

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

ISSUED SEMI-

MONTHLY

BY THE EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE OF THE

Michigan State

Grange, P. of H.



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## THE GRANGE VISITOR,

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AT FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM,  
Invariably in Advance.

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

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

**RATES OF ADVERTISING:**  
Acceptable advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square, for each insertion.  
A Liberal discount will be made on standing advertisements of three months or more.

For Grange Supplies kept by the Secretary, see "LIST OF SUPPLIES" on eighth page.

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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.

### THIS FARM FOR SALE."

"For sale?" yes, that's the word, stranger,  
I'm kind o' put to it, you see,  
Or, rather more plainly in speech, sir,  
A mortgage is closing on me.

I've put up a notice conspicuous,  
And sent a few lines to the press,  
That the home where I've raised up the children  
Shall go for its value or less.

In a thoughtless and ill-fated moment,  
I borrowed some funds, don't you see,  
And gave as security perfect,  
This mortgage that now worries me.

I thought at the time when I borrowed,  
That all would come right in the end,  
But I failed to provide for the future—  
I borrowed the money to spend.

And times have grown harder and harder,  
Each year only makes matters worse,  
The debt has grown larger and larger,  
While lankier and leaner my purse.

The day that I borrowed the money,  
And made out the papers at town,  
Signed, sealed and delivered, recorded,  
Both signatures fairly wrote down;

Oh, bother the day and the money!  
I don't like to talk of it now,  
For with it my many misfortunes  
Seem strangely connected somehow.

Like slow-moving sand in the hour-glass,  
My substance has filtered away,  
A cancer that knaws at my vitals—  
The instrument signed on that day.

Yes, stranger, the farm is for sale, sir,  
Just fix on the figures yourself;  
Only see that the mortgage is covered—  
I want that thing laid on the shelf.

The buildings, the fences, improvements,  
Have all been the work of my hands;  
I hate now to break up and leave them,  
But I foolishly mortgaged my lands.

The paper's as firm and as binding  
As any good lawyer could draw,  
The time is fast closing about me,  
So mention your price and I'll go.

We'll not higgel long as to terms, sir,  
The money's not coming to me;  
Just drop in and cancel those papers  
And see that I'm perfectly free.

Then move right along to possession,  
I'll pull up my stakes and go West,  
And try to grow up with the country—  
I think this arrangement the best.

—[Farm and Fireside.]

### Worthy Sec'y Cobb:

The next regular quarterly meeting of St. Joseph County Pomona Grange, No. 4, will be on the second Thursday of October, at the hall of Centerville Grange, in the village of Centerville. All members of the Order are cordially invited.  
W. G. LELAND, Sec.

We would call attention to the advertisement on our last page of the Colvin Bee-Hive. It is now in general use in this section of the State. Gentlemen who endorse it are old reliable citizens here, and would not commend any contrivance that was not of special merit.  
ALAMO, Sept. 24th, 1878.

MR. L. F. COX:  
This is to certify that I have taken five full cases of honey off from one Colvin Excelsior Hive, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds. No comb was given them. F. W. CHAMBERS.

*W. P. Parsons*

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### GENERAL NOTICE.

The following Granges are entitled to representation in the County and District Conventions to be held on the 15th of Oct., 1878, by virtue of Sec. 1, Article 3, of By-Laws of Michigan, State Grange as appears by the accounts of the several Subordinate Granges of this jurisdiction on the 25th of September.

Any Grange not included in this list, whose secretary shall report and pay dues after this 25th of September, whose Representatives duly elected show a receipt for such dues, signed by me for quarter ending March, 31st 1878; on which receipt is endorsed, "Entitled to Representation," should be allowed to participate in the work of the convention.

Allegan—3 Rep. Nos. 37, 53, 154, 238, 247, 248, 271, 296, 338, 339, 364, 390, 407, 461, 520.

Barry—3 Rep. Nos. 38, 55, 103, 127, 128, 144, 145, 243, 256, 424, 425, 472, 590.

Berrien—3 Rep. Nos. 1, 40, 41, 43, 46, 80, 81, 84, 104, 122, 123, 188, 194, 382.

Branch—2 Rep. Nos. 88, 91, 95, 136, 137, 152, 217, 261, 332, 400.

Calhoun—2 Rep. Nos. 65, 66, 83, 85, 96, 129, 130, 143, 200, 292.

Cass—1 Rep. Nos. 42, 47, 125, 162, 176, 427.

Clinton—2 Rep. Nos. 140, 202, 225, 226, 317, 343, 358, 370, 439, 456, 459, 487.

Eaton—2 Rep. Nos. 67, 134, 260, 301, 315, 361, 619, 625.

Genesee—1 Rep. Nos. 118, 126, 250, 386, 387.

Gratiot—2 Rep. Nos. 307, 310, 391, 394, 514, 521, 529, 553, 583.

Hillsdale—3 Rep. Nos. 74, 78, 106, 107, 108, 133, 183, 251, 269, 273, 274, 285, 286, 568.

Ingham—2 Rep. Nos. 7, 54, 115, 189, 235, 262, 289, 322, 347, 540.

Ionia—3 Rep. Nos. 153, 163, 168, 174, 175, 185, 186, 190, 191, 192, 270, 272, 281, 325, 422, 430.

Jackson—2 Rep. Nos. 2, 28, 45, 147, 155, 227, 321, 344, 402.

Kalamazoo—2 Rep. Nos. 3, 8, 11, 16, 18, 21, 24, 49, 61, 72, 171, 203.

Keokuk—5 Rep. Nos. 19, 31, 39, 63, 64, 73, 110, 113, 170, 219, 220, 221, 222, 295, 316, 337, 340, 348, 350, 353, 426, 479, 563, 564, 634.

Lapeer—1 Rep. Nos. 246, 455, 549, 592.

Lenawee—2 Rep. Nos. 167, 212, 213, 214, 276, 278, 279, 283, 293, 383, 384, 438.

Livingston—1 Rep. Nos. 6, 57, 79, 90, 114, 336.

Macomb—1 Rep. Nos. 403, 414, 449, 623, 637.

Mecosta—1 Rep. Nos. 362, 474, 475, 517, 618.

Montcalm—1 Rep. Nos. 318, 436, 437, 440, 441, 530.

Newaygo—1 Rep. Nos. 494, 495, 511, 544, 545, 613.

Oakland—3 Rep. Nos. 141, 253, 259, 267, 275, 583, 323, 328, 335, 377, 395, 408, 443, 452.

Oscoda—1 Rep. Nos. 363, 470, 616, 628, 629.

St. Clair—1 Rep. Nos. 404, 462, 463, 480, 481, 491, 528.

St. Joseph—1 Rep. Nos. 22, 76, 178, 199, 237, 267, 291.

Saginaw—1 Rep. Nos. 326, 464, 574.

Shiawassee—2 Rep. Nos. 160, 180, 238, 229, 252, 287, 388, 606.

Tuscola—1 Rep. Nos. 513, 548, 562, 582, 589.

Van Buren—3 Rep. Nos. 10, 23, 26, 32, 60, 72, 89, 157, 158, 159, 172, 218, 230, 346, 355, 485, 610.

Washtenaw—2 Rep. Nos. 51, 56, 59, 92, 239, 329, 351, 399, 476, 631.

Wayne—2 Rep. Nos. 232, 263, 268, 298, 331, 467, 368, 618, 636.

For the purpose of Representation as provided in said Section 1, Article 3 the following counties are formed into Representative districts. And I would recommend that the several conventions for these Representative Districts be held at the County seat of the County, having the largest number of Granges entitled to representation.

First District—1 Rep. Grand Traverse—Nos. 379, 624. Antrim—No. 470.

Second District—1 Rep. Leelanaw—Nos. 374, 375, 380. Benzie—Nos. 381, 503.

Third District—1 Rep. Manistee—Nos. 556, 557, 580, 581. Wexford—Nos. 632, 633.

Fourth District—2 Rep. Oceana—Nos. 393, 401, 406, 409, 497, 630. Mason—Nos. 415, 499.

Fifth District—1 Rep. Ottawa—Nos. 30, 201, 313, 421, 458. Muskegon—Nos. 372, 373.

Sixth District—1 Rep. Bay—Nos. 597, 614, 635. Midland—No. 603.

Seventh District—1 Rep. Sanilac—Nos. 417, 482. Huron—Nos. 602.

J. T. COBB,  
Acting Master and Secretary of the Mich. State Grange.

### Gasoline as a Disinfectant.

Mr. Thomas Taylor, microscopist to the Washington Agricultural Bureau, points out the value of gasoline as a disinfectant of general application, remarkably effective and yet cheap. Applied to the germs of fungi or other cryptogamic plants, gasoline, he says, instantly destroys them, although it fails to deodorize gases. Being a solvent of oils and fats it destroys animal germs, and fatty degeneration gives way to it. It may be employed in full strength to wash delicate and tender plants and sores without producing pain. It is wholly devoid of the caustic principle; even when applied to the tongue it produces no disagreeable sensation. A single drop applied to any insect will kill it, and even its vapors have a most destructive effect on the lower forms of animal life. When gasoline is applied to a wound or to any delicate part of the body, on evaporation it produces the sensation of cold followed soon after by a sensation of heat. Of course all experiments should be made in the absence of artificial light, as it is a very explosive gas. Mail matter supposed to be infected can be thoroughly disinfected by the application of gasoline, either by immersion or by sponging the surfaces. It penetrates with lightning rapidity all porous substances, such as leather, gloves, bank notes, ribbons, dress goods, silk, cotton and linen, evaporating in a few minutes without injury to the goods.

