

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. 16
WHOLE No. 48.

SCHOOLCRAFT, AUGUST 15th, 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.

Officers National Grange.

MASTER—S. E. ADAMS, Minn.
OVERSEER—J. J. WOODMAN, Mich.
LECTURER—MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, N. J.
STEWARD—A. J. VAUGHN, Miss.
ASST. STEWARD—WILLIAM SIMS, Kansas.
CHAPLAIN—A. P. FORSYTH, Illinois.
TREASURER—P. M. McDOWELL, N. Y.
SECRETARY—O. H. KELLEY, Kentucky.
GATE-KEEPER—O. DINWIDDIE, Indiana.
POMONA—Mrs. S. E. ADAMS, Minnesota.
PERONA—Mrs. J. J. WOODMAN, Michigan.
FLORA—Mrs. JAS. T. MOORE, Maryland.
LADY ASSISTANT STEWARD—MISS CARRIE A. HALL, Kentucky.

Officers Michigan State Grange.

M.—J. J. WOODMAN, - - - Paw Paw.
O.—P. W. ADAMS, - - - Tecumseh.
L.—C. L. WHITNEY, - - - Muskegon.
S.—H. FLEMING, - - - Pontiac.
A. S.—W. H. MATTISON, - - - Ionia.
C.—SALMON STEEL, Bear Lake, Manistee Co.
T.—S. F. BROWN, - - - Schoolcraft.
SEC.—J. T. COBB, - - - Watervliet.
G. K.—A. N. WOODRUFF, - - - Watervliet.
POMONA—Mrs. C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.
PERONA—Mrs. W. T. ADAMS, Grand Rapids.
FLORA—Mrs. J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw.
L. A. S.—Mrs. W. H. MATTISON, Ionia.

Executive Committee.

F. M. HOLLOWAY, Chairman, - Hillsdale.
J. WEBSTER CHILDS, - Ypsilanti.
GEO. W. WOODWARD, Shelby, Oceana Co.
C. G. LUCE, - - - Gilead, Branch Co.
WESTBROOK DIVINE, Belding, Ionia Co.
THOMAS MARS, Berrien Center, Berrien Co.
WM. SATTERLEE, Birmingham, Oakland Co.
J. J. WOODMAN, J. T. COBB, - Ex. Office.

State Business Agents.

J. M. CHIDESTER, - - - Detroit.
J. H. GARDNER, Centreville, St. Joseph Co.

General Deputy.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - Muskegon.

Special Lecturers.

R. E. Trowbridge, - - - Lansing.
Thos. F. Moore, - - - Adrian, Lenawee Co.
Geo. W. Woodward, - - - Shelby, Oceana Co.
Samuel Langdon, - - - Bowen Station, Kent Co.
E. C. Herrington, - - - Four Towns, Oakland Co.
M. L. Stevens, - - - Perry, Shiawassee Co.
L. R. Brown, - - - Rawsonville, Washtenaw Co.
Andrew Campbell, - - - Ypsilanti, " "
Mrs. Salmon Steele, - - - Bear Lake, Manistee Co.

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

Farmers, Take Courage.

Bread and butter are the essentials of life. "The king himself is served by the field. The profit of the earth is for all." Farmers have a great advantage in this respect over merchants and manufacturers. Fancy goods may be a drug on the market, but who can live without the products of the soil? All the gold in California and all the silver in Nevada will not suffice to keep the soul and body together unless exchanged for bread and butter. There is no occupation so sure of a return as agriculture. The risk of the manufacturers and middlemen is threefold that of farmers, but their enterprise is so great that they seldom succumb to pressure until it becomes crushing. To bring a realizing sense of his condition, and to stimulate to do justice to himself, is the grand purpose of the Grange. Join it, cherish it, and live up to its principles. In it is the farmers' salvation.

Machinery and Labor.

The luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of to-day. It would be impossible for the hands of men aided only by the simple mechanical implements, to produce those things which we deem essential to life. The houses in which we dwell, the furniture in them, the varieties of food we demand, the articles of personal apparel and adornment, are in large part the product of arts which employ modern devices either in preparation or transportation. Locomotion and communication are wholly changed in character by the inventions which "annihilate time and space." If at the outset persons are thrown out of employment by the introduction of a new invention, no fact is plainer than that the advance of mechanism has contributed in the largest measure to the comfort of all classes, and not least to the physical well-being of the poorest of the population.

In the points which are regarded as distinguishing civilization from barbarism, the laborer of to-day enjoys many comforts which three hundred years ago could not be found in the palaces of princes. The rushes of the parlors of Queen Elizabeth were neither so tidy nor so healthful as is the carpet in the humblest cottage in this land. It may be that our beds are less adapted to develop muscle than were the straw and boards of the past centuries, but few would go back to the latter. Contrast the sitting room of the average farmer, containing its piano, its books, its sofas and upholstered chairs and its sewing machine, with the homes of any land two centuries ago, and we may learn something of what mechanical progress has done for the family and the individual. The fabrics which clothe both sexes and the garments made up of them for poor and rich almost in equal measure, are the gifts of looms and spindles, of steam and metallic fingers, and, not least, of the sewing machine. Even our crops have be-

come too great to be reaped and garnered without the help of elaborate mechanical contrivances.

Modern travel is the creature of the steam engine. Modern intercourse has adopted the telegraph as a necessity. To wage war on machinery is, first of all, to destroy the telegraphic key, to substitute the horse for the locomotive, to harness the man to the mill in place of steam or water. It is to go back to the condition of labor when it could procure only the plainest food and the crudest clothing, and when its home could hope for none of the treasures of art or education. The triumphs of the mechanic arts have step by step elevated the working classes and opened to them steadily new opportunities for advancement. Every important machine has been met at the start by the bitter hostilities of those whom it threw out of work. Even printers were disposed to wage war on the steam press upon its introduction. Yet the fastest presses are hardly equal to meet the increased demand for printing which they have inspired. Machines create necessities even more rapidly than they can supply them. Beyond all question they have improved the condition of the race, have adorned the homes of all classes, and the science which is their handmaid and ally, has lengthened life and crowned civilization with its chief blessings and most enduring glories.

For the moment labor may suffer. The handloom and the needles of the knitter by the fireside became idle when machinery first weaved cloth and knit stockings. But the fabrics and the hosiery which the community now requires cannot be produced by hand. We must reduce our wants if we are to go back to the old methods. And especially must the poor man and his family have less of the comforts which the loom and the knitting-machine bestow, if the human hand is to provide for all that they are to have. Society cannot dispense with what machinery produces for it. Especially will the laboring classes not consent to return to the style of life which the destruction of machinery would make necessary.

The increased demands of modern life are the real cause of the pressure. If we are willing to live even as our fathers lived, if we were willing to go on with the homes which sheltered them, with the personal apparel which they wore, with the rate of expenditure which they deemed adequate, in thousands of cases the income of to-day would show a handsome surplus. If the laborer were satisfied with the circumstances of the skilled mechanic a hundred years ago, if the skilled mechanic asks no more than the master manufacturer spent at that period the cry of hard times would be less loud and general than it is. But the man of to-day wants more. He has broader views and has developed new capacities. Not less, but more machinery is required to gratify them. And the ad-

vance of the mechanic arts has thus far been accompanied by the elevation of the mechanic.

Except during the abnormal period of the war, the condition of the workingman in this country was never on the whole better than it is today. So far as it is worse it is because he requires more now than he was formerly content with for himself and his family. Nor do we believe that he either will or ought to desire less, or to adjust his standing to a lower point. He ought to wage no war on machinery which has been the agent of his elevation. Capital is bound to recognize the fact of the situation, and to accept a smaller share of the product of their joint efforts. The fall of interest in this country has that significance. When four per cent brings millions of dollars to the government treasury, capital must be satisfied with the same rate of dividends in manufactures and all its operations with labor. The effect will be that money will buy more. Labor will get its living fairly and steadily. With a concession from capital, and it must sooner or later come, machinery will bring even further reductions of the hours of labor, although it has achieved no little in that direction, and every hour's work will be rendered even more productive.—*Wis. State Grange Bulletin.*

To Many Fences.

It behooves farmers in these times to cut off all unnecessary expenses in the management of their farms, and it seems to us that there is no better way than is afforded in the removal of unnecessary fences. They occupy valuable land. They are in the way of economical cultivation. They harbor weeds, and amount in many ways to a heavy annual tax on the husbandman. In sections of the State where but little stock is kept, and where we would expect to find few fences, many farms are needlessly divided into small fields. Fewer and better fences are needed, and our most enterprising farmers are beginning to find it out.—*Exchange.*

A CORRESPONDENT of a foreign exchange says that the only reliable means of ridding the hen-roost and pigeon-lot of vermin, is a preparation of sulphur and carbon, technically known as sulphuret of carbon. A bottle containing the solution will last several days, and the cost of it is small. Put two ounces of the sulphuret of carbon in a bottle open at the mouth, and hang it by a string in the hen-roost. At the end of eight days the bottle should be refilled. The remedy is said to be infallible.

The following notice speaks for itself: "Office hours for listening to commercial travelers, 7 to 11; solicitors of church subscriptions, 11 to 1; book agents 1 to 3; stationery peddlers and insurance agents all day. We attend to our own business at night."

Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW

FARMING IN FRANCE.

