

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

ISSUED SEMI-

MONTHLY

BY THE EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE OF THE

Michigan State

Grange, P. of H.

[Kalamazoo Publishing Co.'s Print.]

VOL. 3.—No. 15 }  
WHOLE No. 47. }

SCHOOLCRAFT, AUGUST 1ST, 1878.

{ YOUR SUBSCRIPTION  
{ will Expire with No.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR,

Is Published on the First and Fifteenth of every Month  
AT FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM,  
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.  
A Liberal discount will be made on standing advertisements of three months or more.

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 the general support.—St. Joseph Co. Rep.

## TO THE PATRONS OF SUGAR RIVER GRANGE, No. 125, WIS.

BY W. APTHERTON.

We go to work at early dawn,  
And work till evening shades appear;  
And thus continue through the week,  
Till Saturday at two we're here,  
Our weary body's seek a change,  
And to this end we meet in grange.

Our rural friends and patrons find  
That over-work, neglect of mind,  
And constant care, without respite,  
Will turn our day to darkest night;  
Then patrons let us have a change  
And once a week we'll meet in grange.

Our principles you'll own are just;  
To the greatest number we will do  
The greatest good; we humbly trust,  
And charity to all bestow.  
We'll not attempt to disarrange  
Just principles within the grange.

We wish to educate the mind;  
Add dignity to labor too;  
Be just, be honest, and fear not.  
Do well, what'er we attempt to do.  
Sometimes the sisters will arrange  
A sumptuous feast within the grange,

In things essential let us work  
In harmony, in unity;  
In non-essentials, liberty;  
And temper all with CHARITY,  
And useful hints we'll interchange,  
That we may profit by the grange.

Much might be saved in the way of trade  
If we would but co-operate;  
And save in some if not in all  
The sales, and purchases we make;  
When this we do 'twill not be strange  
If we shall profit by the grange.

Then Patrons lift our banner high:  
And sing your grateful songs of praise;  
Sustain our noble principles,  
And hope, and look for brighter days;  
Then words of cheer we'll interchange,  
Hurrah! hurrah! for Valley Grange.

### The Successful Grange.

It was evident to the founders of our Order that something was needed to enable the farmer to rise, socially and financially to a level with other trades and professions. And so, for the accomplishment of that purpose the Order of Patrons of Husbandry was instituted. What the Grange may do towards bringing about this result depends how it is conducted. The regular routine of business is necessary, and is instructive; but something more is needed to make a success—to make it strong. And the first requisite is promptness. This should be the first and greatest law to every member. Promptness shows that there is interest felt in the work. Where every member is on hand, ready to do whatever may be for the good of the Grange, where all is peace, harmony, and brotherly love, there is no apparent hindrance in the way of making the Grange accomplish its mission.

What can be said of that Grange where the condition is just the opposite, where members are not prompt, and where discord takes the place of harmony, where a few strive to hold up the Grange the while encouraging each other to hope for better times? Can it be truly said that such a Grange is accomplishing its mission? Lectures and essays are of no use to those who never hear them. Rules and regulations are useless to mem-

bers who rarely if ever attend. And it could not be otherwise. Still they say as innocently as though the dormant condition of their Grange was not the doings—or rather the non-doings—of just such sluggish members as they, "I don't see as the Grange does us one particle of good." Suppose they should purchase a nice farm, and after the necessary writings were completed and the money was paid over, that they should go away and leave it by itself with no one to take care of it, and should pay no attention to it. Would their profits be very large, or would their farm increase in worth very fast? and yet there is just as much sense in supposing this as in thinking the Grange will benefit a person whether he attends its meetings or not. They perhaps think that they conferred a great favor by affixing their names to the roll-book and that was the extent of their duty. And now the Grange must unload its benefits right at their doors, and they sit with folded hands, while others are at work, striving to hold up its principles from falling into utter disgrace. Whatever we expect to receive in trade we expect to pay its equivalent value in return. And this principle holds good in regard to the Grange. If we expect to receive a benefit, either socially, intellectually or financially, we must give in return our time and attention.

The second requisite to a successful Grange is work. If we should not use our arm for a sufficient length of time it would become useless and we should have no control over it. But by constant use it acquires strength. It needs exercise that will give action to all its muscles. Just so is it with the mind. That needs exercise to keep it strong and healthy; and equally true is it that a Grange to be a healthy, useful Grange, must work. It must have lectures, essays, papers, recitations, discussions, and last, but not by any means least, music—something for each and every one to do. And the Grange that does not neglect these things will not fail to have interesting and profitable meetings, if all work in harmony. There should be a diversity of work. To change often rests the tired muscles while the others are getting their needful exercise. And this is true of the mind. Then there should be recreation for all—old and young. Recreation is just as necessary as work. Without this we should be unfit for work. Picnics, festivals, camp-meetings and the like would be excellent times and places to provide this, and combined with instruction, too. The Grange should be conducted so that the members will feel that it is their home; that they can cast all cares aside, and have a thoroughly good time and go away better prepared to take up the daily burden of life.

The Grange is similar to a tree and like it, it needs pruning. Dead branches if left on the tree disfigure its beauty and hinder its growth. In like manner the weak and tardy members—the dead branches if left in the

Grange will not only disfigure it and hurt its growth, but will in time bring decay upon the whole tree. It is better to cut them away. Do not allow them to destroy the work, the result of which you have labored so earnestly to produce. If a member has not the good of the Grange at heart his place is not in it. Some Granges have borne such burdens too long. They have carried them until they are broken down, and there is now but the broken trunk to be seen where the strong and beautiful tree once stood—the result of not pruning. But where pruning has been practiced, the result is, that more interest is manifested, new life seems infused into the members, and they are strong for the work.—*Dirigo Rural.*

[From the Michigan Farmer.]  
**Cross-Breeding Wheat.**

The beneficial effects of crossing different varieties of plants of the same species is being frequently discussed through our leading agricultural papers. I beg to inform the readers of the FARMER of a very marked instance of it in my experimental grounds at this time.

In a small plot of ordinary ground, containing now a large number of varieties of wheat, I planted last Sept., among others, nine grains of Victor wheat that had been carefully fructified with pollen of a productive Egyptian variety. My reasons for choosing these two varieties were the excellent straw and remarkable stooling qualities as well as the fine white grain of the Victor, and the immense head of the Egyptian. From the nine grains sown only seven germinated.—Three of these are about the same as the old varieties and some of the newer varieties growing by their side, viz., throwing up three or four stalks with ordinary sized heads. The other four varieties under exactly the same treatment, were remarkably productive, and I have this day counted sixty-eight stalks from one of the grains sown. And in one of the heads I counted eighty good plump grains, and in the poorest head thirty-five grains, being at the very least 4,000 grains from the one sown.

Surely upon the principle that "like produces like," if only the best of these grains are selected from the largest and best of the heads for a number of years, the grain thus produced must be of incalculable benefit to the agricultural community so soon as there shall be a sufficient quantity to distribute at a moderate price.

CHARLES ARNOLD.  
PARIS, Ontario, July 18, 1878.

**DON'T BE AFRAID**—To do a little missionary work outside the Grange. The Grange must grow by taking in members from outside, and we can not expect persons to join unless they have an intelligent idea of what the Grange is, and the best way to give them this intelligent idea is to get them to read a good Grange paper.

## Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW

### THE FRENCH METROPOLIS.

The City and its Defences.—A Sunday at Versailles.—Interesting Account of the Great Illumination.

In my last, I referred to some of the objects of interest in Paris. Of the great city itself, but little authentic history of its origin is known, further than that in the time of Julius Cæsar, that portion south of the Seine, was occupied by a tribe of semi-barbarians, who had chosen the site for reason of the defence offered them by the encircling river. The Romans took the place, and it gradually rose in importance. The Emperor Julian built him a palace here, the remains of which still exist.—Many of the public buildings were erected in the twelfth century.

The city has been the scene of many sanguinary conflicts, both from foreign enemies and insurrections within. Owing to the constant incursions of the English during the reign of Charles V, fortifications were thrown around the city, and from that time large sums have been expended on its defences. Some of the gates of the old wall are yet standing. The present walls, or fortifications, were constructed by M. Thiers, in 1841, the entire length of which is about 28 miles. It consists of ninety-four different bastions. The walls of the ramparts are 33 feet in height, and encircled with a ditch 18 feet deep, and from 50 to 100 feet in width. Back of these, sixteen detached forts frowning from steep heights above, defend the approaches to the city. In 1870 these works were armed with 15,000 guns, and yet the city was taken by the Prussians. Since then, another series of forts larger and stronger than the former have been constructed, at a greater distance from the fortifications; and the French now think the city impregnable.