There are two periods when Congress does no business. One is before the holidays and the other after.

## Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW

## OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

A Trip through Holland and Belgium,  
—Notes by the Way.

PARIS, Sept., 2nd 1878.

My last letter to the VISITOR, was dated at Cologne, Germany. From that place we went by rail through a pleasant country, down the valley of the Rhine to Emmerich, and then passed into the land of the Dutch, whose history and characteristics are so well known to our people. There is more real enterprise among the farmers of Holland than of any other country I have visited. It is wonderful to contemplate, that this beautiful rich country, dotted with farm houses, and variegated with fields of golden grain, green meadows and pastures, in which thousands of cattle can be seen from a single point, was once the realm of the sea, over which its billows rolled and danced. The waters were divided by huge embankments, reared by the skill and perseverance of man; and elevated water courses constructed, into which the captive waters were lifted, and turned back to mingle with the ever rolling billows of the deep, deep ocean. Drainage is kept up by means of numerous wind and steam pumps, which elevate the water from the ditches, and into the canals which carry it off. Amsterdam, the great Dutch metropolis, is the largest, wealthiest and most populous city of Holland. It is situated on an arm of the Zuider Zee Sea, called the IJ, and its streets several feet below the water level, are protected from inundation by huge embankments of earth upon the water side, and its immense fortifications, consisting of an outer ditch 80 feet wide and a strong high brick wall, or rampart, with twenty bastions, supporting the heavy earth works upon the land side. In the old portion of the city, buildings stand with the gables toward the narrow streets, and the foundations (placed upon piling) have settled so as to cause them to lean considerably over the streets. In the newer portion the streets are wide and the buildings of a modern type, and well constructed. There are many fine buildings in the city, of which the King's palace seems to attract most attention. It is simply a massive stone mansion, and would seem to be large enough to accommodate all the crowned heads of Europe. There are four main canals running parallel with each other through the city, intersected by a great number of smaller ones, dividing the city into almost innumerable islands, connected by draw bridges. Among the most interesting and important of its manufactures, is the diamond cutting establishment of Mr. Koster, who constantly employs 400 people in this intricate and interesting labor. The numerous difficulties and precautions, the profound knowledge, skill, and patience required to realize upon the enormous capital engaged in this most singular trade, have kept the preparation and transformation of rough diamonds in few hands, and it is said that one half of all the diamonds annually imported into Europe from Brazil, are cut and polished at this establishment. One of the most peculiar characteristics of the people is to be seen in the head dresses of the ladies. Bands of gold several inches wide encircle the back part of the head covering the ears, with the ends lying flat upon the cheeks, to which are suspended heavy and rich

jewelry; and sometimes from the upper rounded corners projects a spiral coil, resembling in shape, the horns of a certain animal of the bovine species. It is said that the Dutch peasant girl, frequently carries her dowry on her head.

## THE HAGUE.

One hour and a half by rail through the same low flat country, drained principally by wind mill pumps, brought us to the beautiful city of the Hague. It is said that about six centuries ago the Counts of Holland built themselves a hunting seat near the sea shore, and from the hedge (Hage) surrounding the park, the village took its name. The city now contains a population of 80,000, and is generally considered to be the prettiest and pleasantest place in Holland. Its streets are broad and clean, with handsome shops and elegant and expensive residences, with pleasant roads and surroundings. It has a fine park, a royal residence; and is the headquarters of the government. About three miles from the Hague is Scheveningen, a fashionable Dutch bathing place, where thousands of people rusticate by the sea side. The sight was a novel one. Groups of tents and covered chairs, people promenading upon the beach, children playing in the sand, long rows of dressing wagons standing along the water edge, and scores of men, women and children, with thinly clad bodies and denuded extremities, running, splashing and frolicking in the surf, all combined to make up a scene both picturesque and amusing.

Leaving the Hague we took the train for the great maritime city of Rotterdam and passed through a very fine country, well sprinkled with villas and gardens, and rural hamlets. Rotterdam, has a population of about 120,000, with a very large commercial interest. Like Amsterdam it is a town of water avenues, and silent highways. Its streets are lined with boats and ships of every description. Our next stopping place was the city of Antwerp. As Michigan has a township by that name, the following legend of the origin of the name, may be interesting to the readers of the VISITOR. The story is as follows: A giant by the name of Antzone lived on the bank of the Schelds, and levied tolls on all who passed. If they refused to pay, he cut off their heads and threw them into the river; and from the two Flemish words, *anti*, a hand, and *weeping*, to throw, came the name "Antwerp." The history of Antwerp is one of vicissitudes. In the 15th century it was the first commercial city in Europe, when 5,000 merchants met daily on its exchange, and 2,500 vessels lay anchored at one time in its harbor. It was captured by the Spaniards in 1585, which nearly destroyed its commerce, and subsequent wars, treaties, and changes in government, retarded its prosperity until the separation of Belgium from Holland in 1832. Since that time the commerce has gradually revived, and it is now the commercial metropolis of Belgium. The city has an old cathedral, many fine churches and buildings; and other interesting features. We had a desire to visit Westmalle, and see a company of living Trappists, but time would not permit. There reside the Monks of La Trappe, who are engaged in agriculture, and have rescued an estate of 400 acres from the wilderness. The following from "Bell's way-side Pictures," will illustrate some of the characteristics of this strange people:

"The traveler may whisper in the ear of the porter on entering, but in the interior speech is interdicted. He will here have the satisfaction of seeing

36 monks, dressed in coarse sack-cloth confined round the waist by a rope, without a shred of linen beneath. Agreeable to the stern rules of the order, they shave their heads, and let their beards grow, sleep upon naked boards, and live upon an unvarying diet of bread, sour milk and vegetables; all other nourishing resources, animal food, fish, eggs, and even fresh butter are forbidden. They maintain an absolute silence, and from the time they enter the convent to the moment of their death, they never utter a single word. If any body ventures to address one of them, he will instantly cover his head with his cowl and move away. These dumb monks are indefatigable agriculturists, and their sole occupation consists in grubbing up the heath and digging their graves". In the garden is always an open grave for the next who dies.

## BRUSSELS.

Leaving Antwerp with many regrets that our stay could not be longer, we soon reached Brussels the charming Capital of Belgium. It is called the little Paris, and truly it more resembles Paris than any other city we have visited, with its broad clear avenues, and boulevards lined with beautiful trees, its Royal Palace, stately mansions, fine shops, lovely gardens and parks, and grand old churches and city hall, which have stood the wear of centuries. Brussels is celebrated for its extensive manufactures of lace, and it is interesting to visit these institutions, and see the rows of females sit in silence, with their lace pillow and pattern before them, dextrously handling several hundred bobbins in weaving the delicate fabric. These women receive about 20 cents a day for their labor, some who have become experts, work by the piece and make more. The most interesting features of Brussels and Belgium, to the tourist, center around the places made historic by the incidents of the battle of Waterloo. We first visited the hall, where Lord Wellington's ball (given by the Duchess of Richmond,) was held the night before the battle, which is so graphically described by Byron, in the magnificent stanzas, commencing with the familiar lines:

"There was a sound of revelry by night,  
And Belgium's capitol had gathered there  
Her beauty and her chivalry."

It will be recollected, that it was the roar of distant cannon, heard amidst the hilarities of that ball, that first apprised Wellington, and the people of Brussels, of the approach of the French arms; and of Bonapart's attack upon the allied forces at Waterloo. The pleasures and festivities of that gay party were suddenly changed to the deepest distress and consternation.

"Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro,  
And gathering tears, and tremblings of distress,  
And cheeks all pale, which but an hour ago  
Flushed at the praise of their own loviness;  
And there were certain partings, such as press  
The life from out young hearts, and choking sighs  
Which ne'er might be repeated.  
And there was mounting in hot haste; the steed  
The mustering squadron, and the clattering car  
Went pouring forward with impetuous speed,  
And swiftly forming in the ranks of war;  
And the deep thunder, peal on peal afar,  
And near, the beat of the alarming drum  
Roused up the soldiers ere the morning star:  
While thronged the citizens with terror dumb,  
Or whispering with white lips—the foe! they  
come! they come!"

The battle-field is fifteen miles from the city, in the midst of the most delightful country. The field has a beautiful undulating surface, divided into farms, and fields by numerous highways, driveways, thorn hedges and lines indicated by the different growing crops. On the eminence where the centre of the allied armies

rested, has been raised a mound of earth 200 feet high and 1700 feet in circumference, on the summit of which stands, on a high pedestal, an immense bronze lion, said to weigh 48,000 lbs. From the top of this mound, reached by 225 stone steps, the field can be seen to good advantage; and the houses where Napoleon and Wellington had their headquarters, and many spots made picturesque by desperate fighting, and incidents of the great battle, which decided the fate of Europe, were pointed out by the guide. All over the field men and women, were engaged in the quiet pursuits of farm life.

From Brussels to Paris, we passed through an excellent farming country, with numerous groves of timber, and some extensive forests.

## THE EXPOSITION.

On our return from a trip so full of enjoyment, we found the interest in the Exposition seemed to be on the increase, and thousands are now flocking to Paris to witness the great show. Hotels and boarding houses are filled, and proprietors are rejoicing. Since the harvest has been secured, valuable additions have been made to the agricultural exhibits of France, but nothing on exhibition can equal the white wheat exhibited from Oregon, which was awarded a gold medal. In all the trials, of agricultural implements and farm machinery, where our manufacturers have competed, they have taken the first awards.