While examining the agricultural products of France in the Exposition, my attention was called to a very extensive collection of grain, grass, and other products, all of superior qualities, indicating not only choice varieties and good cultivation, but great care and skill in the selection and arrangement. The exhibitor was present and I had the pleasure of an introduction. He was a man about fifty years of age, well-dressed, polite, and seemed to possess a good degree of intelligence. The superintendent informed me that he was one of the largest and best farmers in this part of France, and had taken more first-class premiums at the fairs, than any man in France, and could give more reliable information relating to practical farming than any other man he knew of. I most cheerfully accepted an invitation to visit his farm, some fifteen or twenty miles from the city, and arranged to do so the following day. On arriving at the depot, with my interpreter, we found him promptly on hand with his horse and cart (the only team or vehicle used here by farmers), and in French style he conveyed us to his residence, which was not as pleasantly located or inviting as I expected to find; but his hospitality seemed to be genuine, and I felt free to catechise him as far as I desired. He owned six hectares of land (nearly 15 acres), which he valued at 30,000 francs—a little less than \$6,000. It consisted of thirty-one detached parcels, all within one mile of the village in which he resided. He was cultivating wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, beans, potatoes, and other vegetables; also grapes, apples, plums, cherries and small fruit. He raised no stock, and had neither a pig nor chicken about his premises. He had one horse, a fine grade Norman, two carts, plow and harrow, and a general assortment of hand tools, for eradicating weeds, stirring and pulverizing the soil. He employs two men and two boys to aid him in his farm work, and pays them \$12 per month for men, and half that amount to boys, with board. Hands furnishing their own board get about \$10 a month. He said that labor was very scarce and wages high, on account of the young and able-bodied men being drafted into the army. The work is principally done by old men, women, and boys. When asked if women labored in the field, his robust, cheerful wife exhibited her hands, as brown and hard as a wood-chopper's, to the relief of the interpreter, and to my entire satisfaction. Women get about half the wages of men. Day laborers get from 70 to 80 cents a day, without board. He said that laborers could support their families well with their wages. A day's labor is 14 hours, and a month 30 days. His system of farming and rotation of crops were about as follows:

1. First year, potatoes. For this crop there are about 20 ordinary

loads of stable or compost manure spread upon the ground and plowed under. The surface is smoothed and pulverized with the harrow, and the planting and cultivation are done by hand labor. The yield is large and the quality good.

2. After the potatoes are dug, and all the tops and weeds carefully gathered and placed upon the compost heap, the ground is again plowed and sowed to wheat, without manure.

3. Wheat is followed by oats, barley or rye, without manure, and when meadow is desired, seeded with lucern.

4. Land not stocked down, is again manured and planted to either peas, beans, potatoes or other roots or vegetables. The lucern is mowed for hay, early in June, the second year after seeding, again early in August, and a third cutting in October, making three crops of hay in one season. The following spring the land is again manured and planted to potatoes or other crops.

The use of manure and a systematic rotation of crops are indispensable to success in farming, and his system is the one practiced by the best farmers in this portion of France, and may be continued indefinitely, producing heavy crops, without any exhaustion to the soil. He is confident that the productiveness of the soil is improving under his treatment. No plaster, phosphates, or other commercial fertilizers are used when stable manure can be obtained. His manure is hauled from the city, about 15 miles, with his horse and cart, costing there about \$2 a load. A Michigan farmer would be inclined to doubt the unqualified statement that a one-horse cart-load is nearly twice as much as a two-horse wagon load in our country, but such is actually the case. The roads are level and macadamized or graveled, and are as hard and smooth as a pavement, the horses are large, powerful animals, and the carts are very heavy and strong. Quite a large amount of valuable manure is made in the compost heap. Litter and manure from the stable, weeds from the field, slops and refuse particles from the kitchen and house are carefully preserved and carried to the compost heap, which was located in front of the stable door, and within ten feet of the sitting room window; and from the odor which filled the room I judged that it was losing considerable of its value by the escape of gases, which a practical farmer of our country would arrest by the free application of plaster.

IN THE FIELD.

At the time of the great revolution in France, and the "Reign of Terror," a very large portion of the real estate was owned by the church and the nobility, and paid no taxes. The revolution changed the order of things, and the large estates were confiscated by the government and sold to individuals in parcels suited to the means of the purchaser; and under a law subsequently enacted the real estate descends to the heirs of the deceased, and must be equally divided between them. This subdivision has been going on for nearly a century, hence the reason for the small parcels owned by different individuals. The lots are generally oblong, although some square pieces may be seen. Passage-ways are laid out almost as regularly as the streets in our Western villages, and the subdivisions have been made so as to leave each parcel accessible to the passage-ways. This has resulted in cutting the original lots into long narrow strips, some of them less than six feet wide, and thirty or forty rods long. The lots will vary in size from

less than a single rod of land to a third of an acre. It is seldom that larger pieces are seen, although I was informed that one farmer a few miles away had succeeded, by exchanging and purchasing, in getting two hectares, about five acres, into one compact farm. The corners of the lots are marked by stones set in the ground, and the division lines are perfectly straight and maintained with great accuracy. Every foot of land even to a few inches of the cart tracks in the passage-ways is cultivated like a garden, and at least two-thirds of the whole land under cultivation is in wheat and other cereals. No corn is raised in this part of France. In cultivating these narrow strips of land plows with double or reversible moldboards have to be used, so as to turn the furrows all one way, reversing them at each plowing in order to keep the ground level. Hoeing and weeding are done by hand, and a great many women are seen bent nearly double, pulling weeds or digging and stirring the soil with a very short-handled hoe, used with both hands.

GROWING CROPS.

A heavy wind had swept over this portion of the country a few days previous, and blown a large portion of the grain down, causing serious damage to the crop; but heavier and better crops I never saw. The standing wheat would average about five and a half feet in height, with head heavy and long. The berry is plump and of excellent quality, and mostly of winter red, or amber variety. Oats and rye are much taller than the wheat. I was shown a field of a new variety of oats, which had recently been introduced, and which very closely resembled the "Norway oat." I gathered a few stalks and brought them to my room. They are seven feet long, and by actual measurement one half inch in diameter. All this variety had defied the storm, and was standing straight and beautiful. Barley is extensively cultivated and heavy. Of root crops, potatoes seem to take the preference. The potato bug has not arrived here yet, and there is no insect to prey upon them. The tops were rank, covering the ground, and were attached to fine growing tubers. The average yield of wheat grown by my informant was stated to be 50 hectolitres per hectare, or nearly 75 bushels per acre. Oats were said to yield from 75 to 80 bushels per acre, and barley from 30 to 35 per acre. Harvesting is done by hand. Where the grain stands up well, the cradle is sometimes used, but most of the grain is cut with the scythe and sickle. Every head is saved. The threshing is done by small two-horse machines, to which all the wheat in a neighborhood is hauled, and the straw sold from the machine. The wheat is generally sold to the millers and buyers, and the bread used in the families bought from the baker's carts, which make their daily trips from house to house.

Vegetables are produced in great abundance for the city markets, and hauled in carts from many miles away, although railroads center here from every direction.

WINE GROWING AND DRINKING.

The French people are great producers and consumers of wine. Vineyards are generally planted upon the hill-sides, and rough places, though often to be seen in the rich valleys. The vines are set about two feet apart each way, and supported by a single stake. They are cut back every spring to within a foot of the ground, so that no large vines are allowed to accumulate. The yield is said to be very large and the fruit excellent. From the first pressing of the fruit,

the strong and high-priced wines are manufactured. The pomace is then saturated with water, and pressed, and from this the weak claret, or table wine, is produced. The wine is in common use, and placed upon the tables here as tea and coffee are in our country. There is but little alcohol in it, and I always dilute it, to about one part of wine to two of water. The strong wines are not placed upon the table, unless especially ordered and paid for extra. Brandy is extensively manufactured from wine and cider. I am confident that the French people spend more for wine and strong drink than they do for food, and the working classes more than for food and clothing.

Farmers are as much addicted to strong drinks as other classes. Wine is fed to the children; and when the Cognac is brought forward, in entertaining guests, they also partake and hobnob with the rest; and yet, with all this drinking, it is claimed that habitual drunkenness is uncommon. I notice that some of the vines are showing signs of blight or disease, but the real cause I have been unable to learn.

CROPS NOT LIABLE TO FAILURE.

Crops are not liable to be injured by drouth or excessive rainfalls, and wheat does not kill in winter. Snow seldom falls, but the frost penetrates the ground to the depth of four or five inches. The common white yellow-headed grub worm is the greatest pest to growing crops. Where blighted heads of wheat or other grain were seen, this worm was invariably found preying upon the roots. Peas and beans seem to be injured by them more than the grain. When I stated to my farmer friend that we were troubled with the same worm in the United States, and employed the pigs and fowls to exterminate them, he shook his head and responded, "No fence, no pigs, no chickens; we have to dig them ourselves." Wheat is sometimes injured by rust and smut, and the wind often blows it down.

LUMBER AND FUEL.

There seems to be a large amount of woodland in France, but in this portion it is mostly included in the numerous great public parks. The Bois de Boulogne, adjoining the city, has an area of 2,200 acres; Versailles more than double that amount. St. German contains 8,000, and Fontainebleau 40,000 acres; all within twenty miles of the city. There are other large parks, the extent of which I have been unable to learn. As a general thing, farmers have no woodland. Houses and stables are made of stone and brick, and fences are not used. All the cuttings from vineyards and fruit-trees, roots from old vineyards, stems of coarse weeds, are carefully collected and tied in bundles for fuel. Dead and decayed trees from the parks are dug up and cut into wood, which sells for about \$6 a cord, including limbs and roots. Peat is dug and used in some portions of France. Soft coal is used in this city, and costs about \$12 a ton.

PROFITS OF FARMING.

In looking over the widely separated parcel of this man's farm, I was enabled to see hundreds of pieces of land, belonging to other farmers in the village, with growing crops, none of which indicated better cultivation or promised a heavier yield than his; and I am satisfied that he is the best and most thrifty farmer in that locality. He gave me the following as the result of his farm operations in 1877:

His land was all in crops; and the value of the same when sold was nearly \$1,800. After paying for ma-

nures purchased, his hired help, taxes and other expenses, including the support of his family, he saved \$380, which would seem to be a good margin for so small a farm; but when I consider that pent up, humble dwelling, with its small rooms, scanty furniture, and cheerless surroundings, together with the plain fare upon which the family subsist, I can understand how that amount can be saved. A farmer of our country who lives and dresses as well as most of them do, would fall irremediably into debt on his income.

