

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

ISSUED SEMI-

MONTHLY

BY THE EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE OF THE

Michigan State

Grange, P. of H.



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## THE GRANGE VISITOR,

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Invariably in Advance.

**J. T. COBB,** - - - - - Manager.  
To whom all communications should be addressed, at Schoolcraft, Mich.  
Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft

**To Contributors.**  
As the VISITOR now bears date the 1st and 15th of each month, to insure insertion in the next issue, Communications must be received by the 10th and 25th of each month. We invite attention to those interested to our new Heading "To CORRESPONDENTS."

**RATES OF ADVERTISING:**  
Acceptable advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square, for each insertion.  
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For Grange Supplies kept by the Secretary, see "LIST OF SUPPLIES" on eighth page.

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The Kalamazoo Business College and Telegraph Institute is one of the institutions that is really worthy of general support.—St. Joseph Co. Rep.

### BOIL IT DOWN.

Whatever you have to say, my friend,  
Whether witty, or grave, or gay,  
Condense as much as ever you can,  
And say in the readiest way;  
And whether you write of rural affairs,  
Or particular doings in town,  
Just take a word of friendly advice—  
Boil it down.

For if you go spluttering over a page,  
When a couple of lines would do,  
Your butter is spread too much, you see,  
That the bread looks plainly through.  
So when you have a story to tell,  
And would like a little renown,  
To make quite sure of your wish, my friend,  
Boil it down.

When writing an article for the press,  
Whether prose or verse, just try  
To utter your thoughts in the fewest words,  
And let them be crisp and dry.  
And when it is finished, and you suppose  
It is done *about* down,  
Just look it over again, and then  
Boil it down.

For editors do not like to print  
An article lazily long,  
And a general reader does not care  
For a couple of yards of song.  
So gather your wits in the smallest space,  
If you'd win the author's crown,  
And every time you write, my friend,  
Boil it down.

### An Illinois Farmer's Views on Representation.

We find the following sensible talk from an Illinois farmer in the *State Grange News*, and we present it now as seasonable.

FARMERS OF ILLINOIS:—It is nearly thirty-six years since I made this section of Illinois my home, and in those thirty-six years I have witnessed a great many changes. But the one point to which I wish to call your attention is this,—that in all that time I have never known this congressional district to be represented by any one but lawyers—in fact I do not know that any one else has ever dared to offer himself as a candidate. There was an attempt made once to run a Methodist minister, a very able man, whose sympathies were rather with the farmers and toilers of the land, but he declined, knowing that certain defeat stared him in the face, so that in this one matter there has been no change. Why is this? Is all the common sense of the country concentrated in their noddles? Granted that they are high-minded, honorable gentlemen, yet are there no high minded, honorable men in other professions, or amongst the merchants, mechanics, or farmers of the country? Think fellow-countrymen for a few minutes. Are you acting in this matter like sensible beings? I hold that every interest in the nation ought to be fairly represented, so that there shall be as little class legislation as possible. How can you expect men who are all of one profession to legislate otherwise than in their own interests? It would doubtless be so if any other

interest had the almost exclusive control of affairs, for they, methinks, would likewise legislate in that interest. In this matter we are as completely under the control of the lawyers as ever were the serfs and retainers of olden times under the feudal barons. And what gives them this vast influence? Just simply the fact that from the nature of their profession they have more brass and tongue than their fellow men. I am not willing to admit that they have more brains or that they make better legislators than scores of others of their fellow-men, who might not be able to say a dozen words in public. Long-winded speeches are not what we need in Congress. It is action,—action on the committees, where all the real work is done, action by independent, earnest men who are in sympathy with the bread winners of the country, and in order to bring about this result we must have action by the masses—united, vigorous action—or we can accomplish nothing towards remedying this unfortunate condition of affairs. It does seem to me that there was never a more favorable time for the people of the land to get out of the ruts. There is no real party issue before the American people to-day. Each of the great parties is divided on the only issues of the day. Why then may we not turn over a new leaf, and instead of asking the question, "Is he a Republican or a Democrat?" ask, "Is he honest, is he capable, is he in sympathy with us?" The present state of affairs is desperate enough, goodness knows. The young men just entering on the stage of action are driven to the bar, for it is there they see the only chance of preferment in the political arena. The result is that our towns and villages are filled with a host of second or third-rate lawyers, many of whom become political shysters and fomenters of litigation; whereas, had they staid on the farm or at the work-bench, it is more than likely that they would have made useful members of society, and instead of being a curse to the community, in which they reside, would have been its greatest blessing.

But to bring about this change we must go right to work and let it be distinctly understood that we will not vote at the primary election for a lawyer until this thing is equalized, and other interests are fairly represented; not that we bear any ill-will, but that we think a change would be desirable. And let me tell you, fellow-farmer, that when you inaugurate this change you will not only gain self-respect, but the lawyers themselves and all other professions will respect you more, and you will no more be called wooden-headed farmers, drawers of water and hewers of wood for a class. Farmers will you go to work right now and set your stakes to reform this great abuse? If so, shake hands, and let us hear from you in tones that cannot be mistaken.

E. A. G

### Patron's Meetings.

We clip the following good article from the Master's Department of the *Illinois State Grange News*, and commend it to the notice of Michigan Patrons:

Have public meetings. They will do you good as individuals and do the Order good.

"Let me urge upon the Patrons the importance of holding their annual picnic or harvest feast. The Grangers should set apart a day during the summer or fall to hold their annual re-union. We must not let this custom die out. These meetings always do good. They bring together the Patrons from different parts of the country, and the tendency is to stimulate and encourage. These gatherings, when properly conducted, strengthen the faith of the members and beget confidence, besides exerting a good influence on those outside of the Grange. These meetings need not, neither should they be, attended with great expense. Costly entertainments are not necessary; much good can be done and real enjoyment had with an expenditure of but little time or money. Speakers, of course, are necessary, and speakers will have to be procured. If it is not convenient to secure the services of some one from a distance, draw upon the home talent. There can be found among the Granges of every county good speakers. Cultivate home talent. The Grange is one of the best schools in the world for the purpose. The Worthy Lecturer of the State Grange will attend all meetings within his reach. When called upon, his traveling expenses and *per diem* are all that will have to be met. The office of Lecturer is not intended to be ornamental but useful to the Order; therefore, he should be kept at work. An important end to be subserved by these meetings is to convince the people and especially the farmers, that our Order has come to stay—that it is one of the permanent institutions of the country.

Now is the time to begin to make arrangements. If a meeting of all the Granges is impracticable, let two or three, or as many as can, unite and hold the harvest feast. If arrangements can't be made for two or three of the Granges to meet together, then let one Grange hold a feast. At all events have a gathering of the Patrons and farmers."

STUDY your own interest closely, and do not spend your time in electing presidents, governors, and other smaller officers, or talk of hard times, or spend your time in whittling store boxes.

TAKE your time and make calculations, and do not do things in a hurry, but do them at the proper time and keep your mind as well as your body employed.

Be attentive to the aged.

## Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW

### PARIS.

Discription of the Great City.—Points of Interest.—The Exposition.

PARIS, June 21st, 1878.

Paris is claimed to be the most interesting city on the globe. I find that an exception to this is made by many English speaking people, in favor of London, which by them is seen and understood to better advantage.

In Paris a different language is spoken, making it more difficult to learn and understand the history of objects of interest, which claim the attention at every turn.

To gain a faint idea of what Paris is to-day, one must commence with

#### THE BOULEVARDS,

which are simply wide thoroughfares, with two or more rows of trees separating the driveway from the sidewalks, and extending in every direction through the whole city. Along these are the great shops of the city, and the magnificent display of fancy goods, in the rich plate glass windows, rendered charming by skill in the science of "window-dressing," makes them beautiful by day, but when brilliantly illuminated with gas-light in the evening, they assume a radiant beauty, equal to anything in a "fairy tale."

The great Avenues are very similar to the Boulevards, though much wider, some of them being 40 rods or more in width, and divided into driveways and walks, by rows of beautiful trees, interspersed with lawns, flower-beds, groves, fountains, statuary, and monuments. These Avenues and Boulevards, running through every part of the city, often converge to a center, like spokes in a wheel, and give to the city, in a general view, its greatest beauty. These great Avenues are intersected by cross-streets running in every conceivable direction.

All the streets and walks are smoothly paved, or cemented, and kept clean by sweeping and working. The Seine, a most beautiful river, some 40 rods in width, with sloping walled banks, and spanned by numerous arched bridges, of solid stone mason work, runs through the very heart of the city, and swift running steamers are constantly passing and re-passing, with their decks and cabins filled with people. To mention all the general objects of interest in Paris would be impossible. I will only refer to a few of the most interesting—which I have visited:

#### NAPOLEON'S TRIUMPHAL ARCHWAYS, CARROUSEL AND DE GRANDE.

The first was erected by Napoleon in 1806, as a monument of his victories. It is 47 feet high, 63 wide, and 20 thick, with three archways in the length and one transverse. On the sides are marble statuary and engravings, representing Austerlitz and other battles; and the successes of the French arms.