Gale of Albion, took a gold and silver medal on his plows, the highest awards given. The exhibition of horses has just opened with 1,036 horses on the ground, of which 176 are from France, 56 from Austria and Hungary, 66 from England, 89 from Belgium, 27 from Russia, 10 from Italy, 8 from Denmark and 4 from Holland. In the French section is one Hamiltonian, imported from the United States, the only American horse that I have found on exhibition. I have not yet examined the different races with sufficient care to be able to speak understandingly of their merits. The horse rode by the commander of the Russian army in Turkey is on exhibition; and his illustrious owner,—Grand Duke Nicholas, is announced to be on the ground in person on the 4th inst.

## Cast a Line for Yourself.

A young man stood watching some anglers on a bridge. He was poor and dejected. At last approaching a basket filled with fine looking fish he sighed:

"If now I had these I would be happy. I could sell them at a fair price and buy me food and lodging."

"I will give you just as many and just as good fish," said the owner, who chanced to hear his words, "if you will do me a trifling favor."

"What is that?" asked the other.

"Only to tend this line till I come back. I wish to go on a short errand."

The proposal was gladly accepted. The old man was gone so long that the young man began to be impatient. Meanwhile the hungry fish snapped greedily at the baited hook, and the young man lost all his depression in the excitement of pulling them in, and when the owner of the basket returned he had caught a large number, counting out from them as many as were in the basket, and presenting them to the young man the old fisherman said:

"I fulfill my promise to you from the fish you have caught to teach you whenever you see others earning what you need, to waste no time in fruitlessly wishing, but cast a line for yourself."

## Saving Manure for Wheat.

We often hear farmers speak of saving manure to put on wheat, and it is probably as good use as can be made of it, provided always, that the saving is accomplished without too much loss of labor and value. This saving, or perhaps, more properly, summering of manure before using it, is conducted differently, according to the notions or necessities of those who manage it. Perhaps the majority of farmers allow it to stay in the yard and save itself, without any expense for care or handling. There, are doubtless, situations in which the waste by this plan is as small, all things considered, as by any other method. In other cases it is spread over too much surface, exposed to sun and rains in such a manner that the loss is large. Many pile their manure, either in the yard, or draw it out and make large heaps wherever seems most convenient. This method may be managed so as to make the waste small, except for labor, or so as to ruin the whole. Where help is abundant, and muck and other materials can be mixed with the manure in the piles, the loss is reduced to a small per cent., and the quantity may be so increased without detriment to the value of any given amount, as to more than pay the expense of effecting the saving. To run a manure heap safely and profitably through the summer, is one of the fine arts connected with the cultivation of the soil. During the last winter and spring I drew the most of my supply and spread it on my corn stubble for the sake of saving it to put on my wheat ground. The work was done when but little else on the farm could have been, thus effecting a very respectable saving in that particular. The manure was not needed for an oat crop, but being pretty coarse and well plowed under, did not injure the oats. Since the crop was taken off, the ground has been well harrowed both ways, after a rain, and will be left as it is until nearly time to sow wheat. Plowing with a jointer will then put the oats, and any weeds that chance to be growing into the bottom of the furrow, while the manure is brought to the surface in good condition to benefit the wheat. On land that was liable to become hard and difficult to plow, I should not venture to delay that operation, but should plow whenever the ground was wet enough. I can certainly save labor, and I think prevent waste of the manure, by not plowing till about sowing time. I know a few farmers who, when summer-fallowing was more common than now, were in the habit of plowing their manure under with the grass when breaking up, and leaving it there until time to cross-plow and sow the land with wheat. Those farmers still continue to raise good crops of wheat and other grain, clover seed largely included, and have been very successful in effecting other savings, besides of manure. Putting manure where it will do the most good on wheat land is very important, as regards the future usefulness of the field. One of the most costly mistakes made by farmers is to seed down land that is in an exhausted condition. I was much interested in a letter of Hiram Ketchum, presented to the Farmer's Club August 10th. There were probably some other reasons for his large wheat crop besides the mere fact of the land being summer-fallowed. The land having been in pasture a number of years, and at the same time getting the wash of other land, had probably received more than had been taken from it. The manure thus deposited together with the old sod, were effectually saved to put on the wheat. The for-

mer system of buck-wheat and oats had taken two grain crops from the land, whereas only one was attempted in the case of wheat. The diagonal furrows, if they were needed would also be beneficial. "Heavy and retentive soils" are often better adapted to wheat than to any other crop except grass. I think too, judging from the narrative, that his success may be partially due to the fact that he did not more than half summer-fallow the piece, according to Secretary Armstrong's strict interpretation of the term. Had the land been plowed three or four times, the thistles all killed, the vegetable matter all pulverized, dissolved and disseminated or covered too deeply, the wheat might have been better than it was; but the probabilities are against it. His experience that "big growths of clover and other crops have done more than any thing else in killing thistles," coincides with mine. I have generally been very successful in raising good wheat when I have turned a good sod under early in the spring, taken off a crop of oats and then turned the remains of the sod up for the benefit of the wheat. It is always poor policy to attempt three grain crops with only manure enough for two, or two when but one should be expected, a sufficient allowance for the grass crop to follow. How to make, save and apply manures, appears to be the quintessence of successful farming.—"C," in *Husbandman*.

## Five Minutes.

At the commencement at Charlier Institute, Dr. S. Ireneus Prime spoke to the young men as follows:

I am invited to speak to you five minutes, and only five. Little can be said, much can be done, in five minutes. In five minutes you may fire a city, scuttle a ship, or ruin a soul. The error of a moment makes the sorrow of a life. Get that thought well into your hearts, and my work is done in a minute, instead of five.

Tempted to sin, remember that in five minutes you may destroy your good name, fill your soul with undying remorse, and bring, with sorrow, your father's gray hair to the grave. But if you can do so much evil, so you can do a mighty sum of good in five minutes.

You may decide to live for usefulness and honor. Everything hangs on that choice, and it may be made in five minutes.

Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves take care of the minutes and the hours are safe. I made a little book in this way; in the breakfast room were pen, and ink, and paper, and if, when the hour for breakfast came all was not ready, I wrote a few words or lines as time allowed. The book was finished, and it had been published scarcely a week before I heard it had saved a soul; it has saved many since. It did not cost me one minute that would have been used for anything else.

Five minutes in the morning, and as many in the evening, will make you the master of a new language in two or three years. Before you are of middle age you may speak all the modern tongues, if you will but improve the minutes of the years now flying by.

Minutes are more than jewels: they are "the stuff that life is made of" they are diamond stepping stones to wisdom, usefulness and wealth; the ladder to heaven.

It will not take five minutes to do a good deed, and one a day will make a life of honor and usefulness, with glory beyond.

GRANGE VISITOR and *Husbandman*, \$1.60.

## Agriculture as a Profession.

The annual outpouring of thousands of college graduates upon communities already overburdened with professional men, says the *American Cultivator*, leads the thoughtful mind to wonder why these ambitious young students should insist upon attempting to become lawyers, ministers, and doctors, when the ranks of these professions are already crowded to repletion, and when but a small percentage of previous graduates have ever reached a point where they could even earn a living by the occupation of their choice or adoption. Does it ever occur to these young men that there are other occupations which need the aid, the stimulus and the example of educated men? Does it never occur to them that the occupation which agriculture presents, affords the finest opportunity for a display of their mental powers and capacities, as well as a reasonable certainty of material rewards to industry and application.

Certainly no pursuit is more useful or honorable in its following than agriculture; no profession affords such scope for study, research, investigation or the application of scientific principles; no calling is so comprehensive in its demands upon all the faculties of mind and body; no avocation is so healthful or so certain of remuneration; no employment is so independent, so ennobling; none in such close communion with the Author of the universe; none so free from the harassing anxieties, the demoralizing speculations, the alluring temptations or the possible disasters that surround other professions; none present greater opportunities for calm reflection, development of self-reliance and true manhood, or the cultivation of kindly sentiments and neighborly sympathies. Why, then, if our young men desire to be useful members to society, men of position, influence and mental and moral attainments, should they ignore the profession of agriculture? What attractive features does this noble art lack that other crafts possess?

The pursuit of agriculture lacks that dazzling light of metropolitan glare that attracts the mock millers of inexperience and vacillating purpose but to singe their wings and check their future flight; it lacks the offering of those grand capital prizes in the lottery of life, which few ever win, while the many are ruined in its vortex; it holds out no sinecure position of rewards without toil, of success without effort, of preferment without merit; it lacks that dash and din, that excitement and suspense, that strain of nerve and brain, hopes and fears, wherein the speed and endurance of adventurous youth are matched against the grim steeds of competition, power, failure, bankruptcy, failure and despair. Young man, consider well the choice of occupation that is to stamp you a success or a failure; consider well the possibility of your future, either as a first-class agriculturist or as a third rate professional man! Remember that in the cultivation of the soil there is full scope for all your brain power and education, all your reasonable plans and ambitions, all your designs for the complete development of mind and body.—*Western Farm Journal*.

The editor of the *Newport Local*, admitting that the office should seek the man and not the man the office, wants to know why some good fat office doesn't look him up. He says his office hours are any time the office wants to see him.

Be severe to yourself, and indulgent to others.

