

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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J. T. COBB, - - - - - Manager.

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

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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.

From the Farmer's Friend.

THE LIFE OF THE FARM.

BY SETH T. WALTON.

With the life of the farm there can nothing compare;
With it's mystical wonders of earth and of air—
With its seasons that come, and depart in their turn.
And each with a lesson of profit to learn.

In the spring is the opening of bud, and of bloom,
And the air is then laden with richest perfume,
While the birds in returning to garden and lawn,
With their chorus awaken the farmer at dawn.

The ground it is broken with harrow and plow,
By the toil of his hand and the sweat of his brow;
And the farmer in planting has faith that the seed
Will spring from its earth bed and ripen for need.

In the summer all nature is fair to behold
In its glorious vesture of green and of gold,
The forests are clad in the green of their leaves,
And the fields are aglow with the gold of the sheaves.

Mow the reapers and mowers but count it as play,
Till the hay and the harvest are both stored away;
To be up with the sun and the lark in the morn,
And at work in the field till the sound of the horn

That shall call them to dinner and rest for an hour.
In the quiet and shade of the porch and the bowler.
Then back to their work till the set of the sun
Is the signal that day and its toiling are done.

O'er his herds as they graze in the valley and slope
Roves the eyes of the farmer with pride and with hope;
For the snowy white milk they will bring from the field,
Its beautiful treasure of butter will yield.

In autumn the fruitage is fair on the trees,
And the honey is gathered from the home of the bees;
While the children, with hearts that are joyful and free,
Go hunting for nuts with a boisterous glee.

The corn and the buckwheat are harvested now,
And stabled for winter, the sheep and the cow;
The harvests are over, the crops are all in,
The barn it is full, and o'flowing the bin.

In winter, the season of ice and of snow,
Though cruel and bitter the tempest may blow,
Round the fire that is blazing so bright on the hearth
Are gathered the happiest people of earth.

The nuts and the apples are handed around,
And lost to the ear is the storm with its sound,
So happy and thankful for home and his hoard,
The heart of the husbandman praises the Lord.

Oh! the life of the farm is a life that is rare,
With its trees and its flowers and Edenlike air;
With its meadows and valleys so fresh and so green,
And its murmuring brooks and their glimmering sheen.

With its songsters that warble high up in the trees,
And whose rich notes of gladness are borne on the breeze,
With its flocks and its herds on the hillcock and plain,
And its fields that are waving with grass and with grain.

With its bounty of fruits, from the trees and the vine,
And its glories and beauties of shade and of shine;
With its zephyrs that whisper so softly of peace,
And its "seed time and harvest" that "never shall cease."

Exec'ive Com. Department.

Political Influence of Farmers.

It is a fact, generally conceded, that the farmers, as a whole, are the most careful, conservative, and reliable class of citizens in the country. They practice industry and economy. To a greater extent than any other class, they live within their means and pay their debts. They do not get rich by the sudden turns of the wheel of fortune. They are not used to extravagantly large incomes. They are on a comparatively equal footing one with another. They are capitalists and laborers combined, and sympathize with the two great classes which seem to be ever and anon antagonizing each other. Wise men who have the future safety and prosperity of the country at heart, and who are almost discouraged as they witness the wild political schemes which are advocated by unscrupulous leaders, instinctively turn to the farming class with the assurance that certainly these voters can be relied on to deal patriotically and fairly with the questions before them. The farmers can form no alliance with communistic agitators, nor, on the other hand, with the supporters of monopoly rule. They are a great middle class on whom in a large measure the safety of the republic depends in peace as well as in war.

In these trying times for our government and for our commercial institutions, it behooves every farmer to weigh carefully the problems presented, and to look to the ultimate tendency of any policy he is urged to support, as well as to its present effect, before he gives it his adherence and support.

The influence of farmers should be given to the fullest degree in favor of economy in government affairs, the reduction of salaries to a point commensurate with the present reduced cost of living and the reduced incomes from tax-paying property; They should strive to put out of their service the class of politicians who seek the public service for the stealings, for it is much safer to employ honest men than it is to try to compel dishonest men to desist from stealing or to hedge the public purse about so thoroughly as to prevent their deceptions.

The farmers should keep constantly before their minds the importance of making a radical change in the class of men entrusted with the law-making power of the State and

national. Our representatives have too often been the attorneys of corporations, or at least they have sought to serve themselves and their parties, giving secondary consideration, or none at all, to the true business interests of their constituents. Party legislation, investigation for political purposes, party contention and demagogism in general have had quite too long a sway in our legislative halls. We want honest, straightforward fearless action, and we can have it only by sending men who appreciate the industrial needs of the country, and those are surest to appreciate them who have a direct interest in the business affairs of the country. Farmers owe to themselves, their country, and to all its vast productive interests, to exert themselves to purify their legislatures, State and national, and to fill the public offices, local as well as the higher ones, with the best men they can secure. They should not put off this work until election day. There should be consultation before hand and a general attendance at the primary meetings of the various parties. The people should elect their candidates rather than permit the choice to be subject to barter between bands of party managers to suit the demands of interested corporations or further the political advancement of aspiring party leaders.—*The Husbandman.*

A Workman Capitalist.

Mr. J. H. Walker, a Worcester shoe manufacturer, who appeared before Mr. Hewitt's Congressional committee on Tuesday, has had the advantage of having like many other capitalists, advanced from the position of a "journeyman" to that of a manufacturer on a large scale. He takes a hopeful view of business prospects at present, and tells a story of the business life of himself and of other Worcester manufacturers which should be taken to heart by a good many workers just starting out in life. He says: "I don't believe there ever was a time when a man with fair ideas could not rise to be an employer, and the chance was never so good as to-day, certainly in our trade. In granting credit, our first requirement is character; then the fact that the man has been a journeyman, and, lastly capital." The foundation of his belief that the avenues are open to capable workmen to become employers of labor is in his experience and that of many firms, his rivals in business. He worked at the bench until he had saved four thousand five hundred dollars, when he started business, and, by strict attention to his trade (not through speculation), he now commands a business of two million dollars per annum. He says that of twenty-one firms in Worcester, including forty men, making five millions dollars' worth of boots per annum, only five members of the firms are sons of manufactures, and only one was not a wage-worker or journeyman.—*Exchange.*

Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

Mr. J. J. Woodman describes his Tour through France, Switzerland, and Germany.—Notes by the way.

COLOGNE, Germany. }
Aug. 12, 1878. }

When one has been shut up in the gay city of Paris for months, constantly surrounded by a throng of people whose dialect he does not understand, and compelled to seek information through the aid of an interpreter, it is a great relief to go out into the country among quieter scenes and more cheering surroundings.

Leaving Paris on the 7th of August in company with a friend, we passed through a rich and beautiful farming country for nearly three hundred miles, when we came into the foothills of the Alps, and up the narrow valley of the Rhone, through deep ravines and interesting scenery, passed from France into Switzerland, and reached the quiet beautiful city of Geneva. The city is situated at the lower end of Geneva Lake, and on both sides of the River Rhone whose wide and rapid waters, flowing out of the lake, are spanned by fine and substantial bridges. The city has a population of 63,000. Its chief manufactures are watches and jewelry, in the production of which large quantities of gold, silver, and precious stones are made use of. From the City and the Lake the country rises gradually towards mountain ranges visible in every direction. The Lake is a beautiful sheet of blue water about 50 miles in length, and eight miles wide, being the largest in Switzerland. It is 1,230 feet above the level of the sea, and has a depth varying from 300 to 600 feet. We took a steamer for Lausanne, and glided over the waters of this most lovely Lake, called by the Romans, "Leman," and immortalized by Byron in the familiar lines:—

"Clear placid Leman! thy contrasted lake
With the wide world I dwell in, is a thing
Which warns me, with its stillness, to forsake
Earth's troubled waters for a purer spring
This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing
To wait me from its distraction."

We gazed with delight upon the charming landscape, which surrounds the Lake. Farm cottages, rural villages, beautiful groves, and cultivated fields, variegated with green herbage, and golden grain, could be seen almost to the mountain top. To the South in plain view, were the snow-capped peaks of Mont Blanc, looming up above all others, the highest peak of which is 15,781 feet above the sea level, 1,200 feet above the surrounding valley, and 1,000 feet above the line of perpetual snow. This is the highest mountain in Europe, and of it a writer has said: "The scenery of Mont Blanc is a wonderful combination of Alpine glories on the grandest scale. Lofty peaks forever robed in untrodden snow, wide seas of ice, huge crevasses, bright green glaciers,

savage rocks, and pine forests, skirting the borders of civilization, make up a tout ensemble truly marvelous and impressive." Lausanne, the capitol of the Canton of Band, is beautifully situated on a commanding eminence, and its principal object of interest is its fine old Gothic Cathedral which bears the marks of nine centuries. It is associated with the stirring events of the Reformation, for here Calvin, Farel, and Verret, met in discussion, from which came about the separation of Verret from the Romish Church, and the transfer of its allegiance from Savoy to Berne. The history of Geneva and Lausanne are associated together in the Reformation, ripening together through the indomitable labors of Calvin for free institutions and Protestantism. The name of the great Reformer is held in sacred remembrance by the people of free Switzerland, and the house in which he lived and died, as well as his last resting place, are pointed out to the traveler by the good people of Geneva with almost a reverential solemnity. As one stands by that small square stone in the cemetery bearing the initials of "J.C." he cannot help but think of the mighty forces that were put in motion through that man's influence, and the fruit of seed sown in troubled times, which have ripened, not only in Switzerland, but throughout the world.

