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ISSUED SEMI-

MONTHLY

BY THE EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE OF THE

Michigan State

Grange, P. of H.

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THE GRANGE VISITOR,

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Invariably in Advance.

J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager.

To whom all communications should be addressed, at Schoolcraft, Mich.
Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft.

To Contributors.

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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.

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By order of the State Grange at its late session, Masters no longer receive a copy of the VISITOR free.—Secretaries, or other persons, sending ten or more names, with pay for the same, will receive an extra copy free. Sample numbers furnished on application.

WIRE BINDING.

Our attention has been called to the importance which this matter of using wire for binding grain has assumed within the past few years, and to the sudden, and we may safely say unexpected, disposition of the very serious objection that appeared to threaten the manufacturer, the miller, and the farmer by the use of wire for binding. When inventors had so far perfected their work, that the wire-binding harvester was an assured fact, many farmers, all over the country, were apprehensive of danger to their stock by the use of wire. They confidentially expected their cattle to eat all the small bits of wire, and saw death and destruction in the pathway of the harvester.

Just as experience, which usually proves a very valuable teacher, had allayed these apprehensions of farmers, the millers discovered that they were likely to suffer seriously by the general use of the harvester.

We think something of the history of what at first seemed a small matter, but which in a short time assumed great importance to the several interests involved, will be acceptable to our readers. We first quote from the *Inter-Ocean*, of a late date:

The Millers' Association of Minneapolis, having discovered that there was injury being done their bolting-cloths by iron—pieces of iron in the wheat—attributed the whole trouble to the wire-binders, and at a meeting on the 13th of last November, passed a resolution discriminating to the extent of 10 cents a bushel against all wheat bound with wire. But they very soon found out that the resolution was a dead letter, because there was no way to distinguish grain that had been bound with wire, until they had ground it; also, because, in order to keep the necessary amount of wheat to keep the mills running, they were compelled to pay as large a price as the same wheat was quoted at in the Chicago and Milwaukee markets. They actually had to pay a premium for Minnesota wheat in order to keep it at home.

The manufacturers immediately became interested, as it was a blow struck at them, and they deemed it the duty of the millers to supply or adopt some method of extracting the wire from the wheat they were grinding. But as the millers seemed to take no trouble to find any such means, the manufacturers of wire-binding harvesters devised a magnetic appliance, and have taken a great deal of pains to show the millers how absolutely certain the use of it will remove all of the wire, and all other particles of iron and steel that are in their wheat.

From actual test in all the mills of Minneapolis during the last two or three weeks, the proportion of wire that has been removed from the wheat by the magnets is but a little more than one-half, in weight, of the whole quantity of iron and steel that has been taken out.

Broken nails, scraps of scoop shovels, bits of threshing teeth, elevator buckets, tacks, screws, scales, pieces of every conceivable kind were found. Passing from the grain bins, the grain is nailed up in cars, or in holds of schooners and barges, and when it finally gets to the elevators, these too are found full of nails. Indeed, from the time it is threshed, the wheat becomes like the

small boys' pockets in his first pair of breeches—the depository of these scales and odds and ends of all sorts.

In this connection, on the subject of these other intruding particles of metal, the following extract from the *Minneapolis Tribune* of Feb. 19th is suggestive reading:

"On Saturday night, 1,000 bushels of wheat were run through a spout at Washburn E. mill, which had been provided with the magnets, and there was found adhering to them seventy-three pieces of wire and seventy-one pieces of other metallic substances, consisting of three tacks, two ends of cut-nails, one end of a horse-shoe nail, and sixty-five pieces—small spawls—of wrought iron, sheet-iron, and cast-iron, varying from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch in length, many of them appearing to be scales or fragments broken from badly-worn machinery. It appears that about one-half of these iron particles are common to all sections, and that, if wire-binders were not in use at all, still these magnets should be in use in every mill in the country."

By a most simple appliance of horse-shoe magnets arranged in gangs in the supply spouts through which the wheat must pass, the wire or other metal is separated from it by the magnets, attracting and holding each and every particle of iron or steel, whether binder wire or other metal, that may be in the wheat. Experience shows that in practice no particle of iron can get through the spouts that are supplied with magnets. They are absolutely certain. As a result of testing and proving this perfect certainty of the magnets removing all the wire from the wheat, the Minneapolis Millers' Association, which first made any general complaint, passed resolutions at a meeting Feb. 21st, which are practically a rescinding of the obnoxious ones of Feb. 13th. A special committee reported at this recent meeting that they had investigated the usefulness of magnets, which had been placed in the mills of this city; and closed their report by a recommendation that their general agent be requested to distribute the same as broadly, and through the same channels, that he sent the resolutions previously passed.

Our deductions are that it is really necessary for millers to have the magnets whether there are any wire binders in use or not.

The cost of using them is trifling, as there are no patent fees to be settled, and anyone who desires to can make the experiment with them, and it will be a matter of surprise to him to find how much iron, other than comes from the binding wire, they remove from the wheat. So that this invention concerns, directly or indirectly, every miller in the country. Indeed, the interest of the manufacturers of wire-binding harvesters, and the millers are mutual in this matter from the fact that millers desire a large production of wheat and the manufacturers desire to furnish the machines for harvesting it.

As a consequence of these experiments, magnets of proper dimensions were placed in several of the mills, and their action closely watched by all the interested parties, and the Miller's Association appointed a committee to investigate and report results. On the 22d ult., the association gave to the papers of Minneapolis and St. Paul the following:

At a meeting of the directors of the Minneapolis Millers' Association, held at their office this day, to consider the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting, to test the utility of magnets for removing wire from wheat, the following report was presented by the committee, and after being fully

discussed was adopted by the board of directors:

Your committee appointed to investigate the usefulness of magnets in extracting wire from wheat, ask leave to report. Magnets were placed in the Pillsbury, Washburn, Arctic, and Holly Mills, and have been in use for several days. Our opinion is, that by their use the wire has been chiefly, if not wholly, removed from the wheat, and the evil of using wire bands can be lessened. We recommend that our general agent be requested to distribute this report as broadly, and through the same channels as were the resolutions passed by this association Nov. 13th, 1878.

Signed, JOHN CROSBY,
C. F. HOBART,
FRED. C. PILLSBURY,
Committee.

Though these resolutions are not quite as strong as the facts would seem to warrant, or as the binder manufacturers might at first thought desirable, they are sufficiently forcible to assure the wheat growers of Minnesota that their use of wire for binding wheat is no longer to subject them to fear of discrimination against their product. These resolutions virtually amount to a rescinding of the obnoxious resolutions of November last, which recommended:

That whenever practicable a difference of ten cents per bushel, under corresponding grade, be made in the purchase of any wheat containing wire; and further,

That we most earnestly recommend the discontinuance of the use of wire binders for binding wheat.

To show the interest awakened in this matter, we again give an extract from the *Pioneer-Press* of St. Paul which we find in the *Farmers' Review*.

The Millers' Association, in session yesterday, Feb. 7th, were treated to an exhibition of a magnetic process for extracting wire from wheat. It consists simply of two gangs of common horse-shoe magnets, four in one and five in the other. These gangs are placed in a spout through which the wheat passes, and, by the severest tests, it was demonstrated that every particle of wire was arrested. Numerous pieces, from the size of a pin-head to an inch in length, were counted and mixed with a quantity of wheat, and being passed through the spout, the exact number would be found upon the magnets. The millers were highly pleased with the workings of the simple device, and it will be, undoubtedly, introduced into all the mills. The chief points of interest in this matter is the fact that this is not a patent, nor have its protectors any to sell. It is merely a hint to millers that, with an outlay of a few dollars, they can themselves put magnets into their mills, which will obviate the objections hitherto urged against wire-binding harvesting machinery.

From our own observation of the efficiency of the magnets and the above more conclusive experience of the Minnesota millers, we are satisfied that all candid millers will agree, when the opportunity of testing the magnets is afforded them, that they may leave the wire binders to stand upon their own merits for their claims to superiority in the contests of the harvest field. If binder attachments, using twine, or paper, or any other material, prove better adapted than wire to the purpose of binding grain, or if improved mechanism for the use of wire supersedes the binders of to-day, it is not for us, nor for the farmers, to regret the advance that has been made. But it is a satisfaction to know that the recent side

contest is at an end, and that it ends without serious loss to either the farmers, the binder manufacturers or the millers.

Communications.

Agricultural Education.

S. H. Carpenter, L. L. D., of the University of Wisconsin, furnishes the following answer to the question,—"What brain culture will best fit the farmer for his calling?"

I. Every farmer is a man and needs to know:

1. What man is.....Mental Philosophy.
2. What men have done.....History.
3. How to defend his views.....Logic.
-Language and Literature.

II. Every farmer is a citizen, and needs to know:

1. The duties of citizens:
 - (a) Towards each other....
 - (b) Towards government....
2. How to express his views.....Rhetoric.
3. How to defend his views.....Logic.

III. Every farmer is a business man and needs to know:

1. Commercial laws... Political Economy.
2. Commercial methods.....
-Mathematics and Book-keeping.

IV. The business of the farmer is:

- (a) To improve natural resources by:
 1. Drainage.....Civil Engineering.
 2. Building.....
 -Civil Engineering and Mechanics.
3. Use and care of machinery.....
-Including Geometry and Trigonometry.
4. Proper sub-division of farm.....Surveying.

(b) To develop to maturity two classes of germs:

1. Vegetable.....Botany.
2. Animal.....Zoology.

His means are:

1. Soil.....Chemistry and Geology.
2. Atmosphere and chemical force.....
-Astronomy and Physics.
3. Vital forces.....
 - (a) Vegetable.....
 -Botany, Horticulture, etc.
 - (b) Animal.....
 -Physiology, Stock-breeding, etc.

This, in the modified form published, fully explains the reasons why the various studies enumerated are taught in the Michigan Agricultural College.

Some criticisms have been made through the columns of the VISITOR, from time to time, of the great expense of the College, as nothing has been said of our University, the inferences are that the body of the Grange are satisfied with that institution, but believe that the College should be conducted more economically. The following facts in reference to the cost to the State of educating a student at each place in a four years' course may be of interest. The College teaches essentially the studies enumerated in the first of this article. The University furnishes in four years, courses in the ancient languages, modern languages, sciences, and civil engineering, in addition to the short courses in law, medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. No farmer who wishes his son to pursue his profession would send his son to any of the professional schools last mentioned, but he might give him a general education in one of the four-year courses first mentioned.