#### VERSAILLES.

A writer has said "that if Paris were blotted from the face of the earth, leaving nothing behind it but the palace of Versailles, a journey to it would pay the visitor from a foreign land." The town is about twelve miles out of Paris by rail, and has a population of about 65,000. The Royal Palace is a massive stone structure, immense in size, but by no means commanding in appearance. In it the senate and chambers of deputies hold their sessions. It is the wonderful park, gardens, and water works that makes it perhaps the most interesting spot in France. The gardens were laid out by Louis XIV, who, it is said, expended more than \$200,000,000 on it, the exact figures not being known, as the records of the cost were destroyed by the king's own hand, to conceal the royal extravagance. The park is the most extensive and beautiful in the world, with magnificent walks, drives, foun-

tains and lakes. The Prussians occupied the place in 1871, and it was there that King William was proclaimed Emperor of Germany, in the midst of his victorious generals and army. The fountains play but once a month, and that on Sunday, commencing at four o'clock P. M. June the 25th, being a "fete day," when all the fountains would play, a small party of us took the cars in the afternoon, and rode to see the palace and the great show. On arriving (although it was Sunday) we found thousands of people assembled, and crowds coming from every direction, bands were playing, balloons ascending, and cannons booming. A glance through the long series of rooms in the Art Gallery, and a walk through a portion of the park and garden, viewing the most beautiful landscape scenery, the eye ever beheld, brought us to a point where, the shade of a beautiful cedar afforded protection from the heat of the boiling sun, and the curbstone a seat, luxuries which but few could enjoy, and at the same time have a commanding view of the great arena where the great contest of waters was to take place. Ten thousand people gathered and took positions in plain view of the great fountains of Neptune, Apollo, Latona, Daybreak, and others, and as every one was gazing upon them, intent on seeing the first upheaval of the waters, a crash of thunder that made the very rocks tremble, burst from a little cloud which but a few moments before every one had rejoiced to see intercepting the scorching rays of the sun; and instantly every eye was turned heavenward and met with a flash of lightning almost blinding, followed by another crash of thunder more terrible than first. The waters from the fountains leaped up and mingled with the downward flow from the great fountain above. Ten thousand umbrellas were raised, and the rich overskirts of the ladies adjusted, so as to protect them from the spattering rain. The umbrellas afforded protection, and all seemed to enjoy the scene;

"And the fountains gaily played."

But the scene changed: what seemed at first to be but a summer's shower, proved to be a storm. The rain came down in torrents, with hail and wind which completely demolished the umbrellas, when a general "stampede" commenced. The water ran in torrents over the pavements and down the declivity towards the lake, through which the crowd waded, silk hats and rich bonnets wilted and drooped, and white shirts hung heavily. The scene forcibly impressed the mind with the truth of the old proverb, that, "there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous." The thick branches of the cedar which had given us shelter from the sun's heat, served a double purpose, and protected us from the fury of the wind, so that with the aid of our umbrellas we managed to save our beavers and a thorough drenching. The crowd disappeared, and the storm passed over; but,

"The fountains, they played on."

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Whether Sunday, the 30th day of June, was in reality the anniversary of that event or not, does not matter, for with the French people, Sunday is the only day in the week good enough for a celebration, a public demonstration. For several weeks previous, great preparations had been

going on, along the great avenues and in the public grounds of the city, for the illumination. A shower of rain the previous night, laid the dust and cooled the atmosphere, and the day was all that could be desired. Unlike our Fourth of July celebrations, the burning of gunpowder was dispensed with, except in the firing of a salute in the morning. Taking an open carriage, we drove through some of the principal streets, and visited several places of interest. All the buildings were profusely decorated with flags, mottoes, emblems, and flowers. Columns and triumphal arches were erected; and all the appliances for a general illumination were in position. It seemed as if every one had attempted to out-do his neighbor in decorating his premises. The streets were densely crowded with people and carriages, and our progress was frequently attended with difficulty. In the evening, the carriages were ordered off from the principal avenues, the street cars ceased to run, and the carriage-ways were given to pedestrians. The public illuminations, which cost the government and city one and a half millions of dollars, were principally confined to the two great avenues, "Bois de Bologne," and "Champ Elysees," including their gardens and parks, the "Place de La Concorde," and the "Gardens of the Tuilleries," extending nearly four miles in length. Along these avenues and in the "Place de la Concorde," alone, 40,000 glass globes covered as many jets of burning gas, surmounting and connecting lamp-posts, resembling rows of burning pyramids, connected with chains of fire, and the windows, verandahs, and house-tops, demonstrated that the private citizens did not "put their lights under a bushel." Passing from the "Elysian Fields," into the "Gardens of the Tuilleries," a most enchanting and bewildering scene met the eye. Colonades of fire, supporting massive frontice work of sparkling colored lights, as beautifully and artistically arranged as if it had been done by the artists' brush, extended for half a mile on either side of the great passage way through the Gardens, to the Orchestra, where 500 singers were making the Gardens ring with stirring music, over which, and directly between the burning colonades, flashed a star of electric light, almost as bright as the noon-day sun. Beds of flowers were made to sparkle like diamonds and rubies; and pale moons shone through the trees of the unlighted portions of the Garden. At the same time, at the extreme west of this great field of blazing lights, in the park of the "Bois de Bologne," 100,000 tinted lights, charmingly arranged, sparkled among the trees; and the very heavens were made to blaze with the magnificent and wonderful display of fireworks.

The number of persons witnessing the illumination could be estimated only by the area covered by them. For miles around every available space was occupied by the dense moving masses, and thousands gazed from the doors, windows, balconies, and house-tops. Martial music, singing, "The Marseillaise" and other stirring national odes, and cheering, were in order; but no drunkenness, or riotous conduct was indulged in. The Republicans were jubilant and seemed to be inspired with true patriotism. The Imperialists were quiet and reserved. To a superficial observer, the Republic seems to be firmly implanted in the confidence and affections of the masses; and did they possess the intelligence and high moral culture necessary to qualify them for self-government, I should have faith in the permanency

of the Republic; but with the wealth, intelligence and influence largely with the Monarchists, who, taking advantage of the poverty and credulity of the masses, with winning ways, deceptive tongues, and false pledges, will gradually divide the vote of the Republicans, and regain a controlling influence in the government, and the end will come. I speak only my own convictions and apprehensions; and sincerely hope that time and events may prove them groundless.

#### Feeding Band-wire in Straw.

As the use of self-binders, wire being used, is becoming quite general, it is well to move quite cautiously in the matter of allowing cattle to eat straw from which the wire has not been removed. Cattle should not be allowed to eat straw from which the wire bands have not been removed, though the wire may not prove fatal, as is shown by Mr Clarkston in the *Iowa State Register*: "Self binders, using wire, are coming into general use, and stock-raising is of too much consequence to be jeopardized by any injurious element. In the summer of 1863 and 1864 the grain on Melrose farm was bound with wire. There was no effort made to save the wire from the straw when threshing. The cattle of the farm were wintered at the straw stack. At the time there was considerable talk on this subject, and consequently the result of such feeding was watched with interest.

There could not be discovered outwardly any deleterious effects of the wire on grown cattle, cows, or younger stock, all appeared to prosper and were healthy. This would appear to be nearly conclusive evidence that there was no danger from such wire. But in the fall of 1864 we slaughtered a steer for beef, and made close observations as to the effect of the wire. The steer had not eaten any of the straw in which there was wire for seven months. There was in the first stomach (sometimes called manifold) at least one hundred pieces of wire of from half an inch to an inch long, sticking in the honey-comb lining of the first stomach. They were fast, and immovable by any operation of nature, and would evidently have remained there as long as the animal lived. There were few in the second, and less in the third stomachs, but none could be found in the intestines. And while the presence of these wires threatened serious difficulty, yet there was not the least inflammation, mattering, or ossification around the wires. The next year (after they had been feeding two winters on the same) we slaughtered again, and found the wires in the manifold. Again, in the fall of 1866, we killed a dry cow, which had no chance of eating wire for over twenty months, but the pieces were found plentifully. And yet during all this time, and ever since, our stock has been healthy and grew finely under the care administered at Melrose Farm. And there are two old cows, at least, now on the farm doing their duty, that fed on wire and straw twelve years ago.

And yet with this evidence before us of the innocent effect of wire, we would, in threshing, remove the wire from the straw. A band cutter can easily throw out the wire. A pair of shears is best for cutting wire on bundles, and it is but little trouble to catch the wire in the left hand and pull it out as it is cut.—*Mich. Farmer.*

A devoted husband says that the phonograph is simply a machine that "talks back," and he has had one of that kind in his house ever since he was married.

State Agent's Department.

J. H. GARDNER, - CENTREVILLE.

I would again call the attention of the Patrons to the fact that I am furnishing the best warranted wagons at manufacturer's prices, which are now sent subject to examination, and if not satisfactory, they can be returned, if the pay is placed with the Grange Master in advance, and he certifies to the order. These wagons took the first premium over the Studebaker wagon at the Spring Fair in St. Joseph County. They are second to no wagon made in Michigan.

Any one wanting a drill to use this season should now send on their orders, as I am now contracting for the "Western" and "Farmers Friend," and I desire to know how many are wanted soon. If orders are delayed until seeding time it may be late to secure them; as some were disappointed in getting reapers of me by delaying until a few days before harvest.

I have got a few plows on hand, which I can ship immediately to any place, from \$9 to \$10 per plow, Fanning mills for \$18, as good as any made. Get a new mill and put your wheat in the best condition possible, so that you can get the highest price for extra clean wheat. It will pay well; feed the screenings to the poultry, and that will pay again.

To any person wanting a large horse power cane mill, I would say that I have one to sell for \$100 with bagasse carrier sixteen feet long, that will crush sufficient juice to supply a large sized evaporator and heater combined, if proper power is used.

I quote Mason's quart fruit jars for \$14.50 a gross on hand and ordered direct from the jobbers; cash to accompany orders in all cases. I have also a large stock of groceries on hand and can order them from Chicago or Detroit and send to any part of the State, if taken in whole packages, at wholesale prices, and no commissions charged. Cheese is now about 7 1/2 cts @ lb., for best full cream; skimmed from 5 to 6 1/2 cts, according to quality. It will probably be higher before long.