From Lausanne, a few hours ride by rail, through a most beautiful farming country composed of hills and valleys, where men, women, and children, were lending a helping hand in the hay and harvest fields, brought us to Berne the Capitol of the Swiss Republic. The city occupies an elevated position, about 100 feet above the river Aar, which nearly surrounds it. The river itself is at this point said to be 1,500 feet above the sea level. Berne is one of the most ancient cities in Europe, and at every turn the visitor is reminded of past ages. The buildings are mostly of a grey sandstone, with iron balconies, and so constructed as to form low and massive arcades over the sidewalks, which render the shops dark and gloomy within. This leads to the almost universal practice of turning the goods and business into the streets, along which are to be seen women washing, ironing, sewing, knitting, sawing and splitting wood, and men engaged in nearly all the avocations common to city life. A few hours more by rail brought us to Thun, where we took a steamer across the Lake of that name, and then a short distance through a mountain gorge to the neat pleasant village of Interlaken, situated in a rich little valley surrounded by the most romantic of Alpine scenery. Lake Thun is about ten miles long and two miles wide, dotted along the shore and on the mountain sides with rustic villages, cottages, and gardens, backed by the snowy mountains of the Oberland.

Interlaken is called a little Paris, and fashion and gaiety find their homes there. Nearly all tourists agree in calling it the most charming of Swiss towns. Here we took a carriage and drove up the narrow valley of the foaming Black Lutchine, twelve miles, to Grindelwald, a romantic valley, chiefly inhabited by those who tend cattle which graze in the valleys and mountain ravines. The valley in which the village is located is 4,000 feet above the sea level, and guarded by giant snow-capped mountains rising more than 9,000 ft. above the valley. Near are two glaciers, whose stiffened billows glisten in the sunlight and may well be termed "motionless

torrents, silent cataracts." Vegetation grows almost up to the snow belt, and cottages dot the valley and mountain sides. We next drove to Lauterbrunnen, a village of 1,400 inhabitants, so secluded amid rocks and mountains that the sun cannot visit them until seven o'clock in the summer mornings, and not until noon in winter. The name signifies, "nothing but springs," of which a great number come down from the surrounding mountains and cliffs. Here to, is the world-renowned Staubbach Falls. A mountain torrent leaps over a rock, and falls perpendicularly 900 feet, being the highest waterfall in Europe. The water is nearly dissipated into spray before reaching the valley below. Much has been written about this wonderful cascade. One writer compares it to an undulating lace veil, another, to a "bird of Paradise," and another to a "shower of rockets," Byron compared it to the tail of

"The giant steed to be bestrode by Death,
As told in the Apocalypse."

and Wordsworth calls it the "skyborne water-fall."

A drive of seven miles through the narrow mountain gorge, with rocks rising perpendicularly 1,000 feet on either side, brought us to our hotel, well satisfied with our drive and ramble.

We left the village early in the evening; a few minutes ride by rail brought us to the Lake of Brienz, where we embarked for Gressbach, to witness the illumination of the Falls. This lake is eight miles long and two miles wide, with a water depth of 500 feet. We landed at a station near the foot of the Gressbach, and wended our way up a steep winding road constructed in the mountain side, nearly half a mile to a fine hotel built on a high bluff which juts out into the lake; standing 500 feet above its waters, giving a fine view of the lake and its surroundings. Here we engaged rooms for the night, and then went out to view the illumination of the cascades, which fall 1,300 feet from the mountain top into the lake below. The perpendicular fall, from the mountain above to where we stood, 800 feet below, was broken twice by rocks, and behind and all around the falling, foaming waters, Bengal lights burst forth at a given signal, transforming the hitherto darkness into the most brilliant dazzling light. The mountain foliage was lit up with a sudden glare, and the waters resembled molten iron. Soon the upper fall turned into liquid purple, next into a beautiful green, and the lower, the largest of all, into a liquid ruby. The effect was most wonderful. We saw the falls the next morning, as nature made them, grand, beautiful, and lovely, and concluded that the attempt to improve upon the beauty and grandeur of nature was an illusion if not a mockery.

We again took the steamer and crossed the lake to Brienz, and there a carriage for Alpnach. The road led up the mountain side, winding through woods and along the edge of steep mountains to the summit of Bruig Pass, and elevation of 3,648 feet. This point and the descent is romantically interesting, affording a fine view of Alpine scenery. After a drive of seven miles we reached Alpnach, and went on board a steamer, which took us across the placid green waters of Lake Lucern. The lake is about twenty-five miles long, and varies from one to four in width. The mountain scenery around this lake is grand beyond description, new objects of interest meet the eye at every turn, and tourists usually regret that they have not

more time to spend here. We took the morning train for Zurich, thence by way of Schaffhausen to Friburg in Germany, and from there to Strassburg, the capitol of the conquered provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. Strassburg is a strongly fortified city, and for two hundred years belonged to France; but was taken by the Germans in 1870, after a siege of fifty days, and a constant bombardment of forty days, during which the people were compelled to live in the cellars, and for a portion of the time were compelled to subsist on the least food that would sustain life. The effects of that terrible bombardment are visible in almost every part of the city, and numerous cannon balls and shells are yet to be seen where they lodged in the walls.

The greatest object of interest in this ancient city is the Cathedral, a most noble specimen of Gothic architecture, with its world renowned spire rising 468 feet from the ground. It was commenced in 1025, and completed in 1439. The interior of the church is magnificent, and the effect produced by a circular mirror in the front, nearly 150 feet in circumference, is wonderful. In one corner stands a clock, extending almost to the arch above, of the most marvelous construction, the operations of which are witnessed by hundreds of people at twelve o'clock noon of each day. It is not only a time piece but a perfect almanac and astronomical calculator, indicating the day of the week, month and year, changes of the moon, and motions of the Earth, indicating the seasons, also signs of the zodiac, and eclipses. Just before the hour of twelve, a figure representing an angel strikes a bell, and the twelve apostles walk out in procession, each turning to, and saluting the Saviour. Then Old Father Time strikes the hour, and a cock flaps his wings and crows.

The walls and fortifications around the city are being removed farther back, extended and greatly strengthened, indicating that the Prussians are apprehensive that the French will sometime in the future, attempt to regain the city and the conquered provinces. I am clearly of the opinion that their fears are not groundless. The French people feel chagrined and humiliated over the result of the war, and the loss of their territory, and the prevailing sentiment seems to be, that this disgrace must be wiped out, and the lost provinces retaken. The present condition of the two nations was correctly indicated by an intelligent French lady in Strassburg, who spoke broken English, in answer to the question, "under which government she preferred to live!" evading the direct question, she replied, "Both are very good, the French have much money, the Germans have much bullets." From Strassburg, we passed down the rich valley of the Rhine to Heidelberg. Some portions of the valley are low but as a general rule, the whole country is very productive, and the indications of thrift among the farmers are more perceptible than in Switzerland. Few cities are more charmingly located, or possess a more picturesque appearance than Heidelberg, but its greatest object of interest to the visitor, is the ruins of the Old Castle, once a royal residence and fortress, grand and magnificent. The ravages of war and time have told fearfully upon its massive wall, and costly finish. The throne room and cellar are in the best state of preservation, in the latter is a wine cask with a capacity of 49,000 gallons. The staves are eight inches thick, and the hoops about eight inches square. The last time it was filled

was in 1764. This cask is in a perfect state of preservation. We continued our journey down the Rhine by rail passing through several fine cities and towns, and a portion of the region known as the Black Forest of Germany, consisting of high ranges of hills or mountains, covered principally with black spruce timber. Some idea can be formed of the engineering skill and cost required to construct the road through these mountains from the following: At one time our train moved along on the mountain side 1,000 feet above the valley, and the track of the road could be seen coming out of a tunnel at the foot of the mountain, and but a few miles away; yet it requires an hour's run, across deep ravines, and forty-two tunnels to reach the valley. At Mayence we took steamer down the Rhine to Cologne. The scenery down the river is beautiful, romantic, and historical. The banks of the river rise several hundred feet above the water, and on almost every high point and projecting rock, stands the ruins of an old castle. Where there is soil, the bluffs are terraced and planted to vineyards. Germany as well France, is a wine producing country, and the Germans as well as the English and French, think that water was only made to wash with, and unfit to drink without diluting. From Cologne our travels will be through Holland and Belgium, back to Paris.

Articles of Association of the Michigan Farmers' Mutual Defence Association.

We the undersigned, citizens of the State of Michigan, do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of mutual defense against the demands of certain parties who claim royalty on a gate, in common use among farmers, under a patent issued to one John C. Lee, of Seville, Ohio.