To find what are the relative costs to the State per student, the course at the Agricultural College, which is a four years' one, must be compared with the cost of a four years' course at Ann Arbor. We cannot compare a course in science with a course in law or medicine. Admitting this fact, we find that at the University, in the department of arts, literature and science (which embrace all the four years' courses) are exclusively employed.

16 Professors at a salary of..... \$2,250
8 Assistant Professors at a salary of..... 1,600
8 Instructors at a salary of..... 900
1 President at a salary of..... \$4,000
One half of whose services may be estimated as given to this department. This makes a total cost of \$58,000 (in this is not estimated salaries of janitors, engineers, etc.). In this department for 1878 were 441 students, so that the total cost of teaching was \$131.50 per student, of this amount each student pays \$20, leaving an expense to the State of \$111.50.

In the State Agricultural College, for the same time, we find one president with a salary of \$3,000, four professors with a salary of \$2,000, one more with a salary of \$1,500, one instructor, \$1,000, and one assistant, \$600,—or a total of \$14,100. The number of students was

239, so that the average cost of teaching was \$58.80 per student. The total amount paid for salaries (omitting secretary) averaged \$61.85 per student. Of this amount the students pay \$6.50 each, making a total cost to the State of \$54.70 per student, or less than one-half of what is paid by the State for the same thing at the University.

Another thing to be noticed is that the University has, on the average, a class room for every 22 students, while at the Agricultural College there is but one class room for 48 students.

Although increased economy has been urged on all sides in relation to the College matter, very little has been said about the University, and yet the facts seem to be that the College is conducted much more economically.

Every person who is fully acquainted with the workings of the University fully believes it to be working as economical as is consistent with good results, and that any further reduction of expenses would sadly mar its efficiency. It is probable that the Agricultural College would much enlarge its sphere of usefulness by increasing its running expenses, but no expenditure in that direction is asked of the Legislature. The State Board of Agriculture has simply asked for much needed philosophical instruments, and buildings to relieve the over-crowded recitation rooms.

C. E. V.

Hints on Pork and Plaster.

Bro. Cobb:

It seems incredible that, after the repeated warnings of the press, and the frequent accounts of death from trichina, any one who is enlightened enough to be a Granger, could be so reckless as to eat raw pork. Yet I have recently learned that several of my neighbors, and fellow-grangers, of whom better things might be expected, thus foolishly run the risk of being eaten alive by the minute parasite which may occur in any pork, no matter how well the animals from which it is made are heated, nor how much the ham or sausage is smoked, nor how hard the meat may be allowed to freeze.

In a case of which I have some knowledge, an intelligent farmer, and several members of his family died in horrible agony, from eating raw ham. He thought as he raised his own pork, it could not be infested with trichina, and it would therefore be safe to eat it raw. His folly cost him dearly, and in his neighborhood, pork, as an article of diet, was at a discount for a long time.

It is only by examination under the microscope that the presence of these parasites can be discovered, but as they are killed by a temperature a little lower than that of boiling water, an absolute safeguard, and the only one, against danger from eating pork, is thorough cooking. Pork, of the different kinds, properly cooked, is a tempting dish, and good enough in its way, for any one, but raw ham, sausage or pork of any description is not fit for human food, and all who indulge in it, do so at the risk of their lives.

I write this communication because I know some who need the warning, and perhaps other readers of the VISITOR, may take heed and profit thereby.

Now, a word on the plaster question. Last year our Grange ordered 60 tons, about 20 of which was sold to outsiders. This year, so far, we have ordered 40 tons and shall probably want 10 more, all taken by members, as for various reasons, we are not selling to outsiders. What plaster we have received, has cost us \$4 per ton, while the local dealer here has just reduced his price from \$4.50 to \$4.25. Of course, all our members procure their plaster through the Grange, and I don't think we here are short-sighted enough to do otherwise under any circumstances. Last year those without the Grange could buy plaster at less than Grange prices—this year they have to pay more, which is a consideration devoutly to be wished for, as it may bring to them a realizing sense of how good it is to be a Granger. It seems to me that the combination must be tired of "kicking against the pricks," and must be satisfied by this time, that Day & Taylor, backed by the Michigan State Grange, are not to be "busted" so easily as they expected. Now, as competing merchants, after a season of throat-cutting, by which their customers profited, enter into an amicable arrangement to mutually fleece all the

customers each can obtain, and then make up former losses. I think if the combination could be assured that Day & Taylor, and the Michigan Grange would confine themselves to their legitimate business of supplying Granges only, they would be willing to stop trying to "bust Day & Taylor," and apply themselves to their legitimate business of making up their losses in the fight, by skinning outsiders through their local agents, and how they would skin them, until even the most cautious and short-sighted farmer without the gates would see the benefit of being inside, and should he get there, and being there, would see that his standing with the Order was kept good, at least once a year, about plaster time.

Fraternally yours, H.

Suggestions on Elections.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

I would like to suggest to the readers of your paper, whether the time has not arrived for the farmers of Michigan, and the United States, to take some action with a view to a just recognition of their interests by those in authority? In the election of officers, legislative and executive, the agricultural population are mostly united with the cities, which, with greater opportunities for combination, and by the liberal use of this world's goods, are generally able to manage matters as they please. Now, if farmers intend to make their influence felt in the management of public affairs, they must elect honest, capable men, free of charge. I do not mean that money should not be raised to pay the expenses of a canvass, but that the agricultural population should set their faces against the use of money to influence elections. This may be done by a general understanding, which the Grange will disseminate, that no man is worthy of, or shall receive your support, who uses, or permits money to be used to secure his election. You must insist that candidates for office are honest and faithful men, with the same firmness that you demand these qualities in selecting agents to transact your own private business, or you are unfaithful in the discharge of public duty. The best men, as a rule, do not make themselves candidates; they must be sought out by the intelligent citizens of the district, who, so long as the caucus system prevails, must attend and not leave everything to be controlled by the ignorant and vicious elements. And when the convention meets, the question should never be, "who wants this or that office?" but rather "who among those who can command the support of good citizens, is the most competent to discharge its duties?" But how is this to be done? First, farmers must send farmers to our various conventions, and to instruct them to make a ticket with farmers names upon it. Second, they must support that ticket to the letter, then will they have their just rights, and not till then. Hoping this subject will receive careful consideration by those interested, I remain, Yours fraternally, W. W. BAKER.

Highland, April 6, 1878.

Something for Vermont Farmer to Consider.

ORLEANS, March 27th, 1879.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

I noticed in the last VISITOR, an article from Vermont Farmer, in which, in alluding to my article of Feb. 15th, he says he fails to see the point.

Now the point is just exactly the thing I would like to have him see; hence this communication.

It seems hard for V. F. to see the difference between commodities produced by individuals and that, which is in every sense, a creature of law.

For instance, when there is a scarcity of any article of general use so that its value is much above the cost of production, every person may go into the production of said article and supply the demand, and of course the thing will regulate itself after a little—that is, on all articles of unrestricted production.

Now, so with money; nothing but law gives it its existence. When money becomes scarce, where is our remedy? Can the people by any effort under the present system, do anything to bring relief? I say, no. They may improve their farms; they may increase their production in every way; economize and add unbounded wealth to their possessions, and they have not added

one dollar in money to their scanty supply.

Now if you place money on the same footing with every other commodity in use, take off your legislative restrictions, and let everybody coin money, and see where your money would come from.

It is the special law regulating our money affairs that gives it any interest value whatever, more than is possessed by an old wagon, as aforesaid.

I will say right here that the system in present use, by which the nation is supplied with money seems very much like a meeting-house turned bottom up and standing on its steeple. I don't like to break the rules, and run this thing into politics; so I will close by asking V. F. if he can see the point now.

Fraternally yours,
MONT. SPAULDING.

Hamilton Grange on the Plaster Ring.

Preamble and resolution adopted by Hamilton Grange, No. 355, P. of H. April 5th, 1879:

WHEREAS, The plaster companies of Michigan are using every means in their power to break down the Grange plaster company of Day & Taylor by selling an inferior quality of plaster for less than a good article can be manufactured; and

WHEREAS, Messrs. Day & Taylor are furnishing a better article of plaster than was ever before shipped from the Grand River Valley; and

WHEREAS, There is every reason to believe that if said companies succeed in gaining a monopoly of the plaster business of the State, by crushing out Day & Taylor, that plaster will again be advanced to an exorbitant price; therefore,

Resolved, That it will be for the interest of all farmers to sustain Day & Taylor by purchasing their plaster of no other company, at any price.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Patron in the State to not only buy his plaster of Day & Taylor but to use his every honorable means in his power to induce farmers outside the Grange to do the same.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grange that any Patron who knowingly purchases plaster manufactured by any other company but Day & Taylor, under present circumstances should forfeit the respect and confidence of all true Patrons.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR and Michigan Farmer for publication.
A. G. WISE, Sec.

Correspondence.

SODUS, Mar., 6, 1879.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

The next regular meeting of Berrien County Pomona Grange, No. 1, will be held at Buchanan on Tuesday, the 27th of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. There will be a public installation of the officers elect. Master J. J. Woodman is expected to be present. All Fourth Degree members of the Order are invited. No pains will be spared to make this meeting interesting and useful.

CHAS. HOGNE, Sec'y.

SHELBY, Oceana County Mich., }
April 3, 1879.

Brother J. T. Cobb:

Briefly let me say, Pomona Grange, No. 23, of Oceana County is constantly growing in importance, and will accomplish a good work in assisting our struggling subordinate Granges, and resuscitating the dormant ones.

I herewith inclose also for publication, a resolution passed unanimously at our last meeting, as follows:

Resolved, by Oceana Pomona Grange, No. 23, that we place at the disposal of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, for the defense of the suits brought by the Slide Gate swindlers, the sum of ten dollars, to be drawn against, as the wants of the committee may require for that purpose.

GEO. W. WOODWARD, Lecturer.

HOWELL, April 7, 1879.

Worthy Secretary:

The regular meeting of the Livingston Co. Council will be held in Howell, Tuesday, May 6th. Hiram Baker, of Howell Grange, will read a paper entitled "Sheep Husbandry." This subject is being discussed at present with great profit to the members of the Coun-

cell, and their meetings are steadily increasing in interest. We are always glad to welcome Brothers and Sisters from other Counties. Fraternally,
MRS. W. K. SEXTON, Secretary.