There seems to be a good degree of sociability and intermingling among these farmers and their families. They generally live in little villages, huddled together, and are thus brought into daily contact with each other. Their small estates, so cut up and mixed up, tend to develop the essential virtues of patience and forbearance with the foibles of each other, in cultivating their land and maintaining division lines. Altercations among neighbors and land-owners are not common. Each village or hamlet seems to be a community of itself. They are social, generous, peaceable, law-abiding, hospitable and seemingly contented with their lot. Their shelves are nearly bare of books, and periodicals are seldom seen. As a rule they stay at home and consequently see and know but little of the great world around them. These conclusions have been formed from my own observations among the farms and farm houses, and from information obtained from the lips of farmers. They apply to this portion of France. When I see and learn of more extensive farm operations in other sections I will endeavor to see and note them with fairness. The following would seem to be a departure in that direction:

I was introduced to a gentleman from the extreme north of France, who is largely engaged in farming and manufacturing sugar from beets. He owned 260 acres of land in 50 detached pieces, which is the largest farm in his locality. He estimates the value of it at about \$600 per acre. He raises cattle, horses, and pigs. His field crops are cereals, leguminous plants and sugar beets, of which he makes the beet a specialty. He also owns a factory for the manufacture of sugar from the beets. He has produced 2,800 lbs of sugar from a single crop raised upon one acre, but that is above the average. He pays the hands upon his farm 50 cents a day during the summer, and those in the factory 70 cents a day in winter, hands furnishing their own board in both cases. Women are paid half the wages of men. In his locality twelve hours constitute a day's labor. He says that the laborers can live well on the wages. He pays an annual tax of \$900 for his land, about one-half of which goes to the government, and the other half to the highway fund. The roads are all either paved, macadamized or graded. Commissioners are appointed by the government to construct and repair the roads, and they have full control of the work and the funds. He has cleared as high as \$9,000 in a single year from his farm and factory, and some years has made nothing. The following will indicate his system of rotation of crops: First, sugar beets; second, wheat; third, beets; fourth, oats, rye, barley or grass. He always manures his land for beets. He uses large quantities of guano and phosphate, and considers them valuable for wheat and other crops. No plaster is used.

LABOR AND FINANCES.

France is a beautiful and rich country, and her wealth comes from her soil and factories. The soil is clay

loam, and although it has been under constant cultivation for hundreds of years, is richer and more productive now than when the timber was first cut away. The soil has but little rest, but it is well fed. No farmer thinks of raising crops without fertilizers and a systematic rotation of crops. The late war with Germany left a national war debt almost overwhelming, but which has been wiped out in a time so short as to seem almost incredible; and the American statesmen and financiers stand aghast and wonder how it has been accomplished. There can be but one solution to the problem. The French Republican statesmen, who were called to recognize the government, understood the true theory of political economy. They realized that natural resources, undeveloped by labor, could never produce wealth, that a nation to be prosperous must protect its own labor, and develop its own resources; and become not only a producing, but a selling nation. Hence legislation was so directed as to encourage and stimulate all of the productive industries of the country; and France has been turned into a great workshop, producing not only to supply the wants of her own people, but for other nations, and receiving their gold in exchange. Labor has been employed, and the nation has received its reward. The finances of the government are in the best condition, and the circulating medium is gold, or its equivalent. May not the free traders and tariff tinkers of our country learn a lesson here?

Egg Preservation.

The preserving of eggs in any manner has met with but partial success, and, in most instances, total failure up to the present time, but now Chicago takes the lead as usual, and is able with improved machinery that has been tested within the last few weeks to desiccate from five to twenty thousand dozen eggs per day in such a manner as to keep them for any number of years in any climate. The amount desiccated could be doubled with little expense, and, in this manner immense quantities will be canned when the market is low. The eggs are preserved simply by evaporating that part which causes decomposition and decay, leaving the yolk and albumen, or the egg itself, in a rich golden colored granulation which can be used in cooking at any time by adding water or milk according to directions, to the desiccated egg, in which it readily dissolves in from three to five minutes. The difference between this egg and a fresh egg cannot be detected, as it is nothing else than a fresh egg. By this method it is impossible to preserve limbed eggs or eggs that are even slightly stale. England and other countries import millions of eggs annually, and their importations increase with each successive year. The shipping interests and the armies of the world will find one more luxury added to their bill of fare. The West now competes with the Eastern and Middle States and Europe in almost everything pertaining to the table, and this will only add one more article to the list.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—All over this broad union hundreds of thousands of people are asking the conundrum why is it called a "Commencement" instead of a finishing, or words to that effect.

—A few years ago all our railroads were importing rails. Now all this has changed, and the rail manufacturers of the United States are exporting considerable quantities.

Over Production.

Many are complaining of over production, and crying out against all kinds of labor-saving machinery as the cause of the present stagnation of business, and some people are so short-sighted as to believe that labor can never again be so fully employed until the machinery, to which they ascribe their ills, is put out of existence. They do not see that under the present condition of things a large part of the earnings of labor is devoted to the payment of interest and taxes, consequently cannot be used to buy the goods they would be glad to have. In support of the theory, among other things, it is said that with improved machinery one man can make as many shoes in a day as fourteen men used to in the same time. Then they say thirteen men must remain idle. This is not the fact. The demand has kept pace with these increased facilities which have reduced the price so poor people are not now reduced to the shifts they once were, of mending and doing so much without. The work done with sewing machine is immense, and yet there is as much hand sewing as ever. And so it is in all departments of labor; as labor-saving machinery increases the facilities for production, prices are reduced and the wants of the people multiply, and the present apparent over production is but the want of means to buy. The *Times* in an elaborately written article very conclusively shows that no decrease in production can induce better times. Below we give an extract from it which is worthy of serious reflection:

"All the talk about creating prosperity by doing less work, arises from the assumption that too much is produced—that there is too great an abundance of exchangeable and useful products. How is it possible for any human being to assume such a thing is a mystery. It is hardly possible to find a man woman or child, that has enough of everything. The great mass of the people would gladly double their consumption if they could. Very many would gladly consume more food, and most people who have food enough would be glad to improve its quality. There is hardly one person in a hundred who would not double his consumption of clothing, and more than double his supply of furniture and articles of personal use and adornment, such as watches and jewelry, if he could afford to do so. There are very few people who would not be glad to spend more than twice as much as they do in building dwellings and improving their surroundings. If it were possible for once to fully satisfy the wants of man, supplemented by all the aid he can possibly derive from machinery—from the forces of nature reduced to service—will never be able to satisfy his wants. It is the very fact that human wants are not supplied—that protection is not equal to demand—that impels our labor reformers to write essays, and make speeches in favor of reducing the hours of labor. They have not enough themselves, and they see others about them who have not enough, and they imagine that somehow they and these others can get enough by assuming that there is too much in existence, and thereupon producing less.

The real trouble is, briefly stated, that things are not produced in due proportion. Relatively too much of some things and too little of other things are produced. The result is that exchanges are clogged, and production is arrested. It is because production is arrested, that men who depend wholly upon their personal efforts cannot find employment at good

wages. Every man and woman alive could work early and late, Sundays as well as week days, without "gorging" the markets, if only he or she knew exactly what to produce. The reason why things are not produced in due proportion, and the means by which production can be maintained in due proportion, are not subjects of discussion in this article. The present object is to point out that general over production is impossible, and therefore that general prosperity cannot be created by reducing production equally at all points.—*Dirigo Rural.*

The Grange an Influence.

Some Patrons seem to think, or at least their actions would lead us to believe, that the Grange is meeting certain times in a certain room, going through certain formalities, doing so much routine work, then going home; locking up their thoughts and principles when they turn the key in the door of the hall, only to be opened and aired when the next meeting day comes around. They speak of the Grange as a place, or as an organization, a body of men and women—not as the exponent of great and living principles. They speak of the body not the soul, of the church not the religion, of the school not the education. Of what use is the church without the better life, the school without the use of the knowledge gained? or the Grange without the practical application of its principles in our daily lives and business? Some members of the Order would be surprised if we should tell them that there are to day farmers who have never been initiated as members of any Grange, who are better Patrons than some of those who had taken all the degrees; yet such is the case. The first are believers in, and act on the principles taught by the Grange, the others like some church members—attend the Grange meetings and when outside, they know it not judging from their acts.

If in your business as a farmer you are not using more brains than formerly; if you are not buying and selling through Grange channels, and on the co-operative plan; if you and your family are not more social than before; if you have not made your home more brighter and attractive within and without, to your children; if you are not a better citizen and looking to your duties more closely as a citizen; if you do not feel a greater interest in your neighbor; if you are not striving for a higher and better life, if in fact you are not financially, mentally, morally and socially a better man or woman, better to your neighbor, your country, and your God, the Grange is only a form and not a bright and living principle.—*Dirigo Rural.*

THE members of the Grange are beginning to understand that there is something more than dollars and cents to accrue from the Grange. They are beginning to talk of subjects concerning the farm. They are beginning to study their calling and are trying to profit from the experience of each other. Already they have learned some good lessons, and we are encouraged to believe that seeds are being sown at every meeting, which will bring back fruit an hundred fold.—*Farmer's Friend.*

It is related that a western tourist, to whom an Italian monk was showing a consecrated lamp which had never gone out during five centuries, gave the flame a decisive puff, and remarked with a cool complacency, "Well, I guess its out now."

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, AUG. 15, 1878.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

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

BLANKS.

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

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

Representation in the National Grange.