1. This Association shall be known as the "MICHIGAN FARMERS' MUTUAL DEFENCE ASSOCIATION."

2. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who, with two other members of this Association, to be elected by this Association, shall constitute an Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to employ counsel and arrange for the defense for all suits which may be brought against any member of this Association, or other person, in the discretion of the Executive Committee, on account of the above mentioned gate, using the money collected therefore.

3. Any person may become a member of this Association by paying two dollars into the treasury and signing these articles of agreement.

4. The officers of this Association shall keep an account of all receipts and disbursements until a final decision shall be reached by the courts. As soon thereafter as possible a full report shall be made at a meeting, which shall be held at such time and place as the Executive Committee may appoint.

5. The members of the Executive Committee shall be entitled to receive \$1.50 per day, and all necessary expenses incurred by them while engaged in the discharge of their official duties.

6. Any money that may remain in the hands of the Treasurer, after paying the expenses of this Association shall be disposed of as the members of this Association may direct at the meeting for the final hearing of the report of the Executive Committee.

7. The Executive Committee shall at once issue an appeal to the farmers of Michigan to join this Association, and shall procure the publication of such appeal in the *Michigan Farmer*, with the request that other papers in the State copy the same.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Sept. 7th., 1878.

The man who is anxious to see how the world could get along without him, can find out by sticking a cambric needle into a mill-pond, and then withdrawing it and looking at the hole.

Grape Culture.

The following brief, practical, and condensed rules for the management of grapes were given by Dr. Whitting at the Farmer's Institute, recently held at Saginaw, Mich.:

The soil best suited for the grape is decomposed shale, but any good clay soil thoroughly drained will do.

The ground should be carefully prepared, and only well rotted manure used.

Decomposed turf is one of the best fertilizers; when it can be obtained, no other will be required.

The vines selected for planting should be good one-year-old layers or cuttings. They may look small, but will make the best vines.

Good culture is as necessary to the vine as to the corn or cabbage.

Mulching and watering the first year should not be neglected if the drought is excessive. One good soaking is better than many sprinklings. More water can be saved with a hoe than can be put on with a sprinkler.

In planting, cut the vine back to two buds, whatever its strength or age.

Summer pruning consists in pinching off weak and straggling shoots in order to confine the sap to the main branches.

The first summer allow but one main shoot to grow. In the fall, after the first frost, cut all the summer growth back to within two buds of the ground.

The second year confine the sap to two branches, and in the fall cut back to three buds each.

The third year, if your vine has made vigorous growth, a few stems of grapes may be allowed to mature, but better take off the fruit than to allow too much to grow.

Too heavy bearing while young will injure the vine for all future time. The trimming now depends on what kind of a trellis you wish to cover.

After you have obtained a good, vigorous root, you can make it grow in almost any place or shape you wish, by keeping the branches desired tied up, and all others pinched back.

Each year a few of the strongest branches should be allowed to grow as bearers of fruit the following year.

In trimming, cut away as much of the old wood as possible and save the new, as all the fruit buds are on the new wood.

You can easily tell how much to cut away by holding your new wood up to the trellis, and imagine a branch with three stems of grapes for each bud.

If you do not cut off enough in the fall, and you find that the vine is going to be too thick, do not fail to attend to it when the new shoots are from three to six inches long, in the spring, or while in blossom. As soon as the fruit is set, examine the vine, spread out the new wood so that each bunch of grapes will hang free and clear; pick off all the small stems of fruit and fasten the vines securely, so that the wind will not destroy your crop by breaking the young and tender branches.

When the wood has grown so that there are three leaves beyond the last bunch of grapes, examine the vine, select the branches you wish to save for fruit bearing the coming year and keep them tied up until they have grown as long as you wish to make use of. The ends of the other bearing branches should be pinched off as soon as they reach this point, "three leaves beyond the last stem of grapes."

Break off all shoots and laterals as

fast as they make their appearance, but on no account injure the leaves on the bearing canes.

The fruit will color, but not ripen, if the leaves are destroyed.

Grapes for fall and winter use should be picked as soon as ripe, and, when perfectly dry, should be packed in dry sawdust. Select your box or jar, cover the bottom with sawdust, then layers of grapes and sawdust alternately until full. Keep them in the coolest place you can find, free from frost, until wanted for use.

Lawyers and Bankrupts.

The chief reason urged by creditors for the repeal of the Bankrupt act is that under this system, as it has been administered, a certain class of lawyers, or other friends of the legal functionaries, got possession of the funds of the bankrupt estates and nothing ever came of it. Our paper has been named as creditor, chiefly for small amounts, in many dozen bankrupt estates during the last eleven years, and we can recall but four instances in which we ever received one cent from the estates. Thousands of leeches, chiefly lawyers, have lived off this fat carcass ever since this act was passed. They and the debtors who have been discharged of their obligations have had the sole benefit of the system. In this respect the interests of the creditors have virtually been sacrificed from first to last. The repeal of the act will remand all failing debtors to the several statutes, which will come into force the moment the National act becomes inoperative.

The above extract is a reply by its correspondents. There is no question of the essential soundness of the *Journal's* criticism on the bankrupt law so soon to expire. But will creditors get any more under State insolvent laws than they did under the National bankrupt act? It is very doubtful. And their can hardly be such a thing as a complete release of an insolvent debtor who transacted business in more than one state on account of the various and often conflicting provisions of the state insolvent laws. Debtor and creditor will be, then as now, in the hands of the lawyers. The repeal of the Bankrupt act will not exterminate the "thousands of leeches, chiefly lawyers," that live and fatten on insolvent estates. They will still exist to ply their trade under the local statutes. Let the *Journal of Commerce*, that clearly sees the evil, join with the *Graphic* in demanding that a sure and speedy remedy be applied. This remedy is to elect Congresses and Legislatures with a good working majority of business men. Such a majority in the National Congress could easily pass a bankrupt law which would do justice to both creditor and debtor, and prevent the assets which should be used in liquidating honest debts from going into the pockets of "thousands of leeches, chiefly lawyers."—*Graphic*.

H. G. Coe, of Cedar county, Iowa, tried the experiment of spreading three bushels of salt broadcast over two acres of his wheat farm. The yield was 40 bushels per acre, while the rest of the field gave only 9½ bushels to the acre. The straw was bright, not being injured by rust, as the wheat along side of it was, and it stood six inches higher.

"A soft answer turneth away wrath," said an infuriated farmer as he threw a soft pumpkin at his neighbor's head.

GRANGE VISITOR and Husbandman, \$1.50.

THE MOSQUITO HUNT.

Not a sound was heard, but a terrible hum
As round our chamber we hurried,
In search of the insect whose trumpet and drum
Our delicate slumbers had worried.

We sought for it darkly at dead of night,
Our coverlid carefully turning,
By the struggling moonbeams' misty light,
And our candle dimly burning.

No useless garment confined our breast,
But in simple night-dress and slippers
We wandered about like spirits distressed,
Or the sails of piratical skippers.

Short and few were the words we let fall,
Lest the noise should disturb the mosquito:
But we steadily gazed on the whitewashed wall
And thought how we had been bit, oh!

But half an hour had seemed to elapse,
Ere we met with the wretch that had bit us:
And, raising our boots, gave some terrible slaps
That made the mosquito's quietus.

Quickly and gladly we turned from the dead
And left him all smashed and gory!
We blew out the candle and popped into bed
Determined to tell you the story.

The Cooke Estate.

It is the custom of lawyers to plunder a great estate whenever it is found comparatively unprotected, and to bleed it to the last possibility of depletion. Not more naturally do street thieves follow and rob a drunken man than do lawyers a great property which has lost its proprietor through death or bankruptcy. Such cases are as common as any other species of crime, and it is scarcely necessary to specify. The *Graphic* has alluded to such cases, and has so far succeeded in arresting public attention that all creditors are keeping a strict and suspicious watch on bankrupt estates. The remnant of Jay Cook's property in Philadelphia is being subjected to this sort of scrutiny at the present time, and a notice of a suit against the trustee, E. M. Lewis, has been filed. During the three or four years since the examination of the estate has proceeded, the following expenditures, which some of the creditors deem objectionable, have been made:

1. Counsel fees, about.....	\$11,311.37
2. Extra counsel fees, about.....	39,235.10
3. Incidental expenses, about.....	16,653.55
4. Salaries, about.....	54,648.49
5. Compensation of committee, about	34,480.00

Amounting in the aggregate to.....\$187,327.51

Some of the particular items seem to be as follows:

Counsel fees,	
J. C. Bullitt.....	\$20,000
R. L. Ashurst.....	20,500
Samuel Dickson.....	2,500
Theodore Cuyler.....	2,500
Henry Wharton.....	500
Cost of litigation.....	38,773
Commissions to E. M. Lewis.....	33,207

The trustee engaged and paid the lawyers. He seems to have been elected unannounced to the place and to have been regarded as an excellent man, sagacious and worthy. He has already paid to creditors, in stock and cash, forty-two per cent. A column dispatch from Philadelphia appears in some of the papers, arguing that the expenses are really very small. It is probable that Mr. Lewis has done nothing dishonestly, but that he has merely yielded to the prevalent practice of giving lawyers full swing and paying them, not according to their work, but according to the value of the property. This is wholly pernicious, and it is a principal that is responsible for half the estate-plundering in the country.—*Graphic*.