DOWAGIAC, April 2, 1879.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Our Legislature has been in session three months, at a cost to the tax-payers of not less than \$60,000 and if they had attended to the business of the people with as much zeal and energy as they manifest in their private business, the work of the session would be completed, but they seem determined to spin out the session as long as possible, regardless of expense. The only remedy is for the people to limit each session to one hundred days, with no pay beyond that time; also stamp out the free railroad pass nuisance, then they would not adjourn to go home every Friday, and we might get a law to prevent the Central R. R. Co. from charging as much freight from here to Detroit as from Chicago to New York.

The time of holding town elections should be changed from April to March, when farmers have more time to attend.
H. H. TAYLOR.

DOWAGIAC, April 5, 1879.

Worthy Brother Cobb:

Please give notice in the VISITOR that Bro. T. A. Thompson, Past Lecturer of the National Grange, will lecture at Cassopolis on the 28th of April, at one o'clock in the afternoon. He will also give a private lecture to the Grange in the evening. Bro. Thompson will also lecture at Porter Grange Hall, on the 28th of April, in the afternoon and evening. It is earnestly hoped that all members of the Order, and farmers without the gates, will attend these lectures. I have written Bro. J. J. Woodman, to be with us. Now Bro. Cobb, you too, come down to Cass and help the good work along.

Yours fraternally,
GAYLORD CORY.

RUTLAND GRANGE, No. 145.
March 27, 1879.

Worthy Brother;

Never having seen a word in the VISITOR, from Rutland Grange, I write to say that we still live, and that it is a live working Grange. Each family has been furnished with a copy of the VISITOR. We buy our plaster of Day & Taylor. Our Grange finds it pays to keep a small stock of goods on hand.
A GRANGER.

HAMILTON, March 29, 1879.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

The next regular meeting of Van Buren County Grange will be held at Bloomingdale Centre, May 1st. All 4th degree members are invited to attend. A cordial invitation is extended to Granges of adjoining Counties.
Fraternally yours,
OSCAR CALDWELL, Master.

Important Testimony on Paint.

NEW EGYPT, N. I. Feb. 12, 1879
O. R. Ingersoll, Esq., Manager Patrons' Paint Company. Dear Sir and Bro:—My house, painted last year with your Ready Mixed Paint, looks up before the eye grandly, and is the cynosure of all sightseers. You recollect I tried to have Dr. — and Mr. S. of this place adopt your paints, but could not induce them. Now mark the contrast at this present time. The Doctor's is in streaks and looks dirty and old, as if painted many years. Mr. S's house has faded very much, while mine looks more brilliant than ever. When the full moon shines upon the house, it looks like a block of silver at broad daylight. The verandah ceiling reflects the arched brackets of the columns like a huge mirror. Every one notes the contrast of the mixed paints over the old way, and admires the glossy appearance of the building. You can fully refer any one to this house, for it is the largest and most conspicuous building on the line of the Camden & Amboy R. R. via Pemperton. Signed,
JOHN S. MALLORY.

NOTE.—Patrons' Paint Company's book, "Every one their Own Painter," mailed free. Address, South and Dover streets, New York. Cheapest and best paints in the world.

Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKOGON.

Supplementary Declaration.

At the last session of the National Grange, the following supplement to our Declaration of Purposes was offered by Bro. Darden, of Mississippi, and adopted by the Grange. It read as follows:

"In accordance with the above objects of our Organization, and the methods by which they are to be obtained, we pledge our unyielding devotion to the work marked out. We believe the principles enunciated in our Declaration are in full accord with the highest welfare of our country, and that they deserve support, especially by all farmers. The history of agriculture on this continent shows that no organization in its behalf has never been attempted without direct efforts on the part of those who prey upon its products to neutralize the work; and the lessons of the past establish the conviction that our only hope is in the full and cordial co-operation of farmers, wherever located. To insure that success which is within our grasp, we appeal, therefore, to good men and women whose interests are our own, to join their efforts with ours, confident that with their support we shall not wait long for the consummation of our hopes. We appeal to the agricultural journals of the land, asking their influence in aid of these objects, as a potent means for the attainment of a great object. To these forces, and to the intelligence of our people, we present the purposes which animate many thousands of our farmers in every State of our Union, and reverently trust in the direction of the wise Providence, by whose decree we are made tillers of the soil, that our efforts may be rewarded by the final accomplishment of the measures which justice demands in the relief of an oppressed industry, and the higher enlightenment of its votaries."

We heartily commend the above, not to the earnest attention of every Patron, but to every tiller of the soil, and the papers which pretend to be our friends. But first read our Declaration of Purposes, even study them. Read them this in every Grange, ask your local paper to publish both. Our Purposes are no secret. The Grange is the instrument with which to attain them. Then rally to the Grange to defeat those who prey upon our industry, and thus defeat the happiness and hopes of the world.

EARLY MELONS.—Gardeners generally find it difficult to get as early melons as they would like, for the reason that they will not bear transplanting. I have tried a way by which they can be started early and transplanted when wanted. Save all the pasteboard collar-boxes and fill them with the best soil. Any kind of boxes will do; they can be made with bottoms tacked on. After warming the soil, plant the seeds, about five to the box. They can now be sunk in the hot-bed, or if you do not have one, they can be kept in the house by the stove. When the young plants are large enough they can be transplanted. After making the ground mellow, make a hole the size of the box; then slip out the bottom and the earth, with the plants will slip through without being disturbed. This plan will do for other plants besides melons, as cucumbers, etc., the tender-egg-plant, and some varieties of flowers. By starting plants early in this way, several weeks can be gained.
Practical Farmer.

As indicating the reputation of the Michigan Agricultural College abroad, last summer a package containing a red powder was sent from London, England, to Prof. Cook to try as a substitute for Paris green in destroying the potato beetle. Last week Mr. Hemingway, a member of the firm which manufactures this powder, made a journey from London to this place, to ascertain the results of that trial and the value of his powder as an insect poison. It seems that the powder is a residue left in the manufacture of dyestuffs; it contains as large a per cent of arsenic in an insoluble form as in Paris green, whereas it can be supplied with good profit at from six to seven cents per pound.—*Lansing Republican*.

Butter Making.

The following is a brief abstract of the address of Hon. S. E. Lewis, of Oxford, Chenango County, at the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society:

Only the high grades of butter are free from competition with oleo-margarine, of which as high as two hundred and sixty thousand pounds have been made in the United States in a single day. At least fifty per cent. of our dairy butter is none too good to compete with this counterfeit article. Exporters even are demanding our best grades. Butter makers will be compelled to improve the quality of their butter. We cannot afford to make a poor article.

In my opinion a great amount of butter is spoiled, 1st, by uncleanness in manufacture; 2nd, by too much acid in the cream; 3rd, by casein in a decomposed state in the butter; 4th, by too much friction on the butter in churning and working. Foul milking stables, impure water, odors from decomposing matter, all effect the quality of the milk.

There is over a pound more sugar in a hundred pounds of milk than there is of butter. Sugar acid is the first sign of decomposition in the milk. It destroys the sugar. The second, or lactic acid, destroys the oils that give butter its fine aroma. When these two acids are fully developed, destroying the sugar and aromatic properties, we have what may be called the natural oleo-margarine butter—it is scarcely better than the patent article. Cream should be churned while in the first sugar acid. The best butter is made from sweet cream, but that made from sweet cream is more susceptible to odors than sour cream butter.

Mr. Lewis related careful experiments that he had made in raising cream at different temperatures and under different treatment. The general conclusion being that it will rise the fastest on a falling temperature. He did not believe that all the cream could be got out of the milk, but what is left is of little value for butter making. It is the cream that separates readily under good treatment that makes good butter.

The churning should be stopped while the butter is in a granulated state. It is a mistake to churn until it is gathered in a compact mass. If the butter is taken out in the granulated condition, the buttermilk will drain from it readily.

The butter should be put in a fine hair sieve and the buttermilk thoroughly washed out by pouring clear cold water on to it. In this way it can be thoroughly freed from the casein and sour buttermilk with scarcely any working, and the less working that is necessary, the better. In working the ladle should never be permitted to slide or slip on the butter, to injure or break down the grain.

The Best Crop.

Uncle Robert, of our Jameson Club, has this to say to the farmer readers of the *Review*:

The most valuable crop that the soil can produce is an honest farmer.

We will not say that the annual production is small, but we may safely say that it finds a ready market.

For the growth of honest farmers, a rich soil and a high culture is required. The seed must be pure, and the weeds kept down by constant watching and labor.

Much intelligence is demanded in the early growth, as well as the ripening of the crop.

When the plants are tender, they must be shielded from the frosts; and when the summer sun is high, they must be allowed the cool of the green shade at noonday.

Rich is he, when in his old age, he has the crop gathered around him, and as he points to them, one after the other, he says with a wealth of satisfaction, "The best crop of my life has been my crop of honest farmers."

Farmers of to-day, be not swallowed up in your cattle and your corn. Remember the boys, and so care for them that they will ripen into farmers and become noble heirs to your agricultural fortune and fame.

HALF gypsum and dry wood ashes makes an excellent top dressing for grass and wheat when applied early in the spring at the rate of two bushels to the acre.

Balky Horses.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals puts forth the following rules for the treatment of balky horses:

1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side and then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so, then jump into the wagon and give the word go, generally he will obey.

2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go round in a circle till he is giddy. If the first dance of this kind don't cure him the second will.

3. To cure a balky horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut off his wind till he wants to go, and then let him go.

4. The brain of the horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can by any means give him a new subject to think of you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the foreleg, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie in a bowknot. At the first check he will go dancing off, and after going a short distance you can get out and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendon in your further drive.

5. Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs and tie it with a cord to the saddle girth.

6. Tie a string around the horse's ear, close to his head.

Insanity Tearless.