The other called "Arch de Triumphe" (Triumphal Arch), is situated on a commanding eminence, in a large open space; and twelve principal Avenues and Boulevards centre there, rendering it visible, in every direction, for a great distance. This most wonderful Arch is of solid stone mason work, 160 feet in height, 146 feet in width, and 72 in depth. The main arch is 95 feet in height, by 46 in width, with a transverse arch of 59 feet in height by 19 in width. It is literally covered with sculpture, which represents the glory of Napoleon and his armies, with names of battles and generals. The Arch was commenced by Napoleon 1st and finished by Louis Phillippe in 1836, from the original design, to keep France in memory of the Great Emperor.

#### THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, AND OBELISK OF LUXOR.

This public ground is situated between, and forms a connection with the Great Avenue and gardens of Champs Elysees,—which extends one mile and a half to the "Arch de Triumphe" on the west; and the Gardens of the Tuilleries on the east; all of which taken together, form the most popular and charming public grounds in the city. The Obelisk of Luxor, a monument of great height and beauty, covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions, was brought from Thebes in Egypt, at an expense of 2,000,000 francs, and placed where it now stands, on the spot where the guillotine was erected in 1793.—Commencing with the decapitation of King Louis the Fourteenth on the 21st of January of that year, and afterwards Queen Marie Antoinette, and Elizabeth, sister of the dead king, nearly three thousand others, were there slaughtered in less than sixteen months. This shaft is of solid red granite, believed to be about 3,200 years old, a noble monument to indicate this blood-stained spot, in the checkered history of France.

#### THE TUILLERIES AND GARDENS.

These immense gardens, 780 yards in length and 347 yards in width, yet surrounded with massive stone walls, are thrown open to the public every day, and are the pleasure resorts of all classes and conditions. The walks are of solid concrete, hard and smooth, shaded by trees, under which are chairs and benches for rest. The Palace of the Tuilleries, which once stood upon the north side of the Gardens, was burned by the Communes in 1871, and is now being rebuilt. This Palace was built more than three hundred years ago, and has been occupied for a royal residence, and greatly beautified by each succeeding sovereign.

It was in this place where the French Nobles, and Swiss Guard, nearly 900 in number, were slaughtered in 1792 by the populace; and three times since it has been the scene of the most frightful excesses of infuriated mobs, culminating in its destruction by the Communes.

As I gazed upon the blackened and trembling walls of this and other public buildings of historic records in the vicinity, reflecting that all this, together with the destruction of monuments, statuary, trees, gardens, and works of art, being the accumulation of centuries, was the work of the Communes in their mad and fiendish attempt, to seize the goods and estates of the frugal and industrious, and appropriate the same to their own infamous and diabolical use, and that the instigators and leaders of these brigandish outrages, in order to save their own heads from justice, have fled this country, and are now in the

cities of our own, recruiting, arming, drilling, and inciting the ignorant and unprincipled to the same hellish work, I could hardly restrain the starting tear, or repress a sigh. That our own fair land, with her free and benevolent institutions, may be spared the repetition of similar scenes, let Christians pray, Patrons, and all other organizations of good and loyal citizens labor, and politicians most graciously condescend, to no longer encourage this seething riotous mass of humanity, by manipulating to secure their votes for personal ends.

#### THE LOUVRE (PALACE.)

This is an immense palace, covering a space of 42 acres, including the Court, (Park and Garden) in the center, called Palace Napoleon.

It was built in the 15th century, and used as a royal residence; and in it Charles the IX gave the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Napoleon 3rd, added largely to it, and the new part now contains the government offices and library. The old is used as a memorial building, and within its walls the choicest gems of art in the possession of France are gathered. One hundred and forty rooms are filled with works of art, both ancient and modern of all nations, and relics of antiquity. The Communes attempted its destruction with the other public buildings, and seriously injured some portions of it, which have been fully repaired.

#### PALACE ROYAL.

Another stately royal residence, erected more than two hundred years ago, and belonged to the Orleans family until 1793. In this Napoleon assembled the Tribunal in 1801. The Communes set it on fire and the south wing was burned. It has been rebuilt and is now used by the Council of State.

#### PLACE VENDOME.

This is a large open space in the heart of the city, where stands the magnificent spirally-wreathed column of that name, crowned by the statue of Napoleon and commemorating his victories. It is made of the cannons captured by Napoleon, of brass and iron, cast in sections, and built to the height of two hundred feet, with stairs on the inside leading to the top. This too, was thrown down by the Communes, but since re-erected.

#### THE HOTEL DES INVALIDES, AND TOMB OF NAPOLEON.

This institution was built by Louis the XIV in 1670, for an asylum for disabled soldiers, and is now used for that purpose. The great building stands near the Seine, and can be seen from a great distance, having a commanding appearance, added to by the height and beauty of the great gilded dome, which appears to crown the main structure, but really covers the church only. The church is beautiful within, with the great height and sweep of the dome, the altar flooded with light, and the interesting monuments around it. But the chief and most sorrowful attraction, and most impressive to the mind, is the tomb of the Great Emperor Napoleon, in a sunken space in the center of the circle, where in a green marble sarcophagus, surrounded by his mouldering battle flags in clusters, and by weeping figures in marble, lies the GREAT CONQUEROR.

#### THE EXPOSITION.

Champs De Mars, the great public grounds on which the Exposition is held, is 1000 yards in length and 500 yards in width, lying on the east-side of the Seine, and to which has been added the "Iroadero," a space 270 yards in diameter on the west-side of the river, the latter being the spot se-

lected by Napoleon the I, for a palace for his son the young King of Rome. The grounds are connected by a bridge over the river 600 feet long and 100 wide.

The main buildings, including the machinery hall, art gallery, &c., occupy the center of Champs De Mars, and are really one building. No building was erected or space provided by the French people, for the exhibition of the Agricultural products or machinery of other nations, and for this purpose each nation has been compelled to erect annexes, so that Agriculture, from which France derives the greatest amount of its wealth, receives the least attention in this Great International Fair.

In the exhibition of machinery, agricultural implements and products, our Centennial Exposition greatly exceeded this, but in all other departments this is fully equal to that, and in fine arts greatly exceeds it.

#### FUNERAL DISPLAYS.

Since my arrival here, the funerals of two distinguished personages have taken place, that of a French general of some note, and George the ex-King of Hanover. Both processions were led by several thousand troops. It was a novel sight to one accustomed to Republican simplicity, to see the President, his Cabinet, and other officials of the French Republic, following the remains of an officer of the army in stately carriages, accompanied by body guards of cavalry with drawn swords and cocked revolvers. These customs, or perhaps necessities are the relics of a Monarchical government, with which the nobility of France are in full sympathy, and are now plotting to overthrow the young Republic. If the lives of the President and his Cabinet are not safe in the streets of Paris without armed protection, ready to do execution instantaneously, then the presence of the body guard is justifiable; but if these guards are brought out for ostentatious display, the practice is an absurdity and should be discontinued. In either case the spectator is impressed with the idea that the French Republic is to-day on a smouldering volcano, which will sooner or later burst forth, and again deluge the county with fire and blood.

The ex-King of Hanover, was a cousin to Queen Victoria, and has resided in this city since he was deprived of his throne. In the procession were the Prince of Wales, and other members of the royal family of England. All the sovereigns of Europe were represented by proxy. The hearse was rich and profusely decorated. Immediately following the hearse were the male members of the royal mourners and proxies on foot, followed by the lady mourners in carriages, and a long row of vacant carriages for the absent members of Royalty, I suppose. A drizzling rain was falling, and as umbrellas were raised, the garments of Royalty hung heavily.

#### THE SABBATH.

In France there is no Sabbath, shops are open, drays, carts and market wagons through the streets, carpenters and stone cutters are at work, and the ring of the anvil, and noise of machinery is heard. Sunday is specially a day for horse racing, fetes, and public demonstrations. Bands play, and cannons boom. And why? The answer is given in one word, "Infidelity;" and if the theory is true that our own form of government with its free institutions is based upon the virtue and intelligence of the people and a firm recognition of the supremacy of the Divine will, can Infidel France maintain similar institutions? Time alone can solve the problem.

## Communications.

## Hold your Temper.

A heathen in a heathen land is said to have once stood and listened to a dispute going on between two persons who spoke a different language from himself. He understands not a word they say, but after observing them a while, he turns away remarking: "I know which of the two is wrong. It is he who has lost his temper—the one that is mad." Think as we will of this conclusion, we must admit that it is neither wise nor good to get mad, and especially to let our little misunderstandings call up the words and actions peculiar to that state of mind.

"He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding; but he that is hasty of spirit exalteth folly."

Perhaps there are very few so sweet tempered, that their past personal experience does not afford any of the sad phases of the "hasty spirit."

The fact is, we are a sort of moral powder house. We keep in store habits and traits that need careful handling, or they get explosive.

We have pride,—personal pride and family pride,—and we would prefer a man would strike us, than have him wound our pride. Now add to this, our sense of dignity and honor, and particularly our love of a good name, and you have a mixture that will no more bear the shock of hot-headed abuse, than will the compound: sulphur, saltpeter, and charcoal, bear sparks of fire.