—Method is the hinge of business, and there is no method without order and punctuality.

—When you get home from the Fair, talk about what you saw, at your next Grange meeting.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, SEPT. 15, 1878.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

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

BLANKS.

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

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

PIONEER PIC-NIC—LAWYERS AS LEGISLATORS.

Within a few years past the good people of the State of Michigan, or at least that portion of them who have been in the State long enough to entitle them to take rank among its pioneers, have become very much interested in preserving from loss the incidents of our early history, and to that end have organized in many of the older counties pioneer societies.

These societies would attract little public attention, and in fact would hardly have a recognized existence, but for their annual public meetings which have taken the shape of basket pic-nics, and are not only attended by the veritable pioneer and his grown up family, but the meetings have been found so interesting that immigrants of later days find time to join with the gray-haired pioneer in a day of recreation.

At these reunions it is usual to hear from the pioneers, minutely recounted, incidents of the early settlement of the country—of the hardships and privations of pioneer life—of the difficulties surmounted, and successes won by indomitable perseverance.

From these recitals, each year developing something new, a mass of facts are secured that grouped together in enduring form, are giving to us authentic history, highly prized by us, and we doubt not will be by those who follow us.

Kalamazoo County has a Pioneer Society, and its annual pic-nic on the 4th of the present month was an event long to be remembered by those who participated. Having a valid claim by residence of almost 48 years in this county, and all these years in the township of Schoolcraft, we deem it a *duty*, as well as a pleasure, to attend its annual meetings, so with forty others, mostly pioneers, we started at 7 A. M. by rail for Augusta, 27 miles away, the place of meeting for 1878. As we stepped from the train, and saw the magnificent evergreen arch spanning the street with its beautiful central "WELCOME," we felt assured that a good day was in store

for all who composed the goodly throng who were wending their way to the hill top behind the neat little village, whose good people had made extensive preparations to entertain her guests.

At about eleven o'clock the exercises of the day began by an impressive invocation from the venerable pioneer Rev. Milton Bradley, followed by an Address of welcome, eloquent and touching, by the Rev. Mr. Updyke. With well chosen words he paid tribute to the brave and noble remnant—of men and women before him whose strong right arms had made the wilderness to blossom as the rose—not forgetting their associates of other days now gathered to the narrow house of the dead.

The president of the society, Judge Wells, responded in behalf of the pioneers, thanking in earnest words the people of Augusta for their careful preparation and kindly reception.

He referred to some who since last we met had in the fullness of a ripe old age obeyed the final summons, and pointed to their lives of earnest, honest work, as examples worthy of imitation by the young of to-day.

After a dinner of excellence and abundance from well filled baskets, speaking was resumed, and continued for some three hours, interspersed with music. We are not disposed to follow the speakers either to eulogize, or condemn, except the concluding part of the speech of our old pioneer friend N. A. Balch, Esq., where his eulogy of lawyers and their great value as legislators ran counter to our views as expressed in the VISITOR, from time to time within the last year. Not familiar with the important part enacted by the lawyers in the days of the Reformation, we pass by unquestioned his declaration, that the great movement headed by Martin Luther, 300 years ago would not have succeeded, but for the lawyers of his time.

He claimed that the perfection of all reforms was dependant upon the lawyers to give "shape, strength, and direction" to legislative enactment, and closed with a plea for the lawyer as a legislator. He said the legislation of our Granger friends "was to crude and without method," and that we must have more lawyers in our legislative bodies, "if we would have wise and effective laws based upon the largest experience."

Now this may be the very essence of wisdom, or it may be condensed legal lore, but we shall have in some way to be converted from heresies we have imbibed, and are teaching, or acquire a legal education before we believe there is truth enough in the position taken, to save it from condemnation by the bar itself.

We do not intend to make extended argument in opposition to the opinions expressed, but we cannot let them pass without recording our dissent. We judge of the value of the profession by what it is doing, not for itself, but for "we the people" in the direct line of professional work.

The laws, rules, and regulations of

our courts of justice, are the work of the lawyers of the land, and no truth is more patent than this, that any attempt to secure justice in court where right and justice are alike seen by all, as well as where there is room for a doubt, is resisted by every device, pretext, and delay that human ingenuity has invented.

The gentleman himself, we dare say, has only to review his own record to find instances where he has fought valiantly for hours, yes days, over a paltry score of dollars, taking advantage of every technicality, every omission, every precedent, and every usage known to the profession to defeat what? simple justice, no more or less. And this at a cost to the county of ten times the amount in controversy. But then where the client is able to pay his lawyer, the majesty of the law must be vindicated and the tax-payer must keep a judicial machine running that he has no faith in, as an instrument by which he may secure justice at reasonable cost.

This barrister knows full well that no prudent business man, one who counts the cost before he engages in any enterprise, will now undertake to collect an honest debt of \$50 by an appeal to our courts if the claim is against a man disposed to resist payment. The complex machinery of the law with its delays and multiplied expenses is employed to defeat the very object for which courts were instituted, and the careful man will not hazard MORE for LESS. It has come to that condition of things that this class of men, as litigants, keep out of and shun our courts as they would expensive instruments of slow torture. Will any man pretend to say that this state of things is chargeable to the "crude legislation of our granger friends?" Have not other classes predominated in our law-making bodies? Is it not notorious that lawyers have given "shape, strength, and direction to legislation" until this state of things has been brought about of which we complain? Have these conservators of the interests of the people ever attempted to relieve the people from the onerous burdens of taxation imposed to carry on suits for meager, paltry sums, as compared with costs that followed—not at all, either in our halls of legislation or courts of procrastination.

Shall we commend to the people as men par excellence for legislators, a class whose business interests lies in the increase of litigation rather than in diminishing it? Men who by profession, if retained, labor just as earnestly to make right appear wrong, and black, white, as they do to establish a correct principle in legal ethics?

Until we see some disposition on the part of lawyers to simplify the administration of justice, and make it possible for a citizen to appear in court for the purpose of securing a right with a reasonable expectation of obtaining that right *within a reasonable time and at reasonable cost*, we shall not advise our granger friends, or anybody else who pay taxes, to en-

trust the work of a much needed reform in the administration of justice in civil cases to the lawyers of the State.

Our legal friend is certainly looking in the wrong direction for legislators who will take care of the interests of the people. We want practical business men, with broad views. Men actuated with an honest purpose to protect the people from *too much legislation* with its complications that only "lead to bewilder." Such men from whatever classes they come would at one session revolutionize a judicial system, or its practice that has in no way partaken of the progress that has characterized this century. While every other business, calling, occupation or profession has been pushed forward with an activity and growth before unknown in the world's history, the business of dispensing justice has been encumbered with new difficulties and delays and increased cost, practically subversive of the great purpose for which courts were established.

Can we expect lawyers, as *law-makers* will make any effort to simplify this business and put it on a basis that will make it possible to obtain justice in civil cases *within a reasonable time and at a reasonable price*. Of course not. We judge of the future by the past, and by that standard we should look with distrust upon a legislature of lawyers.

Let us look over the court records of our county and see what a beautiful showing this branch of our higher civilization affords to the man who pays taxes and studiously minds his own business.

At four successive terms of the Kalamazoo County Circuit Court held within the last twelve months, there were 94 civil cases disposed of. Five of these were appeals from the Probate Court. In thirty-seven cases the plaintiff failed to obtain a judgement. Nine cases of non suit. Ten appeals from Justice Court dismissed on account of irregularity. Ten appeals from Justice Court on certiorari, or questions of law. Of the remaining twenty-three cases, thirteen judgements were obtained in sums of \$100, or less, amounting in all to \$396.41, or an average of \$30.50. The time consumed was nineteen days, which gives an average daily product of this judicial mill of \$20.84 in judgements. There is left but ten cases where judgements of over \$100 were rendered.

These four terms of court cover a period of ninety days, in which all the chancery and criminal business of the year was transacted, as well as the civil business which we have briefly analyzed.

The criminal business of the country, we are assured will not cover more than one fifth of the expense charged up and paid for by the people. The only item which we have, is that of jury fees for the year, which, in round numbers were \$2,400. While it is quite impossible to determine what those nineteen days of \$20.84 each cost, it is safe to say that for

every dollar of those judgements the people who had no interest whatever either direct or indirect, have or will have to pay \$10, in good, honest, hard earned money.

We think the chances of relief from the burdens of a system that furnishes no adequate return for the investment made, cannot be safely committed to a class of men who we strongly suspect have brought about the condition of things of which we complain.

THE MILLERS' CONVENTION.

We have before us some extracts from a discussion by the millers of Michigan, at a meeting of the State association lately held in Jackson.

Like most mechanical and manufacturing industries the milling business is quite different from what it was a few years ago. In that as in everything else, are found the pioneers of improvement—men not satisfied with things as they found them, but bound to push forward and know more of their business than their predecessors.