## Consumption of Timber.

In pleading for the protection and perpetuation of forests, *The Lumbermen's Gazette* gives some very interesting particulars of the amount of timber consumed every year in this country. "We have now," it says, "about 90,000 miles of railroad; the annual consumption for ties is 40,000,000, or thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres. To fence these roads would require at least 130,000 miles fence, which would cost \$45,000,000 to build, and take at least \$15,000,000 annually to keep in repair. We have 75,000 miles of wire, which requires in its putting up 800,000 trees, while the annual repairs must take 300,000 more. The little insignificant lucifer match consumes annually in its manufacture 300,000 cubic feet of the finest pine. The bricks that are annually baked require, 2,000,000 cords of wood, which would sweep the timber clean from 50,000 acres. Shoe-pegs are quite as important an article as bricks, and to make the required annual supply consumes 100,000 cords of fine timber, while the manufacture of lasts and boot-trees takes 500,000 cords of maple, beech and birch, and about the same amount is required for plane-stocks and the handles of tools. The packing-boxes made in the United States in 1874 amounted to \$12,000,000, while the timber manufactured into agricultural implements, wagons, etc., is more than \$100,000,000. The farm and rural fences of the country consume an immense amount of lumber and timber annually, but as we grow older as a nation, this consumption may, and probably will be reduced by the more general use of live fences or hedges. Our consumption of timber is not only daily on the increase, but our exportation of timber is also rapidly increasing. Our staves go by the million to France annually; walnut, oak, maple, and pine to England, and spars and docking timber to Japan."

## Economize—Organize.

Farmers have studied and practiced economy until they have reduced it to a science. Where is the average farmer's home in which "economy" is not the leading household word? And yet the more assiduous the practice of economy, the greater the necessity of him thus devoted. Farmers are slowly but surely learning that organization is a better term than economize; they are gradually learning the necessity of co-operation and the advantages of associated effort. They are at least realizing that other callings and interests are monopolizing the privileges and turning the legislation of the country to their own account.

If farmers desire and are really determined to strengthen themselves, let them make all government employees practice the same economy that they themselves are obliged to practice. And to put in motion and continue the wheel of progress, let them support their own institutions; let them uphold and sustain the Grange; liberally patronize their agricultural organ that it may in turn be able to aid them in asserting their power and proper position. Let them show the same zeal in working for themselves that they sometimes do in following the behests of party leaders during a political campaign, and they will soon see the manifold advantages to be derived from the influence they will thus acquire.—*Dirigo Rural*.

AN Iowa farmer worth \$19,000, started out four years ago to secure legal revenge on a neighbor. The lawyers have his all now, while he has his revenge.—*Detroit Free Press*.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, OCT. 1, 1878.

## Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

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

## BLANKS.

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

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

## OUR JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

THE article of S. H., in another column, is sound on the question which we first presented through the VISITOR to our Granger friends in May last, and which has met so far with the hearty endorsement, not only of patrons but of men of all classes and professions, lawyers excepted. For the credit of the profession we are glad to be able to say that several lawyers to whom we have presented this matter have so far concurred with us, as to admit that it would be better for all parties except the lawyers to so amend our laws that no suit could go on appeal to the circuit court when the judgement obtained in the justice court was less than \$100.

We are very glad to find so good an endorsement of our views, from "outside the gates."

This matter is not one that specially interests the patron farmer, more than the farmer who is not a patron; nor does it interest the farmer more than the tax payer of any other class, or profession, except in so far as the farmer from the visible character of his property bears more than his equitable share of the burden of taxation.

For some years we have seen that very many thousands of dollars were thrown away annually in this state to keep the judicial branch of our government running. And when we see what we get for what we give, it seems to me a reflection upon the intelligence of the great mass of the people that a system is continued from year to year so expensive in its operation and so unsatisfactory in its results without any effort being made to improve it by those who pay these wasted thousands with a sort of reckless regularity.

There has been much grumbling and dissatisfaction, but heretofore no move made, either in the direction of relief from the onerous burden of taxation chargeable to the vicious system which we sustain, or for securing justice in court within a reasonable time and at reasonable cost.

Our correspondent has truly said that it is "much easier to pull down" than to build up.

But now as it has come to that pass that prudent business men are practically excluded from courts in civil cases, it is certainly high time that something was "pulled down," or if left standing it should be repaired as soon as possible. Now we have but to awaken the public to the actual

condition of this matter and so interest the people that they will demand that the next Legislature shall at least undertake the work of repair if they have not the wisdom to "pull down" and reconstruct, and some good results will follow. For surely all the pettifoggery that the lawyers of the next Legislature may do cannot make matters much worse. Any change will be likely to be for the better.

As our friend S. H. has suggested we intend that every candidate for a seat in the next Legislature shall have an opportunity to say, whether he will or will not do what he can if elected, to so amend the laws of the State that no suit can be taken on appeal from the justice court to the circuit, when the judgement obtained in the justice court is less than \$100.

## TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Our friends, by which we mean the friends of the VISITOR, who, in the interest of the Order have been willing to furnish us with communications for the VISITOR, are becoming a little dilatory this dry weather.

We fear the example of the Executive Committee is having a bad effect on our old correspondents throughout the State. To my great surprise and regret it seems to have reached even the Ladies Department. Now this won't do. If men like Bro. Pray, Carpenter, D. Woodman and others will follow the lead of the Committee we shall not express much surprise, for men always have, and always will follow bad examples. But our faith in the ladies has been unbounded, and even though they have been a little remiss of late we have not been ready to believe that they will fail to perform what they have undertaken.

What has become of T. T. M., who led off in such a lively way last winter? And "Myra"—has the work of the season absorbed their time, their thoughts and their interest in their fellow Patrons, so that they can no longer spare an hour to keep alive the Ladies Department of the VISITOR? We will not enumerate others who have heretofore done well, but shall confidently expect, with this reminder, the Ladies Department will no longer lack for a full supply.

Since writing the above we have received a short article from Myra, which appears rather short and lone-some in that Department formerly so well filled.

## QUARTERLY REPORTS.

Secretaries, who have been postponing the work of making out their Quarterly Reports, like the work of repentance, "until a convenient season," will some of them discover that by their neglect perhaps the Grange will lose its representation in the County Convention and possibly in some instances, lose a delegate to the State Grange. As will be seen, we have left a door open for these delinquents, and hope that, even at the eleventh hour, they will remove any disability that their neglect may have occasioned.

## THE STATE FAIR.

Well, we were not there—wanted to go, but had something to do every day and could not, or thought we could not, get away from office work. We were favored at an early by a friend with a complimentary ticket, which we still have, fresh, unused and outlawed. We see that both the city and country press have glowing accounts of the exhibits and the crowds, and pronounce the Fair a grand success, and we are glad of it. We only hope it has been worth to the people of the State more than it has cost.

## ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE STATE GRANGE.

As will be seen by the general notice published on our first page the County conventions for electing delegates to the State Grange will be held in the several Counties and Representative Districts on Tuesday the 15th of October.

Every Grange in the State is interested in this matter of representation, and the recommendations of the Master of the State Grange made last year, we reprint, to the end that uniformity of action may be secured and misunderstandings prevented.

1st. That the subordinate Granges take action without delay, to elect delegates to the County conventions.

2d. That unless the last County convention fixed the place for holding this Convention it will be held at the County seat of the County.

3d. That the Master of the Grange at or nearest to the county seat, or his legal representative, be requested to provide a place for holding the Convention, and make all necessary preparations for the same.

4th. That the Convention assemble at 10 o'clock A. M., and balloting for representatives commence at one o'clock P. M.

5th. That when one-fifth of the Granges represented in a County Convention demand it the Convention shall proceed to district the County before an election is held.

6th. That a certificate of election, signed by the President and Secretary of the Convention, be given to each representative elect, and full returns of the election, with the names and Post Office address of each member elected, be made forthwith to the Secretary of the State Grange.

7th. That the Convention provide for filling vacancies that may occur from the inability of any representatives to attend the State Grange, either by electing alternates or empowering Representatives to appoint substitutes.

Granges that are more than two quarters in arrears for dues will not be entitled to representatives in the Convention, or in the State Grange. Hence it is of the utmost importance that the payment of dues to the State Grange by delinquent Granges be made without delay.

The following are the By-Laws of the State Grange now in force in relation to membership:

## ARTICLE III.—MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. (as amended, session of 1877.) The membership of the Michigan State Grange shall consist of the Masters, or Past Masters of the Subordinate Granges and their wives, who are Matrons, who shall be chosen in proportion to one Master to every five Subordinate Granges, or major part thereof, in the County, Provided, that in Counties where there are not five Subordinate Granges, or a major part thereof, the Master and Secretary of the State Grange shall consolidate such Counties into Representative Districts, in such manner as they shall deem just to the fair representation in the State Grange. These members shall be elected by ballot by a convention to be held on the third Tuesday of October of each year, at the county seat of each county: *Provided*, elsewhere by a vote of the last preceding annual convention; that four delegates to said County Convention, said delegates to be chosen from ordinary Degree members of said Subordinate Grange in said County Convention. The Convention may elect alternates, or empower delegates to appoint substitutes from among the Masters of the county.

SEC. 2. Past Masters of said Subordinate Granges and their wives, who are Matrons, shall be considered as honorary members, and shall be eligible to office, but not entitled to vote.

SEC. 3. Each Delegate and Officer at-

tending the State Grange shall receive mileage at the rate of two cents per mile for the distance traveled in going and returning by the nearest traveled route, and \$1.50 per diem for the time actually spent at the Grange. The Master and Secretary of the State Grange shall give such delegate an order for the amount on the Treasurer of the State Grange, which shall be paid at the close of the session.