With an acknowledged supply of dangerous material on hand, it is certainly worth our while to be able to handle it so as to make it useful, and, at the same time, keep it from doing harm. We at least need to watch ourselves, and have care. We must use all the safeguards we can against the surprises of passion, and to put this matter of a moral blow-up at rest entirely and forever, we have only to meet the exigencies of the case with the spirit of a man,—take hold of it with resolution just as we would any other bad habit, that has once become our masters, but which we have now made up our minds, God helping us, to be rid of.

There are some who seem to take pleasure in giving loose rein to passion and take to a mad fit most naturally, almost go so far as to invite one on, if it is not likely to come without,—do it for the sake of the exhilarating and tonic effect it produces,—pitch in, bruise and knock down, batter noses and blacken eyes, until a climax is reached in the scene, when both parties, becoming satisfied, shake hands and go off together as good friends as though nothing had happened.

As much as we deprecate the Irishman's fists and ferment, and wish that he could discover a better path to pleasantness and peace, we prefer his plan greatly to that of the wild Indian who broods over his hate until it breaks out in some cowardly stroke of revenge, or even that of his palefaced neighbor who, when he gets mad, stays so, as sour as a vinegar barrel, and too disagreeable to have around.

"He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city."

The value of getting entire control of one's temper cannot be put too high.

It has long been held in esteem among men, as a great and glorious achievement, and constitutes a decided step to the confidence and respect of others.

Many are the interests which we must hold back and not let pass into

the care and keeping of such as cannot command their temper.

It may seem awkward to summon up the gentler and kinder feelings of our nature, and almost impossible to command one's self, just at the time when he is wrought upon by what he deems to be hard words and mean treatment; and yet, if to self-control we add a kind and forgiving spirit, we put a moral agency at work capable of overpowering the most troublesome tormentors; or at least if we chance to fall upon one that cannot be reached and softened by these means most surely he is a reprobate not worth getting mad at. If any of us have tempers that are unmanageable, because they have never been curbed, the Grange offers a fit place to begin the work. In fact we cannot be too much alive to the obligation we incur as Grangers, to always keep ourselves in good order,—to do the very best we can. It is the glory of the Grange that it does offer a stimulus to a better, purer, and happier life,—that farmers find here incentives to be better farmers, and all to fill their places in both public and private walks more worthily. The opportunity is open to get good from others, and in turn become examples of good ourselves; and if our brother's character appears to us to be all gnarled and knotty, and twisted out of shape; here, then, is a lien on our conduct and bearing toward such an one. We may not meet him with distorted actions and foolish words, but with a carefully formed and beautiful character of our own. Cheerfully and kindly may we bear to the altar our own well-fashioned and beautifully shaped stick, and then lay it down just beside his that is so scrawny and shapeless, and fear not. If he is a true Granger he will at once mark the contrast and spare no pains to make his life like it. P.

## The Effect of Clover and Manure on the Soil.

To the Editor of the Visitor:

In answer to your request for farmers to send you the result of their experiments. I send you the following, as relating to the effect of clover and manure on the soil. In the year 1870 a railroad excavation, ten feet deep, cut off a triangular piece of ground, of an acre in extent, from the next farm, leaving it connected with ours in good shape; so that the next year we purchased it. The soil was a very light, yellow sand, lying at an elevation of ninety feet from the level of Lake Michigan, being eighty rods from it. This together with the fact of the cut, before mentioned, makes it pretty evident that it was well drained, it had been cropped year after year until the year previous to our purchase. It did not raise even a fair crop of white beans, some of them being left as not worth gathering.

The first year we owned it, we hauled ten loads of common barn yard manure on it and spread evenly, it was then pastured, in connection with a larger piece, by calves and sheep. The second year, 1873, we hauled twelve more loads of manure, spreading it as before, and plowed under about the first of May, well dragged and planted to general garden crops, which did fairly well. The next year 1874, it was plowed about the first of June, thoroughly dragged; and sowed to hungarian grass and clover. It was cut in August, when the blossoms were turning, cured and used as hay. In 1875 the clover had not much of a start, and yielded about half a ton, but in '76-7 it yielded a ton each. In the spring of 1877, eight quarts of

timothy was sown in May without being harrowed in.

Now the result: June 24, 1878, the timothy stood thick and full, with a perfect tangle of clover sixteen or eighteen inches high. On that day it was cut with a machine and pretty well shaken by hand, the next day it was raked and hauled to the barn, the acre yielded a little over two tons of the best hay ever cut on the place. I forgot to mention in its proper place that one hundred pounds of plaster were sown broadcast on it in 1877. I think that the piece would raise a good crop of white beans now.

HALE. H. MILLER.

Union Pier, Berrien Co. July 1, 1878.

## Utilizing Skimmed Milk

In these times of depression in the prices of hay products, the dairyman of the whole country are more than ever interested in the question what shall be done with the skimmed milk. Those whose interest lies in advocating the greatest bane of the dairy interest—skimmed milk cheese—are on the alert and their insidious arguments are telling largely in the increased growth of that evil. Skimmed milk is flesh producing food, and it may be that there are uses for it more profitable than we know of, and it stands those who make it in quantities, in hand to investigate the subject more fully than it has ever been done. I have known a few cases in which it has been fed with very great economy to work horses. Most horses, and I do not know but all, become after awhile, passionately fond of it, and a pail of it three times a day will keep a work horse in better condition than the average ration of four quarts of oats.

Lambs raised especially for the shambles can be forced very rapidly and very profitably upon a ration of skimmed milk with or without the addition of a little oil or cotton seed meal. I know it can be fed to most kinds of animals under one year old for the production of meat at a larger profit than to put it into cheap skim cheese, and I cannot see any reason why it may not be fed to older ones with the same economy.

I offer these suggestions hoping to induce those more favorably situated than I am, to make experiments in the direction indicated, or any other which may occur to them. Most dairy farmers are feeding considerable grain to teams, every day in the year, which in my opinion would pay a very large profit if fed to their cows and its place supplied with this otherwise almost wasted product.—Country Gentleman.

## Paste That Will keep A Year.

Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of warm water. When cold, stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of thick cream, being particular to beat up all the lumps; stir in as much powder resin as will lie on a dime, and throw in half a dozen cloves to give a pleasant odor. Pour this flour mixture into a pan containing a teacupful of boiling water, and stir it well over the fire. In a few minutes it will be of the consistency of mush. Pour it into an earthen or china vessel; let it cool; lay a cover on, and put in a cool place. When needed for use, take out a portion and soften it with warm water. Paste thus made will last twelve months. It is better than gum, as it does not gloss the paper, and can be written on.

—If a lawyer is in danger of starving in a small town or village, he invites another and they both thrive.

## The Grange.

In union there is strength, and in concert of action lies the secret of success. Is it not strange (we think it exceedingly strange) that so many intelligent farmers, knowing all this, and even now reaping the benefits of what has already been accomplished by the Grange, will still stand aloof, will not join the noble band of brothers and sisters who are striving to render each other that mutual assistance which only a band of brothers whose interests are identical can do, and by co-operating together will eventually solve that problem that has long puzzled the politicians and philosophers of the world? Is it not passing strange that an intelligent farmer, one who labors from "early dawn to dewey eve," week after week, to make paying crops, expending time, money, muscle and brains to succeed in his calling, and knowing that there are so many organized combinations working to the detriment of the farmer, that he will not move his little finger in his own defence? Is it not stranger still that, while his brother farmers have already organized and are making themselves a power in the land, we have to beg them once, twice—yea, many times—to join the Grange, and beg in vain?—J. H. Mims, in Southern Planter.

## No Bones in the Ocean.

Mr. Jeffrey has established the fact that bones disappear in the ocean. By dredging, it is common to bring up teeth, but rarely ever a bone of any kind; these, however compact, dissolve if exposed to the action of the water but a little time. On the contrary, teeth—which are not bones any more than whales are fish—resist the destroying action of sea-water indefinitely. It is, therefore, a powerful solvent. Still the popular opinion is that it is a brine. If such were the case, the bottom of all seas would, long ago, have been shrouded by immense accumulations of carcasses and products of the vegetable kingdom constantly floating into them. Dentine, the peculiar material of which teeth are formed, and the enamel covering them, offers extraordinary resistance to these chemical agencies which resolve other animal remains into nothingness. Mounds in the West, tumuli in Europe and Asia, which are believed to antedate sacred history for thousands of years, yield up perfectly sound teeth, on which time appears to have made no impression whatever.

## Crib-Biting.

Crib-biting is a propensity peculiar to the horse, which is regarded as a decided vice, because, when the habit becomes confirmed, it is often attended by very disagreeable symptoms. The only "cure" for a crib-biter is to do away with the manger or any object against which he may fix his teeth. The horse should be placed in a loose box, or where there are no fixtures but the walls. As idleness and indigestion are amongst the causes of this habit, the animal should be fed regularly, and worked regularly. Place his hay upon the floor, and his oats or corn in a small trough, and remove it as soon as the feed is eaten. By placing a broad strap around the upper part of his neck, and thus pressing on the windpipe the animal, is for the time stopped from the bad practice, but this contrivance is apt to, in the course of time, to produce distortion and constriction of the windpipe, rendering the animal an incurable roarer.—Prairie Farmer.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, JULY 15, 1878.

## Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

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

## BLANKS.

Blanks that are sent free from this office on application are:

- Blank Quarterly Reports of Secretaries of Subordinate Granges.
- Blank Quarterly Reports of Secretaries of Pomona Granges.
- Blank application for organizing Pomona Granges.
- Blank applications for Membership in Pomona Granges.
- Blank Bonds of Secretary and Treasurer.
- Blank Election Reports of Sub. Granges.
- Blank Certificates of Election to County Convention.
- Blank Certificates of Representatives elected to the State Grange.
- Blanks for Consolidation of Granges.
- Blank Applications for Certificate of Dimit.
- Blank Plaster Orders.
- Blank Certificates of Incorporation.

## The Grange Visitor.

We ought to have a few hundred more subscribers to the GRANGE VISITOR within the next sixty days. We incline to the opinion that if all the Masters who get a copy free would make a vigorous effort in behalf of the paper we should soon require a larger edition. We are not much inclined to blow our own horn. We don't follow the lead of some of our cotemporaries, and insist in every third article that ours is the cheapest and best paper that is printed, and that everybody says so that ever saw a copy or knows anything about it, but simply say that we are taking care of the various interests committed to us as well as we can, and think the VISITOR is well worth all its costs to those that pay for it. And it is a matter of satisfaction that no word of complaint comes to us from any quarter.

In the typographical work, quality of the paper, make-up and general appearance of the sheet, we think it holds no second place with exchanges on our table.

Its contributors are, many of them, men and women of broad and enlightened views, and their advocacy of needed reforms is temperate, consistent, and earnest, with such evident purity of motive and honesty of purpose as to commend their advice to every good Patron. We rely on the more active and earnest members of the Order to aid us in making this sheet valuable to the Order in this State. Aid us by contributions to its columns, by increasing its circulation and extending over a wider field the influence for good which a journal must have over those who receive and read it regularly.

The harvest now occupying your whole attention will soon be past, and the season of public meetings and picnics and harvest feasts will again return. As Patrons get together again the opportunity should be improved by some more earnest workers in the Order, to secure some sub-

scribers to the VISITOR. We are aware that money is scarce, prices low, and times hard; but we are also aware of another fact, that the Grange movement is a great educational one, and that the progress made by the farmers of this country in the last five years has been unequalled. While some complain that our theories are not all at once realized, every observer of human nature and human institutions, is not only well satisfied but proud of the progress now being made by the agricultural classes. Farmers to-day have far more respect for themselves and their calling than ever before. They have made a long stride toward that higher plane to which the Order of P. of H. has invited them. All classes are coming to recognize that our demands are reasonable and right. And a whole people look upon the American farmer as more of a man than it did a few short years ago. But the farmer is still a long way off from the goal that his ambition should aspire to reach, and every aid that can be made available should be used to educate and elevate our people. To this end the reading of Grange and agricultural papers should be encouraged.

We find that human nature is much the same in different places, and we know that a large majority of people do not promptly come forward and do what their own best interests demand. We know that people have to be invited and sometimes urged to take papers that they say are good enough, and cheap enough, and that they like to read, but somehow, if left to themselves, they don't have them. Therefore it behooves those who feel a lively interest in their profession, and in the Order, to do what they can to encourage the circulation of this class of reading matter.

We will furnish the VISITOR to and include the No. of Jan. 1st, 1879, for 25 cents for a single copy, or five copies for one dollar, and send to any postoffice desired. We continue our standing offer of an extra copy to any one sending us ten names, with the pay for the paper, either six months or a year.

Avoid sending stamps, if possible, and remit, at our risk, by registered letter, money order or draft.

Sample copies sent to any address on application.

Though our farmers are now in the midst of harvest, with the labor-saving machinery now in use, but a few days will elapse, before the hum of the thresher will be heard. The article on another page, "How to use Straw," by W. G. Wayne, Master of the State Grange, of New York, we find in the *Husbandman*. It has so many good suggestions, that we copy it entire.

One most valuable use for straw has been overlooked by Bro. Wayne. Every farmer should keep over in his barn one or more tons of good dry straw for the purpose of helping to cure his hay. In unfavorable seasons like this, when we have rain some time in almost every twenty-four hours, the farmer who has convenient to his

hay mow, a supply of straw will often save the value of several tons of hay by hauling in hay before it is fully cured if the weather is threatening. If green, or damp from dew or rain so that it would certainly spoil if piled in by itself, it may be sandwiched with a layer of straw between every load or half load, depending on the size of your mow, and the hay will come out when wanted brighter and better than if well cured in the field in the ordinary way.

We have read accounts of this manner of treating hay where the writer insisted that by this treatment the straw would be so improved that stock would eat it just as well as the hay cured with it. Some farmers may have made themselves believe that kind of talk, but that don't make it true. The straw is benefitted by this treatment and stock will eat it better, but it is straw still, and after the stock have picked out about one-third of it, the best use for the rest is for bedding on its way to the manure pile.

In traveling through the country, we have often noticed that the farmer who had the least straw took the least care of it.

When his little stack of wheat was run through the thresher, the straw was piled up on twice the ground necessary and allowed to spoil. To such let me say, that you cannot afford to do work that way. When you thresh, put the best man you have on the straw stack, with the understanding that he is to run that branch of the business, and that you want a stack or rick—not a pile. If the supply is not abundant, and you have threshed from out your barn as soon as the separator is moved, pitch back into the barn all the loose straw and chaff, rake down the stack and clean all up. What can be saved in this way in an hour is often worth more than a half-ton of hay to the farmer. After the first rain while the stack is yet wet, rake down again and if well done, your time has been profitably spent.

A bushel of salt distributed through a stack as it is built, will perhaps compel you to fence your stack to keep your cattle from eating it up before winter, but we fancy it is a good investment.

UNDER existing regulations we are required to send a copy of the VISITOR free to the Master of each Subordinate Grange. We shall also send a copy free to all Secretaries who send us ten or more names of subscribers for one year, with pay for the same

CARE OF THE HANDS.—I noticed an inquiry in your paper for a receipt to keep the hands from getting sore during harvest. I used camphor dissolved in alcohol last harvest, and found it to be the best preparation I had ever used. Rub it on the hands morning, noon, and night directly after washing them. I got this receipt from a neighbor who has used it with success for many years. Yours, J. H. CHATFIELD, Minn.—E.c.

PAY a hand, if he is a poor one, all you promise him; and if he is a good one pay him a little more; it will encourage him to do still better.

## DECLARATION OF PURPOSES OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

We make no apology for again presenting to our readers the DECLARATION OF PURPOSES OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. For noble utterances of important truths, this DECLARATION stands out with a prominence as marked to the members of our Order as does the Declaration of Independence made by our forefathers to the people of the United States. Of our Declaration says a cotemporary: "Our Brothers in the early days of the Grange put forth to the world a Declaration of Principles, couched in grand language and teaching lessons of fraternal good will and mutual help and pointing out the landmarks for our guidance and the breakers to avoid, in such marked and forcible sentences that we can be justly proud of our 'Magna Charta.'"

We cannot read and re-read this grand document too often—for it is our beacon light pointing to the desired haven. If we forget not its wise maxims and follow its teachings, the calling of the farmer will be elevated in the world and we shall be proud to till the soil as the noblest and most useful occupation among men, and we may add the most certainly profitable of all others, when we learn to combine as we ought.

Grandly does this bugle-call to the yeomanry of America set forth the whole philosophy of elevating the calling of the husbandman and the means of improving his condition, morally, socially, politically and financially. In seven clauses, pearls of ideas are clothed in golden words, starting with the corner-stone, "United by the strong and faithful tie of Agriculture, we mutually agree to labor for the good of our Order, our country and mankind."

Then come the lessons of thrift, economy and prudent business management—the gradual unfolding of that magnificent system of co-operation which will some day be the Archimedian lever that will move the world—the teachings which do away with litigation, sectional hatred and local strife—which bring consumer and producer face to face—which look to opening the grand natural arteries of commerce and cheapening transportation—which will bring down high salaries and high profits, and yet loathes and despises agrarianism and communism—which holds a fostering hand to general education, especially in practical agriculture.

Here too is taught, in plain terms, that no Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings. Yet here too the citizen is taught to do his whole duty by trying to influence for good the political party to which each Patron belongs, but to keep his politics out of the Grange, for the true farmers of all political parties ought to become Patrons, resting assured that the Grange will not in any respect interfere with their party views.

Again, it is taught that while we cannot admit any but farmers to become members of our Order, yet we are not in antagonism or unfriendly to any other honest trade or calling, but wish to co-operate with all good men to benefit the world. "Last but not least" woman is given an equal place in our midst, and practical experience has proved this to be a successful innovation on the usage of past time. Nothing has made our growing prosperity so pleasant as the presence of ladies at our meetings. It has toned down the asperities of debate, elevated our ideas and our

speech, and made us hopeful when some times despondent. "Esto Perpetua," has been the cry of all good patrons of this feature.