An article in the *Husbandman* of July 10th, in relation to State representation in the National Grange as fixed by the present constitution, has been copied in several Grange papers and fully endorsed by several of the representatives of the large States.

Written for the purpose of opening a discussion of the question of representation, Bro. Armstrong insists that the harmonious relations which have heretofore existed between the several States can not continue if those States which contribute but a trifling sum to the National Grange treasury, are unwilling to accede to such modification of the present representative system as will give proportionate representation to the great body of the Order. No plan is suggested—nothing recommended—but attention called to the subject, in the hope that our leaders—our best thinkers, may come together at the next session of the National Grange fully prepared to present some feasible plan that shall command the hearty support of those into whose hands the great interests of the Order are committed.

It is not wise to shut our eyes to the fact that the inequality of the system adopted by the founders of the Order, though accepted through the few years of our existence in obedience to our respect for existing law, is in violation of the fundamental principles of that form of government under which we have been reared. That the situation is beset with difficulties is manifestly true.

But we have faith that the fraternal spirit which has so generally pervaded the sessions of our National Grange will repress every revolutionary impulse on the one hand, and on the other inspire the majority with a determination to make such concessions as will secure the Order from internal dissensions.

In another column we give an article from V. E. Piolet, Master of the State Grange of Pennsylvania. He comes to the consideration of this

subject in a spirit of fairness and kindness, but with a positiveness of statement that indicates determined resistance to the present system.

We are glad to have this matter brought before the patrons of the country so long before the meeting of the National Grange. A full and free discussion in those States that rejected the amendment proposed at the session of 1877, must secure a reversal of that verdict if the larger States are no more exacting than before in their terms of settlement.

We are not yet prepared to believe the great body of the Order are unwilling to be just, for we know that in this matter some have been not only disposed to be just, but more have been generous. Let none forget that we have proclaimed to the world this promise. "We shall constantly strive to secure harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our Order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional, and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will ensure our mental, moral, social and material advancement."

We commend the attention of all reflective readers to the article on first page from the Wisconsin State Grange *Bulletin*. The relations of capital and labor must be better understood by the great mass of the people, and this end will only be reached when those who pass for intelligent, well-informed people, by reading articles like the one we have spread before our readers, have come to look at the subject from a standpoint higher and broader than we find they occupy to-day. This seems to out rank all other questions prominently before the American people, more important, though attracting less attention, than that of finance.

The Communism, about which we hear so much, will disappear with a better, a more intelligent understanding of the relations which labor and capital bear to each other and their mutual dependence on each other. The article referred to is opportune, and should be well considered.

We find since the Ladies' Department has secured them a place in the *Visitor* that they are quite as much interested in the paper itself, and in extending its circulation, as their brothers in the Order. If we are to judge by the number of their communications, we can safely say they manifest a greater interest, for from them our supply has been ample. We have faith in committees of ladies that undertake to accomplish any good work. If the work of increasing the subscription list of the *Visitor* had been committed to the sisters by the last State Grange, rather than to the Masters, to whom it was ordered sent free, the chances are more than even that we should now be printing a larger edition.

We occasionally receive a quarterly report and a money order in payment of dues, from a secretary, in different envelopes by the same mail. To such we would suggest that that sort of caution is quite unnecessary. Send the

dues with the report, whether by money order, registered letter, or draft, and save one postage.

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.

Do not forget the Allegan Co. Picnic on the 21st, that we noticed in our last *Visitor*.

National Grange Representation.

WYSOX, Pa., July 13, 1878.

Editors Husbandman:—Your editorial of July 10, calling upon Patrons of Husbandry to consider the propriety, and expediency, of changing the constitution of the National Grange, I regard as timely and highly proper. Proportionate representation must characterize the National Grange in the future, or it will cease to be harmonious; and I might add—if its existence is to be made permanent. The American farmer can not be made to uphold an organization that is in such antagonism to our republican form of government. Our brothers and sisters of the States having small membership should agree, without hesitation, to such amendments of the constitution as will constitute the national body with representatives, male and female, from each State Grange, based upon membership of Subordinate Granges in said State.

The present mode of limiting the membership of our National Grange to Masters of State Granges and their wives who are Matrons, has injured its influence and limited its usefulness. The propriety of permitting the States to select husbandmen and matrons as representatives to the National Grange, is manifestly right and ought to be provided for. The National Grange as at present constituted is a flagrant oligarchy, and those who desire to rule without any regard to the rights of brothers and sisters, will come to be understood, and finally their course if persisted in, will break up our fraternal association. What is desired between this and the Richmond meeting is a candid consideration of the question by Patrons of the several States. It should be the aim and desire of all to put the National Grange upon an enduring basis. The proposed alteration is no reflection upon the founders of our Order who, in all probability, hit upon the only course that would have eventuated in the present colossal proportions of the organization. We have however arrived at the time when a wise departure is absolutely required to crystallize the Order with a view to harmony and permanency. V. E. PIOLETT.

It is provoking to see farmers so utterly dead to their own interests, and with so little regard for the promotion and welfare of their own calling. When the Grange movement was inaugurated, it came to the farmers with just what they needed—just for what they had been inquiring for many years. Not one farmer in a thousand denies the facts above stated, and at the same time not one in twenty has put forth an effort to aid the good cause.—*Farmer's Friend*.

A LITTLE stealing is a dangerous part; but stealing largely is a noble art; 'tis mean to rob a hen roost of a hen, but stealing thousands makes us gentlemen.

State Agent's Department.

J. H. GARDNER, - CENTREVILLE.

In the *Visitor* of August 1st my article reads "Mason's quart fruit jars \$14.50 a gross." It was intended to be Mason's quart jars \$12.00 and two quart jars \$14.50 a gross. Six dozen of either will be sent at the same rate.

I am constantly receiving orders for the new Home Sewing Machine, sent on trial; if it fails to give satisfaction return it; and it is kept in repair for five years free of cost.

Kerosine oil, Michigan test, is 18c per gallon; barrels hold about 50 gallons. Salt at Saginaw can now be had for 75 cents a barrel by the car load of eighty barrels. If a short report of the result of sowing salt on crops was published in the next *Visitor*, it would be instructive to all farmers; and I would suggest that such reports be made, giving the kind of crop, soil, quantity of salt used per acre, and the increased yield if any, or any other benefit resulting.

Best Cheese is now 7½ cts. a pound at the factories, and will advance as soon as the weather becomes cooler.

"Many Patrons think they have the same right to buy and sell where and through whom they please that non-Patrons have. They do not hesitate to deal with merchants and manufacturers who have no connection or sympathy with the Order, when they might as conveniently and as promptly deal with the Grange stores and agencies. They frequently go further, and convert their ability to buy at the Grange establishments into an instrument for forcing other establishments to come to their terms. When told that such proceedings are in violation of their duty as Patrons, they talk about rights and the conversion of the Order into a despotism.

"It may be a man's inalienable right to buy and sell when and where he chooses—we doubt if it is, but it may be—yet it is not certainly an inalienable right with which he may not part. He is entirely free to enter into contract to buy or sell at a specified time and place and through a certain establishment, and when he has entered into such a contract voluntarily, he can not lawfully refuse to live up to it.

"The Order of Patrons is a co-operative association, and its success as such depends in the unanimity with which its members work together and avoid competition. When a farmer unites with it, he does so knowing that it is a co-operative association and for the purpose of reaping the benefits of it. If, after he becomes a member, he concludes that he can do better by patronizing establishments run in competition with those of the Order, or by operating one of them, or acting as an agent for persons outside, the very best way he can in decency do is to leave the Order in a constitutional manner. But since they have come into it, knowing it to have that character, they are in duty bound to support the Grange stores and agencies, and to avoid bringing themselves into direct or indirect competition with them.

CHOICE OF BUSINESS.—Success is dazzling. Men are so constituted that everybody undertakes what he sees another successful in, whether he has aptitude for it or not. One prosperous gold miner in California gives half a continent a fever for seeking gold. One successful general fills the dreams of thousands of youth with the possibilities of military renown.

DON'T LEAVE THE FARM.

Come boys I have something to tell you;
Come near, I would whisper it low;
You are thinking of leaving the homestead,
Don't be in a hurry to go.
The City has many attractions
But think of the vices and sins!
When once in the vortex of fashion,
How soon the course downward begins.

You talk of the mines of Australia,
They're wealthy in gold without doubt,
But ah! there is gold on the farm boys,
If only you'll shovel it out.
The mercantile life is a hazard,
The goods are first high and then low.
Better risk the old farm awhile longer—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The great stirring world has inducements
There is many a mart:
But wealth is not made in a day, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to start.
The bankers and brokers are wealthy,
They take in their thousands or so;
Ah! think of the frauds and deceptions—
Don't be in a hurry to go!

The farm is the safest and surest,
The orchards are loaded to day;
You're free as the air of the mountains,
And monarch of all you survey.
Better stay on the farm awhile longer,
Though profits should come rather slow;
Remember you're nothing to risk, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to go!

The Grange Bulletin.

[From the Husbandman.]

How to Make Farming Profitable.

How can we best manage our farms so as to make farming pay? This is a question of great importance, for it includes all questions that bear directly upon our business, and affords a wide field for thought and argument. It is not expected in a discussion of this kind that any one will bring out all the points that tend to make farming profitable, and I will only, at this time, touch upon such as seem to me important, leaving to others the chance for criticism and such arguments as may seem to them applicable to the question under discussion.

There are so many nice points to be considered in arranging our buildings and fences; so many little economies to be practiced; so much thought to be used in arranging for the proper time to work, and the manner of working the different soils that are always found upon the same farm; so much diversity of opinion upon the amount of seed to be sown, and the manner of sowing and harvesting; so many theories upon the manner of making and applying the manure, that the best judgment must be used in order to discriminate wisely and make our business successful. The difference between a successful farmer, who makes a profit from his business, and adds to his wealth as the years roll on, and one who works equally hard but fails to bring success, is generally due to economies in all things, and the saving of time and expense by judicious application of labor-saving implements, and using such time as can be found between the different seasons of seeding and harvesting in putting the farm in condition for successful cultivation.