In looking over the report, however, we were struck with the diversity of opinions among millers with regard to different kinds of wheat for making flour of the best quality, and the great variety of opinions held by different millers upon the various questions connected with the business of manufacturing flour. The general ignorance of these men upon the important question of the amount of bread a barrel of flour will make was a matter of greater surprise than anything else developed by the discussion. From the few millers who were posted, and were called out to tell what they knew, we select the following statements:

"Mr. Hatch, of Detroit, (who is an expert,) stated that in baking, strong flour was needed, and consequently spring wheat was in demand, and quoted higher than Michigan winter wheat flour. He entered into the technicalities of baking, and showed why spring wheat flour was more valuable than winter wheat flour. A barrel of Michigan winter wheat flour would make about 240 pounds of bread, while Minnesota and St. Louis flour would make from 270 to 280 pounds. In reply to an inquiry, he stated that he had never baked bread made exclusively from Clawson wheat, but had heard of good success being obtained from Clawson wheat flour. Samples were submitted of bread made from Clawson wheat, which Mr. Hatch pronounced to be good bread.

The chair asked Mr. Hatch if he had noticed any falling off in strength in Michigan wheat flour in the last three or four years, and he stated that he had not.

In reply to enquiries, Mr. Ward of Schoolcraft, said that he had made tests of the yields of bread by different flours. A barrel of flour made from the best Lancaster wheat yielded 331 pounds of bread. Four barrels of flour made at Terre Haute, Ind., from Wabash wheat, yielded 308½ and 310½ pounds of bread to the barrel, the former being "straight" and the latter "patent." A barrel of flour made from first grade of Diehl wheat yielded 278 pounds. The bread from the Diehl wheat, looked bad. The

bread from Wabash wheat looked best, although the bread from the Lancaster wheat appeared very nice and retained its moisture longer than the others. He thought this the proper method to test wheat, in which several members concurred, and suggested that any similar tests which the committee might make be published in the *American Miller*.

Some time was spent by the Association in considering the relative value of different varieties of wheat. We give space to the discussion as we find it:

The president suggested that a general discussion as to varieties of wheat would be profitable, and in response to the invitation of the chair, Mr. Ward, of Schoolcraft, said, he was located in a section where, at one time, fifteen kinds of wheat were raised, while at the present time only six kinds were produced, viz., Diehl, White Amber, Treadwell Clawson, Lancaster and Egyptian. Of these he preferred the Treadwell, Egyptian, and Lancaster and looked upon Diehl as poor wheat. Hard, red wheats were the most profitable for millers. Treadwell was not a reliable wheat to sow, but when of good quality was the best wheat he knew of.

Mr. Wm. Hayden, of Tecumseh, desired to know if the analysis of different wheats had been made; and in reply, the secretary, Mr. Hibbard of Grand Rapids, read the analysis made by Prof. Prescott, of wheats raised in 1877, which have already been published in *The American Miller*. He said, that further samples had been sent to Prof. Prescott, but that gentleman had refused to analyze them, as his former tests had brought out counter analyses and elicited newspaper controversy.

Mr. Wm. Hayden, of Tecumseh, stated that he obtained the best results from hard wheats. He believed that soft wheats must be discarded. In regard to the counter analysis of wheat that had been made by Prof. Kedzie, he believed that they were in harmony with the results obtained by Prof. Prescott.

Mr. H. Hayden of Jackson, said that the results obtained by Prof. Kedzie had been published in the *American Miller*, and so far as Clawson wheat was concerned, sustained by that paper. But that it also published tests of flour made from Clawson wheat showing that the gluten wanted elasticity in a marked degree. There was a great difference in Clawson as in other wheats. He had seen excellent Clawson wheat raised on rich soil. In his vicinity (Jackson) although good looking, Clawson wheat lacked strength. In some markets choice spring wheats brought quite as high a price as winter wheats. He believed that the introduction of Clawson and other soft varieties of wheat had lowered the character and price of the whole wheat crop of the State. Hard wheats were best for use. There was also universal condemnation of soft wheats, which were now principally exported. He did not see how it could be milled abroad when it cannot be milled here. If it could be milled elsewhere when mixed with other wheats, the same thing could be done here.

In reply to a question from Mr. Merrill, of Kalamazoo, as to Fultz wheat, Mr. Voight, of Grand Rapids, said that he had found some of it and thought it as good as Lancaster or Mediterranean. He mixed it with white wheat.

Mr. Ward said that he knew of sections where both Fultz and Clawson wheat had been introduced, and millers were universally unsuccessful with

both varieties. In Illinois and Indiana color and strength were the qualities which the Fultz lacked. It was soft, compared with other red wheats. Mr. Wm. Hayden, of Tecumseh, liked the Egyptian wheat, which, so far as he had seen, was a solid red wheat and was good and strong. Mr. A. X. Cary corroborated the opinion of Mr. Hayden, and stated that he bought all of it he could get.

Mr. H. A. Hayden, of Jackson, said that he had offered a small premium at the county fair for the best ten loaves of bread made from Diehl, Clawson or Treadwell, the bread, flour and wheat to be exhibited together. He suggested that if this idea be elaborated it might be a valuable one.

The introduction of new machinery and new methods of manufacture within the last few years, have worked a revolution in this branch of business, and affected the farmer as well as the manufacturer of his wheat. By these improved methods, a better quality of flour is manufactured than before, and the Michigan farmer with his winter wheat flour, does not occupy the place he used to before "patent flour" was made.

This condition of things may not continue five or ten years. Manufacturing flour will be better understood than it is to-day, and no one can foretell what varieties, what treatment, or what combinations will then give the best results.

Of one thing Michigan farmers feel quite sure, and that is that Clawson wheat since its introduction into this State has in most instances done better than other varieties, and will undoubtedly be sown this fall more generally than any other variety. After reading the journal of the proceedings of the Millers Association, it is safe to say that farmers are not the only class that do not wholly understand their business, and we are not sorry that millers as well as farmers associate together and discuss questions that relate to their own business.

There is much to learn in every department of business, and we are impressed with this truth when we think that not one farmer in a hundred, perhaps in a thousand who has been raising wheat, and eating bread made from it, for half a life time, has any definite idea of the number of pounds of bread there are in a barrel of flour. And of millers probably not one in ten know any more about it than the farmer. It is even probable that quite a percentage of bakers are just as much in the dark.

Brother farmers, do not suppose that you of all men least understand your business, and be just as sure there is a broad field yet unexplored in your own chosen avocation, inviting your careful, studious attention, that promises a rich return for time spent and labor done, by earnest workers, within its unknown bounds.

The Grange with its associations and discussions has done much to stimulate enquiry, encourage improvement, obliterate prejudice, and advance to a higher plane, the Agriculturists of our land. Be faithful to its demands upon you, for in so doing you will only be faithful to your own best interests, as farmers.

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. The gentlemen who indorse it are old rela-

ble citizens here, and would not commend any contrivance that was not of special merit.

Just before going to press we received from Bro. Holloway, the Articles of Association of the Michigan Farmers Mutual Defense Association, which we print on third page. From Bro. Holloway's letter we conclude there is a prospect of this new Association doing some business. If the Patent Gate claim goes into court, the claimants will certainly have to make out a case before they get more money, and farmers should all come to the front and join in the defense. Do not be bull-dozed out of a dollar. Let every Subordinate and County Grange in the State vote a sum to sustain this defense.

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, 525, 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.

We have received from the publishing house of R. D. Merdith & Co., Louisville Kentucky, by order of O. H. Kelly, a box said to contain 40 Digests, issued by authority of the National Grange.

This is a digest of the laws and enactments of the National Grange, and with it we find the Decisions of Masters of the Nat. Grange and Court of Appeals, to which is added the Parliamentary Guide, "Declaration of Purposes," and suggestions for the organization of co-operative societies, approved by the National Grange.

These books were to have been furnished some months ago for distribution. As there is not a sufficient number to supply every Master in the State we shall mail at once a copy to the Masters of the several Granges, that we find are not delinquent, more than one quarter, in reports and payment of dues. If any Master does not receive a copy that he thinks he is entitled to, we suggest that he make enquiry, and ascertain whether the secretary has discharged his duty to the State Grange. If the supply proves insufficient, we shall endeavor to procure more copies. The book is valuable for reference, and careful examination of its contents would enable Masters to avoid some mistakes they are quite liable to commit, and relieve the Master of the State Grange from considerable correspondence.

SYSTEM on the farm is essential to permanent success. Whatever branch of farming is selected should be stuck to if only moderately successful. A man is constantly learning in a business to which he gives habitual attention, and this knowledge is a part of his capital just as much as the money invested in stock tools, or buildings.

State Agent's Department.

J. H. GARDNER, - CENTREVILLE.

In a former number of the VISITOR. I asked for reports from Patrons of the benefit resulting from the application of salt as a manure in its application to crops, and especially to wheat. Some have reported satisfactory results in increased yield, early ripening, stiffness of straw and freedom from insect enemies; and state that they shall continue its use. Others have not discovered any advantage in larger yield. The effect on different soils and in different seasons is not always the same. I applied last fall at the time of sowing, on parts of three different fields from fifty to three hundred pounds to the acre. On two no difference was perceptible at harvest. On the other, the salted part of the field ripened a few days in advance of the part, on which no salt was applied.

