.....	3,372,000	6,229,000
Europe.....	5,112,000	7,319,000

It appears, therefore, that the bulk of the deficit corresponds to Great Britain, but it must also be observed that as the Continent is unable to feed its own population, we must in future look rather to some other hemisphere for the needful supply, than to the supposed surplus that Russia, Hungary, Holland, or Denmark will have for disposal. This may at first sight appear to aggravate the evil, and to cause some uneasiness in the minds of many of our readers. It will be seen, however, on examination, to be a decided benefit to Great Britain, and to explain in a measure the increase of wealth in this country simultaneous with agricultural decline. The number and tonnage of vessels built last year in Great Britain exceeded any thing before known, and reached in round numbers 1,000,000 tons. The quantity of food brought to Europe during the year exceeding 8,000,000 tons, and as the deficit on the Continent increases, so will the carrying trade of our shipping, which is rapidly monopolizing the commerce of the high seas. Our colonies also must benefit enormously by the demand for grain and meat, the production of which, especially in Australia, is on a scale of magnitude sufficient to dazzle Europeans. We know that South Australia raises a ton of wheat per inhabitant, big and little, and that New Zealand can send home yearly a million frozen sheep almost as easily as a thousand bales of wool. The annual increase of sheep in Australia is seldom under 22,000,000, one-half of which can be exported. Hence it is manifest that both agricultural and pastoral industry will grow in dimensions and profit with the demand from Europe.

It was the boast of the Americans, as Mr. Consul Murray wrote in 1834, that a day would come when the United States would feed Europe, but on these days Australia was not thought of. At present the Americans have a larger population of their own to feed, and the number of sheep and cattle is little more than that of inhabitants. In Australia, on the other hand, each inhabitant may be said to possess 23 sheep and three cows. Under such circumstances, Australia promises to become the principal market for supplying Europe with meat. The great difficulty of conveyance is overcome, since a 70-horse engine is able to maintain a temperature of 60 degrees below zero in a chamber capable of holding 10,000 frozen sheep, or 250 tons of dead meat, from New Zealand to Southampton. There are, of course, certain countries in Europe that will for some years have a surplus of meat for exportation, as, in fact, they are at present only four that have a deficit. But it is to be observed that the consumption of meat per inhabitant is increasing in all countries, owing to the higher wages that manufacturing industry has introduced among the masses. This explains the declining number of cattle (especially in France); while the increase of population every year reduces the ratio of cows and sheep per million inhabitants.

Europe paid last year \$35,000,000 sterling for meat from beyond the seas, and \$25,000,000 for grain, together equal to a tax of £10,000,000 sterling per month. This may give some idea of the magnitude the question of food supply has assumed in the destinies of this quarter of the globe. In the United Kingdom the importation of meat, including cattle, has risen as follows:

Tons.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Value.....	91,230	144,225	650,300
Per Inhabitant.....	£4,390,000	£7,708,000	£26,612,000
	7 lbs.	10 lbs.	40 lbs.

The consumption of meat in the United Kingdom is much larger than in any other part of Europe. In fact, our home-grown supply is sufficient to grow us as much as the average for Frenchmen or Germans, as shown in the following table:

Meat produce per inhabitant.	Pounds.				Consumption, lbs.
	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.	
United Kingdom.....	44	19	6	69	109
France.....	34	12	9	55	70
Germany.....	40	11	10	61	66
Russia.....	30	12	7	49	47
Austria.....	26	10	11	47	63
Italy.....	13	4	3	20	18
Spain and Portugal.....	19	17	14	50	48
Holland.....	51	5	6	62	48
Belgium.....	33	3	8	44	74
Denmark.....	90	17	17	124	76
Sweden and Norway.....	56	10	4	70	70
Romania.....	34	13	19	66	59
Europe.....	34	12	9	55	60

In the above table mutton includes, moreover, goat's-flesh. The slaughter is assumed to be 21 per cent, of horned cattle, 38 per cent, of sheep and goats, and 67 per cent, of pigs, the difference of weight of carcasses being allowed in the various countries. It is needless to trouble the reader with the numbers of each kind of cattle, which may be found in the Parliamentary Abstract. The whole question of meat supply is one of such interest to European nations, but more particularly to Great Britain, that it needs no apology on our part for giving it such prominence, when people's attention seems rather turned to political matters.—*London Daily News.*

Concerning Butter.

Advance sheets from the United States Census Bureau for 1880 give some interesting statistics relating to the dairy products of the United States for that year, or rather for the year 1879, as the census was taken in the middle of 1880, when it was impossible to give the statistics for more than half of that year. The butter production of the twelve leading dairy States was as follows:

New York.....	111,922,423
Pennsylvania.....	79,336,012
Ohio.....	67,634,253
Illinois.....	55,451,958
Michigan.....	53,657,943
Indiana.....	38,821,890
Wisconsin.....	37,377,797
Minnesota.....	33,353,045
Vermont.....	28,572,124
Kansas.....	25,248,325
Minnesota.....	24,671,752
Minnesota.....	19,161,385
Total pounds for twelve States.....	572,239,428

The figures for all the States and Territories show that these twelve States produced just about three-fourths of all the butter produced in the country. The total production then was 740,299,255 pounds. The average value is stated low at 16¢ cents per pound, or six pounds to the dollar. This gives a total value of \$123,383,214. It is about one-half the value of the average cotton crop of all the cotton-growing States, and three times the value of an average California wheat crop.

Save Those Bones.

The bones of fish, bones of fowls, the large and small pieces of bones which are purchased with beef-steak and mutton, constitute the very best food for fruit-trees and grape-vines, if the fragments are only placed where the roots can lay hold of them. Instead of allowing pieces of bone to be cast into the back-yard, as food for stray dogs and strange cats, domestics should be directed to deposit everything of that sort in a small tub provided with a lid. As soon as only a few pounds have accumulated, we take the tub to some grape-vine or fruit-tree, dig a hole, three or more feet long, and a foot or two wide, and not less than a foot deep, into which the bones are dumped, spread over the bottom of the excavation, and covered with the soil. The more the fragments can be spread around, the better. But they should be buried so deep that a plow or spade will not reach them. The roots of growing vines or fruit-trees will soon find the valuable mine of rich fertility, and will feed on the elements that will gently promote the growth and healthy wood, and development of fair and luscious fruit. Many horticulturists and farmers purchase bone-dust, costing not less than two cents per pound, simply to enrich the soil around and beneath their trees and vines. Fragments of bones are just as valuable as ground-bones, although their elements of fertility will not be found available in so short a time as if the large pieces were reduced to small atoms. Nevertheless, if large bones are buried three or four feet from a grape-vine, the countless numbers of mouths at the ends of roots will soon dissolve, take up, and appropriate every particle. When cast out of the kitchen door, bones are like a nuisance; whereas if properly buried, they become a source of valuable fertility. Let every person who owns a grape-vine or fruit-tree save all the bones that pass through the kitchen, and bury them where such worthless material will be turned to some profit.—*American Garden.*

PROF. BURRILL says that a knife used in destroying peach trees that have the yellows is liable to communicate the disease to healthy trees if used in pruning them. It may be rendered safe by dipping in carbolic acid.

Talks on Poultry, No. 15.

It has been our custom to give the substance of a few articles of general interest from the leading poultry journals every quarter or season. As before, the name of the journal will be placed first, and may be considered as a credit for what follows:

Poultry Bulletin: The business of fine poultry has been more profitable and the fowls finer than ever before. Coops, etc., should be stored. Hens will probably be done moulting this month, then look out for eggs. If you have no sand or gravel near, collect a box full of road dust for a dust-bath for fowls for winter. Cochins are descended from shanghaes. Langshau breeders are making efforts for the admission of that fowl into the standard. Fowls should lay from 150 to 180 eggs each per year.

Poultry World: Fowls intended for exhibition should be kept together in a park for a week or so to more accustom them to each other, so they will not injure each other in the show room. Some correspondents give their experience in buying and shipping eggs for hatching with results good, bad and indifferent; and from reports it seems to leave the impression that the sale of pairs and trios of fancy fowls is better for all concerned than the sale of eggs.

American Poultry Journal: In packing eggs, three principal methods are noticed; the simplest for a small number is putting the eggs in a wire basket and immersing in boiling water, taking them out quickly, or placing eggs in a sieve and pouring hot water over them slowly. Then smear the shell with fresh butter, and pack in salt or bran small end down and keep in a cool place. Pick ducks or geese when the quills of the feather is clean. Tie the legs and draw a stocking over the head to prevent its biting. Lay the bird on its back across your lap with legs and tail under left arm, and with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand pluck all the small feathers. Flax seed is recommended to give gloss to plumage. To test for freshness, dissolve ten ounces salt in a gallon of water, and if the eggs are perfectly fresh they gradually sink.

Grand View Farm, }
Kalamazoo, } OLD POULTRY.

Wool Handling.

THOSE who started the Wool Growers' Exchange, chose Steubenville as the best point to bulk wool. The wool did not bulk, and they have gone, as did the woolen factories before them. Steubenville, although nearly in the center of the best wool growing section of America, seems to be unfortunate, with no fault of her citizens, although the *Gazette* now and then administers to them a scolding.

Times and manners change. The woolen factory made a heroic struggle, fortune after fortune was spent in the effort to make it a manufacturing center. One gentleman in particular, who at one time was reported to be the wealthiest man west of the Alleghany mountains, spent all his vast fortune in the struggle, and we are told, took his last meal from the county.

Times and tricks, manners and methods are changing wool growing in this formerly "greatest wool growing section of America." To-day's eastern markets show unwashed wool more sought after than the choicest Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia wool. It has been so all season.—*Wool Growers' Bulletin.*

Consign Your Wool.

"The custom adopted by individual growers in recent years, of consigning their clips direct to eastern commission houses for sale, has, since the last shearing, been very largely entered into, and as far as our experience goes, with almost unexceptional satisfaction to the shippers. The problem of how they can best dispose of their wools, has been one of the most important questions before the wool growers' associations during the past year, and resulted in many experimental consignments, the result of which, we believe, will lead to a general adoption of this method of bringing their clips directly before the manufacturer, in those States where large flocks are the rule."

Again the sheep trade has dropped back to the rear. People cannot be blamed for refusing to eat such stuff as is sent to market for mutton, and the matter of securing a good regular consumptive demand for mutton lies chiefly in the hands of mutton producers. The price of mutton is low enough, but the great bulk of the sheep meat thrown upon the market is dear at any price.—*Drovers' Journal, (Chicago.)*

Increased quantities of live sheep are being shipped this year to England, over the export of 1881. There has been a marked falling off in the shipment of beeves and dressed beef

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 ENTITLE THE PERSON SENDING US THE NAMES AND \$2.50 TO A SPLENDID LITHOGRAPH OF THE STATE CAPITOL OF MICHIGAN, SIZE OF SHEET 22x28 INCHES.

THE STATE FAIR.

This institution for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts has had its annual exhibition for 1882 at the city of Jackson.

The weather which always has much to do with the patronage of a fair, was not of the very best, nor was the average very bad.

The attendance on Thursday, the day that generally determines the financial results of fairs, was very large, judging from the receipts at the gate, not less than 25,000. A rain the night before followed by a dismal, murky morning no doubt prevented a few other thousands from leaving their homes, and perhaps a few other thousands that were caught out in a drenching rain that commenced falling after 5 P. M., may have repeated their coming.

The exhibition itself was simply immense. Spread out over acres of ground where the eye could measurably take in its extent the show of agricultural implements and farm fixtures and machinery gave the strongest impression of the magnitude of the exhibition.

An exchange gives the following: The total number of entries in the different classes is as follows: A, cattle, 507; B, horses, 457; C, sheep, 520; D, swine, 245; E, poultry, 462; F, vegetables, 303; G, dairy products, 129; H, bees, 60; I, farm implements, 240; J, vehicles, 160; K, machinery, 42; (a large number in this department were shut out because they did not arrive in time); L, manufactured goods, 117; M, musical instruments, sewing machines, optical goods, 12; (many in this class came too late for entry); N, department of art, 380; O, needle and fancy work, 372; P, miscellaneous articles (many shut out), 61; Q, children's department, 52; total, 4,222.

Of wind mills, steam engines, both stationary, and traction, mowers, reapers with and without binders, threshers for all kinds of grain and seed, fanning mills, plows, and harrows, drills and cultivators, planters and broadcast seed sowers there seemed to be no end. A cursory glance requiring a few minutes' walk covered all these things in great variety with scores of others not named. Among all these things an observing farmer could profitably spend the full time allotted to a fair. But with a desire to see all a full and careful inspection is rarely made by the average farmer.

The show of stock was said to foot up a little less than last year, but in some lines to have been much more full. Of cattle in former years the short horn has been the central figure overshadowing all others. But other breeds are coming to the front and sharply contesting this claim of supremacy.

Of these, first in order the Holstein demands recognition, and with such energetic importers and breeders as W. K. Sexton, of Howell; Phelps & Seelye, of Farmington; Stone & Briggs, of Hastings; Smith & Powell, Syracuse, N. Y., and other exhibitors whose names we fail to find on our memorandum, this breed seems likely to hold a prominent place among the best herds of Michigan. There were six herds on the grounds and certainly attracted more attention than any other class.

The show of Jerseys was good, but they lack size, importance and value in appearance, and though their valuable milking qualities are admitted, they do not attract like cattle of more size and beauty. There was a fine herd of Galloway's hornless and uniformly black, reported good milkers, good size, quiet in disposition, though in a square fight able to upset the horned sorts every time, other things being equal.

The show in the vegetable department was very fine. Bro. David Woodman, of Paw Paw, had a splendid collection of farm products, the most complete probably that has ever been brought together by any one man in the State. Such a collection adds very much to the value of a fair, as proving not only the capabilities of a Michigan farmer, but also the capabilities of a Michigan farmer. And what he has done thousands of others may do if they will.

A brilliant display of plants and flowers attracted the lovers of the beautiful. A son of the late Mr. Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., whose name is associated with flowers all over the country had a splendid collection of flowers that fully proved that his fathers' training had not been lost on him.

Among the farm machinery the first that attracted our attention as entirely new was a straw stacker manufactured by Reeve's & Co. Columbus Ind. This stacker seems to give the finishing touch to improvements in threshing machinery, supplies the place of about three men and does their work much better than it can be done in the usual manner.

Another new thing under the sun was a combined plow and pulverizer, or pulverizing wheel with a ten inch face that is expected to carry one side of a sulky plow frame, tramp down all the loose trash and pulverize the furrows completely, leaving the plowed land ready to sow or plant.