The following from the *Grange Bulletin*, seems as applicable to Michigan as elsewhere. "Every member of the Order is bound by the acts of the Order, and when any Grange adopts a measure that it has the right to adopt, its members are estopped from whatever destroys its legitimate effects. When a State Grange erects a business establishment or adopts a law, not only is every Patron within its jurisdiction bound to respect that business establishment or that law, but every Subordinate and County Grange within its jurisdiction is bound to do so too. Within its jurisdiction the acts of every Grange are binding on all Patrons.

"In its business undertakings, more than any other, the Order needs to be supported by all its members. It cannot secure any permanent advantages except by following out the principles of co-operation; and it can not carry out the principles of co-operation so long as individual Patrons claim and exercise the right to please themselves in competition to the Grange business establishments. When any Patron does anything that lessens the trade of the agencies he fails in his duty to the Order."

The truly wise man should have no keeper of his secret but himself.

Don't brag. Avoid quarrels.

Canned Butter.

Such has been the progress in the manufacture of American butter that that article is now marketed in all sorts of shapes both for home use and foreign exports. Fine creamery butter is made to retain its sweetness and purity, kept however long in any part of the world, especially in the warmer climates. Ships making long voyages or parties going on a cruise, and people living isolated in sections, with no opportunities for making or purchasing freshly-made butter now no longer need eat poor butter, when a nice article can be obtained that will retain its flavor for an indefinite length of time. Canned butter now figures in the exports of the United States quite prominently. The butter is packed fresh from the churn, at the packing rooms of the creamery. In the method of regulating the temperature lies the great secret of the success which our American creameries have obtained. Butter sealed in cans is free from foreign substances, such as salt and pickle. A can of butter that had been sealed nearly a year was found by an assayer to be as fresh as when made, and was not affected in the least by the tin. It has also been ascertained by experiment that dairy butter is more liable to melt in a warm temperature than creamery butter, for the reason that the latter consists of only a single churning and is packed closer, while the former generally consists of several churnings which are apt to vary in quality in hot weather. The introduction of canned butter is destined to become a large industry, and the success of the movement is assured. The principal rival to American enterprises in the industry is Denmark, which country has for some years exported canned butter to various hot climates, but chiefly to South America. The great care taken by the Danish dairymen to preserve the grain of their butter, has given them an advantage in the past so far as the foreign export trade is concerned; but it is now claimed that the American-made article is superior to the Danish article in some respects, and that it can be (and is) sold at less price than Danish butter, which is its only competitor. At a famous dairy farm at Gieddesdol, 748, 997 pounds (Danish pounds, one of which equals 1,102 pounds English) of milk, used for butter-making, yielded 22,270 pounds of butter, 100 pounds of milk thus producing 3.43 pounds of butter, or 29.2 pounds of milk producing one pound of butter, which is about the average yield of Danish butter.

Very little of canned butter is seen in our markets, and that little is put up by butter-makers for hotels and private parties who order it in that shape.—*Cultivator*.

HOW TO HARDEN BUTTER.—A method in practice among the best butter makers in England for rendering butter firm and solid during the hot weather is as follows: Carbonate of soda and alum are used for the purpose, made into powder. For twenty pounds of butter one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda and one teaspoonful of powder alum are mingled together at the time of churning, and put into the cream. The effect of this powder is to make the butter become firm and solid, and to give it a clean sweet flavor. It does not enter into the butter, but its action is upon the cream, and it passes off with the buttermilk. The ingredients of the powder should not be mingled together until required to be used, or at the time the cream is in the churn ready for churning.—*Exchange*.

Correspondence.

SILVER LAKE GRANGE, No. 629, }  
July 10th, 1878. }

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

As there has been nothing in the VISITOR for some time from our Grange, will now tell you and the readers of the VISITOR how we are getting along. We are taking in more new and good members this season than ever before, and still they come. The facts are these: We organized our Grange two years ago with 16 members, took in a few more members and stopped. The remainder of the farmers around seemed to think it was of no consequence, and would soon die out, and I fear too many were in hopes it would. But weak as we are, we built a snug little hall, 18x30 feet, last summer. This spring we bought a good organ. These things, with our superior facilities of trade, began to open their eyes, and the results are very satisfactory, and the outlook at present is that we shall have to enlarge our hall to accommodate all that want to come in. We hold our meetings once in two weeks, Saturday afternoon, and the afternoon is getting too short for us, we cannot get through in time to do chores. At our last meeting I called for and obtained a verbal report of the growing crops of every farmer present; of course, there were some farm hands and some young men who do not own farms, who had no report to make. The crop prospects, as reported, were decidedly flattering, the majority reported their crops as being above the average and some considerably above, while there were but one or two who reported below, and those from local causes, and certain crops. Winter wheat is reported as heavy, the best it has been for years, and is now out of harm's way from any usual cause of shrinkage, while spring wheat is about medium with an increased acreage, hence a good crop in prospective.

As to the Chicago agent, Brother Thomas Mason, I will say that I consigned sixty bushels of beans in June, and his dealings with me are entirely satisfactory, I realized 31 1/2 cents per bushel more for them than I could have got here over and above freight, cartage, commission and all. I believe him the right man in the right place, and would advise all Patrons of Western Michigan to patronize him with their produce, and also give him their orders for goods to buy. Let us support our own agents in preference to supporting those who would crush us if they could. Our Grange will probably do quite an extensive business in the way of produce with Brother Mason the coming fall. Fraternally,  
T. H. CLYDE, Lecturer.

OFFICE OF HOWARD BROS. & KENDALL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, }  
Kansas City, Mo., July 25. }

To J. T. Cobb, Esq.—Dear Sir:

I write in behalf of the above firm, to inquire about the apple crop of Michigan. Apples are comparatively a failure here, and we shall be dependent largely upon Michigan to or some other part of the country for our supply. The firm have a house at Lawrence, Kan., which handled last year 10,000 barrels. They have established a house here, because Kansas City affords greater facilities for the distribution of produce. The two houses can handle to advantage 30,000 barrels, and any information you can give them about the crop of your State, will greatly oblige. Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am, truly yours,  
M. L. THOMPSON.

The writer of the above letter is an old friend, who has been in Kansas for some years. We presume he represents a reliable house. Will our readers post us up about the apple crop prospects. J. T. C.

MARILLA, Manistee Co., }  
July 24, 1878. }

Worthy Sec'y Cobb:

The Manistee District Pomona Grange held its quarterly session at Marilla Center school house July 16-17. Bear Lake, Pleasanton, Cleon, and Marilla were well represented, notwithstanding the hot weather and the hurry of the season. Those intending to be present from Sherman were prevented from coming by sickness. It is thought the time was pleasantly and

profitably spent, and that Pomona Granges can be of great good to the Order. MRS. JENNIE A. POPE, Sec.,  
Manistee Dist. Pomona Grange, No. 21.

ALTON, Kent Co. Mich., }  
July 15, 1878. }

Worthy Bro. Cobb:

It is harvest time and I have all the work I can well get along with, but I will take time to write a few lines to your valuable paper. First, I will say that our Grange is doing well and is steadily on the increase. Last Tuesday we had work in the fourth degree, and after the work for the evening was done, our worthy Master closed the Grange, and we had the tables all ready and with our friends outside the gate, (for we had the privilege of inviting our friends who were not Grangers to enjoy the feast) we gathered around the board and were helped by the good Brothers and Sisters to the nice things provided. The supper over, and the tables cleared away, we had a good social visit. Some of the young people did not leave the hall until twelve o'clock. I guess they enjoyed themselves. Well, I am always in favor of having our feasts and lectures in such a way that we can ask our friends to come in and enjoy them with us, for it certainly has a tendency to bring in our Order those who would have never joined us had it not been for the opportunity they had to hear some of our excellent lectures, delivered under such circumstances. It gives the outsiders a chance to know what our objects are and for what end we are laboring.

Already I have said more than I intended to, so I will close by saying that the more I attend the Grange here, and the more I attend other Granges, and read the GRANGE VISITOR, the better I like the Grange and its works.

A SISTER.

PAW PAW, July 13, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Please announce through the VISITOR, that the next regular meeting of the Van Buren County Grange, No. 13, will be held at South Haven, on the 8th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Patrons, why not go to South Haven on the 8th of August, cannot we afford to leave our farms and business a day or two? The hurry of the season will be over, let us gather on the shore of our grand old Lake Michigan.

The South Haven Grange will cordially welcome us, we shall have a pleasant time, and we trust every subordinate Grange in the County will be represented. D. WOODMAN, Master.

THREE RIVERS, July 25th, '78.

Mr. J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft:

WORTHY SEC'Y.—Please notice in the next issue of the GRANGE VISITOR that St. Joseph County Pomona Grange No. 4, holds its next regular meeting Thursday, September 5th, at the Grange Hall, in the village of Leonidas.

Yours truly,  
W. G. LELAND, Sec.

AUSTERLITZ, July 15, 1878.

The next meeting of Kent County Grange, No. 18, will be held at the hall of Whitneyville Grange, August 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M. All fourth degree members invited. M. B. HINE, Sec.

A NUMBER of butchers and provisions dealers in Liverpool, England, have clubbed together for an experimental importation of live hogs from this country. They have purchased a steamer and had her fitted for the accommodation of 2,500 hogs between decks, besides a large number of cattle on the main deck. If the venture turns out well they propose to establish a full line of steamers for this business. Facilities have been provided for killing and dressing the hogs on board in case of necessity.—*Mich. Farmer*.