In conclusion after a careful study of this document for years. We say conscientiously that in this grand Declaration of Purposes, we cannot see one idea or word that could be altered for the better, and we cannot see a single one that could be added to perfect and complete this "Landmark of the Grange." Let it go down to the future as the perfected wisdom of all times, for the guidance of the Tillers of the Soil in combining for their own good, the good of our country and all mankind."

DECLARATION OF PURPOSES OF THE ORDER OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE, HELD AT ST. LOUIS, FEBRUARY 11, 1874.

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

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

2. We heartily endorse the motto, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity." We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

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

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our Order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional, and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will ensure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

3. For our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middle men; not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests, and tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence, we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success; that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. Keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action, that "individual happiness depends upon general prosperity," we shall therefore advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way of facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard,

or between home producers and consumers all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the channels in Nature's great arteries, that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not the enemies of railroads, navigation, or irrigation, canals, nor of any corporations that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes. In our noble Order there is no communism, no agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit or management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies of capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent and by enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exorbitant profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers. We desire only self-protection and the protection of every interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits.

4. We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and our children by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in their courses of study.

5. We especially and sincerely assert the oft-repeating truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange—National, State or Subordinate—is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings. Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number, but we must always bear in mind that no one by becoming a Patron of Husbandry gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is his right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions. It should always characterize every Patron of Husbandry that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that progress toward truth is made by difference of opinion, while the fault lies in bitterness of controversy. We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness, protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic. We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes, we shall recognize no North, no South no East, no West. It is reserved by every Patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

6. Ours being peculiarly a farmer's institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts towards reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption. We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise and earnest co-operation as an omen of our future success.

7. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our suffering brotherhood by any means at our com-

mand. Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership in our Order. Imporing the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers.

Public Caution

To the Granges of the United States.

At a special meeting of the "Massachusetts" Grange, P. of H. No. 38, held at their headquarters in Boston, June 29th, 1878, it was unanimously voted that the Master of the Massachusetts State Grange be requested to send the following Cautionary Circular to the Granges of Massachusetts and to the State Granges of the United States:

Brothers—We think it our duty to caution Granges against the increasing sale of poisonous articles in our markets.

Arsenic is now sold at wholesale at about five cents a pound.

There has been imported into this country in a single year, two millions three hundred and twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-two lbs. A single pound contains a fatal dose for about twenty-eight hundred adult persons. What becomes of it?

We answer, a considerable portion goes into our wall-papers, figured and plain, glazed and unglazed; the cheapest as well as the more expensive. It is found in white, blue, red, yellow, green and other colors. The pale colors frequently contain more than the most brilliant.

The editor of a leading Boston paper has recently stated that about eighty-five per cent. of all wall-papers now manufactured contain arsenic, and advises his readers to abandon their use, and paint their walls. The Boston Journal of Chemistry states that the manufacture of these papers is increasing. Arsenic is also used in tickets, paper curtains, covers of boxes, papers containing confectionery, and other papers.

Arsenic and other poisons are also now used in the coloring matter of ladies' dresses; gentlemen's underclothing, socks, hat linings, linings of boots and shoes. They are found in woollens, silks, cottons and leather.

Prof. Nichols, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology found eight grains of arsenic in each square foot of a dress.

Another of our chemists found ten grains of arsenic in a single artificial flower.

A child recently died in Troy, N. Y., by taking arsenic from a veil thrown over its crib to keep off flies.

The Boston Journal of Chemistry states that they are now putting arsenic into toilet powders used in nurseries and by ladies, it being cheaper than starch of which they were formerly made.

It would be well also for farmers to be careful in buying new kinds of cooking utensils. It was discovered last year that "marbleized iron-ware" which had come into extensive use was, in the words of the Harvard University Chemist, who analyzed it, "alive with poison;" the enamel being largely composed of oxide of lead in soluble form. We are assured that other poisonous ware is still sold.

Let Grangers refuse to buy new ware unless guaranteed harmless.

Many flavoring oils and syrups contain poisons. It is well to avoid them so far as possible.

Tea, coffee, cocoa, and chocolate are all liable to be adulterated and to some extent with dangerous articles.

It is well to buy only of the best and most experienced dealers.

Drugs are largely adulterated. It is well to buy only of the most experienced and reliable druggists.

Sewing silks and threads are made heavy with lead, and poison those who use them.

Thousands of barrels of "terra alba" or white earth, are every year mixed in various forms with our sugars and other white substances. Its use tends to produce stone, kidney complaints, and various diseases of the stomach. A large part of our cream of tartar used in cooking contains fifty per cent. or more of "terra alba."

It is also used extensively in confectionery, and various poisons are used in coloring confectionery.

Mills in various parts of the country are now grinding white stone into a fine powder. It is stated that they grind at some of these mills, three grades, soda grade, sugar grade, and flour grade.

We think it would be a paying investment for the Grangers of each State to employ a competent chemist to detect and publish adulterations, and then withdraw all patronage from those who manufacture or sell, such articles.

We think there is quite as much need of organizations in all our States to enforce laws for the protection of public health, as there is for organizations to catch and punish horse thieves.

In conclusion we can congratulate the Granges that farmers are exempted from some of the dangers to which other classes are subject.

We make our own vinegar. It is stated in the Scientific American that probably half the vinegar now sold in our cities is "rank poison."

We make our own pickles. A Massachusetts chemist, who analyzed twelve packages of pickles put up by twelve different wholesale dealers, found copper in ten of them.

We have pure milk and genuine cream, and not the manufactured material which so largely supplies our cities and populous towns.

It was estimated by a medical commission of the Boston Board of Health, in 1874, that nearly \$500,000 was paid in that city, in that year, for what purported to be but was not, milk.

In a similar period of time there were 487 deaths of "Cholera Infantum" in Suffolk County, while in the same population outside the city there were less than 100.

And lastly, we are not compelled to eat oleomargarine cheese, or any part of the ninety million pounds of oleomargarine butter, which it is estimated will be made in this country this year, in which, as we are told by the Chicago Live Stock Journal, Professor Church has found horse fat, fat from bones, and fat such as is principally used for the making of candles, and in the preparation of which, as has been recently widely published, upon what seems to be reliable authority, not sufficient heat is used to kill the parasites, which enter and breed in human bodies.

BENJAMIN P. WARE,

[L. S.] Master of the State Grange of Mass.

The above paper was prepared by brother George T. Angell, chaplain of the "Massachusetts" Grange, of Boston, and who is also a director of the American Social Science Association, and President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

—A man 'reaches after the unattainable, when he finds fault with everybody and expects nobody to find fault with him.

## Correspondence.

AUSTERLITZ, June 26, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

I am pleased to notice that the VISITOR is being appreciated as a medium of communication between the several Granges throughout the State, whereby we may keep ourselves posted as to the condition of the Order of the P. of H., even in the most remote portions of the Peninsula, which information has a tendency to strengthen and stimulate the working members of the Order in the great work undertaken for the mutual benefit and elevation of the tillers of the soil.

For the information of others, and in accordance with a resolution adopted at the last meeting of Kent County Grange, No. 18, held at Ellena Grange, June 12th. I will attempt to give the history and condition of Kent County Grange, as well as the present condition and future prospects of the Order in this County, according to reports received from a majority of the Subordinate Granges and from a general observation.

Kent County Grange was organized March 28th, 1877, with a membership of fifty-three, which has since been increased to 153, and up to this date it has not lost a member either by death, dimitt, or withdrawal. Since the organization it has held twelve meetings, mostly at the halls of the Subordinate Granges in the county. All these meetings have been well attended by members of the Order, not only from Kent, but from adjoining Counties, and I think the efforts made by this arm of the Order are generally appreciated, judging from the interest taken in the work for the good of the Order and the agriculturists of the country. In addition to the usual standing committees, we have one on Taxation and Needed Legislation. This committee have now under consideration and are investigating the cause of the greatly increased taxation for the past few years in this county, so depressing to the farmers and all real estate owners in Michigan. The report of the above named committee, together with their suggestions in regard to the remedy, will be the subject for discussion at the next meeting, to be held at Whitneyville, Grange 222, on the 7th day of August, to which a general invitation is extended to all fourth degree members.

When the true relation of the County Grange to the Subordinate Granges in the several counties is fully understood and appreciated, the opposition and prejudice which has heretofore existed will be dispelled, and the Order be enabled to accomplish more in its business relations than can be done by any other branch of the Order now in existence.

In the several Subordinate Granges in Kent County, there appears to be a general revival of interest. Some of the small weak Granges are consolidating, and the building of Grange halls is quite common among the Granges. Many of the halls are beautiful edifices, an ornament to the country where located, and a monument to the perpetuity of the Order.

In conclusion, I think I can safely say that since the commencement of the present year a greater number have united with the Granges in this County than for the two years preceding, and although the membership is not as large as at some previous time, yet today it is composed of a greater number of the true representative men and women of the farmers than ever before.