Waldo's combined road builder is undoubtedly a good thing, and if faithfully worked would do as much work in a day as all the men of a dozen districts usually do and not tell half as many stories. But we must not particularize, if gentlemen interested in these and other implements wish them introduced to the farmers of Michigan, for a consideration we shall be glad to find them space in our advertising columns.

We attended the State fair in the interest of the GRANGE VISITOR. We did not give as much time to the examination of exhibits as needed to make a satisfactory report. We had a tent on the grounds as head quarters, for the Order, and met many Patrons some for the first time, and with others renewed a former acquaintance. With Bro. W. E. West of Lansing we distributed a thousand copies of the VISITOR, frequently introducing it to farmers who had never heard of it, but more frequently meeting those who were familiar with it. Of these a good many said they could not get along without it. We obtained some subscribers and expect that the seed sown will give return some other day.

We were not able to give the time to an examination of every department that we should have liked. So far as we know the several departments were under the direction of competent men and the State fair of 1882 was pronounced a success. We were treated very courteously by the gentlemen who have the management of this important society established to promote and encourage agriculture and the mechanic arts in one of the foremost States in this great country.

But much as we saw to commend we cannot forbear criticizing the management for sacrificing both dignity and decency by the admission to the grounds of all the catch-penny amusements known in the country, to which was added several saloons with all the gambles and vicious and demoralizing influences that belong to and are a part and parcel of the saloon business. We insist that public sentiment will not longer sustain the management in this complete abandonment of a section of the grounds to any and everything that will pay for its presence.

It is true a State fair is necessarily expensive and we know the financial department of any institution must have receipts equal expenditures to flourish or even continue to exist.

Michigan is one of the first States in the Union. For variety and certainty of production she stands unequalled. And we say with pride that in the management of her public affairs, in her educational, charitable and penal institutions she occupies a place in the front rank and in the general intelligence of her people she is without a peer. With these undisputed facts before us can the score of gentlemen in charge of her State Agricultural society set up a defence for licensing every catch-penny device, and every contrivance and

employment that serves to debauch and demoralize its patrons?

Are we in this thing alone falling behind our neighbors? We are compelled to give an affirmative answer and the proof we offer comes from a lady friend, the wife of a former officer of this State society. A gentleman from Indiana said to her I am a democrat from a democratic State and the democratic party are reputed the party of free whiskey. You live in a republican State controlled by a party loud in its professions of morality and decency.

But at our State fair no intoxicating liquors are sold, no drunken men hauled off the grounds on drays as I have seen here every day. We do not know that the usage of society in this matter has the approval of all its executive officers. We hope not. We only talked with one upon the subject, and with the narrow pettifoggery of a shyster lawyer he set up a defense, or relief from responsibility of the most shameless exhibition that came to our knowledge.

We want no preaching-no lecturing or encouragement to enterprises outside of the legitimate objects of the society. But if this thing is to continue, let us have another Class added to the list, with a division superintendent for the encouragement of general cussedness. This suggestion will find numerous supporters among our fellow citizens. Shall we have it?

GENERAL NOTICE.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, September 23, 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 representation," should be allowed 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, 400.
Cathlamet-2. 65, 66, 83, 85, 129, 130, 200, 292.
Case-1. 42, 125, 162, 176, 427.
Clinton-2. 140, 202, 225, 226, 342, 343, 358, 370, 439, 456, 457, 505.
Eaton-2. 6, 134, 223, 224, 260, 301, 315, 360, 361, 619, 621.
Genesee-1. 18, 255, 387.
Hillsdale-3. 74, 78, 106, 107, 108, 133, 182, 183, 251, 269, 273, 274, 285, 288, 568.
Ingham-2. 7, 54, 235, 241, 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, 646.
Jackson-1. 2, 28, 45, 227, 320, 321, 344.
Kalamazoo-2. 8, 11, 16, 18, 21, 24, 49, 61, 203.
Kent-5. 19, 39, 63, 73, 110, 113, 170, 219, 220, 221, 222, 295, 337, 348, 350, 353, 479, 563, 564, 634.
Lapeer-1. 246, 396, 448, 466, 549, 607, 645.
Livingston-1. 6, 57, 90, 114, 336, 596, 613.
Macomb-1. 403, 414, 445, 623, 637.
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, 338, 335, 377, 408, 443.
Ottawa-1. 30, 112, 313, 421, 639, 647, 652.
St. Joseph-3. 22, 76, 178, 199, 215, 236, 237, 266, 291, 303, 304, 332, 333.
Shiawassee-1. 151, 160, 180, 228, 229, 252, 606.
Tuscola-1. 513, 526, 548, 582, 593, 642, 649.
Van Buren-3. 10, 23, 26, 27, 32, 60, 89, 158, 159, 172, 230, 346, 355, 610.
Washtenaw-2. 52, 56, 59, 92, 239, 329, 351, 399, 476, 631.
Wayne-2. 268, 298, 331, 367, 368, 359, 618, 622, 636.

We have followed the suggestions of friends so far as possible in arranging the districts. Those having but one or two are unfortunate in that such a minority stands a poor chance of getting a representative from its own body and usually must go quite a distance to attend a convention of its stronger neighbors in another county. As arranged the districts are as follows, and the convention will be held at the county seat of the county having the largest number of Granges entitled, except in the sixth district. In this district the convention will be held at the Gilbert House in Reed City at 12:30 P. M.

- First District-2 Rep. Lenawee, 167, 212, 213, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 384, 438. Monroe, 509.
Second Dis.-1 Rep. Grand Traverse, 379, 469, 624, 638, 653. Antrim, 470.
Third Dis.-1 Rep. St. Clair, 408, 491, 528. Sanilac, 566, 641.
Fourth Dis.-1 Rep. Manistee, 557, 580, 633. Wexford, 632, 644. Mason, 415.
Fifth Dis.-1 Rep. Saginaw, 464, 574. Bay, 597, 635.
Sixth Dis.-1 Rep. Mecosta, 362, 517. Oceola, 651.
Seventh Dis.-1 Rep. Leelanaw, 374, 375, 380. Benzie, 381.

OUR friend Garver, "the inventor" failed to acquaint us with his post office address and therefore we cannot tell whether he gets the VISITOR by subscription or not and we are of course unable to forward to his address copies containing articles called out by his communication. We had hoped that he had not retired from the field satisfied with the discharge of one volley. If his position is well taken he ought to reply to the articles called out by his attack upon us. A retired merchant H. B. in this number has hit Mr. Garver again, and if he don't "talk back" soon, we shall conclude that he has abandoned the contest defeated.

THE RAILWAY DISCUSSION.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the series of articles entitled The Railway Problem Condensed, which we commenced in the VISITOR for August 15. Number 4 of the series is published in another column of this issue and is of special importance in the development of the subject. The articles are written by J. M. Mason for the Farm and Fireside. One of the most valuable of our exchanges. These articles are written with great care and seem to compass in the most concise language all the important facts bearing upon the relations which the railway corporations sustain to the people. The article in the present number deals mainly with the evils arising from discriminations in freights, as between individuals and also between different towns. The well known oil monopoly is sketched simply as an example. It is only one instance out of a great number and is selected because of the peculiar enormity of the scheme. A peculiarity of these monopolies, sustained by the railway power of discrimination, is that the burdens are so concealed that the people do not understand their right. Moreover the prosperity of the country is so great that no immediate disasters are brought upon individuals, except upon the rival dealers whose business has been destroyed. Yet the fact remains that competition has been absolutely crushed in the manufacture and sale of one of the prime necessities of modern civilized life, an article that ranks in importance by the side of breadstuffs and cotton in the markets of the world. It has been shown, too, that this more than kingly power is substantially within the grasp of four men who are capable of uniting so perfectly in the execution of their schemes that the power of one seldom operates as a check or restraint upon that of the others. The business world is under the dominion of an absolute monarchy which is rapidly acquiring permanency as well as strength. The same power has almost as complete control of the other products of the country as it has of petroleum. The value of all the products of labor depend so largely upon the element of transportation that whoever can control the one element can control it all. In the complex system of modern trade and commerce, the power to regulate values is next in magnitude to a power of controlling the elements, the wind, the rain and the sunlight.

This power of the railways has been a growth attendant upon the wonderful expansion of this nation in prosperity and wealth. The railways themselves have been one of the most important factors in the promotion of the very prosperity which their owners now seek to guide and control for their own benefit; and yet the present railway kings are not entitled to all the credit of furnishing the country with means of transportation. If they were entitled to this credit, they would even then have no just claim to control the business and wealth of the country as their reward.

The articles to which we have referred consist of solid statements of facts with few comments or deductions. Our readers are left to draw their own inferences and form their own theories. The writer points out the necessity of legislative remedies and all will probably agree that in the domain of legislative power, must we look for the preservation of our liberties. The power which ought to be regulated, has exercised a dangerous influence over the courts, and yet the foundation principles necessary to legislative control have been fully established by judicial decisions.

It may sometime be established that all the work of railway transportation, including passengers and freight, is properly a function of government. The transportation of letters and other means of communication between different parts of the country has been so considered from the foundation of our government, and the principle is so vital that its neglect would have been fatal to business prosperity. It is really an anomaly in principle that telegraphic communication should be placed in the hands of private corporations and the error is now producing its results. The telegraph lines have been monopolized, and the more necessary they are made to the very existence of business, the more merciless is their use as a means of extortion. The business of the country is forced to pay dividends on \$80,000,000 of capital stock which is based on a plant of not more than a quarter of that amount. It seems to be the fact that all business connections between distant points become the subject of dangerous monopolies in proportion to the improvements in methods, and in proportion as the products of labor depend upon them for their values. These facilities of communication are of such importance that they must in some manner be removed from the grasp of stock-jobbers and monopolists. The prosperity and almost the existence of the nation depend upon stability and cheapness in rates of transportation, and these interests are too sacred to be manipulated at the will of capitalists and speculators.

ALL families in this State, some or all of which are Patrons do not take the VISITOR and we suggest that this series of articles which we copy from the Farm and Fireside, be read at the meetings of Subordinate Granges. They will not only open the eyes of many to the magnitude of this power which is intent on absorbing an undue proportion of the earnings of productive labor, but will in so doing point to the necessity of co-operative effort on the part of the industrial classes in an effort to stay the tide which threatens to overwhelm us. "The Railway Problem Condensed" should be read in every Subordinate Grange in the country.

DANGERS FROM FREE PASSES.

We wish to give our voting readers an opportunity to discriminate against candidates for the next Legislature of Michigan who will not give a satisfactory answer to the circular herewith printed, copies of which have been sent to our friends in each of the counties of the State where there are Granges.

A good many Granges have adopted the resolutions of the Kalamazoo County Grange pledging its members not to vote for any candidate who refuses to pledge himself not to accept or use, if elected, a free pass during his term of office.

Please forward to me at your earliest convenience an answer to the enquiry found in the following

CIRCULAR LETTER.

The introduction but a few years ago of railway transportation into this country provided a new means of concentrating capital. By its manipulation where but little was so invested, schemes familiarly known and understood by but few, of vastly increasing that capital have been developed. Fortunes of inconceivable dimensions have been accumulated by a few men, and corresponding power to dominate over the financial interests of 50,000,000 of people finds that people to-day entirely at the mercy of a score of our fellow citizens who a few years ago had only average wealth and influence.

That these few men use that power and make unreasonable and exorbitant levies upon the people has been so often proved that we will not stop here to illustrate, as that is not necessary to our present purpose. Commencing at the initial point of management-the local politician-and following up their purpose to give direction to legislation and determination to judicial proceedings, we find the free pass system one of the means used to accomplish their objects.

The established and universal practice on the part of railroad managers of furnishing free passes to all legislative and judicial officers of the National and State governments some time ago raised the enquiry, Why is this thing done? Although the true answer when made has always been equivalent to a confession of an established system of bribery, yet railway officials on the one hand, and their thousands of favored individuals on the other, have given and received without protest from the people, until a wide spread feeling of alarm pervades the public mind at the vastness of the power and influence which a few men have acquired in this country.

With this general apprehension comes the enquiry, what are the people going to do about it? The talk, discussion, complaints and recital of wrongs inflicted and endured, that has been going on for the last few years has but slightly, if at all impeded the constantly growing power, arbitrarily and often tyrannically exercised over the people by the managers of these stupendous corporations. But this talk and discussion must precede, and is the preliminary work, the preparatory step, to positive corrective action. That the time has come for such action seems to be very generally felt.

When the legislative and judicial officers of the National and State government who alone are able to protect the people from the imposition of these abuses by the managers of these corporations, are each and every one of them always provided with free transportation and this courtesy is extended only to influential individuals of other classes, the conclusion is irresistible that something is expected in return. To such an extent has this abuse been carried that influential men are allowed to use their discretion in distributing the favors of these corporations. The Anti-monopoly League of New York captured a free pass issued by the General Superintendent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, on "Account of Supreme Court." When judges of the Supreme Court of the Empire State are provided with blank passes signed by the General Superintendent of its most important railway, to be used not only by the recipient, but by the friends whose names he may insert, it would certainly seem that the companies must deem themselves under pressing obligations for past unmerited favors or solicitors for such favors in the future.

The custom of supplying the members of our State Legislature with free passes has produced a most injurious effect upon the business of legislation. The members are enabled to leave the State Capitol and travel about the country without expense. Many of the members have important business interests of their own at home, and in different parts of the State, and they are induced to neglect their duties at Lansing by the facility with which they can visit their homes. The result is seen in irregular attendance, hurried and careless legislation, and protracted sessions. The session of 1881, was probably six weeks longer than necessity required. The expense of this extraordinary delay is a useless burden upon the people and the injury arising from loose and irregular business methods in the work of the session is incalculable.

A well-founded apprehension is felt among the people that the great railway corporations are working steadily and persistently to secure a corrupt and controlling influence over legislative bodies and courts. The records of our national Congress show that these corporations have wielded, in the halls

of legislation, a power that is excessive and dangerous to the best interests of the country. Their arbitrary power over the values of commodities, and of discriminating for or against individuals, towns and cities, concentration of that power in the hands of the few, constitute a standing menace to the liberties of the people.

This vast and increasing monopoly not only dominates and overshadows the business interests of the whole country, but it threatens to control all legislation and, by its wealth and lavish distribution of favors, to dictate the decisions of the highest tribunals of justice in the land. The few unscrupulous schemers who hold in their grasp the destinies of the business world are thus striving by means of the legislature and the courts, to seize upon and administer in the most despotic manner the essential functions of government itself.