From our former experience we cannot too earnestly enjoin upon the President and Secretary of County Conventions to comply with the sixth recommendation and sign such certificates on the day of the Convention. If neglected at that time we have sometimes found it difficult to get a list of delegates elected to the State Grange.

## The New Way of Unloading Hay.

We clip from the *Husbandman's* report of the proceedings of the Elmira Farmers Club at a late meeting a letter describing a little different method of unloading hay from that in general use with Hay Fork.

We remember being shown the same contrivance by a Mr. Pattison, a wealthy farmer of Marengo, in this State, two years ago last July. He had used it for handling a large crop of hay the previous June and extolled it very highly. Said he wanted no more horse forks of any make on his premises. I have since often thought of that simple "sling" arrangement and wondered that every seller of agricultural implements in the country was not offering it for sale. I think Mr. Hunt's letter does not give a very clear idea of the "slings" used in handling hay. The "sling" that I saw was simply a small rope a little more than twice the length of the load with the ends fastened together. The first "sling" is placed on the rack from end to end before commencing to load, and two or three others at intervals as the load is built up. For use, bring the ends of the upper sling together and attach to the snap shive, hoist and deliver where wanted. I thought at the time this simple contrivance would supersede the hay fork, and still think it will. The Patentee, or controlling parties, have not had characteristic Yankee push or it would before this have occupied a large field to the exclusion of the fork.

WATERLOO, Seneca Co., N. Y.,  
Aug. 26, 1878.

W. A. ARMSTRONG, *Secretary Farmers' Club*.—Having seen, from time to time, useful and important labor-saving inventions brought to light and discussed in your Club, I beg leave to report my experience with the Van Sickle hay unloader. It consists of a track, car, snap-shive, and slings. The latter are placed in the load, either three or four. These are elevated in turn to the top of the barn, directly over the load, whence they move off toward the end of the barn, where they are dumped by a trip-cord, the hay being left in the same shape as it lay on the load. I put up with it a hundred loads of alsike clover that could be handled with advantage by no horse-fork, and would have required the labor of a number of men to do it by hand. On one occasion, when the loader forgot to put in any but the first sling, I thought rather than to go back to first principles, I would put the whole load up, which I accomplished by putting two teams on the rope. I double the capacity of my barns by putting a horse in the mow and keeping him moving until it is entirely filled, leaving a little runway on one side, building over it as we go up. I have taken off a large load in four minutes. After one becomes expert in handling the ropes, they occasion no delay in loading.

For stacking, we erected three long poles, using the snap-shive and slings, which worked as well as they did in the barn, saving much labor, and forming a most perfect stack, as each load fell in the middle, keeping it hard so it could not settle out of shape.

While at Mr. Wayne's farm the other day, I saw another evidence of his

son Will's genius, he having rigged a boom pole similar to those used in quarries, and made a large stack of loose barley describing the arc of a circle, depositing different drafts from one end of the stack to the other, then going up after the teams returned to the field, and spreading it out toward the sides, thus unloading and stacking *alone* as fast as three teams could draw. Pitching off hay has always been the most laborious work on the farm. The horse-fork was a great advance, but now we have no more use for it. W. M. HUNT.

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

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

Organization of Farmers.

The *Planter and Grange*, speaking of the want of organization among the agricultural classes says:

"It is a sad spectacle to contemplate; disorganized—scattered like a flock of dog-ridden sheep, waiting the onslaught of the first scented speculator to gobble the whole. What army could march to victory without organization? What general would dare offer battle without holding the ribbons tightly within his grasp? Go upon the commercial boards of the country. Go on Wall or Fulton street, New York, and visit the places of exchange and barter, and nowhere on earth will you find organization more intact. In church and in state, among the raffraff of political intrigue; among the snarling, red-eyed-button-pulling lobbyists of the national capita; the "see here" winking, "I've a word with you," stool pigeons of iniquitous dens; among them all, everywhere, organization is regarded as the absolute imperator, the inevitable key to success. And yet farmers, upon whom the whole prosperity of the country depends, whose efforts alone feed the hungry millions, and keep the wheels of commerce in motion, can't spare time enough to keep alive an organization given to the world in their behalf. If they are swindled, who is to blame? If the bland agent leads them around by the nose with the pincers of exorbitance, who should pity? Every operator is their enemy. No one but has an eye on the pocket books, waiting for a grab; yet knowing all these things, they have not enterprise and vim enough to keep alive an organization by which they may be able to fight the devil with fire."

Prices of Paint Again Reduced.

The Patrons' Paint Company having largely increased their steam machinery for producing Ingersoll's Ready Mixed Paints have again reduced the price of their celebrated Pure, Fine, Ready Mixed Paints, making the discount 40 per cent from the retail price, which makes the price much less than the materials can be bought for mixing paints in the old way; and besides the Ingersoll paint looks elegantly, and will endure so much longer.

Any one can have the Company's Book, "Every one their own painter," and decorated with illustrations of Colors, Brushes and Putty, mailed free by mentioning this paper, and addressing R. Ingersoll, Manager, 102 South Str., New York.

Correspondence.

Our Judicial System.

KALAMAZOO, Sept. 20, 1878.

Friend J. T. Cobb:

I have read with much satisfaction and pleasure your editorial comments in the *Grange Visitor*, on the speech of the Hon. N. A. Balch, made at the recent Pioneer Meeting at the village of Augusta.

In view of the fact that our present court system is the work of lawyers, and that so enormous is the expense attending litigation, so long the delay in bringing to trial a contested case, and so extremely uncertain the result, that men who are so unfortunate as to need the assistance of a court of law and a brace of lawyers to protect and enforce their rights, are practically left without remedy. I was surprised that any man, (even a lawyer,) could be found who would attempt in a public speech to eulogize the work of the legal fraternity as law makers.

Our Courts have come to be regarded as almost an unmitigated public nuisance by men who have given the subject any attention, especially those who have had any experience by way of litigation.

You have not overdrawn the picture in your criticism of Mr. Balch's speech and I am glad that, in the columns of the *Grange Visitor* you have called the attention of the public to this enormous evil. I hope you will persevere in the good work until a public sentiment is aroused among all classes of the community (lawyers, of course, excepted), which will lead to a so much needed reform in our present judiciary system.

I am aware that it is much easier to pull down an old worthless building than it is to erect a substantial new one; it is much easier to criticize and point out the evils of our present Court organization than to frame a new system which will be salutary in all its provisions.

To originate and put in operation such a system will require the counsels and work of our wisest men—men who have no interest in giving shysters employment at an enormous outlay to litigants and burdensome taxation to the people.

One of the worst features of our present system, is the right of appeal extended to every quarrelsome, litigious man who may have a petty suit in a Justice's court.

The little frivolous, foolish quarrels occurring between neighbors which so often result in contemptible lawsuits before a Justice of the Peace, should never be permitted to go to the Circuit Court for solution and settlement. And they seldom would go there if the litigants were not encouraged by these very lawyers who are so necessary to every work of reform.

In nine cases out of ten, it is safe to say, appeals are taken to evade justice and not to obtain it. The vanquished party in these petty suits feels ugly and malicious and resorts to an appeal, not to vindicate his rights but to gratify his animosity and ill will towards his antagonist.

A very large proportion of the time of our Circuit Courts is occupied in the trial of these appeal causes. The time spent and the expenses incurred by the parties are enormous, and the taxable costs which the people have to pay amount to five times as much as the final judgments rendered. The party who has the most money and enjoys the luxury of a lawsuit and is willing to pay the largest sums to fee attorneys is very apt to win his suit, no matter what the merits of the case may be. As in war, so in litigation, the party who can furnish the most "sineux of war" almost invariably triumphs.

Men are often robbed of their property and rights because they have not money to defend them. And our present Judicial system, while it affords them no immediate redress permits a large expense to be saddled on the people in the attempt to prevent this robbery.

Is not this a very great evil?—A terribly expensive one, and really a disgrace to our boasted civilization?

One of the greatest protections which poor men, and persons of small means could have would be, as you have suggested, not to permit an appeal in any case in which the judgment in the court below is less than one hundred dollars. This would relieve the Circuit Court of a great burden and an almost intolerable nuisance, and enable it to transact

the business which properly belongs to it without unnecessary delay and expense to the parties interested and to the tax payers of the county.

In cases where great errors have been committed and gross injustice done, let a new trial be granted before another Justice and by another jury, or let the appeal be taken to a court of arbitration as the appellant may prefer, and the latter trial should be a finality of the matter in dispute.

The granting of a new trial would obviate the difficulty so often expressed, that ignorant and unprincipled magistrates would make outrageously unjust and wicked decisions in cases wherein they may have some private animosity to gratify against parties who may have a suit in their courts if no appeals were allowed.

How is this reform to be secured? Would it not be a step in the right direction for the several Granges in the State, and for the farmers generally, and all other people interested in this measure to put the question directly to the candidates for the next Legislature, "Will you vote for a law, in case you are elected, prohibiting an appeal of any case from a justices' court to the circuit wherein the judgment is less than one hundred dollars, providing in the same enactment for granting a new trial before another justice and by another jury, or by arbitration, if the parties interested so elect, upon a proper showing that great errors have been committed and gross injustice done on the former trial, and provided, further, that a second trial shall be a finality of the case.