M. B. HINE, Secretary.

PORT HURON, Mich.,

June 28th, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

DEAR SIR:—That you may know as to the existence of a Pomona Grange in St. Clair County, I send you the item that such is the fact,—and the date of our regular meetings are as follows, to-wit: Third Wednesday in September, December, March, and June, in each year. We hold our next September meeting at Jeddo, by invitation of Jeddo Grange. Our County Grange Picnic will be on the farm of Bro. Lucius Beach, in the township of Fort Gratiot, on the third Wednesday in August, to which we invite all Grangers, farmers and friends.

Respectfully,  
M. T. CARLETON,  
Secretary St. Clair Pomona Grange.

HOWELL, June 20, 1878.

Worthy Secretary:

We have been blowing the Grange trumpet long and loud here in old Livingston County for the past few days, and if it does not waken new ideas in the minds of some, why I am very much mistaken, and to show you that its blasts have echoed and re-echoed through nearly the whole breadth of our county, I will try and tell you something about it.

First of all. Friday, June 14th, came the dedication of the beautiful new Hall of West Handy Grange, in the extreme western portion of our county. The dedication service impressive and beautiful was conducted by Brother Childs, with his accustomed ease and native dignity.

After the dedication, the company repaired to a grove near by where all the things (eatables I mean) which Grangers know so well how to prepare and enjoy were soon disposed of.

After a short time spent in social chat, the company was called together and Brother Childs spoke with his usual force of argument.

Saturday, June 15th, Brother T. A. Thompson met the good people of Oak Grove, Livingston County. At a little past two o'clock, the Hall of Oak Grove Grange was filled, and Bro. Thompson interested the audience for nearly two hours with an eloquent address. Bro. Thompson deals in facts and proofs which can not be gainsayed. His extensive knowledge of what our Order is accomplishing combined with a ready command of language enables him to set forth the principles of our Order in a clear and decisive manner. At 8 o'clock Bro. Thompson addressed the members of the Order, and after a harvest feast, the exercises of the day closed.

Ten o'clock Monday morning, found Bro. Thompson at Howell, refreshed by a day of rest and ready to meet the Livingston County Council. Meanwhile men, women and baskets came pouring in, and at 11 o'clock the coffee having boiled and all being prepared, we sat down to a table loaded with chicken, pies, cakes, &c., &c.

The table accommodations were extensive, the supplies abundant, the Patrons numerous and good natured, and ready to patronize the bounteous board when the order was given.

At nine o'clock the Council was called to order and listened to a private (not curtain) lecture from Bro. Thompson, and if you could looked in upon that room densely packed with earnest working Patrons, you never would have dreamed the Grange was dying out, but instead you would have thought it blooming with the freshness of spring.

At three o'clock we repaired to the Court House, where Brother Thompson found a full house.

The Patrons on July 1st brought into Howell, and packed ready for shipment to Boston, two car loads of wool.

The regular meeting of Livingston County Council occurs Tuesday, Aug. 6th, in Knapp's block, Howell.

We are always glad to welcome Patrons from other counties at the meetings of our Council. And now for fear I may belong to the T. T. M. regiment I will close.

MRS. W. K. SEXTON,  
Sec. Liv. Co. Council, Mich.

RONALD, June 25th, 1878.

Worthy Secretary Cobb:

At the May meeting of the Ionia Co. Grange held with Ronald Grange, No. 192, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Secretary of the County Grange directed to forward a copy to you for publication in the GRANGE VISITOR:

WHEREAS, The Agricultural interests are equal, if not paramount to, and exceed any other, of the varied interests of our noble State, and should receive equal and impartial recognition at the hands of the powers that be:

AND WHEREAS, We have borne our part of the burden of taxation necessarily incurred in the erection of the new Capitol at Lansing, and have felt a just pride in it, as an evidence of the advancing strides we have made as a State in population and wealth.

Therefore be it Resolved by us, as Patrons of Husbandry, that we view with surprise and indignation the action of the Board of Control who, by the reply they made to the State Agricultural Society, State Pomological Society, and State Board of Agriculture, in response to a request for suitable rooms in which to make a creditable

exhibit of samples and specimens of the productions they represent, have heaped injury and insult upon every tiller of the soil, by assigning us space down in the basement or cellar of the new Capitol building.

Resolved, That we enter our indignant and emphatic protest against such action on the part of said Board of Control; and we earnestly counsel the above mentioned representatives of our interests not to accept any such assignment, and leave the responsibility where it justly belongs.

ORANGEVILLE MILLS, BATTY Co.,  
June 25th, 1878.

Brother J. T. Cobb:

Our Grange has a new unfinished hall, and in which we first met last Saturday night. We shall find it much more convenient than to meet in churches or school-houses, besides we feel at home as we worship under our vine and fig tree. Our enemies have been determined to crush us out, by throwing every obstacle in our way in their power, but we are determined not to give up the ship, and have inscribed on our banner *rise up and do*.

We find that as we show our independence and all work together with a will, that we as Grangers are of some consequence, and if the true principles of our Order are carried out, we are capable of doing a large amount of good to all laboring classes. We find that we have friends and feel encouraged. Several not members of the Order, have kindly and gratuitously assisted us in enclosing our hall, a few have sent in their application to become members, and others are fully satisfied that the Grange is a genuine institution and express a desire to join us as soon as circumstances will warrant. To the sluggards who are looking longingly this way again, we would say: If you return you must bear in mind that *all* must work, and not depend upon others to do work that properly belongs to yourselves. Remember Franklin's maxim, "He that by the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive."

Some forget that as farmers we must be true to ourselves, if we would secure our rights and relieve ourselves of burdens imposed upon us without protest, by our lawyer legislators. Our enemies no longer say, "Behold the Grange is dead." Our number is small, but we are *plucky*, and we know that we have a good thing and are determined to stick to it.

Our new hall, though not large, is well situated in the most pleasant part of the village of Orangeville. The most encouraging feature about it is, that it was built by our own hands and nearly all paid for. We have no co-operative store but bulk our orders and send to Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, or the State Agent. Our nearest point to the railroad is 10 miles. A list of the members who have teams is kept by the purchasing agent and when the order for goods is made out, those with teams are notified and bring the goods alternately without charge. By adopting this method we receive the goods at the original prices, except the railroad charges. Now the next best thing that I can think of is to subscribe for the VISITOR, and not crawl in regard to that publication.

Grange No. 424. JUNE.

CHESANING, JUNE 24, 1878.

Worthy Sec'y Cobb:

There has been a great sensation in our town of late, from the fact that W. H. Brown, from Fredonia, N. Y., recently came here and removed a tapeworm, 80 feet in length, head and all, in four hours, notwithstanding the ed for years, and had expended a large amount of money in trying to get rid of it.

I send this that any Brother or Sister of the Grange, or other person, suffering from this cause can be positively relieved, as the doctor guarantees satisfaction or no pay.

Yours fraternally,  
O. W. DAMON,  
Sec. Grange No. 464.

WOODMAN GRANGE, No. 610,  
Gobleville Van Buren Co.,  
July 3d, 1878.

Worthy Bro. Cobb:

Our Grange is in the forest, where there are plenty of berries of all kinds.

Woodman Grange has an agent to sell berries and fruit for its members this year. If any Patrons wish berries, now is the time and here is the place to get them cheap. For further particulars address Elijah Bulhand, Gobleville, Mich.

EDWIN MASON, Secretary.

## HUMOROUS.

—When a sneeze has business with a fellow it always finds him at home.

—If you are in doubt whether to kiss a pretty girl, give her the benefit of the doubt.

—An editor offers a reward of \$5 for the best treatise on "How to make out-door life attractive to the mosquito."

—"The boy stood on the burning deck"—yes and that is another thing we need in this country—more burning decks.

—"What shall be done with the silver dollar?" wails a New York paper in alarm. "Send 'em out here and we'll give you hogs for 'em!" responds the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

—Every one should lay up some thing for a rainy day. If we can't do anything else a majority of us can at least lay up a little rheumatism.

—It is estimated that over a hundred young ladies are at present studying law in this country. Probably they will all become mothers-in-law one of these days.

—"Brazil's treasury is empty." Don Pedro, old boy, shake; two souls without a single cent, two hearts that long for tin—but when did you start a newspaper.

—A rough specimen of humanity, on a train, was asked for his marriage certificate. He showed a large scar on his head, looking as if imprinted by a fire shovel.

—"The 'B's' are all big men in Massachusetts. They have had Butler, Banks, Boutwell, Burlingame, Bird, Bowles, and Beard. Then there are Brown Bread and Baked Beans.

—The Buffalo *Express*, speaking through experience, answers Mary B. Nealy's question "Can love die?" in the negative, but admits that it can be "deadfully adjourned occasionally."

—"Can a Christain ride in a carriage on the Sabbath and still be a Christain?" asks Dr. Potter. To which the New York *Star* replies: "Not if he has recently taken advantage of the bankrupt law.

—A gentleman died this spring, who during life refused to believe in another world. Two weeks later his wife received, through a medium, a communication in these words: "Dear wife, I now believe. Send me my thin clothes."