In view of these facts it is a just cause of solicitude and alarm to every thoughtful citizen that our judges and members of legislative bodies are constantly accepting important favors of great pecuniary value, at the hands of the very corporations whose well understood purpose it is to make all law and justice subservient to their own selfish interests. No man can accept such favors, granted without apparent consideration and still retain his freedom of judgment and action.

The people have a right to demand that their representatives, their law makers and their judges shall be free from all personal obligations to railway corporations, and that the unseemly and disgraceful practice on the part of these officers of accepting free passes on the railroads, shall be prohibited by law.

As a preliminary step towards the attainment of this end, each nominee for senator or representative in the State legislature is requested to pledge himself to refuse to accept any free pass on any railway in the State. If you should be elected to the office for which you are nominated, will you refuse all free passes that may be offered or sent to you by any railway official in this State while you are occupying such office? Please forward your reply to the undersigned and oblige. Respectfully yours, Signed.....

THE FARMERS' PRACTICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA.

(PUBLISHED BY CHAPMAN BROTHERS, CHICAGO.)

This work was left on our table more than a month ago for examination with a request that after such examination had been made we should give to our readers such endorsement as we thought it entitled to.

The work is in two volumes, splendidly and substantially bound. But this is of small consequence compared with the contents of the book. Its name is significant, and that significance is maintained in the arrangement, variety, detail and completeness of the work. The alphabetical arrangement of subjects and the concise statement of facts and opinions, makes it a most useful book of reference, one to which our most enlightened farmers will oftenest turn because they will best appreciate its value. Every topic involved in practical farm life is herein briefly explained, and no one will be more surprised than the farmer himself as he turns the 1,300 pages of this Encyclopedia at the diversity and extent of this great Agricultural interest which is the basis or bedrock on which all other industries rest.

The indoor farmer will find useful hints, from planning a house to preparing a meal, that in very many ways will add to her stock of useful knowledge in the line of domestic labor.

In its make-up, arranged as a dictionary, every practical subject that concerns farm and domestic life is treated in a few lines, or so amplified as to make the reader feel well posted upon the subject discussed.

This brief reference gives but a meagre idea of the scope of this work. We shall occasionally draw upon its pages for the Agricultural Department of the Visitor and hope to so interest our readers that many of them will buy this work. Every farmer's family able to buy what it really needs will make money by buying and often referring to *The Farmers' Practical Encyclopedia*.

The Curse of Drink.

The appetite for strong drink in man has spoiled the lives of more women—ruined more homes for them, scattered more fortunes for them, brought them to more sorrow, shame and hardship—than any other evil that lives. The country numbers tens, nay hundreds of thousands of women who are widows to day, and sit in their hopeless weeds, because their husbands have been slain by strong drink. There are hundreds of thousands of homes scattered over the land, in which they live lives of torture, going through all changes of suffering that lie between the extremes of fear and despair, because those whom they have sworn to love, love wine better than the woman they have sworn to love. There are women by the thousands who dread to hear at the door the step that once filled them with pleasure, because that step has learned to reel under the influence of the seductive poison. There are women groaning with pain while we write these words, from bruises and brutalities inflicted by husbands made mad by drink. There can be no exaggeration in regard to this matter, because no human imagination can create anything worse than the truth, and no pen is capable of portraying the truth.—Dr. Holland.

Communications.

Patent Rights.

For the Grange Visitor.

In Mr. Garver's bill of complaints against the GRANGE VISITOR he expresses a doubt whether there has been a new and useful invention gotten up in 25 years that has not had to fight its way through a score or more of hungry, thieving, leaching vampires, who are determined to steal the right and infringe on the patent. Then, Mr. G., why not get after these fellows instead of the farmers, your only patrons?

I doubt whether there has been a real useful invention consisting of numerous parts patented in that length of time that has been wholly the product of one man's brain, and in too many instances the patent has been granted to the one least entitled to it. This has induced his co-inventors, to consider themselves (in justice if not in law), as much the owner of the invention and the right to manufacture as he who falsely obtained the patent. How often does it happen that when two or more persons are discussing a project that the same idea seems to occur to both at the same instant of time.

It is said that necessity is the mother of invention. Those of you who remember the cutting and contriving and the experimental test that Hiram Moore of your county went through before the big harvester was a success, know that many men's brains and the ingenuity of many mechanics was taxed on the difficult parts of that machine to perfect it.

The story used to be told that the late John Hascall, of Genesee Prairie, finding great difficulty in getting laborers to harvest his wheat, dreamed how a machine could be made to cut it with less manual labor, and that Mr. Moore got his first idea of such a machine from Mr. Hascall, and it was some years before such a machine was perfected in all its parts.

The first cutter was made with a straight edge, like a scythe, and this slipped over instead of cutting the grain, the next was a smooth scolloped edge, but still a failure. Then, it was said, a worthy Schoolcraft mechanic made a fluted or sickle-edge cutter and this worked well, and which was soon patented and claimed as the invention of a reaper man, and it was not until some reaper men got into a quarrel over who the right of inventing the sickle-edge cutter belonged, to that Mr. Moore received any compensation for the time spent in combining and perfecting this wonderful mammoth machine, the "Reaper's Grandfather."

I can't see how any honest inventor and manufacturer can object to the position the VISITOR takes in this matter. The very best of feeling should exist between the inventor and manufacturer of any agricultural implement and the farmer. Both must know that all the value it acquires is from its purchase and use by the farmer, and what an immense amount of machinery is owned and laid aside by the farmer, often when the patentee has made a fortune out of it, to give place to more modern improvements?

Mr. Garver states that there is now 22 different patterns of the spring harrow. Can he claim that none of them are an improvement over his original patent? and if so, can he blame the farmer for wanting the best? and if no improvement has been made, how are farmers outside his immediate neighborhood to know which of the 22 was made by him or from a purchased right from him?

Mr. Garver's comparison of the stolen horse is unfairly stated. The same law that allows him to recover a stolen horse would enable him to recover his spring tooth harrow if stolen. But a good and applicable comparison can be had with the horse: A farmer has purchased a horse and a spring tooth harrow from parties having as he supposed the right of ownership in them, and for which he has paid the full market value. In one, two or perhaps five years afterwards some man comes along and informs him that he has a claim of \$10 on that horse. "Why so?" says the farmer. "Why, I am the owner of his sire and I never got my pay for him." Does any one pretend to say that his claim is good either in law or in equity. No, he would be told to collect from the seller of the horse.

Then along comes another man and tells him he has a claim of \$5 on his spring tooth harrow. "How so? I bought and paid the full market value for it." "That may be, but I claim royalty for an infringement on my patent," "Yes," says the farmer, "but I did not infringe," and he would be told as was the horse man that he must collect from the seller and not from him, that "Sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander."

The manufacturer of agricultural implements and the farmer should work for each other's interest, as the only value the article acquires, is from its purchase and use by the farmer. It would not be worth the value of the material of which it is composed if it found no purchaser and to encourage the farmer to buy new and improved

patented implements, both should desire the passage of a law to define who the patentee must look to for royalty and relieve the farmer from his present liability to be constantly harassed and annoyed by patent right lawyers who are the principal parties that are now opposing the passage of such a law, and who would be deprived of a part of the fat living they now unjustly get from the sweat of other men's faces, and the farmers would buy more freely if the risk of paying twice was removed.

So thinks one who desires the prosperity of both but has no personal interest in either. H. B.

Why we Cough and How we Cough.

Everybody coughs sometimes, and judging by the quantity of patent cough medicines sold, many people must be coughing all the time. Most persons suppose that a cough is a cough, the world over; and that what will cure one will another; and so they prescribe for themselves and their friends all sorts of syrups, home made or proprietary, with the consoling assertion that "it can't do any hurt, if it don't do any good." How do you know it can't do any hurt? Do you know its ingredients, and, if so, have you studied their effects upon the system in health and in disease? Do you know the condition of the patient you are prescribing this for,—his constitution, his habits of life, his past history?

Let us see what a cough is. It is a sudden and forcible expulsion of the air from the lungs, preceded by a temporary closure of the windpipe to give additional impulse to the current of air. The effect of these spasmodic expirations is the removal of whatever may have accumulated in the air-tubes, whether a foreign body from without, as when a particle of food finds its way into the wind-pipe, or an accumulation of mucus secreted by the air passages themselves.

Coughing is in part a voluntary act. We can cough whenever we wish to, but frequently we are compelled to cough when we don't wish to. Nerves are divided into two classes, sensory and motor nerves. The former carry intelligence to the brain; they report any disturbance on the frontier to headquarters. The motor nerves then carry back the commands of the general to act. You tickle a friend's ear with a straw, and his hand automatically proceeds to scratch the itching member. A tickling sensation is produced in the throat by any cause whatever; the brain then sends back orders to the muscles concerned to act so as to expel the intruder, in other words, to cough. And that is how we cough.

The source of the impression may be various. Frequently it is due to an irritation of the respiratory organs by foreign bodies, dust, and acrid vapors, admitted with the air in health, or to damp, cold air itself, if the organs are particularly sensitive, or to the presence of mucus, pus, or blood, in disease. Inflammation, from whatever cause, acts as a source of uneasiness.

There are, as we all know, many different kinds of cough. Thus, we have the dry cough, without expectoration. We have the short, hacking cough, resulting from slight irritation, and the violent, spasmodic, and convulsive cough, caused by a greater degree of irritation or some peculiar modification thereof. Then there are the occasional, the incessant, and the paroxysmal cough, terms that explain themselves. Hoarse, wheezing, barking and shrill coughs are due to the tension or capacity of the rim of the wind-pipe, or other portion of the tube. The hollow cough owes its peculiar sound to resonance in the enlarged tubes or the cavities in the lungs, if such exist. Sometimes the exciting cause of a cough lies not in the lungs and respiratory organs, but in the stomach, liver, or intestines. In other cases there seems to be no real cause; it is purely nervous or hysterical.

Cough remedies should be suited to the kind of cough in question, and attempt, if possible, to remove the cause. It is evident that a cough may be lessened either by removing the source of irritation, or by diminishing the excitability of the nervous mechanism through which it works. Both methods are generally employed, and most of the popular cough medicines consist of an expectorant and a sedative, in some mucilaginous or saccharine menstrum. Sedatives lessen the excitability of the nerve centre through the act of coughing is produced. Opium in sufficient quantities will stop any cough, but if the secretion goes on accumulating, the patient must be allowed to cough, or he dies of suffocation.

Glutinous and saccharine substances lessen irritation, and as it frequently happens that much of the irritation which occasions the cough exists at the root of the tongue, and in portions of the throat which can be reached by troches and lozenges slowly dissolving in the mouth; hence these often afford relief, especially in dry, hacking coughs and the so-called tickling in the throat, Iceland moss, marshmallow, and gum arabic belong to this class. Their power is probably due to their covering the inflamed and irritable surface directly with a mucilaginous coat, and thus protecting it from the action of the air and other irritations. An inflamed surface, whether within or without, is rendered worse by friction; therefore in bronchial troubles, the inflamed surfaces are greatly irritated by the very act of coughing. Hence persons are advised to "hold in," or to refrain from coughing. All coughing beyond what is absolutely necessary for the removal of the accumulated mucus should be avoided, because it injures the parts affected by friction, and because it exhausts the patient; for the muscular exertion involved in a violent fit of coughing is very considerable indeed, and the muscular effort exerted by a patient with a bad cough during the twenty-four hours is really more than equivalent to that of many a man in a day's work. Both sedatives and mucilaginous substances can be employed then, to check the excessive amount of coughing over and above that required to relieve the lungs and bronchial tubes of their accumulated mucus. To facilitate the removal of this, expectorants of various kinds are administered, according to the necessities of the case.

The difficulty in the way of recommending any kind of cough remedy is that different coughs require different kinds of treatment, what will relieve one may aggravate another. Then, too, the general health of the patient must be attended to, the secre-

tions kept open, etc. In short, the maxim, "What is one man's meat, is another man's poison," applies here as elsewhere, and induces us to protest against the use of any nostrum simply because it cured a neighbor.—Boston Journal of Chemistry

Boy Inventors.

A boy's elders are guilty of a foolish act when they snub him because he says or does something which they don't understand. A boy's personality is entitled to as much respect as a man's, so long as he behaves himself.

In the following anecdotes wise and foolish elders are exhibited; one class respecting and the other despising a boy.

Some of the most important inventions have been the work of boys. The invention of the valve motion to the steam-engine was the work of a mere boy.

Newcomer's engine was in a very incomplete condition, from the fact that there was no way to open or close the valves, except by means of valves operated by the hand. He set up a large engine at one of the mines, and a boy, Humphrey Potter, was hired to work these valve levers; although this was not hard work, yet it required his constant attention.

As he was working the levers he saw that parts of the engine moved in the right direction, and at the same time he had to open or close the valves.

He procured a strong cord and made one end fast to the proper part of the engine, and the other end to the valve lever; and the boy then had the satisfaction of seeing the engine move with perfect regularity of motion.

A short time after the foreman came around and saw the boy playing marbles at the door.

Looking at the engine he saw the ingenuity of the boy, and also the advantage of so great an invention.

The idea suggested by the boy's inventive genius was put in practical form, and made the steam-engine an automatic working machine.

The power-loom is the invention of a farmer's boy who had never seen or heard of such a thing.

He whittled one out with his jack-knife, and after he had got it all done he, with great enthusiasm, showed it to his father, who at once kicked it to pieces, saying he would have no boy about him who would spend his time on such foolish things.

The boy was sent to a blacksmith to learn a trade, and his master took a lively interest in him.

He made a loom of what was left of the one his father had broken up, and showed it to his master.

The blacksmith saw he had no common boy as an apprentice, and that the invention was a valuable one.

He had a loom constructed under the supervision of the boy.

It worked to their perfect satisfaction, and the blacksmith furnished the means to manufacture the looms, and the boy received half the profits.

In about a year the blacksmith wrote to the boy's father that he should bring with him a wealthy gentleman who was the inventor of the celebrated loom.

You may be able to judge of the astonishment at the old home when his son was presented to him as the inventor, who told him that the loom was the same as the model that he kicked to pieces but a year ago.—Statesman.

Too Poor to Take a Paper.

Moore, of the Rural New Yorker, was sitting in his office one afternoon, when a farmer friend of his came in.

"Mr. Moore, I like your paper, but the times are so hard I can't pay for it."

"Is that so, friend Jones? I'm very sorry that you are so hard run. I will give you my paper."

"O, no! I can't take it as a gift."

"Well, then, let me see how we can fix it. You raise chickens, I believe."