If any candidate should refuse to answer such a question affirmatively let every man who favors the measure refuse to vote for him. In my judgment such a measure is so necessary, reasonable and important that I should feel unwilling to cast my ballot in favor of any man who will not pledge himself to support it. S. H.

CHELSEA, WASHTENAW Co., MICH., August 14, 1878.

By previous arrangement, this morning, August the 14th, the Patrons of Husbandry assembled at the warehouse building they have lately erected in Chelsea, to celebrate this day by a harvest feast, and return thanks to Him "from whom all blessing flow," and join in social recreation, while thankful for the great bounties God has bestowed on man's industry. The substantial and bountiful provision provided and spread for the six hundred who sat down to dine, did honor to the Grange and its lady patrons. Great taste was displayed in setting out this invited feast. The attention paid to the invited guests, and the harmony and order which seemed to pervade the whole arrangement, was due to the untiring energy of the Committee in charge, whose every effort was seconded by members of the Grange. We all wish to see this social feeling manifested by Patrons spread and grow, for it promotes a feeling of unity in all societies, and must in time unite man into one great Brotherhood. This friendly feeling, cultivated by these gatherings, we carry home to our families and reap the rich reward in the family circle, by the fireside, and in the field. When we follow the plow we think of better things, and soon we will lay aside that distrust and suspicion which close application and an unsocial life is sure to produce.

A fine procession which came in from North Lake, headed by the Waterloo band, and marshalled by the Hon. S. G. Ives, made a good appearance. This procession was met on Main street by the Chelsea band and escorted to the Grange warehouse.

After dinner, while the bands discoursed sweet music, a social chat of an hour filled up the time both profitably and happily. At a little past three we repaired to the tent erected by the temperance club, to hear the Hon. J. W. Childs, who was listened to with marked attention for one hour.

After reading the "Declaration of Principles" adopted by the National Grange he branched off into a survey of the future prospects of the agricultural interests of the United States. Sweeping the broad horizon of this vast domain, he sketched to the mind's eye the teeming millions of wealth lying in prospect for the future sons and daughters of this great commonwealth. How vast and incomprehensible to the uneducated mind this future must be; but when grasped by the comprehensive mind of Bro. Childs, and explained on a reasonable and philosophical basis, the truth of this pros-

pective view stands out solved before us all. The immense transportation of the great West, as it will be, was commented upon in a manner that carried conviction to every heart.

Science was described as the great lever that man could apply to remove the obstacles that stand before him in his advance to subdue and master the elements, and to carve from nature's storehouse those blessings that encompass civilized life.

Man, with his expanded mind, grasping the great problems in nature, and sweeping the starry firmament so remote that the mind becomes lost in the immensity of space, is only picking pebbles on the shore of God's great universe.

Let me say that in the last twenty years this republic has surpassed its rivals, and in her practical application of science has outstripped the world.

With our immense territory, internal communication and geographical position we are destined to be the great commercial center of the globe. By casting an eye back on the past one can see three grand stages of humanity: Asia is the cradle, Europe is the school where man's youth was trained, America is the theater of activity, and brings into action all his forces and perfections as a man.

Now, fellow laborers and Grangers, this picture is before us, and this prospective view of the future swells every true and patriotic heart with emotion. The farmer stands foremost in this great work, and we will all join in one accord, and say God speed the Grange!

CURRAN WHITE.

SILVER LAKE GRANGE, No. 624, GRAND TRAVERSE, MICH., Sept. 14, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Our Grange is prospering finely. We are taking in new members at the rate of from two to five each meeting. Today we resolved to build an addition to our Hall, elected our building committee and instructed them to receive proposals until one week from to-day, at which time they are to let the job to the lowest bidder, to be completed as early as possible. When completed our Hall will be 18x40 feet, and it will be well filled with live Grangers at least once in two weeks. We have lively meetings, have spirited debates in addition to our spirited little paper, edited by one of the sisters, made up mainly of original articles, some quite spicy. T. H. C.

DOWAGIAC, Sept. 21, '78.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Please correct the error of your type in my last card, in *Visitor* of 15th September. Make it *Abram Fiero of LaGrange*, instead of *Lansing*, and *Legislature* instead of *legislative*.

If farmers are awake to their own interests and the best interests of the State they will secure a fair representation in the next Legislature by electing such men as *A. S. Dyckman, D. Woodman, Fiero*, and many other first-class farmers may be selected from the nominees of the respective parties.

Fraternally,  
H. H. TAYLOR.

BIERS, Sept. 14, 1878.

Bro. Cobb:

With this find draft for dues of Fern Grange, No. 475. Our Grange is small but the members are all working for this Grange cause which I think is a good one. We meet but once a month, but the members come to every meeting. We take the *Grange Visitor*, a copy for every family and pay for it out of the Grange treasury. I think if every Grange would do the same it would be money well invested, for it is such a valuable paper that it ought to be in the home of every Patron in the State.

Fraternally Yours,  
H. T. ALBRO, Sec'y.

ONE IDEA.—Men of one idea, who are persistently harping on one subject to the neglect or exclusion of all others, are apt to be weak philosophers, unsafe counsellors and narrow-minded public men. Variety of studies and speculations, so far from weakening the faculties, is a powerful means of promoting their growth and activity. You seldom meet with persons of eminent capacity, whose range of thought and reflection has been mainly restricted to one department.

## HEALTHY HOMES FOR FARMERS.

BY R. C. KEDZIE.

## THE FARMER REQUIRES GOOD HEALTH.

Of all occupations, farming most imperatively demands good health. Not only is the labor on the farm exacting, requiring strength and vigor in its performance, but most operations on the farm will not admit of postponement and delay; seed-time and harvest come at stated periods, and must be attended to then. If the crops are not sown at a given time, the work of the year is out of joint: in harvest his crops must be gathered in a given period, or the farmer sustains heavy loss. The operations on the farm have no season set apart for sickness; they march with even step by Nature's side, and like the seasons, they brook no delay. Sickness will derange the business of any man, but the injury is greater in farming than in most other pursuits. If a mechanic fails to do a day's work on a given day, he simply loses the gain of that day; but if a farmer fails to put in a given crop at a certain time, he may lose the whole season. Other men may put off their work without injuring their business; if they get behindhand they may work faster and catch up; but catching up in farming is like catching up with time. Procrastination is so easy in some trades that I believe there is a proverb about the reliability of "shoemakers' promises." But the successful farmer must come to time, every time. To do this he requires good health all the year from New Year's bells to Christmas chimes.

## FARMING SHOULD BE A HEALTHY CALLING.

No other calling affords so many conditions for good health as farming: the out-door life, the broad contact with nature in her purest and most delightful forms, the uniformity of hours of labor and repose, the absence of that feverish haste and dependence upon the faithfulness of others, found in so many other callings—all conspire to make farming one of the most healthful of all callings. Farmers as a class should be healthier and longer lived than any other class. Yet the statistics show that the minister, the lawyer, and the doctor outlive the farmer. There are many causes for this, and I shall make no attempt to place them all before you on this occasion, but shall take the more restricted field of

## THE HOME AS RELATED TO HEALTH.

I know I am treading on dangerous ground when I attempt to criticise your manner of life, but I am satisfied that in too many homes in this State the conditions of healthy existence are continually violated. I have not taken up this subject to flatter you, or tickle your vanity. I propose to speak "right out in meeting," and give you a fair warning that I shall mercilessly tread on your corns every chance I get.

I make this plea for healthy homes, especially for the sake of woman. Man's life is in the field; his days are spent in the broader, grander, and more diversified life significantly named *out-doors*. Far otherwise with woman: the house is her field, and her life is there. If the house is the scene of discomfort, the occasion of ill-health and dragging disease, there is no escape for her except in the grave to which she goes all too soon! Farmer, when you come, hearty and bluff from the field, and find your wife nervous, worried and sick in her unhealthy home, think tenderly, pityingly, helpfully of the help-meet God has given you.

## THE SITE FOR A HOUSE.

Much depends upon the site for a house. Some spot of natural beauty should be selected which will require but little work of hand to make it perfect. The farmer has an excellent chance to select a beautiful site for his house, because he has the whole farm to choose from, and there are few farms that will not afford one beautiful spot. The citizen cooped up in his seven-by-nine lot has little chance to gratify his love of the beautiful: most city boards seem to think there is nothing so beautiful as a flat pancake, and they proceed to degrade the surface of the ground to their own flat level. But in the country such bad taste has but little hold; the exquisite rounded form of nature is unmarred by the level of the engineer and the scraper of the contractor.

Choose for your site some gentle swell of ground,—not a hill which you must wearily climb,—and let the ground flow off with a gentle declination to the south or southeast, and with a cheering outlook over some portion of the farm. Avoid all swamps and low grounds, especially to the southwest and west, because the prevailing winds will then bring ague and malarial diseases to your house. If you must support a frog-pond as a part of your establishment, place your house as far as possible from the pond. Of the croaking of frogs it may emphatically be said,

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

## THE SOIL.

The ground on which a house is built should be free from stagnant water, both the surface soil and the sub-soil. If you do not know that the sub-soil where you propose to build is dry, dig down six or eight feet and see if the hole remains dry for a day even if no drouth prevails. I cannot insist too strongly on the necessity of a dry sub-soil. The elaborate researches of Pettenkofer of Germany, of Bowwich of Massachusetts, and of other sanitarians, reveal the close relation between the prevalence of consumption, and low forms of fever, and the approach of the water-line to the surface of the soil. You cannot build a healthy home on a water soaked sub-soil. If the soil and sub-soil are not free from stagnant water to the depth of six feet, make them free by thorough under-drainage. "But under-drainage costs money." True; and funerals are expensive! You cannot afford not to under-drain if you value life and health.