BROTHER SMITH," said a doleful-looking individual, "my mind is in a very unsettled state. I don't know but I have had a call to preach." "O, never mind," said that sympathizing brother; "I wouldn't worry about it if I was in your place, for like enough you won't hear it again these forty years."

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, AUG. 1, 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.

## Michigan Representation in Congress.

The communications from Brother Tomlinson were a day to late for the last No. of the VISITOR, for which they were intended. But perhaps our readers have more time to read and reflect upon the situation, now that the harvest is over than they had two weeks ago. The showing made is a bad one for our Agricultural State, but if we are satisfied with it, we might perhaps save ourselves some trouble by committing this whole matter of Congressional legislation to the few hundred lawyers we have in the State, and let them fix it up among themselves.

If other classes are unfit for this service, or by usage are practically ruled out, why need we waste time and effort in aiding *this* lawyer to a place instead of *that*. If lawyers are the only men that know what legislation the people need, why not commit the whole matter to them. It seems quite unnecessary and foolish for others to "mix in." We have now a lawyer delegation in congress from this State—mostly young men, and the farmers of the State, though in a majority will nearly all vote this fall to return this lot of lawyers or another to Congress. As shameful and stupid as this appears, I still feel that we have made a long stride in the right direction within the last *five* years. Until the Patrons of Husbandry raised this question, no one apparently had ever thought what a great wrong was tolerated from year to year. In fact the farmer has had little or no right to complain of the Congressional legislation that affected his business as he had made no move to protect his interests, but had apparently been satisfied that it should either take care of itself, or depend on those to look after it who have evidently been studiously intent on taking care of themselves. The fault has been our own, and when once recognized the ground work is laid for reform. But this will not come from a mere statement of the matter. The laboring class must come to under-

stand that our form of government imposes responsibilities on every citizen however humble. The great mass of the people want to be well represented, but are still inclined to leave the whole matter to the managing men of the political parties, seldom taking the interest in *measures* that they do in the success of the parties to which they belong. If the primary meeting is not attended by those who complain, their chance of remedying the evil complained of is lost. We have never been disposed to insist that farmers were the only honest men—not a bit of it. Human nature is much the same whatever the occupation. But if we have men of ability in the Agricultural class (and we need not say *if*, for all know we have,) by what sort of law or logic are they overlooked by the nominating conventions of political parties.

But the world moves, and we note with satisfaction in our Grange and Agricultural exchanges the very general demand for a more faithful representation in the legislative bodies of the country of the Agricultural interest. While the demand for more farmers is not uniformly urged, the demand that *fewer* lawyers be allowed to misrepresent the people is every where made. The demand will sooner or later be heard.

It has been heard in reference to our claims for a share of the State officers, and the time is not distant when by continued agitation the people will be awakened to a sense of duty that will bring with it a correction.

## Visitor Files.

Do you keep a file of your VISITOR. If not, why not. Its make up is such that it can be kept for future reference, or reading with little cost or trouble. When in town get a dozen of these flat head paper fasteners at a book-store. Two of them an inch long will carry a full volume in good shape, and it is but the work of a moment to add the new copy when received.

Those who have kept a file of the VISITOR since its enlargement, have the Reports of the Officers of the State Grange at its last session, the rulings and decisions contained in the Digest lately revised by the Ex. Com. of the National Grange, the By-Laws of the Mich. State Grange as amended and now in force, together with the Rulings of the Master of the State Grange, and you are now getting in each succeeding No. the letters of Bro. Woodman. Starting out as they did with his leaving New York on the 22d of May, we have a connected account of matters of interest that come under his observation. You have received your papers through this busy season of the year when many of you have not found time to look over even hastily, the papers you are taking. If you have kept your VISITOR on file, in the season of leisure that is but a little way off pick it up and in looking it over you will find in it many things to interest you. Besides the doing it, or having it done is a

good lesson to the children. In many families that never save a paper, a good many other things are not saved that might be, with advantage and profit to all concerned.

## Picnic at Battle Creek.

We have received a poster announcing a Grange Picnic two miles south of Battle Creek, on the 8th of Aug. We have a vivid recollection of attending a Grange Picnic at that place three years ago. It was than a grand success, and as delegation after delegation with music and banners filed into the long procession that stretched from the town out in to the country for two miles, the good people of the city came to fully realize for the first time that the Grangers were a power in the land. With such energetic Patrons as are to be found in every part of Calhoun County, we can safely predict if the day is favorable, a large turn out of the sturdy farmers with their families on this occasion.

W. A. Armstrong, Sec'y of the State Grange of New York, and one of the Editors of the *Husbandman* is posted as THE speaker of the day. We have not heard Bro. Armstrong from the platform, but as a writer he has within the last four years obtained a National reputation, and now stands in the front rank doing valiant service in the work of agricultural advancement.

His clear, concise style, with his bold and independent course in attacking any form of monopoly, or abuse that has invaded the rights of the people, together with his carefully prepared Reports of the Proceedings of the Elmira Farmer's Club, which has become so famous, has given him a prominence and his paper an influence with the farmers of the country, that few journalists acquire in a lifetime and few agricultural journals can obtain.

The Patrons and farmers of neighboring Counties will be welcome, and we think well repaid for the time, trouble and expense, incident to their attending the Battle Creek Grange Picnic on that day.

GRANGES delinquent in reports from Secretaries for quarter ending March 31st, 1872:

17, 32, 50, 52, 62, 67, 68, 69, 77, 79, 86, 94, 97, 102, 112, 135, 138, 141, 146, 179, 181, 182, 187, 197, 208, 209, 228, 236, 242, 245, 255, 264, 265, 282, 287, 288, 307, 308, 309, 313, 320, 321, 329, 334, 342, 345, 359, 371, 378, 383, 385, 386, 411, 418, 429, 431, 447, 448, 450, 457, 460, 468, 478, 492, 502, 504, 505, 509, 522, 523, 526, 534, 553, 554, 556, 560, 570, 598, 600, 604, 605, 611.

This list does not include those dormant Granges that have not reported for a year or more, of which there are quite a number, who seem practically dead, though they have not formally surrendered their charters.

We have been notified, that their will be a County Grange Picnic on the Allegan County Fair Grounds, on the 21st of August. As Allegan County has been the Banner County of the State, a large gathering of Patrons may be expected. Good speakers and good music can be depended on, and Patrons everywhere are cordially invited.

By a circular from Bro. L. H. Ives, of Ingham County, we learn that the Patrons of Ingham are to have a "Grand Harvest Picnic on the fair-grounds at Mason, on Wednesday, Aug. 7th. The order of preparation demanded by the circular, has no uncertain sound, and with such a popular speaker as Bro. C. G. Luce, we predict a large gathering of the Patrons and their friends of Ingham and neighboring counties.

Just before going to press, we received from H. D. Platt, a copy of an agreement by which the signers agree to mutually share in the expense of defending any of the parties to the agreement who may be sued for infringement of the patent claimed to be owned by Joseph Bickford & Co.

That's right. That is practical co-operation that will probably do good at small expense.—Ed.

## What the Country Needs.

Fewer men who seek office and more men whom the office seeks.

Fewer dogs and more sheep.

Fewer trickling demagogues, who are anything or nothing, as interest dictates, and more brave men who dare to do their own thinking, and say what they think.

Fewer great men made to order and of small material, and thrust in front of men who have capacity for greatness.

Fewer juvenile statesmen, who are eager to rush into the places their seniors and betters ought to occupy.

Fewer impetuous young men, eager to rush into print and raise the devil generally.

Fewer men to advocate the election of favorites on personal grounds, and more for the public good.

Fewer wire-pullers in popular conventions, and more people.

Fewer "leaders" to knuckle to popular prejudice, and more real leaders to combat those prejudices when wrong.

Fewer (*No*) bar rooms and more schools.

Fewer fences and more pastures

Fewer scrub cattle and more good ones.—*Greensboro' (N. C.) Patriot.*

KEEPING EGGS—A correspondent of the Utica N. Y. *Republican*, writes, that she had tried salt pickle for keeping eggs, found that when the brine was too strong, it hardened the yolk of the egg. But she had tried the recipe recommended by the National Butter and Egg Association and had been successful. This receipt (one bushel of lime, eight quarts of salt, twenty-five ten quarts pails of water). I reduced to the proportions which I wanted to use, and carefully perpared the brine according to direction, though I used air-slacked lime, as I had no other, and put in the eggs; this was the last of August, I think; and though the others spoiled in four or five weeks, these are good now.

KISSING by telephone is the latest. The telephone consists of a string, one end of which is placed between the teeth of each kisser, and stretched. Each one chews and understands the situation about the middle of the string.

A PAPER butter plate manufactory at Lyons, Iowa, now turns out 112,000 plates per day. The demand is so great, however, that facilities are to be added until 300,000 per day can be manufactured.

Communications.

Michigan Representation in Congress.

Brother Cobb:

Since the list of Congressmen that I sent to the VISITOR was published, I have received the following very valuable letter from Hon. Henry Chamberlain, of Three Oaks, Berrien Co., which lets the light right into this question. I hope you will do the business men of this State the favor to publish this letter, which I herewith inclose. By it we find that the State of Michigan has been represented in the lower house of Congress, since its admission into the Union in 1836, by 52 different men. With one-half our population engaged in agriculture, we find in a period of 42 years, that two farmers have some how got to Congress—one for one term and the other for three.