In the first place we should so prepare our fields that no surplus water may be found upon them. To effect this all low places should be tilled, as one of the first requirements. And then our fields should be so arranged as to be accessible from the buildings without loss of time in going to and returning from them. Gates are necessary, but in no instance should the old-fashioned nuisance of bars be allowed, but instead cheaply constructed swinging gate so hung as to be evenly balanced, should in all cases be used, saving time in opening and closing, and adding to the general good appearance of the farm.

One of the heavy items of expense in our system of farming is in keeping the farm in small fields, for fences are a heavy tax upon the owners without corresponding benefits. They are one of the customs handed down from

former generations, which we can still use if we will, but which we must dispense with so far as we can, if in these times we wish to make farming profitable. It is not expected that fences can be entirely obliterated, but so far as we can enlarge our fields and save the expense of building and keeping in repair the middle fences upon the farm it will be profitable for us to do so. The cost of fencing material, the time used in building and keeping fences in repair, and the land they occupy, if fairly computed, would astonish most of us; and close calculation of the cost will convince us they are a drain upon our purses that we can not afford if we wish to make farming profitable.

We raise in our section, corn, barley, wheat and clover, and keep such stock through the summer as may seem necessary for the working of the land and keeping the family in milk and butter, and, perhaps, a small surplus of butter to put upon the market when not required for use in the family. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of dairymen whose interests have compelled them to study the subject closely, that pastures improve by age, and if this to true, as I believe it is, would it not be economy for us to separate such part of the farm as is best adapted to pasture and keep it for that special use? The orchard could be fenced for the sheep, and pigs, and the rest of the farm that is devoted to corn, barley, wheat and clover used in one field. There is no necessity for fences to keep the corn from the clover, or the barley from the wheat, and in my opinion good will actually result if they are all in one field, for the corn will protect the new seeding, so it will be allowed to strengthen at the root and have sufficient covering to protect it from the winter, when, if there were fences to separate it from the corn, it would most likely be damaged by pasturing and the tramping of stock that would lessen its value for the following year more than the pasture obtained from it would be worth. If the growth were such that no damage to the future crop would result from pasturing, or the necessity should be so great as to make pasturing it unavoidable, then a cheap boy could be employed to herd the stock at less expense than the middle fences could be kept up for the year around, for the purpose of having it in condition to turn stock into only a few weeks in each year.

This question of dispensing with at least half our fences, is an important one, and I bring it out in this discussion for the purpose of bringing the thought and attention of farmers to this subject. If the cost of building and keeping in repair one-half of the fences now used on the farm can be saved, and the capital and labor required for that branch of farming applied to tilling and manuring, enough may be gained and saved in these times of pressure to help, in a measure at least, to make farming pay.

Having said so much about dispensing with a portion of our fences, I will say further, that we should have our buildings, stables, and yards so arranged as to save labor in storing and handling our crops and in feeding our stock in the stables and yards, so that no food may be wasted and no manure lost by soakage or drainage, unless it is passed off in such way as to benefit the farm, instead of being a nuisance in the highway. We should have good tools, such as will do the most work in the least time, and make horse power or wind power applicable for all purposes in which they can be used to advantage.

On that part of the farm we use for

plow land, we should have our regular rotation of corn, barley, wheat and clover, and keep the land busy as well as ourselves. There is no profit in having the land lie in clover more than two years. It is desirable to plow our land while the clover roots are still in the ground, for all the real value there is in clover in its green state for manurial purposes, is in the root; and unless the ground is plowed before they are frozen out, their value for good is lost. I am not a convert to the system of plowing in green clover for manure, but would much rather put the crop above ground in the barn for hay, to be utilized through the stomach of the steer, or sheep, and plow the land as soon as the crop is removed. I think the following crop of grain would be just as good if the green clover were all removed and the bare field plowed, and I know it would stand a better chance for a catch of clover seed from the bare land, than if the green crop were turned under. Clover is one of our best crops, using the roots in their full growth for manure, and the hay for feed, and in that way pass it again to the field as manure. W. J. F., in the Western New York correspondence of the *Country Gentleman*, in last week's paper, rates the value of a ton of clover hay for manure alone at \$11.00 and upwards. And yet he says hundreds of tons of it have been sold in Rochester during the last winter at \$10.00 per ton. I am inclined to think he has over-rated its value as a manure alone, but I do think it worth as much as that for feeding purposes, and have it in the barn-yard still, whether it be worth what he estimates it at or less. In order to make farming pay we should raise all the clover hay we can, and feed it on the farm.

It is not generally considered a paying business to purchase stock in the fall and feed through the winter, taking such advance as we can get in the spring; but I believe it is true economy, for it uses up our coarse fodder, and all the refuse of other crops and puts them in condition to go back upon our fields in such shape as to keep up their fertility, and in that way help to make farming pay, as it is an admitted fact that good crops are necessary to make farming profitable, and it is also known that the land must be kept in good heart to make good crops. When the country was new, and the soil filled with all the needed elements of plant food, our coarse gains could be sent away to market in bulk, and we could still raise them successfully, but a continued drain of the lime, potash and other ingredients that have been sent away in our hay and grains has weakened the productive power of our soils, making more labor necessary to put them in condition for the crops, and more uncertain in their production; so that if we wish to make farming pay in these times of excessive taxation, we must make a new departure. We must economize in time and expenses when we can, and put back upon the soil in some such way as I have indicated, as much as we take from them. If phosphates are necessary to further enrich our soils, we must use them where they are proved beneficial, provided they can be purchased at such rates as will make it an object; but we must not be expected to pay ten or fifteen dollars per ton for the water they contain, for that is money thrown away. We must study up this phosphate question and find out if ammoniated ground bone, the pot ash salts, and the nitrogen can not be purchased in a soluble state for what they are worth, and ourselves add the basis of the mixture from the road dust, or sand banks of the country, and thereby save at least half the cost,

and in that way produce an article just as good as any now on the market. The Grange is a school for studying and developing just such questions as the one we have before us, and we can all learn from one another, and if then there is not time to do the subject justice, let it be continued until all have had full opportunity to express their ideas, and all will be benefited. W. G. WAYNE.

Contentment.

After all, contentment is more desirable than ease, and the Granges should not be so much absorbed in their efforts to make the farmer easy that they will forget to do what they can to make him contented. They should provide exercises and furnish instruction that will make farmers feel that not only is their calling honorable, but also that it is as free from care and permits as much recreation as other callings. When once they are convinced of this, they will not so readily give up the occupation to which they have been reared and which they thoroughly understand for one of which they have little or no knowledge, as they do, and they will be less ready than they are to consent to the removal of their most capable sons to the cities and towns. It is certainly very important that the downward tendency of farmers and their children be checked, as important as that a large fraction of the next Congress be tillers of the soil; and it will be checked when farmers come to appreciate the comparative comfortableness of farm life. They always appreciate this after they leave their farms. We heard an ex-farmer say recently that he had not lived so comfortably or independently as on his farm, that the greatest mistake of his life was in giving up farming, that while a farmer he was not harassed with notes and drafts, and could occasionally leave his work for a day's pleasure, and that he would rather see his daughters marry farmers than men of any other class. His misfortune is that he did not realize how well off a farmer is, until he had tried being something else. Many other persons have suffered the same misfortune. If the Granges will keep it from striking still others, they will render the farming class no trifling service.—*Grange Bulletin.*

A boy was recently sentenced to the penitentiary in New Hampshire for stealing two postage stamps worth twelve cents. That boy will soon learn better than to commit so outrageous a crime, and when he graduates from the State Prison he will lay his plans to rob some bank of \$100,000 or so, and then make a comfortable compromise with the directors for fifty per cent of the amount; or, may hap, he will start a nice savings bank with the modern improvements in some confiding community, and at the proper time close up the books with heavy liabilities and no assets. In either of these cases the New Hampshire boy will reap the reward of enterprise, and retiring with an abundant competency, live to a green old age, the only blot on his reputation being that miserable stupid and criminal act of his youth when he stole twelve cents worth of postage stamps.—*Exchange.*

The kind of a word that turneth away wrath will not turn away a book agent.—*Oats.*

Swimming is useful so far as it trains a boy to keep his mouth shut.—*Picayune.*

Communications.

FRIENDSHIP.

BY LOOMIS BENSON, CHAPLAIN NO. 461.

Pure friendship how endearing
When hearts in union beat,
And then, Oh, then, how cheering
When friends each other greet.

Then let us meet each other,
As often as we may,
Each sister and each brother
May help along the way.

The way in which we're walking,
So rough sometimes 'tis true,
But then, there's no use talking,
Good Patrons will go through.

To brighter fields of labor
Than when they first began;
Each vying with his neighbor,
To beat him if he can.

One object of the Grange is,
To feel each brother's care,
But then, what seems so strange, is
That no more came to share.

And yet we are increasing
In number, every day;
Outsiders, they are learning,
To ridicule our way.

You all know how I wondered
At our worthy Overseer,
If sun shone, or it thundered,
You were sure to find him here.

But now I am a Granger,
'Tis all made plain to me;
I've friends now who were strangers,
But never more will be.

There's now and then a Judas,
Who falls out by the way,
But they can not delude us,
If we but watch and pray.

Courage, my fellow Patrons,
We never need to fear,
As long as worthy matrons
Will give us hearty cheer.