I believe that it will be well to experiment further in the application, and especially on clay and gravelly soils.

Salt at Saginaw is now 75 cents a barrel, and \$4.50 a ton in bulk for the best; second quality is 65 cents a barrel. A car can be loaded with part in barrels, and part in bulk if desired.

Second, Michigan test inspected oil is now 18 cents a gallon at Detroit by the barrel. I can fill orders at that rate if money is sent with the order. Orders to be paid on delivery will be charged a cent a gallon more. Barrels contain about fifty gallons.

Team harness is still \$24.00 a set with hip straps and flat lines; round lines are a \$1.00 additional, and bridle is \$3.00. Lumber and shingles can be had at wholesale rates by the car load shipped direct from the mills.

Any lady wanting a nice sewing machine should forward her order to me soon, as I have some as good as there is made at a lower price than any other first-class machine is offered for, which I send on trial and if not satisfactory, it can be returned. I intend before long to close up my business, and the price of these machines will then be put up, as agents are endeavoring to get control of them, and doubtless will as soon as I quit. I have yet a stock of boots and shoes which I am offering by the single pair at cost by the case; also, domestic dry goods and groceries. To any live Patron or Grange, wanting a small stock of goods it will pay them to write for prices for cash.

Across Purposes.

In the case of the Dickson libel in the Police Court yesterday, the small boy who carried the note made it quite amusing for the audience and provoking to the usually placid Prosecuting Attorney. The examination was in this shape:

"Where do you live?"

"Right across the street from Mr. Dickson."

"Where does Mr. Dickson live?"

"Right across the street from us."

"But that ain't what I want," and the Prosecutor began to grow red and perspire; "Tell me where you live."

"I live with my mother,"

"And where does your mother live?"

"Right across the street from Mr. Dickson."

Then the Prosecutor swore out habeas corpus against the witness and served him with a man dam us.—*Trois Evening Telegraph.*

GRANGE VISITOR and Husbandman, \$1.60.

Correspondence.

OLIVE, Aug. 30th, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

DEAR SIR—By direction of Olive Grange, I forward you for publication in the VISITOR, the following Resolutions unanimously adopted by our Grange:

In consequence of the great fraud and swindle which is being perpetrated upon the farmers of this State by the so called owners of the Slip Gate in universal use throughout the country, we consider this a favorable opportunity for the P. H. to show the people that we are cognizant of our rights as farmers, and will protect and defend them by a united opposition to any party, or corporation that may seek to deprive us of them.

Many farmers outside the gate in this vicinity have offered to assist us in fighting this swindle, and offer to place money in the Grange Treasury to be used for that purpose, thereby demonstrating the confidence which non-patrons have in the strength and influence of the organization. This is also illustrative of the apathy and indifference, which farmers exhibit with regard to their rights, until they are individually threatened, when they naturally seek the aid and assistance which can only be obtained by co-operation. Individually we are helpless, collectively we are masters of the situation.

Therefore, we would say to non-patrons, come within the gate, there is room for all, and help roll the wheels of progress and justice, until swindlers and robbers are swept from the land. We as a Grange, are in a healthy and flourishing condition. Our meetings are lively, and we think profitable. Our membership has increased since the commencement of the present year, from sixty-three to nearly one hundred, and some are still knocking at the gate for admittance.

The following are the Resolutions adopted by Olive Grange, No. 358, Aug. 24th, 1878:

WHEREAS, Certain parties starting out from Ypsilanti, Mich., claim to be the owners of a certain patent on a Slide Gate, which gate is in universal use by the farmers of this State; And

WHEREAS, Said parties are collecting money from the farmers, who use said gate, on the ground of infringement of patent; And

WHEREAS, We the members of Olive Grange, No. 358, are satisfied said parties are swindlers, and the whole claim a fraud; Therefore,

Resolved, That we will resist by our influence and means, all efforts of said parties to collect damage from members of this Grange.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be published in the GRANGE VISITOR and county papers.

Yours, Fraternally,
THOS. W. BALDWIN, Sec'y.

ALAFIA P. O. SOUTH FLA.,
August 30th, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

We feel under many obligations to you for several specimen copies of the GRANGE VISITOR sent us. We appreciate them very highly indeed. It furnishes just such Grange news as we like to hear. The VISITOR is plain, practical and to the point. We as Grangers in South Florida, are considerably behind the times in Grange matters and training. But not withstanding all our disadvantages some of us are just as true to the cause as can be found. I don't care where you go, or how close you look. We would do something if we had a chance, but at present our communications are bad, as we have no railroads, and depend entirely on water routes, that are controlled by the merchants, which gives Grangers a poor showing in the way of trading through Grange channels. But we have a faint hope that the day is not far distant when the wild deer and alligators will have a salute from the iron horse. Then "the poor old Grangers," as they are often called by those that can not be admitted, will be more independent of the kid-gloved professional men. I see from Grange papers that the order is in a flourishing condition nearly all over the United States, and I do believe the Grange will be a grand success in a day not far distant.

Please send me by return mail, one copy of the *Ritual*; 25 blank notices to delinquent members. Four copies

VISITOR, directed to subscribers as follows: Peter Turner, Keysville; W. P. Key, and Geo. W. Wells, Alafia, Hillsboro Co., Fla.; W. P. Key, Gandys Cove, Morgan Co., Ala. Find enclosed stamps for same. Wishing you and the VISITOR success, I will do what I can for it in the future. You will hear from me again soon.

Fraternally yours,

I remain a South Florida Granger,
A. W. WELLS.

BATTLE CREEK, Sept. 1878.

Bro. Cobb:

I have been looking for some communication from Pennfield Grange, but not having seen any, I thought I would send you a few lines, and let you know that Pennfield Grange is still alive, and thinking that some may not know the location of our Grange, I will briefly describe it.

Pennfield Grange is located about 4 1/2 miles north of Battle Creek City, in the beautiful valley of the Battle Creek, and upon its bluffs, with farming lands second to none in the State, and is composed of a class of farmers, that in point of intelligence, and as thorough, practical agriculturists, will compare favorably with any portion of the State, and as evidence, look at their beautiful farms scattered along the valley and on the bluffs, at their waving fields of grain, at their large and well developed flocks and herds, their large and commodious farm houses, with barns and sheds filled with hay and grain; the vineyards loaded with their rich and luscious fruit. Their neat and tasteful school building, where the young store their minds with useful knowledge, and we have every evidence of thrift and prosperity, and a community of enterprising, and useful citizens.

Wheat has been a very good crop in this section, averaging from twenty to thirty bushels per acre. Bro. Garratt, having raised thirty-three bushels per acre on corn ground, of the Clawson variety; corn not more than half a crop, on account of the very dry, hot weather; oats a light crop, and potatoes small; a fair crop of grapes, but a very small crop of apples. And now a few words about our Grange. Last spring we decided to hold our Grange meetings at different places within our jurisdiction, and hold our meetings in the afternoon. The Brothers and Sisters thinking that it would be well to rest from their weary farm labors, and spend their afternoons in social enjoyment.

Our Worthy Master appointed a special committee, whose duty it is to present subjects for discussion before the Grange. Then the Worthy Master assigns the different subjects to members of the Grange, who write essays on the subject presented, and reads to the Grange at the next meeting. Then follows a general discussion, which nearly all take part in. It is very interesting and instructive, the Sisters taking part in the debate as well as the Brothers.

Our last meeting before harvest, was held at the house of Bro. Garratt, on the 25th of Junr. Although we were in the midst of haying, we had a full meeting, a number of visitors from other Granges being present. We were rather late in getting to the Grange, but found the croquet grounds in full running order, the Sisters in the house shelling peas for the table, with their tongues as busy as their fingers, talking over the events of the day; we found the house very neatly and tastefully adorned with evergreens and flowers; the rooms were cool and inviting, and at the top of the Master's gavel, the rooms were filled with smiling and happy faces, ready for work in the Grange. After the regular order of business, then came the discussion on the different topics assigned us. This most important feature of our meeting occupied some time, and was valuable in many ways—developing the ability to talk and instruct in the work of our vocation, which farmers as a class so much need. After a thorough debate we adjourned. The Sisters went to the dining-room and filled the tables with choice, tempting viands, such as would satisfy the appetite of any Granger in the land.

After the tables were cleared, the company spent an hour in social chat and in the west, and throwing its golden sheen o'er hill and valley, we departed to our several homes, feeling glad that we were Patrons all, and better that we could meet as a Grange, and better still, that when in the Grange, we were all willing to do our whole duty.

Our thanks are due to Bro. Garratt, that good, wholesome, jolly old Granger, and his good wife for our pleasant visit. May we have many such.

Fraternally yours,
RICHARD KEELER, Sec'y.

AUGUST 20th, 1878.