If the editor of the VISITOR or any one else can give us the occupation of D. A. Noble, H. L. Stevens and D. O. Leach, the list will be complete.

If we all support the VISITOR, as we should, it will yet become the most powerful paper of the State to give unity and strength to the agricultural interests. Fraternally,

O. TOMLINSON,  
Colon, St. Joseph Co.

THREE OAKS, July 4th, 1872.

O. TOMLINSON, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—I notice your request in the GRANGE VISITOR. First, I make some corrections: K. S. Bingham served from '47 to '51; D. A. Noble was from second district, and preceded Waldron; Hester L. Stevens was from the fourth district:

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THEIR PROFESSION.

- Crary was a Lawyer of Marshall.
- J. M. Howard, a Lawyer of Detroit.
- McClelland, Lawyer, Monroe.
- Buel, Lawyer, Detroit.
- Penniman was from Wayne Co.; I think a Lawyer, but am not certain.
- Lyon was from Grand Rapids, and was a Surveyor.
- Chipman was from Centreville, St. Jo. Co., Lawyer, previously of Niles.
- Stuart, Lawyer of Kalamazoo, largely interested in Agriculture.
- Sprague was a M. E. Presiding Elder.
- Hunt was a Lawyer from Pontiac or Flint.
- Bingham was a Farmer, I believe, of Green Oak.
- Conger (?) was a Lawyer of St. Clair.
- D. Stuart, Lawyer, Detroit.
- W. A. Howard, Lawyer, Detroit.
- Granger, Lawyer, Ann Arbor.
- Waldron, Miller, Hillsdale.
- Beaman, Lawyer, Adrian.
- Clark, Lawyer of Kalamazoo, largely engaged in Agriculture.
- Walbridge, Miller, Kalamazoo.
- Kellogg, a Lumberman and Editor, Kelloggsville.
- Peck, Merchant, Lansing.
- Trowbridge, Farmer of Oakland Co., I think Birmingham.
- Upton, a Lawyer of Coldwater, and before of Centreville.
- Stoughton, Lawyer of Sturgis.
- Longyear, Lawyer, Lansing.
- Blair, Lawyer, Jackson.
- Ferry, Lumberman, Grand Haven.
- Foster, Merchant, Grand Rapids.
- Baldwin, Lawyer, Pontiac.
- O. D. Conger, Lawyer, Port Huron.
- Driggs, Lawyer (?), East Saginaw.
- Strickland, Lawyer, St. Johns.
- Sutherland, Lawyer, East Saginaw.
- Field, Merchant, Detroit.
- A. S. Williams, Editor, Detroit.
- Willets, Lawyer, Monroe.
- Willard, Preacher and Editor, Battle Creek.
- McGowan, Lawyer, Coldwater.
- Burrows, Lawyer, Kalamazoo.
- Potter, Banker, Kalamazoo.
- Keightley, Lawyer, Constantine.
- W. B. Williams, Lawyer, Allegan.
- Stone, Lawyer, Grand Rapids.
- Begole, Lumberman, Flint.
- Durand, Lawyer, Flint.
- Brewer, Lawyer, Pontiac.
- Bradley, Lawyer, Bay City.
- Ellsworth, Lawyer, Greenville.
- Hubbell, Lawyer, Marquette.

RECAPITULATION.

Lawyers,.....	34
Farmers,.....	2
Surveyor,.....	1
Merchants,.....	3
Lumberman,.....	3
Editor,.....	1
Ministers,.....	2
Millers,.....	2
Banker,.....	1
Unknown,.....	3

One hundred and eighty years of service, eight by farmers.

I have given you such information as I have at hand, and think it is correct, except as indicated by (?).

I know you will excuse the haste in which I answer your request, when I tell you that I have been in the harvest field all day trying a new reaper and binder. I knew if I put it off until a leisure time, it would never come.

Very truly,  
HENRY CHAMBERLAIN.

Justice in Courts and Representation of Farmers.

TRAVERSE CITY, July 10, 1878.

Brother J. T. Cobb:

As there has been many valuable articles published of late in the VISITOR, on the present system of attempting to secure justice in our courts, and on the agricultural interests of the country being represented in our legislative bodies by farmers, may I add a few words to the mass whether I add any new ideas or not. It is the mass of evidence that counts. I argue, that we may trace our complicated system of court practice and usage, and our unequal legislation for the agricultural interests of our country, to the same cause viz., to a predominance, not in numbers, but in activity, of lawyers in all of our legislative bodies. It is to the advantage of the lawyers to support the interests of those who do the most to support them in their profession. It is also to their interest to complicate the laws as much as possible, so that a man, even of good natural ability, if not up to tricky and familiar with crookedness, cannot understand them.

I hold that the lawyer is following out the direction of his legal education. His occupation is—complicating the laws, in class legislation, for the men on whom he relies for business. Then who is to blame? The farmer is to blame, he takes a back seat in our legislative bodies and contents himself to listen, and vote as his particular adviser directs. The lawyer frames the bill to be acted on, perhaps takes it to some farmer friend to present, cajoles him into the belief that it is just what he wants, and by his presenting the bill leads many to think that he is the author of it.

Is it right that fifty-two per cent of the wealth, producing, the tax-paying population, should stay in this torpid, this secondary condition for all time to come, as in time past? No brother farmers. We produce ninety per cent of all the wealth, and pay a large majority of all the taxes, and does it not devolve on us, as wealth-producing, as tax-paying citizens, to see that our interests are properly looked after?

Brother Pray has twice said that there is no lack of ability among farmers, and I will here say that our most useful, our very best men were, most of them, from the farm, and there is still an abundant supply of first class mental capacity slumbering, as it were, on the farm, while designing men, who have some political axe to grind, so manipulate our caucuses and conventions as to secure the nominations, then raise the cry of faithfulness to party, and secure the election of some lawyer or politician, to live at our expense, and not legislate for the people. The

only interest they have in us is our support in caucus, convention, and at the ballot box. Wake up fellow farmers, look these facts squarely in the face. Step forward and demand your rights. Do your whole duty. Baffle intrigue and deception, and fraud will soon step down and out. In selecting candidates for office avoid all those who are over anxious for the office, for the salary of any of our offices is no more than an adequate compensation for services truly rendered, and if a man is over-anxious for an office, it is for his own purposes, not the peoples, and he will work for himself at our expense. Do not let party lines govern you, they are erected by politicians for their own purposes.

T. H. CLYDE.

Another Swindle.

YPSILANTI, July 22d, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

There is quite an excitement in this part of the State in respect to what we think to be a grand swindle.

A combination of sharpers in Ypsilanti claim to have bought the patent right of this State for what we call the slip gate—a common board panel hung between two posts, on a short cross stick or bar nailed to the two posts. The gate is operated by slipping it back to the middle on this cross bar, and then swinging it half round.

It is used very generally in this part of the State, on account of its simplicity of construction, and it is so easily operated.

They claim it was patented 13 years ago, by a man in Ohio, and they have bought of him. At least, they are sending their agents out over the State collecting royalty of farmers using them. Fifteen of them left Ypsilanti to-day.

The gang is backed by a prominent boot and shoe firm of this city, at least they furnish the working capital. I understand they collected \$2,700 in Wayne County last week. I also understand this swing gate is used in your part of the State.

They operate like this—they call on a farmer using the gate, claim they own the right and make their demands.

I enclose a card giving terms, also a blank notice used to intimidate every farmer they can.

I think best to organize to fight these daylight robbers. It can be proved that this sort of gate was used before the time they claim the patent was taken out. They claim the manner of setting the two posts is included in the patent.

Yours, fraternally,  
H. D. PLATT.

[CARD.]

TERMS FOR FARM RIGHTS.

Not exceeding sixty acres, \$3.00; not exceeding one hundred acres, \$5.00; not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, \$8.00; two hundred and forty acres and over, \$10.00. Please call upon our agent, Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, who will be at \_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ until \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock, \_\_\_\_\_ M.

Respectfully,  
JOSEPH BICKFORD & Co.

NOTIFICATION OF SUIT.

To \_\_\_\_\_, of the County of \_\_\_\_\_, and State of Michigan:

You are hereby notified that suit will be brought against you in United States Court, for an Infringement of Patent upon the "FIELD FENCE AND GATE, COMBINED," as secured to John C. Lee, of Medina County, State of Ohio, by Letters Patent dated, October 24, 1865, and numbered 50,605; and which said patent, with full right to collect damages for all infringements thereof, has been assigned to us.

No further notice will be given before suit is brought, and you may pay to Barritt & Griffen, Attorneys at Law, of the City of Ypsilanti, the regular rates,

with fifty per cent. additional, in full settlement for your infringement, at any time before the commencement of said suit. JOSEPH BICKFORD & Co.

We advise Patrons to manfully resist every demand made by this class of plunderers. That swing gate has been in use in this part of the State more than thirteen years, and there is little danger of any suit being brought against its use by the Joseph Bickford Bull-dozers or any other set of swindlers. The lightning rod men are evidently bent on having a living out of the farmers, and have struck another vein which they will work while it pays.

Cabbage Worms.

At a recent meeting of Grange No. 8, the question was asked, "How shall we protect our cabbage from the ravages of the cabbage worm."

The Master Bro. G. Lee Clark, answered that he had succeeded for three years by sprinkling his cabbage with strong soap soads two or three times a week.