"Yes, a few; but they don't bring anything, hardly."

"Don't they? Neither does my paper cost anything, hardly. Now, I have a proposition to make to you. I will continue your paper, and when you go home you may select from your lot one chicken, and call it mine. Take good care of her, and bring me the proceeds, whether in eggs or chickens, and I will call it square."

"All right, Brother Moore," and the farmer chuckled as he went out, at what he thought a clever bargain. He kept the contract strictly, and at the end of the year found that he had paid about four prices for his paper. He often tells the joke on himself, and says he never had the cheek to say that he is too poor to take a paper since.—Christian Mirror.

Railroads in Politics.

Some of the phases of the recent freight-handlers' strike illustrated the power and influence which the railroads have attained in the community through their use of money in politics. Chiefs of police vie with each other in their alacrity to serve the railroad managers, and under the pretense of preserving order, do all in their power to intimidate and overawe the strikers who are simply contending for a meager subsistence, to which they are justly entitled. When, after two or three weeks' derangement of business, and merchants apply, through the Attorney-General, for a mandamus, compelling the railroads to perform their functions as common carriers with their usual dispatch, and a prompt decision of this question is absolutely necessary to be of any use, the railroads retain ex-Senator Conkling as counsel, and to suit his convenience, and that of president Jewett, of the Erie Railroad, Attorney-General Russell consents to a further delay of ten days, apparently regardless of the fact that the convenience of the whole community is opposed to that of Mr. Conkling and the railroads. It is a shame that public corporations, performing a delegated function of the State—the furnishing of public highways—should, in order to save themselves a few dollars, be permitted to impose upon the community a loss which it is safe to say is a thousand times as great, and it illustrates their power in politics when public officers are so tender of the railroad interest, and so regardless of that of the public. We hope to see the time when the Attorney-General of this State, instead of waiting for shippers to ask him to protect the public interest, will vol-

untarily institute proceedings the moment that it becomes apparent that corporations are neglecting their duties. It is pretty evident that the corporations have taken too much interest in politics of late years, and that the people have taken too little. We hope to see this state of things corrected.—American Dairyman.

The apple crop is turning out badly in nearly all sections. In Illinois apples are almost a total failure. Mr. B. F. Gue, of Des Moines, tells the New York Tribune that he never saw a poorer prospect for Iowa apples than that presented this year; what little fruit there is "small, wormy and generally defective," and one of the largest apple growers in New York, after a journey among the orchards of that State, puts the crop down as a failure, and a similar condition prevails in New England. Michigan crops are equally if not more discouraging.

The Scientific American gives the following information to those who desire to get rid of stumps on the farm: "In the autumn or early winter bore a hole one or two inches in diameter, according to the girth of the stump, and about eight inches deep. Put into it one or two ounces of saltpetre, fill the hole with water, and plug it close. In the ensuing spring take out the plug and pour in a gill of kerosene oil and ignite it. The stump will smoulder away, without blazing, to the very extremity of the roots, leaving nothing but ashes."

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. Reinholdt.

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. Hop-pick 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 Clickner 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 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.

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. S. H. SCHELL, Sec'y.

Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange will call a meeting at Arcadia Grange Hall in Kalamazoo, Thursday, October 19, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All fourth degree members are invited to be present. The following subjects will be discussed:—

Essay—Kinds of fruit for this county, and their culture, by Emmons Buell.

Select Reading, Mrs. C. C. Draper.

Recess for dinner.

Profits of corn and wheat culture compared, by Lewis Johnson.

What the Grange has done socially for women, by Mrs. Hawkins, of Portage Grange.

Present and future of the farmer, Z. by C. Durkee.

Criticisms of our State and County fairs. J. T. COBB.

By order of Ex. Committee.

The next regular meeting of Eaton County Pomona Grange will be held at the hall of Kalamo Grange on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1882, at 10 A. M. Patrons, as both our last meetings were held in the busy season of the year, let us have a rousing meeting on the 25th. A good program will be provided and Kalamo Grange wants to see you all there. CHAS. E. ELLS, Sec'y.

The Pomona Grange of Branch County will be entertained by Union Grange at their hall in Union township, on Tuesday, the 17th of October, 1882, commencing at 10 A. M. Interesting papers will be presented at that meeting. Members of the Order are cordially invited. H. D. PESSELL, Lecturer.

The St. Joseph County Grange will hold its regular quarterly meeting at Centreville the first Thursday in October at 10 A. M., sharp. Business of great importance will come before the meeting, and all members are invited to be present.

GUTELIUS SNYDER, Master.

Communications.

THE RUMSELLER'S DREAM.

[A rumsteller, one day when his bar-room was empty, dozed off into a sound slumber; an angel appeared to him in his dreams and brought before him in vivid pictures the inevitable result of his calling. To his assertion that he was licensed by the State and had a legal right to sell, the angel pointing to scenes of crime and woe, says:]

Licensed to make the strong man weak;
Licensed to lay the wise man low;
Licensed a wife's fond heart to break,
And make her children's tear to flow.

Licensed to do thy neighbor harm;
Licensed to kindle hate and strife;
Licensed to nerve the robber's arm;
Licensed to whet a murderer's knife.

Licensed thy neighbor's purse to drain,
And rob him of his very last;
Licensed to heat his feverish brain,
Till madness crown thy work at last.

Licensed where peace and quiet dwell
To bring disease, and want, and woe;
Licensed to make this world a hell,
And fit man for a hell below.

The Organization of the Grange Movement.

[Read by M. F. Carleton at a meeting of Grangers and farmers at Farr's Station, St. Clair County, Mich. June 21st, 1882.]

Worthy Master, Patrons and Friends:—The Order of Patrons of Husbandry is one of the noblest if not itself the noblest organization ever originated by the ingenuity of men for the elevation of a very large proportion of the human race. While it has, as one of its objects, that which is in common with and a part of the duties of every and all secret organizations, a kind of general supervision over the general conduct and welfare of its members, it is more particularly intended and instituted for the benefit of the agriculturalist, by far the largest and most necessary class in the universe.

The Order has been looked upon by persons of some of the other professions in life, with jealousy, and as an organization very dangerous, because it was destined to give a larger share of the profits arising from the productions of the soil, to the producer, than he had been in the habit of receiving. Many have thought that the order would fail, because it was instituted for the benefit of the agriculturalist alone, and that the long years of comparative isolation of that class, in business matters, from the other professions, and the habit of each working and thinking for himself alone, had become so thoroughly implanted in their breasts, that they could never be brought to act together, no matter what the object nor how great the interests at stake. But the steady, though to many it may have appeared slow growth of the Order, and great influence it is even now wielding, is gradually convincing skeptics and dispelling that idea.

The plan upon which the Order was built, or the corner stone, ought to insure its success, and we cannot but feel the assurance that if that plan is fully carried out, and nothing allowed to divert the attention of the Order from that object, it will be successful,—to wit: "the greatest good to the greatest number."

Its birth place is the soil. That is the incipient idea that called it into being, was born of the exigencies and necessities that have from time almost immemorial surrounded the tillers of the soil. In this it is not very much different, in its rise and development, from all great reformations and revolutions in society. They all have seemed to arise from some great pressing and present necessity, either of a civil, political or religious character. There is, so far as I now recollect, no exception to this general rule, and all past history proves it.

It has been planned, or fashioned and constructed, as it would almost seem, in a manner to give it the greatest strength possible—combining in its organization the three great elements that constitute the greatest strength and give the strongest and best form of government; First, there is the medium or source that suggests what is needed for the common good; second, a power to enact or put the suggestions into the necessary form, so that they can be utilized; third, the power to execute or to carry into effect all the suggestions that have been put into the proper form for the utility and good of the Order.

These three elements are furnished and given to us in the organization of the Order. First, we have the executive, or, as its work suggests, the working committee; for to it falls a greater share of the work, and upon its shoulders rests the great share of the responsibility. From this committee springs, or at least takes the proper shape, all ideas and suggestions for the good of the Order, and by it they are brought before the great legislative body composed of the whole Grange, where they are fully, or at least may and ought to be fully discussed, each and every member being a full fledged legislator, and the measure either accepted and adopted as a part of the rule of action for the government of the whole Order, or it is here rejected. Next comes the executive branch of the Order. This consists of the officers elected or appointed by the members of each Grange, whose business it is to impartially execute duties imposed upon them from time to time by resolution, etc., of the Grange, and to carry out all regulations under the constitution and by-laws of the Order.

Again, the Order combines three elements

of strength in its organization: First, there is the Subordinate Grange composed of a certain locality or neighborhood. It is in these that all the grievances of the agriculturalist are brought before the Order for discussion, and suggestions received as to the best methods to meet the necessities or ameliorate and remove the causes for grievance.

Second, we have the State Grange, an organization composed of representatives elected each year by the Subordinate Granges. Here also suggestions are made and discussed, the action of Subordinate Granges is sometimes reviewed, and work suggested for them to do. Being composed of parts of smaller bodies, scattered so promiscuously over different parts, and all parts of the State, the wants of each become known to the whole.

Third, we have the National Grange, composed of representatives sent to it by each State Grange, who of course come together with a full knowledge of the grievances and wants of their respective States. It is the knowledge thus obtained, and the means thus furnished of concentration of forces for the accomplishment of a certain purpose, that is making the power of the Grange so effective for good, and will in the future cause its petitions to be listened to and acted upon, by the law makers of our land.

Is there or can there be any doubt that an Order so organized and operated is destined to meet all the needs of the agriculturalist that exist or that may arise? and that through the influence it will wield, that the day is gradually, it may be slowly, but surely drawing near when the agriculturalist will step to the front in his true manhood, and be found asserting and maintaining his rights, to help govern, as well as to be governed, and with a fair prospect of his rights as a free and untrammelled citizen being respected?

Does any one think that an Order having so great objects in view, and each individual member fully realizing the importance to humanity of its success, or the detrimental influence to the same in case of failure, will be suffered to die? I think not, at least until the causes that gave occasion for its rise cease to exist.

If the work of the Grange was to be confined solely within the gates of the Subordinate Grange, and no attention given to the formation of State or National Granges, it can readily be seen that the influence of the Order could be no greater than any other local association. The causes that led to the inception, and finally to the organization of the Order are not local, but are scattered all over the country, and are of all varieties, and it needs concert of action, the whole moving as with one impulse, to accomplish so great a work as the removing those causes or contriving means to mitigate their evil effects.

If the only object were to discuss the best methods of raising a particular crop or the most appropriate time and manner of plowing, seeding and harvesting, the best modes of draining, or whether certain lands ought to be drained at all, or to bring people together for social enjoyment only, then we would say that while all the machinery of Subordinate, State and National Granges might not be actually necessary, still it would be of great benefit. But these are not all the objects of the Order. As before stated, its objects are so many and varied, and the class intended particularly to be benefited being scattered all over the nation, that nothing short of a plan that will unite, control and guide all the actions of the several Granges in one channel, when necessary to do so, can be of any utility and stand any chance of accomplishing the object in view.

There are monopolies of different kinds that have for their object the acquiring of wealth and power, at the expense of those who are poorer and weaker than they are, being able to do so simply and solely because they are organized, and that they have always succeeded in forcing or wheedling into contributing to aid them all or a majority of those who are not combined. It is quite natural for every person or corporation to look after and guard its own interests. That the interests of the monopolies of to-day are opposed to the individual prosperity of the farmer and the laboring classes, has become so plainly visible, that all can discern it without the aid of glasses. It is one of the many objects of the Order, to check this great and growing wrong. The farmers, as a class, begin to be thoroughly convinced that they must combine, in some manner, to lessen the power and influence swayed and wielded by the monopolies or themselves be crushed, and the liberties and privileges that ought to belong to them and the laboring classes in common will be entirely swept from them and they reduced to a condition in this country no better than that of their brethren in the old world.

A large proportion of our laws have so long been mostly enacted in the interest of capital and class that the agriculturalist and real estate owner are doing very much more than their rightful share in supporting our government. To so great an extent has this become the fact that the burden begins to be intolerable. This must and gradually will be remedied, and though it may not be through this Order alone it is very certain

if a change ever takes place it will be through the demands of the agriculturalist backed up by the concentrated power and influence of the Order; the only question being how and when the power can and will be used most effectively to help accomplish this object. As the whole is larger as well as stronger than any of its parts so the organization that can bring all its component parts together to act in unison must be the strongest, and this is the reason that the Grange is strong and will continue to grow stronger, because by its machinery it can combine Subordinate, State, and National Granges for the common good of all.

The opinion of the public as to the capabilities of the average agriculturalist has been, and in many cases is still, that they are very much below the average of other professions. It may be that there has been cause for this opinion; if so, that cause should be removed. One grand feature of the Order of Patrons is to remove this idea by educating ourselves not only in that which pertains solely to agriculture, but in all and everything which pertains to the affairs of our country. Experience has taught us many dearly bought lessons and is teaching us new ones every day—that it is neglect in this direction that has thrown the power to make all our laws into the hands of those who have no interest in or regard for the welfare of the farmers, the masses generally, or the country; but simply to build up and sustain the power of these rings and monopolies, that they well know will use their power and influence for their own selfish interest to the detriment of all others.

The Order is also doing a noble work in elevating woman to a level with man in society. Morally she has always been his peer. There are societies and organizations, composed of women, in which of course they have their own officers and do their own business etc, but the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is the first to come to the front, and fairly and squarely at all times proclaim the doctrine by precept, and practice too, that they should stand on the same footing, in an organization that has for its main object the welfare of the race, regardless of sex, and thereby all working together to break down and destroy forever those old time prejudices that have for years sought for every pretext and reason imaginable, for keeping them in ignorance of even the most common business affairs of the world.

A wife should be not only the companion of, and counselor with her husband, in relation to their home and household affairs, but she should also be an interested active, not a silent partner and capable advisor in his business as well. What other person can there be, who should be so much interested in his welfare and success in his business as she? Who should know more about his plans for the present and future than she?

She is ever expected to rejoice with him at his success, and sorrow with him over a failure, and why should she not be qualified to enter into all the details of his business affairs, and be able to counsel with him with regard to the best method of conducting their, not his alone, affairs? If she were thus qualified, and made man's equal in these things, then success, instead of being his alone, to reap the glory of or failure, or stand the misery of, would be shared by them equally, and the burden, if to bear, would be lighter for both, and she be better prepared to withstand the vicissitudes of ill fortune, because she would then understand the cause the better, and instead of censure falling alone on his shoulders, it would be upon the firm of which she would be a member.