Worthy Bro. Cobb:

I have only to say that our Grange is prospering finely. We have quite a number of new applications for membership. We try to make the social and educational part interesting by editing a paper called, "The Grange Interest." Every member is invited to contribute articles to its pages, and all seem well pleased so far with it. We realize the Grange is what we make it, and we deem it a pleasure to make it interesting and useful to us all; thereby cultivating a feeling of brotherly love and proving that it is good to meet together. Without this feeling of interest in the cause we work for, it would be drudgery. Make the Grange interesting, and a happier social time can always be had.

HIRAM E. TAYLOR, Sec.

DOWAGIAC, Sept. 9th, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

I believe nearly all the tax-payers in the State will endorse your efforts to reform our system of Jurisprudence, and think it would be a good plan to send blank petitions to each Grange in the State, requesting the Masters to get signers and forward to the legislature as soon as it is organized. Bro. Abram Fiero, of Lansing, a first-class farmer, an honest and competent man is a candidate for Representative to the legislature; will the farmers of Cass County give him their united support and thereby secure the election of a man who will faithfully represent our great agricultural interests.

Fraternally,
H. H. TAYLOR.

WATSON, Sept. 11th, 1878.

To Ed. Grange Visitor:

At the last meeting of Watson Grange No. 154, its members adopted the following Resolution:

Having heard of the attempt to collect money on the farm gate in common use, we hereby resolve, to stand by one another and test the claim in court if called on; and we will resist all such swindlers.

Resolved, That our Secretary be directed to send this resolution to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

C. L. MINER, Sec'y.

QUINCY, Sept. 10, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

DEAR SIR—Will you please give this notice a place in the columns of the GRANGE VISITOR, and you will oblige.

The next regular meeting of the Hillsdale Pomona Grange, No. 10, will be on the second Wednesday in Oct. next, at the Hall of the Litchfield Grange, in the village of Litchfield, at 10 o'clock A. M. Members of the Order from Branch and Calhoun Counties are cordially invited.

H. D. PESSELL, Master.

GRAND RAPIDS, Sept. 9th, 1878.

Brother J. T. Cobb:

By order of the Executive Committee, the next meeting of Kent Co. Grange, No. 18, will be held at Cascade Grange Hall, on Wednesday, Oct. 2d, 1878, instead of Oct. 9th, as per adjournment.

M. B. HINE, Sec'y.

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 elegant, 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.

Ladies' Department.

FOLLY'S FAIRY.

I. EDGAR JONES.

She walks the street with a fling and a flirt,
And a high, majestic swing;
Her garments sweeping the dust and dirt,
That long to their lustre cling—
With nose elevated a yard in air
On the patent *balloonatic* plan,
A painted face that is false as fair,
And a grimace for every man.

A form, manufactured in equal part
Of whalebone, and silk, and cotton—
A hollow, hard shell where was once a
heart,
Now lost and its name forgotten;
A mining gait that is highly bred,
A waist that a mitre might span,
A toy balloon in the place of a head,
And a voice like a rattle pan.

She thinks she is wondrously fine and fair,
With her powder and paint and curls,
And looks at her sex with a brazen stare
That demolishes common girls;
And she paddles along in her dunces
dance,
With body and brain so light,
That wiser ones sneer at her prinking
prance,
And vote her a perfect fright,
As she moves along with her lofty swing
And a trail like the tail of a kite.

Reply to the "Invalid Correspondent, A.
P. R., of the "Farmers Friend,"

Your appreciation of my pen sketches are gratefully treasured in memory's casket, and be assured, dear girl, that my heart's warmest sympathies are enlisted in your behalf as an invalid, since your last letter. I too have tasted affliction in varied forms, and as sometimes an invalid, have often exhausted every known means for making time pass agreeably. If any of my simple methods for being useful can be of service to you, I shall be glad to make them known; yet, they may not be new to you. One of my chief refuges from dullness, is the selecting of choice scraps from newspapers, and pasting them in some book not otherwise useful. Without doubt, your father has patent office reports by the score, in which perchance he never looks. If you will fill them with attractive stories, good poetry, instructive essays, eloquent lectures and choice engravings, they will prove to be as interesting as any volumes found in your large library. To make paste—moisten a spoonful of flour or starch with cold water, then add nearly a pint of boiling water, stirring fast to keep from lumps. The thinner the paste, only so that it will adhere well, the better it is for scrap-books. In applying the paste to your scrap to be placed in your book, wet your finger in the paste, then apply rapidly to the back of your scrap, and lay gently on the page where desired; rubbing it carefully with a dry cloth as in papering walls. Whenever you finish a page and turn it over, place a dry leaf between to remain as you put your book to press. To keep your scrap book from swelling out to improper dimensions, you need to cut out every other leaf, an inch from its fastening in the binding. To have your book smooth, lay it on a table, and place a number of heavy books upon every part of it; or cover your book with a board and place two smoothing irons thereon. Change your drying leaves every morning until the parts pasted are sufficiently dry, for fear of mold or mildew.

When weary of making scrap-books, I sometimes resorted to framing pictures. With a box of broken glass from the country store, and a glass-cutter, cut a piece of glass to suit the size of your picture to be framed. Cut a piece of heavy pasteboard from a box procured from the store, the same size as your glass and picture for a back; then with stiff wheat paste and strong paper or cloth, bind your glass, pic-

ture and pasteboard around the edge neatly and carefully together, to the width of an inch on each side. Let your picture frame dry now under a light weight. When dry, bind again with gilt paper, splints, paper border or anything fancy. For hangings, twist some scarlet yarn into goid sized cord and fasten on the back of your picture with glue. I have seen lovely frames of autumn leaves varnished; frames with pumpkin seeds arranged in vines and rosetts; also, seed and shell frames. A unique frame is made by gumming on to a plain wood frame, all manner of old relics, such as fancy buttons, thimbles, toys, spectacles, broken bits of colored glass, fish-hooks, small knives, &c., &c.

Another pastime which served me well, was piecing variety quilts. My first attempt I succeeded in finishing a bed quilt, containing 1,600 different varieties of calico, and 5,377 separate pieces of cloth. In my second attempt, with a pattern of my own invention, I have finished a bed quilt containing 3,194 different varieties of calico and 6,993 pieces therein. Such attempts as the last two mentioned, however, need the blended virtues of patience and perseverance, developed in a high degree.

In examining one of my scrap-books, I find the following directions for making a delicate and pretty "daisy tidy," which may prove a pleasant pastime to you, if not to intricate. Materials: Three rolls of fine white tape and a few knots of yellow worsted. Directions: Cut the tape into pieces, fifteen and one-half inches long. With the aid of your tape measure and pencil, mark off upon one edge of the tape, dots one inch apart; mark the other edge in the same way, these dots alternating with the first, and place a third row of dots midway between these two, along the centre of the tape; join the ends, and with strong white thread gather the tape by taking a short stitch where each dot appears, and carrying the thread from one to the next. If done rightly the gathering thread will form a series of points. Draw the thread and fasten it, thus forming a flat ring of quilted tape with a small opening in the centre. For the centre of the daisy, wind a thread of the worsted around your finger fifteen or twenty times, slip off and tie a bit of thread tightly around the little cluster of loops, cut open at each end, shear it off smoothly with the scissors and you will have a flat fuzzy tuft one inch across; fasten this over the centre of your daisy, and the flower is complete. Make twenty-five of these, fasten together in diamond form, and finish the tidy with a cord and tassel of worsted looped and fastened from the three lower points.

By the way, dear invalid, did you ever try your hand at spatter work? When made tastefully and correctly, they equal the finest steel engravings in beauty. We have made fern pictures in this wise: Take a sheet of unruled white paper or bristol board, lay ferns in a tasteful and artistic manner in the centre of your piece desired, then ink a tooth-brush and hold it in your left hand, while you move over it with a fine comb in the right hand. The spatters need to be fine and equally distributed over the surface of your paper, shading off from the centre to the outside.—When your paper is spattered evenly and darkly, then with a pin carefully lift your ferns from their place and lay your first spatter picture away to dry. Sometime, if you wish, I can give you directions for making mottoes in spatter-work found in my scrap-book; also, how to make moss pictures, and rustic work, and a wax cross. Many lovely ornaments can also be made

from splints and worsted, and are very popular now. But, dear invalid, in all these pastimes allow me to caution you against overdoing. Never allow yourself to work so incessantly at even light work as to fall into trembling and a feeling of extreme weakness and lassitude. It will hinder your recovery.

I have a dear young friend for a neighbor who, from a violent attack of spotted fever several years ago, has never recovered her health. She is just as busy as a bee with her many pastimes, even overdoes herself often; and when I asked her what I should tell you for her, she said: "I do almost everything for a change."

When you wish more of my words for your benefit, write and let me know. I have spent many thoughts upon you and your needs. I have tried to give a variety of pastimes for your amusement. If useful to you, write sometimes to your friend.

MRS. M. H. FRANCE,
Auburn Four Corners, Susquehanna
County, Pa.

What Farmers Succeed.