—A stump speaker said: "I know no east, no south, no west, no north." A shrill voice in the audience shouted: "You had better go home and learn geography."

—A boy complained to his father that his brother had hurt his head by throwing a Bible at him. The father replied: "Well, you are the only member of my family on whom the Bible has made the least impression."

—The latest yarn about fast time is to the effect that on a certain American railroad a young man put his head out of a car window to kiss his girl good-by, when the train went ahead so rapidly that he kissed an old African female at the next station.

Ladies' Department.

SOMEBODY'S MOTHER.

The woman was old and ragged and gray,  
And bent with the chill of the winter's day;  
The street was wet with a recent snow,  
And the woman's feet were aged and slow,  
She stood at the crossing and waited long,  
Alone uncared for amid the throng  
Of human beings who passed her by,  
Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye,  
Down the street, with laughter and shout,  
Glad in the freedom of school let out,  
Came in the boys like a flock of sheep,  
Hailing the snow piled white and deep,  
Past the woman so old and gray,  
Hastened the children on their way,  
Nor offered a helping hand to her,  
So meek, so timid, so afraid to stir  
Lest the carriage wheels and horses' feet  
Should crowd her down in the slippery street  
At last came one from the merry group—  
The gayest laddie of all the group;  
He paused beside her, and whispered low,  
"I'll help you across if you wish to go."  
Her aged hand on his young, strong arm,  
She placed, and so without hurt or harm  
He guided the trembling feet along,  
Proud that his own were firm and strong.  
Then back again to his companions he went,  
His young heart happy and well content.  
"She's somebody's mother, boys you know,  
For all she's old, and poor and slow;  
"And I hope some fellow will lend a hand  
To help my mother, you understand,  
If ever she is old and poor and gray,  
When her own dear boy is far away."  
And "somebody's mother" bowed low her head  
In her home that night, and the prayer she said  
Was: "God be kind to the noble boy  
Who is somebody's son and pride and joy!"

COMPARISON.

BY ANNIE E. FISHER.

Wealth builds its possessor mansions fair,  
With lofty rooms and marble wall;  
But God's blue canopy is spread  
With equal grandeur over all.  
Does man conceive that mortal hand,  
With all its cunning, can devise  
An architecture broad and grand  
As forest trees and sapphire skies.  
Cover your floors with velvet pile,  
Adorn your walks with rarest skill,  
Throw over all the gems of art,  
The master hand is wanting still.  
Why glory, then, in gold-shined homes,  
In costly room or lofty wall,  
When the Great Architect has spread  
A grander mansion for us all?  
—Inter-Ocean.

Teach Your Boys.

Teach them that a true lady may be found in calico quite as frequently as in velvet.  
Teach them that a common school education, with common sense, is better than a college education without it.  
Teach them that one good, honest trade is worth a dozen professions.  
Teach them that "honesty is the best policy"—that 'tis better to be poor, than rich on profits of "crooked whisky."  
Teach them to respect their elders and themselves.  
Teach them that as they expect to be men some day, they cannot too soon learn to protect the weak and helpless.  
Teach them that to wear patched clothes is no disgrace, but to wear a black eye is.  
Teach them that God is no respecter of sex, and that when He gave the seventh commandment, He meant it for them as well as for their sisters.  
Teach them that by indulging their depraved appetites in the worst forms of dissipation, they are not fitting themselves to become the husbands of pure girls.  
Teach them that 'tis better to be an honest man seven days in the week, than be a Christian one day only, and a villain six days.  
Teach them that God helps those who help themselves.  
Bottom heat is not good to raise bread.

"Seeing Ourselves as Others See Us."

"O wad some power the gift tie gie us  
To see ourselves as ithers see us."

What would we be? What opinion could we possibly form of ourselves? What manner of person would we picture before our eyes? Truly a strange enigma.

For instance, one says of us that we are haughty and overbearing, that we hold too high an estimate of ourselves, that we are unapproachable, stiff and cold; another says that we are vain and conceited, affected, too talkative, &c. Our adherents will assert the opposite, attributing to us amiability, candor, unselfishness, modesty, intelligence, &c. We are a pleasure to one and a poison to another. To one our thoughts are as valued gems. To another mere nonsense. In personal appearance it might be as hard to obtain a correct estimate. Our good looks in the opinion of some entirely vanish when judged by others. To one our features are as a blank page, to others they are as a finely written scroll, telling our hopes and fears, of battles lost and won, of calm, untroubled days, of sorrow laden years,—our characters, our looks, and our actions being all subject to divers interpretations; even our words are not exempt. The same remark uttered in the presence of several persons may be received with the greatest diversity of opinion, in accordance with their individual humors.

There are some people who uncontentiously excite in us every evil trait we possess; we no sooner come into their presence than the influence is felt. We either withdraw ourselves into a cold reserve, or our anger takes another turn, and we indulge in sarcasm or other form of dissatisfaction. Thus, through the malign influence of those persons we may attain a reputation for possessing rather disagreeable propensities. On the other side there are those who draw out all that is true and best in us. In their presence we can converse with ease and brilliancy. Peace nestles in our heart and the mantle of charity is folded about us. The little annoyances of life creep away and we breathe a higher and purer atmosphere. In the estimation of these we stand high and are spoken of accordingly. If it is impossible to arrive at a just estimate of ourselves through the opinions of others, how can we arrive at it through self analysis.

"To see ourselves as ithers see us," would be to behold a Protean changing shadow flitting upon the surface of public opinion. For myself I shall wait with patience the decision of that wise counsel which, I feel assured, will vouchsafe a true verdict.

Fraternally,

MRS. BRUEN.

July 3d, 1878, Dexter, No. 351.

—The woman who maketh a good pudding in silence is better than she who maketh a tart reply.

—To a tired mother when she sits down beside a huge basket of holes stockings,—the darkest hour is just before the dawn.

—A little girl, hearing that her mother was going into half-mourning, innocently asked "if any of her relatives were half dead."

—A country girl coming in from a morning walk was told that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed by the dew. To which she innocently replied: "You've got my name right —Daisy; but *his* is't dew."

—A good old Quaker lady, after listening to the extravagant yarn of a shopkeeper as long as her patience would allow, said to him: "Friend what a pity it is a sin to lie, it seems so necessary to thy happiness."

—"Habit is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter it does not change a bit." If you take off another you still have a "bit" left. If you take off another, the whole of "it" remains. If you take off another it is not "t" totally used up. All of which goes to show that if you wish to get rid of a "habit," you must throw it off altogether.

How to Use Straw.

How shall we utilize our straw to produce the best results? This is an important question in a grain growing section like ours, and may be made a profitable one for discussion, if all will report their practice and experience in using it, so that we may compare notes, and decide upon the plan that is productive of the best results. There are various ways now practiced in different sections of the country, and by different people in the same sections, for disposing of their straw, some one of which is without doubt the best way, and our object now is to find out that way, and profit by it.

It should be the aim and study of all to reach the best results in all our labors on the farm, and to utilize our crops and the refuse of them, in such way as will put our farmers in this condition, and bring to the owners the most profit. In some sections of the State I have noticed that permanent buildings are erected for covering the entire stack, protecting it from the weather and saving it all in good condition for feeding purpose; but I have doubted the economy or such expensive nicety; for it adds nothing to the value of the material for littering the yard, or for manurial purposes.

Others again go to some expense in building their barns so as to be able to run the straw direct from the machine into bays, to be fed out carefully and sparingly each day, and such men put so high an estimate upon the value of their straw for feeding purposes that they always take good care that their cattle are kept hungry enough to eat it up readily. Others again who have not sufficient stock to eat up the straw or work it up into manure, dispose of it to men who press it, getting just about enough to pay for the trouble and expense of pressing and hauling it to market, a plan which in my opinion is only just one removed from the now obsolete practice of burning straw in the field.

Straw has value, and can be so utilized as to add largely to the productions of the farm; but its value does not consist in itself alone, but in using it in connection with other materials and thereby making it an ingredient in supplying the farm with that indispensable article that feeds and fattens our lands, and puts them in condition for enriching the owner, and helping produce the cereals that supply the markets of the world. We have on our farms in this section about as many acres of clover as of wheat, and about as many acres of barley and oats as of clover.—We raise about as many acres of corn and potatoes as we do of barley and oats. We keep about as much land in pasture as we usually have in either of the other crops, and it requires nice discrimination and sound judgment to work up all the material, or straw and stalks to the best possible advantage, so that no part of the farm may suffer; so that no part of the stock may suffer, and particularly so that the pockets of the owner may not suffer.