Now then, Brother and Sister Patrons, do not let us waste too much time in vain regrets on account of what has been done, or what has been left undone. It has been said that "Repentance is a waste of time, unless it brings forth fruit; and that repentance has no meaning, unless we join atonement to it, and true atonement is work." Then let us work, it may not be for ourselves altogether, but for others; not to gain a high sounding name, or the applause of the multitude, but to do our share of helping to spread abroad and inculcate the principles first taught by our Savior, "Faith in whatever is right and just, love for the good, the true and the beautiful, charity for each other's faults."

It is believed that the mohair industry is about to assume large proportions in this country. Nearly all mohair, the fleece of the Angora goat, is now imported, but it is believed that this animal can be raised profitably here. In enumerating the probable consumption of home made goods, Mr. H. V. Poor says that not less than 3,000 new passenger cars are now built in the United States annually, and the number is increasing. Each car has 60 seats. Four yards of mohair plush are required for each seat, there are 9 ounces of mohair to a yard of plush, or 540,000 pounds of mohair for the 3,000 cars. This divided by 4, the average weight of the fleece, shows that about 150,000 Angoras would be required to furnish the raw material for this single fabric, which will never go out of fashion. And this is only one of a dozen fabrics that might be mentioned.

The Anti-monopoly convention of New York, held at Saratoga Wednesday, adopted a platform declaring that corporate life has assumed undue prominence in material affairs and calling for a conference with the labor party if the Republican and Democratic conventions did not make satisfactory nominations for governor.

Prehistoric Mining in Michigan.

The Lake Superior mines have the advantage of producing metal free from any alloy of antimony or nickel or arsenic. In many of the mines great masses of native metal are found so large that they must be cut in pieces with chisels.

All the more important mines are situated on the ancient workings of a prehistoric race. They seem to have been ignorant of the fact that copper could be melted, or they left behind them the fragments too small to use and the masses too heavy to lift. Every day they subjected it to a temperature nearly high enough, without making a discovery which would have lifted them out of the Stone Age into the Bronze Age, and perhaps have enabled them to survive the struggle in which they perished. They must have been very numerous, and have reached the point of development where they were capable of organizing industry.

In Isle Royal, near the Mining Mine, their pits, excavated to a depth of from ten to 20 feet in the solid rock, cover an area of from three to four hundred feet wide and more than a mile and a half in length. The labor expended cannot have been much short of that involved in building a Pyramid. Isle Royale is ten miles from the nearest land, and is incapable of producing food, so that all supplies except fish must have been brought from some distant point. Their hammers, frequently to the number of several thousand, are found in heaps where they were evidently placed at the season.

As no graves or evidences of habitations are found, we can hardly doubt that the ancient miners lived south of the great lakes, and made yearly journeys with fleets of canoes; to the copper mines. The aggregate amount of the metal which they carried off must have been very great, and it has, I believe, been generally thought that the copper implement of the ancient Mexicans came from this source. M. Charnag, in a recent number of the *North American*, seems to think that the Mexicans reduced copper from ores. A chemical analysis of their hatchets would solve the question, for Lake Superior copper is so free from alloys as to be unmistakable.

The superintendent of the old Caledonia mine, in Ontonagon county, kindly took me to the top of a cliff where three Cornish "tributers"—miners working not for wages but for a share of the product—had cleared out one of the ancient pits in the outcrop of the vein. They had brought a quantity of copper, and had just uncovered a large mass which would weigh certainly not less than seven tons. Many battered stone hammers lay around the mouth of the pit. The active little Englishmen, belonging to a race of hereditary miners perhaps as old as the mound-builders themselves, had come around the world from the east to finish the work of the departed Asiatic race who reached here from the west at a time to which no date can be assigned. Not far away another party cut down a dead cedar to make props for their tunnel. As they were putting the log in position, from its centre dropped a small but perfectly formed stone hammer which had never been used. It was made from a stone found, I believe only on the north shore of the lake. This tree was not far from two hundred and fifty years old; but as cedar is almost indestructible in this climate, it may have been dead several hundred years. The axman said that he found several hammers in the centre of cedars. It would seem barely possible that this hammer had been placed in a cleft of the tree, when it was a sapling, and the wood might grow around the grove and serve as a handle. At all events, this one which I have, was certainly placed where it was—about thirty inches from the ground—by human hands, undoubtedly by the ancient miner himself, when the tree was a twig.—*Harper's Magazine*.

Peculiarities of the Great Michigan Fire.

A correspondent of the *Fireman's Journal*, who has lately gone over the territory devastated by the great fire in the forests of Michigan last fall, says his observations are conclusive that phenomena, aside from the ordinary conditions of combustion were developed. In the first place the fire created at least two veritable storm centers which had the essential features of storms, and especially the spiral wind. The evidences are confirmatory of the belief that this storm center, after it became fully developed, consisted of a heated body of air or gas in a state of combustion, which was constantly fed by the smoke and vapor driven to the center by the whirling winds and the gases generated in the combustion of the pine and other resinous wood. This body of air, or burning gas if it may be so called, by its heat acquired an ascensive force, but by the rapid forward motion of the fire was sucked forward and devoured, actually preceding the fire proper. It is evident that this body was of intense heat, possibly as great as 400° Fahr., at which point oxygen and carbon unite. That such a body of luminous vapor existed, detached from the fire, is asserted by many who were under it but who escaped from the fact that it passed above their places.

The ideas further sustained by the fact that the fire jumped whole patches of inflammable slashings, and alighting beyond, lifting and falling in its forward motion like a balloon touching the earth. Fences in the center of broad fields burst into a blaze as if by explosion, and others nearer the fire escaped. A man in fighting the fire took off his trousers, fearing they would catch fire and burn him up, and left them in a furrow in the middle of a field remote from any combustible material. When he went to get them he found them burned, and six quarter-dollars that were in the pockets melted together. A set of spoons were served the same way at another place.

Mrs. Lock and five children were burned to ashes, nothing but their bones remaining in the middle of the road, one hundred feet from any heavy timber. Green timber was dried and burned, and perhaps the most conclusive evidence was the apparently spontaneous appearance of fire in stumps and fences when no sparks were falling. These blazes appeared of white light and indicated a chemical union of carbon and oxygen. Another general feature is the fact that the fire appeared to move forward in parallel lines of varying width, and that in these lines everything was burned, and frequently to ashes. At the edge of the track a fence would be burned square off, just as though it had been cut or sawed perpendicularly; a wagon would be taken and the barn left; a wagon and a fanning mill not charred. It would be im-

possible, under ordinary circumstances, to burn a wagon without piling combustible material over it, but of this nothing but the iron was left.

Finally, the storm and fire disappeared simultaneously; that is to say, the fire was dependent upon the storm, or secondary to it—that it was prevented from lingering in the track or from burning sideways. In from two to three hours the fire was practically out where it had passed, indicating that the prime cause of the rapid combustion was in the storm which had passed, and which passing perhaps, carried in its wake, a condition of atmosphere opposed to combustion. This hypothesis explains pretty much all the phenomena except the balls of fire, which exactly correspond with what is known as "ball lightning," but which is a form of electricity wholly disputed by some, but recognized by Professor Loomis.

The statements of Ballentine and Kabocke are confirmatory of this ball lightning idea, and contradictory of the idea that these lights arose from the intense heat, or they themselves could not have survived it. Other statements are to the effect that this ball of fire fell on the ground and exploded, running in all directions. This is explained by some who were not present, who say that it was but the resinous cones of the pine ignited, carried by the wind, falling, scattering the burning pitch about them; but it should be remembered that those people who saw this phenomenon are men who have lived amid forest fires all their lives and have seen all the ordinary phenomena, and are not of a class exactly visionary or imaginative. It is fair to assume the possibility of electrical phenomena incidental to this fire storm, both from the fact that it was a great commotion in the elements and because it differed from a storm only in the facts of the absence of rain and presence of fire.

What the Words "Timber" and "Lumber" Mean.

The Lumberman's Exchange of Chicago has never, by any direct official action, defined the difference between lumber and timber, although the term "small timber," in contradistinction to the ordinary term lumber, is used in the price lists adopted by the trade of Chicago (or the exchange) as a body. This, however, is only for convenience. Commercial customs, having the force of long-established usage, recognized by the term of timber only that class of sticks which equal, or are above, 12 by 12 inches in size. This arises from the fact that until within a few years nothing of that size or larger has been manufactured by saws, the demand having but recently sprung up, and but slightly at the best, for anything out of the range of building material which can be made at the saw-mill. Various markets and various nations have different designs for the products of the forest. What is known in this country as lumber embraces all the manufactures of the saw-mill from one inch boards to 12x18, if not more than 20 feet in length, although for convenience the term timber would be given to anything above 6x6 inches in size. In England, on the contrary, the entire range, from one inch boards to the largest square, is known as timber. In this country there is no timber trade, it all being designated as lumber trade. In fact, in no other country than the United States is the term lumber applied to traffic in the products of the forest, that term being monopolized to designate a collection of a dwelling or place of business, and finds lodgment in the garret (American) or lumber-room (English). In this country the term is, we think, more properly applied to designate a distinction between timber as applied to growing trees (standing timber), or its rough manipulation into shapes convenient for handling, and the manufactured product as it leaves the saw-mill. So, while a tree intact in its size, either standing or fallen, is timber, it loses that designation and becomes a saw log when cut up into proper lengths for manipulation in the saw-mill, and the log becomes lumber, whatever size it may be sawed into. Its product may, for convenience, be designated in subdivisions, one inch narrow being termed strips, one inch wide, boards or lumber, two, or three, or four-inch being called plank, or, if sized for a particular use, joist, if six inches wide, scantling, carrying this designation up to 5x5. A stick 12 feet, or 30 feet in length, or 6x6 is lumber, but as a distinction from other shapes is commonly called small timber, and this designation is properly understood to embrace all squared or oblong sticks under 30 feet in length and less than 12x12 inches in size. But as these are only terms used for convenience, the main question recurs to general or commercial usage, and this is best illustrated in the fact that if a seller offers a lot of timber, the mind of the timberman who desires to purchase at once draws a picture of a lot of wood not less than thirty feet in length and not less than 12x12 inches in size, but including everything larger or longer. Commercially speaking, timber is never sawed in the saw-mill, while in trade parlance it may be. Strictly "timber" is naturally too large and bulky for manufacturing elsewhere than at the stump where it has fallen. Confusion in this matter has arisen from a necessity for designating one size of the product of the saw-mill from another, but it is as improper to say that common building sizes and shapes of sawed lumber come under the designation of timber as it would be to say that deal was not lumber because it has a distinctive appellation. While there are a few saw-mills which can handle logs 60 feet in length, of a size to square 12x12 inches, they are so few that the term timber should never be applied to a sawed product, except as local customs adopt the term as a convenience.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

GEORGE GEDDES, well known among the agricultural writers, says: "The appropriations of the National Department of Agriculture this year amount to nearly \$600,000. What becomes of it? The annual crop reports have little value, as they come to us nearly six months old, and are of no more interest than any other ancient history." A. B. Crandall supplements this statement by saying that an institution like the Michigan Agricultural College, or that of Iowa, is worth to the farming interests of the country a dozen "Departments of Agriculture."

The state liquor dealers' convention opened in Arberter hall, Detroit, Wednesday afternoon. Resolutions were adopted similar to those passed by the last national liquor dealers' convention. A letter from Gov. Jerome was read endorsing the platform on which he stands, the letter being by way of reply to a direct inquiry as to his status on the liquor traffic question.

Correspondence.

Van Buren County Pomona Grange.

Brother Cobb.—The session of the Van Buren County Pomona Grange held at Bangor August 24, was largely attended and very interesting.

WHEREAS, It is a notorious fact that members of legislative bodies and other prominent public officers regularly receive from the railroads of the State, free passes, which are practically bribes, which are always given and in most cases received as such; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Van Buren County Grange, will support no candidate for public office who will not pledge himself not to receive free passes from railroads or other transportation companies, and furthermore, we shall use our best endeavors to defeat any candidate who refuses to give such pledge.

WHEREAS, In former times it has been the practice of agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, county fairs, etc., to invite those to address them from some other calling, and as it is the sense of this Van Buren County Grange, that the practice is pernicious and not in accordance with the progressive thought of the Grange; therefore, be it

Resolved, That for the future only those shall be employed who belong to the profession of agriculture.

We of Van Buren County go further than our Sister Pomona of Kalamazoo. We not only refuse to support any candidate who will not pledge himself not to accept a free pass, but we will endeavor to defeat him.

The second preamble and resolution has the right ring to it. We should employ only those to address us who are for us and with us.

We are now getting down to business. That great fraud, the river and harbor grab, stares us in the face. Will we endorse or condemn it? Do we endorse the political assessment rascality? If not, we should speak with no uncertain sound.

At a meeting of McDonald Grange, No. 26, held Sept. 9th, the resolutions of the Kalamazoo county Pomona Grange were ratified which please publish in the VISITOR.

Moline Grange, No. 248, in session September 2d: Resolved, To support no man for office who we have any reason to believe will accept a free pass from railroad officials.

At a meeting of Arcadia Grange, No. 21, the question arose whether a good Granger could vote for a candidate for office who carried a free pass issued by a railroad company.

An unusually large number were present, and there was a general expression of opinion upon the subject resulting in the unanimous passage of the following resolution: Resolved, That the members of Arcadia Grange solemnly promise not to vote for any man, unless he publicly pledges himself not to accept a free pass from any railroad company.

THE resolution of the Osceola Republican County convention referred to Thos. W. Ferry as "one of the most eminent and useful Senators Michigan has ever had," favored submitting the prohibition amendment; and condemning the practice of accepting free passes from the railroads on the part of members of the Legislature and other officers of the State.

D. WOODMAN, Master. Paw Paw, Sept. 9, 1882.

Morenci Grange Picnic.

One of the most successful Grange picnics ever held in this state was held by the Patrons of Northern Ohio and southern Michigan on the Morenci fair ground, on the ninth day of September, under the auspices of Morenci Grange.

At eleven o'clock the procession had all passed through the fair ground gate lead by two brass bands and followed by four horse teams, and wagons shaded with evergreen boughs through which gleamed flags and banners bearing appropriate devices and mottoes.

The vast multitude was called together by the Lyon's cornet band. The meeting was called to order by the president of the day, and a prayer was offered by the Chaplain. The forenoon was spent in short speeches, essays, and music, both vocal and instrumental.

Resolved, That we will not cast our ballots for any person for any official position of trust or profit who accepts a free railroad pass from any railroad company.