That farmer will succeed who makes up his mind that the whole secret of success is in himself; that is, the man and not the business that tells. He will succeed if he bring to bear the same amount of skill, forethought and energy, economy and judgement that any other business requires. He will succeed if he sticks as close to his farm as the mechanic does to his shop, and not expect to work three or four months and then take his ease the rest of the year. That farmer will succeed who takes the papers, and digests what he reads, and who is not afraid of new ideas and new methods of industry. He will succeed if it is his intention that whatever he sends to market shall be the very best, and so made and put up that when seen it will be captivating for its freshness, cleanliness and purity, and will be unhesitatingly taken on account of his well-known character for honesty of weight, measure and count. Those who have farms may think themselves fortunate, for although they will not thereby find sudden roads to wealth, they will certainly prove that persistent farm labor will bring a sure reward. It is worthy of notice, that the adventurer and speculator, with blasted hopes and shattered health and fortune, have in the end to come back to the farm for health and safety. Agriculture is the basis of national strength and wealth, and a most certain and liberal support for all who follow it intelligently.—*Exchange.*

One day this summer we rode fifty miles in a railway car, seated behind four men, who were playing with those awful playthings of the devil—cards. They played euchre until they were tired of it. They played a little seven-up, pedro, and occasionally a trifle of poker. We never heard a dispute. Their bursts of merriment occasionally at some unexpected play repeatedly drew our eyes from our book. They never quarrelled, and never called names once. When we got out at our station, we sat in our window and watched a party of young men and maidens play croquet. In fifteen minutes we saw two persons cheat successfully. We heard the one player who did not cheat, accused of cheating five times. We heard four distinct bitter quarrels. We heard a beautiful young girl tell two lies, and a meek looking young man three, and finally we saw the young girl throw her mallet against the fence so hard it frightened a horse, the other young girl pounded her mallet so hard on the ground that it knocked the buds off

an apple tree, they both banged into the house at different doors, and the two young men looked sheepish and went off after a drink. Now, why is this? Isn't croquet a good, moral game.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Concert of Action.

The importance of concert or co-operation among farmers cannot be over-estimated. Heretofore it has been considered impracticable for them to co-operate. It has been held that they were scattered too much to work together or in concert. This is not true. They can co-operate, as the past years have demonstrated, but the masses have never seen the importance of this step; consequently, the burdens have been imposed upon the few in every Grange. Such is the case however, in every organization. Those, therefore, who see the importance of co-operative efforts among farmers should not allow themselves to become discouraged.

We have more of the co-operative spirit in the Order than ever before. It is true that some of our brethren are not as active as at first, but many expected results which were unattainable, and gradually lost enthusiasm, notwithstanding which they clung to the organization as a true friend. This proves they have confidence in the Grange, and know that it is the instrument by which they are to protect and elevate their vocation. Were it otherwise, they would not continue to spend time and money to uphold it.

The Grange is a school wherein are taught those lessons which farmers need to learn. Some were more or less acquainted with those lessons and knew what to anticipate. The masses, however, were not—else there would have been no demand for the Grange organization. They hoped to obtain at once that which time and perseverance alone can secure. They had misconceived notions of the work ahead, and, as a result, found their ideas modified as they progressed. They, therefore, rely upon those who have a clearer view of the importance of our organization, and depend upon them to devise ways and means to advance the interests of the Order. Much as this is to be lamented, it could not, in the nature of things, be otherwise. Those who feel that they are laboring in a good cause, but do not understand how best to promote the interests of that cause, naturally look to the few to point out the way; upon whom fall the burdens as well as the honors.

Those, therefore, who are placed in charge of the organization have great responsibilities placed upon them. They are to lay out the plan of action, to adhere to it themselves, and to teach others how to do it—until this is done, the burden is upon them. Great as this burden is, there is no room for discouragement. The masses are supporting them, and will render telling aid to the cause as soon as they know how. Every official in the Order should therefore devise means by which the lessons of our organization are imparted to members. They rely upon and expect this. In doing so, however, be careful to teach them to think for themselves, that a higher manhood may be developed; that as they learn they may become less and less dependent upon others for their ideas and views.

Be careful not to educate them to look upon those in whom they have confidence, as leaders—as men who possess their thoughts and opinions. By so doing the Grange will soon develop a higher order of citizenship place the average farmer above the deceptive influences of those who set

snarers for the misinformed and ignorant, and give an impetus to the continued development of the noble purposes of the Order never realized before.

W. F. Parsons

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WRITING AND TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE. BOARD ONLY \$3. Send for Journal. W. F. PARSONS, Pres. 14941 & 8th Kalamazoo, Mich.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

HIGHLAND, Sept. 3d, 1878.

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Great Master above, to remove from our midst our worthy and beloved brother ERAM WIXSON; therefore,

Resolved, That as a Grange we deeply lament the death of our brother, and most earnestly tender our sympathies to the family and friends of the deceased who mourn his loss.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our records, sent to the family of the deceased and to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

LYMAN CATE, } Committee.
FANNIE CATE, }
A. W. BAKER, }

Tenny Plains Grange, No. 235.

The Husbandman!

EVERY FARMER Should TAKE IT.

It is thoroughly Reliable and Practical in Every Department.

It is Owned, Edited and Managed by FARMERS, and is an able Exponent of the Agricultural Interests of the Country.

THE HUSBANDMAN discusses public questions from the farmer's standpoint. It demands that the burdens of taxation should be more equitably placed on all classes of property, and that the farming interests be thereby measurably relieved.

THE HUSBANDMAN contends against unjust discrimination in freight charges, by which the present railroad management is heaping heavy burdens on the farmers of this and other States. No other farmer's paper pays as careful heed to its Market Reports, which are thoroughly reliable and accompanied with comments showing the condition of the market and tendency of prices.

In short, THE HUSBANDMAN seeks to promote in every way the greatest good of the agricultural class, and is such a paper as farmers everywhere ought to read and support. The reports of the discussions of the famous

Elmira Farmers Club

occupy about one page of the paper each week, and are alone worth more to any practical farmer than the cost of subscription.

Many of the leading farmers in different parts of the country are among its large number of correspondents.

Hon. Alonzo Sessions, the present Lieutenant Governor of Michigan, and an old and successful farmer, in a letter urging the farmers of his own county to take this paper said: "I have read THE HUSBANDMAN for more than two years, and I do not hesitate to recommend it as the BEST FARMERS PAPER that I ever read. I take and read several other papers, but I will say frankly that no paper comes to my house that is more welcome to myself and to all my family, and not one that is read with so much pleasure and profit."

As a representative of the GRANGE, THE HUSBANDMAN is highly prized by the leading members of the Order, in all sections of the country. It is not sensational, but is candid and influential.

The Husbandman is a Large Eight-Page Paper, and Only \$1.50 per year. Postage Free.

The interesting character of THE HUSBANDMAN, and low price, commend it at once to farmers everywhere, and make it an easy task to secure a club of subscribers in any Grange or community. Send for sample copies which are furnished free. Address,

HUSBANDMAN, Elmira, N. Y.

We will send THE HUSBANDMAN and THE GRANGE VISITOR for one year, to Clubs of five or more, for \$1.60.

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WANTED—Purchasers for 100,000 fine, one year old Honey Locust. Prices low by the 10,000. Send for terms.

HENRY COLLINS,
Lecturer St. Jo. Co. Grange,
Box 311, White Pigeon, St. Jo. Co., Mich.

TO EXCHANGE.

THE subscriber wishes to exchange Lumber for a span of Horses or yoke of Oxen. Call on or address A. E. UPPON, Fremont Center, Newaygo Co., Mich.

J. M. CHIDISTER,

STATE BUSINESS AGENT, P. of H.,

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

SUPERIOR FACILITIES,

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

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

Cash must Accompany Orders to Insure Prompt Attention.

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J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw, Mich.

J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich.

C. L. Whitney, Mackegon, 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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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. may 30

German Horse and Cow Powder.

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

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

Put up in five pound packages, six packages in a box, at 12 cents a pound; or in six pound boxes at ten cents a pound. The receipt is posted on each package and box. Made by Dr. Oberholzer, at his mills, No. 2 Fetter Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by R. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo Co-operative Association, No. 31 North Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich., and by J. M. CHAMBERS, Illinois State Business Agent, Chicago, Ill., at the Lowest Wholesale Price, when ordered under the seal of the Grange. may 15-11

THE TWENTY-SECOND

— EDITION OF OUR —

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

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

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

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Spring Tooth Cultivator

—OR—

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TO THE FARMER.

For Further Particulars send for Circular.

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WM. H. COBB, Pres. Kalamazoo Co. " " " " " "
and 200 of the best farmers of Kalamazoo Co., who used this Harrow last season.

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Sample Hive—Complete, - - \$3.50.

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GENTS:—After a thorough trial of the EUREKA BEE-HIVES, both for Comb and Extracted Honey; I can positively assert, that for saving, and making large colonies, and for the production of surplus Honey, it is unequalled by any Hive that I have ever seen or used.

Yours,

LYMAN THOMPSON.

I do hereby endorse the statement of Mr. Lyman Thompson.

O. H. FELLO WS.

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

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

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