Scarecrows.

Here is a couple of items worthy of being told. Farmers who have tried them say they are effectual as good scarecrows:

The best scarecrow is a suspended looking-glass. Take two small cheap mirrors, fasten them back to back, attach a cord to one angle, and hang to an elastic pole. When the glass swings in the wind, the sun's rays are reflected all over the field, even if it be a large one, and even the oldest and bravest of crows will depart precipitately should one of its lightning flashes fall on him.

The second plan, although a terror to crows, is especially well suited to fields subjected to the inroads of small birds, and even chickens. It involves an artificial hawk made from a big potato and long goose and turkey feathers. The maker can exercise his imitative skill in sticking the feathers into the potato so that they resemble the spread wings and tail of the hawk. It is astonishing what a ferocious bird of prey can be constructed from the above simple material. It only remains to hang the object from a tall bent pole, and the wind will do the rest. The bird will make swoops and dashes in the most headlong and threatening manner. Even the most inquisitive of venerable hens have been known to hurry rapidly from its dangerous vicinity, while to small birds it carries unmixed dismay—*Scientific American.*

PROFIT OF COWS.—Prof. Stewart estimates that it takes two-thirds of what a cow eats to sustain the life of a cow. Prof. Arnold estimates it at four-fifths. There are then but one-third to one-fifth of her food which goes to milk. Two-thirds of the cows in the United States do not make their owners a cent of profit. Hence there is a great necessity of keeping better cows. It requires but a fraction more food for a paying cow than for one that is non-paying—one pays a profit of \$20 to \$25—the other nothing. Probably dairymen lose more from scant feeding than from any other source, if we except poor cows.

FOR SALE AND WANT NOTICES.

FOR SALE, at Grange Prices, a new and valuable TEMPERANCE COOK BOOK, with Household Department, Floriculture, Simple Remedies and Receipts, and many useful suggestions to housekeepers.  
Address, B. M. ATKINS,  
Atkins, St. Clair Co., Mich.

## Ladies' Department.

## A MODEL WIFE.

BY F. E. S.

The lecturer of a Grange in Vermont, being a bachelor, offered a prize to the one who would write the best essay on "What Constitutes a Model Wife and Housekeeper." One of the lady members submitted the following for his entertainment:

O Muse! inspire, while I, for Brother Gibbs' Pastime and profit, shall discourse on ribs, From seven years' experience of married life I ought to know the qualities a wife, To render home attractive, should possess.

I'll not in any way the matter slight, But give my views. Don't think I'm making light

Of such a serious subject. These young Patrons Can rely on what is said by worthy matrons.

First, then, a wife should know no other way Than her respected liege lord to obey. She must not even hint of woman's rights To vote or lecture; to attain that height Is solely man's prerogative, but she In naught but housework his superior should be. See that his meals are served to suit his taste E'en though her intellect should run to waste. Young says: "Is it not enough plagues, wars and famines rise

To vex our lives, but must our wives be wise?" Another says: "The sweetest thing in life Is the unclouded welcome of a wife."

Her call be it, then, his sorrows to beguile, And always meet her husband with a smile. And apropos of this, I heard one day Of a wife who tried this very pleasant way: Her lord came into dinner, cross and tired; She met him, with a smile almost inspired. He looked alarmed; "Got the toothache again, hey?"

"Oh, no, my tooth is comfortable to-day;" She smiled again; said he (the precious loud): "Old woman, before we go further, I want to know what you're grinning about." A wife should stay at home and never put, Because, like men, she can not gad about.

Her sphere is home; domestic, good and pure, She, like a snail, should keep within her door, But not, like the slow snail in silver track, Place all her dainty wardrobe on her back. She must not follow fashion's changeful whim, But dress with modest taste as pleases him. Novels she should not read, but all such books As qualify wives to be superior cooks. Should studied be. And never let her dip In politics; if she the paper reads, must skip All but domestic recipes, or she'll invent Some way to have a female president.

She should know how to make a cup of tea And cook an egg to an extreme nicety, Be able to do all kinds of work, But never from the household drudgery shirk. Besides all this, if perfection she would be, Must drive the team, and team to haw and gee, And hold the plow, and, when a horse gets tired, Herself the harness wear; then she'll be admired As a woman of some character and grit; That's what the men require, and not wit, Not beauty.

They simply want a wife to do her duty.

She never must refuse to milk the cows. These were required in all those solemn vows She took upon her on her marriage day. For recreation, she can weep or pray Or take a load of grist to mill Or carry to the pigs their pails of swill. She must not be so inconsiderate as to fail In health, or die, thinking he'll bewail Her loss. He'll dye his faded hair And brush his clothes with the extremest care And look about for model No. 2.

Young Patrons, yet another word to you And I have done. Whenever you decide To take for better or for worse a bride, Don't always make your visits in the eve, When she is dressed her lover to receive. But call upon her on some washing-day; Then you can tell if marrying will pay: See if she's careful not to slop the suds, And notice, too, if she can lift the tubs Without calling the men folks to her aid. For all this trouble you'll be amply paid, If by it you secure for life A strong, industrious, model wife.

## To Mothers.

"The mother holds in her office the key of the soul. And it is she who stamps the coin of character."

We endorse all Myra says in her article about "Our Girls," and think it excellent. That the moral learning of many of our girls is sadly deficient, is a lamentable fact, and that much, very much of the blame must be attached to mothers is true. They may vince under the charge, yet in her heart too many must plead guilty. The daughter's physical wants are lavishly provided for; good schools and teachers to aid and instruct her in her mental development, and all the accomplish-

ments that go to make up the polished young lady, are duly bestowed upon her; she is fair to look upon perhaps, and the proud mother is satisfied and thinks, or I should say, *don't* stop to think in the busy whirl of life, but that she has done her whole duty, and yet this girl may be entirely devoid of principle. If I meet a young woman ever so prepossessing, graceful and conciliating in manners, if she can deliberately pick her friend and neighbor's character to pieces and has no regard for truth, she loses all attractions, and we know there is something radically wrong about her education, and wonder what sort of a woman her mother is.

Oh, if mothers could but realize the responsibility that rests upon them! We take the little darlings in our arms, with a feeling of thanksgiving in our heart to the great Master for the precious gift. It is ours, we feel exceedingly happy in our motherhood. If the thought should intrude itself upon the mind that this child might grow up wayward and unprincipled, it would be instantly banished. What, *my child*, my little darling be anything but what is lovely? Oh no! Will not the undying love I have for it shield it from all harm? And shall not its future be bright and as endearing as heaven. We should not forget that excessive love is blind. When the little rattler comes to mamma with its little dissembling storks, little cut-fibs, she sees no in them, it was so *cunning*, and they get a hug and kiss instead of a gentle rebuke. Oh, mothers, teach your little ones to be truthful. Let the basis of their character be founded upon truth and integrity. Frown upon anything that has the appearance of slander and gossip.

"Our babes shall richest comforts bring If tutored right they'll prove a spring Whence pleasures ever rise. We'll form their minds, with studious care To all that's manly, good and fair, And train them for the skies."

Give the girls good attractive reading and encourage them to talk of what they have read rather than persons; thoroughly instructed in all the mysteries of house-keeping, this come what may you should not fail to do. Our physical surroundings help to make up our characters, and we should, by all means, strive to have things neat and nice around us. Give the children books and pictures, if your means will permit. If they love music, gratify them. Teach them to love and cultivate flowers, for their influence is refining. In short, do every thing to make home pleasant and attractive. We must do all we can to protect them from vicious associates. Teach them to confide in us while young; if we can keep their confidence so, they will come freely to us with every thing that interests them, and we shall be able to save them from the moral poison so fatal to thousands of our dear girls. Talking confidentially with them upon such subjects as interests them, and give by precept and example good principles, in other words, practice what we preach.

Much is said lately about giving girls a profession. It is well to know many things for the mere sake of knowing them, therefore, if you have means, give your daughter a thorough education. Knowledge is power, and no young woman, be she ever so rich, can tell what may be the exigencies of her future condition. But I would not advise her to go out and battle with the world, as the brother must. I wish there might be more said of woman's duties, and not quite as much about her rights; it might be her right to do that which is not her duty, but never her duty to do that which is not right. In regard to dress, she should be dressed in perfect accordance with her age and position. No intelligent girl likes to be dressed dowdily. To be well dressed is a wholesome gratification, provided it does not run into extravagance. It is the duty of parents to see that their girls are elegantly and prettily dressed. I maintain that a girl may be elegantly dressed and yet be not at all extravagant. Simplicity, if united to good taste, will be found many times more effective than the most costly attire. A cotton dress, if fresh and prettily made, may be as becoming silk. But she should bear in mind that dress is not the first object in life.

"'Tis not the casket that we prize, But that within the casket lies. These outward charms that please the sight Are naught unless the heart is right."

AUNT HATTIE.

## For the girls.

## Worthy Secretary Cobb:

As my first letter to the VISITOR did not find its way to that dreadful receptacle, the "waste basket," I have taken courage to come again; when lo! just as I take my pen, there flashes across my mind some words of Burns (a part of which was quoted by a sister in a former number,) half deterring me from my purpose:

"O wad some power the giftie gie us To see ourselves, as ithers see us It wad from many a blunder free us."