The *British Medical Journal* remarks: "One of the most curious facts connected with madness is the utter absence of tears among the insane. Whatever the form of madness, tears are conspicuous by their absence, as much in the depression of melancholia or the excitement of mania as in the utter apathy of dementia. If a patient in a lunatic asylum be discovered in tears, it will be found that it is either a patient commencing to recover, or an emotional outbreak in an epileptic who is scarcely truly insane, while actually insane patients seem to have lost the power of weeping; it is only returning reason which can once more unloose the fountains of their tears. Even when a lunatic is telling one in fervid language how she has been deprived of her children, or the outrages that have been perpetrated on herself her eye is never even moist. The ready gush of tears which accompanies the plaint of the sane woman contrasts with the dry-eyed appeal of the lunatic. It would, indeed, seem that tears give relief to feelings which when pent up lead to madness. It is one of the privileges of reason to be able to weep. Amidst all the misery of the insane, they can find no relief in tears."

THE Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society was organized at Grand Rapids yesterday. The object of the society is set forth in its articles of association, is to foster agricultural, horticultural and industrial arts. It provides for the annual election of a board of fifteen directors to hold their office, one, two and three years, and specified their powers and duties; empowers the executive board to make rules and regulations for its exhibitions; provides for the holding of an annual fair. Article 9 provides that the first meeting of the board of directors shall be held at Grand Rapids on the 6th day of May, 1879. Article 10 empowers the society to make amendments to the articles of association. The following gentlemen were chosen directors: I. F. Clapp, of Allegan; William Freeman, of Ludington; Anderson Stout, of St. Johns; Abraham Ryerson, of Hastings; J. O. Rose, of Big Rapids; Judge Ramsdell, of Traverse City; C. L. Whitney, of Muskegon; Alvin Chipman, of Bangor, Van Buren County; S. L. Fuller, Grand Rapids; Thomas Wild, Berlin, Ottawa County; Levi Averill, Grand Rapids; D. A. Blodgett, of Hersey; H. Dale Adams, of Galesburgh; W. Devine, of Greenville.

MEMBERS of sleeping or dormant Granges should go to the first meeting of their County or District Grange, and ask that body to send them aid in the way of Lecturers, or a Committee to talk to them.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, APRIL 15, 1879.

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.

LAWYER LEGISLATION.

We have before us Senate Bill No. 168, "To provide for a commission to revise the Statutes for levying and collecting taxes."

It is conceded by every fair minded man that taxation, as imposed, is very unequal—that the measure of support furnished by the citizen for the protection and advantages secured by government is but poorly adjusted to his financial ability.

We do not introduce this subject for the purpose of approving or disapproving of the proposed plan of improving our present tax laws, but rather to call attention to the last section of the Bill, which illustrates and verifies some things which we have said from time to time about the legal fraternity.

As the Bill is short, we give it entire.

The Bill is prefaced "Introduced by Senator Patterson, Feb. 15, 1879. Reported without recommendation by committee on judiciary, and ordered printed March 26, 1879."

We conclude this committee, consisting of Messrs. Huston, Patterson, Bell, Ambler, and Weir, sharing in the magnanimity of the author of the Bill, approved of his estimate of professional and non-professional services.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR A COMMISSION TO REVISE THE STATUTES FOR LEVYING AND COLLECTING TAXES.

SECTION 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That the governor be authorized and he is hereby required, to appoint three competent lawyers and two experienced non-professional men as commissioners to revise and simplify the statutes of the State for levying and collecting taxes.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said commissioners to examine all statutes and systems for levying and collecting taxes in the United States, and the decisions relating thereto, to confer with the judges of the State, so far as may be proper and exhaust all available means and sources of information bearing upon State taxation and shall incorporate the results of their research in a revision of the statutes of this State for levying and collecting taxes, laboring to secure a simple, just and constitutional system, and the said revision, a bill prepared as aforesaid shall be submitted to the Legislature of this State, at its regular session in eighteen hundred and eighty-one, or at a special session called for the purpose of considering said bill.

SEC. 3. The said commissioners shall annotate said bill on the margins thereof, with copious references to the statutes, decisions and authorities bearing upon the several sections and provisions, and it shall be their duty to be and appear before the Legislature considering the said bill or any committee thereof, to whom said bill shall be referred at such time or times as the Legislature or said committee shall designate and explain the provisions thereof, and give all information in their power pertaining thereto.

SEC. 4. The professional members of said commission shall each receive five thousand dollars and all expenses actually paid or incurred in performing the duties herein required, and the non-professional members of said commission shall each receive one thousand dollars and all expenses actually paid or incurred, to be paid out of the State

treasury to each commissioner, on the certificate of the Governor, that said commissioner has performed the duties required of him by this act with an affidavit of actual expenses paid or incurred annexed thereto, containing an itemized statement of the expenses paid or incurred and made by said commissioner.

It strikes us this was reported before it was completed. The 5th Sec., by some unaccountable oversight was omitted, and we beg leave to suggest that the first action taken should be to add another Section. It should be short, and simply name Senator Patterson as the chairman of the commission, and two of his associates of the judiciary committee as the "professional" branch of the commission.

To make the Bill complete, but little more legislative action beyond the routine course will be needed. We can easily see that there are brother lawyers in one house or the other that will discover that the senate judiciary committee had more modesty than it ought to have had when the interests of a great State were involved, and the 1st. Sec. of the Bill will be amended by striking out those "two non-professional men" and then by substituting five for "three" the remaining members of this judiciary committee will be provided for.

Then of course the 4th Sec. will need amending, for professional services are valuable, and should be recognized by statute.

These suggestions of course, really have nothing to do with placing the whole business of providing by law for the taxing of the property of the people of the State, in the hands of a few legal gentlemen, for the Bill as reported, proposes such disposition of the matter, but our suggestion, if adopted, would relieve the "two non-professional men" from a little unpleasantness when on duty.

We can hardly think "two experienced non-professional men" working side by side with "three competent lawyers" would be able to appreciate the fact that four-fifths of their compensation was paid by the honor of being associated in work for the State with "three competent lawyers."

We have seen some cheek, heard something of audacity, but have never seen a more finished production of professional conceit embodied in a few lines than is found in the ten lines composing the 1st and 4th Sections of this Bill as reported.

We are curious to know why the author of this Bill thought it necessary to have these two experienced cheap non-professional fellows on this commission at all for. It shows this lawyer's disregard of economy. It is equivalent to throwing away \$2,000 of the people's money, and the expenses of these "two experienced non-professional men."

The 1st Section defines sufficiently what kind of lawyers shall be appointed on this commission, and the Governor may know what sort of "experience" a non-professional man must have to make him worth one-fifth as much as a lawyer, but as this Bill is before the legislature for its action, and as an average legislator is probably not much above an "experienced non-professional man," we think this section should have set forth what sort of experience a professional man must have to qualify him to earn twenty per cent of the compensation of a "competent lawyer" when engaged in the same sort of service. Such a display of wisdom, and fairness, such a recognition of equal rights, and equal representation of all the important interests involved, as appears in this Bill, suggests the advisability of amending the constitution of the State. It is a plain case,

we don't need this expensive Legislature at all.

The constitution should be amended so as to abolish the whole thing and save the expense of a useless institution. All we really need is a Senate Judiciary Committee for legislative purposes, and it is, perhaps, quite as safe to say, for any other. Such a committee could not only fix up the tax laws all right, but such magnanimous gentlemen would be willing to commit to some brother lawyers any little details of execution for about five times as much as a non-professional fellow would be entitled to for the same service.

The People of the State of Michigan have sent their representatives to Lansing for the sole purpose of amending and enacting laws, that by their operation shall benefit the people, protect one class or interest from trespass by another, and aid in the administration of justice.

It is expected that the Senate will exercise a wise conservative watchfulness over all proposed legislation, and it would seem but a reasonable expectation, that its Judiciary Committee would represent the best legal talent of the body. We are not disposed to judge the Michigan Senate of 1879, by any such standard of opinion, but hope this Bill from its Judiciary Committee, may prove the weakest and wickedest product that shall be reported for its consideration this session.

There can be no sort of danger of such an absurdity of a Bill becoming a law, but its presentation teaches a lesson that the agricultural interests of the country must take care of itself.

The lawyers have so long been giving direction to legislation, and have for so many years been explaining and befogging the laws to suit their own purpose that they seem to think this whole business belongs to them, and this Bill which carries on its face such a presumptuous claim of professional superiority and wisdom, furnishes ample proof of the unsuitableness of these legal gentlemen to care for the interest of the people.

If there is any class of men that should, as a rule, be kept out of official position, it is the lawyer class.

In the practice of their profession they are constantly trying to pervert or suppress the truth—make black appear white, or white black, and they labor as faithfully and earnestly to circumvent and render nugatory the law, and cheat justice out of her dues, as they do for any laudable object.

What is there about this matter of providing for the assessment and collection of taxes that makes a lawyer five times as competent, or not exactly that, but worth five times as much to the State as a good business man.

While the practice of law seems calculated to disqualify a man for an economical public servant, yet we have in our mind a few lawyers that we regard as fair-minded, honorable men, whose common sense has not been lost or shrouded in professional conceit, and who, like other good sensible men would do themselves credit, and render the State good service whenever called on.

We have also in our mind several "non-professional men," and Michigan has many such, of large business experience, not a whit behind those lawyers in natural ability—clear headed—sound, practical men, who can comprehend the necessities of revising our tax laws so as to make them more equitable, and whose sense of justice, would serve a good purpose in the application of sound principles to the work, and whose habits of industry might be depended upon to earn fair compensation for faithful service.

CHAMPERTY—IN THE LEGISLATURE.

We have received the following Circular and Petition from the Hon. Chas. E. Stuart, of Kalamazoo.

KALAMAZOO, April, 1878.

Mr.—Sir:

During the present session of our Legislature, a bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives to repeal the provisions of a Statute passed in 1867, which authorizes an Attorney or Counsellor at law to take cases, and prosecute them on shares. In other words, to have the lion's share, if he recover, and nothing, if he fails. This Bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and has been reported upon adversely.

This report must have been made under a misapprehension of the true meaning and effect of the Statute sought to be repealed. That statute is very ingeniously and speciously drawn. And to one, not informed as to its purpose and object, it might seem unobjectionable, merely giving a party litigant, the right to agree with his Attorney or Counsel, as to the amount of money he shall pay him for his services. This, however, a party has a right to do without this Statute. There is no law which prohibits a man from agreeing with his lawyer upon the amount he shall receive for his services, just as he can with his mechanic or common laborer. And this fact was well known to those at whose instance this Statute was passed. But the common law prohibits an Attorney, or Counsellor at Law, from making an agreement with his client to prosecute his suit, and to receive for his pay, a certain share of the money or property recovered, and nothing, if he fails in the suit.