Mrs. G. W. WOODWORTH, Sec. Morenci Grange.

Silver Creek Grange, No. 644.

Brother Cobb.—As Silver Creek Grange has not made its appearance in the columns of the VISITOR for several months, I will try and tell you and all readers of the VISITOR how we are getting along up here in Northern Michigan.

We have a lively little band of Patrons, numbering in all about 90. We have not added to our numbers during the summer months, but the prospect is good for a rich harvest during the fall and winter.

We have been very busy perfecting the incorporation of our Grange, and believe it is now completed. We have also purchased a piece of ground containing three acres on the northeast bank of a pleasant little lake known as Farsworth Lake.

We had a call and a cheering lecture from Brother Thos. F. Moore, of Adrian, September 9. It did us all good. We regretted very much that he had not a full house, for we believe many would look at the Grange in a different light if they understood it rightly.

Fraternally yours, Mrs. JULIA A. FARNSWORTH, Secretary. Sept. 9, 1882.

Free Pass Bribery.

Bro. Cobb.—The resolutions adopted by the Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange at its June meeting were presented, discussed and adopted by Otsego Grange No. 364, at its last regular meeting.

Orleans Grange, No. 325, in session Aug. 24th, took action on the preamble and resolution relating to free passes as set forth by the Kalamazoo county Pomona Grange at its June meeting, and adopted the same.

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D. WOODMAN, Master. Paw Paw, Sept. 9, 1882.

Registration of Voters.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, LANSING, September 7, 1882.

His Excellency, Gov. David H. Jerome, DEAR SIR:—Yours received, with letter of Hon. J. K. Boies, relative to the construction of the law of 1881, Act 142, requiring a new registration of all the electors of the State prior to the next general election, and every ten years thereafter, and requesting my opinion as to the proper construction of the time within which such registration should take place, many construing the law to require such registration to take place at the meeting of the board of registration and at no other time, which would in many of the larger townships be an impossibility.

Sec. 176, C. L. 1871, as amended in Act 142, laws of 1881, provides that at the sessions of the several boards of registration, next preceding the general election to be held in this State in the year 1882, and at said sessions next preceding the general election every ten years thereafter, there shall be had and made an entirely new registration of the qualified electors of each organized township and city in this State, excepting the county of Wayne, &c.

This would seem to contemplate the making of this new registration at the sessions of the boards, at the time fixed by law for their meetings, and if the above provision stood alone doubts might arise as to the proper time for "handing in names" for registration; but by reading further on in its act of 1881, the question will be found fully settled, for, after setting forth as above, that a new registration shall be had every ten years at the sessions of the boards, and excepting in Wayne county and in certain cities, it says: "the same [that is, the registration of every ten years] to be made in the manner hereinbefore specified for registration of qualified electors in townships after the year 1859."

that of every ten years thereafter, is therefore to be made as provided for registrations since 1859, which may be found in Sec. 169, C. L. 1871, wherein it provides "that after the year 1859 it shall be the right of any such qualified elector residing in the township, and entitled to vote at the next election therein, and whose name has not been registered, on any day except Sunday, the days of the session of the board of registration, and the days intervening between them and the next approaching election, to apply to the township clerk, in person, for the registration of his name, and if, upon such examination as is required by the next section of this act [Sec. 170, C. L. 1871], the clerk shall be satisfied that such applicant is a resident of the township, and otherwise qualified and entitled to vote in such township at the next election to be held therein, the name of such applicant shall be written either by himself or by the clerk upon a separate paper, to be kept by the clerk, his residence described, and the date of the entry noted," &c., "which paper shall be laid before the board of registration of each township, at its next meeting, for examination and review, and the names of such persons appearing thereon as the board shall be of opinion are qualified electors at the then next election, and entitled to vote thereat, may, by some member of the board, and under their direction, be entered in the proper register in the manner above set forth," &c.

It will thus be seen that electors need not wait for the meetings of the registration boards, but may, as above stated, call in person upon the township clerk, leave their names with him, and thus secure their registration.

I am therefore of the opinion that the registration of names as above provided, and as registered since 1859, will be valid, and in accordance with the existing registration laws as amended in 1881.

Yours Truly, J. VAN RIPER, Attorney General.

The Railway Problem Condensed.—No. 4.

From the Farm and Fireside, Baltimore. We continue to illustrate the evils which should be corrected by legislation.

It is well known that the production and manufacture of kerosene oil is one of our largest and most important industries; it is also well known that the Standard Oil Company has a monopoly of this trade, and that the members of this company have acquired enormous wealth within the last ten years. Now here is the secret contract, made in 1872, between the four trunk lines and this company:

"It is agreed, the railroads will at all times co-operate with the Standard Oil Company to maintain its business against injury by competition, and the railroads will lower or raise the rates for such times and to such extent as may be necessary to overcome competition."

This illegal and secret contract, whereby the highways were suddenly closed against every rival enterprise, at once bankrupted every other producer and created probably the most lucrative monopoly the world has ever seen. In 1879 this Company refined 95 per cent of the 350,000,000 gallons placed on the market, while the single item of reduced freight charges yielded a profit of \$10,151,218 in 18 months.

It is well worth our time to contemplate for a moment the extraordinary spectacle here presented, because if its stupendous proportions can be placed fairly before the public; if its huge dimensions can be brought home to the comprehension of the people, they will surely rise in their strength and reclaim their lost control over our highways:—unless they do, ere many years Samson will be harnessed to the mill.

Here was a contract in violation of law, made in secret, about an article unlimited in supply, and in common use as an article of prime necessity, whereby the managers of our great public roads created in the hands of a few chosen favorites a monopoly more exacting, more valuable and more powerful than that monopoly created by Elizabeth when she gave the commerce of a continent to the India merchants.

But one fact is here disclosed which, while it staggers our credulity, may well startle the patriotic impulse of every citizen. These four trunk lines, which constitute 3/4 of our railway system and 1/20 of the entire transportation of this country, are to-day under the personal and undisturbed control of only four men, who deny their responsibility to the government and who claim the right to use their power over our internal commerce to build up their friends and to break down their enemies.

But to take a case that occurs daily. A factory on a railroad is advertised for sale: it has been the practice to change the rates three or four times a year and the following letter tells the whole story:

"If you can induce the railroad to agree not to shift its rates so as to discriminate against the establishment for five years I will take your property at \$45,000. If the Company will not make the rate permanent I cannot afford to give you \$30,000."

Unhappily we are so accustomed to a wrong system that cases like this pass unnoticed, but it is not amazing that my right neighbor depends on the caprice or favoritism of a railway manager and that that manager may diminish or increase the value of millions of property by the mere stroke of his pen?

Of course these special-rate contracts, whereby one man is given an advantage over another, are kept secret and comparatively few of them come to light, but we may form some estimate of their number when the New York Central alone made 6,000 of them in one year. In fact it is perfectly well understood that there is one schedule for the general public and a secret, special schedule for favorites and friends. Not only so but it is perfectly well understood that to-day railroad rates are a system of rewards and punishments, graduated according to the influence and offenses of those who are most dependent on using the highways of their country. And yet every one will admit that no power on earth should be permitted to create artificial and fictitious inequalities between citizens using the same public road.

These evils shock the common sense of every man, but it is evident unless the government intervenes to stop these unlawful practices they will continue and will increase. Individuals dare not complain. The Committee of the New York Legislature in 1879, commenting on a letter from the N. Y. Produce Exchange, says:

"Here is plainly expressed by this powerful body of merchants an unwillingness to disclose abuses they know to exist, because there is no power permanently to restrain them and the railroads with whom they must deal and who would doubtless make them pay for their disclosures by increasing their rates or by canceling special contracts." * * *

Again: The Legislature of West Virginia was considering certain bills which the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Company wished defeated and the following circular spoke for itself:

No. 22.—B. & O. R. R. COMPANY, OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT. BALTIMORE, February 8, 1881. DEAR SIR:—I deem it my duty to call your attention to the fact that two Bills are now pending in the legislature of W. V., viz: House Bill 74 and Senate Bill 62.

The effect of the passage of either of these bills will be to repeal the resolution under which special freight rates have been granted by this Company.

I have thought it advisable to notify you in advance so that you may protect yourselves as far as possible from the result of the Company being compelled to withdraw special rates, as it will be forced to do should the resolution referred to be repealed.

Very respectfully, MILTON H. SMITH, General Freight Agent

Bill number 74 had passed the House unanimously: this circular was mailed privately to the holders of special-rate contracts: the Legislature was at once flooded with petitions "gotten up" by these men and the measures were defeated.

Here then is the secret of that great power, aptly described as "the silent hand of railroad influence," which now holds the people of this country at bay and paralyzes every Legislature.

But these corporations have another practice far more mischievous in its tendencies and which, if not speedily stopped, will certainly bring disaster to our great commercial centres. The managers claim the right to regulate their charges so as to build up any community or industry, which in their judgment should be fostered. For instance: Grafton is a town of some 3,000 inhabitants, on the B. & O., 300 miles from Baltimore, and Keyser is a village, 200 miles from Baltimore. The Committee of the Legislature inquired why, the tariff being the same at each point, a Company charged as much for 200 as for 300 miles, and the railroad officials answered:—

"The rate is the same, because in our opinion these places ought to be kept on an equal footing, so by fixing the rates we simply move Grafton 50 miles East and to move Keyser 50 miles to the West."

We do not inquire whether this railroad functionary is competent to solve questions in political economy: we do not inquire whether he is endowed with that superhuman sagacity which is requisite to determine those grave and difficult economic problems which any ruler must solve before he is prepared to act as a well-nurse to the expanding resources of a new country like this: we waive the fact that the English Courts and the British Railway Commissioners both expressly decided that it is entirely beyond the province of a railroad to meddle with these subjects which come within the exclusive jurisdiction of sovereignty; the point we make is that the welfare, industries and the very life of a whole district of country ought not to be at the caprice and mercy of any one man however great his learning or exalted his patriotism; and much less should this tremendous power, which Bismarck dares not ask for the Reichstag, be lodged in a railroad manager, whose only credential to the public confidence is the accidental circumstance that his personal friends chanced to control a majority of the votes in a meeting of the stockholders.

J. M. MASON.

THE operation of friction machinery, says a recent writer, has now become a fixed fact, and its easy adaptability where waste power can be utilized is a marked feature. A machine of this kind has come into use, which consists simply of an iron cylinder one foot long and one foot in diameter, having a fixed plate of hardened iron on one end, and a second plate attached to a revolving shaft, which presses lightly or closely upon the fixed plate, as circumstances require. The cylinder is filled with warm water, the shaft revolves, and from the friction of the plates the water in an incredibly short time is heated, and by means of steam pipes is conveyable to great distances for heating purposes. The machine is so constructed as to render it easily adapted to all places where there is waste power, as in mills, factories, public buildings, cars, etc. The power required for its operation is very slight; thus, to carry a machine with thirty-six square inches of friction plates—the ordinary size—one horse power only is required, while a machine with two hundred and twenty-five square inches of friction surface will require at most but six horse power.

When an old-fashioned merchant in New Jersey came to look over an order made out by his new-fashioned clerk the other day, he took up his spectacles, and said, "James, I see you have spelled, sugar without an h." "Yes, sir; that's the proper way." "But I have spelled it with an h for the last twenty-nine years." "Can't help that, sir. Sugar should not be spelled with an h. 'Well, mebbe it shouldn't," sighed the old man, "mebbe it shouldn't. I presume that this mixing in glucose does make a difference somewhere." —Wall Street Daily News.

Mr. Vick is quoted as saying that the "white worm" or any other worm, in pots, may be destroyed by sticking three or four common matches down into the soil, also one or two up into the drain opening. The phosphorus on the match is certain death to animal life, and a powerful fertilizer for plants.

"A REPUTASHUN," says Josh Billings, "once broken may possibly be repaired, but the world will alwuz keep their eyes on the spot where the crack wuz."

Lawrence Co., Mo. Mr. Editor.—The White Paint is spread upon many houses in this locality. I have ordered several hundred gallons in the last six years. The Patrons' Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint, gives good satisfaction in every case when it is properly used and it has stood the test for six years, and it still holds its brilliant and glossy appearance. We shall order another large lot of this Paint in a few days. Yours truly, W. N. GRAY. [See Advertisement.—EDITOR.]

Peach Trees. Peach Trees. AT KENT COUNTY "POMONA NURSERIES."

We offer a full assortment of fruit trees and ornamental stock including plants, vines, and Evergreens at lowest living rates. Send in your orders by mail. Call and see us at the fair at Grand Rapids September 25 to 30, 1882. Send for Price Lists. BUTTERICK & WATSON, 15augst BUTTERICK & WATSON, CASCADIA, KENT CO., Mich.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

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

Table listing supplies and prices: Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred, 75; Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members, 1 00; Blank Record Books, (Express paid), 1 00; Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound, 50; Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound, 50; Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound, 50; Applications for Membership, per 100, 50; Membership Cards, per 100, 25; Withdrawal Cards, per doz., 25; Dimits, in envelopes, per doz., 25; By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c, 75; By-Laws, bound, single copy 15 cts., 20; "Glad Echoes," with music, Single copy 15 cts., per doz., 1 80; Rituals, single copy, 25; "For Fifth Degree, for Pomona Granges, per copy, 10; Blank "Articles of Association" for the incorporation of Subordinate Granges, with Copy of Charter, all complete, 10; Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100, 40; Declaration of Purposes, per doz., 5c; per hundred, 40; American Manual of Parliamentary Law, 50; "rocco Tuck," " " " (Mo-Address of J. J. Woodman before the National Grange—per dozen, 20; Address of Thos. K. Beecher—per dozen, 10; Roll Books, 40; Address, J. T. COBB, Sec'y MICH. STATE GRANGE, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

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

Table with columns: Accommodation leaves, Evening Express, Pacific Express, Mail, Day Express, Local Passenger, Night Express, Accommodation leaves, Evening Express, Pacific Express, Mail, Day Express, Atlantic Express.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Table with columns: Le. Grand Rapids, Ar. Allegan, Ar. Kalamazoo, Ar. Schoolcraft, Ar. Three Rivers, Ar. White Pigeon, Ar. Toledo, Ar. Cleveland, Ar. Buffalo, Le. Buffalo, Ar. Cleveland, Ar. Toledo, Ar. White Pigeon, Ar. Three Rivers, Ar. Schoolcraft, Ar. Kalamazoo, Ar. Allegan, Grand Rapids.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Corrected Time-Table—May 14, 1882.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Mail and Express, Day Express, Pacific Express, Way Freight, Le. Port Huron, " Inlay City, " Flint, " Durand, " Lansing, " Charlotte, " Battle Creek, " Vicksburg, " Schoolcraft, " Cassopolis, " South Bend, " Valparaiso, Ar. Chicago.