DOWAGIAC, CASS CO., MICH., }
July 30th, 1878. }

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

As the time is near when the three parties will hold conventions for the nomination of senators and representatives in our State legislature, I would direct the attention of Patrons to the fact that there are about 315,600 farmers in the state and 1,600 lawyers, 32 senators and 100 representatives, with only 3 farmers in the senate and 28 in the assembly. With 10 lawyers in the senate and 21 in the lower house, no wonder that farmers are compelled to pay an undue proportion of the *taxes* which lawyers, corporations, and non-producers legislate in their own interest. This injustice may be remedied if farmers will only assert their liberty and maintain their rights by notifying the leaders of their respective parties that they must be fairly represented on the respective tickets, and if they are not, that they will not support the nominee.

No party can succeed without the farmer's votes. Therefore let the farmers take care of their interests and secure their own rights, regardless of party blowers and the vast amount of silly clap-trap that is published in partisan papers, in order to frighten the *timid* and secure their votes for the party nominees, regardless of their honesty or ability. The country will be quite as safe, our liberties maintained, and just and equal laws will be enacted and better enforced if farmers are fairly represented according to their *numbers* and *merits*.

Fraternally, H. H. TAYLOR.

RESUSITATING.—To bring a chilled or wet chicken or young turkey to renewed life, hold it over a smudge or smoke from a wood fire. This remedy will resuscitate a chicken when so far gone as to appear lifeless.

Correspondence.

YPSILANTI, Aug. 12, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

The Bellville Grange employed one John Pay, a member of the patent right association, to look up and report to them the facts on he finds them in the patent office, on the patent gate claimed to be owned by Joseph Bickford & Co., now Oliver Perry. I send you his report as he drew it from the books of that office:

ABSTRACT OF LETTERS OF PATENT.

"Patent No. 50605, granted to John C. Lee, of Seville, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1865.

"This invention consists in the combination of the gate with the posts and fence, one of the said posts being slotted to receive the end of the pannel that supports post B, pulleys G. G.

"What is claimed by John C. Lee is the arrangement of the pannels or gate F, in combination with the morticed post B, post A, strips d, slats d, and for the purpose set forth.

"Granted or allowed by commissioner of patents to John C. Lee, morticed ed post B.

"Also, Gate F, slats d, strips d, post A, pulleys G. G., if used in connection with post B; but if not used in connection with post B, there is no patent granted on gate F."

The farmers of Michigan will see by the "Abstract" that there is no patent on the gate they are using, and the claim is a fraud and a swindle.

Their patent—post A, set in the ground. Morticed post B, is connected with post A at the top by a slat, the lower end sets in a block of wood. The post is so morticed that the gate slips through it on pulleys G. G., and then in turning or opening the gate you turn the post with the gate.

You will see by last clause in "Abstract" that there is no patent on Gate F, without it is connected with post B.

The post is all that is patented, and that is a swindle morticed post that turns with the gate.

Yours, fraternally, H.

ADRIAN, Mich., Aug. 3d, 1878.

Worthy Bro. Cobb:

In the last number of the VISITOR I notice the communication of M. L. Thompson, claiming to represent the commission house of "Howard Bros. & Kendall," of Kansas City, Mo., and "Howard Bros.," of Lawrence, Kansas, wishing to know of the apple crop of Michigan, and also your request for Patrons to inform you as above requested. This information would be very beneficial, and if the work could be carried still further by getting reports from all apple producing states, it would aid very much in helping farmers to make up their minds as to the best thing to do with their surplus apples, and would be the means undoubtedly of showing up the States, which will be apple purchasers.

We have here in southern Lenawee an abundant crop of fine fruit, and present indications show that nearly all will be fair and free from worms. As to the commission firms above referred to, should not think them reliable only for moderate transactions. Our best commercial agencies report the house of Howard Bros. & Kendall, of Kansas City, as "fair business risks with from \$4,000 to \$6,000 capital," and the house of Howard Bros., of Lawrence, Kan., as "limited credit with capital of \$1,000 and under. This amount of credit and capital is very low for the amount of business claimed in the communication, and especially at this time of "fashionable failures."

I hope I shall do the parties alluded to no injustice by informing the Patrons of Michigan their commercial ratings.

Yours, fraternally,

G. B. HORTON.

HILLSDALE POMONA GRANGE, No. 10, }
Jonesville, Aug. 7th, 1878, }

Inasmuch as certain parties are going through the State extorting money from farmers, claiming to be the owners of the patent of a certain gate used exclusively by the agricultural portion of the community, and also claiming that the patent was given some thirteen years ago, and as it can be proven that the gate has been in use for the past twenty-five years in the State of New York and Michigan, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of Hillside County Grange, P. of H., do hereby caution the members of the

Order in Hillsdale Co., to beware of those parties and not suffer themselves to be beat by them.

Resolved, That we, the members of this Grange, will assist, to the extent of our ability, any member in his defence, where legal proceedings may be commenced against him on account of his use of said gate.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the GRANGE VISITOR and county papers.

H. D. PESSLEL, }
G. M. GARDNER, } Com.
E. J. HODGES, }

YPSILANTI, Aug. 10, 1878.

Brother Cobb:

The farmers of this part of the state made it so hot for Bickford & Co., that they have sold their patent gate swindle to one Oliver Perry, who claims to be a resident of Flint, who, with his gang of sharpers, have moved into the northern counties of the state to operate.

I hope that the VISITOR and its exchanges, and all local papers will keep this swindle before their readers till all are warned and prepared, by combination to protect themselves. To show the public what value John C. Lee, who claims to be the original inventor, placed upon the right of this State I am informed that Bickford & Co., traded him an old horse and buggy for it. No further comment is necessary.

Yours, fraternally, H.

WEST CASCO, Aug. 4th, 1878.

Worthy Secretary Cobb:

In answer to your request in the last VISITOR for information in regard to apple crop in this state, I would say that we have the lightest crop in our town (Casco, Allegan Co.), that we have had for a number of years. I am in the fruit growing business and am interested in that crop, and have informed myself in regard to the fruit crop on this lake shore. The crop of fruit is light of all kinds except small fruit. I know of some old orchards that have a scant supply for the owners' use.

I am informed by some of the traveling representatives of Chicago commission houses that the fruit crop is very light from St. Joseph to Grand Haven.

Yours, &c.,
S. M. HAMLIN,
Grange 404.

NORTH LANSING, Aug. 7, '78.

Worthy Sec'y Cobb:

Enclosed you will find a post-office order for the amount due the State Grange, and eight subscriptions for the VISITOR—\$12.52 dues and fees, \$4.00 subscriptions. These names have been obtained through the efforts of a committee of ladies, Sister Holbrook having obtained seven of them.

Yours, fraternally,
G. S. WILLIAMS, Sec.

Notice.

The fourth term of a school at South Boston Grange Hall will commence Sept. 30th and continue three months. The school is designed to fill the place of a graded or high school, where advanced students can secure better advantages than a district school affords.

Tuition \$4.00 per quarter; text books same as formerly used in this school. Board can be obtained at \$2.00 per week within convenient distance of the hall. For further particulars address the teacher, Miss Eva White, Saranac, Mich. It is expected the winter term will commence immediately after the holidays.

J. C. ENGLISH.
Lowell, Aug. 10th, 1878.

Picnic Notice.

There will be a Grange Picnic on Saturday, Aug. 24th, at Sister Lake's. The picnic will be on the grounds belonging to Mr. Pardee. All the Granges in Van Buren, Cass and Berrien Counties are invited to attend; also every body else who feels in need of a day of rest and recreation. For speakers we shall depend on home talent.

"What are you in jail for?" asked a prison visitor of a negro. "For borwin money, sah." "Who, they don't put men in jail for borrowing money!" "Yes, but you see I had to knock the man free or four times afore he'd lend to me."

Export Trade in Cattle.

In view of the fact that our present crops of cattle food promise a harvest of unusual abundance, it becomes at once a source of congratulation that the foreign demand for cattle, sheep and pigs is likely to keep pace with the prospective increase of supply. The vast field opened for the farmers of America by the establishment of the livestock trade with England, has scarcely begun to be realized. A hundred years ago not one-quarter of the British public could be called habitual meat eaters; now the whole people, except some 2,000,000 of the agricultural laborers, still too poor to obtain substantial food, indulge in meat at least once a day. The very existence of prevailing low prices is having the effect of rapidly increasing the consumption of meat abroad, and of introducing it as a daily food among those who have never been able to purchase the luxury before.

Important legislation leaves British markets open to American live cattle and closed to animals from the countries of Europe which have hitherto supplied the market, which practically gives to our shippers a monopoly in the live-stock trade. Great Britain possesses about 33,000,000 head of horned stock. Notwithstanding that the population of England is constantly increasing, giving rise to the necessity for a larger supply of animal food, yet the number of live stock owned in that country was smaller by 2,510,000 in 1877 than it was in 1865. The magnitude of this English market can be better appreciated when it is known that Ireland, with an area no larger than the State of Maine, sends to England on an average of 1,800,000 head of live stock every year, or exceeding 34,000 head per week. Hence it is a safe prophecy that this country, though yet in its infancy as regards the export cattle trade, will, a few years hence, ship 20,000 head of cattle per week instead of 5,000 as at present.

In addition to the trade in live-stock, the exports of dead meat are of increased importance. In 1876 the quantity of American meats sold in London markets was 2,822,400 lbs., in 1877 it rose to 15,568,000 lbs., while the quantity sold there during the first five months of the present year was 24,353,360 lbs. In 1876 the value of the dead meat imported into England was \$14,565,000; in 1877 it had arisen to \$20,585,000. About 8,500,000 head of horned stock are annually marketed in Great Britain from their own domestic production, so that the present time the importation of foreign cattle bears only about eight per cent of the total consumption. The trade in mutton with England is capable of great development when our American farmers give sheep husbandry that attention it so richly deserves. In the first five months of 1877 England imported 2,132,368 lbs. of mutton, while in the same months of the present year she imported 7,940,912 lbs. Corn will be very cheap this fall, as the crop will be heavy and the foreign demand light. Put it into fat beef, pork and mutton, and a remunerative market will be assured both at home and abroad.—*American Cultivator*.