It holds all such contracts null and void, as against public policy. The making of it is Champerty, which it declares to be a misdemeanor, for which the Attorney or Counsellor, who makes it, may be tried, convicted and punished. Courts also frown upon it, and usually disbar any lawyer known to be guilty of such an act. It is this rule of the common law founded upon the wisdom and experience of ages that the law of 1867 is designed to, and does repeal. The language employed in the statute is ingenious, and well calculated to mislead. It repeals "all existing laws, rules and provisions of law, restricting or controlling the right of a party to agree with an Attorney, Solicitor, or Counsellor, for his compensation."

This statute is most pernicious in its purpose and effect. It demoralizes the legal profession, induces the bringing of unjust vexatious and malicious suits, and entails upon the people of a county, enormously increased Circuit Court expenses. While upon the persons against whom such suits are brought, the expense of defending is just as heavy as the cupidity and perseverance of the plaintiff's lawyer chooses to make it. It is estimated by competent and honest lawyers, that it has already cost the County of Kalamazoo, by way of increasing Court expenses, not less than \$30,000, while in no case of any magnitude, has there been a single instance of final recovery. And it is presumable, that other counties in the State have suffered proportionately. The expenses of defending these suits, has been most oppressive upon some of our best citizens, and wholly unjustified. In view of these facts, and the pernicious character of the Statute of 1867, we earnestly invite the active cooperation of all our people; by petition and otherwise, to induce the Legislature to take up and pass "House Bill No. 545," and thus repeal this obnoxious Statute.

To the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan:

Your Petitioners, citizens of—County, respectfully represent that they have seen with surprise and regret, that House Bill, No. 545, to repeal certain parts of the Act of March 15th, 1867, has been reported to the House, by the Committee on Judiciary, adversely.

And your Petitioners respectfully submit, that your Committee must have misapprehended the purpose and intent of that act. It is very ingeniously drawn, and in terms well calculated to mislead.

But its real intent, purpose and effect is, to abolish the Common Law offence of Champerty.

This Statute has already had the effect to largely increase the expenses

of the Circuit Court in many Counties. Its influence is in every respect most pernicious.

It is the result of the experience and wisdom of ages, which induces the Common Law to declare Champerty, a misdemeanor. Its practice tends to demoralize the legal profession, to improperly vex and harass the people, and to induce perjury. And therefore, your Petitioners most earnestly request your Honorable Body, to take up and pass House Bill, No. 545, and thus put an end to such practice in this State.

To the bar of Michigan, to her public men, and to very many thousand citizens of the State, no public man of the past is better known than Mr. Stuart.

For many years the peer of any member of the legal profession in the State, his opinions have commanded more than respectful consideration, they have had great weight, whenever and wherever an important legal question was involved.

In a private note accompanying this circular, he says: "That on account of infirm health, I am unable to do much for the relief of our people from unnecessary burdens, still there are some things in which I can assist, and this is one of them. I have had circulars and petitions printed at my own expense and have given them such circulation as I could. * * *

This is one of the worst laws in the State, and was smuggled into the Statute in such language as would not attract attention from any body except lawyers.

Hon. Johnathan Parsons, of our County, introduced the Bill, No. 545, and has charge of it in the House, and if you favor this repeal, please give him as early and efficient assistance as you can, and thereby oblige him and serve the public interest."

In another column we have had occasion to refer to, and criticize the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and it seems that the House Judiciary Committee is of about the same material. Men whose business in the Legislature of Michigan, and chief mission in this world is to take care of the lawyers of this Common wealth.

There seems to be quite a difference between these gentlemen of the Judiciary Committees of this Legislature, and the lawyers who secured the passage of the law of 1867, permitting the practice of Champerty.

Those lawyers were crafty, shrewd, adroitly covering their real purpose, knowing full well that they were violating "the result of the experience of ages, which induces the Common law to declare Champerty a misdemeanor." Covertly accomplishing a vicious purpose, they, and those for whom they were working, have, for a dozen years been reaping the fruits of a practice, which, in the opinion of such high minded lawyers as Mr. Stuart, "tends to demoralize the legal profession, to improperly vex and harass the people and to induce perjury."

Now their successors, in this legislature, with a disregard of the restraints which impelled the men who engineered the law of 1867 through the Legislature, to keep its real purpose from view, seem indifferent to public opinion, and the demands of fairness and equity. While it is no more creditable to the men themselves, yet we are better pleased with this outspoken, confident reliance on their ability to retain their hold for a living, on the people, regardless of every interest except their own, than we were with the management which succeeded in accomplishing a purpose by subtility and deception.

Large numbers of the lawyer class seem to have adopted the old notion, that we have had put in shape and



Gen. Edward F. Jones.

repeated by some "dead beat" every week for half a life time, that "the world owes me a living," and they seem bound to have it—in one way or another. This old saying is mischievous and bad in its influence, and has done much to encourage idleness, dependence, and crime.

The way cases are handled that are committed to lawyers, and the dilatory course of judicial proceedings involving large expense to the litigants and the people, with small returns, and this disposition of this House Judiciary Committee to perpetuate a recognized evil, only confirms the opinion long entertained, that a large proportion of the lawyers of the country feel that they have a mortgage on the people which is good to them for a living.

Will a Legislature, largely composed of men who have interests in common with the people, disregard this note of warning from one who fully understands the evils we are enduring, and who has patriotically stepped for a moment from his retirement for so laudable a purpose as appears on the face of this circular.

Or in other words, will the representatives of the people take care of the interests of their constituents?

QUARTERLY REPORT BLANKS.

In answer to several applications from Secretaries for blank Quarterly Reports that come with the report for quarter ending March 31st, we reply, that all Secretaries will be supplied before the expiration of the current quarter, with two set for the remaining quarters of the year. If any are short of Blanks for reports now *past due*, we will supply them on application.

BRO. PATRONS, remember the business department of the Order offers pecuniary advantages and benefits that you can easily secure by a little work or attention on your part. Our arrangements with Chidister, in Detroit, and Mason, in Chicago, insure you opportunities to deal with honorable men.

Then there is the good old house of Montgomery, Ward & Co., the pioneer establishment of the country, whose new advertisement appears on our last page, which has probably done more than any other house in the country to educate the people in cost prices of goods. Where you have no local establishment that you *ought* to sustain, don't forget that your interest, these Grange establishments, and that of the Order, are all in line.

We present this week a very fine portrait of Jones of Binghampton.

As we have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Jones, we copy his biography as we find it in the *Husbandman* of Feb. 12th.

Though an extensive manufacturer, his sympathies and associations caused him to gravitate, early after its organization, toward the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

No manufacturer in the country recognized more promptly the fundamental truth that in "our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible," and no man has proved his faith by his works more than Edward F. Jones.

We take pleasure in introducing him and his history to the readers of the Visitor.

Edward F. Jones, although ranking as a true Yankee, "to the manor born," first saw the light in the city of Utica, to which his parents removed from New England a short time before that event. The incidents of his early youth varied not greatly from those usually attending the course of country lads apprenticed to farm service. He had keen perception, a material advantage in the acquisition of knowledge through every day observation, and he had besides the somewhat rare quality among country youth, genuine love for farm life. At school he was regarded as bright, the usual tasks amounting in his case to a gentle exercise for the mind, while his mischief-loving propensity gave unending employment to his teachers, and furnished infinite amusement and occasional smarts to his young associates, who bore all sorts of quips and jokes emanating from the vivacious Jones, whose brilliant sallies and repartees never had hurtful sting, and whose practical jokes usually involved himself in whatever of distress was brought to their objects. The secret through which he won the warm affection of his young associates and the friendly regard of older acquaintances, was a true heart, moving even his fun by generous impulses.

The fair provision for education was well improved by young Jones, not because he gave especial attention to the work, as a necessary qualification for future use, but because his quick perceptive faculties rendered study but a pleasing diversion, fitting him for the keener enjoyment of sport, which grew and spread from him as the unfailing source. It was no doubt fortunate for the lad that his parents returned with him to New England during the rapid development of his mind, which was tending to visionary schemes, having the vague object of improvement in all methods of labor to which the brain or muscle of the youth had been applied. The practical reality of a struggle for

profit on a rocky Massachusetts farm afforded a safe corrective for the chimeras with which his mind was charged when he entered the work; not however until he became owner and manager of an extensive farm, was the cure complete. Improvement had with him the force of an absorbing idea. Although delighted with farm life, he had no love for the hum-drum plodding which ends in a sufficient supply of bread and meat. He would make the rocky and reluctant soil respond generously to methods of his own. The rules of practice were to be revised. Above all he desired to show in actual figures, weights and measures that success awaited only intelligent application of labor, and he concluded with cheerful alacrity that so far as intelligence was concerned he had abundant means to secure successful farming.

Without reviewing his methods with the soil, an illustration of sublime confidence in his ability to cast the light of refulgent wisdom upon New England agriculture may be found in a model barn which he constructed. The plan embraced machinery for lifting and depositing farm produce with the least possible employment of manual labor. The bins, and mows and scaffolds were all the outgrowth of fertile invention, making the structure such a unique illustration of improved farm architecture that to behold it caused the eyelids of plain farmers thereabouts to lift in fixed wonder. The model barn brought many visitors from distant localities, for they had learned that Jones had the first lesson in improved agriculture ready for practical use, and in the generosity of his nature he wanted the benefits of his advanced ideas widely disseminated. There was, however, one glaring fault, not exactly with the barn and the improvements it embodied, but with the conditions under which it was exhibited. The stubborn soil would not yield the produce needed to make the mechanical applications useful, nor, in fact, to relieve the appearance of painful vacuity within the spacious structure. Of course Jones saw the difficulty speedily, and made such corrections as he could by purchasing of his neighboring farmers their surplus products to fill the ample space elaborately planned with a view to showing the results of his skillful farming.

Driven to new thought, he conceived the idea of feeding cattle with such nicety and careful adaptation of supply in amount and quality, that profit would justify the expenditures already made. With this object he began a system of feeding weighed allowances, and to facilitate the work he had hay scales set in the floor of his model barn. Cooking the feed was also embraced in his plan. All these ideas were put to practical use, and the tests continued until really valuable truths appeared. The accident of location was perhaps the most unfavorable incident interfering with the full success that would have attended the efforts toward the improvement of agriculture under better chosen conditions. On the fertile lands of the West, the improved methods of tillage and the model barn would no doubt have made Jones famous as a teacher in a profession which he reluctantly abandoned.