## THE ASPECT.

Few persons in planning a house sufficiently study its relations to the sun and winds. The aspect cannot always be chosen, but when it can, the house should face the south or the southeast. Some of you will look surprised when I speak of the house facing southeast, and are ready to object that "it will not stand square with the compass." Do you know that we have become a fearfully right-angled people? Our roads follow the section lines and run north and south, and east and west; and a man will place his house right with the road and square with the compass, or perish in the attempt. How unhome-like to plant your house so as look right into the road, so that every tramp and passer-by can peep right into your rooms! There is no law to compel you to do this; if you will make a gently winding avenue leading from the highway to your house which is screened from public view by a few evergreens, you may have your house front any way you please. How much more homelike the result with this modest seclusion from the public gaze!

*The living rooms should be on the eastern side of the house, because they will then receive the first sunlight in the morning and be in the shade in the afternoon. Even in summer time our mornings are often chilly, but the afternoons are very hot, the hottest time of the day usually being about 2 P. M. The eastern rooms will therefore be agreeably warmed by the sun in the morning and yet be pleasantly cool in the afternoon; the reverse of this is true for rooms on the western side of the house. The worst exposure for summer heat is to the southwest.*

The eastern side of the house is also shielded from violent winds. In this State the most violent winds, and the coldest winds in winter, blow from the southwest; while the winds from the south and east are always gentle and mild. Rooms facing the southwest are the most uncomfortable, summer or winter; in summer an oven, in winter an ice-house.

But place your house as you will, you want to shield it from the wrath of the cruel southwest wind, and this you can do by planting a screen of evergreens on the southwest and west sides of the house.

## MATERIALS FOR THE HOUSE.

The material of which a house shall be built is usually determined by considerations of cost and supply. The most usual materials in this State are wood and brick. A brick house costs more at the outset, but it is more durable, and may cost no more in the long run; it is less liable to destruction by fire; it is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than a house of wood. I think a brick house affords better conditions for maintaining health, for the reason that the walls are more permeable by air. You will be surprised to learn that air will pass through a solid brick wall. By suitable arrangements you can blow air through a solid brick, and dry mortar will readily allow the passage of air through it: but wet brick and wet mortar arrest the passage of air entirely, which is one reason why wet walls are unwholesome.

I want to verify some of these statements, and for this purpose I reproduce Pettenkofer's experiment. I have here a cylinder of dry mortar, 3 inches in diameter, and 5 inches long; this is made of the ordinary lime mortar used by masons; the sides of the cylinder are made impermeable by air by means of wrappings of gummed paper; the ends are covered by these tin caps; in the center of each cap a tin tube is soldered, by means of which I may blow into one end of the cylinder, while any air which may be blown through the cylinder will be gathered and brought to a point by the other tin cap and its tube. I blow into one end of the piece of mortar, and hold the tube at the other end of the mortar near the flame of a candle, and you will see how readily the flame is swayed, or even blown out, showing how readily the air passes through dry mortar.

Let me vary the experiment, because I want to make it so simple that all of you can try it, and yet so accurate that every one will get some useful knowledge from trying it. I use for this experiment the common clay tobacco pipe: to make the results quite striking I aim to concentrate the stream of air that issues from the pipe; I do this by heating the end of the pipe stem nearly red hot, then quickly pressing and working the stem into a piece of old putty till the end is filled, then pushing a fine sewing needle through the putty in the pipe stem: drawing the needle out, I leave a fine tube inside of the pipe stem just the size of the needle, and

thus securing a beautiful blowpipe jet. Indeed, most of our blowpipe jets at the College are made in just this way. Now fill the bowl of the pipe half full of wet sponge or wet tow, as a backing for your mortar; have a quantity of well-tempered mortar such as is used by masons for plastering, and with a case-knife fill the rest of the bowl of the pipe with mortar, "striking off" the mortar at the surface so as to fill the bowl even full, and leave a smooth face. Lay aside your pipe in some warm place till it is completely dry, when it is ready for experimenting. It is very little work to prepare a dozen such pipes, and this will enable you to try a great many experiments which are very suggestive, and bear important testimony on many subjects very intimately connected with health. One of the most important facts is that air will readily pass through dry plaster, but will not pass through wet plaster. I place my mouth over the bowl of a pipe filled with dry mortar, and blow gently through it and readily deflect the flame of a candle by bringing the stem of the pipe near the flame: by increasing the force with which I blow I can even blow out the flame; I dip the pipe into water so as to entirely wet the mortar, when scarcely a particle of air can be made to pass. This shows that a wet wall will prevent the passage of air and thus arrest what I call *wall respiration*.

The amount of air that will pass through this diminutive surface is small, but when we come to apply it to the dimensions of a room, it becomes large. The experiments of Professors Marker and Shultz show that the passage of air through brick walls is by no means difficult. The difference of 20° F. in the temperature between out-door and in-door air will cause a passage of about eight cubic feet of air each hour through every square yard of surface made of brick. That air readily or rapidly passes through a plastered wall under natural conditions of temperature may be seen by looking at any plastered wall which has been for some time undisturbed by calcimine or whitewash; the position of the beams and joists behind such a plastered surface can be readily determined by the broad bands of comparative white surface, the lath. By the whitish lines crossing the joists at regular intervals, while the spaces between the lath containing only plaster, are seen by the narrow and dark lines between the lath. The reason of this becomes evident upon reflection. The plastered surface while permitting the passage of air, arrests the passage of all solid bodies, and thus acts the part of a filter to the air. The air holds a fine dust in suspension at all times, which dust will be filtered and left behind, when this air passes through a plastered wall: where the air passes most rapidly, the most dust will be deposited on our filter, and where less air passes, a corresponding less amount of dust will be deposited: the solid beams and joists prevent the escape of air from the plaster, and thus limit the amount passing through the wall surface next them; the lath will to less extent prevent the passage of air, while the space between the lath entirely filled with plaster will most readily permit the passage of air. Thus a glance at our *wall filter*, especially if it has been long in use, will enable us to determine the position of all the framework of the room, concealed by the plaster until revealed by the tell-tale dust.

You thus see how admirably a plastered wall is fitted to make the walls of a healthy dwelling, because it per-

mits the free passage of air, without causing draughts or unhealthy currents. Let us see how this wall-respiration may be affected by some common practices. I am often asked, what is the influence of wall paper on the healthfulness of a room? Let us test this question by seeing whether air will readily pass through wall paper. I put a piece of wall paper over the bowl of this pipe and try to blow air through it; you see the flame is only very feebly swayed, but if I use this filter paper in the same way I readily blow out the flame. The sizing used to lay on the colors of wall paper, fills the pores of the paper so as to nearly prevent the passage of air, even when we blow forcibly; but with the additional paste used to fasten the paper on the wall, the papered wall becomes impervious to air. Over the plastered mouth of this pipe I have pasted some thin wall paper; it is now dry, but you see that I cannot blow the least air through it. A papered wall is a strangled wall so far as wall-respiration is concerned. When a wall is calcimined, the whitening and coloring matter being laid on with a solution of glue, the wall becomes impermeable by air. Here is a pipe, the mouth of the bowl filled with mortar, and this covered with calcimine; it has been thoroughly dried, but only a minute trace of air can be forced through it. The same is true of a painted wall. Here is another pipe filled with mortar; I have very thoroughly whitewashed the exposed face of the mortar, applying two coats of whitewash; yet you see I can blow air through it nearly as easy as through rough plaster.

The tidy housewife looks with contempt upon whitewash, "because it gets dirty so quick," while she feels proud of her calcimined wall, "because it keeps clean so long." The one gets dirty because it breathes, the other keeps clean because it does not breathe. The dead baby's fingers, when once washed, keep clean, but the live baby's fingers forever find the dirt!

A painted wall is still more impermeable by air. A stuccoed wall or "hard-finish" permits the passage of air very much the same as whitewash.

A house must breathe, to be healthy, just as truly as an animal; but a wet wall, a papered, a calcimined, or painted wall, is a strangled wall. If we could build our houses of materials utterly impermeable by air,—make them of boiler plate, riveted steam tight,—we would speedily die off and give place to a race having more sense. The skin on every part of the body must breathe, though we have a special apparatus for respiration on a large scale; just so a healthy house must breathe through all its walls, while yet provided with a special apparatus for ventilation or breathing on the large scale. Every garment we wear, except those made of rubber, gives ready passage to air; through the thickest overcoat I blow the air to extinguish my candle flame; through this rubber boot-leg I sway the flame, while through this thick buckskin I puff out the light instantly. We hear much of the hygienic value of perforated buckskin: it would be equally sensible to perforate a wire sieve! Every garment must be penetrated and washed by air to preserve health. The house is only a huge overcoat!

Let us return to brick as one of the materials in house-building. The brick may seem to you too close and compact to allow much air to pass through it. As laid in the wall one-fourth of the space is occupied by mortar so that a considerable amount of air may pass through the mortar,

but the brick itself permits the passage of air, as will be seen when a dry brick is plunged under water when bubbles of air very freely escape. An ordinary brick will absorb 12½ ounces of water when plunged for some time beneath water: a hard-burned brick will absorb 9 ounces of water. The brick in absorbing this quantity of water expels a corresponding volume of air: each brick when dry, therefore, holds from one-half to three-fourths of a pint of air; if it can hold so much air, it may allow the air to breath slowly through it.