TRAINS EAST.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Mail and Express, Day Express, Night Express, Way Freight, Ar. Chicago, Le. Valparaiso, " South Bend, " Cassopolis, " Schoolcraft, " Vicksburg, " Battle Creek, " Charlotte, " Lansing, " Durand, " Flint, " Inlay City, Ar. Port Huron.

All trains run by Chicago time. All trains daily except Sunday. Geo. B. REEVES, Traffic Manager, S. B. CALLAWAY, General Superintendent. For information as to rates, apply to E. P. Keary, Local Agent, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Ladies' Department.

A BACHELOR'S MONOLOGUE.

F. L. D.

A poor old bachelor ragged and gray
Sat in brown study one bright summer day.
And in this style he did soliloquize,
"I do declare, but I would give my eyes
For the secret of the smile neighbor Brown
Almost always wears when he comes to town.
And then he always looks so clean and neat,
While I am always rags from head to feet.
For no washer-woman will condescend
This old bachelor's ragged clothes to mend.
I believe I'll ask him when next we meet
The secret of all those smiles so sweet.
If I knew from what source those bright smiles rise
I would most surely go and do likewise."
Then in thoughtful mood he sat down to guess
The secret of his friend Brown's happiness.
A moment more and a bright smile swayed
Across the wrinkles old Time had made
On the careworn face of the bachelor gray,
Where a smile hadn't rested for many a day.
"I have it now!" he said. "Upon my life,
The secret is this: He has got a wife.
And I am to do likewise. Let me see
Of the women I know which shall it be.
There's that charming widow, Mrs. McGee.
But land of the living, she wouldn't have me.
Ah! I have it now! Its Miss Prudence Gray
I will go and ask her this very day."

His plans fully made, the bachelor rose
And carefully put on his Sunday clothes,
And cast an admiring look in the glass
And thought, "I'm good looking, I guess I'll pass."
And then he set off on his mission new.
With thought of a neat little home in view,
With Prudence presiding, and on the way
He composed a nice little speech to say.
To Prudence's home it was not quite a mile
So he soon arrived. After talking awhile
Of the crops and also the prospect for rain,
He soon thought it time to be going again.
That he admired Miss Prudence he couldn't deny.
And resolved ere he went his fortune to try.
His shyness then he overcame with a vim,
For he thought, of course she'd not refuse him.
Imagine now his surprise and chagrin
When she informed him she wouldn't have him.
Alas for the plans for his future he'd made,
For all his fond hopes in dust had been laid
Thus fled love's young dream, his new plans and all,
And nothing was left but his bachelor's hall.

MORAL.
They say that young chickens, the old hawks love,
But though that may be so it don't go to prove,
You will see when perusing my previous talk,
That young chickens are equally fond of the hawk.
Hudson, July 20th, 1882.

Temperance.

While sitting at breakfast this morning
my husband told me about a man having
his trial yesterday, for getting drunk, while
in the city. It has been in my mind
through all the long forenoon's work. I have
thought how many men get drunk every
time they go to town or the city. And
whose fault is it?

We see a beggar, made so by whiskey;
then I wonder if that man has a father.
And I wonder if his father voted for the
license law; voted to give the saloon keeper
the right to sell liquor to his son; the right
to rob his son of his money, of his home,
and his family, and the right to turn his
grandchildren out in the street. Did his
son's wife have a father; did he too, vote
to give the rum-seller the privilege of turning
his daughter, out to the tender mercies of
the world; to send her and her babes to the
almshouse, to rob her not only of home,
but of all she held most dear on earth, the
love of her husband and her little ones,
which are scattered around, one in a place
by county overseers, to whoever will have
them, bound until of age not to those that
love them, but to those that think it the
cheapest way to get help. Even their victuals
and scanty clothing, oft times given them
grudgingly. Their young lives forever
clouded by the knowledge of being
paupers, and that their dear mother died
heartbroken, and father was a drunkard.
Their grandfathers voted for the license law
to give the saloon-keeper the right to darken
their lives for a paltry sum of money to be
paid the government, not near the sum that
one temperate man would earn in a year,
yet that licensed rum-seller will tempt scores
of men to give them their last farthing by
temptingly displaying liquors of different
kinds. If they do not at first ask for it, it
is offered to them as a treat, until an appetite
is formed for it, then they are sure of
their money; but they have a right to tempt
men, if they only pay for a license, and
what cares the liquor seller for broken
hearts or homes except their own. And
what care they for the small sum paid for
a license, when there are so many men in
what is called high life, will pay several
times that amount in a year for the liquor
they buy of them. Yet they will make a
great cry about the whiskey tax, say if
whiskey is taxed everything should be—yet
congratulating themselves for the easy man-
ner in which they coin money, living in
palatial residences, wives and children
dressed like princesses, and kept from
knowing the misery of the outside world as
much as possible.

Yet the great cry is, we can't put a stop
to liquor selling, for this is a free country.
Think you fathers and brothers if you all
voted against the license law, would there
be a right to sell whiskey? Yes, and sons,

how many of you have had cause to blush
for your fathers, which thing would never
have been known to you if it had not been
for whiskey, how many of you have voted
for a rum-seller to fill some office, or some
one for office that you knew would patron-
ize him just because they belonged to your
party. Friends and brothers have you ever
thought seriously on this subject, you that
help to make the laws, will you give him
the right to entice the weak-minded into
his fiendish grasp, or I might say, some
dear friend of yours, that is not strong-
minded enough to resist temptation.

Will you give your vote for a president
knowing he sets the example as our present
chief executive does; which he not only
sets before the United States but before the
whole world. Will we not blush and hang
our heads with shame, when the old world
knowing the example of our leader, calls us
a nation of drunkards.

Brother and sister patrons I think we
should be up and doing, fighting intemper-
ance as you fought the patent game and
drive well swindle. You beat them, why
not conquer this? MARIAH.

Grange No. 274.

A Fraternal Letter.

Worthy Editor and Brother:—As it is my
desire to write of several things, I will first
address myself to you and express my
thanks to you for your kindness and ten-
tency to me in the past, in regard to articles
sent to the VISITOR.

In regard to the VISITOR. To my mind
there is not a better edited, a more honest
and concise paper printed, that is devoted
to the interests of the farmer and family.
I earnestly wish that every householder
of our class was a subscriber for the GRANGE
VISITOR and would take time to read it
carefully and thoughtfully. We think with
such reading they would not be as igno-
rant as we find some of our farmers are
on many important questions of the day,
pertaining to farming as well as State
and national affairs.

Now, by your permission, I will have a
little talk with my Grange brothers and
sisters, I call it talk, for I make no preten-
sions of being a literary woman, so when I
address a person or persons by letter I want
to feel just as though I was right there
talking with them. I perhaps may men-
tion some names those that are the most fa-
miliar, but you need not any of you feel
slighted, for I appreciate you all, but per-
haps some in a greater degree than others,
we frequently find correspondents that
speak our thoughts exactly. For those we
have more than a common regard. Then
there are those that are above and beyond
us intellectually, that we greatly admire,
and we cannot help but feel at times some-
like poor Maud Muller, Alas! "who knows
what might have been" if circumstances
had been different, but we don't repine, we
are willing to deal with the present, and
try to make a brighter and better future.

Although as Brother Cobb has said, we
can't expect old people to change in their
ways as a rule, yet we think we have seen
a great change in both old and young since
the Grange was organized, and it has been
for the better, too. I must begin to look
out or I shall get my letter too long before
I say half what I want to.

Sister Finch I am so glad you and Sister
Wager have seen fit to answer Brother Har-
ger. His reasoning had nothing to do with
the question in hand. I hope he will live
to change his mind, his views seem quite
narrow in regard to woman's ability to sup-
port herself. Sister Drake, you made your
defense good, and one other sister, I can't
recall her name, in regard to that conten-
tious question.

Now, how about property one has before
marriage. How is that to be used, that
which is not used in the family, or of inher-
ited property after marriage, let us hear
your opinion on this subject. I feel quite
interested, there is much that might be said
to enlighten us ignorant women, (I am glad
all women are not ignorant) and that others
are waking up to enquire after their rights
and privileges pertaining to property.
Brothers we want to hear from you, don't
be scared, you know we won't hurt you, all
we want is justice, and we think we shall
have that in time. I am always interest-
ed in reading our Pomona Grange essays, they
speak well for the Pomona Grange. They
surely are a great help to Subordinate
Granges. Let us encourage them and make
it pleasant for them when they come among
us.

I must say a few words to our young
brothers and sisters in the Youth's depart-
ment. I have been very much interested
in all of your talks, as well as amused. I
am glad you are trying to make improve-
ment in your articles, that is right, study
them as much as you please, it will do you
good, and will make a good impression on
the minds of the reader. Do not take of-
fense if you are criticised; criticism is well
if done in the right spirit. I am willing to
have any one criticize me if they choose, for
I am no grammarian, I could not criticize
you if I should try. I would like to know
your ages, I could better judge then of your
ability.

I should think Will was in his 20th year,
Sweet Brlar 18 at least, and there is Nettie
Gifford, she is between 18 and 20. Am I

right? I may not be very good at guessing
so will guess no more. I think you are do-
ing well and bid fair to become fine literary
men and women in the future. Keep Aunt
Nina well supplied with contributions.
Don't let your department run down.
O dear! I must stop writing, my letter is too
long already. Good by, from

AUNT KATE.

P. S. Aunt Kate wishes to say that she
has ill health. She has not attended a
Grange in over a year, so perhaps you will
forgive her if she does write a long letter.

A. K.

Home.

It is my good fortune on the present occa-
sion to have a theme to present in which it
may be presumed that we are all deeply in-
terested, and to which the speeches without
any claim to the magic power of genius,
may hope to hold your attention. For what
is there on all this wide world of greater
interest to us than our homes. How impor-
tant is home. Only man has a home. The
tired lark sinks in the evening shades down
to its quiet nest, and offers its grateful an-
them for the boon of a house; but man
wearied with the strifes of the mart and of
the field seeks shelter in his home the sac-
red retreat of the heart. Foxes have holes,
birds have nests, lions have dens, tigers
have lairs, dogs have kennels, but men have
homes. The supreme putting of divine
love is found in Jesus, when he forsakes his
home, and wanders a stranger, not having
where to lay his head; while the extreme
display of human sinfulness is found with
those human creatures who are without nat-
ural affections. The air we breathe, the
water we drink, the food we eat, the rooms
in which we sit, the grass and flowers
among which we walk, these and a thou-
sand other more or less subtle influences are
promoting to a beautiful and healthful sym-
metry, or dwarfing and disabling the body
in which the soul lives and through which
it acts. In view of the intimate relations
between the physical and the spiritual,
how important becomes every item of home
convenience and comfort. Physical com-
forts and conveniences do not, however
constitute a home. Amid these the inmates
may live, and in the ripeness of their years
die without having had any experience of
a home in its truest and best sense. These
must be transmuted into life and love to
constitute what is worthy to be called a home.

We are doubtless interested in the vari-
ous associations with which we are con-
nected and desire their prosperity. The
man who feels no responsibility with refer-
ence to his social relations, who would not
give of his time and money and personal
influence to help forward the religious, edu-
cational, and other organizations by which
he may be helped and in turn rendered
more helpful in the development of all
that pertains to a true manhood and wo-
manhood, is a very poor specimen of a citi-
zen, certainly not such as we are likely to
find at a County Grange. Yet these social
organizations do not lie so near our hearts
as do our homes. We love them none the
less because we love our homes more.

Some one has suggested that the three
words in our language which call up the
most tender and endearing associations are
the words, mother, home and heaven. Did
it ever occur to you how intimately these
words are associated together. For "what
is home without a mother" as its very soul
and center, making it the one spot on earth
where youth can unburden all its sorrow,
and to which memory recurs in after years
with a throb of joy, and will recur as long
as memory endures. Then the words
"home" and "heaven" are hardly less in-
timately associated for He who spake as
never man spake drew that matchless pic-
ture of heaven which takes hold of us as
no other ever did or can, it was in these
words: My Father's house. How sugges-
tive of what our homes should be and of
what heaven is—the former to be the school
of all excellence, a place where dissatisfied
looks and angry words should never come,
where no kind office is left unperformed
a place where the sky is always clear and the
sun ever bright; the latter a place where
all the best things of earth shall be fully
realized.

An important consideration in connec-
tion with the household is the house—the
material structure or building in which the
family live. There are many comfortable,
convenient and even elegant houses in our
State, especially in the older and more im-
proved portions of it, yet the number of
such houses is small as compared with those
that are inelegant, inconvenient and un-
comfortable. This is not always from lack
of the means necessary to provide what is
better, but not infrequently from the fact
that the tight-fisted occupant is unwilling
to make any investment that does not yield
an annual return of ten per cent. It is a
fact that I presume will not be disputed
by any; that country houses are generally
less convenient and comfortable and do not
exhibit as much refinement of taste as the
houses that are occupied by a similar class
of people in our towns and villages. I think
it will be apparent that this disparity
ought not to exist, and in fact cannot exist
without entailing the most disastrous con-
sequences. The country home should of all

others be the most attractive. The isola-
tion of country life as compared with life
in the city makes the attractions of home
a more absolute necessity, doubly enhances
their blessings and causes the want of them
where they are lacking to be more keenly
felt. In the city many of the long evenings
are spent at the concert, the lecture and the
opera, but in the country they are usually
spent at home. The business man of the
city may talk over the haps or mishaps of
the day to his evening associates at the
club, but if the new horse has shown a
disposition to balk, or attempted to run
away, if the cow has kicked over the milk
pail, the farmer tells it to his wife as they
sit by the cosy evening fire.

One of the evils much complained of in
our time, and one for which a remedy must
be found or the days of our national pros-
perity will soon be numbered, is that so
many of our youth born and brought up in
the country rapidly develop a distaste for
rural life and agricultural pursuits, and
without casting even a lingering look be-
hind them, leave the old home and the pa-
ternal acres to seek a new home, new asso-
ciations, and new occupations in the city.
There is a constant and disastrous drain
from the farming population of its bright-
est intelligence, its most stirring enterprise
its noblest and most aspiring natures—of all
those elements which are necessary to ele-
vate the standard of agricultural labor and
make it what it should be.