All these costly experiments were made many years ago. It will be interesting to note briefly the results, looking beyond the apparent failure which filled the narrow scope of vision for the Yankee farmers, who derided efforts that gave them nothing in immediate profit. The machinery to lift from the wagon its load of hay and deposit it in the place where it was to be stored has since been perfected and is employed on thousands of farms. Cooking food for cattle is the regular practice in many places, even on New England farms that give grudging response to the labor expended in their tillage. And again barn scales, long regarded as a wild venture in the model farm, long ago pointed out as a folly of Jones, have become a necessity. Strangely enough, the very man who drew upon himself the ridicule of farmers by setting scales in his barn to bring certain knowledge of results in feeding, is now making scales for other farmers, to whom that useful lesson has brought immense profit. Thus Jones of Binghampton, impelled by blind fate, left the profession for which he had natural fondness, his labors unrequited, to see in after years the germs he had planted in the sterile New England farm developed to living use, and himself employed fashioning to the hands of farmers the appliances then regarded as the

idle or impracticable vision of an enthusiast.

There is still another curious illustration of the mysterious influences which shape life and direct its course, seen plainly in Jones of Binghamton, now known all over the Union as a scale maker. The farm life briefly sketched in this article, fruitless as it seemed in direct profits, gave a bent to the character which now marks the man as in many respects an honored representative of agriculture. Gifted with rare powers of speech and uncommon fertility of thought, they are never called into full play more happily than in meetings of farmers, which seem with him to have all the conditions of a needed stimulus. On such occasions he is the representative farmer—nothing more, nothing less. We have often heard him addressing large assemblages of farmers, but never once in such meetings a word from him regarding his special business as a manufacturer. There is the instinctive love for the avocation in which his early years were spent, reaching to all its associations, giving to the man something like the character of an earnest, practical farmer, resting from successful labor, with the rich lessons of experience offered freely to those who may glean profit from them. To this trait he is indebted, no doubt, for the honorable preference which has twice made him, in a rural district, candidate for representative in Congress. Although defeated, both times he drew heavily from the votes of the opposing party, and without the tricks of the politician or the venal practices by which support in too many cases is secured, exemplified the strength of sturdy manhood in canvasses entirely free on his part from considerations that influenced mercenary minds. For several years he served acceptably in the Executive Board of the New York State Agricultural Society, the selection being made by farmers who knew his rare ability for the service required.

Among the first in the State, Jones of Binghamton, saw the benefits offered to the agricultural class by the Grange, which he entered at the first opportunity. He saw in it extended application of ideas which he had entertained many years and had even put to practical use so far as individual effort could reach. As a speaker and a writer he has performed effective work for the Order, which has in him an honored representative. To stimulate with farmers a desire for self-improvement, and its happy consequent self-respect, he regarded their organization; effected through the Grange, as of infinite value, and has therefore worked zealously for the grand object with more of success than the public can know.

It is not within the province of this sketch to depict exploits on the battlefield, but something is due to the public by way of explaining how Jones of Binghamton, came by his title of General. The story is long and would have thrilling interest if all were told. The present occasion is not suited to the narrative, therefore the briefest statement must suffice.

When the first call for troops was made, in 1861, Col. Jones, then living in Massachusetts, was at the head of a regiment already famous for the excellence of its discipline. His regiment was selected by Gov. Andrew for immediate service, and started at once for the field. All will remember the thrill which quickened the pulsation of every Northern heart when the news spread to every town and hamlet that the Massachusetts Sixth had been fired upon in the streets of Baltimore, and the first blood of the war was shed by the brave men hastening to the defense of the national honor. History has already recorded the gallant bearing of the regiment which gave the first sacrifice in a cruel war, the Massachusetts Sixth, commanded by Col. Jones. With this bloody baptism there came the inflexible purpose to risk life, to lay everything upon the altar of national honor. Col. Jones never faltered in the line marked by that stern resolve. The title, General, was richly earned and came as the grateful acknowledgment of inestimable service.

ANY information regarding dormant Granges will be thankfully received by the officers of the State Grange, and may be sent to the General Deputy, C. L. Whitney, Muskegon.

NINE men and four women, asking or wanting their now dormant Grange restored can have their wish gratified by communicating with the State Grange Lecturer.

Ladies' Department.

Charity.

Hail, land o' cakes and brither Scots,
From Maidenkirke to John o' Groats!
If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I reed ye'ten it.
A chief's amang ye takin' notes,
An' faith he'll prent it.

Some time ago, our Worthy Master designated me to appeal not to your charity, but to your true sense of charity. The Apostle Paul says, in his epistle to the Corinthians, "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or as a tinkling symbol, and though I have the gift of prophecy, and understood all mysteries and all knowledge, and though I have all faith so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing; and though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing. Charity suffereth long and is kind; envieth not; vaunteth not herself; is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity but in truth, beareth all things, believeth all things, and endureth all things."

So it would seem to the observer, that this subject of charity, which our Worthy Master has assigned to an obscure individual in your midst, is one of boundless scope and unlimited thought; this little household word charity which echoed in our ears, usually suggests the parting with some of our substance for the benefit of others, has, instead of one, a multitude of significations. Usually when a certain individual is mentioned as a charitable person, we understand that he is in the habit of opening his purse freely for the benefit of his needy fellow subjects or encouragement of beneficent institutions; but we find by after consideration, that this is only the substantial form of charity. We might symbolize her as a beautiful being, of which the above definition would represent the body, another form the soul, another the characteristic which would lend an expression of benignity to the countenance, and so on.

And now let us draw on our imagination for the requisites of this beautiful being. It seems that wisdom without charity is deformed. This cannot refer to the substantial form of charity. It suggests to us, instead a charitable deference to the opinion of others—a quality which precludes the possibility of egotism, a quality which would really mar the countenance of our symbol. Therefore, a deferential respect to all persons will be one of the essential garments with which we shall clothe her. Let us cast this mantle of charitable deference about the neck, and let its folds envelop the left arm; the right arm we will clothe with the mantle of power, whose woof shall consist of the strength derived from a charitable opinion and conscientious helpfulness extended to those who have unfortunately fallen under the malignity of the scathing tongue of the curious and envious; the loins we will gird with the mantle of strength, derived from that requisite quality which knows no social grade of sympathy, the circumstances alone being the guide to our judgement, or to illustrate more plainly, that the hovel, if it contains an inmate who shall distinguish herself by an act worthy of our approbation, shall claim our attention and acknowledgement of such merit, as willingly and as really as the inmate of the mansion—or that true worth shall be the only consideration for our approval.

The right foot shall rest upon the firm foundation of faith in all human beings, in future reward for present good, in an innate and inborn talisman, guarding our conscience and knocking invariably at our hearts for an account of our every wrong act.

And now we have our symbol, let us farther beautify the countenance with sympathy; let us deck the brow with a queenly crown of righteousness, which can only be obtained by a life of devotion to the good of our fellow beings, and now let us breathe into our statue a soul, and we have all, and more than that for which Gygmalion mourned and prayed. "She suffereth long and is kind." This state of beatitude which is seen in some individual who has been bereft of friend after friend until the heart is nearly rent asunder with

anguish, has seen one offspring after another—the subject of many prayers and hopes—fall a prey to evil influences, and yet charitably holds to a faith which is unconquerable—this state of beatitude shall be a soul for our beautiful statue; and there we will leave it, and you may behold it in your imagination, the embodiment of many virtues.

But now let us descend from our imaginary ideal, and have a few plain, practical ideas upon this subject. Let us be ever willing to divide according to our best judgment with those soliciting our aid; let us not stop to inquire into all the minutiae of their past life to see that it has been one of faultless rectitude, in order that we may deem them worthy of our aid; let each mistress of a household, when an individual enters that house as an inmate, either in the capacity of servant or companion, consider that, in a measure, a human soul has been entrusted to her charge, and if that individual has been less fortunate in the culture of morality or the refinement of civilizing influences, let her clothe her or him with the mantle of charity, and by the power of habit and the influence of a life of rectitude, teach a lesson which shall need few words to explain. The force of habit is strong upon us, and the individual who has had the misfortune to be constantly under evil influences at the tender age when our minds and bodies are forming, is, and should always be, an object of especial charity. This does not, of a certainty occur in the lower ranks of life merely—our cities are full of the evil influences of society. Many a girl, with the best of social privileges, seemingly, has every womanly virtue crushed out of her mind, by a false education of the most necessary requisites of life, and too much devotion to the fashionable world—when such an individual crosses your path, and with lofty airs seems to take in at a glance your own insignificance, and pervades all things with his or her overpowering amount of consequence, bear in mind that a charitable, pitying bearing toward such an one will not only add dignity to yourself, but will improve much quicker and more effectually than any expression of contempt. True worth, accompanied by the amount of dignity which a consciousness of such a possession should give, will always bear weight with it, however meagre or ungainly the outer accoutrements of the body. Therefore, we should strive to give to charity the many definitions which Paul has given it, and clothe it in so many varied forms that it may affect all our actions, and be a power in helping us to the right conclusions in all of life's intricate questions.

Georgetown, Mich., Feb. 23, 1879.

The Best and Proper Amount of Education for Girls, for Self-support.

An essay Read before Schoolcraft Grange, No. 8, March 8th, 1879, by Anna L. Fellows.

Education, generally speaking, implies the intellectual discipline received from home training and institutions of learning, and although its true literal meaning covers a broader field, we shall consider it only in this limited sense.

To educate with a view to self-support we would imagine the more thorough and practical the education, the better. Ideal and theoretical knowledge might do for Aristotle and his followers, but since Bacon, the practical has gained the ascendancy, and that alone will answer the demands of to-day.

We are told that "to learn as we wish to use, application must go with acquirement." Therefore an education to be useful and complete must include a knowledge of how to work. Without the power and inclination to apply an education, though it might embrace all the learning and wisdom attainable, would be of little use toward earning our daily bread.

Neither will work alone result in much good, but combined with education it is an irresistible force that advances civilization.