One can scarcely take up a paper or periodical of the day, without seeing an article headed like the following: "Training of Boys," "Education of Boys," and many others bearing the same import. Now while some are agitating this question with regard to boys, I feel equally interested in behalf of our girls. My dear girls, never blush at being called a farmer's daughter, nor in years to come, a farmer's wife; for farming is an honorable calling. The time has been when the country girl was considered awkward, ignorant, and uncultivated; but that is not their present condition. People are opening their eyes to the fact that a major part of them now will compare favorably with our city girls, in education, refinement and musical accomplishments.

Do not consider that to labor is a disgrace, but rather learn to do your work so well that you will feel proud to say: When mother has company to tea, I can get the entire meal, even though our company unexpected. Study grace in the folding of a curtain, the setting of a table, or the making of a bed, and you will be surprised at the pleasure it affords you, and the interest you will feel in the housework which you once thought so dull and monotonous.

But the girl asks, "Do you think we should milk the cows and help do the chores?" Most emphatically no! I do not think it is your place to be compelled to do the milking; but it is well enough to know how, so that in harvest time, if father wishes to work a little later, on account of the rising storm, and desires you to go after the cows and milk them, go cheerfully; you will find plenty of beautiful wild flowers in the meadow, and such queer shaped limbs and boughs, which can be woven into a basket for your hanging plants, and lovely moss with which to line it, in fact you will come home laden with treasures, the feeling that you have had such a pleasant walk, you will hardly be able to say whether you went to fulfil your father's wishes, or from a desire of your own. Cultivate energy and cheerfulness. Be thorough. Perform in the best possible manner all your tasks, remembering always that "that which is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

And lastly, be natural. True politeness does not consist in wearing white kid gloves (though these are well enough in their place), in trying to imitate the Grecian bend, nor ape the manners of some would-be devotee at the shrine of fashion. But in being kind and courteous to all, in giving a word of sympathy to those in sorrow, a friendly hand to those in need, and never seeking to show knowledge at the expense of some other person.—Hoping I have not been so lengthy as to be tedious, I am,

Respectfully yours, JUNO.

## Worthy Secretary:

As the ladies have been favored with space in the VISITOR, where we can air our opinions, I think we ought to improve the privilege and not be continually making excuses. I don't suppose we are expected to equal some of our celebrated writers, but simply to entertain ourselves as farmers' wives. I certainly have been very highly entertained by some, yes, all of the letters in our department, and I think it is a nice way to visit, this warm weather, as we can have a sort of friendly chat without having to roast ourselves two or three days over a hot stove to get ready for company. This may not sound very hospitable, but I believe it is the sentiment of all farmers' wives that have to do their own work through harvesting.

We manage to keep up a lively interest in our Grange, and usually have a full attendance; if we don't, it is not the worthy Master's fault, for he goes with the hay rack and takes all he can get to ride, and most of us are of Betsy's opinion, "that we can go most any

way rather than stay at home. For the last few meetings our members have been talking up the subject of building a hall. I can safely say, that if they go to work with half the earnestness they display in talking about it, we will soon have a nice hall built, and I think it would be a good idea to have a room in every Grange hall, where the ladies could assemble and talk over their affairs by themselves. We feel a little diffident about talking before the brothers, and if we did not, I don't believe they would listen with a very good grace. Of course, when we talk it is about something that interests us, such as house-work, fancy-work, the fashions, etc. Just imagine a man giving his attention, while a lady was describing some fashion, or was telling how to build an air castle, or card receiver; they would think we had lost our reason.

I believe I have not seen any mention in the VISITOR of a Grange picnic that was held June 15th, on the agricultural farm in Lansing. There were several Granges well represented and many people there that were not Grangers. As the farm is twenty-one miles distant from our place, we enjoyed a pleasant ride through a beautiful country to begin with. Our first thoughts on reaching the farm were, how we would like to live on such a beautiful place, and why can't all farmers have their farms as nice and attractive, with drives, rustic bridges, arbors and beautiful lawns? when husband, who had been taking a practical view of things, informed us that it took considerable money and hard work to keep things in such order. But what attracted our attention most was the museum and green house. These excited our wonder and curiosity—we could spend days there and then not feel fully satisfied.

We were cordially received and politely entertained by the Professors of College, the band giving us some nice music, and everything was done that could add to our enjoyment. An invitation was extended to all to come again, and I shall try and accept, the first opportunity. Fraternally,

J. E. P.

From the Husbandman.

## EDUCATION.

"Education is properly to draw forth, not so much the communication of knowledge as the discipline of the intellect; the establishment of the principles and the regulation of the heart." If we adopt this definition of education as found in Webster's unabridged, we cannot doubt the necessity of a thorough education. If education embraces not only the development and discipline of the intellect, but the formation of habits, the determination of principles, and the culture of the heart, it ought to be the greatest aim of our lives. We have to choose between barbarism and crime, or education and civilization, and civilization is at the basis of morality, and morality works itself up into religion. First, and most necessary, is a good English education. If a person can read the English language well, he is enabled to possess the treasures of history and science, and all the culture of English prose and poetry. If he can write grammatical English, he can communicate his knowledge to others. If he is master of mathematics he can transact all the ordinary business of trade.

That there is a mistake in our system of public education is too true. J. G. Holland says that public schools are a curse to all the youth that they unfit for their proper place in the world. It is the favorite theory of teachers that every man can make himself anything he chooses. Now I believe that a school, in order to be a good one, should be one that will fit men and women in the best way for the humble positions that the great mass of them must necessarily occupy in life. The fact should not be ignored that the great majority of places in the world are subordinate and humble, but not the less respectable. But we greatly need soberer views of life. If everybody strives for the high places, and nearly everybody fails to get one, they are discontented and unhappy. Humble employments should not be held in contempt, but our children should be taught to respect humble callings and beautify and enoble their work by lives of industry and contentment. They should be taught that no one is respectable when he is out of his place, or doing what God did not intend he should do. If you are a first-class blacksmith or shoemaker, are

you not more to be respected than a poor farmer or a weak minded minister? It is not necessary that our boys and girls be taught any less than they are now, but they should be taught more practical knowledge; not only that which is ornamental, but that which is useful, and the common duties of life. I have been surprised and greatly interested in statistics showing the appalling results of ignorance, showing that the chances for crime among those who cannot read or write are nine times as great as among the educated. Let us send our children to school, give them as good a chance as possible, but let us also watch their development into manhood and womanhood, and know if they are being fitted for the positions which they must occupy, and where they will be the most useful. As a means to this end we are banded together here, and if we receive all that we may learn here into good and honest hearts, we shall be benefitted thereby and be better prepared to meet life's exigencies, to perform our duties, even though it may be in the humbler walks of life.

MRS. JAMES BEECHER.

#### How to "Break Up" Sitting Hens.

At this season of the year the sitting hens—noticeably of the Asiatic varieties—have laid out their second or third litters of eggs, and for the second time this season they have become persistently "broody."

Many devices for breaking these fowls up have been tried. And most of the attempts to do this prove failures with the determined Cochins and Brahmans. We have in late years found but one way that this can be done effectually. And this is by far the most humane and certain method we can advise.

A watchful eye should be kept upon these laying hens and pullets every day, as they approach this term of natural broodiness. And the first evening you find one upon the nest (when she should be upon the roost) is the time when you should commence to break her up.

Remove her and place her outside of the henhouse—anywhere in a new, strange spot. A slatted open coop without floor, upon the bare ground, is a good contrivance in which to cage her. Or if convenient, let her run alone *outside* of her pen fence, day and night, for three or four days. She will forget her broody inclination in that time, if she has not been allowed to squat in her nest more than a few hours previously.

Look out for the next one now.—There will be plenty of them at this season. And as soon as No. 2 shows the sitting inclination remove her as promptly. The two hens may be put together. They will help to "cure" each other of the broody fever. Watch for No. 3 now, and so on to the end. You will have little trouble with them. Feed them lightly. Give them plenty of fresh water to drink. Keep them entirely away out of sight of the old nests, and they will shortly get over their broody fit. This is our plan for breaking up hens that we do not wish to use as sitters.—*Poultry World*.

**CURE FOR GALLS.**—A writer sends to the Elmira Farmer's Club the following cure for galls on the shoulders of draught animals, which he says is the best he ever used:—Dissolve six drachms of iodine in half a pint of alcohol, and apply it on the sore with a feather as soon as the collar is removed, and when at rest twice a day, morning and evening. The article should be in the stable of every farmer, as it is an excellent application on horses where the skin is broken by kicks or other accidents, and is a sure cure for splints if used in a proper manner.

Cold corn beef is best for making hash.

#### Michigan Cattle for England.

We learn with much satisfaction that Harry Roe and John Ellis, the well-known cattle dealers, have collected a very fine lot of cattle for export this week, numbering altogether 100 head. Of these fifty are taken from this State, and our old friend Samuel Lyndon, of Plymouth, furnishes 30 of them, choice, well fed and finished up good enough for any market. Messrs. Robinson and Caplis also well known cattle dealers, have undertaken a trip to the old country, and have collected 125 head of choice bullocks which average 1,500 lbs. Fifty of these are also from Michigan, and J. D. Adams furnished eleven of them, choice young steers which were in his stalls last winter. These cattle are of very fine quality. It is a great satisfaction to know that our farmers are at length taking a position among those who furnish the best beef that goes into the market, and that even in Great Britain some of the cattle which have been taken from this State have brought the highest prices in London market. These drovers would have taken a large proportion of Michigan cattle if they could have found them.—*Michigan Farmer*.