There may be a number of causes for
this drain from agricultural pursuits, but
prominent among them we believe to be
the harsh contrast between actual farm
life and life in the city, a contrast which
would entirely disappear, or turn in favor
of rural life, if farmers' homes were all that
they should be. I know of farmers whose
farms are paid for and have been for years,
whose income from their farm has enabled
them to buy adjoining land, improved stock
and implements of husbandry, and to put
money out at interest, and yet living in
houses almost destitute of comfort or con-
venience, with no visible touch of refine-
ment within or around them; no ornamenta-
tion surrounding the dwelling, except
perhaps a variety of farm implements
strewn around bleaching and cracking un-
der the influence of the weather, and a dil-
apidated hog pen in disgusting proximity
to the house. Stepping inside you find it
equally unattractive; no carpet on the floor,
nor picture on the walls; no books nor or-
naments nor anything to indicate that any
other than the lowest type of physical life
has its wants supplied here. It is no won-
der that the children brought up in such
a home should learn to despise it, and should
choose any other calling than the one with
which they have learned to connect all
these ungainly and unattractive associa-
tions. Some one has defined an agricul-
tural college as a place where farmers' sons
are weaned from farming. We have known
not a few young men to go forth from the
agricultural college with a more intelligent
appreciation of and a more ardent love for
agricultural pursuits than they would have
been likely to attain under any other cir-
cumstances, and we have known many
more who, most effectually weaned from all
desire ever to become farmers through the
harsh and unattractive aspect of farm life
presented by their early homes. But where-
ever you see a farmer's home that is the
embodiment of solid comfort and liberal
taste, the scene of an exalted family life
which shall be the master and not the slave
of labor, and of a bright and happy social
atmosphere, you will find daughters who
will not be afraid to marry a farmer, and
whom no farmer need be afraid to marry;
and you will find boys who will not be in
haste to seek in other callings a more con-
genial style of life, but who will stick to
the occupations of the farm which have
blessed their youth with health and plenty,
with individual development and a virtuous
growth.

The farmer's house should be located
near the principal thoroughfare, allowing
sufficient room in front for a pleasant lawn,
which a refined taste can render beautiful
and attractive with but a small outlay of
money. I shall not enter into the details
of the drawing of the plans and the ar-
rangement of rooms, people's ideas and
tastes are so varied that almost any plan
will have some who will admire it and some
who will not. If you are going to build
consult your wife if you have one, and if
you haven't one, get one. Somebody has
said that God first made a man and then
He made a woman to tell him what to do.
I think this is eminently true about the
planning and arranging of a house. How
frequently we hear men discourse eloquent-
ly on the duty of wives to make home pleas-
ant for their husbands, poor afflicted mortals,
(the husbands I mean.) I do not think
there is any less necessity to remind hus-
bands of their duty in regard to building
houses with a view to the comfort and con-
venience of their wives. The husband
probably spends but a small portion of his
waking hours in the house, but there the
wife and mother spends her life. Her work
is there, and while money is freely spent for
whatever will facilitate and lighten labor
outside, how often it is withheld, or grudg-
ingly expended for working conveniences
in the house. Not only is the house the

woman's workshop, and as such she has a
right to plan and arrange it, but it is also
the scene of her pleasures and the seat of
her power; there she radiates those influ-
ences which are fixing the habits and
moulding the characters of those who are
soon to mould the destinies of the world.
Everything in the home and its surround-
ings that can contribute to its brightness
and joy will tell through the mother benefi-
cially upon the children from the earliest
beginning of life onward.

A house with the necessary conveniences,
and also attractive in appearance, both as
regards its construction and furnishing,
need not be very costly. Most of us are
not wealthy, and the practical question
with us is how to make home cheerful and
beautiful with the means we can legiti-
mately devote to that object. In order that
every room in the house may be charming
and homelike, expensive furniture is not
essential. A carpet on the floor, a few pic-
tures on the wall, and such ornaments as
daughters of taste and refinement can read-
ily make, a window full of plants with the
light of heaven gilding their fresh green
leaves and gay blossoms, a hanging basket,
an aquarium; these things cost but little
and yield a large return in the influence
which they silently but constantly exert.
Every home should have a liberal supply
of good books. There are many things we
can better afford to be without than books,
and but few that we can so ill afford to be
destitute of. Books are not furniture, and
yet they constitute the best furnishing that
a house can possibly have. A family that
is content to walk on cheap carpets and to
have the plainest of furniture in order that
they may have the fellowship of good
books, at once rises in our estimation on
our discovery of the fact, Children learn to
read in the presence of books, and as they
read the love of knowledge grows. The
farmer needs a library not only as a home
attraction, but also that he may successfully
prosecute his calling. His is a profession
that requires study as truly as any other.
Fill any land with good homes, and it is
but a good place in which to live. It is one
peculiarity of the Anglo-Saxon people that
they abound in homes. The walls about the
hearth shut out all the world, and shut
in a kingdom. This is the fort; keep it clean
and free, and religion will thrive and lib-
erty will dwell in the land forever.

MRS. C. B. WHITCOMB.

Are Women Entitled to Vote at School Meetings?

Bro. Cobb:—It is rather late in the day to
discuss this question, as the annual school
meetings have passed, but as it is causing
some excitement in a certain district, I
would like to see it discussed in the col-
umns of the VISITOR. In the district in
question, several ladies attended the annual
school meeting and six of them voted
amidst much opposition, two of the ladies
swearing in their votes.

An adjourned meeting is to be held, as
the district is discussing the propriety of
building a new school house which is sadly
needed, and it is reported that the ladies
will not be permitted to vote, the modera-
tor holding that the law does not authorize
women to vote, and claims Governor Jer-
ome as his authority. Now, the following
is the law which the ladies claim gives them
the right to vote at school meetings. See
Session Laws, 1881, page 168, section 17.

Every person of the age of twenty-one
years who has property liable to assessment
for school taxes in any school district, and
who has resided therein three months, next
preceding any school meeting, held in said
district, or who has resided three months
next preceding such meeting, on any terri-
tory belonging to such district, at the time
of holding said meeting, shall be a qualified
voter in said meeting, upon all questions,
and all other persons who are twenty-one
years of age and are the parents or legal
guardians of any children included in the
school census of the district and who have
for three months as aforesaid been residents
in said district or upon any territory be-
longing thereto at the time of holding any
school meeting, shall be entitled to vote on
all questions arising in said district which
do not directly involve the raising of money
by tax.

Now, the question arises, are women con-
sidered "persons" in law? The statute says
expressly "every person who is of the age
of twenty-one years, who has property lia-
ble to assessment for school taxes, shall be
a qualified voter on all questions, and "all
other" persons who are twenty-one years of
age, and are the parents or legal guardians
of any children, &c., shall be entitled to
vote on all questions, which do not involve
the raising of money by tax.

It is evident that the terms "every person"
and "all other persons" includes the sum
total of persons. Therefore, if women are
not entitled by the statute to vote, it is be-
cause the law does not consider them per-
sons, and if not persons what are they.
Chattels?—We think our opponents will
shrink from such a conclusion as this. But
let us look at the law a little closer. On
page 155, Session Laws, 1881, section 103,
last clause, we find it provided that any
"female person" &c., shall be eligible to
the office of school inspector? Women are
therefore, persons within the meaning of
the statute after all, and every and all per-
sons includes them as well as male persons.
We asked our astute moderator what the
terms "every person" and "all persons"
mean, he says it means aliens, men of

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Its Annual Meetings occur at the same time and place as the annual session of the State Grange. This feature was for the express purpose of providing for a large representation of the members of the Society at its most important meeting of the year, when its officers are elected, and without special notice any amendment to the laws and rules governing the Society may be made.

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

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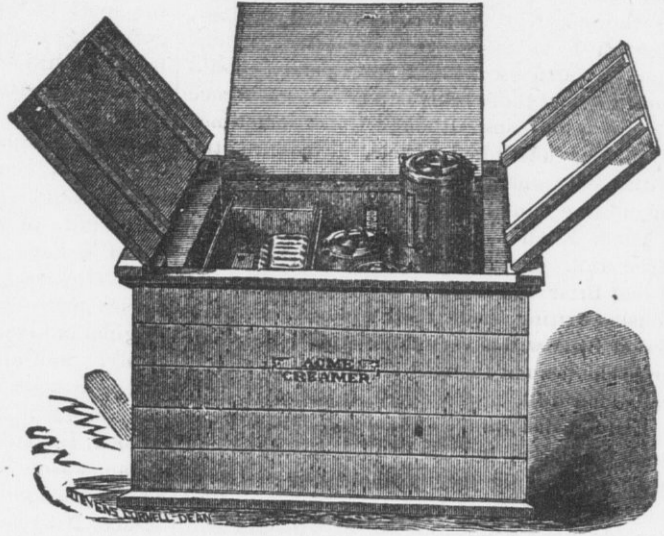
Applications for membership may be made to JAMES COOK, Adrian, J. W. EWING, Eaton Rapids. ELLIJAH BARTLETT, Wm. B. LANGLEY, Dryden, Centreville. R. C. CARPENTER, GEO. W. EWING, Lansing, Ross. Mrs. C. K. CARPENTER, C. L. WHITNEY, Orion, Cincinnati. J. T. COBB, A. E. GREEN, Walled Lake, Schoolcraft.

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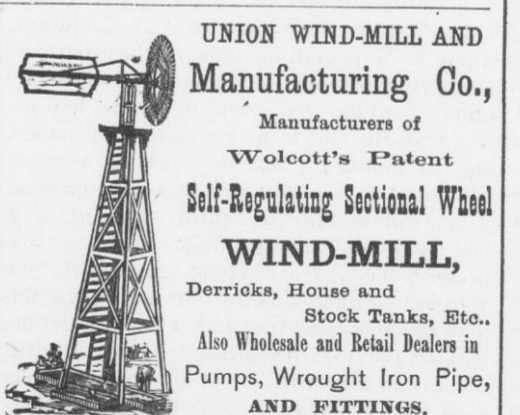
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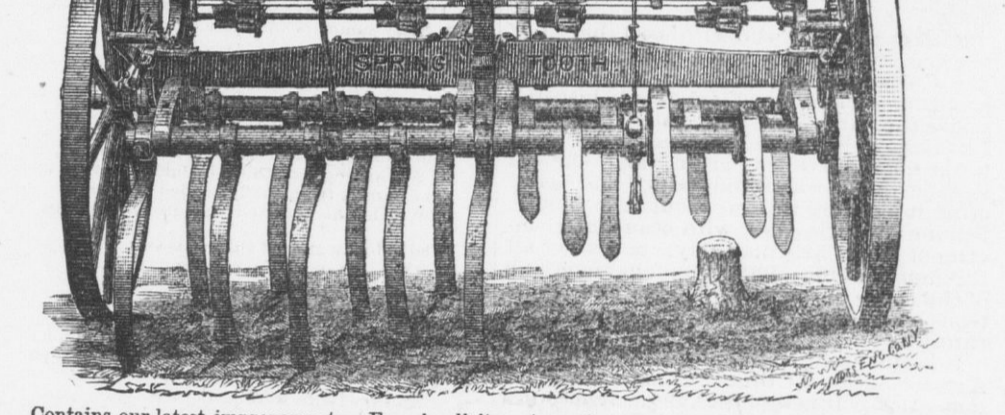
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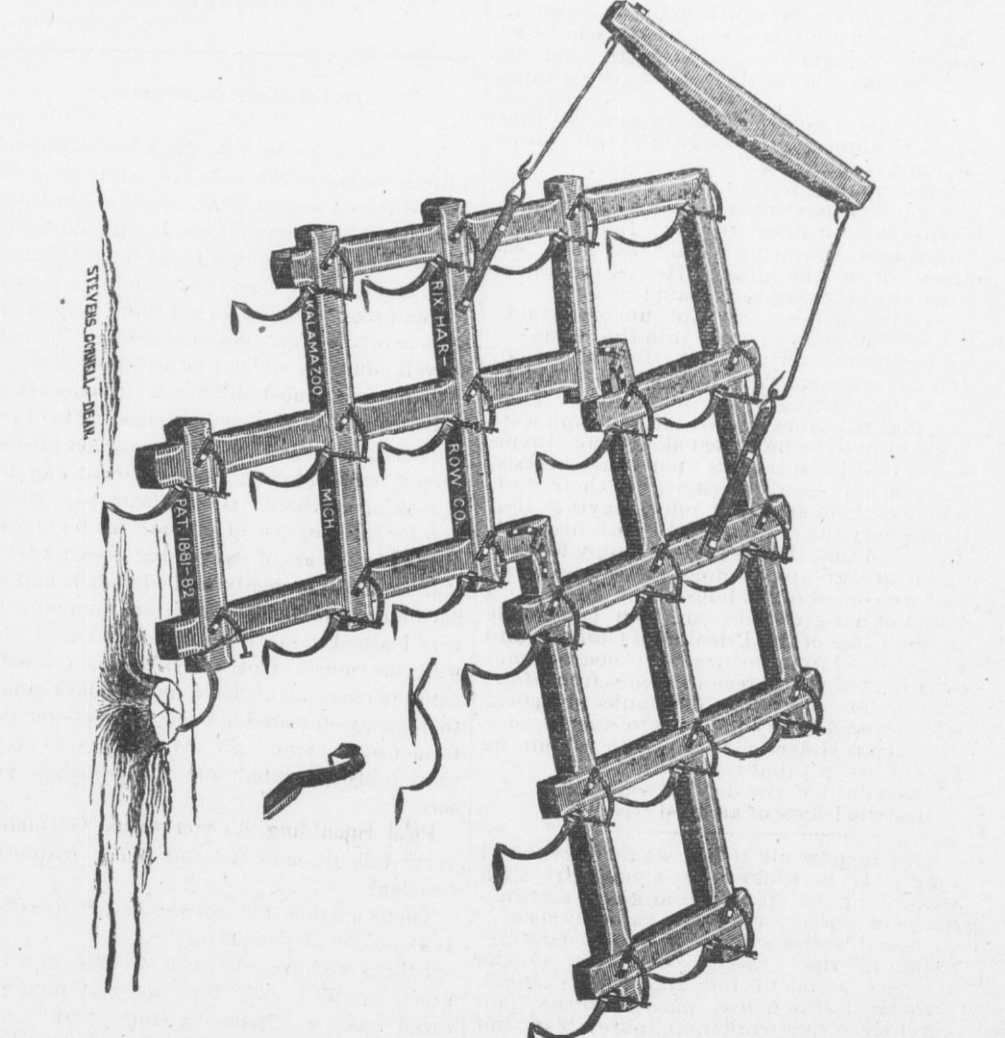
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