If a girl is particularly adapted to a certain branch of industry or profession, give her first a thorough general education, then fit her for that occupation the same as you would your boys. Notwithstanding uneducated girls find employment in some of the industrial occupations, the supply of such laborers exceeds the demand.

Although there is no penalty attached

by law, as in ancient Greece, where parents were required to fit their sons for an occupation, otherwise they would not support them when old—yet far greater penalties are imposed upon many parents and society in general by educating girls in such a manner that they are entirely dependent.

You who were thrown upon your own resources for self support, and have encountered the numerous obstacles that to us appear so formidable, what would be your choice of an education? Would you choose a limited knowledge of the rudimentary branches, a cursory glimpse at the sciences, a smattering of French, German, Latin, and perhaps Greek that you might be termed a classical scholar, and a slight acquaintance with music, drawing, and painting? or would you prefer a trade or profession, accompanied if possible by a sound collegiate education? Says Rev. Joseph Cook, "It is a public shame for us to send out of our common schools, young girls above manual labor, and utterly unskilled in anything that would bring them a dollar."

The more our mental faculties are developed and disciplined by extensive education, the better are we prepared to cope with the world; we are more able to judge of our capabilities; judiciously select our work, and make it a success. A true education broadens our ideas, wakes up our dormant faculties, enables us to see clearly, and not "as through a glass darkly."

Therefore, we ask for the most extensive practical education within our reach, with the fullest culture, and the greatest liberty to advance, which the resources of the age can command.

Short Lessons in History—No. 2.

Let us next turn our attention to Chaldea, Assyria and Babylonia, as they seem to be classed together geographically and historically. We will locate Chaldea at the head of the Persian Gulf, Babylonia northeast, between the Tigris and Euphrates; Mesopotamia, or the Land of Shinar, still further north between the same rivers, Assyria between the Tigris and the Zagros Mountains.

The valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates were remarkably rich and productive; they must have been in order to support such a vast population, for we read that Babylon was five times as large as London. The rivers teemed with fish, the date palm flourished, grain grew abundantly. Chaldea is the only country in which wheat is known to be indigenous.

The records of their history are almost as ancient as the Egyptian. When Alexander took Babylon he found an unbroken series of astronomical observations, dating back as far as 2234 B. C. Here was the kingdom founded by Nimrod and the cities, Babylon, Erech, Accad and Calnah, that ruled over his Empire have been identified. Here, also, we find that "wicked city of Nineveh," that Jonah was sent to preach unto the city; of Ur, the birthplace of Abraham, who is supposed to have been a Semite and not an idolatrous Chaldean, and that he went to the land of Canaan about 2000 years B. C.

The wisdom of the Babylonians is celebrated both by the Jewish writers and the Greek historians. They used cuneiform or wedge-shaped letters. They were great astronomers, and knew the principles of the arch, pulley, lever and roller. The arts of inlaying and enameling were brought to great perfection. They cut gems and precious stones with a skill and finish that can not be equaled to-day. They made transparent glass and even lenses, and all of this twenty-five centuries ago. Their sculpture was a vast improvement on the Egyptian, and although not to be compared with that of Greece and Rome, yet it had a certain dignity and grandeur.

About the 13th century B. C., the Assyrians overcame the Chaldeans, or early Babylonians, and became the power of western Asia, and had many noted rulers, Tiglath-Pileser and Ashur, to whose time belong the sculptured walls and winged lions, Senecherib, whose destruction Byron commemorates.

But the Babylonians were restive when the Medes from beyond the Zagros invaded Assyria in the seventh century B. C. They revolted, under Nabopolassar, and were given Babylonia as their share of the spoils, but their reign was short. Nebuchadnezzar ruled next and endeavored to rebuild Babylon, that wonderful city, which

was surrounded by a wall 338 feet high and 85 feet thick. These walls are said to have been huge granaries, to be filled when famine or sieges were anticipated. Its beautiful palaces and hanging gardens, built to please his Median queen, were among the wonders of the world. He besieged Troy and Jerusalem, carried off the golden vessels from the House of the Lord and "took many captives to Babylon." Four kings came after him, the last (Nabonadius) shared his throne with his son, Belshazzar, who, according to the Scriptures, was feasting and drinking, desecrating the golden vessels, when the handwriting appeared on the wall, "Mene, mene, tekel upharsin," which was easily translated by Daniel, as it was his native language, "His kingdom was finished." "The Mede was at his gate, the Persian on his throne." Cyrus had diverted the course of the Euphrates and made its bed a pathway to enter the city, and Babylon, the great, had fallen, never to rise, 538 B. C.

The once rich and populous valley of the Euphrates is a desert; the land that was once able to support such multitudes by their primitive methods of farming, became at length exhausted. Their cities, built of bitumen or sun-dried bricks, could neither resist the many wars and invasions nor the effects of time, and they are now but heaps of ruins. The people emigrated westward, carrying their knowledge of letters, astronomy and architecture with them. "The ships of Ur" traded in other parts, the land, robbed of its richness by continually taking from it and giving nothing back in return, was left to the "beasts of the desert," and the prophecy of Jeremiah is fulfilled.

DORCAS HOPKINS.

Education of the Masses.

"The proper education of the masses is the bed-rock of our free institutions."

This quotation, which is from the pen of A. A. Luce, in the VISITOR, is worthy to adorn the walls of every home, school, and public hall in the land. The question arises, Where are the masses educated, and how shall they be educated properly? A large per cent of the masses are educated in our primary schools, and ten per cent of the adult population can neither read or write, and one half of these are voters. Surely, in our land of free schools, there is a fault somewhere; but how to educate them properly is to have them pursue those studies that will prepare them, when they become men and women, to put into practical use, whatever their tastes may dictate, or opportunity offer.

A public school, for which taxpayers are taxed to support, is for the public,—the main object in view, to educate the masses. We are also taxed to support prisons, jails, reform schools, and all like institutions. The report of these institutions proves that a large per cent are uneducated and have uneducated parents. If education lessens criminals, then let us be taxed to support schools and not prisons. Our school system is either a blessing or a curse, and it belongs to every lover of education and our country to make it a blessing. A public school brings in all classes and conditions of children. The school law says they shall attend school three months (why not say nine?) in the year until twelve years old, and if not provided with books the District Board shall furnish them. Do they? They may in graded schools, but it is uncommon in the primary. While we admit that it is a great benefit to many, we must say (as it is managed) it is a detriment to our own. A uniformity of books, and apply the law in regard to it, with a continuous school of nine months in the year, by the same teacher (if a good one), will do more in one year to educate the masses, create an interest in pupils and patrons, than two years of school as usually conducted. Let different branches be taught, so that each child can have a choice, what is attractive to one is not at all so to another, while some will work with zeal in mathematics, it is a discouraging study to others. Perhaps if physiology was introduced this same pupil would be delighted with it, another one with drawing, astronomy, geology, or "Our Civil Government," something that all children should be taught. Two-thirds of the sons of our free land become voters, with but very little knowledge of our Government laws. In Russia if parents do not send their children to school a certain number of months in

each year, until 10 years of age, they are fined, and if the fine is not paid, they are imprisoned. In the late war between Germany and France, one reason ascribed for the victory of the Germans was the superior intelligence of their soldiery, the difference being easily traceable to their very excellent school system. While we have no ambition to have our country boast of its intelligent armed men, we do wish we could boast of our intelligent voters. We believe our schools should be made auxiliary to the Agricultural College. Professor Brown, in his paper read before the National Agricultural Congress, says: "The primary schools of to-day fail to lead the farmer's boy to any higher appreciation of his father's pursuit." Let us correct, this if we can. Have our superintendents take obligations, put them under bonds, for the faithful performance of the same. Do away with third-grade certificates, and hire teachers, that teachers' institutes and Normal schools will recommend. Education alone will not make a teacher, they must be fitted for it, and have their mind and heart in the work of advancing their pupils, not the money they receive for it. Then, Patrons, visit your schools. Do you hire a man and set him to plow your fields without overlooking it? Never. If our fields do not yield a full crop thereby it is a small loss compared to the valuable time our children would lose by having a poor workman in the school house. What we want is to have such schools that our sons and daughters can receive a good practical education at home. It is best for the parent, the child and the school that they should receive their education at home. Advanced scholars in schools not only incite younger ones to excel, but make it more interesting for all.

Perhaps some may say, "We are taxed enough now for schools, your plan would double them." Wait a moment. We never question the amount paid, and we feel somewhat elated if we make a little over and above. This is what we all realize in regard to our schools. We do not receive the benefit from them we should, for the money we pay out. Every district, if they have but seven months school, let it be a continued term from October to May, by the same teacher, by so doing you have the good of two months' school we would otherwise throw away. Let us explain. It takes one month for scholars to become used to applying their minds to study and the teacher to learn the ability and disposition of the pupils, then a vacation at the end of each term of two months or more, a new teacher for each term, and the pupils commence in their books where they did the first term.

We expect our present legislature will do something to eradicate some of the evils, but we must work faithfully ourselves. Laws, unless carried out to the letter, are of but little value.

MRS. ADELAIDE KNAPP.

Schoolcraft, April 9th.

The Wife as Bar-keeper.

Bar-keepers in this city pay on an average of \$2 per gallon for whisky. One gallon contains an average of sixty-five drinks, and at 10 cents a drink, the poor man pays \$6.50 per gallon for his whisky. In other words, he pays \$2 for his whisky, and \$4.50 to a man for handing it over the bar.

Make your wife your bar-keeper. Lend her \$2 to buy a gallon of whisky for a beginning, and every time you want a drink, go to her and pay 10 cents for it. By the time you have drunk a gallon, she will have \$6.50, or enough to refund the \$2 borrowed of you, to pay for another gallon of liquor, and have a balance of \$2.50. She will be able to conduct future operations on her own capital, and when you become an inebriate, unable to support yourself, and shunned and despised by all respectable persons, your wife will have enough money to keep you until you get ready to fill a drunkard's grave.—Lecture of C. T. Campbell, at Maysville, Ky.

So near as one can gather from various sources, 1,000 or more members have joined our Order in Michigan since January 1st. Is the Grange dying out?

UNAFFILIATED members should seek to join the nearest Grange and thus keep up their membership, and be posted in the movements of *Patent Right Gate Men*, at least.

THE law says you shall not shoot or spear fish in the inland waters of Michigan during the months of April, May and June.