#### Winter versus Spring Wheat Flour.

It is an exploded theory that New Process flour cannot be made from Winter wheat, and we quite agree with Mr. Albernathy, who our readers will observe, states in the present issue that "patent" flour can be made from good grades of winter that is fully equal to spring wheat flour. We are hardly prepared to follow him, however, when he gives the palm of excellence to Winter wheat flour. The fact that many bread makers do not succeed well with flour made from Spring wheat is because they do not know how to handle it. They generally knead it the same as they do winter wheat flour, which is unnecessary, since it has a greater percentage of gluten. An ordinary bread-maker will knead a strong Spring wheat to death: for no matter how strong a flour may be, the elasticity of the gluten can be destroyed by too much kneading. Remember this when your customers complain that they cannot make good bread from your strong flour.—*Am. Miller*.

**CLOVER HAY.**—M. N. Russell in the *Germantown Telegraph*: I have been in the habit of putting some salt on my clover hay when putting it in the barn, and am satisfied that it is a benefit to it. I do not put very much on, and I think there is where the trouble with most people who oppose the plan lies—they have given it a trial and put on too much and did harm instead of good. I have put clover hay in the mow that did not seem to be more than half cured, and it would come out in the winter as nice as could possibly be. Had it not been salted it would have been all musty.

**WHAT NEXT?**—They are now making gentleman's cuffs, collars and shirt bosoms of celluloid. These new goods closely resemble linen and have the advantage of being water-proof, and any dirt or stain can be removed in a twinkling with a moist sponge and are instantly ready for use again. They will be invaluable to travelers or any one in fact. They keep in shape, do not fray on the edge, last for months, and cost but a trifle. Paper cuffs are no longer in demand.—*Exchange*.

Apply common baking soda to burns.

#### Is the Idea a Practical One.

A correspondent of an agricultural paper makes the following suggestions. He says:

"I saw an account in one of my late papers of a plan for keeping apples. It is as follows:

"I use flour barrels and find them preferable to apple barrels, as they are made tighter. I first cover the head with gypsum (land plaster), then a layer of apples, then cover them with plaster, and so on till the barrel is full; then put the head in and drive the hoops tight. The plaster, being of a cold nature, keeps the fruit at an even temperature, and being fine and dry, packs so close as to keep the apples air-tight. I had Northern Spy and Swaar almost as fresh in May as when they were picked, and found no decayed ones, and think they would have kept until early apples were ripe, had we not used them."

Now if this be true, I would advise commission merchants who receive apples from Michigan, to have them packed in the Grand Rapids plaster; for in that way we may be able to buy plaster for something like a fair price in this locality.

#### Firm Butter Without Ice.

From W. P. Hazzard's treatise on butter and butter-making we extract the following: In families or where the dairy is small a good place to have butter cool and firm without ice is by the process of evaporation as practiced in India and other warm climates. A cheap plan is to get a very large-sized porous earthen flower-pot with an extra large saucer. Half fill the saucer with water, set it in a trivet or light stand,—such as is used for holding hot irons will do, upon this set your butter; over the whole invert the flower pot, letting the rim of it rest in and be covered by the water; then close the hole in top with a cork; then dash cold water over the flower-pot, and repeat the process several times a day, or whenever it looks dry. If set in a cool place or where the wind can blow upon it, it will rapidly evaporate the water from the pot, and the butter will be as firm and cool as if from an ice house.

**AMMONIA FOR HOUSEWIVES USE.**—The pantry shelves are getting grimy, or finger marks around the door latches and knobs are looking dark and unsightly. For lack of time they are left day after day, for it is hard work to scour all the time, and it wears off the paint too. Now suppose the wife has her bottle of spirits of ammonia to use; she takes her basin of water and a clean cloth, just puts on a few drops of the fluid and wipes off all the dirt; it is worth more than a half day's labor, and does not hurt the paint either. She could put a few drops in her dish water and see how easily the dishes could be cleaned; a few drops on a sponge would clean all the windows in the sitting-room making them shine like crystal. It would take the stains off the teaspoon, and a teaspoonful in the mop pail would do more in washing up the kitchen floor than 10 pounds of elbow grease applied to the mop handle. A housewife has just as much right to make her work easy and expeditious as her husband has. If she does not do it, the fault is her own in a great measure.

A STEAMER which left New York for Europe recently, took one hundred and fifty tons of agricultural implements. England and Germany are liberal purchasers from American manufacturers.

#### Timber Culture.

Congress has passed what is known as the Timber Culture Act, which is intended to encourage the growth of timber upon prairies. It provides that any head of a family or member who has arrived at the age of 21 years, who shall plant, protect, or keep in a healthy, growing condition for eight years, ten acres of timber trees thereon, not being more than four feet apart each way, on any quarter-section of any of the public lands of the United States, or five acres on any legal subdivision of eighty acres, or two and one-half acres any legal subdivision of forty acres, or one-eighth part of any fractional subdivision of land less than forty acres, shall be entitled to a patent for the whole of a quarter-section, or of such legal subdivision of eighty or forty acres, or fractional subdivision of less than forty acres, as the case may be, at the expiration of said eight years, on making proof of such fact by not less than two credible witnesses; provided that not more than one-quarter of any section shall be thus granted, and that no person shall make more than one entry under the provisions of this act, unless fractional subdivisions of less than forty acres are entered, which, in the aggregate, shall not exceed one quarter-section.—*N. W. Lumberman*.

#### Ashamed to Tell Mother.

"I would be ashamed to tell mother," was a little boy's reply to his comrads, who were trying to tempt him to do wrong.

"But you need not tell her; no one will know anything about it."

"I would know all about it myself, and I'd feel pretty mean if I couldn't tell mother."

"It's a pity you wasn't a girl. The idea of a boy running and telling his mother every little thing."

"You may laugh if you want to," said the noble boy, "but I've made up my mind, never as long as I live, to do anything I would be afraid to tell mother."

Noble resolve, and one which will make almost any life true and useful. Let it be the rule of every boy and girl never to do anything they would be ashamed to tell their mother.

Several men lately swam the Mississippi River above New Orleans on a wager. A reporter on the race says, "None of them seemed to be putting forth much effort till it was discovered that an alligator had struck out from shore as a competitor, and then—well, each man did his best to keep the alligator from carrying off the stakes."

**DISCONTENT.**—Man is the victim of discontent. He either looks for happiness in his recollections of the past, or seeks it in the brilliant visions which his fancy has created of futurity; whereas the present should be the moment of enjoyment and preparation for the future.

The Grange offers to the farmers the most practicable means of bettering their condition; and while it confines its membership strictly to the agricultural class it appeals powerfully to the general public for sympathy and encouragement.

THAT boy that took a hornet's nest and undertook to carry it home, thinking he had a bag of treasures, lost the bag on his way, but succeeded in getting the hornets to accompany him to his destination.

Women are slow to learn by the experience of others.

## A Safe Man.

The man who is scrupulously polite and respectful to all women in public, but habitually saves coarse manners and vulgar language for his own wife and daughters, is no gentleman. He is only an imposter. The young man who oils his hair, puts sweet odors upon his pocket handkerchief, and bows with charming elegance to Miss Arabella Sprigging and her lady friends, and goes home to sneer at his mother, disobey her wishes, and treat her with familiar discourtesy, is a pinch-back imitation only of a gentleman. Genuine good manners and gentle breeding should begin at home. As a rule the men in a community who are most trusted are the best men at home. When a man opens his front gate, only to meet his wife's face at the door radiant with pleasure, and hear the shout from the eager children, "Papa is coming," it is safe, as a rule, to lend that man money. He is honest and will repay it if he can.—*Ec.*

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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.

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.

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Ready Mixed Paints and Paris Green,  
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5-TON STOCK SCALES,  
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FREIGHT PAID, AND NO MONEY AS KED TILL TESTED.

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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.



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## HARROW!

Manufactured by

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*Saves Time and Money*

**TO THE FARMER.**

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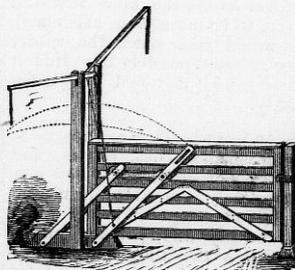
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When closed, each end of the Gate rests upon a block, thus removing all tendency to sag the post. For Gate or Right, address the Patentee,

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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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Patrons' Paint Co., 162 South St., N. Y.

May, 10th, 1878. 3t

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The German Horse and Cow Powder is of the highest value for stock. It aids digestion and assimilation. It helps to develop all the powers of the animal. It improves its beauty and increases its usefulness. It makes fat and milk. By using it a horse will do more work, and a cow give more milk, and be in better condition, with less feed.

By giving poultry a heaped tablespoonful occasionally in a quart of chop, it will keep them healthy and increase the quantity of eggs. By giving hogs a large heaped tablespoonful, with the same quantity of salt, in a half peck of scalded wheat bran for every four hogs, twice a week you will prevent Hog DISEASE.

Put up in five pound packages, six packages in a box, at 12 cents a pound; or in six pound boxes at ten cents a pound. The receipt is posted on each package and box. Made by Dr. Oberholzer, at his mills, No. 2 Fetter Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by R. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo Co-operative Association, No. 31 North Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich., and by J. M. CHAMBERS, Illinois State Business Agent, Chicago, Ill., at the Lowest Wholesale Price, when ordered under the seal of the Grange. may 15-1f