THERE is much criticism in some sections of the country of the irregularity and exorbitant charges made in the way of attorneys' fees. According to the *Graphic* "fifty thousand dollars to the lawyer and \$2,500 to the widow" is the way an estate was divided recently in New York city.—*St Louis Dispatch*.

Ladies' Department.

THE WORLD WANTS WOMEN.

[In reply to "The World Wants Men."]
BY LETTIE LESTER.

The world wants women, too,
Noble, tried, and true,
Who beside their husbands close may stand;
Who in work or play
All the livelong day
Help him with a willing heart and hand.

The world wants women, too,
For there's work to do,—
Work which needs a stout heart and brave,
And after years will tell,
That she worked so long and well,
Trying priceless souls for God to save.

The world wants women, too,
Strong to dare and do,
Working for the good of everyone.
Heavy burdens bear
For those full of care
From the early morn till set of sun.

Noble women, they,
Who from day to day,
Are doing here on earth their work of love;
At the peary gate
They'll not have long to wait,
Ere they're summoned to their home above.
Weston Grange, Aug. 5th, 1878.

Husbandry in the Past and Present.

Our ancestors labored under a disadvantage in cultivating the land, putting in the crops and gathering them, that we, with the help of so much machinery have but little idea of. The implements of husbandry our forefathers used were rude and oftentimes ponderous, and would be only curiosities now-a-days. Their plows were little better than pointed sticks, and often propelled by manual strength, though some must have been strong and heavy to bear—the draught of twelve yoke of oxen, as in the time of Elisha, the prophet. That plow must have been of ungraceful form and motion, had little of the symmetry of the plows now in use.

But we need not go back to the ancients for uncouth implements. Many now living know that the tools used by their fathers would bear a poor comparison with those used in the present day. Then the steel and gang plows now used in the vast fields of the west was not thought of. In the past the grain was all sowed by the hand-fall—a slow process by the side of the grain drill, and the broad-cast sower; but then the amount sowed was hardly a tenth of the present acreage. An oriental harvest-time was long and tedious, lasting many weeks; but then, Boaz and Job as husbandmen would not compare with our modern farmer, who, with the use of machinery, rushes through the field of grain. In truth this is an age of progress.

I can look back to harvest time in my father's fields across the briny deep, when there would be twelve or fifteen reapers with bright sickles in hand cutting down the golden, waving grain, followed by half as many binders. I fancy I can hear the noise of the sickle cutting down the proud stately grain and laying it in bundles from on the earth, as sometimes human greatness is leveled by the sickle of time. I fancy, too, I can see the merry gleaners gather one by one their stores; every act of cheerful labor makes them richer than before, and their little picnic at noon under some stately oak, whose friendly arms so strong spread broad, to shelter them from the noon-tide heat. How merrily would the laugh go round, and fun and frolic be enjoyed by all, when the busy harvesters were partaking of their dinner, composed generally of roast or boiled mutton and vegetables, with plenty of pudding for dessert. Oh, those were busy, jolly times, which, child as I was, can never be forgotten. But they are all things of the past, like the sickle giving place to the reaper, and the songs of mirth that used to make the welkin ring as the last sheaf cut was carried on the point of the sickle in procession into the barn as the precursor of the loads that would follow; then came the harvest home feast. The harvest time of the present is a more serious affair. Work from early morn till dewy eve. The enjoyment comes when the work is done, if at all,

and the husbandman looks with grateful satisfaction at his well filled barns, hoping in time to rejoice in a well filled pocket-book.

The threshing in olden times must have been very tedious when the reapers came bending beneath their loads of gathered grain and cast them on the threshing floor, which was composed of earth closely trodden down and smooth and hard, or sometimes formed of the solid rock. Their threshing machines was a heavy wooden platform, studded thickly on the under side with bits of broken flint and iron teeth. Oxen, well yoked and by them it was drawn back and forth. The straw was then raked off and the grain winnowed by the wind. How different is threshing now. The whistle we now hear tells the story. The whack of the flail is no more heard in our land.

The ingenuity of man has sought out many inventions; there is no retrograde, but progress everywhere. Every year brings some new improvement to lighten the burden of the tiller of the soil. With these facts before us, the inquiry arises: Are we better than were our fathers? If not, why not?
AUNT MARGARET.

For the GRANGE VISITOR.

Communism.

The communistic element in America threatens to become, or has become a formidable foe to the land-owner. Communism is of ancient origin. History tells communistic doctrines existed with the Hindoes and Egyptians, and Josephus gives a limited account of a communistic society that was established on the shores of the Dead Sea; but communism in its present form began in France at the time of the first French revolution, and although its successive piratical leaders have greatly added to and modified the original theories, their object is still the same, viz: To ignore all property rights, and destroy the foundation of society. They demand an equal distribution of all property, particularly landed property, which causes the movement to be of vital importance to agriculturalists.

Notwithstanding all communistic experiments have proved failures, there have been, and are many philosophical minds which believe in their doctrines, but, judging from the past, should the communists gain the ascendancy, the movement would be controlled, not by its philosophic followers but by the recreant, the scum of society, which would form by far the largest majority of the so-called reformers. A. L. F.

Woman's Opportunities.

A Matron in the *California Patron*, in an able letter on "Woman's Opportunities," says:

"There are many reasons why women do not write more, the most cogent of which is the lack of early training in expressing their ideas, through the press. Then, after assuming the cares of a home and family, and answering the demands of society, they have enough to absorb mind and time without beginning so late to write for papers, particularly when they have no special incentive for doing so. The Grange has shed a new light on woman's pathway, and this is her golden opportunity to elevate the standard of womanhood socially and intellectually. When the benefits to be derived from the Grange are more fully appreciated and attained, the 'Matron's department' will be well filled.

"I never had much faith in 'corners,' not even corners of newspapers for women. If a woman utters a good thought, writes an able article on taxation, irrigation, co-operation, or any other subject that concerns humanity, why should she be doomed to a seat by herself? Having been kept in 'corners' all their lives, denied the privilege of looking across the threshold of secret orders that the brothers have founded, and called bold and daring if she ventured to step into a political convention, woman has had limited opportunities to learn many things that render her self-sustaining and strong. But now the gates of the Grange are opened to her, where she is a welcome and important element, where she may grow in importance until she attains a rank not excelled by man. Wasted chances of education have been small may thank their 'stars' that a school is opened where none are too old to learn."

PRAIRIE RONDE, Aug. 12, 1878.
Brother J. T. Cobb:

As the Grange is foremost in its advocacy of the advancement of woman to a higher social, business and professional life, will you please give place in the *Visitor* to a brief notice of an event that we hope has a significance and importance beyond the mere fact that there is one more lawyer in St. Joseph county:

Mrs. Bishop C. Andrews, of Three Rivers, daughter of Hon. O. H. Fellows, of Prairie Ronde, was admitted to practice law at the St. Joseph county bar, Tuesday, August 6th. Mrs. Andrews is the first woman licensed to practice law in the circuit courts of this State. Her success will be hailed with pleasure by all advocates of universal suffrage, since it will add another proof of the capability of women to enter a profession formerly monopolized by men. A.

Overworked Women.

Here is a woman who from dawn till dark is busy with the actual work of a household, with its cooking, sweeping, dusting, mending and general toil. There is never one working consecutive hour in which she can, without a sense of neglected duties, rest absolutely. She spends day after day in seclusion at home without anything sparkling and merry to inspire her, with no very ennobling thoughts, except in the direction of religion, and her religion is too often a compound of ascetic self-denial and sentimental fervor, rather than of high principle and holy love.

When she is unequal to the performance of her tasks, she takes tea, and as her nerves become more diseased, more tea. With neuralgic pain seizing her in the beginning of that slow decline which saps the life and happiness of so many of our women before they reach middle age, she is irritable. Little trials cause her torture, and as she sees herself constantly falling below her ideal she loses heart, thinks herself a miserable sinner, and very likely doubts her claim to the name Christian. Doubtless she will gain spiritual help by praying, but she had better confess to a physician than to a clergyman. She does not bear petty crosses with unflinching sweetness, and perhaps says many a hasty word of which she repents, only to repeat the fault again and again, despite her prayers and struggles. What ails her is not temper, but tiredness, and tea, and too hot rooms, a lack of variety and cheer in her life. Doubtless God could keep one in a holy and patient frame of mind who constantly violated every law of health, but there is not the least warrant for believing that He ever did or ever will do so, because if human suffering means anything, it means that we are to learn by it, not only spiritual truths, but that the soul and body are like yoked oxen—if one lies down the other must, or be sorely cramped. No delusion is more common than that illness is conducive to saintliness, and that God sends sickness upon us to make us holy. On the contrary, sickness is the penalty of wrong doing, either by ourselves or our ancestor, and in many cases should make us ashamed and truly penitent. The most devout Christian will have the nightmare if he eats half a mince pie before going to bed, and a crusty temper next morning, and his spiritual agonies will not save him in the future, unless he adds to his faith knowledge.—*Woman's Journal*.

ODORS FROM COOKING PREVENTED.
—Put one or two red peppers, or a few pieces of charcoal, into the pot where ham, cabbage, etc., is boiling, and the house will not be filled with the offensive odor.