If we should undertake to carry our stock through the winter on straw alone, we would surely find that straw used in that way had no value, for the stock would be worth no more in the spring than in the preceding fall, and the material in the barnyard would be worth no more than the straw in the stack. I am of the opinion that the way now most common in our section, of running the straw direct to the yard from the machine as threshed, is a good practice; putting the oat and barley straw at the bottom, so as to place it within reach of the stock, and

the wheat straw on the top of that in such shape as will best protect it from the weather, then allow the cattle free access to the stack, and they will feed upon it as their appetites demand. As fast as they work into the bottom cut down from the top enough of the wheat straw sufficient to keep the stack trim and the yard well littered. I have adopted the plan, for the last four years, of leaving a portion of the old stack—say three or four wagon loads—about eight feet high, in such position as to come under the center of the new one, stacking around and over it, and I find that it keeps the center of the new stack always full, as the sides and ends settle more than the part directly over the old straw. Another advantage is, it prevents the cattle from eating through, and it also acts as a brace for keeping it from toppling over, if the stack should become top heavy.

I have in as few words as possible given you my opinion of the best and most economical way of putting the straw in condition for winter use, and I will now give you, briefly as I can, the best and most economical way of disposing of it, so as to make the most profit from it at the least cost of time and labor. As I said before, we have about as many acres of clover, corn and potatoes, as we have of wheat, barley and oats, and as the straw from the grain crop only is under consideration now, we should put our yards in such shape that no loss of the liquids or droppings should occur from leakage; then we should put stock enough in our yards and around our straw stacks to consume all the hay, corn-stalks, corn, small potatoes and screenings from the different grains, and feed liberally with them, enough to keep the stock growing, and fattening, without depending upon the straw as a help in feeding at all. I am of the opinion that all kinds of cattle can be fed cheaper, and kept in condition for the dairy, or put in condition for the butcher, and make the straw of more real profit by feeding clover hay sparingly, with liberal feeding of corn meal, and some lighter grain or bran in about equal proportion, having the feeds at regular intervals, and making no account of the straw in the calculation.

It is a fact that the more hearty the meal fed, the stronger will be the appetite for the straw, and the better it will assimilate with the heartier food, and in that way produce results that cannot be obtained by giving cattle an appetite for straw by starving them to it. In keeping cattle enough to feed the clover hay and corn-stalks, with the corn; and barley or oats enough to reduce it one-half, or wheat bran, if cheaper, for diluting the corn meal, you will find that the straw will be utilized for feed and litter in such way as to put back upon the farm enough real manure to keep up the rotation of the crops I have mentioned, and make the land better and more productive, thus affording a larger profit to the farmer, than can possibly be done by starving the cattle so they will eat the straw, and in that way starving the lands and everything else on the farm.

To recapitulate so all may understand me, let me say that the value of the straw for feeding purposes or for manure is just what we make it by feeding moderately of hay, and liberally of corn meal and other lighter grains, ground and fed in about equal proportion by measure, with the chance for cattle to run to the straw stack and eat of it as they may desire, and using the rest in such way as to take up the liquids and droppings, and hold them in the yard until drawn to the field and plowed in for the crops to follow.

W. G. WAYNE.

## THE HUSBANDMAN.

Give to fools their gold, knaves their power;  
For fortune's bubbles rise and fall;  
Who sows a field or trains a flower  
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest;  
And God and man shall own his worth  
Who toils to leave as his bequest  
An added beauty to the earth.

And, soon or late, to all that sow  
The time of harvest shall be given;  
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,  
If not on earth, at last in heaven!

—John G. Whittier.

## The Guenon Scutecheon Theory Tested.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed a commission under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture to determine by practical test and investigation the value of Guenon theory of determining in advance by the escutecheon and by other distinctive marks the value of the cow and even the calf as prospective milkers. This theory is now many years old, and to our own mind relatively correct. In France and many other European countries the theory is received as correct, and the author of the theory has received various honors in France and Germany. The commission will make critical tests, classifying the facts obtained, and the records and statistics recorded will be sent to the secretary of the board for comparison. From the work already accomplished, 95 per cent of the opinions formed by observations of the escutecheons of cows are said thus far to have proved correct.—*Exchange.*

ALWAYS feed your hands as well as you feed yourselves, for the laboring men are the bone and sinew of the land and ought to be well treated.

## PRICE LIST of SUPPLIES

Kept in the office of the Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE. An't sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Order, over the seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

Ballot Boxes, (hard wood),.....	\$1 25
Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,...	60
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
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Applications for Membership, per 100,....	50
Membership Cards, per 100,.....	50
Withdrawal Cards, per doz.,.....	25
Dignits, in envelopes, per doz.,.....	25
By-Laws of the State and Subordinate Granges, single copies 5c, per doz.,.....	50
New kind of Singing Books, with music, Single copy 15 cts. per doz.,.....	1 80
Rituals, single copy,.....	15
" per doz.,.....	1 50
Blanks for Consolidation of Granges, sent free on application.....	
Blank Applications for Membership in Pomona Granges, furnished free on application.	
Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges with Copy of Charter, all complete,....	10
Patron's Pocket Companion, by J. A. Cramer, Cloth, 50 cts., Morocco with tuck, .	1 00
Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100, .	40
Address, <b>J. T. COBB,</b> Sec'y Mich. State Grange, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.	

## J. M. CHIDISTER,

STATE BUSINESS AGENT, P. O. H.,

DEALER IN

## GRAINS,

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All kinds of Country Produce,

80 WOODBRIDGE ST., West,

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## Patron's Commission House!

**THOMAS MASON,**  
General Commission Merchant,  
183 SOUTH WATER STREET,  
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.

Respectfully solicits Consignments of  
**FRUITS, VEGETABLES, BUTTER, EGGS,**  
Poultry, Wool, Hides,

PELTS, TALLOW, and DRESSED HOGS.  
**CRAIN, HOGS, and CATTLE**  
In Car Lots. Also,

LUMBER in Car or Cargo Lots.

Having a large and conveniently arranged House in the business part of the city, we are prepared to handle goods in any quantity, and, being on the SHADY SIDE of the street, can show PERISHABLE goods in BEST CONDITION, throughout the day. With

## SUPERIOR FACILITIES,

and close personal attention to business, we hope to merit, receive, and retain a liberal share of your patronage.

Orders for goods in this market will be filled at lowest wholesale rates.

## Cash must Accompany Orders to Insure Prompt Attention.

Also, Collecting and Distributing Agent of the Michigan Lake Shore Fruit Growers' Association.

## —REFERENCES—

Merchants' National Bank, Chicago, Ill.  
J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw, Mich.  
J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich.  
C. L. Whitney, Muskegon, Mich.  
R. C. Tate, Pres't Mich. L. S. F. G. Association, St. Joseph, Mich.  
W. A. Brown, Sec'y Mich. L. S. F. G. Ass'n, Stevensville, Mich.

Stencils, Shipping Tags, and Market Reports furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED, may 30

## READY MIXED PAINTS AND PARIS GREEN.

PRICES REDUCED FOR 1878.

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Ready Mixed Paints and Paris Green,  
BRUSHES and POTTERY PAINT.

**50 PER CENT SAVED.**

Freight Paid on all Paints and Paris Green to all Parts of the Country; so it makes no difference where you live, you get your goods at the same price as if you were at the FACTORY. Our Book, "HOW EVERY ONE CAN PAINT," with specimens of 20 Brilliant Colors, Sewing Machines, Brushes, Pottery, &c., mailed free upon application to PATRONS' PAINT CO., 162 South Street, New York.

Secretaries send for Circulars for your whole Grange.

## TRUSTEES:

T. A. THOMPSON, Pres't, Past Lec. Nat. Grange  
SAM'L E. ADAMS, of Minn., Master " "  
Hon. D. WYATT ALKEN, S. C., Chairman of the Ex. Com. National Grange.  
MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, N. J., Lec. Nat. Grange.  
O. H. KELLY, Sec. Nat. Grange, founder of the Order and Past Master Cal. State Grange.  
M. A. WRIGHT, Author Declar'n of Purposes.  
M. D. DAVIE, Master State Grange, Kentucky.

5-TON STOCK SCALES,  
\$50.

FREIGHT PAID, AND NO MONEY ASKED TILL TESTED.

JONES, of Binghamton,

may 6m BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Paw Paw, Mich., May 18th, 1878.

JONES, OF BINGHAMTON:

My Scales give entire satisfaction. I have subjected it to the most severe tests, and find it not only correct in weighing large or small amounts, but perfectly reliable.

Yours, Fraternally,

[Signed] J. J. WOODMAN.

## FRUIT!

WE SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF

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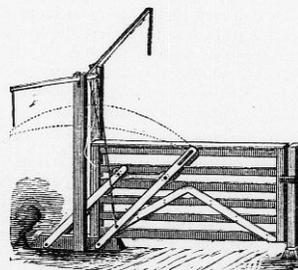
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Received First Award at Michigan State Fair in 1877.

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LADIES' SPRING HATS,  
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AT FROM 50cts. TO \$3.00 EACH.  
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## Potato and Other Bugs.

Put up in 14, 28, 56 and 100 pound packages, at 40 cents a pound, less 25 per cent, being 30 cts. a pound net; put up in 1, 3, 5 and 8 pound packages at 44c a pound, less 25 per cent, being 33c a pound net.

On all Orders of 100 Pounds and Over, We will Pay the Freight.

We do not weight the cans as so much Paris Green, as all other manufacturers do, but give full weight of Paris Green.

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