Let me call your attention more particularly to this capacity of brick to hold water. Suppose you use 50,000 bricks in building your house, how much water will the green wall hold? On the one hand the brick does not become water-soaked in the wall, but on the other hand the mortar contains a large amount of water, of which we have taken no account. Suppose that we average it by estimating that each brick in the green wall will hold half a pound of water; this will make more than 100 barrels of water in the green wall, all of which must evaporate before the house is fit to live in. For a long time the windows of such a house will weep from condensation of this evaporated water, just as the family will weep if they move in too soon.

Wood is permeable by air in the direction of the grain, and some kinds of wood very readily permit the passage of air from end to end. Here are two cylinders of wood nine inches long by one inch in diameter, one of black ash the other of red oak. By applying these brass caps to the ends of the cylinder I can readily and easily blow the candle flame as you all see. This I do with each kind of wood. The air readily passes with the grain, but does not pass laterally, else the air I blow in at one end of the stick would take the short cut through the sides of the cylinder instead of passing through its whole length. In our use of wood for enclosing a house, we always expose the side of the grain, and in this direction very little air passes, especially when the siding is covered with paint. In the walls of a wooden house the air does not filter through the wood, but passes through the cracks between the boards, thus causing disagreeable draughts. The walls of a house should breathe, not blow.

There is a method of building coming into use which is not very expensive, and which promises good results, viz: building a frame of wood and veneering it with brick, or enclosing the frame with a four-inch wall of brick.

[To be Concluded in next Number.]

Value of Metals.

The following is an approximate estimate of the present cash value of the metals now known, rare and common. The rare metals have no market value, but they can be purchased at about the prices below. The price is given per pound, or 16 oz. avoirdupois:

Indium.....	\$ 2,520 00	Silver.....	\$18 85
Vanadium.....	2,500 00	Cobalt.....	7 75
Ruthenium.....	1,400 00	Cadmium.....	6 09
Rhodium.....	800 00	Bismuth.....	3 63
Palladium.....	653 00	Sodium.....	3 20
Uranium.....	576 58	Nickel.....	2 50
Osmium.....	325 28	Mercury.....	1 35
Iridium.....	317 44	Antimony.....	36
Gold.....	301 45	Tin.....	23
Platinum.....	108 77	Arsenic.....	15
Tantalum.....	115 20	Copper.....	11
Chromium.....	58 00	Zinc.....	11
Magnesium.....	46 60	Lead.....	7
Potassium.....	23 00	Iron.....	2

Some men are so awful slow that the only time they get ahead is when they buy a cabbage.

Ladies' Department.

GRANDMA'S HOME.

BY MAUD H. BUZZELL.

The rippling noise of the running brook, As it steals along from some shady nook, I hear from my window day after day, As it glides along to the wide, wide bay.

The old apple tree that stands on its bank, And the rustic bridge, with the half worn plank, Where little feet have run to and fro, Through summer grass and winter snow.

The little feet to large have grown, The boys and girls have strayed from home; Grandma is missed by the open door, Her sad sweet face we'll see no more.

They've borne her away from her home by the sea;

A fairer land, she has gone to see: But her guardian presence watchful still, At the dear old farm upon the hill.

Bangor, Aug. 30th, 1878,

Worthy Bro. Cobb:

Please may I come once again to the Household Department of the VISITOR and correct an erroneous impression made in my article entitled "Our Girls?" Veronica calls attention to the sentence in which occurs these words: "The only way to do away with this great evil." It was a mistake in the phraseology, not the idea, as I hold no such opinion that there is but one way and the way I named the only way. Now this goes to prove what is often said, "that we often say what we do not mean and mean what we do not say." I thank you, Veronica, for calling attention to the mistake, first, because it ought to be corrected; secondly, because it has brought out another phase of the subject.

I hope that I am not a one idea person, that only looks on one side of the question, but would like to see it brought out in all its bearings and examined from every standpoint and written and talked upon until good results should follow, and our girls and boys become what they should be, noble and pure in their lives.

Right here let me say, I had written an article about Our Boys at the same time I wrote about Our Girls, but I had occupied so much space in the VISITOR already, that I did not send it, and the piece only found its way into the paper read in our own Grange, and I then sent it to a friend to help her with her paper to be read in another Grange. It had the same ideas running through it as Veronica's, though worded differently. I don't think we are very far apart in sentiment, though perhaps many miles may separate us. I would extend to her my hand as being in sympathy on this subject, as I like the ring of the sentiments she sends forth in a late number of the VISITOR. MYRA.

PONTIAC, No. 283.

ABOVE all earthly gifts a good mother stands pre-eminent; she is worth her weight in gold—more than an army of acquaintance. Those who have played around the same doorstep, basked in the same mother's smile, in whose veins the same blood flows, are bound by a sacred tie that can never be broken.

A CO-OPERATIVE shoe factory is to be started at Chicago by 800 of the striking Crispins there, each of whom is to have one share and one vote in the profits and management. They say that Chicago makes but a small portion of the goods needed for the western boot and shoe trade, that a boot can be made for thirty cents aside from the cost of the leather, and they propose to surpass all other shops in the city in the quality of their work. We rejoice to see this inauguration of the co-operative shoe manufacturing enterprise in Chicago. This is the only way to solve this labor question. Every good citizen will rejoice to see the matter throughly tested.—Dirigo Rural.

A meat company has been organized in Texas to can all the beef they raise, and raise all the beef they can.

NEVER run in debt if you can find any other place to run into.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

The following resolutions of condolence on the death of Bro. Henry T. Bowman, Chaplain of Johnstown Grange No. 127, which occurred at his residence in the township of Johnstown, County of Barry, State of Michigan, July 25th, 1878, were adopted by the Grange at a recent meeting:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His providence to remove by death our Brother and fellow laborer, Henry T. Bowman, therefore,

Resolved, That in his death our Grange has lost an efficient worker, the community an industrious and enterprising citizen, his family a wise counselor and his wife a kind and affectionate husband,

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of a Brother we would extend to his grief stricken family our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for six successive meetings.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to place a copy of these resolutions in the hands of the bereaved family; also spread upon the records of the Grange and send a copy to the GRANGE VISITOR and county papers for publication.

Brothers, Sisters, Patrons, in memoria we meet, In honor of our brother, whose outward going feet Have borne him far beyond us, to the higher plains of life, To labor with the angels, where love's harvest fields are ripe.

We have met in sad condolence, with those who linger yet, In the dear home where our brother, with his wife and children met, But, our work seems unavailing, for our hearts are very sore, They feebly speak our sympathy, they can do nothing more.

But we fold our sister, in our tender arms of love, And point her weary footsteps to the sunny home above, We can tell his stricken children, as they bow their heads in tears, We are weeping, weeping with you, for his many blighted years.

I am looking on you, Patrons, and you each are in your place, But our Chaplain's chair is vacant, and we miss his pleasant face, And stern facts impress upon us, he will never come again, While we meet and part as Patrons in the busy haunts of men.

We have known how full of kindness was his great and noble heart, How he strove as friend and Patron to perform each manly part, And his dying words are ringing, "Ever strive to act aright," If we had them, Worthy Patrons, we might live them in our might.

We shall listen for his coming, and shall almost think we hear His footsteps on the stairway, and his voice of pleasant cheer, For these walls have heard so often, that they seem to answer still To the falling of his voice and the echo of his will.

But, Patrons, we shall hear him, and shall see him never more, Till we go to labor with him, on the great Eternal Shore, But the words that he has spoken, and the deeds that he has done, THEY are ours to keep and cherish, as we count them one by one.

May we wreathe his name with garlands with good deeds we perform, As we labor in the sunshine, and are heedless of the storm, May we earn a place beside him, when the gates shall open wide And we hear the Master's gavel, calling us beyond the tide.

TROWBRIDGE, Sept. 13th, 1878.

Sister Helen Foster, aged 38 years, died of Consumption, August 28th, 1878, at her home in Trowbridge, Allegan County, Mich. She leaves an aged mother and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her death. The deceased was an earnest and faithful member of Trowbridge Grange, and whenever her health permitted was ready to do what she could to promote the interests of the Order.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master to call our sister to her home above, therefore, Resolved, That in her death we have lost a beloved and worthy member of our Grange, her widowed mother an affectionate daughter, the companion and stay of her old age; her brothers and sisters a kind and loving sister; her friends a friend indeed, and the needy, one who looked not with indifference on their distress.

Resolved, That as a Grange we sincerely lament the death of our sister, and tender our earnest sympathies to her bereaved mother and relatives.

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in

mourning for sixty days: and that the above Obituary, with the accompanying Resolutions be entered on the records of our Grange; a copy sent to the mother of the deceased and one to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

MARY W. BENDER,  
SARAH J. RUSSELL,  
MRS. HENRY DYMON,  
Committee.

Trowbridge Grange, No. 206.

Died, in Ronald, Ionia county, August 19th, Sister Hannah Penney, wife of William Penney, Worthy Master of Woodard Lake Grange, 190, in the 55th year of her age.

At a regular meeting of Woodard Lake Grange the following were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our friend and associate Sister Hannah Penney, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those nearer and dearer to her, be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting her removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was a friend and companion dear to us all and who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed.

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

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be presented to the family of our departed Sister and that a copy be sent to the (GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

ANN L. CAENEY, }  
HARRIET HOYT, } Com.  
VANNIE SMITH. }

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#### Elmira Farmers Club

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#### 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.

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may15-tf

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