LAST week, at the beginning of the heated term, two eminent scientific gentlemen of Burlington took a strong, healthy black-and-tan dog and immersed him in a tub of pure cistern water, into which a weak solution of iced tea had been poured. They held the dog's head under the water fifteen minutes, although he struggled violently, thus showing the natural and instinctive aversion to a substance which intelligent human beings blindly and eagerly drink, and when the gentlemen took him out of the tub he was quite dead. If a teacupful of weak iced tea, in a tub full of water, will kill a dog, think for yourselves what must be the effect of a strong, undiluted cup of this decoction upon the system of a weak woman.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

WHEAT grains have a vitality which resists intense cold. A sample of the wheat left by the "Polaris," in 1871, in 81° 16' north latitude, and exposed to a temperature varying from that of summer to that of winter in that position for five years, was sown last year by Dr. Schanburg, of the Botanic Gardens and Government Plantations, South Australia, and out of 300 grains 60 germinated and produced plants, three and four feet high, with ears containing thirty grains each.

The State of Michigan is equal in area to the eight following States: Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maryland, and Delaware, with District of Columbia, and enough left to make another Rhode Island.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

Died in Fabias, St. Joseph County, July 29th, after an illness of six weeks, CHARLES H. HAY, aged 22 years, eldest son of James T. and Mary Hay.

Resolved, That the members of Corey Grange No. 291, do feel that we have been afflicted in the death of Brother Charles Hay, who was called by the great Master above, on July 29th; we have lost a much loved officer, the County Grange a worthy member, the parents a loved and dutiful son, his brother and sisters a beloved brother, and his associates a good companion, but that our loss is his gain. Resolved, That our hall be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication and a copy to the family of the deceased.

LUKE PARKER,
LOIS PARKER,
Corey Grange, Aug. 5, 1878. Committee.

At a regular meeting of Belleville Grange, No. 331, held Aug. 3d, 1878, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and associate, Bro. THOMAS QUICK, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of our departed brother by the Secretary of this Grange, and also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

LOREN HIGGS,
R. P. CLARK,
ALEXANDER ROBE,
Belleville, Aug. 5th, 1878. Committee.

WHEREAS, Our worthy Brother JAMES H. PRESCOTT, has by death been removed from our midst; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. James H. Prescott, the Grange has lost a faithful and exemplary member, and his parents and sister a dutiful son and brother.

Resolved, That we, as a Grange, tender our sincere sympathies to the bereaved family in their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the family, and a copy sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

J. H. HARING,
M. D. COOLY,
E. E. MASON,
Woodman Grange, Aug. 11, 78. Committee.

EXTRAVAGANCE. — The Virginia City *Enterprise* has this item: "Extravagance is the cause of hard times," said a capitalist, the other day. "We must be more economical. Ten years ago I commenced working in a mill in Gold Hill, at a small salary, and in less than a year I owned the mill and had some money in the bank." "You are right," returned a listener, with great enthusiasm. "It is possible for a man to lay up two or three thousand dollars a month on a salary of five dollars a day; but he must be very economical and have the handling of the amalgam."

W. F. Parsons
BUSINESS COLLEGE AND WRITING AND TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.
 BOARD ONLY \$3. Send for Journal.
 149 W 3rd W. F. PARSONS, Pres't.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

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

Ballot Boxes, (hard wood),.....	\$1 25
Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,...	60
Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members,.....	1 00
Blank Record Books, (Express paid),.....	1 00
Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound,.....	50
Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound,.....	50
Cushing's Manual,.....	60
Applications for Membership, per 100,....	50
Membership Cards, per 100,.....	25
Withdrawal Cards, per doz.,.....	25
Dimits, in envelopes, per doz.,.....	25
By-Laws of the State and Subordinate Granges, single copies 5c, per doz.,.....	50
New kind of Singing Books, with music, Single copy 15 cts. per doz.,.....	1 80
Rituals, single copy,.....	15
per doz.,.....	1 50
Blanks for Consolidation of Granges, sent free on application.....	
Blank Applications for Membership in Pomona Granges, furnished free on application.....	
Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges with Copy of Charter, all complete,.....	10
Patron's Pocket Companion, by J. A. Cramer, Cloth, 60 cts., Morocco with tuck, . .	1 00
Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100, . .	40
Address, J. T. COBB, Sec'y MICH. STATE GRANGE, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.	

READY FOR AGENTS!

THE TEMPERANCE COOK BOOK!

A Complete Guide to Plain and Rich Cooking. Ice Creams, Summer Drinks, Sauces, etc., without the use of Wine, Brandy or other liquors. House-keeping and House-furnishing. Taste and economy in Carpeting Rooms. Hints on Home Amusements and Reform Clubs.—Care of the Pupil, and how to be beautiful. Care of, and Food for the Sick. Making Soap; Coloring; and Flower Culture.
 Address,
CHRISTIAN HERALD,
 209 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

J. M. CHIDISTER,
 STATE BUSINESS AGENT, P. of H.,
 DEALER IN

GRAINS.

—AND—
 All kinds of Country Produce,
 80 WOODBRIDGE ST., West,
 DETROIT, MICHIGAN

GRANGERS
 And Others, Visiting KALAMAZOO,
 Will find a good place to stop
By the Day or for Meals
 at the new GRANGE HOUSE,
"OUR HOME,"
 (Formerly Sheridan House.)
 Corner MAIN and ROSE Streets.
Single Meals, 20 Cents.

Patron's Commission House!

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

Respectfully solicits Consignments of
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, BUTTER, EGGS,
 Poultry, Wool, Hides,
 PELTS, TALLOW, and DRESSED HOGS.
GRAIN, HOGS, and CATTLE
 In Car Lots. Also,

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

SUPERIOR FACILITIES,
 and close personal attention to business, we hope to merit, receive, and retain a liberal share of your patronage.
 Orders for goods in this market will be filled at lowest wholesale rates.

Cash must accompany Orders to insure Prompt Attention.
 Also, Collecting and Distributing Agent of the Michigan Lake Shore Fruit Growers' Association.

—REFERENCES—
 Merchants' National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
 J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw, Mich.
 J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich.
 C. L. Whitney, Muskegon, Mich.
 R. C. Tate, Pres't Mich. L. S. F. G. Association, St. Joseph, Mich.
 W. A. Brown, Sec'y Mich. L. S. F. G. Ass'n, Stevensville, Mich.
 Stencils, Shipping Tags, and Market Reports furnished on application.
 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. may 30

READY MIXED PAINTS AND PARIS GREEN.

PRICES REDUCED FOR 1878.
Patrons' Paint Company.
INGERSOLL'S
 Ready Mixed Paints and Paris Green,
 BRUSHES and POTTERY PAINT.

50 PER CENT SAVED.

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

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

5-TON STOCK SCALES, \$50.

FREIGHT PAID, AND NO MONEY AS KED TILL TESTED.

JONES, of Binghamton,
 BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
 Paw Paw, Mich., May 18th, 1878.

JONES, OF BINGHAMTON:
 My Scales give entire satisfaction. I have subjected it to the most severe tests, and find it not only correct in weighing large or small amounts, but perfectly reliable.
 Yours, Fraternally,
 [Signed] J. J. WOODMAN.

THE TWENTY-SECOND

— EDITION OF OUR —

"Descriptive Price List" for the Fall of 1878 is NOW READY.

It is the most complete work we ever published. Contains descriptions and prices of all classes of goods, such as

Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cutlery, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars, Teas, &c.

We also issue Supplements containing prices of GROCERIES, Etc. These "PRICE LISTS" are almost indispensable to those who desire to purchase any class of goods for personal or family use. FREE to any address.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
 227 and 229 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE KALAMAZOO
Spring Tooth Cultivator

HARROW!

Manufactured by
D. C. and H. C. REED & CO.,
 KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Saves Time and Money
TO THE FARMER.

For Further Particulars send for Circular.

We refer farmers, by permission, to
 E. O. HUMPHREY, Pres. of State Agric'l Society,
 Wm. H. Cobb, Pres. Kalamazoo Co. " "
 and 200 of the best farmers of Kalamazoo Co., who used this Harrow last season.

D. C. and H. C. REED & CO.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS TO

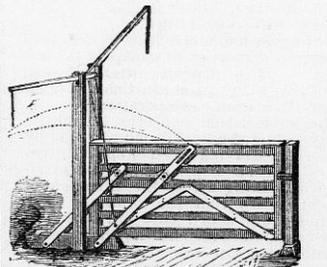
The PHELPS & BIGELOW
 Wind Mill Co.,

Manufacturers of the
"I. X. L."
 WIND MILL.

And Dealers in
 PUMPS, PIPES, TANKS, &c.

Nos. 44, 46 & 48 N. Burdick St.,
 KALAMAZOO, MICH.

THE Eclipse Automatic Gate!



Received First Award at Michigan State Fair in 1877.

And many of the Co. Fairs of the State. It is Easily Operated, Simple, Durable and Cheap.

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,
KARL E. RUDD,
 July 1st, 1878. CASSOPOLIS, MICH.

PARIS GREEN

—FOR—
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.

O. R. INGERSOLL, Manager,
 Patrons' Paint Co., 162 South St., N. Y.
 May, 10th, 1878. 3t

Wm. H. HARRIS,
 (Successor to N. D. WETMORE.)

General Co-operative Grange Agent.
 WESTERN BUSINESS A SPECIALTY.

No. 48 Corondolet Street, New Orleans.

Orders for Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Rice, and all Southern products filled at Wholesale cash prices. Consignments of Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Hay, Wheat, Bran, Apples, Potatoes, Cabbage, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Stock solicited. Send for Circular.

COLVINS' EUREKA BEE-HIVE

and Honey Racks.
 MADE ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN.

A Great Advancement in BEE-CULTURE. Gives UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION where introduced.

Sample Hive—Complete, - - \$3.50.

Liberal discount on large Orders.

Address,
McCALL & WILLIAMS,
 Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo Co., Mich

German Horse and Cow Powder.

It should be the aim of every farmer to make his horses and cattle as handsome and useful as possible. Nearly every teamster who drives a team of very fine horses feeds Condition Powders, either openly or secretly.

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. Oberholtzer, at his mills, No. 2 Petteer Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by E. 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 15-4t