Dividend.

The Patrons' Paint Company have declared a cash dividend of seven per cent for the year 1878, payable March 1st 1879, to stockholders of record, Dec. 1st, 1878. This is the 3d annual dividend the company has paid, and with guaranteed dividend, 25 per cent, makes 36 per cent for three years.

Fraternally, O. R. INGERSOLL.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

PALMER—Died March 28, 1879, at his residence in Lapeer, Brother Joel Palmer, aged 75 years, a worthy member of Lapeer Grange, No. 246.

JOHN THOMAS.

Secretary.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

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

Ballot Boxes, (hard wood),.....	\$1 25
Porcelain Ballot Markers, per hundred,...	60
Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members,.....	1 00
Blank Record Books, (Express paid),.....	1 00
Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound,.....	50
Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound,.....	50
Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound,...	50
Cushing's Manual,.....	60
Applications for Membership, per 100,....	50
Membership Cards, per 100,.....	50
Withdrawal Cards, per doz.,.....	25
Dimits, in envelopes, per doz.,.....	25
By-Laws of the State and Subordinate Granges, single copies 3c, per doz.,.....	35
New kind of Singing Books, with music, Single copy 15 cts. per doz.,.....	1 80
Rituals, single copy,.....	15
Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges with Copy of Charter, all complete,....	10
Patron's Pocket Companion, by J. A. Cramer, Cloth,.....	60
Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100, ..	40

Address,

J. T. COBB,

Sec'y MICH. STATE GRANGE,

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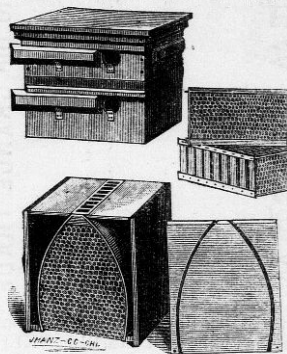
To assure Bee-keepers that this is no humbug, I will send a Case with Racks for storing 30 pounds of honey, FREE. In sending, name the size of hive you use, inside of the cap.

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No. 1 well Rooted Concord plants,..... Per 100 \$3.00
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Mammoth Cluster, (Black),..... Per 100 60 cts.
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Any of the above varieties at 50 cents per hundred, well packed and delivered at the Express Office at Benton Harbor. Or will send in small quantities, by mail, any of the above plants, to any one forwarding pay for plants, and money to pre-pay postage thereon.

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German Horse and Cow Powder.

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

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

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

Put up in five pound packages, six packages in a box, at 12 cents a pound; or in sixty 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.

may15-tf

Wagons!

I will sell three inch and three and one-fourth inch THIMBLE SKEIN WAGONS, complete on cars at Niles, Michigan, for (\$45) forty-five Dollars each. Without Box or Seat, Thirty-Five Dollars.

E. MURRAY.

Niles, Mich., March 1st, 1879.

Grange HEADQUARTERS.

THOMAS MASON,
General Commission Merchant,

183 SOUTH WATER STREET,
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.

Purchasing Agent for the Patrons of Husbandry, authorized by Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange; Agent of the N. W. Produce Exchange Association, principal office, Buchanan, Mich.; also, Agent of the Michigan Lake Shore Fruit Growers' Association, Steveston, Mich.,

Respectfully solicits Consignments of
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, BUTTER, EGGS,
Poultry, Wool, Hides,
PELTS, TALLOW, and DRESSED HOGS.

GRAIN, HOGS, and CATTLE

In Car Lots, Also,
LUMBER in Car or Cargo Lots.

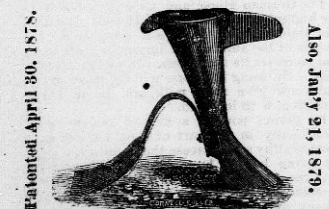
Having a large and conveniently arranged House in the business part of the city, we are prepared to handle goods in any quantity, and, being on the SHADY SIDE of the street, can show PERISHABLE goods in BEST CONDITION, throughout the day. With

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

Orders for goods in this market will be filled at lowest wholesale rates.
Cash must Accompany Orders to Insure Prompt Attention.

—REFERENCES:—
Executive Committee of Mich. State Grange.
J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw, Mich.
J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich.
Herman, Schaffner & Co., Bankers, Chicago, Ill.
Thomas Mars, Berrien Centre, Mich.
W. A. Brown, Sec'y Mich. L. S. F. G. Ass'n, Steveston, Mich.
Stencils, Shipping Tags, and Market Reports furnished on application.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. mar.12/79

THE KALAMAZOO DRILL TOOTH!



SCATTERS THE SEED EVENLY 3 1/2 inches, wide under the Shovel. An Adjustable Governor Regulates the Depth, and Covers the Seed Uniformly from one to three inches, as desired. Combining all that is desirable in Broad-cast Seeding, with the advantages of Drilling.

We also manufacture a Grain Drill, using this Tooth, which is Warranted to Give Satisfaction, or no sale.

For further particulars address
KALAMAZOO GRAIN DRILL CO.,
April 1, 1879. KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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PATRONS' PAINT COMPANY!

Ingersoll's Ready Mixed Paints,
Paris Green and Brushes.

Best and Cheapest Paints in the World.

Freight paid on Paint and Paris Green to all parts of the country. So it makes no difference where you live, you get goods at the same price as if you were at the Factory.

Our Book "How Every one can Paint," with 20 Brilliant Colors, Brushes, etc., illustrated, mailed free upon application to PATRONS' PAINT CO., 162 South St., N. Y.

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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.

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Ladies' Linen Suits, at \$1.10 and upwards.
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Also, a full and complete line of

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We sell all goods at wholesale prices in any quantity to suit the purchaser. The only institution of the kind in America. Address,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

\$500. CARRY THE NEWS! \$500.

"Behold! we bring you Glad Tidings of Great Joy!"
The Deaf Hear! The Blind See! The Lame leap for Joy!

The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agent for

M. L. James' Great Remedy

With power to use it for the best interest of Humanity, and having also consented to continue as Agent of the Kalamazoo Co-operative Association of the P. of H., and being so PRESSED WITH ORDERS that it is impossible for him to attend to them promptly, and feeling that he cannot justly refuse the URGENT APPEALS for THE GREAT REMEDY, has consented to make the following offer to those who desire to take advantage of the same. The price of the Remedy, as all know, is 50 cents and \$1 per Bottle, BUT TO ALL SENDING ONE DOLLAR the Recipe to make the Medicine will be sent, so that anyone can make for themselves, and SAVE OUR TIME and themselves a vast amount of suffering at times, as well as many dollars in money.

The inventor has often offered \$500 for a case of Deafness, Roaring in the Head, Catarrh, Sore or Weak Eyes, Lame Back, Kidney Complaint, Rheumatism, Nervous Complaint, Piles, Dyspepsia, or Stiff Joint, THAT HE COULD NOT CURE WITH THE REMEDY.

Without stopping to enumerate hundreds of cases in various parts of the Country where success has attended the use of this GREAT REMEDY, suffice it to say, the case of Mrs. Pierson, of Allegan County, who had not stepped for six years. Mrs. Sprague, of Branch County, who was a confirmed invalid for years. Miss Cripe, daughter of Rev. Jacob Cripe, of South Bend, Ind., who was blind. The old gentleman at Niles with Palsy. The daughter of John Cochran, Blind from inflammation of the eye. Avery B. Snyder, deaf for several years. Samuel R. Dolph, for several years roaring in the head. Miss Derby, daughter of Spencer Derby, of Jackson County, who was Blind and had no use of her limbs. The gentleman at Hudson, Mich., who had been troubled with Rheumatism for twelve years, and for several months unable to walk—together with hosts of others warrant us in the belief that it is a SURE REMEDY in DEAFNESS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, PILES, DISEASES OF THE EYE, RHEUMATISM AND NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, &c.

Ladies with Nervous Complaints will find it a friend in need.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE—To sell the Great Remedy. Any good active man or woman can make money selling the Remedy. Address,

R. E. JAMES,

Bus. Agt. Kalamazoo Co-operative Ass'n, P. of H.

Lock Box 295, Kalamazoo, Mich.

P. S.—To those who are not personally acquainted with the subscriber, Dr. James, we will only say as reference, that he has for the past four years acted as Master Arcadia of Grange, No. 21, and for nearly three years as Agent of the Kalamazoo Co-operative Association of the P. of H., and makes this offer for the good of those who may be in need of relief. Enclose a stamp if you wish an answer to your letters.

\$500. 5-TON STOCK SCALES, \$500.

I AM RECEIVING ORDERS FOR HONEY LOCUST,

From Patrons at Wholesale Prices, as follows:

One year, No. 1, very fine, \$4.00 per 1000
" " No. 2, good, 2.50 " "

I wish to deal directly with the farmer. Dealers are taking orders at \$6 to \$10 per 1000. Patrons will save money by dealing directly with me. I have several thousands yet to sell.

HENRY COLLINS,

Past Master 333, White Pigeon, Mich.

Anril 1st, 1879.

FARM FOR SALE! Very Cheap.

Situated about 6 1/2 miles south of Ypsilanti in the township of Augusta, Washtenaw Co., containing 200 acres of land. A very pleasant and desirable location; well adapted to grain raising and dairying—a first-class cheese factory just across the street from it.

There is about 40 acres of good timber upon it; a fine orchard of choice fruit, and pretty good buildings. It is located within one-half mile of a first rate district school, a saw mill, post office, blacksmith shop and two stores.

This farm, having come into my hands by assignment, I will sell either the whole or a part of the same, at the very low price of \$6,000. Terms of payment made easy. This is a very cheap and desirable farm.

Address, J. WEBSTER CHILDS,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

5-TON STOCK SCALES, \$50.

FREIGHT PAID, AND NO MONEY ASKED TILL TESTED.

JONES, of Binghamton,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

may6m Paw Paw, Mich., May 18th, 1878.

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

Yours, Fraternally,
[Signed] J. J. WOODMAN.

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Thanking former patrons, we again offer GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS and PLANTS, &c., at low rates.

We Will Send \$1.50 worth of Seeds, in Papers or by the Ounce for One Dollar.

We will send PLANTS and SHRUBS by Express at 25 per cent Discount—and add enough to pay expressage. Correspondence, with stamp, invited. Send Orders early to

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